Calling Ancestors to the Table

Presenters
Sharon Leslie Morgan
Rachel Unkefer
About the Presenters

Sharon Leslie Morgan
- Writer & genealogist
- 30+ years experience
- Founder of OurBlackAncestry.com
- Author of *Gather at the Table*
- Committed to social justice using genealogy as a key

Rachel Unkefer
- Genealogist for 30+ years
- Genetic genealogy researcher for 7 years
- Administrator/Co-Administrator of 6 DNA Projects
- Author of published articles on DNA for genealogy
- DNA presenter at international genealogical conferences
Objectives

- TEACH basics of how to research your family history
- ENABLE connections with linked descendants
What is genealogy?

- Genealogy = a record of your ancestors:
  - when they were born
  - where they lived
  - who they married
  - who their children were
  - where you fit in your family tree

“Genealogy” & “Family History” are interchangeable terms
INSPIRATION: My enslaved ancestors

COUNTLESS missing children & siblings
American Legacy
EVERYONE has an immigrant ancestor

Some arrived on the Mayflower, some were brought unwillingly on slave ships, some came voluntarily through Ellis Island, some crossed the Rio Grande, some flew into airports

The ONLY people indigenous to America are Native Americans -- and even they came from somewhere else

79M people immigrated to the US and obtained legal permanent residence between 1820-2013
African Americans are exceptional

We did not come to America by choice.... We were kidnapped!

- **TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE**
  - 12+ million people stolen from Africa and sold as slaves
  - Trade continued for 4 centuries
  - Connected economies of 4 continents
  - Every nation in Europe and every colony/state in America benefitted from the economic rewards of slavery

5% of survivors enslaved in America = 500,000 people
Slavery in America

- 1619 - Portuguese ship arrived @ Jamestown VA with 20 Africans from Angola
- 1640 - slavery accepted as legal form of labor
- 1650 - slavery encoded as race based
- Until 1808 - yearly average of 74,000 slaves imported into American colonies
- 1808 - international slave trading declared illegal
- 1830-1860 - internal slave trade displaced 1.2M people from Atlantic states to deep South
- 1865 - Civil War released 4 million people from bondage
The long hard road to freedom

- 1863 - Emancipation Proclamation changed legal status of 4+ million enslaved people in the South from "slave" to "free"
- 1865 - 13th Amendment abolished slavery
- 1868 - 14th Amendment granted citizenship + equal civil & legal rights to free African Americans and emancipated slaves
- 1870 - 15th Amendment prohibited federal & state governments from denying the right to vote based on “race, color, or previous condition of servitude”
- 1965 - Voting Rights Act enforced 15th amendment & prohibited racial discrimination in voting
- 2013 - MS accepts 13th Amendment
Who owned slaves?

- In 1860
  - 394K people held 4M people in bondage
  - 1 in 70 people were slave holders
  - Average slaveholding was 10 people
  - Owners of 200+ slaves constituted less than 1% of total, but held 20-30% of all slaves
  - Over 80% of free adult males in the South did not own slaves
  - Most slaveholders were Scots-Irish
Founding Fathers

- Of 26 slave owners, 19 relied on slave labor for their livelihood
- Some emancipated their slaves (Richard Bassett & John Dickinson)
- Some opposed slavery and supported abolition (Jacob Broom & William Samuel Johnson)
- Robert Morris did not personally own slaves but did own a slave ship and invested in plantations using slaves

49% of 55 delegates to Constitutional Convention owned slaves
Presidents

12 of first 18 American presidents owned slaves

- George Washington (200)
- Thomas Jefferson (650)
- James Madison (108+)
- James Monroe (40+)
- Andrew Jackson (160)
- Martin Van Buren (6)
- William Henry Harrison (?)
- John Tyler (?)
- James K. Polk (15)
- Zachary Taylor (100+)
- Andrew Johnson (8+)
- Ulysses S. Grant (1+)
Largest Slaveholders

➢ 1860 top 20 of 339 “elite” slaveholders

- Joshua Ward (SC 1146)
- Levin Marshall (MS 1058)
- John Burnside (LA 939)
- Stephan Duncan (MS 890)
- John Middleton (SC 838)
- Zebulon York (LA 782)
- John Horn (MS 751)
- William Aiken (SC 719)
- Meredith Calhoun (LA 709)
- Ruth Stovall Hairston (VA 701)
- Joseph Acklen (TN/LA 691)
- Paul Cameron (NC 671)
- William Heyward (SC 671)
- Philip Cocke (VA 658)
- Edward Lloyd (MD 658)
- Arthur Blake (SC 656)
- Joseph Blake (SC 655)
- Alfred Davis (MS 651)
- John Manning (SC 643)
Slave Traders

• DeWolfs were the most successful slave trading family in American history
• They transported at least 10,000 Africans to the Americas
• When patriarch James DeWolf died in 1837, he was the second-richest man in America
Slavery’s toll

- Severed & obscured family relationships
- Traumatized millions of victims & descendants
- Demonized black people as “less than”
- Fueled concept of “white supremacy” that continues to reign
Basic Research
Rules for Success

- WORK from known to unknown
- CONNECT name, date AND location
- FOLLOW every possible lead
- DO NOT take shortcuts
- DO NOT blindly accept online references
- DOCUMENT all sources
- DO NOT lose faith (ancestors will guide you)
Software

- You need good software to keep track of your information and documents
The Quest Starts With YOU

...and grows exponentially...

- Numbers double in each generation = 2, 4, 8, 16, 32...
- After 10 generations, there should be 1,024 grandparents
- For African Americans, most prior generations are lost

Sharon Antonia LESLIE
(1951- still living)
Oral History

• Most of us start with stories passed on from parents and grandparents
• Family stories are essential
• They always contain a grain of truth
• Interview oldest relatives before they pass away
Research Sources

**ONLINE**

*Millions of records to research, download & print without leaving home*

- **SUBSCRIPTION**
  - Ancestry
  - Fold3
  - OurBlackAncestry

- **FREE**
  - FamilySearch
  - Cyndi’s List
  - Mocavo
  - Rootsweb
  - Google

**OFFLINE**

- State archives
- County courthouses
- Libraries
- Historical societies
- Cemeteries

DO NOT be lulled into believing online research is the end of the road
Eventually, you HAVE to do paper research
Census Records

- Every 10 years, US government required by law to conduct national census
- 1790 was first census taken in America
- Enslaved African Americans were documented as “chattel” = property rather than people
- 1870 was first census to record African Americans with surnames
- 1866 post Civil War Southern state censuses also list names but often without surnames
- By 1880, many people had moved and/or changed names
- By 1920, many people had relocated from the South
- The 1940 census became available in 2012

TIP
- Do line-by-line census reads
- Look for family groups
- Look at neighbors
- Check neighboring counties
Every federal census (1790-1860) documented slaveholdings

Separate schedules were included in 1850 & 1860 censuses

Note entries for “slave houses”
Birth Records

- BMD records are usually kept at county
- Many people born before 1912 did not have birth certificates because they were born at home
- Virginia records begin in 1853
Marriage Records

Tom & Rhoda LESLIE married 1871 @ Opelika AL
Death Records

Tom LESLIE - 1939 @ Montgomery AL

Rhoda LESLIE - 1954 @ Chicago IL
Land Records

- Online access to Federal land conveyance records for Public Land States
- 3M+ images of Federal land title records for Eastern Public Land States, issued 1820-1908
- Images of Military Land Warrants = land patents issued to individuals as a reward for military service

http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/
### Tax Records

**Departmental List of Persons in Division No. 14, of Collection District No. 7, of the State of Mississippi.**

The list is to be made under the Executive order of the United States, and the same shall be issued by W. W. Eldred, Assistant Assessor, and by Mr. L. Williams, Assessor, returned to the Collector of said District, for the month of December, 1852.

Assessments must be particular in all the blanks in this form, as far as practicable, and to number all articles and descriptions upon which taxes are assessed in accordance with the entry in the district.

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<th>Article or Occupation</th>
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</table>
Probate Records

- Enslaved people were often bequeathed in wills and sold to satisfy debts
- County courthouses maintain estate files, including appraisals, settlements & distribution reports”
Deed Records

- Sales & gifts of land, slaves & other chattel
- Slave manumissions
DAWES CASE
Q. Were you ever a slave?
A. Not that I know of. I have been with the white people all my life.

SEBE GAVIN CASE
Q. Were you not indicted by the Grand Jury of Noxubee County several years ago for unlawful cohabitation with Bob Gavin? And were you not convicted?
A. Yes sir.

BETTIE & ESSIE CASE
Q. About how old are you Aunt Bettie?
A. I don’t know sir, how old I am. I was raised up by a white lady and was sold over here from Virginia. I don’t know how old I am. Too old to be here.
Q. Are those (your children) white folks children?
A. The children was my master’s children.
Q. Have you ever been conviction of any unlawful cohabitation?
A. I was convicted by getting children by my master (Robert Gavin).
A. ...He was my master. He bought me from his uncle and I couldn’t help it.
Q. How long have you been free?
A. That was just about the time I was set free.
Personal Papers
Freedmen’s Bureau

- Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands established in the War Department by Congressional act in March 1865

- Supervised all relief & educational activities relating to refugees & freedmen, including legitimizing marriages, issuing rations, clothing and medicine

[Website Link]

www.freedmensbureau.com
Newspaper Clippings

- Community news
- Obituaries
- Slavery related ads

GOOD SOURCE

Chronicling America
http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/about/
Other Records

- Southern Claims Commission
- Social Security records
- Military records
- Insurance records
- Funeral programs
- Cemetery cards
- WPA Slave narratives
- Family Bibles
- Church records
- Associations & clubs
Photographs

- Photography not commonly available until 1850s
- For poor people, photography was a luxury
Making Connections
Surnames

- Slaves did not have public surnames
- Related family members often took different names after Emancipation
- Many people changed names from 1870-1880

- Only 15% of African Americans took name of last slave owner
- Others chose names of:
  - A previous owner
  - The first owner
  - Someone they admired
  - A skill they possessed
  - An aspiration
- Some simply made up a name they liked

Only one thing is for sure....
African Americans did not leave Africa with European names - first or last!
Find Slaveholder

“Nettie Rule”

- Do line-by-line read of 1870 census
- Look for people with surname you are interested in
- From that name, go 10 up and 10 back
- If you find a white person with that surname, they are the likely last slaveholder

- Search white family to prove connection
  - Wills
  - Deeds
  - Court cases
  - Personal papers
  - Freedmen records
Find Descendants

Slaveholder Descendants

- Begin in ancestral “home place”
- Search family surname in that location
- Track black people found in 1870 census

>>> Both >>>

- Prowl social networks
- Post on message boards
- Use city directories & Intellius
- Join DNA groups

Slave Descendants

- Search children names on census (thru 1940)
- Find recent documents (death certificates)

* VA * AZ * IL * FL * MO * MI * MN *
DNA Testing
Questions we will ask

- What are my genealogical goals for DNA testing?
- Which test(s) will best serve my goals?
- Which testing company(ies) should I use?
- Who is the best candidate(s) for testing?
- Am I emotionally prepared for what might be revealed?
# What DNA Testing Can & Can’t Do

<table>
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<th>CAN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Confirm a genetic relationship</td>
<td>Prove a lack of relationship</td>
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<tr>
<td>Confirm &amp; supplement your paper trail research</td>
<td>Substitute for traditional research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Give hints about other families/surnames to investigate</td>
<td>Give you an accurate % of the ethnicities of all your ancestors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Put you in touch with lost and “new” relatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connect you to your DNA relatives’ trees (especially adoptees)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Am I ready for the results?

- Unexpected or unwelcome information could be revealed (sometimes families have secrets)

- I share no DNA (or not the expected amount of DNA) with my sibling/cousin/aunt/uncle/parent

- I have siblings/half-siblings/other close relatives I didn’t know existed

- My father’s Y-DNA matches an unexpected surname/doesn’t match the expected surname

- My admixture percentages of African/European/NA/Asian DNA are different from what I expected
Privacy and Security Issues

- Testing companies only share your matching information within their platform
- Third-party open sharing platform Gedmatch shows your matches to anyone who obtains your kit number
- Law enforcement used Gedmatch to identify murder suspect using genetic genealogical methods
- Your DNA isn’t just yours—it can connect you to others who are related to you and possibly reveal identity
- Louise Erdrich, Native American author refused DNA test on “Finding Your Roots” because she viewed her DNA as belonging to her tribal community
## Testing Goals

**Targeted & Strategic Testing > Best Results**

### Specific Testing Goal
- To test a hypothesis or family story (e.g. great-grandmother belonged to the Turner family)
- To see if my paternal line matches others with the same surname
- To discover my (or a relative’s) ethnicity admixture
- To find an unknown birth parent

### Non-Specific Testing Goal
- I’m adopted and I don’t know where to start
- To discover new relatives
- I’m just curious (and have money to spend)
It’s All About Matching
3 Types of DTC* Tests

1. **Y-DNA**
   = Y-chromosome only, passed father-to-son

2. **Mitochondrial DNA**
   = mitochondria, not one of your 23 pairs of chromosomes, passed mother-to-child

3. **Autosomal DNA**
   = across 22 pairs of chromosomes, plus X, passed from both parents (1 copy from each)

*Direct-to-consumer
Y-DNA
Y-Chromosome
- Through line of father's father's father's etc., unrecombined, relatively intact over generations
- Only one possible line of inheritance, coinciding with surname, so matches can be more easily identified

mtDNA
Mitochondrial DNA
- Through line of mother's mother's mother's etc., unrecombined, relatively intact over generations
- Only one possible line of inheritance, so narrows down match possibilities
- Female surnames problematic

- Male testers only
- Male & female testers
Y-DNA Tests

Best suited for:

- Male adoptees (or sons of male adoptees)
- Males whose surname is unknown/changed
- Males in search of the ethnicity or deep (anthropological) pedigree of their surname line
- Males who want to confirm a common male ancestor with a particular person or persons
- Males who can serve as proxies on any Y-chromosome inheritance line
Research question: are all Bacharachs worldwide related to each other?
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Genetic Distance</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Most Distant Ancestor</th>
<th>Y-DNA Haplogroup</th>
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The data in this map is supposed to represent the situation before the recent European expansion beginning about 1500 AD. In some cases such as some Native American tribes and the Maori this can be done reliably because STR typing was done. In other cases, especially in America, it is guesswork. The "Other" sectors in America indicate this. Native American groups are labeled by language group as Amerind, Na-Dene (N-D), and Eskimo. F, K, L, and P are in some cases "catchall" groups because some researchers did not use enough markers for a full haplotype determination.

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Questions About Y-DNA?
mtDNA Tests

Suited for:

- Males or females in search of the ethnicity of their maternal line
- Males or females who want to confirm a common female ancestor with a particular person or persons
- Males or females who can serve as proxies on any mitochondrial inheritance line
Research Question: Angeline appears in 1850 census, age 8, with Mary Sawvel, but 1842 is between Mary’s two husbands. Could Angeline be Mary’s daughter?

Not Angeline’s mt DNA

Proxy
MTDNA Haplogroups of the World

Specific tribes or locations are shown at left. Unlabelled pies are for general population in the area. African, American, and especially Polynesian areas are very large. The data in this chart is supposed to represent the situation before the recent European expansion beginning about 1500 AD. Assignments in Australia are somewhat iffy.

http://www.scs.illinois.edu/~mcdonald/WorldHaplogroupsMaps.pdf
Questions About mt-DNA?
Autosomal (atDNA) Test

- 22 pairs of chromosomes + X
- Inheritance from all ancestral lines
- Amount of DNA from each line cut in half each generation due to recombination
- Inheritance/recombination is random
- You do not have DNA from all your ancestors
- Estimated to reliably match relatives with a common ancestor up to 5 generations back
- Ethnicity estimates based on reference populations
- Male and female testers
Who should you test first?

Hint: Maybe not yourself

➢ You should test:
  ▶ In general, the oldest living generation for as many lines as possible
  ▶ The person(s) with the Y-DNA or mtDNA that will solve your puzzle
  ▶ Cousins who represent different lines
  ▶ Siblings of your parents and grandparents

➢ Don’t bother testing:
  ▶ Children whose parents have both tested
  ▶ Multiple Y-DNA or mtDNA descendants on the same line (unless there’s doubt)
3 Major Testing Companies

23andMe

- Autosomal only (+Y/mt haplogroups, but no matches)
- Health oriented (not genealogy)
- Difficult to contact matches
- Chromosome browser
- No subscription required
- $99 ancestry, $199 ancestry + health

Ancestry

- Autosomal only
- Genealogy oriented
- Requires subscription
- No chromosome browser
- $99 + annual subscription

Family Tree DNA

- Y-chromosome, Mitochondrial, and Autosomal
- Genealogy oriented
- Smaller autosomal matching database
- Chromosome browser, no sharing required
- Samples stored for future tests
- Projects
- Y-37 $149, mtDNA full sequence $199, autosomal $79, autosomal transfer from Ancestry, some 23andme $19
Maximizing Autosomal Match Pool

- Purchase test at 23 and me ($99 for ancestry only)
- Purchase test at Ancestry.com ($99)
- Transfer Ancestry data to FTDNA ($19)
- Total $217 for all 3 match pools, or $118 for Ancestry + FTDNA (not including Ancestry subscription)

There are usually sales these times of year:
- DNA Day (April 25)
- Mother’s Day (2nd Sunday in May)
- Father’s Day (3rd Sunday in June)
- Thanksgiving through New Year’s Eve
Autosomal Admixture Percentages

Percentage estimates by CONTINENT are reliable. Percentage estimates WITHIN continents are not necessarily reliable because:

Admixture percentages are derived from statistical comparisons of reference samples.

Reference samples are, in most cases:

- Self-reported
- Small numbers (NIH HapMap only 270 people)
- Composed of current populations, not historic
- Compiled & compared using proprietary methods
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Sibling 1</th>
<th>Sibling 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central Africa</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Central Africa</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New World</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North and Central America</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central/South Asian</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central Asia</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asian</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Asia</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siberia</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Diaspora</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashkenazi</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sephardic</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Eastern</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Minor</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Middle East</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Middle East</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>52%</td>
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<tr>
<td>British Isles</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Europe</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scandinavia</td>
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<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southeast Europe</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iberia</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West and Central Europe</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Asia</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siberia</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Diaspora</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashkenazi</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sephardic</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Match Date</td>
<td>Relationship Range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>08/24/2016</td>
<td>1st Cousin, Half Siblings, Grandparent/Grandchild, Aunt/Uncle, Niece/Nephew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02/03/2016</td>
<td>1st Cousin - 3rd Cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05/27/2016</td>
<td>2nd Cousin - 3rd Cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02/28/2017</td>
<td>2nd Cousin - 3rd Cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>08/24/2015</td>
<td>2nd Cousin - 3rd Cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/09/2013</td>
<td>2nd Cousin - 3rd Cousin</td>
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<tr>
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<td>05/18/2016</td>
<td>2nd Cousin - 3rd Cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/19/2015</td>
<td>2nd Cousin - 3rd Cousin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# DNA Relatives

Find and connect with genetic relatives to learn about relationships, shared ancestors and family history. View overlapping segments to find common ancestors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Strength of Relationship</th>
<th>Sharing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Second Cousin&lt;br&gt;6.44% shared, 17 segments</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Second Cousin&lt;br&gt;5.43% shared, 19 segments</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Second Cousin&lt;br&gt;4.37% shared, 17 segments</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Second Cousin&lt;br&gt;3.36% shared, 12 segments</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Second to Third Cousin&lt;br&gt;1.79% shared, 10 segments</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Second to Third Cousin&lt;br&gt;1.77% shared, 8 segments</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Second to Third Cousin&lt;br&gt;1.15% shared, 10 segments</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Second to Third Cousin&lt;br&gt;1.14% shared, 10 segments</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Second to Third Cousin&lt;br&gt;1.23% shared, 8 segments</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3rd Cousin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Possible Range</th>
<th>Confidence</th>
<th>Last Logged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd - 4th cousins</td>
<td>Extremely High</td>
<td>Mar 7, 2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,703 people</td>
<td>View Match</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Possible Range</th>
<th>Confidence</th>
<th>Last Logged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd - 4th cousins</td>
<td>Extremely High</td>
<td>Mar 20, 2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,957 people</td>
<td>View Match</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Possible Range</th>
<th>Confidence</th>
<th>Last Logged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd - 4th cousins</td>
<td>Extremely High</td>
<td>Dec 28, 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>95 people</td>
<td>View Match</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Possible Range</th>
<th>Confidence</th>
<th>Last Logged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd - 4th cousins</td>
<td>Extremely High</td>
<td>Jan 1, 2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No family tree</td>
<td>View Match</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4th Cousin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Possible Range</th>
<th>Confidence</th>
<th>Last Logged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4th - 6th cousins</td>
<td>Extremely High</td>
<td>Apr 26, 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No family tree</td>
<td>View Match</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sharon’s Tests

Makua
East Africa

Mandinka
West Africa

Scotsmen
Scotland
Epigenetics

- Our experiences & those of our forebears are never gone, even if they have been forgotten
- Traumatic experiences leave molecular scars that adhere to our DNA
  - Jews whose families endured the Holocaust
  - Chinese whose grandparents experienced the Cultural Revolution
  - Africans who survived slavery
- Genetic genealogy doesn’t test these markers but they are surely there
SHARE family history with others
DIGITIZE records that name enslaved people
JOIN OBA
PUT findings online

HAIRSTON PROJECT
www.hairstonfamilygenealogy.com
Website dedicated to descendants of people enslaved by HAIRSTON family
- Owned 42 plantations in 4 states
- Enslaved 10,000 people+ over 200 years
- 1700+ slave names on the website
“The past is our definition. We may strive, with good reason, to escape it, or to escape what is bad in it, but we will escape it only by adding something better to it.”

~ Wendell Berry
Brick Walls

- Genealogy challenges are called “brick walls”
- Is there anything in your research that has you stuck?
- Do you have further questions about DNA?