The DNA of the Brubaker / Brubacher Family
What does it tell us about our European origins?

Darvin L. Martin
Brubaker Family Reunion
August 4, 2017
Introduction

In August 1717, three ships arrived in Philadelphia carrying 363 Palatines, totaling about 80 families.

Almost all were Swiss Mennonites, commissioned to come to the New World through land agent Martin Kendig.

Kendig had arrived in Philadelphia seven years earlier, in the fall of 1710 with a dozen Swiss Mennonite families, who set up a Mennonite colony on the frontier.

There is no ship list depicting the 1717 arrivals. They were not documented. The only way we can know who they were is from subsequent records after their arrival.

Particularly, the main records used to determine the 1717 immigrants are warrants applied for in Conestoga within a few weeks to a year after arrival, and the 1729 naturalization lists, for those who arrived prior to 1718.
Introduction

Seven years earlier, in Sept 1710, a dozen Mennonite families set up the Strasburg colony on the Pennsylvania frontier, sixty miles west of Philadelphia.

These families include: Herr, Kendig, Mylin, Bowman, Oberholtzer, Miller, Funk and Franciscus

Some frontiersmen arrived earlier, and first settled in Germantown. These include the Groff (1703) and Bowman (1707) families.
her and her Children, upon which it was ordered that enquiry should be made concerning its situation, which was done by James Steel, who was since the Survey upon the Spot, and says that the 100 acres of Marsh is laid out at some Considerable Distance from any part of her lines, so that her Clamour is groundless, and a Patent is ordered to Cornelius Wiltbank and now signed.

At a meeting of the Commissioners the 31, 9b’r, 1717.

Martin Kundigg, Hans Heer and Hans FFunk, with several others of their Countrymen, the Palatines, having often applied to purchase Land to accommodate those of them that are lately arrived in this Province and are their Relations, Friends or Acquaintance, who they assure the Board are honest, Conscientious People.

22d, 9b’r, 1717.

Present, only J. W. and J. L.
Agreed with Martin Kundigg and Hans Heer of 5,000 acres of Land, to be taken up in several Parcells about Conestogo and Pequea Creeks, at £10 p. Ct', to be paid at the Returns of the Surveys and usual quitrents, it being for settlements for several of their Countrymen that are lately arrived here.

The Warr't signed, dat. 22d 9ber, 1717.

Signed a Warr't to Hans Moyer for ................... 350 a's.

Signed a Warr't to Hans Kaiggyey for .................. 100 a's.

Signed a Warr't to Chr'r Hearsey and Hans Pupather for ........................................ 1,000 a's.

Signed a Warr't to Mich. Shank and Henry Pare for 400 a's.

Signed a Warrant to Hans Pupather for .................. 700 a's.

Signed a Warrant to Peter Leiman for .................... 300 a's.

Signed a Warrant to Molker Penerman for ............. 500 a's.

Signed a Warrant to Henry and John FFFunk for .... 550 a's.

Signed a Warrant to Christ'r FFransiscus for .......... 150 a's.

Signed a Warrant to Michael Shank for .................. 200 a's.

Signed a Warr't to Jacub Lundus and Ulri'k Harvey for ........................................ 150 a's.

Signed a Warrant to Emanuel Heer for .................. 500 a's.

Signed a Warrant to Abr. Heer for ....................... 600 a's.

Signed a Warrant to Hans Tuber, Isaac Coffman and Melkerman for ................................. 675 a's.

Pr'sent, only I. N. and J. L.

Martin Kundigg, Hans Heer and Hans FFunk, with several others of the Palatines, their Countrymen, having applied to purchase Land near Conestogo and Pequea Creeks to accommodate those of them that are lately arrived in this Province, who are their Relations, friends or acquaintances, and whom they assure the Board are Honest, Conscientious People.

Their Request being Considered and the Circumstance of those People in Relation to their Holding of Lands in the Dominions of Great Britain were asked if they understood the Disadvantage they were under by their being born aliens, that therefore their Children could not inherit nor they themselves convey to others the Lands they purchase, according to the Laws of England, which may in such Case be extended hither. They answered that they were informed thereof before, however inasmuch as they had removed themselves and families into this Province they were, notwithstanding the said Disadvantage, willing to purchase Lands for their own Dwelling. It was further said by the Commissioners that it was their Business to sell and dispose of the Proprietors' Land to Such as would purchase it, yet at the same time they were willing to let them know. as they are aliens. the Danger
were willing to let them know, as they are aliens, the Danger that might ensue if not in Time prevented, also that some Years ago a Law was Enacted here and afterwards passed by the late Queen Ann, for enabling Divers aliens, particularly named therein, to hold and enjoy Lands in this Province, and that the like advantage might probably be obtained for those amongst themselves that were of good Report if a Petition were preferred to this present Assembly when they sit to do Business. With this advice they seemed pleased and desired to be informed with such a sitting of the Assembly would be, that they might preferr a Petition to them for such a Law as is above mentioned.

Signed a Patent to Hans Moyor for 700 acres of Land at Strasburg, granted him for £10 p. C't, dated the 30th 6 mo., 1717.

Signed a Patent to Julian Kirl for 83½ acres in Makefield, in Bucks County, 50 acres at ½d sterling p. acre, 30½ acres at 1d sterling p. acre, dated 1717.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Property the 2d 11 mo., 1717–8.

Present, Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, James Logan.
Andrew Hamilton having often applied for a Piece of
Hans Pupather

Hans Pupather 700 acres; warrant 27 Sept 1717; survey 14 Oct 1717, patent 28 Nov 1717. (Now East Hempfield Twp. And Lancaster Twp., Harrisburg Pike and Rohrerstown Rd, where the Lancaster Health Campus is located).
Hans Brubaker (Pupather) (c1692-1748) (family A-1) applied for a warrant for 1000 acres together with Christian Hershey on Sep 17, 1717. They had their land surveyed Oct 14th, and patented Nov 30, 1717. This land is where Route 741 crosses the Marietta Pike. Hans Brubaker and Christian Hershey are almost certainly related in Europe, but their family relationship has not been confirmed.

A warrant application on Sep 27, 1717 for 1000 acres exists for Hans Brubacher, Jacob Brubacher and Peter Swarr. Hans Brubaker (c1674-1725) (family C-1) had 700 acres of this land surveyed Oct 14th, and patented Nov 28, 1717. This land is where Route 741 crosses Harrisburg Pike. The northern portion of the Lancaster health campus sits on this original property. The land is directly north of the 1000-acre tract taken by Hans Brubaker and Christian Hershey above.

Jacob Brubaker (c1678-1751) (family B-1) had settled on 150 acres of land directly west of the two tracts above, included in the 1000 acres warrant with his brother Hans Brubaker and Peter Swarr. In the mid-1730s Jacob Brubaker’s acreage was divided, surveyed and patented between his sons John (1705-1743) and Jacob (1722-1764).
Number of ancestors = $2^n$, surpasses the population of the world, around 1300 A.D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generation</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ancestors</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>child born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>parents born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>grandparents born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>256</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>4,096</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>65,536</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1,048,576</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>16,777,216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>268,435,456</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1275</td>
<td>536,870,912</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Except that there is overlap, far more recent than 1300 AD, which truncates the numbers of ancestors, but it eventually reaches the whole population.
DNA is a series of chemical markers inherited through both parents.

Most DNA is combined between both parents, except:

- y-chromosomal DNA, which is inherited to males, uncombined from one’s father
- mitochondria DNA, which is inherited to all, uncombined from one’s mother
Comparing DNA between individuals will tell you:

whether or not given individuals are closely related

The approximate distance to a common paternal or maternal ancestor between individuals

whether people with a specific surname are related through that surname
Specific DNA markers are called SNPs. When compared they can reveal:

- the migratory patterns of one’s ancient ancestors
- one’s place paternally and maternally in the “world family tree”
- The “deep ancestry” of all the surnames in your family, as long as a male relative has tested
The human genome project, beginning in 1990, sought to decode the entire genetic sequence of humanity. The project was completed in 2003.

Humans have around 3.3 billion base pairs (alternating A, C, G, and T) which when printed out, fills over 30 volumes of 1,000 pages each.

Humans are all at least 99.9% the same. These differences amount to no more than 30 pages within the 30,000 page set.
Paternally, all humans descend through one of twenty haplogroups, all interconnected through a common origin.

Your haplogroup is determined by a DNA test.
Regardless of whether your ancestry is African, Asian or European, you fall into one of these haplogroups.

Ironically, Swiss families appear quite diverse, and fall within at least six of these 20 haplogroups.
We can confirm which ancestors were the original Germanic tribes, which were Roman, and which lived in Alpine Europe long before any of these.

Who were the “recent” colonizers of Switzerland and who lived in the Alps for thousands of years?
What does the DNA look like of these 1717 Immigrant families? Where do the Brubakers fit into this tree?
3/70 – 4.28% E1b1b1a1b – Greco-Roman
8/70 – 11.43% G2a/G2b – Caucasus Region
7/70 – 10.00% I1 – Denmark / Baltic Sea
4/70 – 5.71% I2 – Northern Germany
1/70 – 1.43% J2 – Middle East
1/70 – 1.43% L1b1 – Afghanistan / Pakistan / Northern India
2/70 – 2.86% R1a1a1 – Eastern Europe / Russian plain
37/70 – 52.86% R1b1a2 – Celts / Alpine Europe
7/70 -- unknown
### Greco-Roman versions of haplogroup E-CTS4231

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1703 Groff</td>
<td>E-CTS4231 &gt; L618 &gt; V13 &gt; CTS8814 &gt; CTS5856 &gt; Z5017 &gt; Z5016 &gt; SK888 &gt; CTS9320 &gt; Z17264 &gt; BY4366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1717 Brenneman</td>
<td>E-CTS4231 &gt; L618 &gt; V13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1717 Kagey</td>
<td>E-CTS4231 &gt; L677 &gt; V22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://www.eupedia.com/europe/Haplogroup_E1b1b_Y-DNA.shtml#famous_people
G2a-P15 in the Caucasus Mountains

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8/70</td>
<td>11.43%</td>
<td>G-M201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/70</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
<td>G2a-P15 Eastern Turkey / Caucasus region, ~12,000 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1717 Kreider</td>
<td>G-M201 &gt; P287 &gt; P15 &gt; CTS4367 &gt; L30 &gt; CTS2488 &gt; P303 &gt; L140 &gt; L497 &gt; Z725 &gt; L43 &gt; L42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1717 Stauffer</td>
<td>G-M201 &gt; P287 &gt; P15 &gt; CTS4367 &gt; L30 &gt; CTS2488 &gt; P303 &gt; L140 &gt; PF3346 &gt; PF3345 &gt; U1 &gt; L13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1717 Kurtz</td>
<td>G-M201 &gt; P287 &gt; P15 &gt; CTS4367 &gt; L30 &gt; CTS2488 &gt; P303 &gt; L140 &gt; L497 &gt; Z725 &gt; L43 &gt; L42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1717 Bieri</td>
<td>G-M201 &gt; P287 &gt; P15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1717 Hauri</td>
<td>G-M201 &gt; P287 &gt; P15 &gt; CTS4367 &gt; L30 &gt; CTS2488 &gt; P303 &gt; L140 &gt; L497 &gt; Z725 &gt; L43 &gt; L42 &gt; Y11074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1717 Hauser</td>
<td>G-M201 &gt; P287 &gt; P15 &gt; CTS4367 &gt; L30 &gt; CTS2488 &gt; P303 &gt; L140 &gt; L497 &gt; CTS9737 &gt; CTS11352 &gt; L43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1717 Reiff</td>
<td>G-M201 &gt; P287 &gt; P15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/70 1.43% G2b-M3115 Eastern Turkey / Caucasus region, ~12,000 years ago

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1710 Franciscus</td>
<td>G-M201 &gt; P287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Otzi the Iceman, lived about 5,300 years ago. He was found in the Italian Alps in 1991, and his entire genome has been sequenced.

His yDNA belongs to subclade G2a2b (L91+) and his mtDNA is K1o (extinct)
# I1-M253 Denmark/ Baltic Sea, up to Roman times

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Affiliation Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I-M170</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I1-M253 - Denmark / Baltic Sea, up to Roman times, then south</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauman</td>
<td>I1-M253 &gt; DF29 &gt; Z58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landis</td>
<td>I1-M253 &gt; DF29 &gt; Z58 &gt; Z59 &gt; Z62 &gt; Z61 &gt; Z140 &gt; F2642.1 &gt; CTS6772 &gt; BY453</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eby</td>
<td>I1a-M253 &gt; DF29 &gt; Z58 &gt; Z59 &gt; CTS8647 &gt; Z60 &gt; Z140 &gt; Y6231 &gt; Y7277</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachman</td>
<td>I1-M253</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hess</td>
<td>I1-M253 &gt; DF29 &gt; Z58 &gt; Z59 &gt; CTS8647 &gt; Z60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erisman</td>
<td>I1-M253</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandt</td>
<td>I1-M253 &gt; DF29 &gt; Z58 &gt; Z59 &gt; Z62 &gt; Z60 &gt; CTS7362 &gt; CTS9352 &gt; Z73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Phylogenetic tree of Haplogroup I1

![Phylogenetic tree of Haplogroup I1](https://eupedia.com)

- **M253**
  - **I1**
    - **DF29**
      - **Z131**
        - **Z17925**
          - **Y19086**
    - **Z58**
      - **Z63**
      - **Z59**
        - **BY151**
      - **Z60**
      - **Z2541**
        - **S6277**
      - **Z138**
          - **BY351**
    - **Z382**
      - **Y3866**
      - **Z2337**
        - **Z3634**
      - **Z1121**
        - **S4767**
          - **AS328**
      - **Y1121**
      - **P109**
      - **L205**
      - **CTS350**
      - **Z74**
      - **L300**
        - **Finland**
      - **Y3963**
        - **Y3096**
          - **L813**
            - **CTSI208**
      - **Y1099**
      - **L302**
        - **North Europe**
        - **L302**
          - **Nordic countries + Russia & Scotland**
          - **L308**
            - **L287**
              - **Finland**
            - **L308**
      - **Y10984**
      - **L1237**
      - **Y3686**
      - **Y7234**
      - **Y6815**
      - **BY3066**
      - **Y6375**
      - **England**
      - **Italy**
      - **Spain**
      - **Y13096**
      - **Y6040**
      - **Y13646**
      - **Y6036**
      - **Y6375**
      - **England**
      - **Scotland**
      - **L1302**
        - **Nordic countries + Russia & Scotland**
        - **L308**
          - **L287**
            - **Finland**
          - **L308**
      - **Y13011**
      - **M227**
      - **North Europe**
  - **Z58**
  - **Z63**
  - **Z59**
  - **Z60**
  - **Z2541**
  - **S6277**
  - **BY351**
  - **S2078**
  - **Y10984**
  - **Y6815**
  - **BY3066**
  - **Y7234**
  - **L1278**
  - **CTS3952**
  - **L1237**
  - **Y3686**
  - **Y3866**
  - **Z2337**
  - **Y1121**
  - **S4767**
  - **AS328**
  - **Y1099**
  - **L300**
  - **Finland**
  - **Y3963**
  - **Y3096**
  - **L813**
  - **CTSI208**
  - **Y1099**
  - **L302**
  - **North Europe**
  - **L302**
  - **Nordic countries + Russia & Scotland**
  - **L308**
  - **L287**
  - **Finland**
  - **Y13096**
  - **Y6040**
  - **Y13646**
  - **Y6036**
  - **Y6375**
  - **England**
  - **Italy**
  - **Spain**
  - **Y13011**
  - **M227**
  - **North Europe**

(As of October 2016)
I2-M253 Northern Germany, up to Roman times

I2-M223 - Northern Germany, up to Roman times, then south

Yorde  I2-M438 > L460 > M436 > M223 > CTS616 > CTS10057 > Z161 > L801 > CTS6433 > S2364 > S2361 > Z190

Carpenter I2-M438 > L460 > M436 > M223 > CTS616 > CTS10057 > Z161 > L801 > CTS6433 > S2364 > S2361 > Z190

Rhode I2-M438 > L460 > P37.2

Baumgartner I2-M438 > L460 > M436 > M223 > CTS616 > CTS10057 > Z161 > L801 > CTS1977
J2-M172 Middle East

J2 - Middle East
Newcomer  J-M172

(as of December 2016)

© Eupedia.com
## L1b1-M349 origins in Afghanistan/Pakistan/India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1/70</th>
<th>1.43%</th>
<th>L1b1-M349 Afghanistan/Pakistan/India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Map showing L1b1-M349 distribution](image-url)
# R1a Eastern Europe / Russia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2/70</th>
<th>2.86%</th>
<th>R1a1a1 - Eastern Europe / Russia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>Harnish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>Huber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R1a1a1 > M417

R1a-M512

**Phylogenetic tree of Haplogroup R1a-L664**

![Eupedia map of haplogroup R1a](image)
R1b1a2-M269  Celts / Alpine Europe

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37/70</td>
<td>52.86%</td>
<td>R1b1a2 - Celts / Alpine Europe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>Bower</td>
<td>R-M269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>Brackbill</td>
<td>R-M269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>Neff</td>
<td>R-M269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1710</td>
<td>Kendig</td>
<td>R-M269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>Burkholder</td>
<td>R-M269 &gt; L23 &gt; CTS1078 &gt; L277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>R-M269 &gt; L23 &gt; CTS1078 &gt; Z2106 &gt; CTS1843 &gt; CTS7822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>Schneider</td>
<td>R-M269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>Myer</td>
<td>R-M269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>Boehm</td>
<td>R-M269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>Denlinger</td>
<td>R-M269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>Shank</td>
<td>R-M269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>R-M269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>Boyer</td>
<td>R-M269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>1710</td>
<td>Oberholtzer</td>
<td>R-M269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>Longenecker</td>
<td>R-M269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>Schantz</td>
<td>R-M269</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# R1b1a2-M269 Celts / Alpine Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>R-U106 -Rhineland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1717 Nisley</td>
<td>R-M269 &gt; U106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1717 Snavely</td>
<td>R1b &gt; L151 &gt; U106 &gt; Z381 &gt; Z301 &gt; L48 &gt; S23189 &gt; L200 &gt; FGC13723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1712 Ferre</td>
<td>R-M269 &gt; L151 &gt; U106 &gt; Z381 &gt; Z156 &gt; Z306 &gt; DF96 &gt; FGC23205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1717 Leaman</td>
<td>R-M269 &gt; L151 &gt; U106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1717 Kauffman</td>
<td>R-M269 &gt; L151 &gt; U106 &gt; Z381 &gt; Z301 &gt; L48 &gt; Z9 &gt; Z331 &gt; Z330 &gt; Z34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1717 Hochstetler</td>
<td>R-M269 &gt; L151 &gt; U106 &gt; Z381 &gt; Z301 &gt; L48 &gt; Z9 &gt; Z30 &gt; Z27 &gt; Z34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1717 Hunsicker</td>
<td>R-M269 &gt; L151 &gt; U106 &gt; Z19 &gt; Z14 &gt; S375 &gt; L257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1707 Kolb</td>
<td>R-M269 &gt; U106 &gt; Z381 &gt; Z156 &gt; Z306 &gt; Z304 &gt; DF98 &gt; S18823 &gt; S23139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
R1b1a2-M269 Celts / Alpine Europe
### R1b1a2-M269  Celts / Alpine Europe

| 51 | 1710 Mylin | R-P312 > L21 > DF13 > ZZ10 > Z253 (The rest of these are mostly British Isles families…)

| 52 | 1710 Funk  | R-P312 > Z40481 > ZZ11 > U152 > ZZ45 > Z36 > CTS5531

| 53 | 1717 Buckwalter | R-M269 > P312 > L238 > Z2245 > Z2247 > CTS11638 > Y11663 > BY7

| 54 | 1717 Bare   | R-M269 > P312 > FGC11678

| 55 | 1717 Brubaker | R-M269 > P312 > U152 > ZZ45 > Z36 > V2488

| 56 | 1717 Stoner | R-M269 > P312 > U152 > L2

| 57 | 1717 Eshleman | R-M269 > P312 > DF27 > Z195 > L176 > Z262 > SRY2627

| 58 | 1710 Herr   | R-M269 > P312

| 59 | 1717 Weaver | R-M269 > P312 > U152

| 60 | 1717 Musselman | R-P312 > U152 > Z36 > FGC6418

| 61 | 1717 Hershey | R-P312 > L21

| 62 | 1717 Wenger | R-M269 > P312 > DF27 > Z195 > Z274 > Z209 > ZZ40_1 > S21184 > FGC13557 > A7066

| 63 | 1717 Witmer | R-M269 > P312 > DF99
Those who have tested positive for V2488+

Switzerland - Brubaker, Strickler, Gingerich

Germany – Soots, Fowler

British Isles -- Morrison, Kirkpatrick, Quintin, Dixon

These represent Celtic populations, some of which moved to the British Isles 2,000 years ago.

Packhorse Bridge over Smithies Brook
taken 7 years ago, near to Downham, Lancashire, Great Britain
http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/2100154