

## The Filby Association DNA Project

### What is DNA?

DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is the blueprint of life, the sequence of chemicals that defines each human being as unique, with the exception of identical twins who share the same genetic makeup.

There are two types of DNA:

Nuclear DNA – present in the cell nucleus - the Y (male) chromosome and Mitochondrial DNA – found outside the cell nucleus - the X (female) chromosome. It is a lot smaller than the Y-DNA and mutates faster.

For surname studies we rely on the characteristics of the DNA of the Y (male) chromosome.

**We began our DNA Project in 2007 and it has evolved into a very interesting challenge.**

**The first three tests** were our then Manager, Jim Filby, and another member who was on his tree – T06. Our Deputy Manager, Alan V Filby on Tree T01, so they were a minimum of 3 generation apart and on two different trees.

The results were that two had the same DNA – **Haplogroup G-M201**:

Jim Filby (1B) on Tree T06 and Alan V Filby (2) on Tree T01.

The third person (1A) (a relative of Jim) had suspicions that there had been a non-paternity event a generation earlier and following further research we found evidence that this had occurred.

The gene that was almost identical for Jim and Alan was known as **Haplogroup G-M201** and there were only 3 of 37 markers that had mutated. **(Shown on bottom chart)**

DYS	393	390	19	391	<u>385a</u>	<u>385b</u>	426	388	<u>439</u>	389 I	392	389 II
Code												
1A	<b>13</b>	24	<b>14</b>	10	<b>11</b>	14	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	29
1B	14	24	15	10	14	14	11	13	11	12	11	29
2	14	24	15	10	14	14	11	13	11	12	11	29

DYS	458	459a	459b	455	454	447	437	448	<u>449</u>	<u>464a</u>	<u>464b</u>	<u>464c</u>	<u>464d</u>
Code													
1B	16	9	9	11	12	23	16	21	31	12	12	13	13
2	16	9	9	11	12	23	16	21	31	12	12	13	13

DYS	464e	460	GATA H4	YCA IIa	YCA IIb	<u>456</u>	607	<u>576</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>CDY</u> a	<u>CDY</u> b	442	438
Code													
1B	14	10	11	20	20	15	13	17	19	36	36	11	10
2	14	10	11	20	20	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	17	19	36	<b>37</b>	11	10

We hoped this would prove to be the **Filby gene**. These two people were not on the same family tree and no common ancestor has yet been found that links them. However, further tests were necessary to confirm our hopes and suspicions.

Volunteers came forward slowly and funded their own tests. **Tests 1 to 8 were all FILBY.**

**Test 4** lived abroad and had a completely different DNA. To confirm how far back this event had occurred his English second cousin was tested. He was of the same DNA as our two previous UK Filbys, **G-M201**, so this proved that the non-paternity event must have occurred quite recent. Further research revealed a non-paternity event two generations earlier.

**Test 5** gave us hope as Haplogroup **G-M201** was confirmed once again. We now had three out of five tests resulting in the same DNA – could this be the Filby gene? We hoped!

**Test 6** showed the same **G-M201 DNA** and we were convinced that we had found our Filby blood line and that this was our true DNA.

**Test 7** also resulted in **G-M201** and was of American birth! His results proved that with **Haplogroup G-M201** his ancestors must have originated in the UK. We were all ecstatic that we were truly on the way to establishing our Filby DNA.

**Test 8** was a new DNA result **I-M223** and unfortunately, a non-paternity event could not be found within four generations, so we were at a loss as to where this change had occurred.

**Test 9** was an Australian and gave us yet another Haplogroup to consider. His name was the first tested under the spelling of **PHILBEY** and gave us food for thought that there may be a completely different DNA for this. His **Haplogroup R-M269** was new!

**Test 10** gave us a good result with **Haplogroup G-M201** the presumed Filby gene. His spelling was Filby.

**Test 11** was another Australian **PHILBEY** giving us **R-M269** again, and was 2nd cousin of the first Philbey tested. This almost proved their DNA had established this result several generations earlier or even from its origin. We needed more Philbey volunteers to be tested.

**Test 12** A perfect match of all 37 markers delighted us with **Haplogroup G-M201.**  
**It must be the FILBY gene.**

**Test 13 and 14** were a FILBY father and son living in Australia. They were **Haplogroup R-M269** but with so many variations in their thirty-seven markers from the other two **PHILBEYS with R-M269**. Further research on this tree did establish where the non-paternity event had most probably occurred in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**Test 15** our first with the spelling of **FILBEY** was not a match to any previous test results. The result was **Haplogroup R-M512**.

A Filbey cousin was asked to take a test to assist our search to find when the non-paternity event occurred. From research a probable NP event had occurred 3 generations earlier.

**Test 16** The **FILBEY** cousin of above proved completely different and was of **Haplogroup R-M269** again, but with far too many markers different to match the earlier Philbey results. This was a new challenge!

**Test 17** was from another Filby volunteer in Germany and his result was once again **Haplogroup G-M201 almost confirming that this really is the FILBY Gene.**

## **Conclusion to date (2016)**

Throughout these results there is a mix of trees involved. T01, T02, T03, T05, T06 and U07. **The Filby Gene** shows up on all except T03 which is the Australian tree although this originated in the UK. The proven non-paternity events occur on T01, T02 and T06. However, they are on separate branches of the tree and most NP events have occurred in the last three or four generations. Therefore there are still Filby genes being passed on genetically through other branches today. Unfortunately, one NP event on tree T02 could not be found.

The DNA Project continues.....we try to find common ancestors to link our numerous trees and establish our origin.