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# The Värmland-Hedmark Cluster

No. 7 (July 2022)

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*A newsletter with updates about the genetic genealogy project “The Värmland-Hedmark Cluster.” The project is run by a group of hobbyists who try to learn about the early history of their patrilineal ancestors in southern Värmland (Sweden) and in Hedmark (Norway). What can be said about the ancestors’ whereabouts before they start to appear in the written records, i.e., in the 1500s and earlier? Where did the ancestors live before they arrived in Värmland and Hedmark? In technical terms, the project concerns the study of the Y chromosome haplogroup R1b → M269 → U106 → Z18 → S11601 → Y112538 → Y130179 and surrounding clades.*

*Contact information: The newsletter is written by Johan N.M. Lagerlöf (email: [johan.lagerlof@econ.ku.dk](mailto:johan.lagerlof@econ.ku.dk); website: [www.johanlagerlof.com](http://www.johanlagerlof.com)). This issue and previous ones are available at [www.johanlagerlof.com/gengen](http://www.johanlagerlof.com/gengen). A weblog called “The VHC Blog,” where the content of the newsletters can be discussed, is available here: <https://www.johanlagerlof.com/the-vhc-blog>. (En svensk sammanfattning av det viktigaste i nyhetsbrevet finns på sista sidan.)*

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# The Värmland-Hedmark Cluster and a Neighboring Branch (July 2022)

## Confidence intervals for age estimates

The age estimates in the tree are from my (Johan Lagenlöf's) own calculations—see Nos. 6 and 7 of the VHC newsletter for some discussion. The estimates are based on the number of SNPs in the combBED region, as reported by YFull (YTree v10.04.00) and YSEQ. Below are confidence intervals at the 50%, 90%, and 95% levels (some of them are not available due to technical problems):

|     | 95% CI      | 90% CI      | 50% CI      |
|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| A1: | n.a.        | n.a.        | n.a.        |
| A2: | n.a.        | n.a.        | n.a.        |
| A3: | n.a.        | n.a.        | n.a.        |
| A4: | 421 – 1335  | 517 – 1239  | 758 – 1046  |
| A5: | 1134 – 1778 | 1195 – 1738 | 1385 – 1596 |
| A6: | 1010 – 1797 | 1138 – 1729 | 1296 – 1578 |
| A7: | n.a.        | n.a.        | n.a.        |
| A8: | 727 – 1056  | 864 – 1592  | 1084 – 1376 |
| A9: | 1248 – 1889 | 1320 – 1833 | 1533 – 1749 |

## SNPs that define the branches

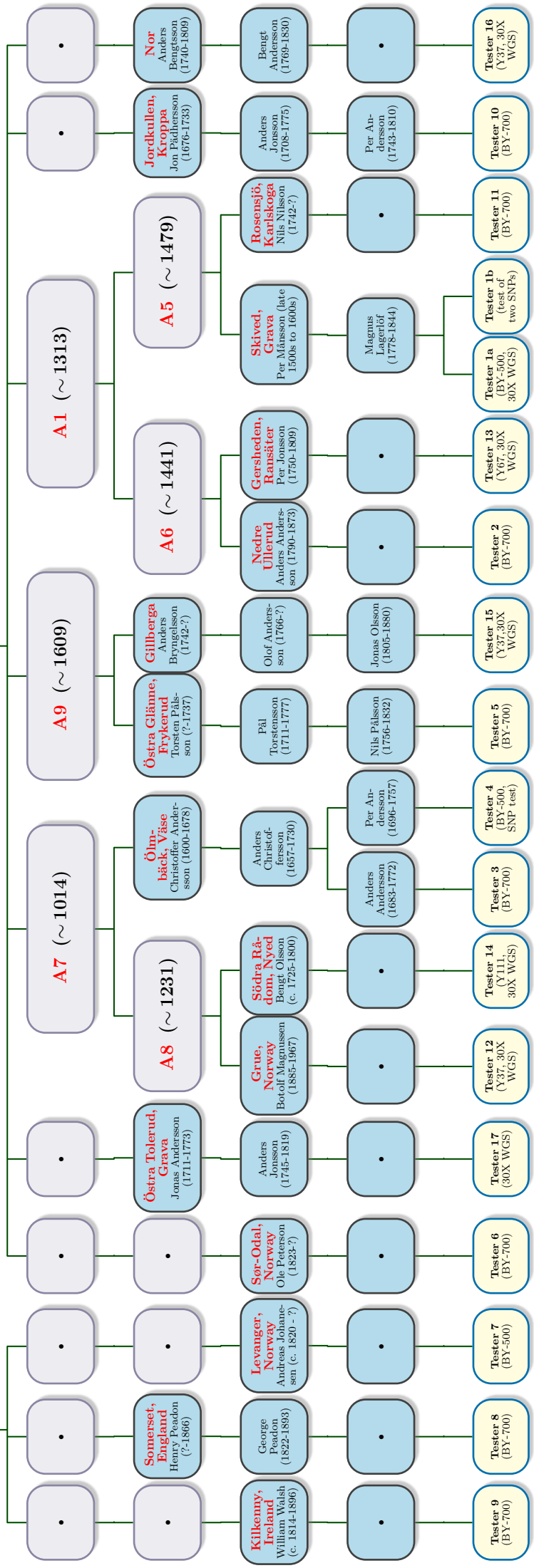
The Värmland-Hedmark cluster is a twig on the R1b branch of the human Y chromosome haplotree: R1b → M269 → U106 → Z18 → S11601 → Y112538 → Y130179. For more information, see [www.johanolagerlof.com/gengen](http://www.johanolagerlof.com/gengen). The branches shown in the tree are defined by the SNPs listed below (an asterisk indicates that the SNP is located outside of the so-called combBED region of the Y chromosome, and it is therefore not used by YFull for age estimation; an “H” means that the SNP is located in a homologous region—i.e., one that is similar to other regions on the Y chromosome or on other chromosomes—and therefore is less reliable). The named ancestors for Tester 15 are still uncertain—we will do further DNA testing to try to have the names confirmed.

- ◇ A1: Y86344, Y107658\*
- ◇ A2: Y100873\*, Y128033, Y101814\*, Y103246, Y130179, Y83455, Y125815\*
- ◇ A3: Y112538, Y129064
- ◇ A4: BY71612, Y159325, BY116275, BY146620, BY78202, BY99792, BY100142, BY102070
- ◇ A5: FT146431
- ◇ A6: BY12164
- ◇ A7: A25847\*
- ◇ A8: A25843, A25844, A25845, Y126692(H)\*
- ◇ A9: FTA19875\*, FTA18226(H), A29538(H)\*

A3 (~3)

A4 (~902)

A2 (~1014)



**W**ELCOME TO the fourth summer issue of the VHC newsletter, and to the seventh one overall. I hope all project participants are well. At least from my perspective (I live in Sweden and work in Denmark), the Covid-19 pandemic appears to be over—and we hope it does not return any time soon. However, another big event with a potentially global impact recently took place. On February 24, Vladimir Putin’s Russia launched a war and began an attempt to invade Ukraine. This development potentially matters for the project, as one of the companies that we often rely on for analysis of the test results, called YFull, is Russian. Later in this issue of the newsletter, I will discuss whether it is still appropriate to submit test results to YFull, and I will explain what my thoughts on that question are.

This issue also, as usual, includes a new version of our tree. Although there are no dramatic changes, one new test person, Tester 17, has been added relative to the previous issue from December 2021. The oldest known patrilineal ancestor of this man was called Jonas Andersson (1711-1773), and he lived in Östra Tolerud in Grava parish in Värmland. The test confirms that this Östra Tolerud branch indeed belongs to the Värmland-Hedmark cluster—as we suspected before testing. But it also says that the tester is negative for all the SNPs that define the currently known downstream branches of the Värmland-Hedmark cluster (i.e., the branches below the ancestor A2 in the tree). The new version of the tree also includes some age estimates. These are based on my own calculations, but they (mostly) use YFull’s count of private SNPs for the testers. I briefly discuss the calculations in one of the sections in this issue. Further, the new issue contains an update on our attempts to identify two unknown fathers on the Gillberga branch of the tree.

#### About the cover picture

The cover photograph shows the river Klarälven and Haraudden, just north of Ekshärad. The photograph was taken by Pål-Nils Nilsson (1929-2002) and is part of the collections of Riksantikvarieämbetet (<https://www.raa.se/>).<sup>a</sup> There is no date indicated, but Riksantikvarieämbetet writes on its website that most of the digitized photos by Nilsson in the archive are from the 1970s and 1980s.<sup>b</sup>

Haraudden and Ekshärad are located quite a bit north of the places where the oldest known patrilineal ancestors of the Värmland participants of the project lived. The ancestor of Tester 13 is the most closely located one. He lived in Gersheden in Ransäter parish, about 45 km southwards along the river Klarälven.

<sup>a</sup>Link to source: <https://pub.raa.se/visa/dokumentation/afb8b838-9ce0-427d-81dc-3f2fd841d84c>. License: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

<sup>b</sup><https://www.raa.se/hitta-information/arkiv-och-bibliotek/om-arkivet-och-biblioteket/fotografier/>.

## A New Tester in the Tree

**T**HERE IS A new tester in our tree, a man who has been assigned the label Tester 17. He represents what I in previous issues have referred to as Lineage L7, which is from Östra Tolerud in Grava parish (see, e.g., issue No. 5, page 9). We learned about this lineage and its likely link to the Värmland-Hedmark cluster thanks to another test person, a Swedish man who in the beginning of 2020 and without my involvement did a Y37 STR test with Family Tree DNA.<sup>1</sup> He showed up as a relatively close match with myself (GD=3 at the 37-markers level) and with a few others in the project. This fact, together with our knowledge that his patrilineal ancestry is from Grava in Värmland, made it very likely that he and his lineage belong to the Värmland-Hedmark cluster.

However, I failed to get in contact with this person. Instead I managed to track down a distant relative of his, another man living in Sweden and who carries (virtually) the same Y chromosome as

<sup>1</sup>The matching date with me is April 2, 2020.

| Tester | YFull ID                | Oldest known patrilineal ancestor                                     | Type of test              | # of private SNPs |
|--------|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1a     | YF71553<br>(=YF10028)   | Per Månsson (late 1500s to 1600s).<br>Skived, Grava parish, Värmland  | Big Y-500, DL 30X WGS     | n.a.              |
| 1b     | n.a.                    | Same as Tester #1a  | 3 SNPs at YSEQ            | n.a.              |
| 2      | YF65575<br>(=YF11441)   | Anders Andersson (1790–1873),<br>Nedre Ullerud parish, Värmland       | Big Y-500, Big Y-700      | 2                 |
| 3      | YF70514<br>(=YF13065)   | Christoffer Andersson (1600–1678),<br>Ölmbäck, Väse parish, Värmland  | Big Y-500, Big Y-700      | n.a.              |
| 4      | YF13845                 | Same as Tester #1a  | Big Y-500, 2 SNPs at YSEQ | n.a.              |
| 5      | YF83719<br>(=YF14610)   | Torsten Pålsson (?–1737), Östra<br>Glänne, Frykerud parish, Värmland  | Big Y-500, Big Y-700      | 2                 |
| 6      | YF072349<br>(=YF014751) | Ole Peterson (1823–?), Sør-Odal,<br>Norway                            | Big Y-500, Big Y-700      | 4                 |
| 7      | YF15653                 | Andreas Johannesen (c. 1820–?),<br>Levanger, Norway                   | Big Y-500                 | 4                 |
| 8      | YF70654                 | Henry Peadon (?–1866), Somerset,<br>England                           | Big Y-700                 | 11                |
| 9      | YF85325<br>(=YF10028)   | William Walsh (c. 1814–1896),<br>Kilkenny Ireland                     | Big Y-700                 | 7                 |
| 10     | YF64392                 | Jon Pädheresson (1676–1733), Jord-<br>kullen, Kroppa parish, Värmland | Big Y-700                 | 3                 |
| 11     | YF66826<br>(=YF11441)   | Nils Nilsson (1742–?), Rosensjö,<br>Karlskoga parish, Värmland        | Big Y-700                 | 5                 |
| 12     | YF75623                 | Botolf Magnussen (1885–1967),<br>Grue, Norway                         | DL 30X WGS                | 6                 |
| 13     | YF74441                 | Per Jonsson (1750–1809), Gershe-<br>den, Ransäter parish, Värmland    | DL 30X WGS                | 4.86 <sup>a</sup> |
| 14     | YF80309                 | Bengt Olsson (c. 1725–1800), Södra<br>Rådom, Nyed parish, Värmland    | DL 30X WGS                | 4                 |
| 15     | YF87292                 | Anders Bryngelsson (1742–?), Gill-<br>berga parish, Värmland          | DL 30X WGS                | 3                 |
| 16     | YF93936                 | Anders Bengtsson (1740–1809), Nor-<br>parish, Värmland                | DL 30X WGS                | 1                 |
| 17     | not<br>subm.            | Jonas Andersson (1711–1773), Östra<br>Tolerud, Grava parish, Värmland | DL 30X WGS                | 3                 |
| AC     | n.a.                    | Same as Tester #3   | n.a.                      | 0                 |
| ML     | n.a.                    | Same as Tester #1a  | n.a.                      | 1                 |

Table 1: Information about the testers in the project. The two last testers in the list, AC and ML, are “artificial testers” that play a role in the age estimations. AC is short for Anders Christoffersson (1657–1730), the youngest common patrilineal ancestor of Testers 3 and 4. In the age estimations, we can let AC replace Testers 3 and 4, as we (thanks to the latter two testers’ test results) can infer which SNPs AC was positive and negative for. ML is short for Magnus Lagerlöf (1778–1844) and replaces in a similar way Testers 1a and 1b in the age estimations. The indicated number of private SNPs in the last column is the count according to YFull and it refers to the combBED region (although for Tester 17, this piece of information comes from YSEQ).

<sup>a</sup>The reason why this is not an integer is, I believe, that YFull uses a particular weight when it is unsure about whether to include a SNP or not. I use this number for the time being, and I hope to be able to investigate this issue more carefully some time in the future.



the original tester. This other man, now our Tester 17, was kind enough to let me test him. We did a 30X WGS test at the Italian company Dante Labs. We submitted the saliva sample in early March this year (it was registered as received by Dante on March 8), and the results were ready on May 12. Dante delivers raw data files that are aligned to a reference genome (Hg19) that is not ideal for haplogroup research, and I therefore had the files realigned to another reference genome, Hg38. The Berlin-based company YSEQ helped me with that service. I have not yet submitted the results to YFull, and therefore this test is not yet incorporated in their tree. But I hope we will be able to do so as soon as possible.<sup>2</sup>

Although YFull has not yet analysed Tester 17's results, YSEQ has told us that this tester is (a) positive for all the SNPs that define the node A2 in our tree, but (b) negative for all SNPs that define the currently existing branches downstream of A2.<sup>3</sup> Therefore, Tester 17 is now located immediately below A2 in the new version of the tree, which is shown on page 2. As YFull does not yet have access to the results, we cannot be sure whether Tester 17 would form a new branch with anyone of the other three testers who also are located immediately below A2 (i.e., Testers 6, 10, and 16). We will hopefully learn about that in the future.

Anyone who wants to study the tree on page 2 and compare it with the corresponding tree at YFull (i.e., the one at <https://www.yfull.com/tree/R-Y112538/>) will need to know the YFull IDs of our testers. I have now collected that information in one place—see Table 1. The table also provides some other key pieces of information about each one of our test persons.

Of all the lineages that we know about and which we have identified as being likely to belong to the Värmland-Hedmark cluster, there are now only two left that are not yet in the tree (or verified not to belong to our tree). These are:

- **Lineage L4 (Ölme).** *Oldest known patrilineal ancestor: Erland Eriksson Falk (1863-1937), born in Ölme in south-eastern Värmland.* The person in this lineage who shows up in my match list has done a Y37 test. The genetic distance to me (Tester 1a) is 3 at the 37-markers level.
- **Lineage L5 (Växjö).** *Oldest known patrilineal ancestor: Peter Engström (1764-1855), born in Telestad, Växjö, Småland.* The person in this lineage who shows up in my match list has done a Y37 test at FTDNA and the genetic distance between him and me is only 1 at the 37-markers level.

I feel quite sure that L4 belongs to the Värmland-Hedmark cluster, but I am much less sure about L5 (because of the lack of a documented link to Värmland or Hedmark). Sooner or later I hope and expect to learn about whether L4 and L5 belong to our tree, and to get them into the tree if they do. During the spring I used the two last ones of the Dante Labs 30X WGS kits that I had purchased at a very good sale in November 2020—one kit for Tester 17 and one kit for a tester in another Y-DNA project that I work on. But I am sure there will be other good sales in the future, from Dante Labs or from other companies.

## Age Estimations

**I**N THE PREVIOUS issue of the newsletter, I presented age estimates of the branches in our tree that were based on my own calculations and methods. Unfortunately I have not, since last time, had time to work very much on these calculations (although I am doing a fair bit of related reading). Therefore, the estimates that I can present now—in Table 2 on the next page and in the tree on page 2—are based on the same methods that I used before. The only thing that is different relative to last time, and which therefore potentially could alter the estimates, is that Tester 17 is added in the tree (this tester has three novel SNPs in the combBED region, according to YSEQ). I have also, in the new calculations, corrected the number of novel SNPs for Tester 16, from three SNPs to one SNP.<sup>4</sup> As it turns out, though, these

<sup>2</sup>The timing might depend on the issues discussed below, related to Putin's war—I have not yet been able to discuss these questions with the tester, which is why I have waited with submitting to YFull.

<sup>3</sup>I could also verify those things myself, by studying Tester 17's raw data with the software GenomeBrowse.

<sup>4</sup>Last time around, YFull was not finished with the analysis for Tester 16, and I therefore had to make an informed guess about the right number of novel SNPs in the relevant region—a guess that turned out to be wrong (for some reason that I do not understand).

changes in the data have, given my methodology, only a marginal impact on the estimates.

|     | Point Est. | Median | 50% CI      | 90% CI      | 95% CI      | 99% CI      |
|-----|------------|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| A1: | 1313       | n.a.   | n.a.        | n.a.        | n.a.        | n.a.        |
| A2: | 1014       | n.a.   | n.a.        | n.a.        | n.a.        | n.a.        |
| A3: | 3          | n.a.   | n.a.        | n.a.        | n.a.        | n.a.        |
| A4: | 902        | 902    | 758 — 1046  | 517 — 1239  | 421 — 1335  | 276 — 1431  |
| A5: | 1479       | 1502   | 1385 — 1596 | 1195 — 1738 | 1134 — 1778 | 991 — 1778  |
| A6: | 1441       | 1438   | 1296 — 1578 | 1138 — 1729 | 1010 — 1797 | 863 — 1858  |
| A7: | 1014       | n.a.   | n.a.        | n.a.        | n.a.        | n.a.        |
| A8: | 1231       | 1231   | 1084 — 1376 | 864 — 1592  | 727 — 1656  | 578 — 1738  |
| A9: | 1609       | 1609   | 1533 — 1749 | 1320 — 1833 | 1248 — 1889 | 1105 — 1961 |

Table 2: Age estimates of the birth years (in all cases A.D., so after the birth of Christ) of ancestors A1-A9 in the tree shown on page 2. The left-most column shows the point estimates. The next column shows the median value of the estimator’s distribution. The four remaining columns show confidence intervals at different levels. The confidence intervals and the median are obtained with the help of simulations (100, 000 runs). All estimations and simulations have been carried out with the software R.

However, I have modified the presentation of my age estimates by, this time, including a 50% confidence interval. Recall that the interpretation of an X% confidence interval is as follows. If we, hypothetically, could repeat history and draw the SNPs again a large number of times (for the given tree structure shown on page 2) and then recompute the age estimates using those SNP counts, then X% of the estimates would lie within that X% confidence interval (and the remainder would lie outside). Or, more briefly: with X% likelihood, the interval includes the true value.

In the scientific literature (at least the one that I am familiar with as an academic economist), a confidence interval at a level of 50% would never be considered. Normally the researcher is much more conservative, and the standard levels used for confidence intervals are 99%, 95%, and 90%. In our context, the confidence intervals that we obtain also at the 90% level are very wide, due to the very small number of observations that we have available. I therefore was curious to see how much more narrow we could make the intervals by compromising substantially in terms of the level of confidence—so, say, be content with a level of 50%. As the reader can see in Table 2, the intervals at that level of confidence are typically 200-300 years wide (and sometimes a bit wider still), with the point estimate roughly in the middle. Thus, these intervals are much more narrow than the ones at the 90% level, which are roughly 500-700 years wide. Still, of course, the more narrow interval comes at the cost of that interval containing the true age with only a 50% likelihood.

## The Unknown Fathers on the Gillberga Branch: An Update

ONE OF OUR MOST recently added test persons, Tester 15, has a patrilineal great grandfather who is unknown. However, we have found some information in the City Archive (*Stadsarkivet*) in Stockholm that strongly suggests that the great grandfather’s name was Karl Edvard Jonasson, a man who was born in 1863 in Tveta in Värmland and died in 1934 in Stockholm (see the discussion in No. 6 of the newsletter). Moreover, when following Jonasson’s patriline back in time, we came upon another unknown father—but, again, we also found information that tells us the likely identity of this person. Our next step is to try to verify these two unknown fathers with DNA tests. I have during the spring made an attempt to test a man who—if the hypotheses about the two unknown fathers are right—is a distant cousin of Tester 15 and carries (virtually) the same Y chromosome as he does. I wanted to do a simple Y chromosome SNP test at YSEQ in Berlin. Unfortunately, this distant cousin did not respond to my messages. I accept that—it is fine. (But, in the unlikely event the distant cousin is reading this: you are still most welcome to contact me if you want to! I would greatly appreciate it.)

I will now try to find other individuals to test. Probably I will mostly rely on autosomal tests, although there appears to be one man that should be appropriate for a Y test (although not as good



Figure 1: The building in front of Fridhemsgatan 5 (at least today's location of that address—the numbering might have been different in the 1920s and '30s). The name of the architect is Josef Östlihn (1882-1941), according information placed in a window of the building (Östlihn has a Swedish Wikipedia page with further information about him). Fridhemsgatan 5 is located behind the photographer's left shoulder. The street straight ahead on the right is Norr Mälarstrand. On the right (outside of the picture) is the park Rålambshovsparken. Photograph by Johan Lagerlöf on July 14, 2022.

as the distant cousin mentioned above would have been). I have so far not had time to write letters to these people, but I will try to do that as soon as I can.

My intention is also to make an attempt to study the key documents at the City Archive in Stockholm myself—last time I only got the key pieces of information sent to me in an email from an employee at the City Archive. In addition, I would like to see if there are any documents about the brother of Tester 15's grandfather, as that brother's father also was unknown. I suspect that, also in this case, Karl Edvard Jonasson is the culprit. I tried to have a look at the documents earlier in July at a visit to the archive. However, I learned that, to get access to the right documents, I need to submit an application beforehand. I have now done this, but it is still unclear whether I will be granted access and if so when.

We know that at around the time of the birth of Tester 15's grandfather in 1915 and until Jonasson's death in 1934, Jonasson lived on Fridhemsgatan 5. Earlier in July, I tried to have a look at that building. However, if the numbering of the street Fridhemsgatan is unchanged since that time (this should be possible to investigate, although I have made no such attempts), the building in which Jonasson lived does not exist any longer, as the one standing there now is relatively new. Still, the house just across today's Fridhemsgatan 5 was built in 1925-26, and was thus standing there during Jonasson's time. It is a quite beautiful house, although to a large extent hidden by ivy and a large tree in front of it—see the picture above.



## YFull and Putin's War

ON FEBRUARY 24 this year, we witnessed a despicable event in world politics, as Vladimir Putin's Russia launched a war in the middle of Europe and began an attempt to invade Ukraine. As pointed out in the introduction, this development potentially has an impact on our activities in the project, as one of the companies that we often rely on for analysis of the test results, called YFull, is Russian. Voices have been raised suggesting that one ought to boycott all Russian companies, including YFull. My own opinion, after having given the question a lot of thought, is that—while the question is legitimate and very reasonable—the appropriate action is *not* to boycott this particular company. My assessment is that the nature of YFull's activities is such that, when practically possible, we would like to exclude the company from any boycott—just as we, when feasible, would want to avoid hurting an archaeological excavation, a museum, or a scientific institute.

### The letter to Tester 17 (in Swedish, anonymized version)

Hej X,

Vi väntar fortfarande på att den så kallade omjusteringen av datafilerna till det senaste referensgenomet ska bli klar hos YSEQ i Berlin. Det är nog färdigt ganska snart, skulle jag gissa.

När den omjusteringen väl är klar, så har vi möjlighet att skicka dina Y- och mt-data till företaget YFull. Det företaget tillhandahåller två så kallade haploträd där du kan bli inplacerad – sådana träd visar testpersoners släktskap med varandra längs de raka fäderne- och mödernelinjerna. Företaget erbjuder också annan slags service och information om testresultaten. Jag har i hög grad förlitat mig på information därifrån för att kunna göra framsteg i VHC-projektet. Och det har hela tiden varit min avsikt att skicka testresultaten till YFull när vi fick dem, vilket jag ju skrev om när jag först tog kontakt med dig.

MEN: Saken är den att YFull är ett ryskt företag, och det har ju nyligen hänt en del saker i världspolitiken som berör det landet. På ett praktiskt plan tycks det inte vara några problem med att använda företagets tjänster (betalningen, som alltid har varit i dollar eller euro och inte i rubel, ska fungera; och både vi kunder och YFulls personal har full tillgång till företagets webb-sidor). Om du och jag valde att avstå från att skicka resultaten till YFull, så skulle det därför vara av andra skäl: att vi tycker det är fel att i nuläget köpa tjänster från ett ryskt företag – av principiella skäl och/eller för att vi tror att en köpbojkott kan hjälpa till med att sätta press på den ryska befolkningen och/eller den ryska politiska ledningen, och att detta kan bidra till att Ryssland upphör med sina invasionsförsök av Ukraina.

*Fortsättning i boxen på nästa sida*

The question whether to make use of YFull's services is most pertinent in situations where we have a new tester, and it is therefore important to provide any individuals that I or others test with the relevant background information and to inform the new testers about the available options. In particular, these individuals should be given the opportunity to decide themselves whether to submit their test results to YFull or not.

This spring I have carried out two tests that potentially can be submitted to YFull—of Tester 17 in our project and of another Swedish man in a second project that I work on. In the latter case, I had a telephone conversation with the tester where we discussed all the issues. The tester's opinion was that we should indeed submit the test results. In the case of Tester 17, I wrote a letter to him (although sent as an email message) where I explain my own reasoning and what the options are. However, I have not yet had a chance to discuss these questions with him more directly, and there is no decision made yet (after the summer vacations is probably a better time for that).

In order to inform the readers of this newsletter about how I am reasoning myself, and to document the events in the project, I have copied in an anonymized version of my letter to Tester 17—see the separate box (split in two parts and shown on this page and the next). The letter is in Swedish, and I



have not made the effort of translating all of its content. However, put briefly, my message is that I think the question whether to boycott YFull is legitimate and very reasonable. Yet, my personal assessment is that the activities of this particular company are such that we want to avoid hurting it if possible (although I would be in favor of a boycott of Russian oil and gas). My main argument is what I hinted at above, namely that the company's activities fulfill a scientific function. In the letter I also point out that the company and the likely size of its revenues are very small. Possibly the company is on its way moving to Barcelona in Spain, although it is unclear whether the move is real or only on paper.

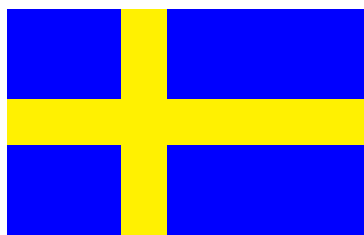
#### *Fortsättning på brevet*

Även om det är jag som har tagit initiativet till testandet och är den som sköter allt praktiskt, så är det ditt DNA som det hela handlar om. Jag skulle därför aldrig skicka in till YFull om du motsätter dig det. Min rekommendation är dock att jag, trots allt, bör skicka in resultaten till YFull. Jag ska förklara nedan hur jag resonerar. Men, som sagt, om du inte tycker jag bör skicka in dina filer till YFull, så säger du bara det (du behöver inte motivera), och så låter vi bli.

- 1) Det viktigaste skälet för mig att inte vilja bojkotta YFulls tjänster är att företagets verksamhet är av vetenskaplig karaktär. Tjänsterna som företaget tillhandahåller hjälper människor runt om i världen med att förstå frågor kring (kultur- och familje-) historia, arkeologi, folkvandringar med mera. När skurkstater blir utsatta för ekonomiska sanktioner kan det lätt bli så att även verksamheter som man inte vill skada – som museer, arkeologiska utgrävningar, underhåll av kulturhistoriska minnesmärken, osv – blir drabbade, av det enkla skälet att införande av sanktioner är ett trubbigt instrument. Om man kunde utforma sanktionerna så att de differentierade mellan olika slags mål, då skulle man nog ofta vilja göra det. I vår situation, när du och jag själva fattar beslut om huruvida vi vill bojkotta enskilda företag, har vi praktisk möjlighet göra undantag för företag som vi inte vill skada. Min bedömning är att YFull är ett företag som vi inte vill skada.
- 2) Ett annat skäl till att jag är skeptisk till en bojkott av YFulls tjänster är att bolaget är så litet och det är så fattiga belopp det handlar om (om EU har svårt att få ändan ur vad gäller en gas- och oljebojkott – jag personligen skulle vara för en sådan bojkott – är det då meningsfullt att i det läget istället bojkotta en så ekonomiskt obetydlig verksamhet som denna?). Det som YFull tar betalt för är analysen av Y- och mt-test, och priset för detta är 45 euro, eller alternativt 23 euro om man bara vill ha ett mt-test analyserat. Jag har tyvärr inga siffror på hur många analyser YFull säljer per år, eller hur många anställda företaget har. Y- och mt-testning är dock en liten hobby internationellt (den marknaden är väldigt mycket mindre än marknaden för autosomala test), och alla de som gör ett Y- eller mt-test skickar inte till YFull. För att kunna skicka resultat från ett Y-test till YFull behöver dessutom testet ifråga vara av den mest ambitiösa och dyra typen, och den delen av Y-marknaden är förmodligen en ganska liten del av hela marknaden för Y-test. Summa summarum, jag har svårt att se att företagets intäkter kan vara särskilt stora. Företaget grundades 2012, och det ser ut som om det är tre-fyra, eller kanske uppåt ett halvdussin, personer inblandade i verksamheten. Det är dock svårt att veta hur många som får hela eller delar av sin försörjning från företaget. Den person som syns mest utåt, då hon svarar på frågor i YFulls Facebook-grupp, är Julia Sorokina. Hon har en offentlig Facebook-sida, och av den att döma försörjer hon sig i alla fall delvis som konstnär. Vad jag har förstått är företaget baserat i Moskva, och av YFulls hemsida framgår att det är där som servern de använder är placerad. På hemsidan står dock en adress i Barcelona, och en av YFull-personerna (han är en av företagets grundare), Vadim Urasin, anger på sin Facebook-sida att han bor i Barcelona. Kanske att företaget är på väg att flytta – på riktigt eller i alla fall på papperet.

Vad säger du? Har du synpunkter på detta? Vi väntar som sagt fortfarande på de omjusterade filerna från YSEQ, så bara av det skälet är det inte akut. Och om du vill fundera på saken kan vi också avvakta längre, även när vi har fått filerna från YSEQ. En slags lösning är också att du tänker på det hela som något som är mitt ansvar – delegerar beslutet till mig, så att säga. Men, som jag sa ovan, om du tycker det verkar tveksamt så låter vi helt enkelt bli.

Hälsningar, Johan



## Svensk sammanfattning

*Värmland-Hedmark-klustret är benämningen på en – vad det verkar – väldigt stor släkt som levde i Värmland och Hedmark under medeltiden och kanske även längre tillbaka i tiden. Idag är det många människor, inte minst i Värmland, som härstammar från denna släkt på sitt raka fäderne – och ännu fler, förstås, längs andra linjer. En av Värmland-Hedmark-klustrets många grenar leder till exempel till den värmländska slakten Lagerlöf (som författaren till de här raderna råkar tillhöra).*

*Dessa saker har vi upptäckt med hjälp av DNA-test av nu levande personer. Framförallt har vi varit behjälpta av test av Y-kromosomen, som bara män har och som ärovs från far till son. Arbetet är i full gång med att samla mer kunskap om Värmland-Hedmark-klustret. Det här nyhetsbrevet utkommer i juli och december varje år, och det rapporterar och diskuterar vad som har hänt inom projektet sedan sist.*

*Exempel på frågor som vi försöker förstå: Hur stor var den här slakten? Var i Värmland och Hedmark fanns den? Hur långt tillbaka i tiden har medlemmar i slakten funnits i Värmland och/eller Hedmark? Varifrån kom släktmedlemmarna när de anlände dit? Kan resultaten hjälpa oss att förstå frågor kring social mobilitet?*

- ✓ Vi har en ny testperson med i trädet som visar Värmland-Hedmarks-klustret. Denna mans äldsta kända anfader på det raka fädernet levde på 1700-talet i Östra Tolerud i Grava socken i Värmland. Testpersonen är negativ för de SNP:er som definierar de nu existerande grenarna nedströms i Värmland-Hedmarks-klustret. Det är ännu för tidigt att säga säkert om han kommer bilda en gren tillsammans med någon av de andra testpersonerna, men just nu ser det inte ut som det.
- ✓ Den som vill jämföra trädet som visas här i nyhetsbrevet med motsvarande träd hos analysföretaget YFull (det senare finns här: <https://www.yfull.com/tree/R-Y112538/>) har nu hjälp av en tabell som visar bl a hur de testnummer som vi använder här i nyhetsbrevet kan länkas till YFulls ID-nummer. Se tabellen på sidan 4.
- ✓ I förra numret av nyhetsbrevet presenterade jag mina egna åldersuppskattningar. Jag har tyvärr inte hunnit arbeta särskilt mycket sedan sist med att utveckla dessa skattningsmetoder. Jag har dock denna gång modifierat presentationen genom att inkludera ett 50-procentigt konfidensintervall. En sådan låg konfidensgrad är väldigt okonventionell, men det är intressant att se hur mycket smalare intervallen blir med ett 50-procentigt intervall istället för t ex ett 90-procentigt intervall. Svaret tycks vara ca 200-300 år breda istället för ca 500-700 år breda.
- ✓ På Gillbergagrenen i vårt träd har vi två okända fäder. Vi tror att vi har hittat namnen på båda dessa (se förra numret av nyhetsbrevet), men det återstår att få dessa namn bekräftade av DNA-test. Detta nummer rapporterar om hur det arbetet fortgår.
- ✓ En viktig händelse på den världspolitiska scenen som inträffat sedan förra numret är Rysslands försök att invadera Ukraina. Denna händelse kan tänkas ha relevans för aktiviteterna i projektet, eftersom vi ofta använder tjänsterna hos ett ryskt företag, YFull. Jag anser personligen att just YFull är en typ av företag som vi inte vill bojkotta, om det praktiskt går att undvika. I detta nummer av nyhetsbrevet förklarar jag hur jag resonerar (bl a i ett inkopierat brev som är skrivet på svenska).