

View your ancestry timeline, parental inheritance, and ancestry chromosome painting in [Ancestry Overview](#).



<b>Don</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>European</b>	<b>99.9%</b>
<b>Northwestern European</b>	<b>99.5% ▾</b>
<b>British &amp; Irish</b>	<b>87.0% &gt;</b>
<b>Greater London, United Kingdom</b>	
<b>County Galway, Ireland</b>	
+18 regions	
<b>French &amp; German</b>	<b>11.7% &gt;</b>
<b>Baden-Württemberg, Germany</b>	
<b>Broadly Northwestern European</b>	<b>0.8% ▾</b>
<b>Eastern European</b>	<b>0.4% &gt;</b>
<b>Trace Ancestry</b>	<b>0.1% ^</b>

We detected traces of the following populations in your DNA. Read more about trace ancestry [in the FAQ](#).

<b>Indigenous American</b>	<b>0.1% &gt;</b>
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Updated: July 20, 2022 ⓘ

[See all tested populations](#)

## Your Ancestry Timeline

How many generations ago was your most recent ancestor for each population?

### Generation

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

8+

1920

1890

1860

1830

1800

1770

1740

1710

1680

British & Irish

1 - 2

French & German

4 - 7

Eastern European

5 - 8+

Indigenous American

6 - 8+

[Learn about how to interpret this result](#) ▾



Don Braffitt

Paternal Haplogroup

## Paternal Haplogroup

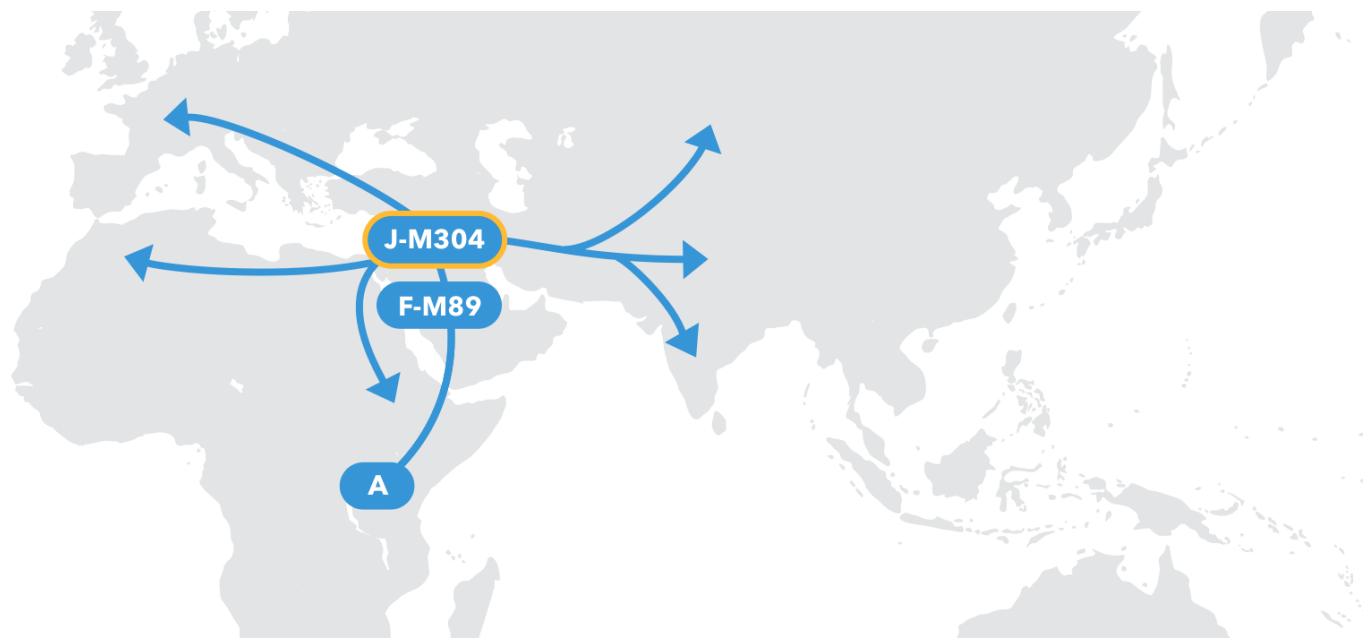
You descend from a long line of male ancestors that can be traced back to eastern Africa over 275,000 years ago. These are the people of your paternal line, and your paternal haplogroup sheds light on their story.



### Don, your paternal haplogroup is J-L283.

As our ancestors ventured out of eastern Africa, they branched off in diverse groups that crossed and recrossed the globe over tens of thousands of years. Some of their migrations can be traced through haplogroups, families of lineages that descend from a common ancestor. Your paternal haplogroup can reveal the path followed by the men of your paternal line.

## Migrations of Your Paternal Line



**275,000 Years Ago**

### Haplogroup A

The stories of all of our paternal lines can be traced back over 275,000 years to just one man: the common ancestor of haplogroup A. Current evidence suggests he was one of thousands of men who lived in eastern Africa at the time. However, while his male-line descendants passed down their Y chromosomes generation after generation, the lineages from the other men died out. Over time his lineage alone gave rise to all other haplogroups that exist today.

**76,000 Years Ago**

### Haplogroup F-M89

**Don Braffitt**

Maternal Haplogroup

## Maternal Haplogroup

You descend from a long line of female ancestors that can be traced back to eastern Africa over 150,000 years ago. These are the people of your maternal line, and your maternal haplogroup sheds light on their story.



### Don, your maternal haplogroup is H.

As our ancestors ventured out of eastern Africa, they branched off in diverse groups that crossed and recrossed the globe over tens of thousands of years. Some of their migrations can be traced through haplogroups, families of lineages that descend from a common ancestor. Your maternal haplogroup can reveal the path followed by the women of your maternal line.

## Migrations of Your Maternal Line



180,000 Years Ago

### Haplogroup L

If every person living today could trace his or her maternal line back over thousands of generations, all of our lines would meet at a single woman who lived in eastern Africa between 150,000 and 200,000 years ago. Though she was one of perhaps thousands of women alive at the time, only the diverse branches of her haplogroup have survived to today. The story of your maternal line begins with her.

65,000 Years Ago

### Haplogroup L3

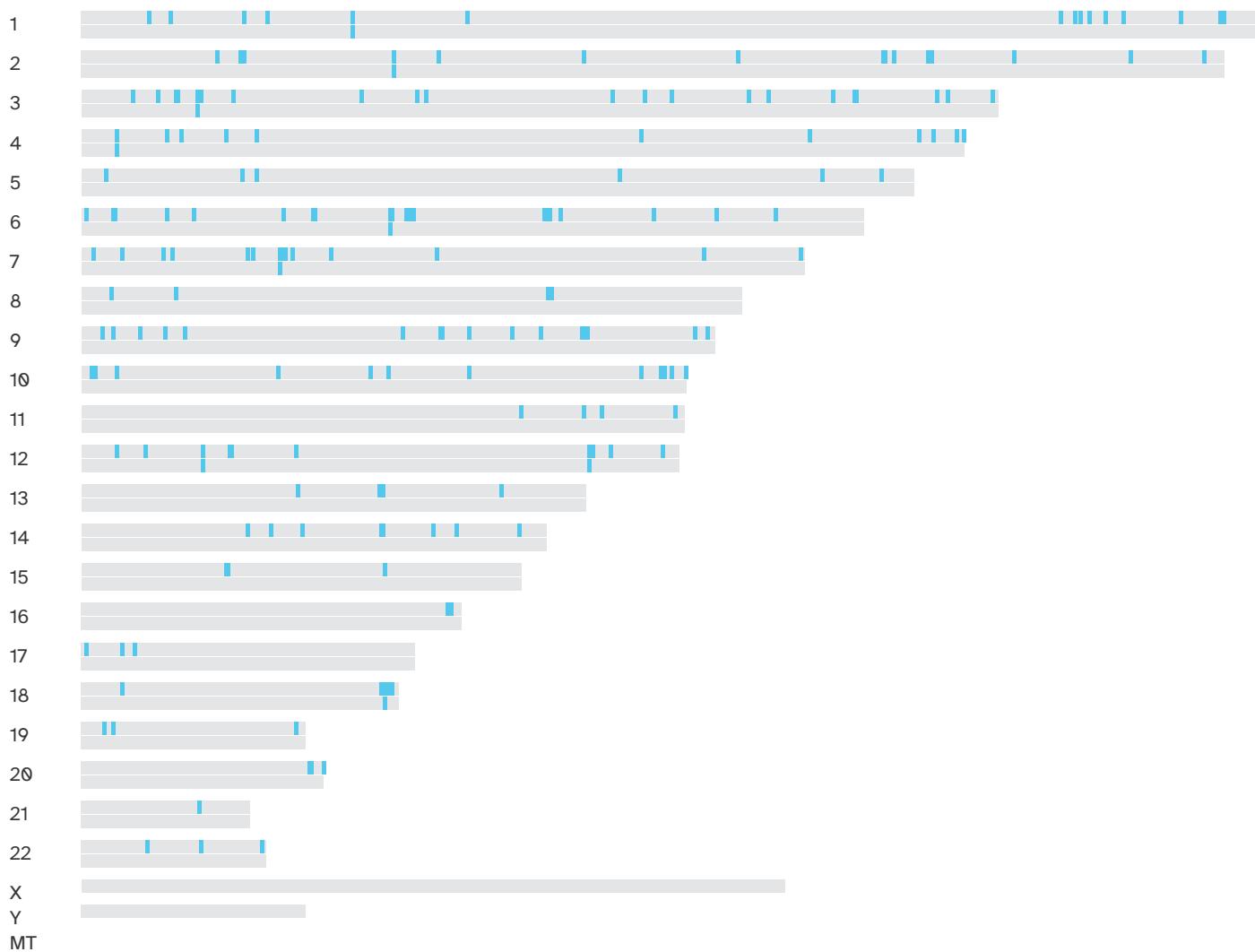
**Hey Don!****You have more Neanderthal DNA than 75% of other customers.**

**Neanderthals were prehistoric humans who interbred with modern humans before disappearing around 40,000 years ago.**

### Your Neanderthal Ancestry

23andMe tests for Neanderthal ancestry at 3,731 markers scattered across the genome. At each of these markers you can have a genetic variant that evolved in Neanderthals and came back into the human lineage when the two groups interbred. Because you inherit variants from both of your parents, you can have 0, 1, or 2 copies of the Neanderthal variant at each marker. We report your total number of Neanderthal variant copies, which is therefore a number between 0 and 7,462. However, nobody has all 7,462 — the most we've ever seen in a 23andMe customer is less than 500.

### Your Neanderthal Variant Total 256



## You have 7.0 variants associated with Neanderthal traits.

Marker Tested  
Additional Information

Genotype\*

**rs62243065**

Trait: dandruff

**T**

Neanderthal copy  
from one of your  
parents



**C**

Human copy from  
your other parent

Each copy of a T is associated with having more dandruff

**rs3807714**

Trait: sweet vs. salty

**G**

Neanderthal copy  
from one of your  
parents



**A**

Human copy from  
your other parent

Each copy of a G is associated with being less likely to prefer salty foods over sweet

**rs17672692**

Trait: sprint vs. distance

**T**

Neanderthal copy  
from one of your  
parents



**C**

Human copy from  
your other parent

Each copy of a T is associated with being a better sprinter than distance runner

**rs3807714**

Trait: sweet vs. salty

**G**

Neanderthal copy  
from one of your  
parents



**A**

Human copy from  
your other parent

Each copy of a G is associated with being less likely to prefer salty foods over sweet

**rs13097409**

Trait: fear of heights

**G**

Neanderthal copy  
from one of your  
parents



**A**

Human copy from  
your other parent

Each copy of a G is associated with being less likely to have a fear of heights

Each copy of a C is associated with being less likely to have a fear of heights

**rs1566479**

Trait: fear of heights

**T**Human copy from  
one of your  
parents**C**Neanderthal copy  
from your other  
parent**rs1364405**

Trait: sense of direction

**G**Human copy from  
one of your  
parents**A**Neanderthal copy  
from your other  
parent

Each copy of a A is associated with having a worse sense of direction

\* 23andMe always reports genotypes based on the 'positive' strand of the human genome reference sequence (build 37). Other sources sometimes report genotypes using the opposite strand. This test cannot distinguish which copy you received from which parent.

## References

1. [Arensburg B et al. \(1989\). "A Middle Palaeolithic human hyoid bone." \*Nature\*. 338\(6218\):758-60.](#)
2. [Arensburg B et al. \(1990\). "A reappraisal of the anatomical basis for speech in Middle Palaeolithic hominids." \*Am J Phys Anthropol.\* 83\(2\):137-46.](#)
3. [Arensburg B & Tillier AM. \(1991\). "Speech and the Neanderthals." \*Endeavour\*. 15\(1\):26-8.](#)
4. [Arsuaga JL et al. \(2014\). "Neandertal roots: Cranial and chronological evidence from Sima de los Huesos." \*Science\*. 344\(6190\):1358-63.](#)
5. [Balter M. \(2014\). "Paleoanthropology. RIP for a key \*Homo\* species?" \*Science\*. 345\(6193\):129.](#)
6. [Barney A et al. \(2012\). "Articulatory capacity of Neanderthals, a very recent and human-like fossil hominin." \*Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci.\* 367\(1585\):88-102.](#)
7. [Capasso L et al. \(2008\). "A \*Homo erectus\* hyoid bone: possible implications for the origin of the human capability for speech." \*Coll Antropol.\* 32\(4\):1007-11.](#)
8. [Curnoe D et al. \(2015\). "A Hominin Femur with Archaic Affinities from the Late Pleistocene of Southwest China." \*PLoS One\*. 10\(12\):e0143332.](#)
9. [D'Anastasio R et al. \(2013\). "Micro-biomechanics of the Kebara 2 hyoid and its implications for speech in Neanderthals." \*PLoS One\*. 8\(12\):e82261.](#)