

PATERNAL LINEAGE TEST RESULTS FOR PHILIP SCOTT RUSHING

Your DNA test results show that you belong to haplogroup *I1*, (formerly *I1a*) The Stonemasons.



This map shows the likely migration pathways of your ancient ancestors, The Stone-masons (haplogroup *I1*). Your ancestors may have crafted tools and ornaments from stone, and probably lived in present day Scandinavia. To use your test results to build your family tree, visit dna.ancestry.com and learn about other participants with genetic profiles similar to your own.

| DNA

YOUR HAPLOTYPE

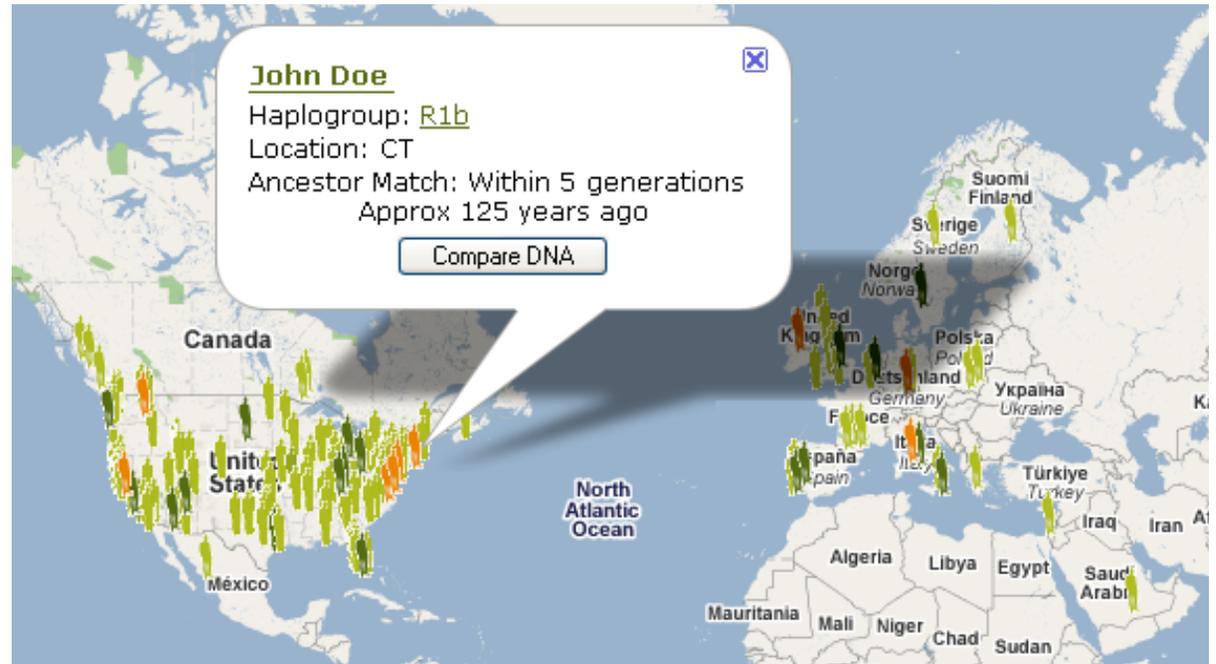
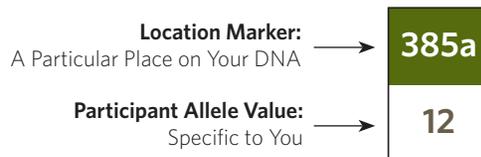
Location	19a	19b	385a	385b	388	389I	389II	390	391	392	393	426	437	438	439	441	442	444	445	446	447	448	449
Value	14	-	14	14	14	12	28	23	10	11	13	11	16	10	12	17	17	13	11	13	22	20	28
Location	452	454	455	456	458	459a	459b	460	461	462	463	464a	464b	464c	464d	464e	464f	GGAAT1 B07	YCAIIa	YCAIIb	Y-GATA- A10	635	Y-GATA- H4
Value	31	11	8	14	14	8	9	10	12	13	21	12	14	15	16	-	-	11	19	21	15	20	11

PART I: AN EASY EXPLANATION OF YOUR RESULTS

Y-Chromosome Results—Location is Everything

At first glance, the numbers that make up your test results may not mean much to you. It's a lot like looking at the whorls on the pad of your finger tip, or the intricate pattern of a snowflake under a microscope. But it's a special bit of information that may hold the answer to some of your ancestral mysteries.

To determine your genetic profile, we took a look at several scientifically established DNA "locations" in your Y-Chromosome test. *Haplotype* is the scientific term for this kind of genetic profile, and we'll call it that going forward. Your haplotype can help you find new genetic cousins and learn about your ancient ancestors. To understand where the numbers which make up your haplotype came from, imagine the DNA locations we tested as different destinations with specific addresses (location markers) on the long ribbon that is your chromosomal DNA. When we're doing your test, we travel down that ribbon, pull up to each address and write down what we find. That numeric value is always unique to your DNA, and the combination of the different values makes up the unique numbers of your haplotype.



An example of a Y-Chromosome DNA test matching map. The "people" icons represent another participant who may share a common ancestor with you. Visit dna.ancestry.com to see *your* matching map online—click each icon to learn more about possible matches.

The haplotype table on your certificate has two rows. The top row, labeled "location," indicates the names of the defined markers for each of the locations (like 385a). We've filled in a numeric value for you at each of these locations, which you can see in the second row, labeled "value".

Your DNA haplotype results are useful only for our database to match you with possible genetic cousins and tell you about your ancient ancestors. Your test results don't tell you (or us!) anything about your hair

color or other personal characteristics. The way we use DNA is very different from what you may have seen on TV or heard about in the past. If you're interested in learning more about the science behind the test, read Part II of this packet, Digging Deeper.

Haplotypes—Play the Matching Game

Comparing your haplotype with another participant's is an objective and accurate way to determine the range of generations in which you and that

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participant may have shared a common ancestor.

Our database automatically compares your results with all other participants and lets you know about possible matches. Even if you have only a few close matches now, we automatically compare your results against each new entry in our continually growing database.

Your list of matches starts with participants who are most closely related to you. You'll be able to view the general home locations of participants in a map

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like the one on page 1 and see matches between 2-70 generations, as well as an estimate of the Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA) that you share with your matches. Your MRCA is an approximate number of years since you had a direct ancestor in common. An ancestor match of "approximately 550 years ago" could mean you shared a great-great-great-great-great grandfather.

Genetic Cousins—Exploring the Possibilities

You can unlock your new connections whenever you like. Visit your results on dna.ancestry.com and click on the "Paternal Matches" button, then click on the names of matching participants to see how you

are related. We'll notify you by email when a new participant matching your haplotype is added to our database.

When you find a match, you can contact your genetic cousins and compare family trees using the secure Ancestry.com Connection Service to protect your email address. If you're fortunate, our common ancestor analysis will narrow your search to a time frame, and together, you and your genetic cousin will discover the ancestor who joins your two family trees.

You may be contacted by someone as well. An opportunity to collaborate with your genetic cousins depends on the level of participation you designate online. You may elect to share only your contact name with others or remain entirely anonymous. These preferences are available under "My Account".

Your Ancient Ancestors—Where It All Started

We determine your haplogroup based on your haplotype. Your haplogroup then gives you clues about the life and times of your ancient ancestors from tens of thousands of years ago.

Starting from the point in human history when many ancient ancestral groups migrated out of Africa, discrete populations began to settle in different parts of the world. Over generations, as they adapted to their unique environments, each population's genes became slightly different from the original African group. Some of those differences were random, while

others provided genes for characteristics which let groups thrive in their environments. Taken together, those genetic differences define haplogroups.

Your haplogroup is described by a letter, A through T. Numbers and lowercase letters may also subdivide your haplogroup. Everyone in a haplogroup shares a certain number of values at definitive locations on their Y-chromosomal DNA. We took a look at those locations on your DNA and matched you to a haplogroup

The Stonemasons—Haplogroup I1

You belong to the Stonemasons, haplogroup I1, which is about 30,000 years old. The Stonemasons are best known for crafting pointed stone blades,



The Stonemasons crafted Venus figurines, which may have represented a revered Earth Mother.

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known as Gravette Points, to hunt bison, horse, reindeer and mammoths.

Stone played both a functional and religious role for the Stonemasons, who crafted voluptuous Venus figurines, possibly out of steatite, calcite, limestone or other soft stone. Although the exact significance of the figurines is not known, they may represent fertility or the Earth Mother goddess, a concept which prevails in many cultural mythologies. The Stonemasons could have regarded the Earth Mother as a symbol of security or as a deity who enabled

plentiful harvests and numerous offspring.

The Ice Age probably shaped the story of the Stonemasons. An ice shelf formed during the final stages of the Ice Age moved as far as southern Ireland, mid England and northern Germany, covering all of Scandinavia, where the Stonemasons lived. Northern Spain and continental Europe were covered in tundra during these climatic shifts. As the Stonemasons moved their homes south to hunt game below the tree line, they settled primarily in the Balkans, southern France, Iberia (present day Spain and Portugal) and



The god Woden (Odin) was a key figure in Scandinavian folklore.

Italy. As they migrated, The Stonemasons played a possible role in developing the distinct difference in the languages of eastern and western Europe. When the Ice Age ended, many of the Stonemasons returned to their northern homes and repopulated Scandinavia, Iceland and northwest Europe.

Based on your DNA test, we're able to predict



Your ancient ancestors traveled this path—settling for various periods of time at points along the way.

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that you belong to a subgroup of the Stonemasons, haplogroup *I1*. This group may have participated in a coastal migration route about 10,000 years ago, during a time period archaeologists call the Holocene epoch. The *I1* Stonemasons primarily occupied Norway, Sweden and Denmark, as well as parts of Finland settled by the Laplanders.

Based on what we know about those regions and their traditions, it's possible that your ancient ancestors worshipped the god Woden, also known as Odin. When Christianity replaced paganism, Woden was retained in the culture's folklore as a historical king. Tales about Woden describe him as leading a wild hunt in the sky with a group of spectral horsemen. In a practical sense, this myth may have been used to explain thunderstorms. Woden is also reflected in modern languages—"Wednesday" is named after the god.

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Your DNA Test: Why Y? Thank Dad.

Everyone has 46 chromosomes, grouped into 23 pairs. One pair is the sex chromosomes, which, among other things, determine gender. All women have a pair of X chromosomes (one from each parent). And all men have an X chromosome from mom and a Y chromosome that passes essentially unchanged from

father to son, making it ideal for tracing paternal lineage. In many cultures, the surname is also passed from father to son. This fortunate coincidence is what makes tracing your paternal lineage through genetic similarities so powerful for genealogy.

Location markers on the Y chromosome from your DNA sample were analyzed and compared against other Ancestry.com participants' results to automatically find people closely related to you.

The first application of your results is to pursue possible relatives you wouldn't have otherwise known about.

So, the first application of your results is to contact possible relatives you wouldn't have otherwise known about. See page 2 for more about how to do this through our service. Additionally, if your traditional genealogy work has led you to potential living relatives—particularly those who share your surname—and you'd like to confirm a connection with those individuals, encourage them to take a Y-DNA test as well. Comparing your results will provide you with an objective and scientific basis for confirming your familial ties.

Alleles & Location Markers—the DNA Details

What is it that makes your information unique? And if it's so unique, why do other people have some of the same information?

Imagine your DNA as a long set of Morse code instructions. Just like one "short" signal and one "long" signal give you a Morse code value (A), your DNA repeats its "signal" in unique ways. Your haplotype has different values based on the number of times your DNA repeats its code in the different locations.

The numeric value given for each location represents a count of repeating sequences of DNA building blocks called bases. DNA is comprised of four bases: Adenine (A), Cytosine (C), Guanine (G), and Thymine (T). Those four bases line up to create a code, much like the kind of code computer programmers use.

Your Y-chromosome test measures the pattern of base repeats in your DNA code at specific locations. For example, a pattern of AACG AACG AACG would result in a value of "3", because the sequence "AACG" repeats three times.

Your test results, therefore, represent a unique pattern of repeating DNA which is inherited from your paternal lineage.

We record the DNA repeats in each of either 33 or 46 locations—depending on which DNA test you chose—and end up with a very rich message which is your haplotype. Because we look at so many locations, we have many points of comparison. You may match

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with someone in 15 different locations and you'll still have 18 or 31 values which are unique to you. By looking at so many different locations, we can say something about the degree to which you match with another participant. So, are you related? You get more than a "yes" or "no" answer.

When comparing haplotypes, your closest matches will differ at fewer than 2 or 3 marker locations. A "good" match will yield a likely common ancestor only a few generations back. But you can match up to someone at fewer locations and still discover that you're part of the same haplogroup; your common ancestor may have lived tens of thousands of years ago, or at any point in between.

Rates of Mutation—The Brains Behind Matching

Figuring out how your haplotype matches up with someone else's is more involved than a simple one-to-one comparison of location values. Each of the haplotype locations has a value which is unique to you. And finding that same value at that same location on someone else's haplotype is meaningful. But matching certain location values can be more significant than matching at others.

Why's that?

Certain bits of DNA are passed along relatively untouched from father to son, but other bits of DNA tend to change (mutate) each time they are passed down. The changes are completely harmless, but

they're still identifiable. So the DNA at some of the locations we look at tends to change a lot from generation to generation, while DNA at other locations changes very little when it's passed along from father to son. Although they can't know *how* the DNA will

We're constantly updating our data for the most precise matching information available.

change, scientists do know the constant *rate* at which DNA changes at each of the locations. And every location has a different rate of change.

A match in two participant results at a location known to have a high rate of change indicates a closer relationship than a match at a location known to have a low rate of change. Statisticians and geneticists have figured out fairly exact odds for change (mutation rates) in the DNA in each of the locations. By using those odds in a calculation, we can tell you just how meaningful a match is, and how closely related you are to another participant.

We're constantly updating our data and statistics to keep them as current as research allows, giving you the most precise matching information available.

MRCA—A Potential Link

MRCA stands for Most Recent Common Ancestor. It's an important genealogical term and gives you an

idea of how many generations in the past you and another participant may have shared an ancestor. MRCA calculations are based on the number of location markers tested (either 33 or 46), the number of matching values, and the mutation rate of the markers. This provides you with a starting point from which you can compare respective family pedigrees with other participants to discover if you indeed share an identical ancestor.

Our MRCA report provides a confidence range from 50% to 95%. At 50% confidence, you have an equal chance that the generational range might be greater than what is stated. The higher the confidence level is set, the broader the generational range. This information can spark a new trail to a branch of your family tree or confirm or negate a lead you already had. See Part I for more about how to apply your results to build your family tree.

Still Have Questions?

If you have questions about your results, the science behind our tests, or how to connect with potential matches, our website's live chat and email features allow you to contact us directly. For more information, visit our blog at dna.ancestry.com and visit the Ancestry.com Learning Center to see videos about our services.