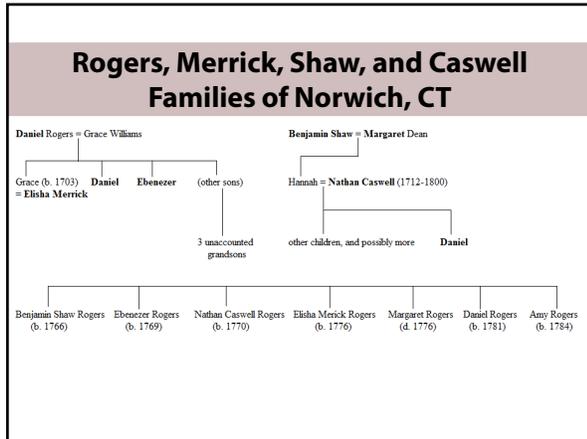


Overview

- Advanced research strategies
 - Onomastic evidence
 - Sorting children out when father was married twice
 - Confirming theories through probate, land, and other records
- Using DNA in Mayflower research (Y-chromosome, mitochondrial, and Autosomal)
- Related case studies

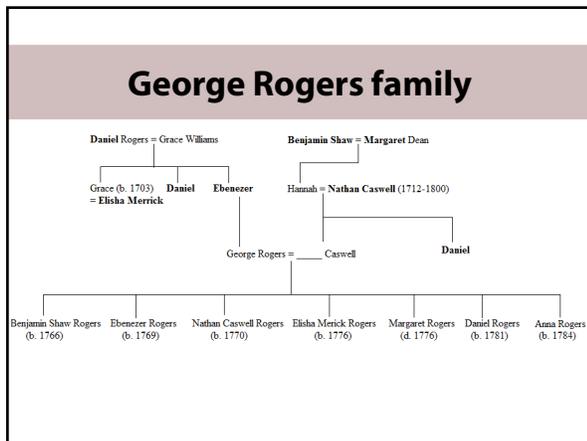
Onomastic Evidence

- Some cultures may have defined naming patterns, while others may be less rigid
- Surnames as first names or less common first names can be clues of earlier kinships and origins
- Can be circumstantial evidence, but can be a starting point or provide a working theory



George Rogers of Whatley, MA

... my beloved wife, Grace, my whole estate both real and personal to have and to hold during her natural life, & no longer, then after her decease I do hereby bequeath that my son Daniel shall have the whole of my real estate that shall then remain to have and to hold to him his heirs and assigns forever. I also give and bequeath to my daughter, Ebenezer, the residue of my whole estate both real and personal, after my wife's decease to have and to hold to her, her heirs and assigns forever. I also give and bequeath to my son Benjamin three one dollars to be paid within one year after my decease by my executor. I also give and bequeath to my son Ebenezer one dollar to be paid within one year after my decease by my executor. I also give and bequeath to my son Nathaniel Caswell one dollar to be paid within one year after my decease by my executor. I also give and bequeath to my son Elisha Merrick one dollar to be paid within one year after my decease by my executor. I also hereby name, make, constitute and ordain my son Daniel sole executor of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year above writ.
 George Rogers



Tip
Naming patterns are not always a guarantee of kinship.

Challenge:
Determining maternity when a father has two wives

Challenges

- Sometimes a man may be married to two women with the same first name, two sisters, or even (rarely) women who have the same full name!
- Researching a complete timeline with probate, land records, military, pensions, or any possible record
- Following leads on family members of male subject and both of his wives

Land Records and naming patterns

George Rogers (say 1740-1820)
 = (1) _____ Caswell (no death date)
 = (2) Ann Brewster (no marriage date, died 1824, aged 83)

Benjamin Shaw Rogers (born 1766) Ebenezer George Rogers (born 1769) Nathan Caswell Rogers (born 1770/1) Elisha Merrick Rogers (born 1776) Margaret Rogers (died 1776) Daniel Rogers (born 1781) Anna Rogers (born 1784)

Key Documents

- Probate Record of Ann Brewster’s brother Daniel Brewster in 1779 lists sister Ann as still single
- Lebanon Land Records, 1781, “George and Ann Rogers,” sell land to Elijah Hyde, Jr.
- 1776 Death date of Margaret: sibling or mother?

George Rogers (say 1740-1820)
 = (1) _____ Caswell (no death date)
 = (2) Ann Brewster (no marriage date, died 1824, aged 83)

Benjamin Shaw Rogers (born 1766) Ebenezer George Rogers (born 1769) Nathan Caswell Rogers (born 1770/1) Elisha Merrick Rogers (born 1776) Margaret Rogers (died 1776) Daniel Rogers (born 1781) Anna Rogers (born 1784)

Arranging the two mothers

George Rogers (say 1740-1820)
 = (1) Margaret Caswell (died 1776)
 = (2) (ca. 1780) Ann Brewster (no marriage date, died 1824, aged 83)

Benjamin Shaw Rogers (born 1766) Ebenezer George Rogers (born 1769) Nathan Caswell Rogers (born 1770/1) Elisha Merrick Rogers (born 1776) Daniel Rogers (born 1781) Anna Rogers (born 1784)

DNA - Basic Principles

- DNA contains hereditary material.
- Testing companies use genetic markers to compare your DNA to other testers and population groups.
- Ethnicity results are speculative.
- Test results are only as good as a company's database—they will improve over time!

Using DNA in Family History

What DNA can do:

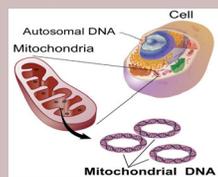
- Test a hypothesis
- Confirm a matrilineal or patrilineal origin
- Provide possibilities of recent non-paternity events
- Open up a can of worms

What DNA can't do:

- Solve a brick wall ancestor without any genealogical research
- Determine Native American tribe
- Be proof positive of a suspected distant kinship

What is DNA?

- Autosomal DNA
 - 22 Chromosome Pairs
- Sex Chromosome Pair (XX or XY)
- Mitochondrial DNA

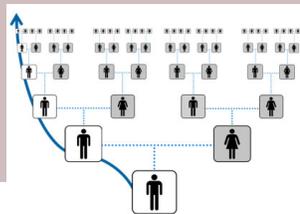


Basics of Y-DNA

- YDNA is inherited from a person's father
- Patrilineal-related people (even several generations back) share the same STR markers
- People who do not share the same markers are not patrilineally related within recorded history (a few centuries)
- Most cases involve the solicitation of many people and existing descendants who have already participated

Y-DNA Testing

- Y-chromosome passed from father to son (only men can take this test)
- Testing Company: Family Tree DNA



Y-DNA is Best for:

- Researching your paternal ancestry
- One name study projects
- Comparing immigrants to the new world

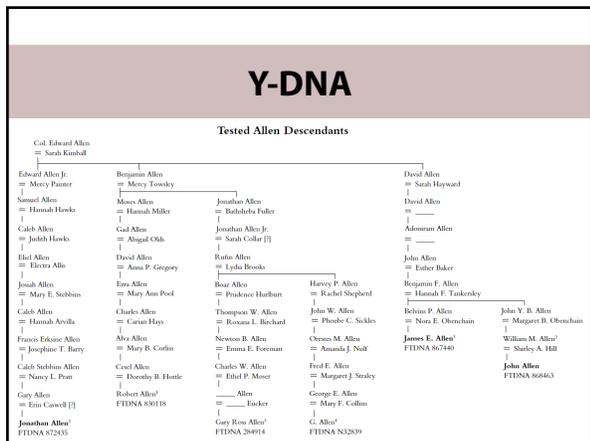


Grave of
Benjamin Child, Jr.

Case Study: Adoniram Allen (Y-DNA)

Adoniram Allen (ca. 1751-aft. 1830)

- Lived in North and South Carolina and Kentucky
- David Allen (b. 1712/3), born Suffield, Conn., later of Hanover, N.J., had a brother Adoniram that died young
- A David Allen, from New Jersey, was in Surry County, North Carolina by 1771, with two other Allen men of age to be his sons



Tip

DNA probably won't "throw" you out of the Mayflower Society (especially in cases of misattributed parentage)

Fuller Big Y Test

Figure 2. SNP Mutation History Tree.

Big Y DNA update

Matthew Fuller (d. 1678) in Barnstable, married
 John Fuller (b. 1640-1661; d. 1691) first child b. 1678, Prob. too young
 Samuel Fuller (ca. 1630-1678) in Barnstable, m. by 1663/2
 Fuller DNA Y98567-FT56192

Francis Sprague (ca. 1579-1670) of Plymouth and Danbury
 John Sprague [Sr.] (ca. 1630-1670) of Danbury (only son of Francis)
 Samuel Sprague (ca. 1662-)
 William Sprague (ca. 1666)

Ruth Bowen (ca. 1638-1693-4) m. ca. 1655
 John Sprague [Jr.] (ca. 1655-1725)
 Ephraim Sprague
 Benjamin Sprague
 Samuel Sprague
 John Sprague

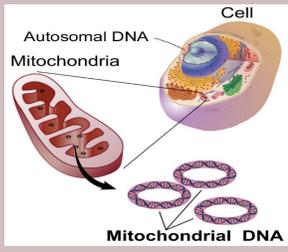
"Sprague DNA" see notes under William.
 "Sprague DNA" which also matches to the Sprague Family of Middlesex, Mass and other "Spragues going west"

Fuller DNA Y98567-FT56192
 No Male Line Descendants
 Fuller DNA



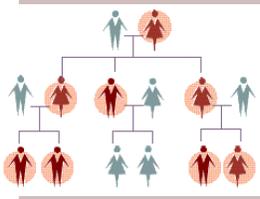
The Mitochondrial Test

- Tests the full Mitochondrial DNA



The diagram shows a cross-section of a cell. The nucleus is labeled 'Cell' and contains 'Autosomal DNA'. Mitochondria are shown as bean-shaped structures with internal folds, labeled 'Mitochondria'. Below the cell, several circular structures are labeled 'Mitochondrial DNA'.

mtDNA Testing



The pedigree chart shows a family tree where mtDNA is passed from mother to child. The first generation consists of a male (blue) and a female (red). They have four children: two males and two females. The two female children from the first generation have their own children, all of whom are female, illustrating that only females pass on mtDNA.

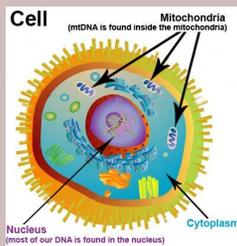
- Inherited from mother to child (both men and women can take this test)
- Males inherit mtDNA, but do not pass it to their children
- Testing Company: Family Tree DNA

Basics of mtDNA

- mtDNA is inherited from a person's mother
- Matrilineal-related people (even several generations back) share the same mtDNA markers
- People who do not share the same markers are not matrilineally related within recorded history (a few centuries)
- Most cases involve the solicitation of many people and existing descendants who have already participated

mtDNA is Best for:

- Researching your maternal ancestry
- Comparing to see if two people have the same mother or maternal grandmother

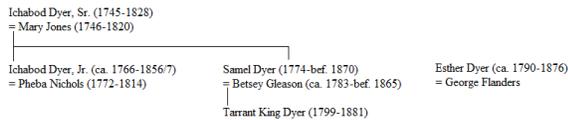


Case Study: Esther (Dyer) Flanders (*mtDNA*)

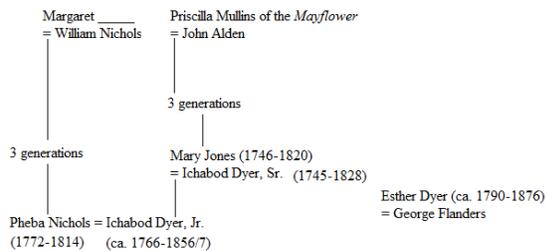
Esther Dyer of Braintree, Vermont

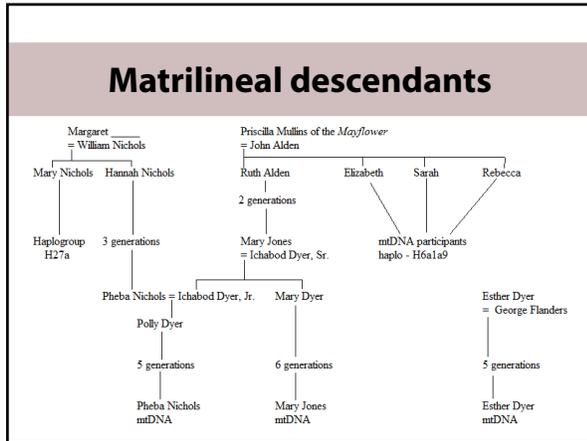
- Born Vermont, about 1790
- Married Braintree, Vermont, 1814, George Flanders, and moved to New York
- In later censuses, Esther lived with Tarrant Dyer, a grandson of Ichabod Dyer, Sr. of Braintree, Vermont
- Based on the 1800 censuses, Esther could be a daughter of Ichabod Dyer, Jr., or his eldest son Ichabod Dyer, Jr.

Which family does Esther belong to?

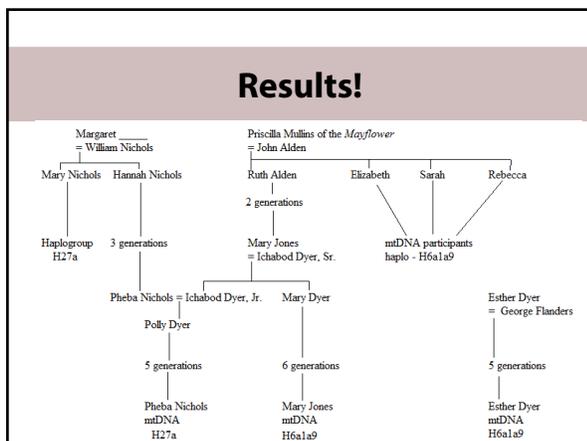


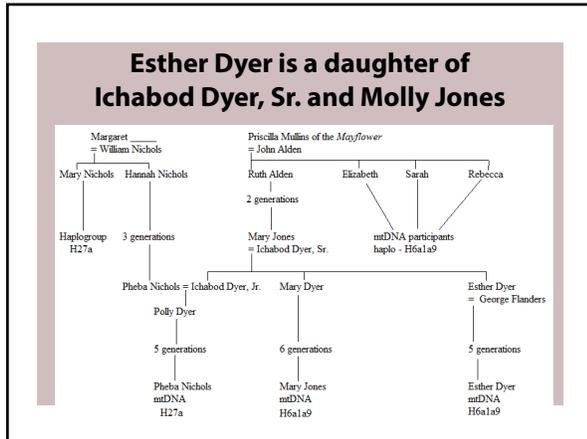
Matrilineal descendants

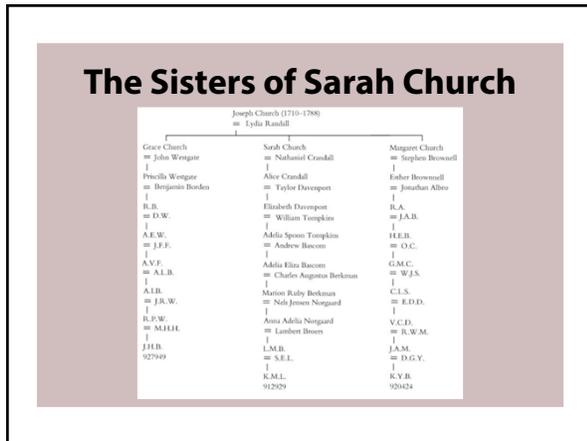




- ### Expected Conclusions
- Matrilineal descendants of Phebe Nichols should match descendants of Margaret (_____) Nichols
 - Matrilineal descendants of Mary Jones should match descendants of Priscilla Mullins
 - Matrilineal descendants of Esther Dyer should match one of these two groups
 - If Esther's descendants match the Nichols bunch, she was a daughter of Phebe Nichols and Ichabod Dyer, Jr.
 - If Esther's descendants match the Mullins/Alden bunch, she was a daughter of Mary Jones & Ichabod Dyer, Sr.







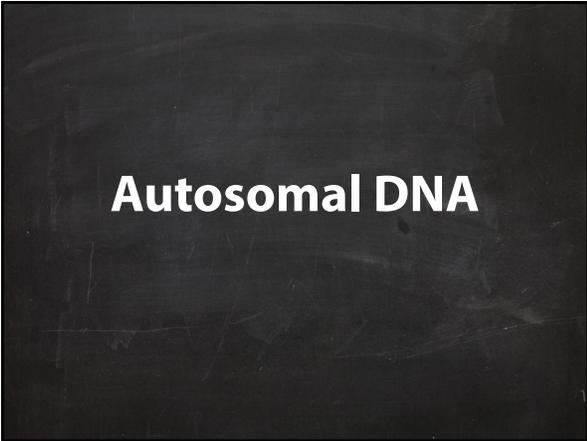
Why DNA testing can aide in colonial *Mayflower* research

- An additional piece for the paternity of a male ancestor or maternity of a female ancestor, by comparing DNA results of living descendants

What Companies are useful

- For most of this talk relating to 17th century *Mayflower*:
 - FamilyTreeDNA.com
- In a very limited scope:
 - AncestryDNA
 - 23andME
 - MyHeritage





Limitations

- While the identification of the unrecorded person may be perfectly reasonable and sound, a registrar may want all pertinent vital records, many might be impossible to legally obtain
- Getting permission from your matches to have an article published in print or online
- Some articles have included Gedmatch numbers

The father of Laura (Brown) Doley of Louisiana

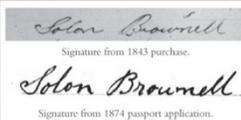
- Born in 1846 to Pauline Clark, a free woman of color, and “Brenna Brown”
- Searches of the area for men named Brown/Braun/Brownel, etc.
- Solon Brownell (1810-1880)



Following Solon’s movements



1847 Coast Directory by Charles J. Pike, showing “Brunell” just below “V. P. Blanchard.”⁵⁹



Signature from 1843 purchase.

Signature from 1874 passport application.

Is DNA possible?

- Are there living descendants?
- Are they willing to test?

Does your problem ...

- Discuss the paternity of a male?
- Maternity of a female?

Do you Need DNA?

Children of William Orcutt, probably by Hannah Smith, possibly not in the correct order:

9 iii. JANE ORCUTT, b. say 1704; m. JOSHUA WARREN.
 10 iv. NATHAN ORCUTT, b. say 1706; m. PIERRE LILLIE.
 11 v. DELIVERANCE ORCUTT, b. ca. 1707; m. (1) JOSEPH WASHBURN⁶ (*Josiah Washburn⁶, John⁶, Elizabeth Mitchell⁶, Jane⁶ Cooke, Francis⁶*); m. (2) ABIEL PACKARD.

| | <i>Mayflower Descendant</i> | Summer |
|----|---|--------|
| 12 | vi. MARTHA ORCUTT, b. ca. 1708; m. SOLOMON WASHBURN ⁶ (<i>Samuel Washburn⁶, Samuel⁶, Elizabeth Mitchell⁶, Jane⁶ Cooke, Francis⁶, Abigail Leonard⁶, Josiah⁶, Sarah Chandler⁶, Isabelle⁶ Chilton, James⁶</i>). | |
| 13 | vi. DAVID ORCUTT, b. say 1710; m. SUSANNAH PACKARD ⁶ (<i>Mary Harris⁶, Mercy Latham⁶, Susanna Winslow⁶, Mary⁶ Chilton, James⁶</i>). | |
| 14 | vii. MOSES ORCUTT, b. say 1713; m. MERCY ALLEN. | |
| 15 | viii. CALEB ORCUTT, b. ca. 1715; m. MERTABLE HARVEY. | |

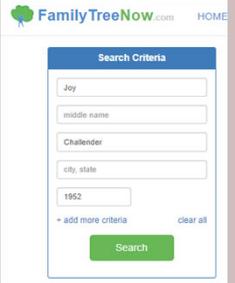
Getting Participants

Finding them

- Looking through published genealogies, vital, census, and probate records, for people who appear as children in the 1930 and 1940 census
- Finding deaths of these people through the Social Security Death Index and State Death Indexes
- Getting obituaries that identify children and their then residences
- Using online people finders

Online finders

- U.S. Public Records Index, 1950- 1993 (Ancestry.com) [for birthdates]
- Whitepages.com
- FamilyTreeNow.com
- Netronline.com
- Voter Records
- Assessor Records



The screenshot shows a search criteria form on the FamilyTreeNow.com website. The form has a blue header with the text 'Search Criteria'. Below the header are several input fields: 'first name' with 'Jay' entered, 'middle name', 'Challender', 'city, state', and '1952'. At the bottom of the form, there are links for '+ add more criteria' and 'clear all', and a green 'Search' button.

Associated Relatives, Contact Info

Full Name Joy D Challender
Birth Year 1952
Age 68

SPONSORED SEARCHES

family tree genealogy michelle.rodriguez.cell.phone.num

allen.office.number pictures.of.hawatha

Associated Names

Joy C Child
Joy Challengerchild
Joy D Child

Way more information on Joy Challender at [TruePeopleSearch.com](#)

Possible Relatives

| Name | Age | Birth Year |
|---------------------|-----|------------|
| William C Child Jr | 69 | 1951 |
| Carole Topol Orland | 67 | 1952 |
| Carlynn E Child | 35 | 1984 |
| Christopher C Child | 39 | 1980 |
| J Child | | 1952 |
| Katherine Joy Child | | 1988 |

Current & Past Addresses

608 Beacon Park, Woburn, MA 01570
Current Address

608 Beacon Park, Woburn, MA 01570
Jan 2014 - Jun 2020

2 Taback Ter, Worcester, MA 01602
(Dec 2007)

PO Box 71, Putnam, CT 06260
(Dec 2002 - May 2002)

365 Main St #1000, Woburn, MA 01508
(Jul 1993 - May 2006)

30 Frost St, Putnam, CT 06260
(Oct 2004 - Nov 2004)

828 N Carter St #108, Wichita, KS 67203
(Nov 2002 - Nov 2002)

305 Main St, Cherry Valley, MA 01811
(Nov 1995)

79 Mechanics St, Putnam, CT 06260
(Nov 1995)

Phone Numbers

(360) 928-6676 Landline
(303) 928-6676 Wireless
(817) 788-5023 Wireless
(508) 848-0028 Landline
(508) 791-5025 Landline
(508) 365-9108 Landline

Getting DNA from strangers

- Say enough so they don't think you are a spammer
- Be as forthcoming with your goals
- Don't sound too "stalkerish"
- Your request may sound weird
- Offer them a genealogical gift if they are interested
- Pay for the test

Tip

Have a plan A, B, C, D

Some people may just want to be left alone . . .

David could not be your husband's father. He was married at the time. He was faithful to his wife. I am sorry but Greg won't get his answers from David. David is a good man but is not happy to think that someone thinks he was unfaithful. I wish you the best of luck.

Figuring people out without contact information

The image shows a social media profile for 'T and wmschnauzer' with a bio that reads 'Predicted relationship: 1st-4th Cousin'. Below the profile is a search bar with the text 'wmschnauzer' and search results including 'CMP Directory - Music For Healing & Transition Program'.

Ethical Obligations and Possible Consequences

Your participant doesn't match

- Bad genealogy?
- Adoption?
- Parentage outside of marriage
- Your obligations or future assistance
- Publish negative findings?

Tip

DNA may corroborate one generation, but you still have to verify the rest!

Final thoughts

- Genetic findings within an MD article can be cited for the purposes of documenting a descent
- DNA evidence can be one piece of evidence (amongst many), and should not be the only piece of evidence
- Every lineage society has their own policies on accepting circumstantial and genetic evidence, which can change periodically
- Publishing your genetic evidence (especially for more recent findings) may not be possible
- Just because the lineage society rejects your evidence does not mean you are wrong
- Publishing your findings will benefit additional generations of descendants







