

Facts & Genes from Family Tree DNA
=====
July 18, 2005 Volume 4, Issue 4

In This Issue
=====

Editor's Corner

In the News: Family Tree DNA Announcements Educational Resources:
Upcoming Events Genetic Genealogy: A Journey of Discovery
mtDNA: Cambridge Reference Sequence(CRS) Y DNA: No Matches With Your
Surname?
Recruiting Participants: Finding Potential Participants For Group
Administrators: Action Items Case Studies in Genetic Genealogy In the
Next Issue

=====
To make sure that you receive all of our newsletters, please add
editor@FamilyTreeDNA.com to your address book.
=====

Editor's Corner
=====

Welcome to this issue of Facts & Genes.

Published since 2002, Facts & Genes provides valuable information about
utilizing Genetic Genealogy testing for your genealogy, and keeps you
informed about the latest advancements in the field.

Facts & Genes has a diverse subscriber base, ranging from those just
beginning to learn about Genetic Genealogy, to those who are very
experienced with this new discipline. It is impossible to have an
article for every subscriber in every issue. We strive to provide
articles for all subscribers over several issues of the newsletter.

If you change your email address, be sure to change your address for
the newsletter. Each month, we get hundreds of bounced emails, because
people have forgotten to change their email address for the newsletter.
Unfortunately, when your email bounces, you will no longer continue to
receive Facts & Genes, until you register again for the newsletter.

To change your email address, go to the link below.

<http://www.familytreeDNA.com/fgregister.asp?act=update>

This link is also provided at the end of each newsletter.

Send your comments, suggestions, tips, and feedback to:
editor@FamilyTreeDNA.com. We hope you enjoy this issue.
Dexter

=====
***** Important Links *****=====

Tell a Friend
=====

If you have fellow genealogists, friends, family members, or
participants in a Surname Project who you think would enjoy receiving

our monthly newsletter, send them the link below to register for a free subscription:

<http://www.familytreeDNA.com/fgregister.asp>

Past Issues

=====

If you missed any of the past issues, they can be found online at FamilyTreeDNA.com. Click on the link below for the past issues of Facts & Genes:

http://www.familytreeDNA.com/facts_genes.asp?act=past

=====

In the News: Family Tree DNA Announcements

=====

Family Tree DNA is pleased to announce milestones achieved, the 2005 Conference, the ability to join the Genographic Project, welcomes customers from the Genographic Project, and announces the new Join feature.

1. The following milestones have been achieved:

Family Tree DNA now has over 36,000 records in our database of Y-DNA results. We also have over 1,900 Surname Projects, which include over 10,000 surnames.

2. The 2nd International Conference on Genetic Genealogy
November 4-5, 2005 Washington, D.C.

This year's International Conference on Genetic Genealogy for Group Administrators will be held in Washington, D.C., at the corporate headquarters for the National Geographic Society.

The two-day event will feature leading experts in the field making presentations on a variety of topics related to the use of DNA testing for family history and deep ancestral origins.

Hosting this year's conference at NGS headquarters reflects Family Tree DNA's role in performing the testing for the public participants in the Genographic Project. The Genographic Project is a five-year research partnership between National Geographic and IBM to study human migratory history.

Among the speakers will be Spencer Wells, author of "The Journey of Man", the National Geographic Explorer in Residence, and the Project Director for the Genographic Project. Dr. Wells will speak about the Genographic Project, its goals, and how the genealogical community can participate.

Theodore Schurr will also be speaking at the conference. Dr Schurr is the Principal Investigator overseeing the field study for the Genographic Project in North America. For much of the past fifteen

years, Theodore Schurr has investigated the genetic prehistory of Asia and the Americas through studies of mtDNA and Y-chromosome variation in Asian, Siberian and Native American populations.

The Conference on Genetic Genealogy for Group Administrators is open to genealogists from all over the world who currently manage Surname Projects or Geographical Projects at Family Tree DNA and want to learn more about the advances of DNA testing for Genealogy and Anthropology.

For more information, a syllabus, and to register to attend, click on the link below:

http://www.familytreedna.com/conference_2005.asp

3. Join the Genographic Project

The option to join the Genographic Project is now available for Family Tree DNA customers.

A tab labeled Genographic Project is on your Personal Page. Click on this link to join the Genographic Project for a nominal fee. Proceeds go to the Legacy component of the Genographic Project, to support local education and cultural preservation efforts to benefit the participating indigenous populations.

The Genographic Project is a five-year research partnership between the National Geographic Society and IBM with support from the Waitt Family Foundation, and public participation through Family Tree DNA, to map how humankind populated the earth.

Participants in the Genographic Project will get a Personal Page at the National Geographic web site. Through the Genographic Project, you can gain insight into your deep ancestral migratory route. Maps, multimedia overviews, and a detailed explanation take you on a guided tour of your ancestors' journey.

Joining the Genographic Project is a terrific opportunity to learn more about your deep ancestry, and to support the preservation of the culture of indigenous peoples. On your Personal Page at Family Tree DNA, click on the tab Genographic Project.

When you join the Genographic Project, be sure to record the id you will be issued. If you lose this ID, we can not recover this information for you.

For more information, see the links below:

Family Tree DNA FAQ Page:

http://www.familytreedna.com/ftDNA_genographic.html

The Genographic Project:

<http://www5.nationalgeographic.com/genographic/index.html>

4. Surname Project Members from the Genographic Project.

Members of the general public who are participants in the Genographic Project can now upload their record to Family Tree DNA and in the process, elect to join a Surname Project.

When a Genographic Project participant joins a Surname Project, the corresponding Group Administrator will be sent an email. The participants' result will be entered in their kit record at Family Tree DNA, and this result will appear on the Group Administrator's results page.

5. Join two Projects

Family Tree DNA now provides the option for a kit to belong to two Projects. This exciting new feature will benefit those who want to belong to both a Surname Project and a Geographical Project.

On your Personal Page, an icon now appears with the word Join. To Join a second Project, click on this icon.

In some situations, you may want to belong to a Surname Project and a Geographic Project. In other situations, you may want to belong to two Surname Projects.

The Join feature was developed based on customer requests to be able to belong to two projects. The limit of two projects was established based on these requests.

Other News

Have you achieved success with your Surname Project? Have you made any surprising discoveries? Did DNA testing result in discoveries that couldn't be made from just the paper records? Would your Surname Project interest others?

If your Surname Project fits this description, we would like to hear from you. Family Tree DNA consistently receives media requests for interviews about successful projects. If you would like to be added to our referral list, please send a short summary of the key elements of your Surname Project to: editor@familytreedna.com

A group of Genetic Genealogy enthusiasts have formed a society for those interested in Genetic Genealogy. The society has been named: The International Society of Genetic Genealogy. ISOGG's web site states: "The mission of the International Society of Genetic Genealogy is to advocate for and educate about the use of genetics as a tool for genealogical research, and promote a supportive network for genetic genealogists."

Membership is free, and is open to all. The benefits of membership include access to a Yahoo Group mailing list, as well as access to DNA speeches. To learn more or to join, click on the link below:

<http://www.isogg.org>

If you are thinking of starting a Surname Project, now is the time to get started. Our educational resources, combined with our email and telephone consultation, help you each step of the way. Being confused or overwhelmed will quickly pass, and be replaced with the excitement of new discoveries.

Anyone with experience with family history research can start a Surname Project. We supply the tools and guidance so your Surname Project is successful.

There are just two steps to take to become a Group Administrator of a Surname Project:

1. Find out if a Surname Project exists for your surname. Click on the link below to search our database of Surname Projects:

<http://www.familytreeDNA.com/surname.asp>

2. If a Surname Project has not been established for your surname, then use the email contact below to establish a Surname Project, or to discuss establishing a Surname Project:

bcg@familytreeDNA.com for Bennett Greenspan

Educational Resources: Upcoming Events

=====

If you would like to learn more about Genetic Genealogy, we invite you to attend the events listed below. Please see the relevant web sites for registration information.

July 31, 2005

The DNA Project and how our members can benefit from contributing to the DNA pool

Presenter: Max Blankfeld

Bay Area Genealogical Society

University Baptist Church (UBC)

16106 Middlebrook Drive

Houston, TX 77059 (Clear Lake City)

<http://www.txbayareagen.org/>

November 4-5, 2005

2nd International Conference on Genetic Genealogy National Geographic Society Headquarters Washington, D.C.

Open to: Family Tree DNA Group Administrators

http://www.familytreedna.com/conference_2005.asp

Genetic Genealogy: A Journey of Discovery

=====

Taking a DNA test is an opportunity to make discoveries about your ancestry. Whether you are male or female, you can discover information about your ancestors.

Males can discover information about both their direct male ancestor, and their mother's direct female ancestor. A direct male ancestor is your father, his father, and back up the tree. A direct female ancestor is your mother, her mother, and back up her tree.

Females can discover information about their direct female ancestor. If you are female, you can learn about your father's direct male line by asking your father, brother, or a close male relative in the direct male line to participate.

You are not limited to exploring just your direct male and direct female lines. Direct lines are where people usually start their DNA testing. You can also explore your whole family tree with DNA. For example, you could test a direct male descendent of your mother's father, to learn more about that line.

Your journey of discovery starts when you order a test kit on our secure server. Test kits are mailed the next business day after an order is placed. Depending on your location, you will receive your test kit in a few days to a week.

Each test kit has a unique serial number, which is assigned when you place your order.

Your test kit will contain directions and a release form. The release form is very important. A signed release form must be received by us for you to participate in matching, where you see the name and email address of those you match and they see your name and email address. This is the only information which is provided to those whom you match. The release form is short and simple, and should be returned with your test kit.

For those who are at an international destination, you will need to complete a Customs Declaration form at the post office when you return your test kit. We recommend that you put "genealogy swabs" on the customs form.

The time for a test kit to arrive back at our office varies based on your location. If you are at an international location, the time depends on your country, and the route the package takes through customs and Homeland Security.

Test kits are checked in at our office upon receipt, every business day. When your test kit is checked in, you will receive an email. This important email will provide you with your password. This password is needed to log into your Personal Page at FamilyTreeDNA.com. This email also tells you the expected time frame for the delivery of your test result by the lab. We recommend that you read the complete email, and save it for future reference.

Once you have your password, you can log into FamilyTreeDNA.com with your kit number and password to access your Personal Page. At this stage, your Personal Page shows that your test kit has been received,

and the date it was received. Your Personal Page will be updated as your test kit proceeds through the steps at the lab. You can log in at any time to see the status of your test kit.

Your Personal Page also provides a link in the upper right, called Update Contact Information. Use this link to change any contact information, such as your email address, as well as to add additional email addresses for family members to share your experience with you. If your email address changes, be sure to remember to ALSO change your address for your newsletter subscription, using the link found at the end of each issue of the newsletter.

Once you log into your Personal Page, you can then bookmark or add to Favorites your Personal Page, so you can log in at any time with just one click.

Once your result is back from the lab, you will receive an email from Family Tree DNA. At the bottom of this email is a link to log in to your Personal Page.

Your Personal Page will now have several tabs. These tabs correspond to selections available for the test you took. For a Y DNA test, your Personal Page will have the following tabs:

- Setup Preferences
- Y DNA Matches
- Recent Ethnic Origins
- Haplogroup
- Y DNA DYS Values

If you took a mtDNA test, your Personal Page will have the following tabs:

- mtDNA Matches
- mtDNA Search
- mtDNA Results

A description is provided for each tab.

If you take both a Y DNA test and a mtDNA test, then both sets of tabs will be on your Personal Page.

When you decide to take a DNA test, you will begin your journey of discovery. This journey is a very interesting and exciting experience. The experience continues after you receive your results, as new test results are added to our database, and match emails are sent out to those who match.

If you want to view sample pages for the above tabs, visit our demo:
<http://www.familytreeDNA.com/ftLogin.asp?kit=Demo-2&code=A2418>

To see an example certificate and report you will receive in the mail, click on the link below:

<http://www.familytreeDNA.com/CertReports.html>

If you are thinking of becoming a Group Administrator, you can view the tools available for Group Administrators, at the Group Administrator demo. Click on the link below, and then click Demo-1:
<http://www.familytreeDNA.com/CertReports.html>

mtDNA: Cambridge Reference Sequence (CRS)
=====

Human mtDNA is made up of 16569 base pairs and is divided into the coding region and the control region, which is also known as the D-loop. The D-loop is further divided into HVR-1 and HVR-2. HVR is an abbreviation for HyperVariable Region.

The first mtDNA to be sequenced in full is called the Cambridge Reference Sequence (CRS). A mtDNA test reports your results as compared to this sequence.

Family Tree DNA reports your mtDNA results in the form of a table, showing the mutations as compared to the Cambridge Reference Sequence for the areas tested, either HVR1 or HVR1 and HVR2.

The results will look like this:

HVR1 Mutations
16264T
16270T
16311C
16319A
16362C
16391A

If you have an insertion, such as after base pair 255, the insertion will be listed as 255.1C. This notation means that a single base pair insertion has been found in your mtDNA string, noted by the .1 and the molecule is Cytosine, denoted by the C. If you have a 2 base pair insertion, the results will look like this: 255.1C 255.2T. It is also possible that you have a deletion, where a base pair was not copied and you just don't have a base pair at that particular place. A deletion looks like this: 224 - . The dash signifies that the location 224 isn't in your mtDNA sequence and is represented by a minus sign at the site where it should have been found.

On your mtDNA Results Page, below your mtDNA test results, is the Cambridge Reference Sequence. The mtDNA sequence displayed is read from left to right with the first nucleotide at position 16,001. Where you have a mutation from the CRS, the letter is shown in Red. A deletion is shown with a strike and an insertion is shown in Green.

Your mtDNA test result shows the mutations as compared to the Cambridge Reference Sequence.

Your test result also provides your Haplogroup, or major population group, and a description of this Haplogroup is provided. This information tells you about the distant origin of your direct female line.

The CRS belongs to Haplogroup H. Haplogroup H accounts for about 40% of European mtDNA.

Several tabs appear on your Personal Page. The tab labeled mtDNA Matches will search for exact matches to your mtDNA result. The mtDNA Search tab will tell you about the migration of those whom you match from our database of customers and databases from research studies.

A mtDNA test will tell you about your direct female line, which is your mother, her mother, and back in time. Both males and females inherit mtDNA, though only females pass on mtDNA.

When selecting a vendor for a mtDNA test, consider the extent of the area tested. Family Tree DNA tests for HVR1, locations 16001-16568 and for HVR2 locations 001-574. If you consider another vendor, most likely they will not test this entire area.

The mtDNA test is available in 2 versions. These tests are called:

mtDNA
mtDNA Plus

The test called mtDNA provides a result for the region of mtDNA called HVR1. The test called mtDNA Plus tests two regions of mtDNA, the regions called HVR1 and HVR2.

If you want to find mtDNA matches in a genealogical time frame, select the mtDNA Plus test.

To order a mtDNA test, either order as a member of a Surname Project, or click on the link below:

Order a mtDNA test
<http://www.familytreeDNA.com/products.html>

For more information on mtDNA testing, see:

Understanding Your Results: mtDNA
http://www.familytreeDNA.com/facts_genes.asp?act=show&nk=4.2

Understanding Your Results: mtDNA Matches
http://www.familytreeDNA.com/facts_genes.asp?act=show&nk=3.2

Understanding Your Results: mtDNA Haplogroups
http://www.familytreeDNA.com/facts_genes.asp?act=show&nk=3.1

Understanding Your Results: mtDNA
http://www.familytreeDNA.com/facts_genes.asp?act=show&nk=2.8

Y DNA: No Matches With Your Surname?
=====

If you don't have a Y DNA match yet, and others with your surname have tested, this may indicate that your surname has multiple points of origin.

If a surname has a single point of origin, one man or family adopted the surname.

Where a surname has multiple points of origin, more than one man or family adopted a surname. These men could even be in different countries.

Over time, surnames evolved, often to multiple forms, and through migration the surname spread out geographically.

Another reason for not having any Y DNA matches could be that your surname evolved from a different root surname than those who have tested. As surnames evolved over time, two different root surnames each could each have a branch which evolved to the same form. For example, the surname Matts could evolve to Mates, and the surname Mate could evolve to Mates. If all the family trees tested in the project so far evolved from Matts, except your tree, which evolved from Mate, you wouldn't have any matches yet.

The dataset of test results may still be small, as compared to the population of your surname. As the number of participants increases for your surname, you should find a match.

It is possible that an event occurred in the past that affected the link between your surname and your DNA. These events include: a voluntary name change, informal adoption, extra marital event, or an illegitimate son taking on the mother's surname, and therefore breaking the Y DNA/Surname link.

The most likely reasons that you do not have a match is that your surname has multiple points of origin and no one else has tested from your origin. The second most likely reason is that your surname evolved from a different root surname, and no one else has tested yet from this root origin.

Unless your research or family legends indicate that an event occurred to break the link between DNA and surname in your family tree, you should first consider multiple origins for the surname or the surname evolving from two different root surnames.

Let's look at the situation where your surname has multiple points of origin. For our example, the surname originated in 3 different locations in England. Each origin represents a different DNA result, or DNA Line. For our example, we will call these families D, E, and F.

The surname originated in Essex, Staffordshire and Warwickshire. Over the centuries, migrations occurred in each family, so the surname has spread over a much larger geographic area. Some migrations resulted in all three families having members residing in the same geographic area, such as London. Even though they have the same surname, and are in the same location due to migration, they belong to different DNA Lines.

Family D originated in Warwickshire, and for the first several generations after the adoption of hereditary surnames, there were many sons, who also had many sons. Therefore, this DNA line proliferated rapidly.

Family E originated in Staffordshire. For the first 100 years, there were very few sons, so the population of this surname grew very slowly.

Family F originated in Essex, and had a typical number of sons. The plague resulted in the major branch of this family wiped out. Only a few males were left to carry on this DNA line, so there are very few males today.

Multiple migrations from different branches of Family D to the USA occurred, starting in the 1700's. Other branches migrated to Australia, and in the 1800's to the Republic of South Africa. In the USA, the proliferation of the surname continued, with multiple generations with a large number of sons.

A branch of family E migrated to Canada in the 1700's, and then a descendent later migrated to the USA in the 1900's. In Canada, this surname proliferated, especially in Ontario. In Quebec, an unexpected and unknown variant has developed due to the pronunciation differences.

The population size of Family F is still low today, and has never recovered from the plague. One male migrated in the 1800's to the USA, and another to Australia in the early 1900's.

Today, in the USA and England, the majority of the population with the surname belong to Family D. The second major component of the surname population is Family E. Family F represents a very small fraction of the population of the surname. Less than 5% of the US population, and 15% of the England population belong to Family F.

A person in Family F who tested would most likely not have any matches early in the Surname Project. Their surname has multiple points of origin, plus their DNA line is found in a low percentage of the population of the surname.

Family D has the most matches. This family is also the majority of the surname population, and migrations have spread descendents to multiple countries.

Family E has very few matches, and will have more matches when research or testing uncovers the unknown variant in Quebec.

Thousands of different situations have occurred over the centuries. Each surname has encountered situations that would affect the population of the surname and the location of the population today. The above hypothetical situation is just one example of a situation that could occur, and which could result in a person testing from Family F and not yet having any matches.

It is disappointing to not have any matches. You will have matches in the future. Perhaps a study of your family tree or surname will provide some clues as to where your DNA line is located today. In this

case, perhaps you can recruit some participants from that geographic area. This action may result in you finding a match sooner.

When you don't have a match, most likely your surname has multiple points of origin, or evolved from a different root surname.

Recruiting Participants: Finding Potential Participants

=====

As a result of your family history research, you have probably developed a list of contacts. These contacts are the beginning of a mailing list, and as a Group Administrator, you may want to occasionally send out emails to keep fellow researchers informed about your Surname Project, and also to elicit their participation, or if they are female, their assistance to find a male in their family tree to participate.

You can build a mailing list in your email program, and perhaps quarterly send out an email to all the people on your mailing list. The email doesn't have to be long, and can direct the recipient to the Surname Project web site for further information. In your email, be sure to highlight the key results for the Surname Project, and tell the readers how they can participate and represent their family tree, or how they can help by finding a potential participant to recruit.

There are many sources from which you can add people to your mailing list. For example, perhaps you receive an inquiry about the Surname Project, and they aren't ready yet to participate. Put them on the mailing list. Your quarterly emails will serve as a reminder. In addition, the results you report for the Surname Project may motivate them to participate, or to recruit a participant.

You can also look on the internet for those with your surname and an email address. Using Google advanced search, put the surname in the "all" box, and in the box labeled "at least one" put `mailto: email`. This search will bring up web sites that contain your surname, and either `mailto` or `email`. `Mailto` is used in html coding to designate an email address. Some of the search result web pages will have people with your surname and an email address. Some web pages will have your surname, but another person's email address.

If you have a high frequency surname, you probably want to put in the Google search exact phrase box either `genealogy` or `family history`. If you don't have a high frequency surname, you can also limit your search results to those interested in family history or genealogy by adding those terms to your search.

By adding the search criteria of `genealogy` or `family history`, you will probably find those who have posted about their surname interests or brick walls.

Family History societies in the geographic area where your surname occurs, or has occurred historically, are often an excellent source to find others researching your surname, and participants for your Surname Project.

Many Family History societies have Members Interests pages, where members can post their surname interests. Be sure to check the web sites for all the societies which cover your geographic areas of interest.

If you don't know the geographic area for your surname in other countries, build a Surname Distribution and Population chart. Directions to build a chart are covered in the last issue of Facts and Genes. To read this article, click on the link below:

Surname Distribution and Population

http://www.familytreeDNA.com/facts_genes.asp?act=show&nk=4.3

To find family history societies for a geographic area, search with Google, combining family history with the location. If you do not get the right results, add the word society. For example:

Family history New South Wales

Family history Australia

Family history Staffordshire

For the US and England, if you are uncertain of the major locations for your surname, or haven't had time to break down your Surname Distribution and Population chart by geographic unit such as state or county, try the free mapping tool at Ancestry.com. This tool will map a surname for the UK 1891 Census, and for the US 1920 Census. Look on the map for the concentrations of the surname. The counties or states where there is a concentration of the surname would be an ideal location to find others researching the surname. Look for societies that cover these geographic areas.

To access the Ancestry.com free mapping tool, click on the link below:

Ancestry Family Facts US 1920 Census Map

<http://www.ancestry.com/learn/facts/fact.aspx?fid=7>

Ancestry Family Facts UK 1891 Census Map

<http://www.ancestry.com/learn/facts/fact.aspx?&fid=6>

To see a distribution chart of a surname in Ireland in the mid 1800's, use the link below, search the surname, and then click on the map. There are also extracts from a surname dictionary shown on the first search results page.

Irish Ancestors:

<http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/index.cfm>

If you have a low frequency or rare surname, you might find a person researching the surname who belongs to the Guild of One Name Studies. The Guild of One Name Studies is a global family history organization headquartered in London, England. Members are interested in a one name study, which is researching all occurrences of a surname and variant world wide. Only one person can register each surname. Most members have accumulated a large volume of research, and have many contacts around the world.

The surname researched by a member of the Guild of One Name Studies is not necessarily the same as their surname. Therefore, regardless of the frequency of your surname, you will want to check if any members have your surname.

You can search to see if a surname is being researched or if a Guild member has the surname at the following link:

<http://one-name.org/register.shtml>

Another place to find those with your surname or those researching your surname are mailing lists. You can search Rootsweb and Genforum, looking for persons who hold your surname and have posted.

Building a mailing list in your address book is one tool to help you recruit participants. A quarterly email to all the people on your mailing list will result in more participants.

In your quarterly email, we also suggest that you mention our newsletter, Facts & Genes, and provide the link for a free subscription:

For a free subscription to Facts & Genes:
<http://www.familytreeDNA.com/fgregister.asp>

The newsletter can help turn potential participants into participants, and participants may enjoy learning more about their test results, and the other tests available. In addition, it will encourage participants to upgrade their Y DNA tests when warranted.

The newsletter will also keep your participants informed about advances in Genetic Genealogy and new features on their Personal Page.

Once you have set up a mailing list, you are ready to send an email about family history research for your surname and your Surname Project. You don't need to wait for people to find your postings or web site. You can go find them.

Disclaimer:

Family Tree DNA does not endorse or sponsor any of the products or sites mentioned in the newsletter, and provides the information solely to assist those interested in Genetic Genealogy.

For Group Administrators: Action Items
=====

Action Items are suggested tasks for the Group Administrator, to continually enhance their recruiting efforts. In the first issue of Facts & Genes, we started the year with a review of the Project Profile and reviewing the surname variants. In the second issue, we suggested a review and update, or creation, of your web site. In the last issue we suggested that you start your Surname Population and Distribution chart, and also make your participants and potential participants aware of our newsletter Facts & Genes.

For this month, our suggested activity is to use the web sites and techniques suggested in the above article, and build a mailing list in your email address book.

You don't need to wait for people to find your postings or web site. You can go find them.

Case Studies in Genetic Genealogy

=====

In each issue of the Newsletter, we present a situation which you may encounter as you utilize Genetic Genealogy testing for your family history research, followed by our recommendation.

Case Study

=====

I recently received my Y DNA results. I have a lot of matches, but not one has my surname. I have a paper trail back to 1752. Can you tell me why?

Recommendation

=====

When you are the first person to test with your DNA result for your surname, you wouldn't have any matches with your surname. You should have matches with your surname or variant in the future.

Surnames can have a single or multiple point of origin. At a point in time, perhaps one man or family in one place started being known by your surname. In this case, the surname would have a single point of origin. Over time, the surname spread to various locations around the world through migration.

On the other hand, perhaps there were multiple men or families in different locations who started being known by your surname. These locations could even be in different countries. Over time, migrations also occurred, spreading the surname.

Since many people immigrated to the USA, your surname could have arrived here from any or all of the various points of origin.

Let's assume for a moment that your surname has 5 points of origin in the UK, and all these origins are represented by family trees in the USA. Families from three of the origins were very prolific, and had many sons, and represent 90% of the USA population of the surname. Your origin is only represented by your family tree, and there is only one surviving male branch in the UK.

You wouldn't have a match until some one from your origin tests. If you know the location in the ancestral country for your ancestors, this information will help you or your Group Administrator find participants from that location.

Assuming that you are not the only male left in the world with your surname and DNA result, you will have a match. It is only a matter of time.

In the Next Issue

=====

We hope you have enjoyed this issue of Facts & Genes. Please feel free to contact the editor with your comments, feedback, questions to be addressed, as well as suggestions for future articles. If you are a Group Administrator and can help others with tips or suggestions, please contact: editor@FamilyTreeDNA.com

=====***** Important Links *****=====

Printing Problems

=====

Any issue of the newsletter can be printed or downloaded from our site. If your email program causes you problems when you try to print the current issue of the newsletter, try the issue at our web site. The issue at our web site will usually print on the minimum amount of paper without any problems. Click on the link below to print or download the current issue of the newsletter:

http://www.familytreeDNA.com/facts_genes.asp

Change your Email Address

=====

To change your Email address, go to the link below.

<http://www.familytreeDNA.com/fgregister.asp?act=update>

=====

=====

REPRINT POLICY:

We encourage the circulation of "Facts & Genes" by newsletters and lists providing that you credit the author, include our copyright information (Copyright 2005, Family Tree DNA), and cite "Facts & Genes" (http://www.familytreeDNA.com/facts_genes.asp) as the source.

Use this link to be removed from the subscriber list.

<http://www.familytreedna.com/fgRegister.asp?act=remove&id=245>

No virus found in this incoming message.

Checked by AVG - www.avg.com

Version: 9.0.733 / Virus Database: 271.1.1/2701 - Release Date:

02/21/10 02:34:00