SWEDISH DNA PROJECT NEWS

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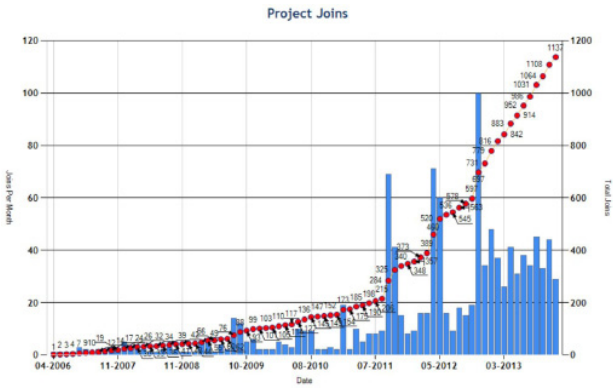
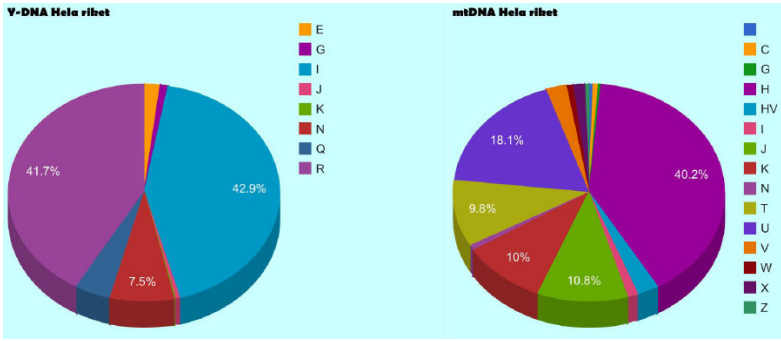


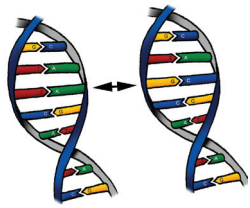
The interest for our project is growing

Since the start in 2006 we now have 1 173 members (11/17/2013). Of these 589 have done Family Finder, 734 Y-DNA and 682 mtDNA on any of the levels available regarding those two tests. Major haplogroups for those project members whose paternal/maternal lines as far as known appear in Sweden are distributed like the charts below show.



Your branch is possible to map more precisely with SNP testing

To know more about the ”tip” of the branch you belong to on the human Y-DNA tree, a standard Y-DNA test is just the beginning. Then follows so-called SNP tests, one at the time, for those who are interested. SNP stands for Single Nucleotide Polymorphism.



Such a mutation has happened when a single basepair by mistake is replaced to another type of basepair. The outcome of an SNP test is always + (e.g. the mutation is present) or - (minus, e.g. not present). The mutation is then inherited down to all male descendants of the man in whom it first occured in. This type of mutation on a single position in Y-DNA is very rare. On a certain position such a mutation most often has happened only once *during the whole history of mankind* (in those case a mutation has happened there at all). To check whether or not you has a certain SNP or not in your Y-DNA is in other words quite like to look if you has a certain individual as ancestor on your paternal line – even though the individual of course remains unknown to his name, exact lifetime and location. The more people that become SNP tested within a group, the more accurate estimates can be made as to where and when he must have lived.

The cost of each SNP test is 39 USD. It is ordered by logging in to your ”myFTDNA” page, then click on ”Y-DNA”, ”Haplotree and SNPs”, ”View my Haplotree” and then the SNP you whish to test. Click ”Add” and make an online payment. This works for the first SNP tests.

When you have come longer ”out” in the tree structure you can order more pioneer-like SNP tests through a special path, when you are logged in: ”Order An Upgrade” (above to the right on the screen) > ”Order an Advanced Test” (down left in the window which then opens). At ”Test Type”, chose the desired SNP test through searching for it in the list and then click on ”Add” and pay.

Which SNP are you going to test next? You can have received a clue from your placement in the project chart on the webpage of our project or in any of the Y-DNA haplogroup projects you have joined. It is in that case visible in that your kit number is listed in a section with an headline which tells you that a certain SNP can be tested. An example of how it can look like, see below. The other easy clue is that in your account look what ”Y-DNA” > ”Haplogroup Origins” tell you. There all subgroups are listed which your matches have been proven belonging to thanks to the SNP tests that they have done this far. Often you find some different ones in the list, closely related to each other. This means you sometimes have to work yourself through a couple of SNP tests before scoring the right one.

If both yourself and your match have done an SNP test, you thereby know you belong to the same branch. In other words is SNP testing good in order to eliminate such matches that from STR-marker similarity look more closely related than they actually are.

Magnus Bäckmark

YDNA Haplogroup R1b1a2 (P312+ and predicted P312 please test)			
N24210	Johan Niklas Caspersson, b. 1849, Skällinge (N)	Sweden	R1b1a2a1a1b
232283	Måns Persson 1530	Sweden	R1b1a2
N11543	Sven Eliasson, b. ca. 1695 Kalmar län, Sweden	Sweden	R1b1a2a1a1b

An example of how you receive information about what SNP to test.

Predicted I-L22's can get confirmed through SNP test

The most common Y haplogroup in Sweden is Y-haplogroup I, which accounts for ca 43 % of all tested at FTDNA whose oldest known paternal ancestor lived in Sweden. A large subgroup is the one which at FTDNA is still called I1d. ISOGG's latest name on it is I1a1b. The SNP which defines this subgroup is L22. I-L22 is often also called the Scandinavian I-subgroup, since it has its highest frequency here.

At the webpage of the Swedish DNA Project there is a list of which group members who belong to which Y-haplogroup. Since group I1 is so large it has been devided into several different subgroups. The subgroup I1d has been created by adding all those who have tested positive for L22 and most of those who have DYS390=23 in the chart on the project webpage. Those have thereafter been compared on the 37 marker level to see if the match others who are L22+.

They who belong to Y-hg I1 and haven't yet tested L22 are recommended to do that test at FTDNA.

Rolf Berlin

Reveal if you belong to the subgroup I-L287

I1-L22 has a subgroup I1d3. ISOGG's name on it is I1a1b3. The group is very common in Finland. This group hasn't yet been found in Sweden but there are strong indications that around ca 10 members of our project belong to it. Who they are is shown at the webpage of the Swedish DNA Project below the headline I1d3. Those who have DYS390=23, DYS439=10, DYS511=9 and DYS413=21-24 should test for SNP L287, which is the SNP that defines this group.

Rolf Berlin

A haplotype within (mostly) haplogroup I-L22

It's interesting to have a look at which project members share the same 12-marker haplotypes. The group which have such a 12-marker signature in common is not to be understood as a specific branch of the human Y-DNA tree. Instead, it's a loose cluster of more or less distant relatives. Some of them will after SNP testing show up to be close relatives, others more distant from the rest. (SNP's define specific branches.)

I have examined the haplotype which is the most common among the members of our project: **13-23-14-10-14-15-11-14-11-12-11-28** (the allele values are mentioned in FTDNA's order). 24 of our members have it, which is 3,4 % of the total of 714 Y-DNA tested project members. Among all FTDNA customers 732 have this haplotype, which is 0,15 % of the total of 488.088 men.

This far the carriers of this haplotype have shown up to belong to the haplogroups I-M253 (I1), I-M227 (I1a1a, at FTDNA still called I1b) – only one person this far – and I-L22 (I1a1b, at FTDNA still called I1d). This last haplogroup seems to be the one which is the most common among the carriers of this haplotype. The haplotype is, as far known at present, the second most common among

people with paternal origin in Sweden. (The most common, which 3,2 % of test takers with paternal line from Sweden have, is a haplotype very close to this one; it differs only at the sixth marker, DYS385b, with the value 14 instead of 15. 14 can have been the original value, since three other haplotypes also have 14 there – actually they are the third, fourth and sixth most common 12-marker haplotypes among men with paternal origin from Sweden.)

Thanks to those who have given information about in which country their paternal line appears first in, we have some statistics. The percentage in the list below shows how large the 12-haplotype carrier group with paternal origin from the mentioned country is compared to all Y-DNA test takers with origin from that country. Of course, they can live all over the world, and in some cases they could also be mistaken about what actually is their paternal biological line (due to non-paternal events etc). Nevertheless, the statistics are an indication to where in the world this haplotype is especially common.

Norway	4,3 %	Belgium	0,2 %
Iceland	2,6 %	France	0,2 %
Sweden	2,2 %	Ireland	0,2 %
Denmark	1,1 %	Netherlands	0,2 %
N. Ireland	0,6 %	Germany	0,2 %
Scotland	0,5 %	Poland	0,1 %
England	0,3 %	Switzerland	0,1 %
Finland	0,3 %	Hungary	0,1 %
Canada	0,3 %	Wales	0,1 %
Slovakia	0,3 %	Ukraine	0,05 %
UK	0,3 %	Russian Federation	0,04 %
USA	0,3 %	(these are all countries of origin yet)	

Some old names show up to have this haplotype as their modal haplotype (the one which their most recent common ancestor can be predicted to have had). Among them are one of the two large groups with the name **Gillespie**, whose members lines surface in Scotland and Ulster. Another is **McNeil(l)**, which name in different spellings is distributed among five-six dominating genetic lines. The McNeil(l)s with this haplotype can trace their origin to the Kintyre-Knapdale area in western Scotland. Testing of several members of the **Julian** family descending from Rene Julian (1660–after 1740) in Winchester, Virginia, have shown that they also have this haplotype. It's also found in people with the names **Wilson** (19 persons), **Fox** (8), **Gordon** (8, not the aristocratic family), **Sellers** (6, and 1 Sellars), **Waugh** (6), **Poe** (4, no member of the family of the author Edgar Allan Poe is tested, though), etc. (11 persons with the name Chis(h)olm and Chism have this haplotype appearently due to convergence from the mentioned close haplotype with DYS385b=14, which more Chisholms (27) have.) Regarding Scandinavian names, no larger family clusters are identified yet, because Y-DNA testing is not yet as common in Scandinavia as in USA and the British Isles.

Wikipedia.

Castle Sween, which in the 15th and 16th centuries was held by McNeills of this lineage (MacNeil project).

Here follows an overview what each project member with this haplotype can do next. The numbers are kit numbers at FTDNA.

M253 (I1)
confirmed:
270627
N35698
predicted:
77563
86255
162039
N23416
N50429
N57481
N64869

> consider testing L22 since that is the most common subgroup people with this haplotype have

only 12 markers tested > consider testing more markers and joining the I or I-L22 projects to receive clues about what SNP to test next

M227 (I1a1a) One person has been reported having this haplotype. He is not a member of our project.

L22 (I1a1b) – *origin presumably in the border area of present Denmark and Germany 3.000 years ago* (I-L22 project).
confirmed:
103665
128277
N16585

> consider testing L813 since you match 254662 who has that SNP

predicted:
135619

> consider confirming L22, which you likely have since you match 267933 who has that SNP

80041
194248
284332
N40479

> consider confirming L22 and test more markers than the 12 you presently have tested

126581
261022
267933
N58996

> consider confirming L22 and then the SNP's for the five subgroups, recommendably first L813 (since one or two members have that SNP), then P109, L205, L287 and L300

P109 (I1a1b1)
predicted:
258603
> consider confirming and then testing L1431 or L1438

L205 (I1a1b2)

L287 (I1a1b3)

L300 (I1a1b4)

L813 (I1a1b5)
confirmed:
254662 > consider CTS9346
predicted:
223639 > consider confirming L813 and then testing CTS9346 →

Looking for books on DNA genealogy?

Here is a selection:
http://www.isogg.org/wiki/Genetic_genealogy_books

Swedish Facebook group för those interested in DNA

You are welcome to join the Facebook group DNA-anor. Questions, answers etc, mostly in Swedish.

Do any of the carriers of this haplotype match each other at FTDNA?

FTDNA shows people as matches if they, judging from their Y-DNA STR-marker similarity, *could* be related within the genealogical timeframe. Interestingly, there are a few matches within this group on the 37 marker level or better:

1. Kit number 261022 has a perfect match 67/67 to 284332, his 6th cousin. They descend from two different sons of Johan Ersson, b. 1717 in Valde in Skäfthammar parish in Uppsala län. The sons assumed the name Hammarstedt, which name is still carried on the first mentioned test taker's line. The line before the two brothers can be followed back to the peasant Erik Bengtsson, b. 1651, d. 1702 in Valde, Skäfthammar (Swedish Haplogroup Database). They match 3/67 to 80041, whose line appears in Linneryd parish in Kronobergs län 1871. He also match 3/67 N58996 (who match 6/67 the first mentioned two relatives). His line begins with Måns Larsson in Östhammar parish − which geographicly is close to Skäfthammar. (But when did he live? Please complete the information about your most distant ancestor in your FTDNA account.)

2. 267933, whose line can be followed back to Lars Larsson (1786−1859) in Önum parish in former Skaraborgs län, matches 4/37 to 135619, who descend from Anders Larsson (1620−1680) in "Skaraborg, Dalarnas" (presumably Skaraborgs län, but where? "Dalarnas" must be an error; Dalarna is a landscape, not even close to Skaraborg; please correct your information, and don't hesitate to ask any of the administrators if you have uncertainties about where he lived). A match 4/37 is also 223639, whose earliest known ancestor is Klas Vilhelm Flink, b. 1849 in Tvärred parish in Älvsborgs län (the län next to Skaraborg), and 258603, who descend from Thomas Duty (1764−1835) of Virginia, USA.

3. N16585 (with no ancestor information, please complete with what you know) matches 4/67 254662, whose Y-DNA signature existed in Jakob Bäckmark (1738−1774), soldier in Åtvid parish in Östergötlands län (two 6th cousins, descendants of two of his sons have done Y-DNA tests and match eatch other perfectly on 37 markers; this is the paternal line of my father's mother from whom I have my surname). N16585 also match 5/67 128277 (with no information, please complete with what you know), who in turn matches Bäckmark 7/67.

In other words, there are this far three clusters of possibly relatively close genetic patrilineal cousins with this haplotype in our project. 13 of those with this here studied haplotype have no matches at all (on 37 markers or better) to the other project members.

Those of you who have tested lower number of markers, consider updating to 37 markers or more (at least if you have matches at previous levels). With 37 markers or more comparison begins to show more clear how distantly the test takers are related to each other.

Magnus Bäckmark, 10/20/2013

Do you want to tell your story in Swedish DNA Project News?
Do you have an article to publish in it?

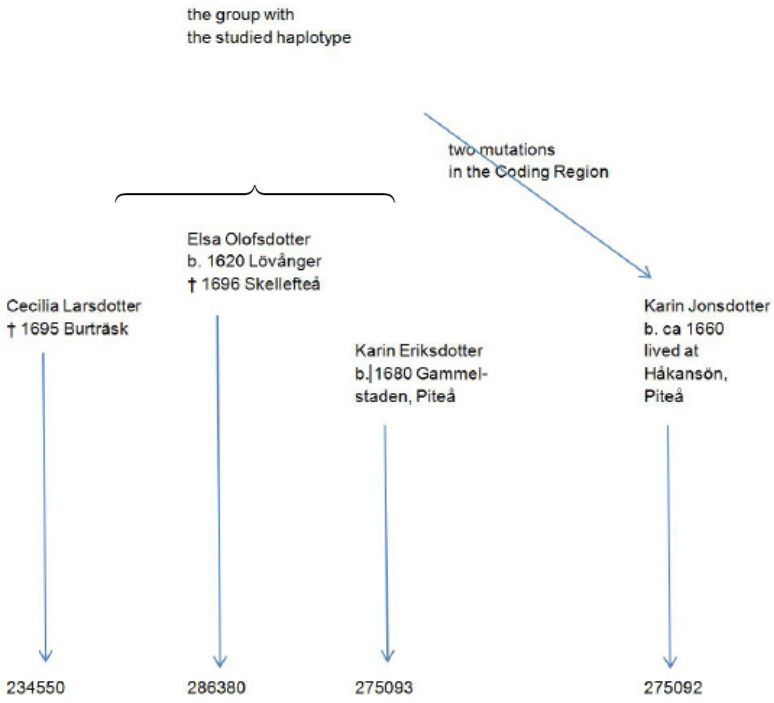
Please contact any of the project administrators.
This number was edited by
Magnus Bäckmark (magnus.baeckmark@swipnet.se).

A haplotype within mtDNA haplogroup H2a1

H2a1 is one of the many subgroups to the in Europe dominating major haplogroup H and is believed to have spread from the Near East to Eastern Europe and the Baltic Sea area and also eastwards to Central Asia (Gates, *Faces of America*, 2010; his estimate of the age of the defining mutation is 14 000 years, which probably must be regarded as very uncertain). In our project at least 2,2 % of the members with maternal line from Sweden, as far as known, belong to this subgroup. In the Swedish Haplogroup Database the share is at least 1,5 %. One has to write "at least", since many have not yet tested to the full level on the maternal side, which is which gives information about precise subgroup.

We are here going to take a closer look on a group of seven test takers within H2a1 who have that in common that they except for the mutations which define H2a1 also share the mutations 309.1C, 315.1C, 522.1A, 522.2C and C16519T, as well as also one back-mutation (C146T which earlier was present on this maternal line but has mutated back to the original value; because of that it is listed as a "missing mutation" in the results of the persons who have this haplotype).

The three project members to the left in the overview below have this haplotype. From their match lists is evident that another four persons belong to this match group. One of them hasn't given any information about origin yet. Another one's maternal line comes from Karin who lived still in 1688, widow after Johan Olofsson of Långnäs, Piteå parish, Norrbotten. A third begins with Anna Olsdotter of Håkansön, Piteå, who in 1693 was married to Roknäs in the



same parish. The remaining one gives the information that her line can be traced back to Brita Eriksdotter, b. 1691, d. 1778 in Bladåker parish in Uppland.

One other mutation, but in each case not known which one (since the matching persons are not yet members of our project or an H haplogroup project), is present in lines that can be traced back to Sara Nilsdotter, b. 1624 at "Rigsta"(?), Högsjö parish, Ångermanland, d. 1709 at Nedansjö, Stöde parish, Medelpad, Ingeborg Olofsdotter, b. 1694, d. 1775, living in Ljusvattnet, Burträsk, Västerbotten, "Rabitsch" (without date or place, the match is a woman with a German name) and a line which goes back to the woman, whose names is not known, who was the wife of Israel Eriksson who died 1668 at Kläpp, Överlännäs parish, Ångermanland.

Two differences another 12 persons have, whose oldest maternal ancestors names show a mixture of Swedish, Finnish, Slavic and English names. (Those maternal lines who seem to possible have a Swedish origin have yet unspecified or no information about oldest known ancestor.) One of the twelve is a member of our project; his line is included in the bottom right in the overview.

Among persons with a maternal line from Sweden is unusual with as many as seven perfect matches, as in this case. It indicates that the haplotype can be old or quite widespread. It's also remarkable that the carriers of this and also of close haplotypes (those with one difference) in most cases all trace their maternal line to the landscapes Västerbotten or Norrbotten (or, concerning one-step-matches, also Ångermanland). It has not yet been possible to tie any of these maternal lines together with paper trails, but as we have seen information is still missing here and there. – Don't hesitate to write to me if a connection is made or something becomes more clear concerning this group of matches (it's probably just a matter of time), so we can follow up this case in this newsletter.

Magnus Bäckmark 11/19/2013

Swedish Haplogroup Database (dna.scangen.se)

SHD is a tool, free to use, in order to share haplogroup identifications, both sure and preliminar ones, and to get contact with other researchers who are interested in the same family lines.

The database was launched in 2011 by the genealogists Anders Berg and Jonas Magnusson. At the moment 469 users have entered information about 547 different Y-DNA and mtDNA trees, with 5 223 individuals, mostly from present-day Sweden.

At Family Tree DNA only most distant ancestors are shown, but here you find all the ancestors on DNA-tested family lines, which is very useful.

förnamn	efternamn	födelseort	län	födelseår	led	haplogrupp	mutation	innehåller / Sök
		göteborg						
Ruth Elisabet	Andersson	Göteborg (O)		1903		(4) Mt: I4		
Anna Britta	Ankarcreuts	Göteborg (O)		1722		(8) Mt: I4		
Einar	Bengtsson	Göteborg (O)		1908		(1) Mt: R1a1a1	L448	

You can search for example on the name of a parish you are interested in to seee if there are persons there whose descendants on paternal or maternal lines have made an DNA test and shared the result. By clicking on the tree symbol in the column on the right you can study the family line that the person belongs to.

The Swedish version of this issue also contains two pages with information about an event on DNA in genealogy in Stockholm (in Swedish) on November 23.