



**THRASH FAMILY
BOOK**

BY
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Haplogroup R1a

Some DNA genealogists have asserted not only that R1a was "Viking", but that *only* R1a was *truly* Viking – and that all the occurrence of R1b in the Norwegian population is due to the importation of Celtic slaves, counterargument, that it was not R1b, but R1a, whose incidence in Scandinavia was artificially enhanced by slavery, namely the Slavs, the source of the word, slavery. Haplogroup R1a is also, implicitly, the “Aryan” haplogroup, and perhaps the less said about that, the better. The Scandinavians have long believed that their ancestors originated in Asia. R1a haplotypes often score matches with Indians, Siberians, Chinese and other Asians - even when they score no matches with persons from Europe. This could go back to the Proto-Indo-Europeans or Kurgans of the Eurasian steppes who were nomads that possibly first domesticated the horse, maintained a pastoral economy, and to this day their descendants bear the genetic traces of a dependence on livestock and animal products. The incidence of milk tolerance among the Swedes, for instance, is among the highest in the world. [However, for the present study, the term, Caucasian, demonstrably, covers it all.]

R1a Haplotype #12 from Viking DNA Among Scots/Border Reivers/Elliott Project

Among the top five frequencies, Oslo comes in second and Groningen (part of Frisia) comes in third. Both suggest a Scandinavian origin. The hit in the Caucasus most likely reflects the ancestral origin of the haplotype, and the top frequency - among Gypsies in Hungary - may reflect either the pre-Viking period wanderings of the Rugians (Old Germanic) in southeastern Europe or the "Indian" ancestry of the Romani. The association of Indo-Pakistani samples with Scandinavian R1a is well known. Additional hits in Greenland, Finland, Sweden, along the Baltic coast of Germany and among Byelorussians also support an origin in Scandinavia or Eastern Europe. [Germany is a country of R1b and I1 Y-DNA composition with an R1a Y-DNA frequency of just 8%, clear correspondence between the Germanic/Slavic language boundary in Germany. The medieval Slavs were the target of the Wendish Crusades in 1147. The resistance primarily included Niklot, the last Slav leader (1160) of Mecklenburg to remain pagan, who, true to form, “largely loved the horse.” These Wends (West Slavs) of East Germany raised flax and grain as did Martin Treish (proto-Thrash) of Maryland in 1760.]

(ANDREW THRASH – EXACT MATCH)

19	389i	389ii	390	391	392	393	385a	385b
15	13	31	25	10	11	13	11	14
Geographical Locale								
Baranya, Hungary [Romani]								
Oslo, Norway								
Groningen, Northern Netherlands								
Caucasus [Kabardinian]								
Munster, Westphalia								
Pennsylvania [European-American]								
Greenland [Inuit]								
Panjab, India								
Bialystok, Poland [Byelorussians]								
Central Portugal								
Budapest, Hungary								
Rostock, Mecklenburg								
Tyrol, Western Austria								
London, England [Asian]								
Finland								
Sweden								
Berlin, Brandenburg								

Now, the derivation of the original name which is Dreish on Jacob’s naturalization (1760) in Maryland. The word dresch is German for thresh and this could point to the significance of the 70 pounds of flax seed mentioned in Martin’s will (1761), an old world skill, no less. A vivid description happens to coincide with the name on Wikipedia under the heading Flax, which mentions an older method of threshing. An 1881 source called the whole process, dressing flax.

Threshing flax (Wikipedia)¹

The process is divided into two parts: the first part is intended for the farmer, or flax-grower, to bring the flax into a fit state for general or common purposes. This is performed by three machines: one for threshing out the seed, one for breaking and separating the wood from the fibre, and one for further separating the broken wood and matter from the fibre. In some cases the farmers will perhaps **thrash** out the seed in their own mill and therefore, in such cases, the first machine will be, of course, unnecessary... [emphasis mine, *APT*]

¹ Source: 1881 Household Cyclopedia/Dressing flax.

—THE—
GENOGRAPHIC
PROJECT —

Certificate of Y-chromosome DNA testing

In recognition of your participation in the Genographic Project, we hereby certify that

Andrew Thrash

belongs to:

Haplogroup R1a1 (M17)

The designations for all twelve loci examined for this purpose are listed here,
along with the Short Tandem Repeats (STRs) outcome for each.

393	19	391	439	389-1	389-2	388	390	426	385a	385b	392
13	15	10	10	13	18	12	25	12	11	14	11

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NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC wrote

Your genetic trail ends ...

when a man of European origin was born on the grassy steppes in the region of present-day Ukraine or southern Russia.

His descendants became the nomadic steppe dwellers who eventually spread as far afield as India and Iceland. Archaeologists speculate that these people were the first to domesticate the horse, which would have eased their distant migrations.

In addition to genetic and archaeological evidence, the spread of languages can also be used to trace prehistoric migration patterns. Your ancestors, descendants of the Indo-European clan, may be responsible for the birth and spread of Indo-European languages. The world's most widely spoken language family, Indo-European tongues include English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, several Indian languages such as Bengali and Hindi, and numerous others. Many of the Indo-European languages share similar words for animals, plants, tools, and weapons.

Some linguists believe that the Kurgans, nomadic horsemen roaming the steppes of southern Russia and the Ukraine, were the first to speak and spread a Proto-Indo-European language, some 5,000 to 10,000 years ago. Genetic data and the distribution of Indo-European speakers suggest the Kurgans, named after their distinctive burial mounds, may have been descendants of *M17*.

Today a large concentration—around 40 percent—of the men living from the Czech Republic across the steppes to Siberia, and south throughout Central Asia are descendants of this clan. In India, around 35 percent of the men in Hindi-speaking populations carry the *M17* marker, whereas the frequency in neighboring communities of Dravidian speakers is only about ten percent. This distribution adds weight to linguistic and archaeological evidence suggesting that a large migration from the Asian steppes into India occurred within the last 10,000 years.

The *M17* marker is found in only five to ten percent of Middle Eastern men. This is true even in Iranian populations where Farsi, a major Indo-European language, is spoken. Despite the low frequency, the distribution of men carrying the *M17* marker in Iran provides a striking example of how climate conditions, the spread of language, and the ability to identify specific markers can combine to tell the story of the migration patterns of individual genetic lineages. In the western part of the country, descendants of the Indo-European Clan are few, encompassing perhaps five to ten percent of the men. However, on the eastern side, around 35 percent of the men carry the *M17* marker. This distribution suggests that the great Iranian deserts presented a formidable barrier and prevented much interaction between the two groups.

This is where your genetic trail, as we know it today, ends. However, be sure to revisit these pages. As additional data are collected and analyzed, more will be learned about your place in the history of the men and women who first populated the Earth. We will be updating these stories throughout the life of the project.



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Individual 1: "John"
 Individual 2: "Andrew"

CONCLUSIONS OF Y CHROMOSOME TEST:

The following Y chromosome STR haplotypes have been obtained through DNA analysis of YSTR-PCR amplification. The Y chromosome haplotypes are identical with the exception of the DYS19 locus. Further DNA testing is recommended to determine whether the mismatch may be due to either:

1. A recent mutation, which had occurred the most recent generation. This scenario would begin a new Y Chromosome line in future generations.
2. A more distant mutation, which had occurred in two or more previous generations. This scenario would be consistent with indirect biological relationship (i.e. more distant biological relationship in the Y Chromosome phylogenetic tree).

Note: Results from privately collected (not witnessed) cases are for personal knowledge only and cannot be used as legal evidence of identity or familial relations. Genex Diagnostics Inc. is not responsible for any wrongful collection or contamination of the samples, whether accidental or intentional, prior to our acceptance of these samples.

YSTR LOCUS	DYS391	DYS389 I	DYS437	DYS439	DYS389 II	DYS438
INDIVIDUAL 1	10	13	14	10	31	11
INDIVIDUAL 2	10	13	14	10	31	11

YSTR LOCUS	DYS393	DYS390	DYS385 a/b	H4	DYS19	DYS392
INDIVIDUAL 1	13	25	11, 14	11	16	11
INDIVIDUAL 2	13	25	11, 14	11	15	11

YSTR LOCUS	DYS448	DYS456	DYS635
INDIVIDUAL 1	21	16	23
INDIVIDUAL 2	21	16	23



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Y CHROMOSOME DNA REPORT GLOSSARY

Allele

An alternate form of the same locus. Y Chromosome testing examines different alleles at each locus to identify relations along the male lineage.

Chromosome

The Threadlike structure of DNA found in the nucleus of a cell.

Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA)

The biological material that is transferred from parents to their children. By examining the DNA from two people, their relatedness may be established.

Locus (pl. loci)

A specific region of DNA along the chromosome.

Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)

PCR is the most sensitive biochemical technique available to amplify and study DNA.

Short Tandem Repeats (STR)

Identical repeated sequences of DNA. The variability in the numbers of repeats is one method that we use to distinguish between different individuals.

Y Chromosome

The male sex chromosome passed from a father to a male offspring.

RESULTS INTERPRETATION PROCEDURES

From the samples collected, DNA is isolated and amplified by a process known as PCR for analysis. Through the analysis of the data, the Y chromosome profile (Y haplotype) for each individual at each locus is determined and independently evaluated.

Y STR Chromosome testing is a specialized test which examines loci on the Y chromosome specifically. This premise of heredity allows individuals to be tested to determine if they are genetically linked through the same male lineage. Individuals related by a male lineage should have a conserved Y chromosome profile whereas individuals unrelated would have differing Y chromosome profiles

THE LANGUAGE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

to be inadequate, special signs were created and placed above, within, or below the consonants in order to represent all vocalic sounds. Hebrew was written for centuries without vowels, and this custom is still followed in the scrolls which are used in the synagogues.

The lack of vowel signs has in general occasioned no great difficulty, though there are instances where it has given rise to misunderstandings. For example, in Gen. 47:31, the Hebrew says that the aged Israel bowed down on the top of the bed (*mittāh*), but the Septuagint reads that he bowed down on the top of his staff (*matteh*), and this rendering was quoted in Heb. 11:21. Likewise, in I Kings 19:2-3 the Hebrew tells how Jezebel threatened Elijah with reprisals for his slaughter of her prophets; the Consonantal Text has כריו which the Masoretes read as *wayyar* ("And he saw") and the Septuagint as *wayyitrā* ("And he was afraid").

III. Main Characteristics of Hebrew Morphology

Like all Semitic languages, Hebrew is built up on a three-consonant (or trilateral) verbal root system. There are indications that there was also a two-consonant system, but any attempt to recover it is largely conjectural. The three consonants carry the meaning, while the vowels, together with consonants either prefixed or suffixed, are used to conjugate the verb in various forms, voices, moods, tenses, and to derive nouns and adjectives (though Hebrew is notoriously weak in the latter).

The verb has seven main forms with a number of others in occasional use. The main forms are the ordinary active with its passive, an intensive or causative form with its passive, a causative, declarative, or progressive-stative form with its passive, and an intensive-reflexive, reciprocal, or "pretensive" form.

The way in which these forms may be obtained by variations in vowels and by additions of consonants will be seen in the following words.

The trilateral root *גנב* (*gānabh*) means "he stole"; *yignōbh* means "he will [may] steal"; *gōnēbh* (active participle) is "one who steals," while the noun *gannābh* is a professional or persistent "thief" and *genēbhāh* is a "thing stolen"; *ginnēbh* means transitively "he stole away" (e.g., "the hearts"), but *hihgannēbh* signifies, intransitively, "he stole away" (i.e., "he went away by stealth"); finally, Joseph told Pharaoh *gunnōbh gunnabhī*, "I was truly stolen away" (Moffatt, "really kidnapped"; Gen. 40:15).

Likewise the three-consonant verb *שמר*

(*shāmar*) means "he kept," "tended" (e.g., "flock"), "watched," "observed"; *nishmar* signifies "he was on his guard," or "he was kept"; while *hishtammēr* means "he kept himself [from]." Apart from these verbal forms, several nouns may be derived, like *mishmār*, "jail," "prison," and later, "guard post"; *shomrāh* and *mishmēreth* are "guard," "watch," while *ash-mōreth* means "watch" (division of time).

For the most part the same three consonants carry always the same meaning, though, as in every language, there are changes with the passing centuries. Sometimes the same three consonants have meanings which seem to be mutually incompatible. One cause of this phenomenon is that each of the two Hebrew letters *n* and *y* represents what were originally two distinct gutturals, though the distinction came to be lost in Hebrew. These are still expressed by different signs in Arabic and in Ethiopic. For instance, the Hebrew consonants *h-r-b* mean either "be waste," "desolate" or "attack," "smite down." The explanation is to be seen in the Arabic equivalents, where *hariba* (with the heavy *hēth*) means "be waste," while *haraba* (with the light *hēth*) means "plunder." Thus the Hebrew noun *hōrebh* (heavy *hēth*) means "desolation," while *hērebh* (light *hēth*) means "sword."

A second reason is that Hebrew is not a pure language: to some extent it occupied a central place in the Semitic world, where East and West overlapped. For instance, the root *q-ṣ-r* can mean both "be short" and "reap" or "harvest." The former is the meaning in Arabic, while the latter is the meaning in Akkadian.

A third reason is the way in which consonants interchange from language to language. In the Indo-Teutonic group of languages we have the regular interchanges of consonants according to the correspondences known as Grimm's law; e.g., the English *thrash* and the German *dreschen*, or again, *father* and *Vater*. Among the similar Semitic rules there are those affecting the Hebrew consonant *ṣ*, which is represented in Arabic by no less than three consonants, *ṣād* (an emphatic *s*), *dād* (an emphatic *d*), and *zā* (an emphatic *z*). There are thus three Hebrew roots *ṣ-r-r*. In Arabic the first is *ṣarra* ("bind"), so that the Hebrew *ṣrōr* means "bundle," "parcel," and *ṣar* means "straits," "distress." The second is *darra* ("harm," "damage") so that the Hebrew *ṣar* means "foe," "adversary," and *ṣārāh* means "vexer," i.e., "rival wife." The third is *zarra* ("be sharp"), whence the Arabic *zarar* is "a sharp-edged stone." In Hebrew, as a relic of the Stone Age, *ṣrōr* means "pebble," and *ṣōr* is "knife," presumably dating back to a time when the first Hebrew cutting instruments were flint knives.