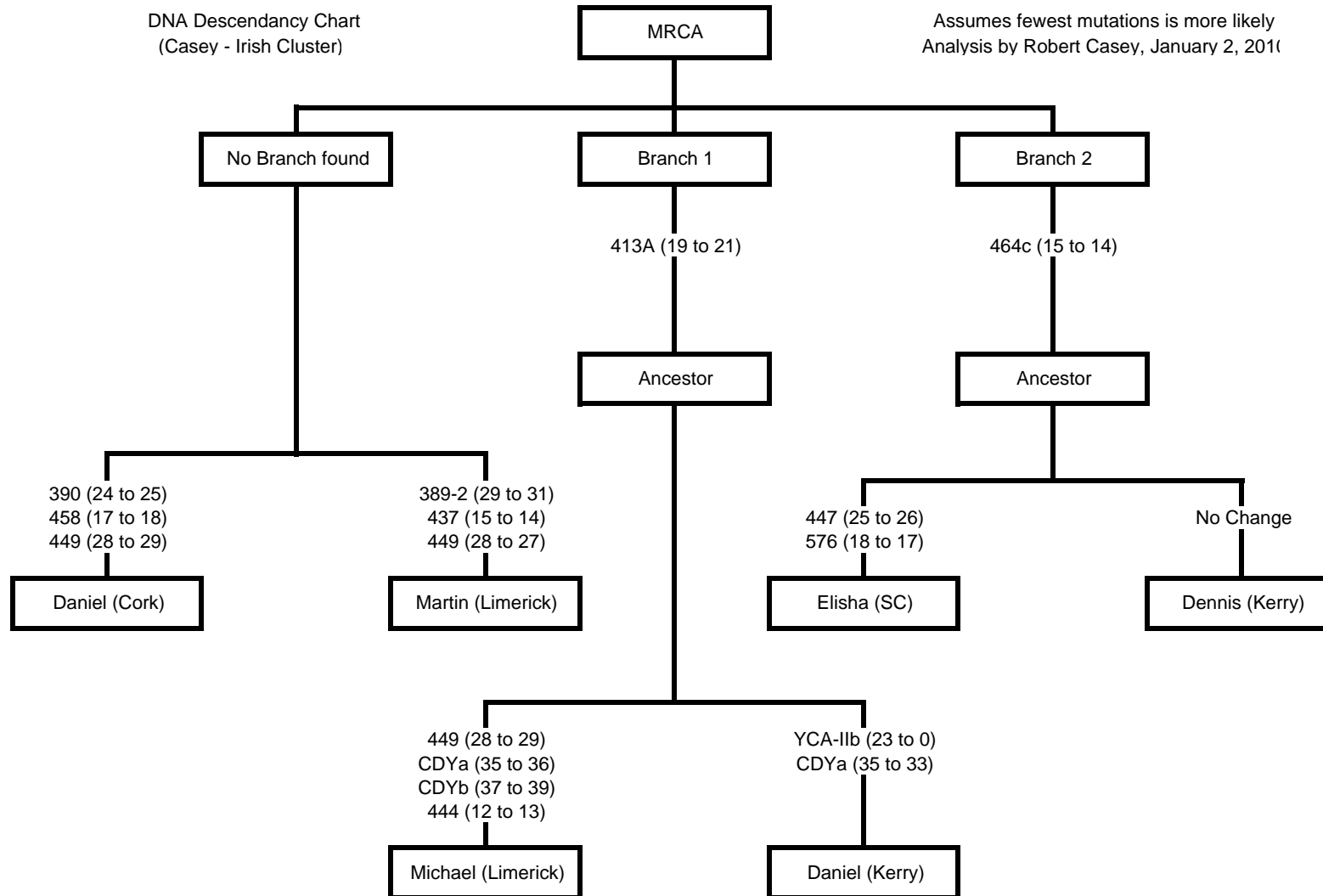DNA Descendancy Chart
(Casey - Irish Cluster)

Assumes fewest mutations is more likely
Analysis by Robert Casey, January 2, 2010

MRCA

No Branch found | **Branch 1** | **Branch 2**

413A (19 to 21)

464c (15 to 14)

Ancestor | **Ancestor**

390 (24 to 25)
458 (17 to 18)
449 (28 to 29)

389-2 (29 to 31)
437 (15 to 14)
449 (28 to 27)

447 (25 to 26)
576 (18 to 17)

No Change

Daniel (Cork) | **Martin (Limerick)** | **Elisha (SC)** | **Dennis (Kerry)**

449 (28 to 29)
CDYa (35 to 36)
CDYb (37 to 39)
444 (12 to 13)

YCA-IIb (23 to 0)
CDYa (35 to 33)

Michael (Limerick) | **Daniel (Kerry)**

Major Assumptions:

1) Selection of the Most Common Recent Ancestor (MRCA) was based on the possibility that the DNA markers with most common value must be the MRCA (majority rules). This assumes that the DNA submissions for this cluster are random in nature (probably not true in this case) and that other clusters are not related (possibly not true in this case). This is the most common methodology for selecting the MRCA of a cluster. It appears that this cluster could be related to another cluster (SC origins).

2) How to enhance this DNA Descendancy Chart ? The highest priority should add yet even more unrelated lines to establish more relationships and more branches to this chart. Second priority would be to upgrade Martin Casey (Limerick) and Daniel Casey (Cork) to FTNDA's 67 markers which help make this chart more accurate. The third priority would be seek submissions that descend from different sons or grandsons of each line submitted (separate recent mutations from significant mutations of the three oldest generations). A fifth priority is to convince submissions N65778 and 129039 to upgrade from 12 markers to 37 markers or 67 markers. However, without traditional genealogical information available for N65778 and 129039, analysis would be limited.