Graves/Greaves Y-DNA SNP Chart for Haplogroup E

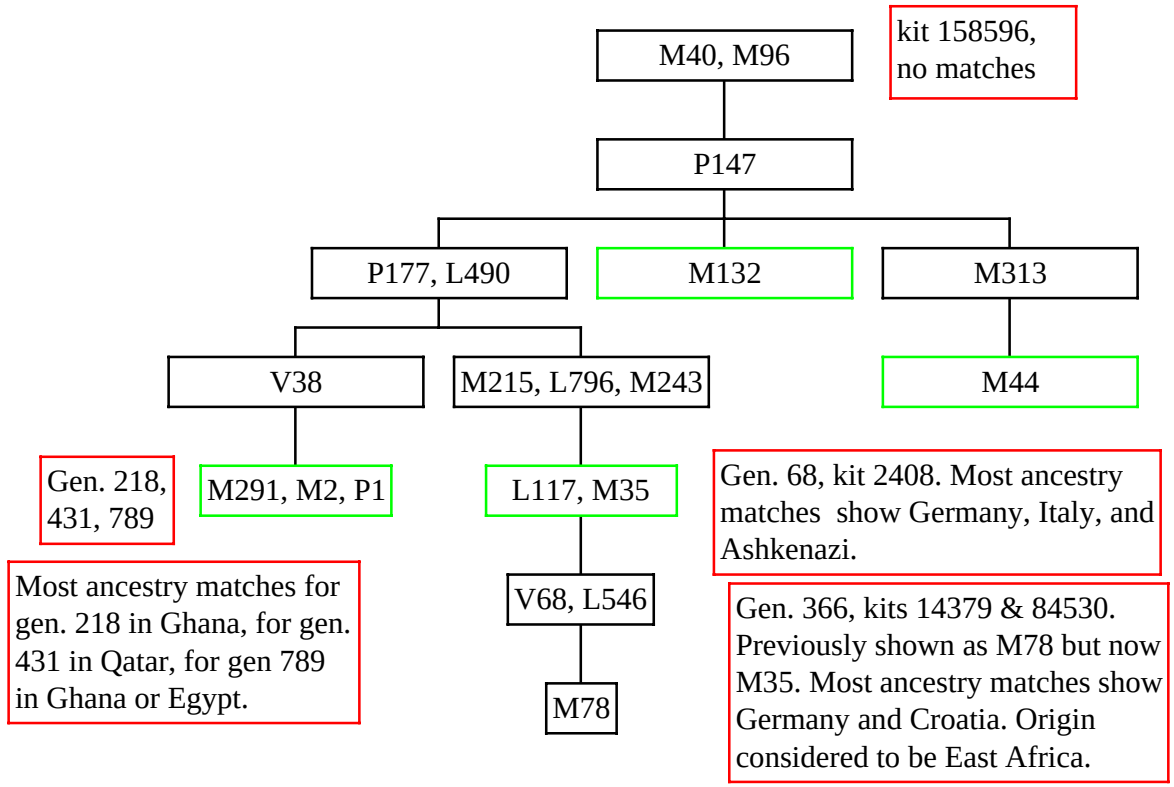
(Rev. 30 Nov. 2019)

The letters and numbers inside the boxes are the names of the SNPs. The comment boxes next to some of the connected boxes indicate the individual lab ID number, or the families or family groups that are known to have that SNP. More information can be seen in the haplogroup E section of the master Y-DNA table on the FTDNA website. When at least one member of a group has been found to have a more recent SNP, it has been assumed that the entire group has that SNP. When we find SNPs within each group, that practice will change. All family groups need to have at least one person with a comprehensive SNP test for proper placement on this chart.

When there is the name of a person at the bottom of a comment box, the test of that person is the reason for the positioning of the box.

According to Wikipedia, a SNP (Single Nucleotide Polymorphism) is a DNA sequence variation in which a single nucleotide (A, T, C or G) differs between paired chromosomes. These mutations occur rarely and are believed to be permanent once they occur. Therefore one's ancestry and relationship to others can be determined by finding all of their SNPs and comparing them to the SNPs of others.

New SNPs are constantly being found, and it is expected that recent SNPs will be found within Graves/Greaves genealogies, enabling confirmation and placement of lineage and fragments of families.



Upgrading a Y-DNA test from 12 or 37 to at least 67 is usually recommended, but all matches in haplogroup E seem to be at the 12-marker level. Therefore, joining a haplogroup project and purchasing the recommended SNP pack is most recommended for the purpose of determing ancestry and relationship to others. The green boxes are those with Y-DNA haplogroup projects.

Purchasing a Big Y test may be even more helpful.