

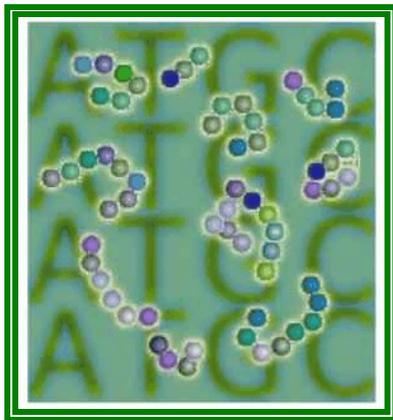
BOUSE GENIES



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DNA - THE GENES IN GENEALOGY

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter
Oct/Nov/Dec 2009]

This newsletter issue takes an in-depth look at DNA and how it will help you in your ancestral quest.

You may have heard about using DNA in genealogy, but you are not sure what it is all about. There are several DNA tests relating to genealogy that can be used.

Each will provide different results. It is our hope that you will learn enough in this issue to understand what DNA is; how it can be used to assist you in your research; and what the DNA tests can and can't tell you.

Connie OHLMAN BRADISH's article *Geneteology: DNA and Genealogy* will introduce you to the specific technical terms associated with DNA testing as it is related to genealogy. Her article *Y-DNA Haplogroup Testing* discusses a part of the Y-DNA test not very well known.

Carolyn H. BROWN will instruct you in using DNA projects with her article on *Using A Surname DNA Project*. She will also inform you about some problems you may encounter when using test results from multiple DNA testing facilities in her article *When DNA Results Don't "Exactly" Match*. If you have a problem connecting to a DNA Surname project after taking the DNA test, read Carol's article on *Non-Parental Events and DNA*.

If you want to know more about the new study of BioGeographical DNA which can tell you if you have European, American Indian or African blood in your ancestry, check out the article co-written by Carolyn H. BROWN and Connie OHLMAN BRADISH, *Genealogists Beware: BioGeographical Ancestry*.

Susan BIDWELL WILLIAMS shares her experience using DNA with her genealogy research in her article, *Backdoor Genealogy Using DNA*.



DON'T BE AFRAID OF THE DNA TEST

Many of us are afraid of taking the DNA test because we think that the government will get hold to our DNA data and do something with it. This was my thought in the beginning, and I really hesitated to do it. However, the companies who do the DNA testing have explained clearly that the part of the DNA that they test has nothing to do with the diseases or traits we may have inherited. I now fell that there is not really much the government can do with the DNA that is tested for ancestry purposes. So go for it!

Bouse Genies

Electronic Newsletter

Published 6 times a year for the members of the Bouse Genealogy Group

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The Bouse Genies meet every other Friday at the Bouse Community Building next to the Library. The schedule of meeting is posted in this newsletter.

The Bouse Genies Website is
<http://bousegenies.weebly.com>

From the Computer Desk -



DUAL MONITORS MAKE USING YOUR COMPUTER EASIER

by Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Oct/Nov/Dec 2009]

Thanks to Barbara and Lee Nuehring, I have ventured into the world of using dual monitors on my computer.

I watched Barbara work on her genealogy program on one screen and be on line or in another program at the same time on the second screen without having to *Minimize* one program to use the other. It really fascinated me, as I am often using two different programs at a time to produce the newsletter. In fact, I used about five different programs at various times for the last issue. It would have been so nice to have two programs open at once, see both in full screen and be able to easily copy and paste between them.

With the price of monitors being as low as \$100 dollars or less, and some of us even have an old monitor we are not using sitting around, why not give it a try?

If you are using a desktop computer you will need an extra monitor outlet. Get a PCI Video Card and install it in your computer. However, I recommend a USB video adapter. Instead of plugging into the computer's internal bus, these plug into the external USB 2.0 port found on all modern computers. By using the USB video adapter, you never open the computer case. Once you have installed the PCI card or plugged in the USB adapter, you connect the other end to your second monitor. One USB video adapter recommended by Dick Eastman is the *IOGEAR External Video Adapter*. Laptops already have a monitor outlet available.

This is how easy it is to hook up. I am using Vista, but it works the same in Windows XP.

VISTA USERS: Open *Personalize*, then *Display Options*. Under the *Monitor* tab you can set which monitor you want to be the primary, or number 1 monitor, and which will be the secondary, or number 2 monitor. You can have the desktop appear on whichever monitor you wish.

XP USERS: Open the *Control Panel* and click on *Display* and select the *Settings* tab. You will see the symbol showing two monitors. On the *Display* line, click the down arrow on the right and select *Monitor Number 2*. Check "extend my Windows desktop onto this monitor", then click *Apply*. Click on *Identify* to verify that monitors are set as you want them.

When positioning your monitors, make sure your primary monitor is on the left and your second monitor is on the right. Once the monitors are operational, the computer sees the two monitors as one big monitor and your cursor will freely move between them. Open two programs. If they are set on *Maximize* click on the double screen icon to *Restore Down*. Place your cursor in the upper portion of the displayed program; left click and hold; then drag the program to the second screen. The next time you open the program, it will appear on the monitor it was on when you closed it.



Web sites come, move, and go on a regular basis. These URLs were current at the time of publication and are subject to unannounced changes.

Internet Sites to assist you in understanding DNA as a genealogy research tool:

DNA From the Beginning
Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation
Forensic Genealogy
Ancestry's DNA testing portal
Family Tree DNA
General Description of Haplogroups
Map of European Haplogroups
DYS Conversion Chart shows how fast some DYS markers mutate:

www.dnafb.org/
www.smgf.org/
www.forensicgenealogy.info/
<http://dna.ancestry.com/welcome.aspx>
www.familytreedna.com
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Haplogroup_1.png

http://micbarnette.bravepages.com/dys_conversion_chart.html

WHEN DNA RESULTS DON'T "EXACTLY" MATCH

by Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Oct/Nov/Dec 2009]

Many of us are finding that we are getting DNA tests and then trying to connect to others of the same surname, but the tests don't exactly match. The main reason can be that we are using different DNA testing companies. The test results are very close, but some of the alleles (markers) are very different. They can be as much as 11 points off.

I was trying to prove that my husband Sid's ancestry was in the Winn surname line, since his grandfather had changed his last name from Winn to Brown. I had very good genealogical evidence that this was true, but I wanted a little bit more proof to settle the issue. Sid finally agreed to take the DNA test as an anniversary gift to me.

When the results of his DNA test arrived, I immediately went on line to the Winn DNA Project. I copied the information so I could do a full comparison. First I noticed that the layout order of the alleles was different from the results he received. Then I discovered that Sid's DNA test results had some of the same alleles with very different numbers on them, making me believe that maybe my genealogy research was not correct.

I did more research and found that the tests on the Winn DNA Project website were done some time ago, and that they were done by a different DNA testing company; Sid's by Ancestry.com and the other by Family Tree DNA (FTDNA). But why were the tests so different? Yes, the companies did show some different alleles on their tests, but the same alleles should have the same results, if my research was correct.

More research led to the discovery that over the years there has been a change in the way some of the alleles are recorded. There are some nomenclature differences that have since been discovered, and the Ancestry.com DNA test is using the new numbers, while FTDNA used the old numbers. When I applied the nomenclature differences to the three alleles that were different between the test results, I found that Sid's matched the other Winn descendants in the Winn DNA Project, with the exception of one allele (which is not unusual). My genealogy research was correct! Our last name should have been Winn, not Brown. This of course, made me a very "happy camper" or better yet, a very "happy researcher".

If you have taken a DNA test and find that you have differences in the DYS number values, then check out <www.ybase.org/convert.asp> to get the correct value differences.



BEGINNERS' PITEALLS FALLS

by Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Oct/Nov/Dec 2009]

WHY DO I NEED TO CITE MY SOURCES? I KNOW WHERE I GOT THE INFORMATION.

Sure, today you know where you got the information, but will you remember where a year from now? Citing your sources is not just for someone else to know where you got the information, it is also for you to be able to determine which bit of data is correct when you have conflicting information about the same event.

Also, you may need to re-visit the document or book at a later date. If you know where you found it in the first place, you can easily find it again. If you don't know where you found it, you may never find it again.

It is very important to record the source in your genealogy program and state the exact location within the document/book where the data can be found. Often older books and vital record registers don't have indexes, and census schedules were mis-indexed. Finding the information may be very hard the second time around.



The portion of the index I need is continued in the next issue, only the publisher died prior to publication.

Brittle old newspapers containing the information you desired have fallen apart on the names and dates and places.



GENETOLOGY: DNA AND GENEALOGY

by **Connie Ohlman Bradish** [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Oct/Nov/Dec 2009]

The newest and greatest advance in genealogy has been the use of DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) testing in the field of genealogy. Because this is a new field for genealogists, it is not well understood. It is not about researching on site or talking to relatives to get family information, it is about using science to help answer genealogical questions.



One of the great misconceptions about DNA testing is that DNA can answer all your genealogical questions. Another misconception is that you have the DNA of all your ancestors and you can just get your own DNA read and learn everything about your family. In fact, DNA testing is rather limited in its scope. But DNA testing within the understood limits can be another source to help answer genealogical questions.

DNA TESTS

A human is made of trillions of cells. It is at the cellular level that you really function. It is at the cellular level where DNA testing is done. The DNA test takes a sample of your cells. Then at the laboratory they separate the genetic code (DNA) from the rest of the cell and then read sections of it. The test itself is very simple. You will be sent a kit in the mail which contains swabs and vials with preserving fluid inside them. You will swab the inside of your cheeks following the instructions and place the untouched ends of the swabs in the preserving fluid. You seal the specimen containers, mail these containers off to the sampling company and then wait for the results. How simple is that?

The problem is in understanding the test results. What do they mean? What do they tell you?

The DNA test results give you information about the DNA in your body. DNA is the genetic code molecule found in every one of your cells. All your body's cells have the same genetic code in them except for egg and sperm. That is why you can sample cheek cells. They have the same genetic code as do heart cells or muscle cells or liver cells.

DNA is found in two places in the cell. The first place is the nucleus or control center. The second place is in the mitochondria. The mitochondria are found in the cytoplasm (the watery constantly moving part of the cell). The DNA from the nucleus is used for what is called Y-DNA and autosomal DNA testing. The DNA from the mitochondria is used for mt-DNA testing. These different kinds of tests give you different kinds of genealogical information.

Y-DNA TESTING is for males only as they are the only ones who have Y-DNA. Men inherited their Y chromosome from their fathers who inherited their Y-DNA (i.e., Y chromosome) from their fathers and so on back to "Adam". Y-DNA testing is sometimes called surname testing because it follows the paternal line. Ladies, you can not be tested for Y-DNA, but you can be involved in a surname group and aid in finding males to be tested or you can help financially.

MITOCHONDRIAL DNA (MT-DNA) TESTING can be done on both males and females. mt-DNA is passed down in a strictly maternal line. All humans, both males and females, get their mt-DNA from their mothers. This testing, therefore, gives you information about your mother and her mother and her mother and so on back to "Eve".

HAPLOGROUP TESTING can be done on both males only (Y haplogroups) and males and females (mt-DNA haplogroups). Haplogroups are about deep ancestry (thousands of years ago): ethnic groups of people found in specific geographical regions. Haplogroup testing will help you get information on whether your ancestry is northern European, Asian, African, etc. This is an area of rapidly expanding testing and updated information. Gradually the researchers are refining haplogroups to smaller and smaller geographic areas. As time goes by and more information is collected, these will be more useful tests.

WHICH TEST TO TAKE

The two most useful types of tests are the Y-DNA and the mt-DNA. By far, Y-DNA testing is the most useful. If your pocketbook is limited, pay for Y-DNA testing either for yourself if you are a male, or males from your surname

group if you are a female. The reason for this is that Y-DNA testing gives you information about the genealogical past (time when you can compare your gathered genealogical information to DNA results).

In other words, Y-DNA testing gives you information on the recent past (now to about 1000 years ago), whereas, mt-DNA testing gives you information about deep ancestry (thousands to tens of thousands of years ago). You get deep ancestry (many thousands of years ago) information from mt-DNA testing. While this is helpful (your female line was from Europe 16,000 years ago, or your female line was American Indian a thousand years ago), it is not very useful in genealogical time.

UNDERSTANDING Y-DNA TEST RESULTS

The results you get from DNA testing will vary depending on the type of test you take. Since Y-DNA and mt-DNA testing are the most useful tests, these will be the only tests discussed here.

At the present time Y-DNA testing can be for 12, 25, 37 or 67 markers as your choices. Don't waste time; get your 67 marker test done, guys. Shown here are results for a 12 marker test, but please just go ahead and get the 67 marker test done the first time.

Example results:

DYS number:	393	390	394 (19)	391	385a	385b	426	388	439	389-1	392	389-2
Results for my Dad	14	23	14	12	11	13	11	12	10	14	14	30

DYS numbers are DNA Y Sequences Numbers. These numbers represent positions on the Y chromosome which were sampled for information. These are junk sections of DNA between the actual coding sections (genes). Genealogical DNA testing does not sample your actual gene code. It samples your junk (non-informational) sections which are fillers or spacers between genes.

The numbers 14, 23, 14, 12, etc., stand for your STR for that position. STR stands for short tandem repeats. Your STR for a position, for example, the number 14 in position 393, means that a series of code letters (like C-T-G) is repeated 14 times. Mutations (changes in the DNA) happen. For the Y-DNA in the junk sections, a mutation happens about every 200-400 years. If a mutation happens to an STR, the number of repeats will add or delete a repeat. If your STR is 14, a mutation would cause it to change to 13 or 15.

You will begin to see the importance of your Y-DNA marker test when your test (a male) is compared to another man's test. How close or how far away you are in the STR numbers for each DYS position is where you find out the real results of the testing. In the 12 marker test if you match every marker, you have a 50% probability of having a most recent common male ancestor (MRCA) in the last 7.4 generations. If you have one marker out of the twelve with one difference (for example, in DYS 393 you are a 14 but another man is 15) your MRCA is a 50% probability of being 17.9 generations ago. If you move up to the 37 marker test and you are an exact match, the 50% probability that you have an MRCA is within 1.76 generations and a one marker difference is an MRCA of 4.27 generations. The more markers you have tested, the more likely you are to find males with a common male ancestor closer in time to the present.

The company which you test with will contact you telling you when you have a match and how close the match is. They will also give you the e-mail of the person you match so you can contact each other and compare genealogical information.

The Vaughan Pioneers is a group heavily involved in Y-DNA testing. The group has just recently identified a group of Hooper and Steven males who have very similar Y-DNA information to the Vaughan males. They have formed a group to discover, through combined genealogies, where in England/Wales the Vaughan/Hooper/Stevens origins are. This is wonderful collaboration through Y-DNA testing.

UNDERSTANDING MT-DNA TEST RESULTS

In mt-DNA testing you can test HVR-1; HVR-1 and HVR-2; or all the mt-DNA. The recommendation at this time is to do HVR-1 and HVR-2. There is not enough data yet to justify the expense for testing the entire mt-DNA. HVR stands for Hypervariable Region and is a junk section of the mt-DNA. There are two of these regions which are sampled in mt-DNA testing. In this test you are looking for SNPs (Short Nucleotide Polymorphisms). The test is

looking for single code letter mutations in the DNA. These mutations happen only once in thousands of years. Therefore, you are testing for deep ancestry.

Example results (Connie BRADISH):

HVR1 Haplogroup	H
HVR1 differences from <u>CRS</u>	16192T
	16519C
HVR2 differences from <u>CRS</u>	152C
	253G
	309.1C
	315.1C

When mt-DNA testing began, an anonymous woman in Cambridge, England gave a sample of her cells for research. She is called the Cambridge Reference Sequence (CRS). Her entire mt-DNA was sequenced: all 16,568 nucleotides (code letters). Go to <www.mitomap.org/> to see her mt-DNA sequence. All future tests are compared to her sequence. Your results are where you are different from her. In position 16192 I have a T; she doesn't. In position 16519 I have a C; she doesn't. In position 309 I have an extra letter, a C. Therefore, the position is called 309.1.

CRS HAPLOGROUP

The CRS haplogroup is one of the most common in Europe. This haplogroup (an ethnic group) of people is labeled Haplogroup H; commonly called Helena. This female ancestor lived about 20,000 years ago in France and Spain. Her descendants spread out over Europe. I am a member of Haplogroup H in my maternal line.

Notice the results of mt-DNA testing give you generalities of where your maternal ancestors came from. As testing gets better (i.e., more ethnic groups of known geographic origin are tested), these results will better pinpoint for your maternal line what exact geographical region they came from. The recommendation for taking the mt-DNA test would be for those who are unsure of where their maternal line originated (i.e., American Indian, Asian, African rather than European). If you are sure of your European maternal line ancestry, this test would verify for you which of the seven European haplogroups you belong to.

OTHER DNA TESTS

There are other DNA tests which can be done. There are some specialty tests for sibling and parental matches. These require DNA from living subjects. So if you are getting ready to be tested, my recommendation for you is to get the males in your family lines tested first; each one with the 67 marker test. Next get everyone, both males and females, tested for mt-DNA haplogroups at the HVR-1 and HVR-2 level. If you have extra money or a special reason, get males tested for Y-DNA haplogroups. Then, heck, if you are feeling reckless, get everything tested. Most of us are limited in money and need to concentrate on those tests which give us the most information for our money.

What testing company you choose is up to you. We used Family Tree DNA, <www.familytreedna.com>. It has the largest database and came highly recommended by friends who had been tested. There are others. Some companies specialize in ethnic origins (e.g., African, UK). Sorenson Genomics, <www.smgf.org>, will sample your DNA for free but not give you your results. Some people have figured out how to get their results, but it's not easy. I think it's better to stick with known companies. Google DNA testing and look for some choices for testing companies. What is most important here is to get tested and get started.

Suggested reading:

DNA and Genealogy, Fitzpatrick & Yeiser, ISBN 0-9767160-1-1, (best general book on subject)

Trace Your Roots with DNA, Smolenyak & Turner, ISBN 1-59486-006-8

The Seven Daughters of Eve, Sykes, ISBN 0-393-32314-5, (for understanding mt-DNA haplogroups)

Deep ancestry: Inside the Genographic Project (National Geographic), Wells, ISBN 0-7922-6215-8

NON-PARENTAL EVENT AND DNA

by **Carolyn H. Brown** [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Oct/Nov/Dec 2009]

One of the big problems genealogists have is getting over the hurdle of a non-parental event (NPE) in their genealogy research.

WHAT IS AN NPE; HOW AND WHY DO THEY OCCUR?

A non-parental event is an event where a person is given a surname that differs from his historical genetic surname. For example: Where the given surname is Brown, and his genetic surname is Winn. There are any number of reasons this happens. The most common seem to be:

1. A child is adopted into a completely unrelated family and takes their name.
2. Children adopt a step-parent's name.
3. An illegitimate male child of a single woman takes her surname.
4. An illegitimate male child of a married woman takes the husband's surname, even though the husband is not the father.
5. Male members of a family take the surname of a female member.
6. Children born through artificial insemination, where the male sperm is not that of the father.
7. When a man changes his name.

The most frustrating situation that can be hard to trace is the case where the man changes his surname and leaves no paper trail to his original surname. Though this is not a non-parental event per se, this leaves the descendants without the proper surname to research. The same methods used in researching any other NPE can be used in this case.

HOW CAN DNA HELP IN AN NPE SITUATION?

When a man has his DNA test done the testing company sends him a list of everyone who exactly, or very closely, matches his DNA. Even though he does not share the same surname, he may be connected to someone who does carry the original surname.

Sometimes you will get results which don't directly point to one surname as a possibility. The question is, "What can I do?" There are two web sites which can help by allowing you to enter the test results from several companies. They are: (1) Ysearch <www.ysearch.com> and (2) Ybase: Genealogy by Numbers <www.ybase.org>. You will need to know which company performed the testing before you can use these sites, as some of the DYS numbers need to be converted for comparison.

When looking at many of the current family DNA projects, you will find that there are people listed in the project with the same surname whose DNA does not match others in that surname project. You will also find people in the project who exactly match a large group of others who have a different surname.

Many family genealogies include people in their documents who have been listed as part of their family for years who are not genetically related. Finding the point where the non-parental event occurred can present a problem which may be solved as more and more individuals take the tests.

If a non-paternity event has occurred in the past, the genealogist must work back through the public records to determine what happened. A DNA test that reveals there was a non-paternity event cannot tell you when it occurred or what that event was. The event could be close in time, or it could be in distant years before records are available. Also, it could be an unrecorded event in a recent time period, like an unrecorded adoption or a common-law marriage.



Y-DNA HAPLOGROUP TESTING

by **Connie Ohlman Bradish** [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Oct/Nov/Dec 2009]

Y-DNA Haplogroup testing is done on males to learn about their deep ancestry. Testing for deep ancestry gives general information about the physical location for the origin of male ancestors of the tested male thousands of years ago. This type of testing helps surname groups to identify regions of the world where their male ancestors originated.

All males are descendants of Y-chromosomal Adam (the most recent common Y ancestor) who lived between 60,000 and 90,000 years ago. While he was not the only male present at the time, only his descendants have survived.

Over time mutations occurred on the Y-chromosome. These slight variations, called SNPs (Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms), can be linked to geographic region and ethnic group.

A haplogroup is a biological group of males who have been identified to have the same Y-DNA (same SNP mutations). Haplogroups are labeled using letters (A to T). When an individual male is tested, he will be given his haplotype (his individual results). For example, if a male's haplotype identifies him as being in haplogroup A, he is African, especially Khoisan, Ethiopian and Nilotes. If he is identified as haplogroup R, he would be in a group which originated in the Eurasian Steppes and contains most of modern European male lineages.

Recent developments have allowed researchers to further refine geographic areas of origin. Therefore, haplogroups have been further subdivided into smaller and smaller groups (clades and sub clades). The representations used for divisions under the haplogroups include letters and numbers. For example, R can be subdivided into R1 and R2. R1 can be further subdivided into R1a and R1b and so on. Recent Y-DNA testing results have begun to include, not only your general haplogroup, but your sub clades as well.

If you elect to have the Deepclade Y-DNA Haplogroup test done, your results could look like the following: R1b1b2a1a2d. This group is most frequently found in Alpine Germany and Switzerland. Or a male's results might be R1b1b2a1a2f2. This is found in the Scots and Irish, especially in descendants of the Ui Neill clan of ancient Ireland. An explanation comes with the results which will further inform you of the meaning of the results.

Family Tree DNA is a testing company which offers the Deepclade Y-DNA Haplogroup test. At the present time the test cost is \$79.00. If you have been working on your male surname line and are stumped as to the geographic origins of your surname, or you are now zeroing in on the smaller geographic region of origin of your surname, this test would be suggested for your surname. Remember, you must have a male take the test who is a direct male line descendant of the male ancestor/ancestral line in which you are interested.



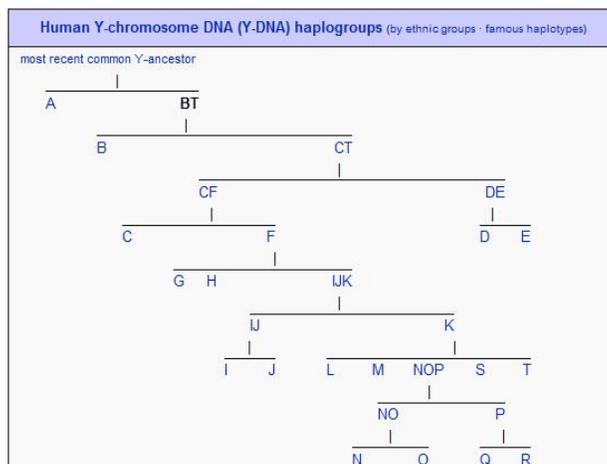
USING A SURNAME DNA PROJECT

by **Carolyn H. Brown** [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Oct/Nov/Dec 2009]

Over the past several years we have been hearing more and more about using DNA in our genealogy. Some of us have taken part in a few of the many Surname DNA Projects available. If you have not participated in, or have never used, a Surname DNA Project in your genealogy, now may be the time to start investigating what they provide.



Many women I have talked to say that "DNA is only for the men, so I can't participate". It is true that the Y-chromosome only appears in males, and the male line usually carries your birth surname, but women can still



participate in a DNA project. How? See if there is a Surname DNA Project for your maiden name, or a surname of interest to you by Googling "Yoursurname DNA Project", i.e., "FISHER DNA Project". If there is one already, this will connect to it. If there is not a Surname DNA Project for your surname, then you may want to start one.

When you find a DNA project for your surname, access it and look around. Each project will look different, since they are all run by individual volunteers. If the project allows you to look at the ancestry of each participant, check them out and see if you can find where your ancestry fits. If you don't find a link using this method, then you need to locate a male in your family carrying the same surname, and have that individual submit their DNA to the project.

As time passes and more people participate in DNA projects, you have a better chance of finding someone you are related to. DNA projects are excellent ways to connect to cousins working on the same surname line. Here are two DNA projects in which I have participated:

WALKER DNA Project

I had a problem researching my maternal grandmother's WALKER family. I had a loose connection in my genealogy which I could not prove through documentation. One generation simply did not have enough documentation to prove the point, but there was enough information to suggest a probable connection. I was almost certain I knew my WALKER ancestral line, but I needed more evidence.

Knowing that I might be able to prove the connection through DNA, I had to find a male cousin carrying the WALKER surname. I found one who branched off three generations back from me.

I contacted the individual, and it was clear that he could not afford the price of the DNA test. Being determined to get his sample tested, in 2002 I contacted several of my female Walker-related cousins, and we all chipped in a little to help cover the cost. It was well worth the effort. His DNA matched several other WALKER descendants in the project. However, my paper research did not connect to any of those in the project at the time. In 2006, another person was added to the project whose DNA exactly matched, and he and I did connect our lines back to Alexander WALKER who was in James City County, Virginia in 1662, thus proving that the very weak link I had discovered using existing documents was very probably correct.

Also, many of the WALKER researchers for the same area in Virginia believed that there were two WALKER lines in the vicinity that just had to connect, but we could not find the link. Using the DNA project we have since determined that the two WALKER lines do not connect. At least now I will not be working on the wrong WALKER line.

Of course, the DNA test did not indicate the exact ancestor in my line which connects directly to other project participants; that had to be done using good genealogical techniques. But it does tell us that in some way we are related. It is now up to us to make the connection. Once you find you are related to someone else in the project you will have a new research partner for that surname.

WINN DNA Project or What Is Our Surname Anyway?

Our surname is BROWN, so how do we connect to the WINN DNA Project? When I started researching my husband, Sidney James BROWN's ancestry I was told that his great-grandfather had changed his surname from WINN to BROWN. I was given several small pieces of paper containing Sid's ancestry with the following information:

The first sheet of paper listed the family of Silvia SMITTKAMP and her marriage to William B. BROWN. No date of marriage was given. It showed that they had three children:

1. James Curtis BROWN, born 28 Jan 1909
2. Sidney Albert BROWN, born 10 Mar 1912, i.e., my husband Sid's father
3. Nettie Alice BROWN, born 18 Feb 1916

The second sheet listed the little that was known about William B. BROWN and his ancestry.

Mother - Georgie Ann HAMPTON, Dover, Missouri [Note: She was named George, but called Georgie or Georgia.]

Father - James Monroe BROWN, Glasgow, Missouri

1. William B. BROWN - born Rodok, Missouri, 21 Aug 1872 - 23 Feb 1968
2. Sister - Sallie WINN - Dover, Missouri [Note: This is where she was living when the note was written.]
3. Sister - Mary DYSART - Cordor, Missouri [Note: This is where she was living when the note was written.]
4. Sister - Grace THOMASON - Alhambra, California [Note: This is where she was living when the note was written.]
5. Brothers - Unknown

This was not much to go on, but it was a start. I sent for William's death certificate which showed the exact information that I had from the family papers. This was expected, as the same person who wrote the note was also responsible for the death certificate information. I realized that I had to go further. The 1920 census was not available in 1988 at the time of my research. William B. BROWN was shown in the 1910 census in Sacramento with his wife Silvia and son James. It indicated that they were married in 1908, however, no marriage license has been located in either California or Nevada.

I then located a copy of the *History of Lafayette County, Missouri* in the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. I started by looking for any BROWNS. There weren't any that even came close to matching the data I had. Then I looked for any WINNS and hit pay dirt. Following are some excerpts from page 619 of this document:

"James M. WINN was born in Howard County, Missouri, in 1840, the son of James and Rebecca (Parks) WINN, both born in Kentucky. James WINN came to Howard County, Missouri in 1817, coming by steamboat, landing at the place now called Glasgow."

The text goes on to explain the military service of James WINN and states that he died in 1864. Further on in the text it states:

"James M. WINN is one of a family of eight boys and three girls... Mr. WINN's wife was Georgie Ann HAMPTON, daughter of Joseph HAMPTON, of Trenton, New Jersey, who came here in 1837 and was a farmer and held a large quantity of land."

"The following children are the issue of this marriage: Mrs. Lizzie LEWIS; Albert Sidney Johnston WINN; Hubbard Taylor WINN; Melvin WINN; Mrs. Mary DYSART; and Grace WINN, now at home."

As can be seen, the information from the pages of the *History of Lafayette County, Missouri* exactly matches with the information on the papers I received, with the exceptions of the names of William B. BROWN and his brothers, and also the last name of his sister Grace, who was not married at the time the book was published. I do not know why his sister Sally was not mentioned in the book, or why his sister Lizzie (Elizabeth) was left off the list I received from the family. There was also a brother, George W. WINN, who was not mentioned in the book.

With this information established, I was hoping for more proof of the relationship of William B. BROWN to the WINN family. The 1880 census provided what was needed to place William in the family. The census listed a son of James and Georgie Ann WINN—Sidney Winn, who was born in 1872, the same year as William B. BROWN. So, William B. BROWN was really Albert Sidney Johnston WINN, and he used the name Sidney WINN before moving to California. I did find that Sidney WINN had married Pearle HICKLIN in Missouri in 1900, however, I have never found a divorce for them. It is interesting to note that William B. BROWN is listed as William A. BROWN on the birth certificates of all three of his children with Silvia in Sacramento.

For several years I had wanted Sid to take the DNA test to prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that he was a WINN descendent. For our 40th anniversary he consented, and I ordered the test from Ancestry.com. When the results arrived there was only one match in the Ancestry database, and it was for someone with a totally different surname other than BROWN or WINN. I immediately googled the *WINN DNA Project* and located the moderator of the site. I submitted Sid's DNA results and they came back positive for the WINN connection, on the exact line I had previously connected the family to. This process proved that our surname should be WINN, and that it was Sid's grandfather, not his great-grandfather who changed the last name.



BACKDOOR GENEALOGY USING DNA

by **Susan Bidwell Williams** [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Oct/Nov/Dec 2009]



I lost my DNA linkage when Zenas DUNHAM (generation-8) produced just one daughter, Mary Ellen (generation-9), then died in the Civil War.

BUT has DNA helped me prove anything? The answer is yes, via what I call "back door genealogy". That is, find a possible link, establish kinship, then see if we can get scientific data to *prove* it.

I have been in contact with a lot of folks who have paid their money, done the DNA tests and are more confused than before on just who they are. This is the area where most DNA gets sticky. More than a few folks have seen their carefully constructed lineages fall into limbo.

Maybe they were sloppy, maybe they accepted flawed data, maybe great grandpa was not their birth-ancestor.

I am a double DUNHAM descendant. I am generation-12 which carries back to the Deacon John (generation-1) who arrived Plymouth Colony ca 1630. Deacon John's son, Reverend Jonathan and descendants went to Martha's Vineyard, Dukes County, Massachusetts from about 1640 through ca 1770. At that time, when Western Massachusetts was opened for settlement the groups, along with their extended families, moved into Conway, Franklin County, Massachusetts. They remained there through about 1805, when they did another extended family (massive) move to Delaware County in central Ohio.

Through the years, I had built up a solid progression of descent until I reached the generation-6 group which followed from Deacon John (1); Reverend Jonathan (2); Daniel (3); Daniel (4); Jonathan (5); through to Jonathan (6). There, my generation-6 ancestors begat my line: Silas (7); Zenas (8); Mary Ellen (9); Louisa (10); John (11); me (12).

Another descendant of my generation-6 line was Norwood DUNHAM, a family correspondent from Oklahoma City. He descended from another generation-7 male (a brother of my Silas), but he got the male to male to male lineage.

Years ago, before DNA, Norwood and I established/proved a kinship with paperwork from Delaware County, Ohio vital records, etc. Then a few years ago, he had a DNA test.

This proved that he was a direct line descendant; we had already proven that we share a direct line at generation-6. Therefore, my DUNHAM lines were established.

This was especially important since, at our generation-4, Jonathan and his wife also produced a daughter, Rebecca (5) DUNHAM. She went on to marry Jethro BUTLER. Rebecca (5) (DUNHAM) BUTLER produced a daughter, Lydia (DUNHAM) BUTLER (generation-6).

In ca 1805, first cousins Jonathan (6) DUNHAM and Lydia (6) BUTLER married. They came to Ohio in the group migration from Western Massachusetts and became my Delaware County, Ohio ancestors. Jonathan (6) came with five other known siblings, all brothers. From this I began working as the "Delaware County, Ohio generation-6" research contact. When Zenas (8) died, his daughter Mary Ellen (9) was about five years old. Momma DUNHAM re-married, this time to Oscar DUNHAM, who was related to Zenas, but through Harlock, one of the siblings of the generation-6 brothers above. Those boys were Harlock, Jonathan, Daniel, Silas, Walker and Thomas.

Family lore (and anger at learning the truth) said that Oscar was the father of Mary Ellen, and Zenas was never mentioned at all.

It took some heavy sleuthing in the NARA Civil War records and county vital records to establish Zenas as my ancestor. If that hadn't been done, the DNA that Norwood provided would not have helped me one bit.

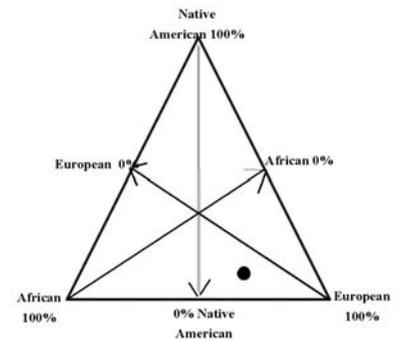
Bottom line is if a person hadn't done a lot of previous work on the DUNHAM line and just relied on the jumble of garbage on the Internet, they'd still be spinning their wheels trying to sort out families who intermarried, used the same given names over and over, and seemed hell-bent on confusing all of us!



GENEALOGISTS BEWARE: BioGEOGRAPHICAL ANCESTRY

by Carolyn H. Brown & Connie Ohlman Bradish [From the SKP Genies
Newsletter Oct/Nov/Dec 2009]

There is a newer type of genetic test being done by some of the major DNA testing companies called BioGeographical Ancestry (BGA) which can be generated by analyzing your DNA to see what percentage of your ancestry came from which of the three basic BGA groups. The DNA testing for this type of research uses Autosomal testing. SNPs (Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms) on the autosomes are tested.



Autosomal testing can be done on either males or females. These tests look at 44 of the 46 chromosomes called autosomes. The other two chromosomes are the sex chromosomes because they determine our biological sex of male or female. A male has a Y chromosome (from father) and an X chromosome (from mother) in the sex pair of chromosomes. A female has two X chromosomes (one from father and one from mother) in the sex pair of chromosomes.

This test is touted as being able to tell you what percentage of your BioGeographical Ancestry is made up of which of the relatively pure BGA's, such as sub-Saharan Africans from Nigeria, Europeans from Northern Europe, East Asians from Northern China and Native Americans from isolated regions of Southern Mexico.

In other places, such as the United States, there are recently (in evolutionary time) admixed peoples such as African Americans (a blend of African and European BGA) and Hispanics (a blend of Native American and European BGA). Of course there are more than just four continental population groups, and a large fraction of the world population is admixed to a greater or lesser degree. Admixture is the blending of two or more races within individuals.

SNP technology is said to be able to determine your precise ancestral proportions. For example, it might reveal that you are of 80% Indo-European and 20% African, or 95% African and 5% Indo-European ancestry (or some other mix/ratio, as the case may be). But don't believe it. There is a *MAJOR* flaw in this type of testing which should be emphasized. You as an individual do not have DNA from all your ancestors. You can not tell (at least at this time and probably never) which pieces of DNA came from which parent, or grandparent, etc.

Example: You have 46 pieces of DNA (chromosomes). You got 23 from your father and 23 from your mother. Going backward in time, you have 2 parents, 4 grandparents, 8 great-grandparents, 16 great-great-grandparents, 32 great-great-great-grandparents, 64 great-great-great-great-grandparents. Let's stop here. At this level 64 people were your direct ancestors and each of those people had only 46 chromosomes. You have 46 chromosomes. This means at least 18 of those people have given you NO DNA at all. Notice we said at least 18 people. If only 18, this would assume that you got 1 chromosome from each of the other 46. This is not necessarily the case as you could be the conservator of, say, 5 chromosomes from one of those people and none from many others. Obviously, if you go back another generation, (128 direct ancestors) you can see that actually your 46 chromosomes come from just a few of these people.

So this type of testing is *very suspect* as to its results (percentages of a particular ethnic group). This test is not recommended as it does not give you any *real* information at this time about your background.

At a cost of about \$400.00 per test, with such limited possibility of gaining any usable results, it is much better to take the Y-DNA and the mtDNA tests which do provide more usable information.

In the case where a person is said to have had an American Indian woman in their direct female ancestry line, then that person (male or female) would gain more from an mtDNA test than from the SNP test. It must be noted that if there is one male ancestor in that line of direct descent, then the mtDNA test will not prove the Indian ancestry. The chain would have been broken.

As time passes, and more information is discovered about our DNA, there will surely be more we can gather about ourselves based on these tests. But for now, this test won't provide much usable information.

WORDS IN DNA

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Oct/Nov/Dec 2009]

WORDS YOU MAY FIND IN THE STUDY OF DNA.



ALLELE is a biological term. By definition, it is an alternative form of a gene (one member of a pair) that is located at a specific position on a specific chromosome. Let's assume you are at the gene for hair color. One allele is for brown hair color. One allele is for blond hair color. One allele is for red hair. So a person has 2 alleles (one from mother and one from father) for hair color. A person might have a blond allele and a brown allele or might have two brown alleles. So an allele is a choice for a gene position.

A **LOCUS** (plural loci) is the location of a gene (or a significant sequence) on a chromosome or linkage map. A locus is a place on a chromosome. A locus talks about where genetic information is.

MARKER is a gene or DNA sequence with known location and whose pattern of inheritance can be followed. A marker acts as a landmark, a reference point when you are talking about gene position.

Please notice all these refer to genes. DNA testing for genealogical purposes does NOT test gene positions. DNA testing for genealogical purposes, as well as FBI/CIA and forensic testing, test junk sections of DNA. That means sections BETWEEN genes. So what you are reading is about inheritance and how we each inherit information and what researchers are doing to find out about our DNA blueprint. Again, DNA testing for genealogy does not test genes, but tests regions (junk) between genes.



ABCs

Y - Z - A - B

by Maryalice Gordon [from the SKP Genies Newsletter Jan / Feb 2007]

Y is for **YEARS**. Learn about years and dates. For Britain and the "colonies", the change from Julian to the Gregorian system was made in 1752, but compliance was not universal. Needless to say, this may cause chronological problems during the change over. Dates falling between Jan 1 and March 24, inclusive and before 1752 should be recorded to reflect both the church and historical calendars. Often you'll see and use a double-date, i.e. February 16, 1718/9

Z is for **ZEAL**. The dictionary defines "zeal" as "passionate ardor" and a "zealot" is a fanatic. This hobby can and will turn you into a zealot easily. It's a great feeling!

A is for **ANCESTOR**. You have 4 grandparents, 32 great, great, great grandparents and over one million ancestors if you could find them all back to the year 1495, about the time Columbus discovered America, and this does not include any "step" relatives.

B is for **BEGIN** with what you do know and work backwards. Only a genealogist regards a step backward as progress! Fill in your pedigree charts and family group sheets with what you know and you will then know what information is missing.



TIPS:

If a microfilm is faint, dark or otherwise difficult to read, don't give up just yet. Try a different film reader or printer, as often archives have several types of machines and each one can be a little different.

To add contrast and improve readability of microfilms, lay a yellow or light green blank piece of paper on the plate so that the projected document shines on it. Make sure you always have some colored paper with you, three-hole-punch a few sheets and keep them in your binder.



CHEDDAR MAN'S BONES

In a recent study of the Cheddar Man's bones dating back 12,000 years, which were found in Somerset, England, his molars contained a branch of mitochondrial haplogroup U. DNA samples were collected from 20 current residents of a nearby village. They found that two children had an exact match and one teacher had a single match. To understand more about the study of mitochondrial DNA I recommend Bryan Sykes latest book *Saxons, Vikings and Celts.*



BOUSE GENIES NEWS

Carolyn H. Brown - Chairman

I am sorry to report that Duane Verley passed away on October 6th. Our condolences go to his widow Carol, who is also a member. Duane had been sick for quite some time.

The Quartzsite Volunteer Club Fair will be held on November 7, 2009 from 10 AM until 2 PM at the Quartzsite Senior Center. Nikki and Gloria will work a table for us. Copies of the flyer have been printed for the event. Dennis will keep us posted as the time draws nearer.

Some of our members have signed up for the *Family History Expo* in Mesa, AZ on January 22nd & 23rd, 2010. If you are interested in attending this conference you can register on line at: www.fhexpos.com

Plans are well under way for the *Genies in the Desert* Conference sponsored by the *SKP Genies* here in Bouse on January 28th and 29th, 2010. We, the Bouse Genies, will provide the food for this event and will be paid by the *SKP Genies* \$6.00 per meal served.

The *Genies in the Desert* will start with coffee and pastry at 8:00 am both days. There will be two seminars followed by lunch and then two more seminars. On the Friday, January 29th there will be one seminar to start the morning on using Ancestry.com. Then we will breakup into a workshop format. The library will be open for attendees to use the libraries computers, or they can access Ancestry.com with their own computers. They will also be free to use our books in the library. The library will be closed to the public. While this is in progress, there will be qualified genealogists available in the Community Building to review your research, answer your questions, and help you decide where to look next to get by some of those pesky dead ends. Lunch will be served at noon, followed by a presentation on using AniMap3.0 and more workshop time. You can attend either one or both days. There will be door prizes both days.

As Bouse Genies our only real involvement in this event is to provide the food, which the *SKP Genies* are paying us for, and to run a Bouse Genies sales table. All of our members will have to register and pay admission to attend. It would help if our members pitched in to help with setup and take down to make sure the tables are arranged as needed.

The Bouse Genies sales table can have lots of items on it to help us make money. We can sell water all day, cookies and drinks in the afternoon (money for which has been donated by one of our members). We can also sell our extra magazines, and other used or new genealogy related books. Any other new items that you may wish to donate to the cause will be accepted. We will discuss this at our upcoming meetings.

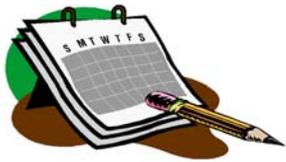
Bouse Genies 2009 Meeting Schedule

Our winter meeting schedule started on September 23th. This set the winter schedule through the rest of the year as: Nov 6 & 20; Dec 4 & 18. This schedule works out great for both Thanksgiving and Christmas weeks.

Genealogy Classes 2009 Schedule

The genealogy classes started on October 16, 2009, and will continue on every other Friday between our regular meetings. All classes are scheduled to start at 10:00 and end at 12:00 noon, unless the attendees chose to modify the start and stop time. They will be held in the Bouse Community Building. Please sign up at our meetings or in the Library. Class 3 is on *Census Records and Social Security Records* is scheduled for November 13, 2009. There will not be a class on November 27, 2009. Class schedule has been posted in the library. For more information contact Carol Brown <geniecarol@gmail.com>. The classes will run until April 2, 2010, as the holidays will interfere with the schedule.

Cost per class will be \$5 per person. All proceeds go to the Bouse Genies. Cost for all handouts will be taken from the class income.



What's Happening?

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

by Carolyn H. Brown

geniecarol@gmail.com



Family History Conferences

The crisp Fall weather and the end-of-year holidays may be upon us, but genealogy is a hobby for all seasons. Here's what's happening during the rest of the year and into 2010:

One-Day Seminar with "The Genealogy Guys"

7 November in Grand Rapids, Michigan

Info is at: www.gotancestors.com

Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy

11-15 January in Salt Lake City, Utah

Info is at: www.infouga.org

Genies in the Desert - Genealogy Conference

28-29 January in Bouse, Arizona

Info from Carol Brown at: geniecarol@gmail.com

Conference on Computerized Family History and Genealogy

12-13 March at BYU in Provo, Utah

Info is at: <http://ce.byu.edu/cw/cwcompu/>



This is the last issue of 2009, and as you have seen, our newsletters have gotten much bigger with the use of themes for each issue. Starting in January 2010 the newsletter will be on a quarterly basis rather than bi-monthly.

JAN - FEB - MAR 2010 - US Military Records & Pension Records with an article on records for each of the wars. What records were created, what records are accessible and how. (deadline 1 Dec 2009)

APR - MAY - JUN 2010 - Pre-Colonial & Colonial Records with articles on what records were created, what records still exist; where to find them; societies that have sources: i.e., DAR, SAR, Mayflower, and NEHGS (deadline 1 Mar 2010)

JUL - AUG - SEP 2010 - Researching Historical Events includes articles about time lines; calendars; recording dates; strange events (witchcraft trials, etc.) and alternatives when historical records had been stored in a burned building (deadline 1 Jun 2010)

OCT - NOV - DEC 2010 - Researching Historical Events using Newspapers with articles on finding newspapers; the history of newspapers; how the layout and content has changed through the years; using obituaries as clues; and other news that aids in our genealogy research.



CAROL'S RAMBLINGS

Laws of Genealogy:

The part of the microfilm where my ancestor lived is so light I can't read it.

Your DNA test came back and does not match anyone else in your family.



The 4 volume, 4,800 page history of the county where your great-grandfather lived is not indexed.



**Genealogy
Conference
and Workshop
Registration
Form**

Yes! I want to join the trek into the world of genealogy research!

- I want to attend the Conference on Thursday, 28 January, and the Workshop on Friday, 29 January.
Escapees Registration: \$35.00 Non-Member Registration: \$40.00 Amount enclosed \$ _____
- I want to attend only the Conference on Thursday, 28 January.
Escapees Registration: \$25.00 Non-Member Registration: \$30.00 Amount enclosed \$ _____
- I want to attend only the Workshop on Friday, 29 January.
Escapees Registration: \$25.00 Non-Member Registration: \$30.00 Amount enclosed \$ _____

Name of Attendee: _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone/Cell _____ E-mail _____

Escapees RV Club Member? ____ SKP # _____ Do you get the *SKP Genies Newsletter*? ____

Name(s) of Genealogy Societies you belong to: _____

Food Allergies or Restrictions: _____

As an attendee, you assume all risk and danger relating to you and your personal property whether occurring prior to, during, or after the event. In the event of loss or theft, no claim will be made upon Escapees, its volunteers, employees, or agents. As an attendee at this event, you are granting your permission to be video taped, audio taped or photographed, and granting use without compensation.

Written or emailed cancellations must be received before 8 January for a full refund. No refund is possible after this date. There is no refund for portions of the conference not attended.

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

Complete & sign the form. Make check payable to Carolyn Brown. Send both by 1 January 2010 to:
Carolyn Brown, P.O. Box 625, Bouse, AZ 85325

For Official Use by the Genies in the Desert Conference and Workshop Registrar

Date Registration Received: _____ Check number/date: _____ Check amount: \$ _____