

This is to certify that

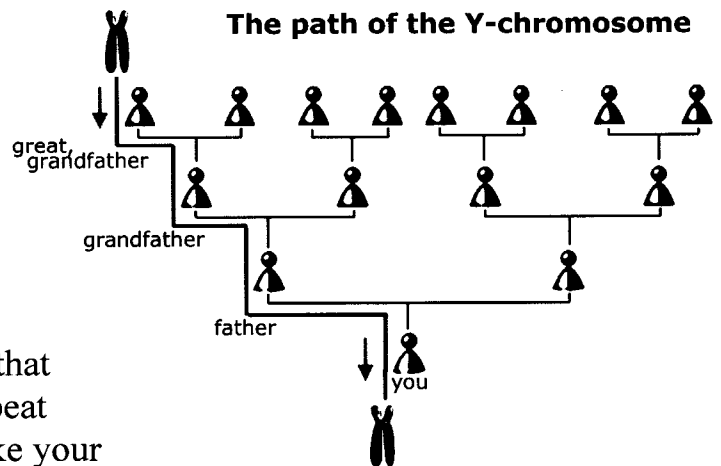
## JOHN S. STURDEVANT

has had a Y-chromosome analysis performed by DNA Heritage.

Passed from father to son every generation, the Y-chromosome is a genetic legacy tracing back up the direct paternal line.

At each Y-chromosome marker, there are regions of DNA that are repeated several times. This DNA sequence is copied exactly when it is passed onto future generations - it is this similarity that is used to trace paternal lineages.

Occasionally however, small changes in that marker do occur resulting in different repeat numbers – it is these differences that make your haplotype distinctive from other lineages.



Marker Name	No. of Repeats	Marker Name	No. of Repeats
DYS19	14	DYS452	12
DYS385a	14	DYS454	11
DYS385b	16	DYS455	8
DYS388	14	DYS456	14
DYS389i	12	DYS458	15
DYS389ii	29	DYS459a	8
DYS390	23	DYS459b	9
DYS391	11	DYS460	10
DYS392	11	DYS461	12
DYS393	13	DYS462	12
DYS426	11	DYS463	19
DYS437	16	DYS464a	12
DYS438	11	DYS464b	14
DYS439	11	DYS464c	15
DYS441	16	DYS464d	15
DYS442	11	GATAA10	13
DYS444	13	GATAC4/ DYS635	21
DYS445	11	TAGAH4	11
DYS446	13	GGAAT1B07	11
DYS447	24	YCAIIa	19
DYS448	20	YCAIIb	21
DYS449	29		

Your 43-marker result shows the number of repeats for any given marker.

Your test involved the use of internationally-recognised standards and testing protocols ensuring that you can confidently compare your results with others. Any comparison should only be made with individuals who share your surname, or have a similarly spelled surname.

Sample number: YOV1938

Analysis date: 25th May 2004

Alastair Greenshields  
Principal  
DNA Heritage

## Instructions on using the DNA Heritage Sample Kit

---

On the inside of your mouth, buccal cells line your cheeks. Each cell contains your DNA and with a little rubbing using a swab, can be easily (and painlessly) collected. The amount of DNA using this method is just sufficient for the tests we shall be running, although it is important that a good scrape is carried out.

We've included three sterile swabs to take your sample. You will need to use all three of these sample swabs as this provides us plenty of DNA and should negate the need to request another sample. It is essential that the foam-tip of each swab doesn't touch a possible source of contamination (a table, for example). If you need to put the swab down at any point before you take your sample, ensure that it is placed back inside the sample pouch from where it came.

After you take your first two samples, you will need to leave a gap of a few hours before you take another sample – this allows time for your buccal cells to build up again.

Also, we do ask that you refrain from eating, teeth-brushing and drinking of milky drinks for at least two hours BEFORE taking a swab. This will help the swabs travel better and reduce the possibility of additional bacteria.

Please read the following instructions fully before proceeding.

1. Read through, sign and date the Consent Form. Without this we cannot test your DNA. Wash your hands thoroughly.
2. Lay out the paper Swabs Envelope on a table with the envelope flap open. Open up the swab packaging and pull out one swab by the handle.
3. Vigorously scrape the inside wall of the mouth horizontally (in a back and forth motion) for at least 30 seconds. Rotate the swab whilst doing this so that the whole surface of the swab has been in contact with your cheek.
4. Place the swab directly into the paper Swabs Envelope (do NOT place it back in the original swab packaging).
5. Repeat the collection process with the second swab using the other cheek.
6. After a few hours, you can then use the third swab, this time on both sides of the mouth. Place this third swab in the Swabs Envelope also.
7. Seal all three swabs in the Swabs Envelope.
8. Place the Swabs Envelope and the Consent Form in the return-addressed envelope and post back to DNA Heritage. Customers outside the UK should use Airmail.

*Swabs are now sent to an address in the states.*