

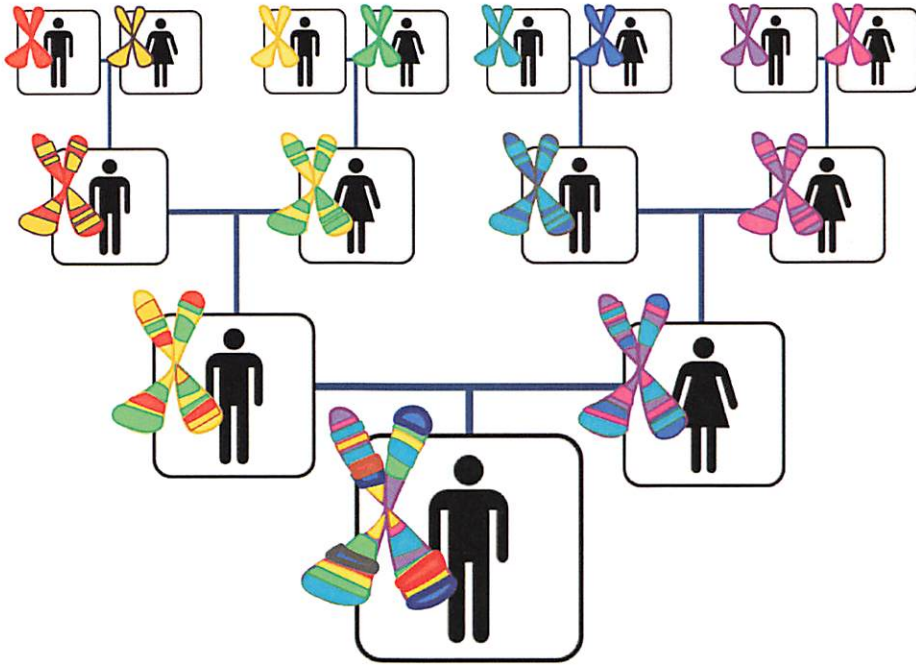
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Chinook

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We inherit all of our DNA from our ancestors. Each of our parents, grandparents and great-grandparents has contributed a percentage of our total autosomal DNA. See page 5. (Image courtesy of Jane Buck)

Alberta Family Histories Society

THIS ISSUE – Featuring “The Role of DNA in Genealogical Research”

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CHINOOK PUBLICATION DETAILS

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Submissions: Anyone interested in genealogy, family history or regional history is welcome to submit articles. Material may be submitted to the *Chinook* Editor electronically (editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca) or by mail (to the AFHS offices at 712 16th Ave NW, Calgary AB T2M 0J8, Canada). For information about format, authors should consult the *Chinook* Submission Guidelines on the AFHS website (<http://afhs.ab.ca/publications/docs/chinook-submission-guidelines.pdf>). If materials sent by mail are to be returned, a self-addressed, stamped envelope of the appropriate size should be included with the submission.

Acceptance of Material: The final decision with respect to acceptance of any material for publication rests with the *Chinook* Editor. Neither the AFHS nor *Chinook* assume responsibility for errors, omissions or the opinions of authors.

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Publication and Submission Dates:

Publication Date	Volume, Number	Submission Deadline	Theme
January 1, 2013	Volume 33, Number 2	November 1, 2012	Find YOUR Tree in the Forest
April 1, 2013	Volume 33, Number 3	February 1, 2013	Local Resources and Archives
July 1, 2013	Volume 33, Number 4	April 1, 2013	(Way) Back in Time
October 1, 2013	Volume 34, Number 1	August 1, 2013	To be announced

AFHS Periodicals Committee:

Name	Position
<i>Vacant</i>	Chair, Periodicals Committee
Wayne Shephard	<i>Chinook</i> Editor
<i>Vacant</i>	<i>Chinook</i> Assistant Editor
Ann Williams	<i>The Breeze</i> Editor
Elizabeth Ronald	<i>Chinook</i> Advertisements, Extra Copy Distribution
Jackie Duncan	<i>Chinook</i> Distribution
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Bill Mills	<i>Chinook</i> Proofreader
Diane Granger	<i>Chinook</i> Proofreader

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Name	Topic
Jim Benedict	Computer Tricks
Kay Clarke	Genealogy Basics
Christine Hayes	AFHS Programs, Calgary Public Library
Laura Kirbyson	Events
Joan Miller	From the Geneasphere
Linda Murray	AFHS Library Acquisitions, What's Out There
Elizabeth Ronald	Surname Connections
Heather Williams	AFHS Projects
Anyone is welcome to submit book reviews.	

AFHS PROGRAMS (subject to change)

Meetings of the AFHS are usually held on the first Monday of each month, September to June, from 7:00 to 9:00 pm at River Park Church, 3818 14A St SW, Calgary AB. Details of upcoming programs are published in *The Breeze* and on the AFHS website calendar (<http://afhs.ab.ca>).

Date	Program Topics
October 1, 2012	Catherine Lempke – The origin of family names
November 5, 2012	} Consult the AFHS website for additional information about the monthly programs.
December 3, 2012	

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Lorna Laughton



Lorna Laughton was one of the original members of the AFHS. Her interests in genealogy go back several decades, before she moved to Alberta from Ontario in 1975. Lorna has been active with AFHS in many Board positions and on several committees including as President, Vice President, Director, Treasurer, Ontario SIG coordinator, seminar chair, library committee member and cemetery transcriber.

DNA analysis has become another important resource for family historians. Just like other data and methods we use to find out information about ancestors, it has some unique qualities as well as advantages and disadvantages. In this edition of *Chinook* you will read some excellent articles from other genealogists about their experience with DNA.

Accuracy of our genealogical paper trail becomes critical if we use DNA analyses for genealogy, as I recently found out (see page 11). The DNA results will not prove our research is wrong, but it could show there are not common surnames or common localities.

I encourage all family history researchers to consider the value of each source they use. Some of the following questions help with this critical thinking: Who wrote it? Who collected it? Who transcribed it? Is the original material accessible (digital copies, photocopies, microform)? Why was it published? Were corrections published? Is this the entire collection or are there parts missing?

Experienced family history researchers have learned that resources vary in reliability and usefulness. Have you found that some information, even if you have carefully documented the source, is just plain incorrect?

One example is the census. The accuracy of census information depends on the knowledge and veracity of the person who answered the

questions, the relationship of the enumerator to the family and many other factors. The completeness might depend on the weather at the time the information was collected and the interpretation might depend on the enumerator's handwriting.

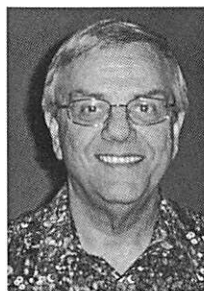
We can progress beyond believing that any information is true and accurate just because it is written down, on the Internet or told to us by a reliable relative. I still record everything I get from any source, but I don't stop looking for information that might be more accurate. That sounds like bad news – researching never stops and no data is completely set in stone! Systematically looking for additional data makes our research more meaningful and more focused and always improves results.

There is much more material available to us than to previous generations of genealogists. But, it really is important to develop the practice and skill of analyzing the validity of each resource.

As for DNA, I can only say, "Do it!" Like almost everything, it may help you personally and, perhaps, other family researchers, too. ###

THE EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

By Wayne Shephard



Many AFHS members contribute to the content and success of *Chinook*. But only a few write articles about their own research or family history, or the methods they used. As Editor, I try to set themes that will encourage authors to contribute as well as educate and entertain readers.

I seek out subjects and articles that represent a broader scope than just stories about people from Calgary, Alberta, or even Western Canada. Most AFHS members are researching families that come from places outside our local region. The

majority of them have roots in Europe (62% according to the Surname Interests list on the Society's website).

I believe that members are better served if I can find articles that cover events and history from around the globe and that include the widest range of research methods and techniques. Specialized subjects such as *DNA in Genealogy* have attracted more interest over recent years – a major reason why this issue has been dedicated to that particular study.

It is difficult to gauge the interest of members, of course, when there is little input from them. Rarely do I receive comments about articles published in *Chinook*, or even about the general content or quality of the journal. I'm sure I am not the only Editor who has experienced this problem. Few people write letters to Editors on any subject that could be published for the general membership to read.

In most cases, I am proactive in asking for articles. They are not readily forthcoming unless there are suggested topics such as those outlined in the Call for Articles section in each issue. It's an ongoing process. And, to re-emphasize, only a few members find the time and inclination to contribute. That is not meant as a criticism. It is just a fact! Most people find writing to be a challenge and much prefer to discuss their experiences and results face-to-face.

I hope you find this issue of *Chinook* of interest and value. A broad group of contributors accepted invitations to submit articles about the important subject of DNA, and other subjects, from local members to internationally-known authors, speakers and researchers.

In any event, I invite all members to send comments to the Editor about *Chinook*, or about any subject concerning the Society. Write to me c/o the AFHS office (712 16 Ave. NW, T2M 0J8) or email me (editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca).

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Marion Peterson for her outstanding work with

Chinook over the years. Marion has taken on new roles and responsibilities with the Society and will no longer be one of our mainstay proofreaders. We at *Chinook* wish her well and are sure she will remain very busy and productive with her other AFHS activities. ###

CALL FOR ARTICLES: Find YOUR Tree in the Forest

Our lineup for the next three issues:

- **January 2013** (deadline November 1, 2012)
Find YOUR Tree in the Forest: In co-operation with *Relatively Speaking*, the quarterly journal of the Alberta Genealogical Society (AGS), we will feature articles arising from the AFHS-AGS conference held April 13-14, 2012 in Red Deer, Alberta. Most speakers have already agreed to contribute. Attendees are also invited to submit articles or stories about their individual "Trees." Both journals will be sent to all members of AFHS and AGS.
- **April 2013** (deadline February 1, 2013)
Local Resources and Archives: Much has been written about databases and collections from around the world and how they have helped family researchers uncover their roots. But what is available locally – in city and provincial archives, museums, local family history centres and genealogical society libraries? Tell us about your successes or any trials you may have experienced in the search for information about your family.
- **July 2013** (deadline May 1, 2013)
(Way) Back in Time: One of our goals as genealogists is to identify ancestors as far back in time as possible. We have all heard stories of people tracing their families back to medieval times, or earlier, and wondered at the accuracy of them. How far back does your research extend? What records did you discover and what methods did you employ to get there? Tell us about the family members you have identified who are the farthest back on your tree. ###

DISCOVERING COUSINS WITH AUTOSOMAL DNA TESTING FOR GENEALOGY by CeCe Moore

One of the most worthwhile aspects of DNA testing for a genealogist is that it can help to uncover a connection to a previously unknown cousin with whom we can collaborate on research and/or share new information about common ancestors. With traditional DNA testing for genealogy, using Y-chromosome DNA (Y-DNA) and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), only the direct paternal and direct maternal ancestral lines can be explored (Figure 1). With this type of testing, the ancestors on the inner branches of the family tree are excluded from analysis unless a direct line descendant of these branches can be located. With the relatively recent introduction of autosomal DNA (atDNA) testing for genealogical purposes, genealogists are discovering cousins they never knew they had, from all branches of their family trees.

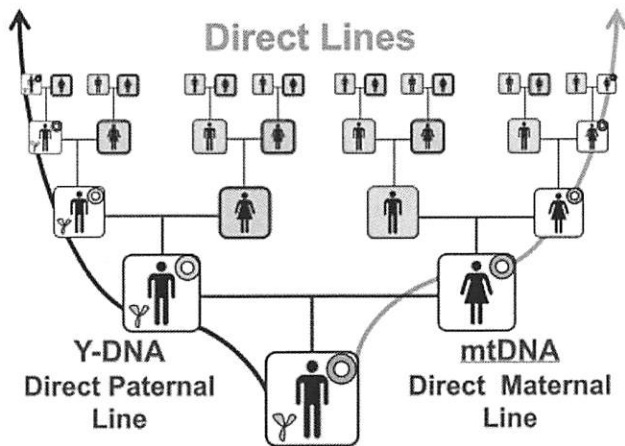


Figure 1 – Y-DNA and mtDNA inheritance analyses exclude the inner branches of family trees.
Source: *Family Tree DNA*

The Basics of Autosomal DNA

All healthy human cells possess 23 pairs of chromosomes. We receive one set of these 23 chromosomes from each of our parents. Chromosomes 1-22 are called the autosomes. The 23rd pair determines our gender. An X chromosome from mom combined with a Y chromosome from dad results in a male. One X chromosome from each results in a female. The autosomes are the focus of the type of DNA testing that is the subject of this article.

When you submit a DNA sample for an atDNA test, the testing company will compare your DNA to that of everyone else in their database, by searching for people who have significant stretches or segments of DNA in common with you. If two people share enough DNA, then it follows that they must have inherited it from a relatively recent common ancestor. Based on this principle, you will receive a list of people or matches with an estimate of how closely you are related to each of them.

Generally speaking, the more DNA two people share, the more closely they are related and, thus, the more recent their common ancestor(s). This is because all of us, male and female, inherit our atDNA from our parents. Fifty percent of our atDNA comes from our mother and 50% comes from our father (Figure 2). Since our parents each received 50% of their atDNA from each of their parents, it follows that we inherit *about* 25% of our atDNA from each of our grandparents. It is important to note that the specific amount we get from each grandparent can vary. We also inherit about 12.5% of our atDNA from each great-grandparent and about 6.25% from each of our 2X great-grandparents.

Autosomal DNA, unlike Y-DNA and mtDNA, undergoes recombination every generation, as described above. As a result, the usefulness of atDNA for determining genealogical relationships diminishes significantly when one is comparing people more distantly related than about 4th cousin. Because of this, it is advisable to test the oldest living generation whenever possible.

Matching atDNA may still be found with a more distant cousin, but the odds become increasingly smaller with each generation. For instance, while approximately 90% of 3rd cousins will have at least one segment of atDNA in common (Figure 2), only about 50% of 4th cousins and 15% of 5th cousins will have a matching segment of atDNA.

Relationship Between Subjects	Expected Percentage of Shared DNA	Odds of Detecting Shared DNA
Sibling/Parent	50%	100%
Grandparent	25%	100%
1st Cousin	12.5%	100%
1st Cousin Once Removed	6.25%	>99.9%
2nd Cousin	3.125%	>99.9%
2nd Cousin Once Removed	1.563%	~99%
3rd Cousin	0.781%	~90%
4th Cousin	0.195%	~50%
5th Cousin	0.049%	~15%
6th Cousin	0.012%	<5%
7th Cousin	0.003%	<2%

Figure 2 – Expected percentage of shared DNA and odds of detecting shared DNA between family members

I will share two examples from my own family research of discovering previously unknown cousins using atDNA.

Finding a Third Cousin

I was very pleased to learn of Harley, a 3rd cousin of whom I had no previous knowledge, in May of this year. Since our genealogical connection lies on my direct paternal line, but not on Harley's, we would never have located each other through Y-DNA testing. This discovery was only made possible through atDNA testing.

I first noticed this match on my paternal uncle's Relative Finder list at 23andMe. He was tested as a proxy for my deceased father. On my uncle's list was a predicted 2nd or 3rd cousin with whom he shared 1.13% of his atDNA, scattered over six segments on various chromosomes. Since 2nd cousins would be expected to share about 3.125% of their atDNA (Figure 2) and 3rd cousins would be expected to share about 0.781% of their DNA, this match fell in between, resulting in the 2nd or 3rd cousin prediction.

When I contacted Harley, he informed me that he recognized my Moore surname from his family tree. With a little more research, I also recognized some very familiar names in his

pedigree and discovered that we share 2X great-grandparents, Calvin and Mary (Armstrong) Moore (Figure 3). Calvin Benjamin Moore was born February 4, 1828, in Sheffield, Wentworth County, Ontario, to John and Sally (Ames) Moore. Mary "Martha" Armstrong was born on May 2, 1836, in Lynedoch, Norfolk County, Ontario, to Thomas and Dorothy (Hudspith) Armstrong, then recent immigrants from Northumberland, England. Mary and Calvin married in 1854 and, shortly thereafter, moved to Michigan. They had nine (known) children before Mary died, in 1878, of consumption, when my great-grandfather, Willard, was only one year old. This match is especially significant to me because Calvin's grandfather, Henry Moore (1771-1827), is one of my brick walls. The documentary evidence and oral history is conflicting as to whether he was German or Irish. Therefore, the possibility that our shared DNA could help shed light on this issue is very exciting to me.

Confirmed Relationship to Match = 3rd Cousins		
Calvin Benjamin Moore & Mary Armstrong	2X Great-Grandparents	Calvin Benjamin Moore & Mary Armstrong
Elmer Herbert Moore	Great-Grandparent	Willard Calvin Moore
Manila M. Moore	Grandparent	Fred W. C. Moore
Mother	Parent	Father
Harley	Us	CeCe

Figure 3 – Path of atDNA inheritance between 3rd cousins, Harley and CeCe

As third cousins, Harley and I would be expected to share about 0.781% of our total DNA. 23andMe reports that only 0.43% of our DNA matches. My uncle shares 1.13% of his DNA with Harley as compared to the expected average for 2nd cousins, once removed, of 1.563%. The percentages of shared DNA are a little lower than expected, but this isn't altogether surprising since atDNA inheritance is random and, especially beyond the 2nd cousin level of relationship, can be inconsistent. Regardless, the predicted relationship was accurate.

Figure 4 graphically illustrates the DNA that I share with my 3rd cousin, Harley. Each gray bar, one through 22, represents a pair of

chromosomes. The darkened blocks represent the areas where Harley and my uncle have matching segments of DNA. The triangles represent those areas where Harley and I share DNA.

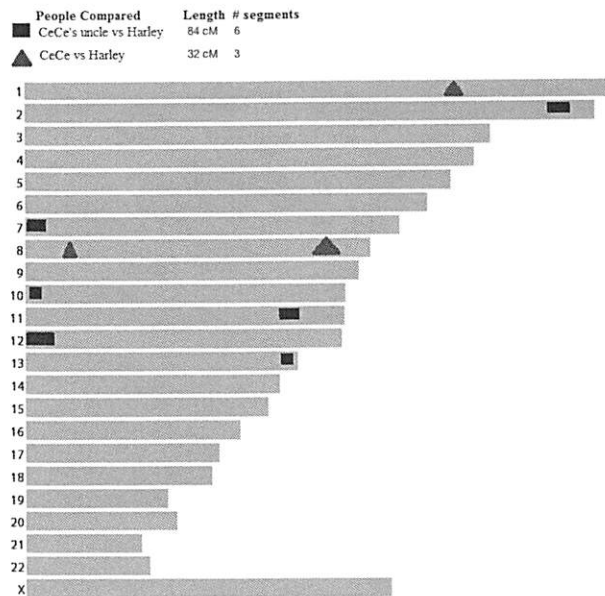
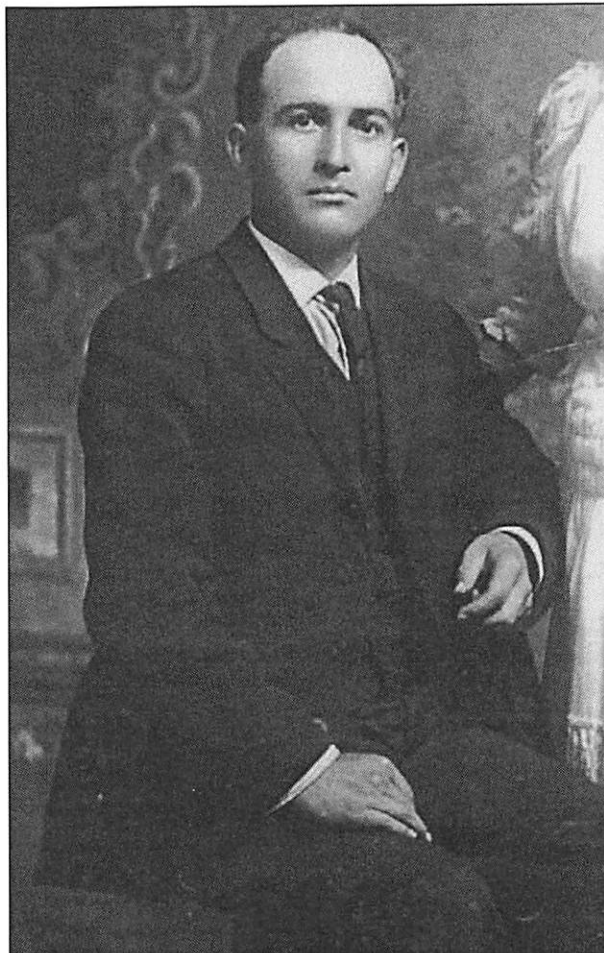


Figure 4 – Illustration of shared DNA between 3rd cousins, Harley and CeCe
 Source: *Chart adapted from Family Inheritance Advanced* © 23andMe, Inc. 2008-2010

Harley and my uncle share twice as many segments and share almost three times the total atDNA as Harley and I do. Note that there is no overlap between the DNA that I share with Harley and that which he shares with my uncle. This means that my dad did not inherit the same DNA from Calvin and Mary Moore that his brother did. If the chart, instead, had shown my father's shared DNA with Harley, we would have seen that the three segments I have in common with Harley would also be segments that my dad shared with him.

Since Calvin and Mary Moore are the closest common ancestors shared with this newly discovered cousin, we can deduce that entire shared DNA illustrated in the charts above originated with them. We do not know which segments of DNA came from Calvin and which from Mary, but we do know that I inherited each of the matching segments from one or the other, meaning that all of it came to me through their son, Willard Calvin Moore, my great-

grandfather. As a result, I can now identify these three small segments – one on Chromosome 1 and two on Chromosome 8 – as having been passed from Willard to my grandfather, Fred, to my father and, finally, to me.



Willard Calvin Moore (1877-1914), 1906
 Credit: *Moore family files*

Finding a Fifth Cousin

I was contacted by another one of my matches on 23andMe's Relative Finder. Ville was predicted to be my 5th cousin based on the amount of DNA we share. By comparing our genealogies (Figure 5), he and I were able to determine that we are, indeed, 5th cousins. We share 4X great-grandparents, Maria Latva-Jussila (1792-1865) and Yrjo Keski-Koski (1792-1861), from Ilmajoki, Finland.

The shared ancestor in this case is on my mother's maternal grandfather's side and on Ville's father's maternal grandmother's side.

This demonstrates the ability of atDNA tests to ferret out connections on varied ancestral lines.

Confirmed Relationship to Match = 5th Cousins		
Maria Latva-Jussila & Yrjo Keski-Koski	4X Great-Grandparents	Maria Latva-Jussila & Yrjo Keski-Koski
Maria Koski	3X Great-Grandparent	Yrjo Koski
Maria Loukkola	2X Great-Grandparent	Matti Syrjala-Wiita
Maria Talvitie	Great-Grandparent	Matti Wiita-Reini
Olga Kujala	Grandparent	Aune Reini
Father	Parent	Mother
Ville	Us	CeCe

Figure 5 – Path of atDNA inheritance between 5th cousins, Ville and CeCe

Ville and I have only one matching segment that equals 0.14% of our total DNA. He shares exactly the same amount with my mother who is, obviously, more closely related to him than I am, but no reported segments of DNA with either of my sisters. When matches share relatively low amounts of atDNA, it is very difficult to predict the relationship between them. The actual relationship could be as close as 3rd cousins or could potentially be as distant as 10th cousins. In this case, 23andMe's prediction (Figure 6) as to the relationship between Ville and me was correct, but that is definitely not always the case.

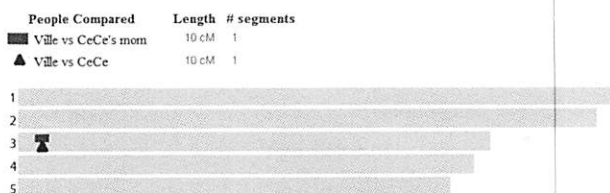
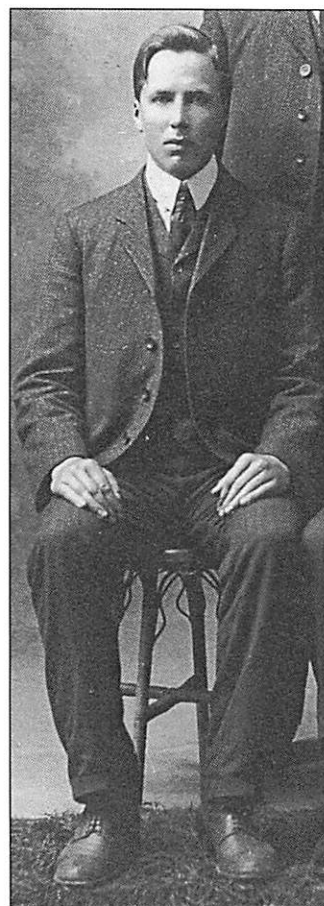


Figure 6 – 5th cousins, Ville and CeCe, shared DNA on Chromosome #3
Source: © 23andMe, Inc.

As mentioned before, once a common ancestor is confirmed with an atDNA match, it is possible to pinpoint the origin of the shared genetic material. In this case, I can be quite confident that this small section of DNA on my 3rd chromosome was inherited from my maternal great-grandfather, Matti Wiita-Reini. However, one must be careful not to automatically assume that the shared segment came from the known ancestor since, in some cases, the shared segment may have been passed down from a different, currently unknown, shared ancestor.



Left: Photo of Matti Wiita-Reini (1879-1944), taken about 1903
Credit: Moore family files

Summary

Autosomal DNA is a valuable tool for the family history researcher. It can lead to the discovery of previously unknown cousins and help to identify ancestors' genetic contributions to descendants living today. As more people participate in atDNA testing, especially those with well-researched family trees, success stories, about genealogists breaking

down brick walls and making new discoveries about their ancestry with the help of atDNA, will become increasingly common. As a result, atDNA testing will continue to grow in popularity and, eventually, become a tool commonly used in family history research. As a genealogist, I find it gratifying to learn that the cherished ancestors we have spent so much time researching still live on today through their genetic contributions to us and that, it is through these contributions, we can discover more about them and our ancestral heritage.



CeCe Moore is a professional genetic genealogist specializing in the use of autosomal DNA testing for genealogy and writes the popular blog "Your Genetic Genealogist." She is the Southern California Regional Coordinator for ISOGG and the moderator of the DNA Newbie Yahoo Group. CeCe serves as an "Ancestry Ambassador" to 23andMe and is a member of Mensa. (www.yourgeneticgenealogist.com) ###

DNA AND GENEALOGY REFERENCE BOOKS by Linda Murray

Before the Dawn: Recovering the lost history of our ancestors, by Nicholas Wade, Penguin Books, 2006.

****Deep Ancestry: Inside the Genographic Project**, by Spencer Wells, National Geographic, 2006.

****DNA and Family History: How genetic testing can advance your genealogical research**, by Chris Pomery, Dundurn, 2004.

****DNA and Genealogy**, by Colleen Fitzpatrick and Andrew Yeiser, Rice Book Press, 2005.

****DNA and Social Networking: A guide to genealogy in the twenty-first century**, by Debbie Kennett, The History Press, 2012.

****DNA for Family Historians**, by Alan Savin, Federation of Family History Societies, 2003

Europe Between the Oceans: 9000 BC-AD 1000, by Barry Cunliffe, Yale University Press, 2008.

Family History in the Genes: Trace your DNA and grow your family tree, by Chris Pomery, The National Archives Press, 2007.

****Forensic Genealogy**, by Colleen Fitzpatrick, PhD, Rice Book Press, 2005.

Genetics for Dummies, by Tara Rodden Robinson, PhD, Wiley Publishing, Inc., 2005.

****The Journey of Man: A genetic odyssey**, by Spencer Wells, Random House, 2003.

The Origins of the British: The new prehistory of Britain and Ireland from ice-age hunter gatherers to the Vikings as revealed by DNA analysis, by Stephen Oppenheimer, Robinson (Constable), 2007.

Reflections of Our Past, by John H. Relethford, Westview Press, 2003.

Relics of Eden: The powerful evidence of evolution in human DNA, by Daniel J. Fairbanks, Prometheus Books, 2010.

Saxons, Vikings, and Celts: The genetic roots of Britain and Ireland, by Bryan Sykes, W.W. Norton and Company, 2006.

The Scots: A genetic journey, by Alistair Moffat and James F. Wilson, Birlinn, 2011

The Seven Daughters of Eve: The science that reveals our genetic ancestry, by Bryan Sykes, W.W. Norton and Company, 2001.

The Surnames Handbook: A guide to family name research in the twenty-first century, by Debbie Kennett, The History Press, 2012.

****Surnames, DNA, and Family History**, by George Redmonds, Turi King and David Hey, Oxford University Press, 2011.

****Trace Your Roots with DNA: Using genetic tests to explore your family tree**, by Megan Smolenyak and Ann Turner, Rodale Press, 2004.

Viking DNA: The Wirral and West Lancashire Project, by Stephen Harding, Mark Jobling and Turi King, Countywise Limited UK, 2010.

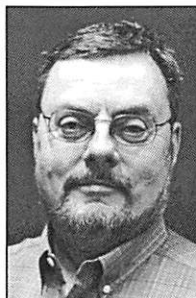
**These books are in the AFHS Library ###

COMPUTER TRICKS by Jim Benedict

Keyboard Shortcuts for Web Browsers

You have a lot of choices when it comes to browsers these days. Although each has some special features, the most popular browsers, such as Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, Apple Safari and Opera, share some keyboard commands. Here are a few keyboard shortcuts that can help expedite your Web browsing.

Command	Task
F5	refresh webpage
F6	jump to address bar (does not work in Opera)
CTRL-H	browse recently visited webpages
CTRL-D	bookmark a webpage
CTRL-B	display your bookmarks (does not work in Safari)
CTRL-T	open a new tab
CTRL-TAB	cycle through the tabs
CTRL-W	close tab currently being viewed



Jim Benedict's weekend project to update the family tree chart evolved into 10 years of detailed family history research. His main focus is the Benedict Surname Massive Project. Jim is a member of the Guild of One Name Studie and a director of AFHS. He chairs the AFHS Genealogy Computing Group. ###

AUTOSOMAL DNA: THE NEW REVOLUTION

by Katherine Hope Borges

The use of DNA testing for genealogy was launched by Family Tree DNA Testing Company (FTDNA) in the year 2000. The initial tests were of the Y Chromosome DNA (Y-DNA) and the mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA). These tests were limited in that they provided information only for the direct paternal line and the direct maternal line. Because women do not have the male Y-DNA, they have to recruit a male family member to test in order to identify their maiden name lineage. Even with the limitation, thousands of participants have utilized the tests to answer genealogical questions and learn more about their ancestry. But many were still stymied in their genealogical goals by not having a direct Y-DNA or mtDNA relative available to test. That all changed in the year 2010 with the start of autosomal DNA testing (atDNA).

Autosomal DNA contains the twenty-two chromosomes we receive from our parents. It does not include the gender-determining sex chromosomes. The relatively new test has broken through the gender barriers that prevailed with only Y-DNA and mtDNA testing. It may produce matches for ancestral lines back to about the 5th generation. Some participants have experienced successes as far back as the 1600s. David Pike, Professor of Mathematics at Memorial University in Newfoundland, has one of these atDNA success stories.

Family Finder

David experienced success with Y-DNA and mtDNA testing and was an early participant in FTDNA's atDNA product called Family Finder. But his success story to come was not easily apparent. Buried on the fifth page of the eleven pages of David's Family Finder matches was an entry for a woman named Verna. The computer predicted Verna to be David's 4th cousin based on matching atDNA. Matching autosomal segments are measured in blocks of centimorgans (cM) – a unit for measuring

genetic linkage. Their longest shared segment of DNA was only 13 cM in size, and they shared only 45 cM of matching DNA. In the Family Tree DNA chromosome browser their shared 13 cM block was located on Chromosome #16. There was also an 8 cM block on Chromosome #2. All in all, it was not a match to warrant excitement.

David then ordered a Family Finder test for his father. David's father had nine pages of Family Finder matches. Verna appeared on page two, which showed that she and David's father have a large shared block of 23 cM in size, for a total of 66 cM (Figure 1). As for shared blocks, the two that David shares with Verna are also shared by his father and Verna; they have a 23 cM block on Chromosome #16. With this significant amount of shared DNA, David and Verna decided to compare pedigrees. David descends from Jane Janes who was born in Carbonear, Newfoundland, in 1837. Verna descends from George Apsey Janes who was born in Carbonear, in 1852. They are sister and brother, their parents being Charles Janes and Catherine Merrigan, who were married on November 28, 1831, at nearby Harbour Grace.

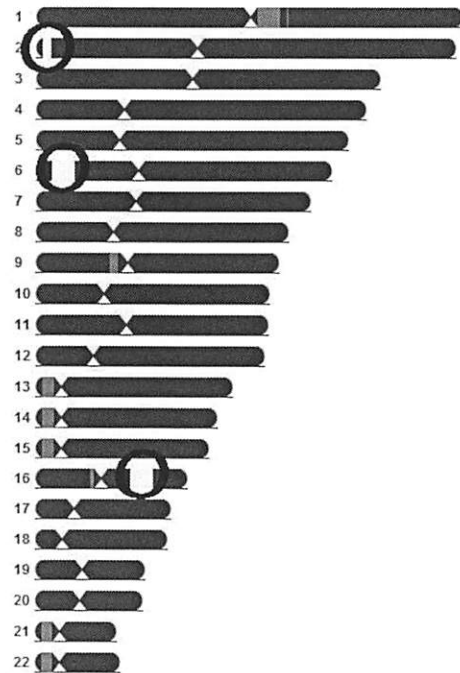


Figure 1 – Illustration of shared DNA (circled) between Verna and David Pike's father on chromosomes 2, 6 and 16
Source: *Family Tree DNA*

Had David and Verna compared pedigrees before DNA testing, they would have found their connection. But they were not in touch with each other and did not know each other existed – not entirely surprising, given that David lives in Newfoundland and Verna lives in Arkansas. It was through their DNA results that they were put in touch with each other and then were able to realize that they are 3rd cousins, once removed.

Population Finder

Not only does atDNA testing reveal genealogical matches, but it also reveals biogeographical percentages. In other words, the Family Finder test can reveal whether you have African, Native American, Asian, European, Jewish, Middle Eastern or other ancestry in your DNA. Many Canadians have Native American DNA through Métis ancestry, which is a mix of First Nations and European heritage. Those with Métis ancestry may have a Population Finder pie chart similar to the one in Figure 2.

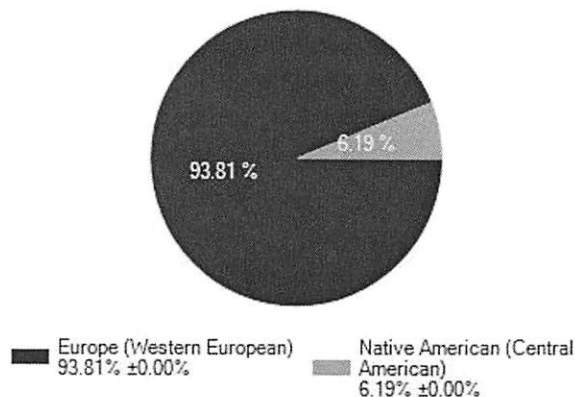


Figure 2 – Population Finder pie chart for Métis ancestry showing Western European contribution in black and First Nations contribution in grey
Source: *Family Tree DNA*

The threshold for matching segments is in the 5th cousin range. For ancestry farther back than that, the chances that the Métis segment will show up rapidly diminishes. This is due to a process known as recombination which occurs during the mixing of the 22 chromosomes received from both parents. Because siblings do not receive exactly the same proportions of atDNA from their parents, it is not uncommon to see differing biogeographical percentages in their Population Finder charts.

Autosomal DNA testing is the latest advance in the genealogist’s toolkit and will only become more powerful as databases grow and science continues to refine it. Try this revolutionary tool to learn more about your ancestry today!



Katherine Hope Borges is the Co-Founder and Director of The International Society of Genetic Genealogy (ISOGG), which promotes and educates about genetic genealogy. Through ISOGG, Katherine has increased professional standards in the practice, research, and discussion of relevant issues in DNA testing, interpretation and ethics. She administers several surname, regional and haplogroup DNA projects (www.isogg.org). ###

LOOKING FOR PHILA GARRATT’S MOTHER by Lorna Laughton

On a warm and sunny first official day of summer, my email contained a much-looked-for message – one of my DNA test results had arrived. I was very excited, as this was my first foray into the world of DNA.

I was hoping to find maternal or mitochondrial (mtDNA) results that would lead me further back in my maternal line. In my case, my maternal surnames are:

1. Self – Lorna Flint
2. Mother – Marjorie May Thomson (1910-1998)
3. Grandmother – Pearl Trumpour (1888-1958)
4. Great-grandmother – Eva May Bowerman (1866-1934)
5. 2X great-grandmother – Ruth Miller (1827-1893)
6. 3X great-grandmother – Margaret Hubbs (c 1808-1835)
7. 4X great-grandmother – Phila Garratt (1790-1854)

Well, the bottom line is that the results are both fascinating and confusing. It turns out I really did not know enough about the subject and I did not get the matches that I hoped for because I had not done enough basic genealogical work in preparation for using DNA data!

Yes, forty-plus years of piles, files, databases, books, conferences, classes, webinars and discussions with colleagues were not enough!

A bonus of having done these DNA tests now is that I have been kick-started into doing the less exciting activity of adding information (that I already had) to my genealogy software database and building a better family tree. Now I have a new list of things to think about:

Objective: Get farther back on the maternal line from my 4X great-grandmother, Phila Garratt.

What do I know? Phila Garratt's father, Benjamin Garratt, was married twice. The name of wife #1 has not been recorded. Wife #2 was Margaret Carman. Which wife was the mother of Phila? The family information is that there were no children from Benjamin Garratt and Margaret Carman. But is that true?

Where does the ancestral information come from? Much of my family information was published in the book, *Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte*. This huge tome contains ancestral data that was supplied to the publisher by the families involved. Information was not checked, however; so the value of the data depends entirely on the knowledge of the donating family members. There is no record as to who contributed the Garratt family information and no sources are mentioned in the text.

Has anyone posted any recent research about Benjamin Garratt? I reviewed the Benjamin Garratt information on family trees posted on Ancestry and World Vital Records. The lack of sources in *Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte* hasn't stopped many Garratt family historians from copying this information verbatim into their family trees. Some people even copied information from the book incorrectly! There were also no hits on marriages. No new information was found posted on the Garratt and Garrett surname lists at RootsWeb.

Are Benjamin's marriages recorded on any website databases, or in books? No, not that I have found yet!

Now I am working on finding any source that can take me further back on my maternal line. Then, perhaps, I will recognize a surname from the lists put out by other DNA providers who are close to my DNA, but not an exact match.

Here are a few conclusions from my brief experience with DNA for genealogy:

- DNA results might indicate a relationship but the common ancestor might be much farther back in the family tree than I have researched.
- The number of markers tested is important. The more the better, but the cost goes up.
- The more people in the world who have their DNA done for genealogy, the better. The larger the database, the better for everyone.
- Some people who have done DNA testing have not done much genealogical research or have not put any surnames or places on the databases. So how do I know what families we might have in common?
- Accuracy in genealogy research is important. That means that I need to evaluate my sources and resources carefully. This is not an easy task since many people seemed to name their children after parents or grandparents and there are a lot of common given names and surnames.

DNA testing is a great resource for my genealogy. It was easier to do than I thought. I was reassured about the safety and security of the procedure and the sample. It has motivated me to work harder on a family line that I had let

languish. So, on future warm and sunny days, you know where I might be – looking for the mother, grandmother and great-grandmother of Phila Garratt!



Left: Ruth Miller (1827-1893)
Credit: Laughton family files

Reference:

Global Heritage Press (1999, originally published by Rolph & Clark Limited in 1904). *Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte*. Toronto. ###

THE ELUSIVE LAWRENCE GRANGER

by Diane Granger

Lawrence or Laurent Granger is a well-known and yet mysterious ancestor. He has thousands of descendants in Canada, the United States and France who carry his surname and many more who don't. They can trace their descent back to his arrival in Canada over 350 years ago because he was an early Acadian and because contemporary and subsequent census and parish records have survived.

Yet, despite substantial research, no one has discovered where and when he was born or who his parents were. Much has been written about his possible origins, some of it contradictory. Having gathered information about him on and off for thirty years, in 2006 I decided to go back to square one and look only at primary sources.



2004 Granger family get-together, Amherst, Nova Scotia;
Michel Granger is 4th from the left
Credit: Granger family files

The 2006 Summary

The 1671 census of Port-Royal in Acadia (now Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia) shows Laurent Granger at age 34, with a wife aged 24 and two children; his occupation was *matelot* (sailor), although it was a farming community. He was 46, with a wife and seven children, in a 1686 census, 50 in 1693, and 57 in 1700. The censuses thus give different birth years of 1636-7, 1639-40, and 1642-43. Lawrence died between 1700 and 1703, before the census of that year.

From 1755 to 1762, almost all of the Acadians – about 10,000 of them – were deported to England and New England by troops from Boston, acting under the orders of Charles Lawrence, Governor of Nova Scotia. Over half died, in epidemics or by drowning when some of the rotting ships sank. Many of the survivors eventually found their way to Quebec and Louisiana or returned to Acadia. Some, including descendants of Lawrence Granger, were sent to prison camps in Falmouth, Cornwall, England and then, in 1767, were given land in Belle-Ile-en-Mer, an island off the coast of Brittany, in France. The settlers declared their genealogies when they received the land and these declarations were recorded and preserved.

Charles Granger, of the village of Tinahué on Belle-Ile, declared that he was the son of the late Charles Granger, born in 1711, who was the son of René Granger of Port Royal, who was the son of Laurent Granger, “*sorti de Plymouth en Angleterre et marié au Port Royal abjuration faite.*” That is, he “came from Plymouth in England and married in Port Royal after abjuring his [Protestant] faith.” Elsewhere in the declarations, other descendants say Laurent was born in Plymouth.

Here the questions begin to arise. Was he Laurent or Lawrence? Was he born in Plymouth, or was it just the port from which he sailed? Is there a record of his abjuration of faith? How reliable is the information given by the descendants on Belle-Ile?

Historians have made conflicting statements. Bona Arsenault states that Laurent Granger originated in Plymouth, England, and arrived in Acadia in 1657, on a boat belonging to the new governor of Nova Scotia, Thomas Temple (Arsenault, 1978). Pierre Brault mentions in passing that Laurent arrived around 1651, as the survivor of a shipwreck (Brault, 1982). When we visited Mr. Brault in 1986, however, he was unable to cite his source. Robert Rumilly gives Laurent's original surname as Grange (Rumilly,

1981). Other writers have theorized that Laurent was actually a French Huguenot, or a Scot, or an American from Plymouth, Massachusetts, or a British slave who escaped from New England to Acadia. In short, there is much speculation, but little evidence.

Perhaps one should go back to primary sources. No record of Lawrence Granger's baptism has been found in Plymouth-area church records, but was the search done thoroughly? Or perhaps one should take advantage of modern biotechnology. Could DNA-testing at least help prove his nationality?

Subsequent Research

In the hope of answering the question about Lawrence's Plymouth origins, I consulted records of as many types and in as many forms as possible. I looked at church and other records on FamilySearch, Ancestry.com and Google, wrote to online parish clerks, consulted microfilm and books at the LDS Family History Library in Salt Lake City and visited the Devon County Record Offices in Plymouth and Exeter. The result was – nothing! Absence of evidence not being evidence of absence, Lawrence could still have been born in or near Plymouth. If so, the record is lost or hiding! Attempts to trace other Lawrence Grangers born in England about the right time also went unrewarded.

To answer the question about biotechnology, in late 2010 I ordered a Y-chromosome DNA (Y-DNA) 67-marker test from Family Tree DNA (FTDNA) for my husband, Michel. The Y-chromosome is passed on virtually unchanged from father to son and Michel is a tenth-generation descendant of Lawrence Granger. At the time, 67 was the highest number of markers that could be tested, but now 111-marker tests are available. We ordered the kits online and received them shortly by regular mail. The test consisted of taking cheek swabs by following simple instructions. The completed kits were sent back by mail as well. It took at least three months to get the results because the company was improving its methods and increasing the types of tests available. The results were posted

securely online and automatically compared with other results so that matches could be identified. I also uploaded the results to a related site, YSearch.org, to which anyone can enter Y-DNA data from tests by any company.

The 2012 Report

The results of Y-DNA tests on FTDNA are divided into several categories, including certificates and maps. The ones of immediate genealogical interest are the lists of matches to other men tested, the haplogroup, and the charts of ancestral origins.

• Matches

The names and email addresses of men with similar Y-DNA are listed together on the "Matches" page if permission has been given for the information to be released. It's noticeable that testing more markers leads to fewer exact matches. Michel has 532 exact matches at the 12-marker level and no exact matches at the higher levels. At the 67-marker level, the 22 matches on his list are from 3 to 7 "steps" away from him. The steps represent genetic distance; for example, if Michel has a value of 29 for one marker and another man has a value of 31 for the same marker, the difference is expressed as a genetic distance of 2.

As of July 2012, Michel has the following number of matches from his 67-marker Y-DNA test:

- 12-marker level: 532 exact matches
- 25-marker level:
 - 12 matches with a genetic distance of 1, including 10 men named Foster
 - 29 matches with a genetic distance of 2, including 13 Fosters
- 37-marker level:
 - 1 match with a genetic distance of 1, a Foster
 - 10 matches with a genetic distance of 2, including 8 Fosters
- 67-marker level:
 - 1 match at a genetic distance of 3, a Foster
 - 4 matches at a genetic distance of 4, including 2 Fosters
 - 8 matches at a genetic distance of 5, including 7 Fosters

Clicking on “Tip” on the list of matches brings up a chart showing the likelihood of having a common ancestor in each generation. For example, an exact match at the 12-marker level means that the likelihood of having the same ancestor in the last 10 generations is just over 64%. For the 25-marker matches at a genetic distance of 1, the likelihood is almost 70%, and for the 37-marker match at a distance of 1, it is almost 95%. Michel's 67-marker match at a genetic distance of 3 means there is an 83% chance of having the same ancestor in the last 10 generations; by the 16th generation, the chance is over 98%.

It should be noted that the FTDNA database is not a representative sample. Some of the Foster men were tested at the same time because they wanted to clarify their relationships; so far there isn't a similar group of interested Grangers. Most of the people tested seem to be Americans trying to find their ancestors' place of origin overseas and any European cousins are highly unlikely to be on the database. In fact, it is currently illegal to have DNA tests in France except for judicial purposes.

What can be concluded from the matches? The Fosters seemed to think an ancestral Granger female must have committed an indiscretion; since they outnumbered me, I hesitated to suggest that a Foster female might have been equally indiscreet. At least now I can try to find out whether Lawrence Granger changed his name or – a bit more difficult – whether his father was really a Foster. The matching Fosters were generally from Durham, Northumberland, and the Scottish borders, so I have another area to search.

• Haplogroup

A Y-DNA haplogroup comprises all the male descendants of a man who first had a particular type of mutation in his Y-chromosome thousands of years ago. Studying such groups can illustrate migration patterns over a long period of time. Michel's Y-DNA test showed his haplogroup to be R1b1a2 or M269, which merely means that,

on the direct male line, he belongs to the most common Western European group. A further test would reveal a sub-group; it would not help to find Lawrence Granger's immediate origins.

• Ancestral Origins

FTDNA also provides a list of the countries of origin reported by matches in both their customer and research databases. The list doesn't show where the patrilineal ancestors lived, but it does represent places where similar Y-DNA occurs. Percentages above 2% are significant indicators of the ancestor's origins and percentages above 4% are highly significant. Michel's matches for 12 markers at a genetic distance of 1, where the percentage is higher than 2%, are as follows:

Canada	2.3
England	2.6
France	3.1
Ireland	4.0
Mexico	2.3
Netherlands	3.3
Northern Ireland	3.2
Norway	2.0
Scotland	3.7
Spain	2.3
Sweden	2.1
United Kingdom	2.7
United States	3.8
Wales	3.1

So Ireland wins! No, it doesn't quite work that way, especially with such a mixed bag of countries. The Celtic presence in Ireland, Scotland and Wales could mean that Lawrence's ancestors were Celtic, but we aren't likely to get that far back anytime soon.

At the higher Y-DNA marker levels the percentages are all 0.1% or less because there are so few matches. England, Scotland and the United Kingdom are the only places to appear on the list. Since the sample is not representative of the world population, Lawrence Granger's country of origin isn't necessarily on the list.

Breaking News

Although I had uploaded Michel's results to YSearch, it was only recently I learned they could also be entered into the DNA database of Ancestry.com (AncestryDNA) with some modifications. At last he matched a Granger! In Louisiana! Through our network of Granger relatives in Louisiana, we identified the match as a descendant of Lawrence Granger – an eighth cousin to Michel.

AncestryDNA lists the matches by the number of generations to the Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA). Michel's closest match, likely to have the same ancestor within one to six generations, is – a Foster. Yes, them again! Since Michel's recent paternal ancestors all lived in Brittany and Mr. Foster's ancestors were from Ohio and North Carolina, it's hard to say how a connection could have arisen. In the past, however, there were seafaring Grangers who might have been responsible for leaving Y-DNA in foreign ports. Michel has two matches at seven probable generations to the MRCA, the confirmed Granger cousin (perfect!) and a Foster. At ten probable generations to the MRCA, he matches three people, including another American Granger and a Foster.

It should be noted that the presence of Fosters is not as significant as it may seem, because many of them are the same ones as on FTDNA. Also, as is the case with many online resources, a large number of matches don't reply to email queries. One wonders why they had the tests if they didn't want to find relatives.

So the good news is at least some genealogies showing descent from Lawrence Granger are correct and no aspersions can be cast on the wives. It's actually quite an achievement to have no outsiders in 18 generations, nine up to Lawrence from Michel and nine back down to his eighth cousin. The bad news is we still can't identify Lawrence Granger's origin with any certainty. Many descendants don't want him to have been English since the British were responsible for the 1755 expulsion of the Acadians, but the findings are leaning toward

that conclusion. Since we started to spread the news of Michel's match with a cousin in Louisiana, other Grangers are now interested in being tested (unfortunately I don't get a commission). We might have to look for a Lawrence Foster or for a Lawrence Granger in an English village where the milkman was a Foster, but what if he changed his first name as well as his surname? Then we would still be in the soup!

References:

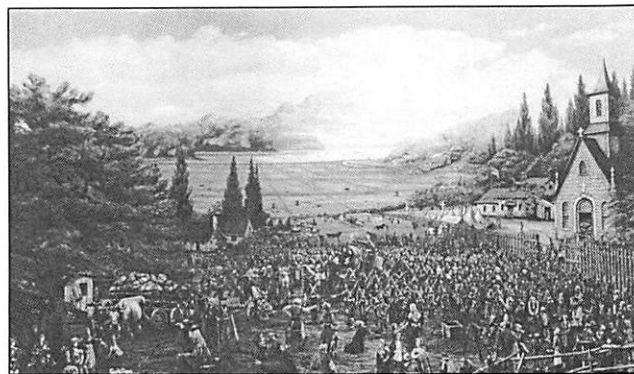
Arsenault, Bona (1978). *Histoire et généalogie des Acadiens*. Leméac: Montréal, Québec.

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Rumilly, Robert (1981). *L'Acadie française, 1497-1713*. Fides: Montréal, Québec.



Diane Granger has been an active member of AFHS for many years, serving on the program and education committees and, more recently, with Chinook. She has volunteered at the Calgary Family History Centre, given presentations about English research to many organizations and published several articles on family history. She recently had a DNA test and is now trying to correlate genes and genealogy. ###



Photographic reproduction of an 1893 painting by George Henry Craig entitled *Deportation of the Acadians* – currently at *Université de Moncton, Musée acadien*. Expulsion of the Acadian settlers by the British began in 1755 (the Bay of Fundy Campaign). The painting depicts the residents of Grand Pré being gathered for removal.

YOUNG GENEALOGY DETECTIVES: FAMILY PHOTOS USED TO LINK GENERATIONS by Claire V. Brisson-Banks

Family reunions can be a time of fun and getting to know family members first met at such events. As children and young adults spend time together they often form bonds that can turn into lasting and vital friendships.



While connecting with family members of their own ages, they can also learn about the members of their family that preceded them.

So what about family members who are no longer here? How can those left behind help their own offspring learn of the outstanding individuals who laid the foundation of their very existence?

One way I have found is through puzzles. There is a program from Kraisoft (www.kraisoft.com) called *Everyday Jigsaw* which allows you to create a puzzle from your own pictures. When you go to their website there are many interesting games you can choose.

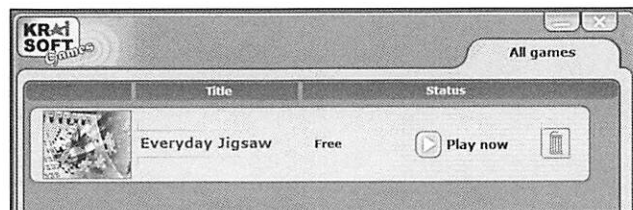


Click on “Everyday Jigsaw” and then on “download” or select “Downloads” at the top of the page and reach the puzzle that way. Follow

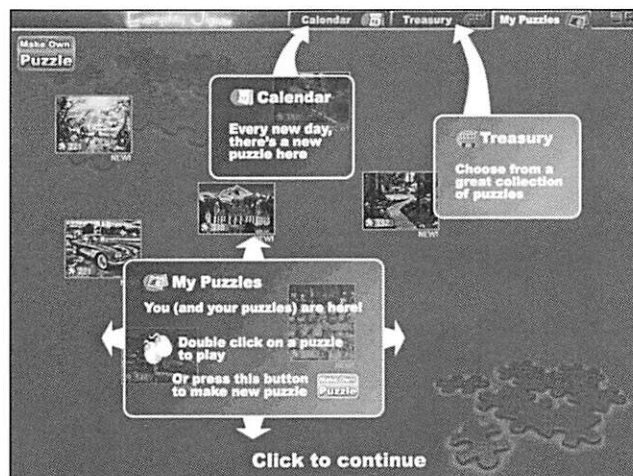
the prompts to download the program to your computer.

Now the fun begins!

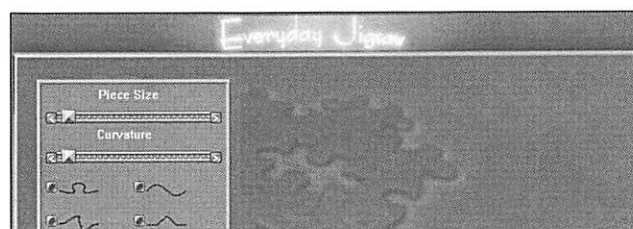
Once the program is downloaded, you will see the following screen. Click on “Play now” to begin your game.



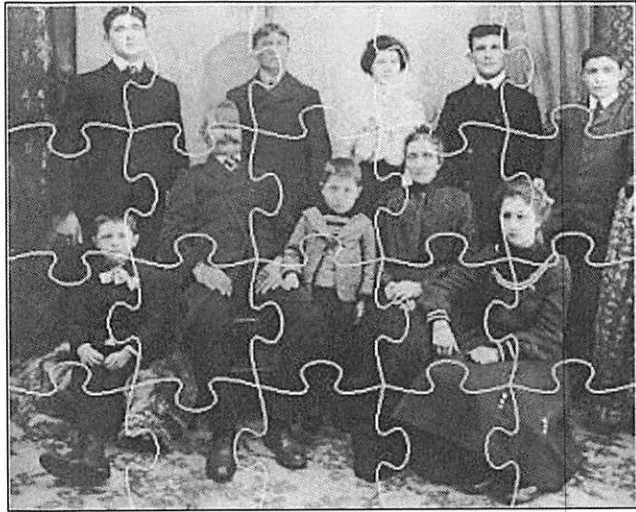
You will be transported to the “My Puzzles” page. Click on "Make Own Puzzle" and upload an ancestral picture from your own library. Note that, for subsequent play, once the program has been installed, this is the page that will open first.



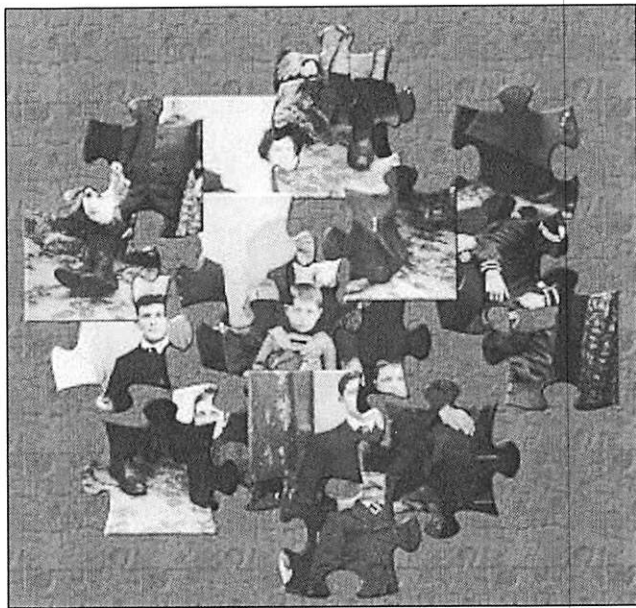
By sliding the scroll bar left or right, you can choose the number of pieces you want the puzzle to contain. You can also decide on what shape you want the pieces to have by selecting one of the patterns shown.



It will look like this when almost ready.



At this point you can click "Make" on the left-hand side of the screen next to the picture. The program will create and save the puzzle for you. Just click "Play" and watch the puzzle pieces disperse on the screen ready to be put back together.



Together with younger members of your family, you can use your mouse to slide the pieces and put the picture back together. It will give you a chance to talk about the individuals in the picture. Share stories about them, consider how old they could be in the picture, what it might have been like to live in that time period at that

particular age and what they may have done for fun.

This is a wonderful way to share your heritage with younger members of your family. Regardless of age, most youth enjoy doing puzzles. These puzzles can be emailed and shared, done over and over and modified since the program allows different numbers of puzzle pieces and shapes.

Discovering the legacy of those who have gone before us can help to bridge any present generation gap that may exist and foster a new interest in family history.

(Editor's Note – this idea was first introduced on the author's blogsite, The Social Media Guide for Ancestral Research, on April 12, 2012. <http://gen-reflections.blogspot.ca/2012/04/youth-puzzles-ancestor-interest.html?sref=fb>)



Claire V. Brisson-Banks, BS, MLIS, AG® is accredited in England and the US Mountain States and is a professional researcher for US, Canada, Scotland and Web 2.0 technology. She owns *Timeless Genealogies* and is currently on staff at the Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah, as a British Isles Research Consultant and technology specialist. Claire also maintains a number of Facebook pages for the Family History Library. Claire is the author of *The Social Media Guide for Ancestral Research: Using Web 2.0 Strategies* (www.timelessgen.com).

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EXPANDING THE CONCEPT OF FAMILY HISTORY AND RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH DNA by Ugo A. Perego, PhD

In the past decade, genetic testing for ancestral purposes has become a standard, accepted practice among family historians worldwide. The power of DNA to discover lost and hidden relationships has increased in accuracy and decreased in cost to the point that many individuals are now purchasing such tests more out of curiosity than utilizing the genetic information to address specific family history questions. Unfortunately, while the amount of genetic data and the types of testing available to genealogists have increased dramatically, more and more family historians are still wondering about the true value of this information to their research. This situation is mostly the result of slower progress in providing the necessary resources for genealogists to understand and apply genetic results in order to learn about their family relationships and past history.

The unique and powerful contribution of DNA testing to the field of family history is unquestionable. Hundreds of genetic genealogy success stories are shared each year through public online forums (Rootsweb, Yahoo, etc.), personal websites, lectures at national genealogical meetings, and publications. However, it appears that a large number of individuals who purchased a DNA test are still somewhat confused about what DNA can really tell them about their ancestry. This confusion is evident from the numerous genetic genealogy consultations provided each week by companies like the *Genetic Genealogy Consultant*, where family historians – with their genetic profiles already in hand – are desperately looking for someone to supply personal and meaningful interpretations of their genetic data. While some people might have specific family questions they have been trying to resolve for years, others are simply curious to know how DNA can enlarge what they already know about their familial connections and past.

Wanting to know more about our family history and how we are connected to each other is part of human nature. A simple conversation with a

stranger we meet on a business or leisure trip will unavoidably lead to a search of common ground. Questions like: Where are you from? What is the origin of your surname? Do you know so and so? Are you related to...? are not limited to genealogical circles. We simply want to know how we fit in the world family and we often feel limited by the amount of information we have available to make these links. It is no surprise, then, that genealogy has become one of the most popular hobbies in the world, that family history websites are among the most visited on the internet and that online social networking services such as Facebook or LinkedIn went viral. However, the concept of using DNA to potentially increase our web of connections and expand on the traditional concept of family is probably still unknown to most people.

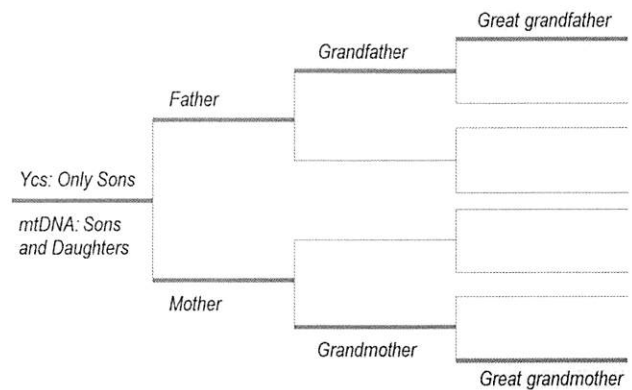


Figure 1 – Pedigree representing Y chromosome (Ycs) and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) paternal and maternal inheritance patterns, respectively.

DNA testing for genealogical and ancestral purposes can be summarized in three main categories: Y chromosome (Ycs) testing to trace unbroken paternal lineages; Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) testing to study strict maternal lineages; and Autosomal DNA testing to learn something about our past through the genetic contribution of all our ancestors. Each method has the capability to explore different parts of our genetic family tree and provide specific information that could shed more light on our ancestry. There are several free tutorials online

to learn how each system works and how it could be used in our genealogical research. In this article I will focus on information obtained from mtDNA testing and use my own family to demonstrate the concept of expanding connections, relationships and ancestry. A similar approach can be taken by anyone and with any of the genetic methods available.

Two unique characteristics of mtDNA are helpful in the study of human history. Mitochondrial DNA is inherited exclusively along the maternal line, from a mother to all of her children, but only women will pass their mtDNA profile (called haplotype) to the next generation (Figure 1). The second feature of mtDNA is that it does not mix with any of the genetic material found in the cell's nucleus. This means that the mtDNA haplotype of all people represents the genetic legacy of hundreds of generations back in time, following the unbroken maternal line and back to a common female ancestor dubbed "Mitochondrial Eve." Additionally, when our first ancestors migrated from place to place, during the early expansion that resulted in the colonization of the whole planet, their mtDNA accumulated some small but significant changes (called mutations) that could be linked to specific locations around the world (Figure 2).

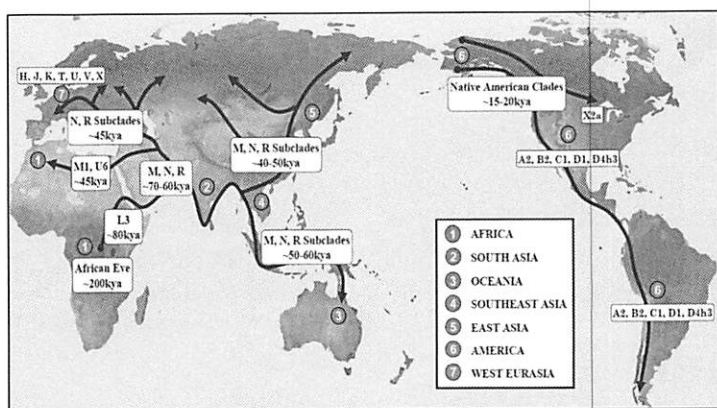


Figure 2 – MtDNA world migrations map

These mutations have survived in our DNA after thousands of years and can be used to assign people living today to large family clusters called mtDNA haplogroups. Through a combined interpretation of both mtDNA profiles

and haplogroup affiliation, it is possible to reconstruct the maternal legacy of all modern people and plot such information on a comprehensive worldwide mtDNA tree (called a phylogeny) where literally every mtDNA profile (and subsequently everyone's maternal line) has its own exact place. When the first haplogroups were identified about two decades ago, scientists adopted a simple nomenclature system following the letters of the alphabet (Figures 2 and 3). As new sub-lineages are identified, letters are alternated with numbers in a straightforward but universal fashion. A complete and up-to-date mtDNA tree is available at Phylotree.org (www.phylotree.org/tree/main.htm).

Figure 3 includes a portion of the worldwide mtDNA tree that focuses only on two specific lineages called haplogroup U and its sub-lineage K. The data plotted on this tree come from partial and complete mtDNA profiles gathered over the past few months from my own family and from the publicly accessible database GenBank (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore). Below the tree is my three-generation family tree, which includes me, my parents, and my four grandparents (listed with our first names followed by a number). DNA samples were collected from all the people on this pedigree chart with the exception of my maternal grandfather, Francesco, who passed away when I was only four months old. Each individual mtDNA lineage is labeled on the tree with numbers corresponding to the individuals on my pedigree chart (starting with myself as #1) or with their GenBank IDs. My mother and my maternal grandmother share the same mtDNA signature as I do and therefore we are represented by the same branch on the schematic U/K mtDNA tree with numbers 1, 3, and 7. Based on a number of mtDNA profiles available in the public domain, a deeper and more precise classification for haplogroup K is now possible, indicating the existence of two major sub-branches (K1 and K2) which in turn split into numerous additional sub-lineages. One of them is called K1a4a1 and is the one where I belong, together with my mother and maternal grandmother. My paternal grandfather

(Alessandro, #4) sits alone on the K1b lineage, while my paternal grandmother (Alma, #5) is part of the U1b branch together with her son (my father), Alberto, with #2.

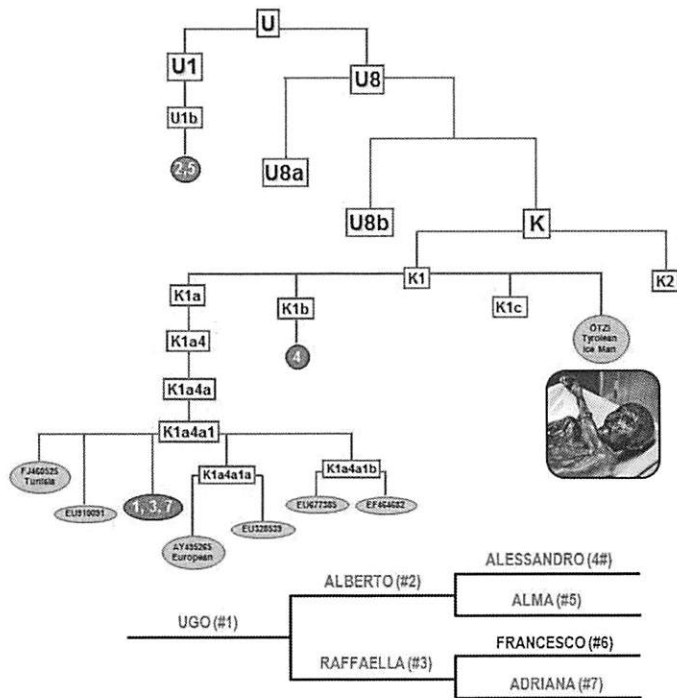


Figure 3 – Schematic mtDNA tree for lineages U and K

A few observations can be drawn from Figure 3 that should expand on the concept of genetic versus genealogical relationships:

1. Although there are only two generations separating me from my two paternal grandparents, from a strict mtDNA point of view, we are not even closely related. In fact, I share a more recent common ancestry with six unknown individuals whose mtDNA appears in the GenBank database. These individuals, my mother and maternal grandmother and I, are part of the same “mtDNA family” called K1a4a1, as we share all the mutations characteristic of this specific branch of the mtDNA tree. Four of these genetic contributions come from individuals who purchased an mtDNA profile from a private laboratory and made a direct submission to GenBank. The other two came from research papers where their ethnic/geographic group was also available. When people receive their DNA results and then take the trouble of

uploading them somewhere online, it is clear that they want to be found and they are looking for others to whom they might be related. Just as much as I care about my two paternal grandparents and want to know everything I can about them, I wish to connect with and learn about these six strangers that are part of my mtDNA family group. I am fairly confident that the others on this tree feel the same way.

2. Another interesting point from Figure 3 is the distant connection I share with Ötzi, the Tyrolean Ice Man, who was found on the border between Italy and Austria a few years ago. Carbon dating indicated that he lived approximately 5,000 years ago. Because his body was frozen all this time, soft tissue was available to obtain good DNA and produce one of the very few complete mtDNA sequences obtained from ancient remains. It turned out that Ötzi also belongs to haplogroup K. However, there are three known K1 lineages found in the modern population (K1a, K1b, and K1c) and Ötzi does not belong to any of them. He has been temporarily placed in his own group called K1ö. No other mtDNA sample tested to date has all the same characteristics as Ötzi’s mtDNA, most likely because his lineage became extinct. It is also possible that others in this same lineage will be revealed as more DNA sequences are produced. I find it exciting to have a *VIP* on my mtDNA tree and I am definitely interested in learning everything I can about this “ancient cousin” and boasting about a connection with him. Many famous people have had their genetic profiles reconstructed through genetic genealogy by the collection and analysis of DNA samples from their known descendants. A list of famous people's DNA and other helpful links are found at the ISOGG website (www.isogg.org/famousdna.htm).

3. The last observation has to do with my maternal grandfather (Francesco, #6). He is nowhere to be found on the mtDNA tree. No one ever collected a DNA sample from him to determine his mtDNA haplogroup. Because mtDNA is maternally inherited, none of his

children carry his mtDNA signature and, as far as I know, no other maternal relatives are living today from whom a DNA sample could be obtained to infer his genetic profile. Although he is my biological and genealogical grandparent, I know nothing about the mitochondrial genetic connection we share. In fact, there could be mtDNA profiles of distant and unknown maternal relatives floating around in public databases right under my nose, but I would not be able to recognize them because I don't have the genetic signature from my own grandparent.

These simple observations, based on a schematic tree built using exclusively genetic data obtained from mtDNA profiling, are a powerful example of the expanded view on the classic concept of family relationships and genealogy. The new approach is not meant to replace traditional genealogical research and pedigrees based on family history data, but stands as an encouragement to enlarge our understanding of the concept of family by seeking and welcoming previously unknown relationships revealed through DNA testing. After all, we are truly all members of the same human family, sharing just a few hundred thousand common ancestors within the last couple of millennia. Although in theory each person has over a million ancestors within just 20 generations and a billion ancestors in 30 generations (Figure 4), in reality these ancestors are not all unique.

Generations	Years	Ancestors
1	25	2
10	250	1,024
20	500	1,048,567
30	750	1 billion

Figure 4 – Number of potential ancestors

In fact, mathematical reconstruction of the number of actual common ancestors versus potential ancestors reveals that the nearly seven billion people living today are the product of no more than 400 million people who lived approximately seven centuries ago. We are all more closely related than we ever thought and, thanks to genealogical research and the new field of genetic genealogy, we are narrowing this gap

by continually revealing such connections.

After a decade of genetic genealogy we can now enjoy a variety of DNA testing options developed for the family historian and several large freely accessible databases to search for matches and shared ancestry. While many individuals are hoping that DNA will knock down some of the brick walls in their genealogical research, one added value that should be kept in mind when staring at our test results is the possibility of finding new connections beyond the traditional concept of family. The genetic legacy of our common ancestors is found today in our cells, waiting to be unlocked. That information can then be used to find previously unknown “genetic cousins” as well as revealing important clues about our distant past and the ancient origin of our progenitors.

(This article is a modified version of a previous publication by the same author in Family Chronicle, September/October 2010 issue.)



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in the field of genetic genealogy and population genetics. He is a frequent lecturer on topics relating to DNA and its application to genealogy, forensics, population genetics and history.

*GGC provides consulting services to individuals that have received their **Y chromosome, mitochondrial DNA, or autosomal DNA** results for genealogical purposes (www.GeneticGenealogyConsultant.com).*

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We are the children of many sires, and every drop of blood in us in its turn . . . betrays its ancestor.

~ Ralph Waldo Emerson, American essayist, lecturer and poet

WHAT'S OUT THERE by Linda Murray

Herefordshire FHS Members' Interests

Do you have ancestors from Herefordshire? Here are a few of the surnames being researched by members of this society: Blewitt, Bufton, Castree, Dutson, Evesham, French, Hill, Oakley, Stubbs and Woodhouse. See the article for additional surnames and contact information for the researchers.

Herefordiensis, the Herefordshire Family History Society journal (2012, April), XI(9), 1-3 (Insert).

Mocavo: A Genealogist's Search Engine

Tony Bandy reviews Mocavo, a relatively new genealogy search engine. He covers searching and viewing results, what types of documents can be found, family trees and the associated costs. He also suggests where to look for more information about using Mocavo.

Internet Genealogy, (2012, June/July), 7(2), 51-52.

News from the Bruce County Archives: Homestead Hunting

If your ancestors lived in Bruce County, Ontario, you will want to check out this listing of helpful resources at the Bruce County Archives. Some of the items described include directories, voters lists, jurors books, land abstracts and tax assessment rolls specific to Bruce County.

Bruce Bulletin, the Bruce County Genealogical Society newsletter (2012, May), 23(2), 5-6.

Sigtryggur Jónasson: "Father of New Iceland"

The Manitoba Genealogical Society presented an award for the best heritage essay at the 2012 Red River Heritage Fair. Emma Anderson, a grade 9 student from St. Mary's Academy in Winnipeg, received the award. Read her essay about the life of Sigtryggur Jónasson, an Icelander who was responsible for bringing many Icelandic immigrants to Canada.

Generations, the Manitoba Genealogical Society journal (2012, June), 37(2), 6-11.

The Surname Revolution

Chris Pomery explains why there will be a revolution in surname research with increased DNA testing for family research. He refers to two different surname studies, the Creer project and the Meates, study to demonstrate the practical applications of DNA technology.

Family Tree, (2012, August), 28(11), 40-42.

Victoria: A brief guide to genealogical research sources

August 2012 marked the 150th Anniversary of the City of Victoria, British Columbia. M. Diane Rogers has compiled a list of genealogical and historical online resources to help with your research in this area. She has included such sites as the City of Victoria Archives, Greater Victoria Public Library, Saanich Archives, CFB Esquimalt Naval and Military Museum and several others.

The British Columbia Genealogist, (2012, June), 41(2), 58-60.

Your London Research Trip

Lynn Fogwill, a member of the Alberta Genealogical Society, tells us how to plan a genealogy research trip to London, England. She includes practical tips on travel and gives a good overview of the main archives and libraries in London. She covers The National Archives, Society of Genealogists (SoG) Library, London Metropolitan Archives, London Family History Centre, Guildhall Library and others.

Relatively Speaking, the Alberta Genealogical Society quarterly journal (2012, May), 40(2), 73-77.



Linda Murray is an active volunteer with the AFHS and is the current Chair of the library committee. She was born in Manitoba and has been interested in genealogy since she was a teenager.

She moved to Calgary in 1993 and immediately joined the AFHS. She loves working in the library and helping others discover their ancestry. ###

FROM THE GENEASPHERE: QUICK GUIDE TO GENETIC GENEALOGY RESOURCES AND TOOLS by Joan Miller and CeCe Moore

This is an evolving list of resources that Joan Miller and CeCe Moore have found useful for genetic genealogy (DNA applications in genealogical research).

Society Website

- International Society of Genetic Genealogy (ISOGG) – free to join, free newsletter
www.isogg.org

Genetic Genealogy Companies

Choose the company with the largest database or with a surname, geographic or ethnicity project that meets your needs.

- 23andMe – health results and genetic genealogy; autosomal DNA testing only – www.23andme.com
- AncestryDNA – <http://dna.ancestry.com>
- Family Tree DNA – Y-DNA, mtDNA, autosomal testing – www.familytreedna.com
- Genetic Genealogy Consultant – services to individuals that have received their Y-DNA, mtDNA, or atDNA results – www.geneticgenealogyconsultant.com/index.html
- Oxford Ancestors – www.oxfordancestors.com
- Testing Comparison Charts at ISOGG – www.isogg.org/wiki/MtDNA_testing_comparison_chart
www.isogg.org/wiki/Y-DNA_testing_comparison_chart
www.isogg.org/wiki/Autosomal_DNA_testing_comparison_chart

Mailing Lists, Forums and Blogs

- 23andme on Facebook – www.facebook.com/23andme
- AdoptionDNA List – <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/AdoptionDNA>
- DNA Newbie List – www.yahogroups.com/group/DNA-Newbie
- FTDNA on Facebook – www.facebook.com/FamilyTreeDNA
- Genetic Genealogy Blog lists – www.23andyou.com/dna-blogs
- ISOGG – www.yahogroups.com/group/ISOGG
- The Genetic Genealogist – www.thegeneticgenealogist.com
- Your Genetic Genealogist – www.yourgeneticgenealogist.com

Searchable Databases

- SMGF – search YDNA, mtDNA – www.smgf.org

- Mitosearch – search mtDNA – www.mitosearch.org
- mtDNA Community – search full mtDNA sequences only – www.mtdnacommunity.org
- YHRD – search Y-DNA haplotype – www.yhrd.org
- YSearch – search Y-DNA – www.ysearch.org

Tools for Genetic Genealogy Research

- Y-Utility – Y-DNA Comparison Utility – www.mymcgee.com/tools/yutility.html
- GEDmatch.com – compare gedcom and/or DNA – <http://gedmatch.com>
- Steve Morse's List for Genetic Genealogy (DNA) – <http://stevemorse.org>
- Good list of third party tools – www.23andyou.com/3rdparty

Note – check the security policies and privacy statements before uploading your DNA to any sites outside of where you tested.

Webinars

- Genea Webinars – <http://blog.geneawebinars.com/p/calendar.html>
- Relative Roots – an excellent series of webinars on Genetic Genealogy by Elise Friedman, with a focus on FTDNA – www.relativeroots.net

Understanding Results:

Y-DNA and mtDNA

- “I Have The Results of My Genetic Genealogy Test, Now What?” by Blaine T. Bettinger, PhD – www.thegeneticgenealogist.com/wp-content/uploads/InterpretingTheResultsofGeneticGenealogyTests.PDF
- Understand Your Results (FTDNA YDNA and mtDNA) – www.worldfamilies.net/compareresults#matches
- Explanation of Genetic Distance and TMRCA calculation – <http://blairdna.com/dna102.html>

Autosomal

- Identifying DNA from Great Grandparents – www.yourgeneticgenealogist.com/2011/09/identifying-dna-from-great-grandparents.html
- Using Autosomal DNA Testing to Identify An Adoptee's Roots – Blog Post by the Genetic Genealogist – www.thegeneticgenealogist.com/2011/05/05/using-autosomal-dna-testing-to-identify-an-adoptee%E2%80%99s-roots

Recommended Reading (See page 30)

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Joan Miller has been involved in genealogical research for over 20 years and is a genetic genealogist who uses DNA, technology and social media to complement traditional genealogy research. AFHS activities include coordination of the DNA Special Interest Group. She also works with the AFHS public relations committee and is a regular contributor to Chinook. Joan is the creator of the Luxegen Genealogy Blog (www.luxegen.ca). ###

BUDGET CUTS AT LAC by Laura Kirbyson

Over the past few years, Library and Archives Canada (LAC) has been impacted by budget cuts. Given the economic climate this is not too surprising. LAC is the official repository for our country's historical documents, however, and it is very important to ensure that the cutbacks taking place are the wisest choices to protect our heritage.

In June, the AFHS Board asked if I would be the "point person" for a group of volunteers to look into exactly what the LAC cuts entail and how our community might be affected. We held a meeting in June to outline our questions which are as follows:

1. What do the cuts entail?
2. What is the timeline for the cuts to occur?
3. Is there a mechanism for public input?
4. Who are potential contacts for affecting any changes we might like to suggest?
5. Do we know anyone else who wants to participate?
6. What are other societies/organizations doing about this?
7. What will be the dollar amount of the cuts?
8. How will these cuts affect Canadians (politicians and voters), in services but also in dollars?
9. Who might be potential sponsors?
10. Where might the dollars needed come from if sponsors are not available?

What we've found out so far responds to these questions, but information is conflicting and rumours abound. LAC's position appears to be pragmatic, collaborative and responsive. The library and archive communities are deeply upset, concerned and feeling left out of the process. Although there are a number of organizations attempting to bring the issues to light, there isn't a concerted voice with which to institute dialogue with LAC or the Government.

The cuts that are most likely to affect our membership directly include the removal of LAC from the inter-library loan (ILL) system, the hours of operation and the access to archivists. It is clear that LAC is no longer going to participate in the ILL program. Period! We've seen nothing to indicate what, if anything, will take its place. The hours of operation are now 9:00 am to 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday. Time with an archivist requires pre-booking. Cuts took place in April, although it really isn't clear which ones.

The impression we have so far is that LAC is trying to respond to changes in user access by digitizing the archival materials to provide equal access. When a file or item is requested, it will be provided digitally – paper is no longer an option. Requests will be fulfilled at no charge if delivery of about 3 months is acceptable. Anything faster will result in a fee. Once a file has been digitized for an order, it will be added to LAC's online collection and become available to everyone.

Other cuts that really could affect us pertain to funding of local archives and repositories, including universities. One program that has been cut provided small grants to these facilities, allowing them to do special projects, including digitization. This particular cut impacts every province and territory in Canada.

Anyone with insight into the issue is encouraged to contact us and is welcome to participate. I can be reached by email (lakirbyson@shaw.ca) or by phone – (403) 613-3973. (See page 32 for background on Laura Kirbyson) ###

TRAGEDY ON THE RIVER by Karen Lee

I was asked once, “Are you related to the Doctor to the Mob?” Was I? My grandfather had been a doctor in the 1920s and 1930s in New York City. What did I really know about him?

I was visiting my father’s hometown of Gananoque, Ontario, in the summer of 2002. It was a very hot day and I had been swimming on the waterfront. I was making my way back along Water Street to my aunt’s house on Stone Street.

On the corner of Stone and Water Street is an Irish-style pub. It looked like an interesting place to have lunch. I turned into the courtyard and entered the tiny perfect replica of an Irish pub. I sat at the bar and ordered a toasted club sandwich and a half pint of Harp. While having lunch I listened to the neighbourly chitchat of those that were clearly locals.

An older man sat next to me with his hand around a wet pint of lager. In a friendly manner he asked if I was from “Gan” and what my name was. I replied that my family had been in the town of Gananoque since the 1850s. They had come from Ireland, perhaps to escape the potato famine. I told him that my name was Karen Lee and he asked that shocking question, “Are you related to the ‘Doctor to the Mob?’”

A spray of beer from my mouth hit the counter top and I turned quickly on my stool to face my companion. My grandfather had been a doctor, but I had never heard that he had been a “Doctor to the Mob.” I didn’t grow up in Gan, so I was amazed that the first stranger I encountered had both heard my family name and knew that there had even been a Dr. Lee. My companion told me that he himself was not from Gan but that he had moved here after retirement and he was interested in local history. Did he know something about my grandfather that I did not?

Following lunch, I walked quickly back to my aunt’s house, excited at the information I had been given. I opened the door to the glassed-in side porch, and announced, “You will never

guess what I just heard. Someone at the pub at the end of the street asked me if I was related to the ‘Doctor to the Mob’.” My aunt calmly took the cigarillo out of her mouth and replied, “Oh, yes, your Granny used to tell a story that late one night in New York City, there was a knock at the door of your grandfather’s surgery...”

Granny was both his wife and his nurse. She would have seen everything. According to Granny, a shot and bleeding Al Capone was outside, supported by his bodyguard. Of course, my aunt explained, there was no question that my grandfather would treat him. In the 1920s, in addition to his hospital work, my grandfather was the company surgeon to the Savannah Steamship Lines, several railways and Spencer and Sons Stevedores (a company that worked the docks of lower Manhattan). Everything that happened on the docks was under control of the mob. No one got a job unless they were approved.

My grandfather, Dr. Patrick Royal Lee, was born in Gananoque in 1890, the third youngest in a large family of Irish immigrants. His mother, Catherine Foley, had emigrated with her family as a young girl, from County Wexford, Ireland, in the 1850s. His father, John Lee, was from County Cork and it appears that he came with his sister-in-law, Mary Lee, a widow; his nephew, Thomas; and his niece, Ellen. They settled on Howe Island. I guessed that his older brother likely had started the long journey with them but did not make it. Perhaps he died on the voyage, as many others had, or in quarantine on Grosse Isle? We will likely never know.

Catherine and John were married in Gananoque in 1871 and had nine children, three girls and six boys. My grandfather graduated in medicine at Queen’s University in Kingston in 1914. He chose to do his internship in New York City, at the Ruptured and Crippled Hospital (as it was called then) and is listed in the 1920 United States census as living as a roomer at 377 Hudson Street in Lower Manhattan.



Dr. Patrick Royal Lee, ca 1928
Credit: *Lee family files*

He set up a practice on the main floor of the same building, and lived in an apartment above. My grandmother, Grace Clark, was originally from Holyoke, Massachusetts. She graduated as a registered nurse in 1918. Grace met my grandfather when she became his office nurse. A romance blossomed and they were married in the early 1920s.

Grandfather divided his time between an office on Hudson Street, another one on Park Avenue, Holy Family Hospital, railway companies and steamship lines.

My father, Patrick Royal, and his brother, John Daniel, were born in New York City, in 1925 and 1928, while the family lived on Hudson Street. A decision was made very early in their lives that they would be raised in Gananoque. My grandparents bought an imposing red brick house at 229 King Street West. My grandmother, father and uncle moved into the mansion while my grandfather became commuter, driven regularly to and from New York City by his chauffeur, Sam. My father, his brother and my

grandmother would greet him at the Gananoque waterfront ferry docks after his journey. Since it was, in those days, such a long way for my grandfather to commute, I have often asked myself the question, “Why would they move their family so far from where my grandfather made his living?”

My father and his brother, Jack, grew up in Gan and went to St. Joseph’s school. While my grandfather commuted regularly, he also spent the summers in Gan with his young family. Dr. Patrick Royal Lee Sr. loved the river, loved to sing and play music and loved to fish. Often, large black cars were seen parked in the long double driveway of their King Street home – important visitors from the various companies for whom my grandfather worked.

I feel as though I have been haunted by history. I have heard the stories of my grandparents’ adventures from the time I was a tiny child. I have a ghostly memory of being upstairs in their home on King Street West and watching my Aunt Bobbie from the window. From the time I was five months old, I was spending summers there. Some of my earliest memories are of being out in the boat on the river.

My father and Uncle Jack went down to the boathouse with my grandfather early on a hot summer morning, Friday, August 12, 1932. My father’s Uncle Johnny came down to meet them and said, “Let’s go up to the Fort.” The “Fort” was a stone house on Main Street where three of my father’s great-aunts lived. The boys had been planning to go fishing with my grandfather. Johnny took them up to the Fort instead, with the promise that they could play in the garden with their cousins.

Why the sudden change of plans? What did my grandfather say? All those who could tell us are gone. My grandfather went down to the docks alone. He fired up his 28-foot Hackercraft speedboat, the “RoyalJack” (named for his two sons) and went fishing on his own, mooring off the south side of Hay Island. It was discovered later that his watch stopped at 9:30 am.

Reports are confused as to what actually happened that fateful day. The August 18, 1932 *Gananoque Reporter* said, "A Tragic Death on the River – Dr. Royal Lee drowned from burning speedboat on Friday." The *New York Times* of August 14, 1932 reported, "Dr. Royal Lee's body found in St. Lawrence – recovered off Gananoque, Ont., where he drowned when launch exploded." The local paper indicated that no one saw the incident at close range and so no one can really say exactly what occurred.



*Grace Clark, at the time of her graduation from nursing school in 1918
Credit: Lee family files*

According to the Gananoque paper, the after-part of the boat was burned to the water's edge. The burning could be seen from the shore and immediately boats put out to go to the scene. One of the first to arrive at the scene actually saw the boat sink, but couldn't see any trace of my grandfather. Only his straw hat was floating on the water.

Theories were quickly proposed as to the cause of the tragedy. One was that my grandfather tried to start the engine and a spark ignited accumulated gas. In the Hackercraft bow front, there was the driver's seat, then there was a second seat and, behind that, the hatch to the engine. At the rear was a rumble seat for two more passengers. When you came in from a trip in the boat, you would open the hatch to dispel any gas. It was always done! Would my grandfather have been so forgetful that he wouldn't have opened the hatch while he fished with the motor turned off?

My grandmother, Grace, had to wait all day Friday and until early evening Saturday before my grandfather's body was found. He had drowned in about five or six feet of water, so they say, or maybe had a heart attack. There was no autopsy. The engine on his boat blew up. It was obvious what had happened. Or was it? He had no injuries from the explosion. The boat was found at a distance from his body, in 45 feet of water. It remains there to this day; only the engine was raised.

That Saturday evening in the summer of 1932 my father was seven years old and his brother four. They were playing at their cousins' home. My father remembered his cousin running into the yard, yelling, "Your father's dead!" My father ran the two blocks to his home, only to be gathered up with his brother and taken back to the Fort. They were told they had to stay there.

Someone came to tell my grandmother. From my earliest memory of her, her hair was pure silver. Family members say it turned white that day. Long black limousines and men in rich suits and expensive grey fedoras flooded in from New York for the funeral. Rumours were rife in the tiny town of Gananoque.

It was 1932. Al Capone went to jail. Prohibition was in full swing. Dr. Lee was blown up in his HackerCraft speedboat. Was there a connection? Was my grandfather a "Doctor to the Mob?" His brother, Thomas, had been a rumrunner in the Thousand Islands, but that was not uncommon.

Al Capone was rumoured to have stayed at the Gananoque Inn; there is a room dedicated to him there. He had a hideout built in Quadeville, north of Madoc, Ontario, as he had all over the States. And who was in all those big black cars from New York that regularly parked at the large brick mansion on King Street West?

I come from a family surrounded by myth and legend. Ambiguous stories passed down through the family. I can go to St. John's cemetery in Gananoque where members of my family, from every generation since the 1850s, are buried: my great-grandparents, Catherine Foley Lee and John Lee; my grandmother, Grace; my grandfather, Dr. Patrick Royal; his brother, Stewart, and sister, Lily; my father, Patrick Royal Jr.

When my grandfather died, my grandmother and her brother-in-law, Charles Stewart Lee, had commemorative gates to the cemetery erected in my grandfather's memory. They also had two marble side altars installed in St John's parish church on Stone Street South in my grandfather's memory.

I grew up surrounded by the furniture from my grandparents' huge home on King Street West. It was transported to Masson Street, Oshawa, where my grandmother moved, so that my father and Uncle Jack could be better "overseen" by their Uncle Stewart. My parents moved back to King Street West in Gan after their marriage in 1946. I was conceived there. I can feel the river in my blood even though I was born and brought up two hundred miles away.

When I look in the mirror, I see my grandmother, Grace Lee Palmer. I have worn her jewellery and furs and, like her, have favoured blood red nail polish at certain points in my life. When I walk into my dining room, I see my reflection in the large gilt framed mirror that she chose for her dining room on King Street West. I have been a professional in health care, a career woman with a liberal and tolerant outlook on life – just like my grandmother!

It is frustrating to be able to uncover some of a family's history but to not know the whole story – to know the faces but not the thoughts or the secrets. How did my grandfather die? Did gas collect under the wooden deck of his Hackercraft so that when he started up his engine again, on the water off Hay Island, a spark ignited the gas? Did he anger someone in the mob who retaliated? Did he ever meet or treat Al Capone? Is it all smoke and mirrors?

Is the ambiguity of our past history a gift? Is it a preparation that somehow helps us cope with the mystery of our own lives? The unachieved dreams? The things we try to hide, even from ourselves? Or are these things we can simply never know!



Karen Lee is a retired Clinical Psychologist and teacher, and spent over twelve years of her life living abroad, first in England and then in Hawaii. She is in the midst of updating a management book, Consulting into the Future, and is writing a novel based on her experiences counseling women. She also takes as much time as she can to work on her family tree. ###



I'm not sure that genealogy really constitutes a form of insanity, except in extreme cases where its addictive quality borders on the obsessive. On the other hand I do think that an enthusiasm for genealogy can be regarded as a kind of viral infection. How often have I heard family historians refer to the time when they 'caught the bug' and for many of us it really is like one of those viruses that enter our system and never leave it.

~Patric L. Dickinson, Clarenceux King of Arms (President of the Society of Genealogists) from Genealogy: Our Favourite Insanity, the Centenary Lecture to the SoG, given on October 18, 2011

AFHS PROJECTS by Heather Williams

Volunteers have been busy completing previous assignments we had on the go, such as Crossfield Cemetery and Union Cemetery. Thanks to Marlene Knott and Carol May for hours of proofing. Burial records were obtained from the Crossfield town office and, thus, this cemetery, which was started in 2005, will be completed by this fall.

In the spring, Springbank community members contacted us to update their cemetery and mid-May found Lynda Alderman, Bill Logan, Spencer Field and Heather Williams enjoying a fun day in the country, at Springbank Cemetery.

A special thanks to Ted Lloyd of Arrowwood, who transcribed and photographed the cemetery in Arrowwood and, as a "Thank You" to AFHS for the help he has received via our website and cemetery databases, gave his project to AFHS for publication.

Queries income is doing well with the excellent researching being done thanks to Vickie Newington.

Many assignments on newspaper BMD extractions have been returned now – all very well done. Mabel Kiessling, Judie Riddell and Heather Williams met in July to tweak our directions and instructions to volunteers signing up for the next assignments on this interesting project. It is exciting and rewarding to know we are moving forward in this long overdue project. Thanks to Spring Cochrane, Millie Tsuji, Marianne Wilkat, Pat Hodge and Bev Smith.

Updates to our website

There will be many new names entered onto the website as Dawn Turner has added BMDs and cemetery files – Swalwell, Springbank, Arrowwood and Leyden's Funeral list 1930-1956. She soon will also have Crossfield and Banff cemeteries data.

###

PERIODICALS PLACE: THE BREEZE and CHINOOK

The Periodicals Committee looks after *Chinook* and *The Breeze*, which are part of the benefits of your membership. To find us on the AFHS website (www.afhs.ab.ca), click on Genealogical Resources found at the top of the page. Then find Periodicals: [Chinook](#) | [The Breeze](#).

CHINOOK

To submit an article to *Chinook* and for deadlines, see page 2 of each *Chinook*.

See also *Chinook* Submission Guidelines at <http://afhs.ab.ca/publications/docs/chinook-submission-guidelines.pdf>

THE BREEZE

To submit items for *The Breeze*, which is handed out at the monthly meetings and placed on the website, email to breeze@afhs.ab.ca no later than the Wednesday prior to the meeting.

###

Recommended Reading (from page 24)

DNA Basics

From DNA to Genetic Genealogy by Stephen P. Morse – <http://stevemorse.org/genetealogy/dna.htm>

The DNA Testing Adviser's Guide – www.dna-testing-adviser.com/DNA-Testing-Guide.html

DNA Testing for Genealogy – Getting Started

- Part One – www.geni.com/blog/dna-testing-for-genealogy-getting-started-part-one-375984.html
- Part Two – www.geni.com/blog/dna-testing-for-genealogy-getting-started-part-two-376163.html
- Part Three – www.geni.com/blog/dna-testing-for-genealogy-getting-started-part-three-376261.html
- Part Four – www.geni.com/blog/dna-testing-for-genealogy-getting-started-part-three-376261.html

Books and History of Genetic Genealogy

List of Genetic Genealogy books on this webpage – http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genetic_genealogy



CALGARY PUBLIC LIBRARY by Christine Hayes

Heritage Weekend October 19-20, 2012

Join us for a variety of heritage related programs including:

- Heritage Matters – Century Homes – Participants in the Century Homes project will talk about their experiences.
- Canadian Heritage in our Midst – Some of Canada's greatest heritage treasures are right in our own back yard.
- Un-built Calgary – What would Calgary have looked like if the many plans left unfulfilled had been realized?
- Stories of Calgary – The city's best storytellers will regale us with tales of Calgary's past.
- Meet and Greet – Enjoy coffee and conversation with the passionate representatives of Calgary's heritage groups.

All of these programs take place at the Central Library. Check our program guide for more information, in print or online (www.calgarypubliclibrary.com).

Family History Coaching

Got a genealogy question? Come in for one-on-one assistance. This program takes place on the last Saturday of the month, from 10:00 am to noon, on the fourth floor of the Central Library. It is a drop-in program; no advance registration is required. Note, however, that we will not have a meeting in December. We will also be offering some technology-based genealogy programs in our new Computer Lab on the third floor. Keep an eye on the Community Heritage and Family History blog for times and dates. Want some help deciding what to read next? Sign up for one of our Next Reads newsletters. Look under the Books & More link on our homepage for more information and instructions on how to sign up.



Christine Hayes is an Information Assistant in the Humanities Department of the Central Library. Her areas of concentration are genealogy, history and local history (and sometimes literature). She is also the chair of the AFHS program committee. ###



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EVENTS

By Laura Kirbyson

Conferences and Seminars

January 14-18, 2013

Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy

Salt Lake City, UT

Annual, week-long courses.

www.apgen.org/conferences/other.html

March 21-23, 2013

Rootstech

Salt Lake City, UT

Details forthcoming.

<http://rootstech.org>

May 8-11, 2013

National Genealogical Society 2013 Family History Conference

LVH-Las Vegas Hotel, Las Vegas, NV

Building New Bridges.

www.ngsgenealogy.org/cs/conference_info

Webinar and Podcast Events

A number of organizations offer online seminars (webinars) and lectures (podcasts) about a variety of topics. As the focus of this issue is DNA, here are some specific to this topic:

Relative Roots:

Owner/Presenter – Elise Friedman. This site offers:

- Introduction to Genetic Genealogy at Family Tree DNA
- Genetic Genealogy Demystified: Reading and Understanding Your Family Tree DNA Results (Parts 1, 2 and 3)
- Genetic Genealogy: Starting and Managing a Family Tree DNA Project
<http://relativeroots.net/webinars>

Legacy Family Tree:

Legacy Family Tree has a variety of upcoming and archived webinars:

- Reverse Genealogy: Finding the Living
- DNA Research for Genealogists: Beyond the Basics
- The Power of DNA in Unlocking Family Relationships
www.legacyfamilytree.com/Webinars.asp

Megan Smolenyak on NPR (2007):

Hear Megan Smolenyak talk about: Putting the 'Genes' Back into Genealogy.

www.npr.org/player/v2/mediaPlayer.html?action=1&t=1&islist=false&id=11279426&m=11279427

The Genealogy Guys:

Drew and George discuss many topics, including Genealogy and DNA, recorded on July 8, 2012.

www.genealogyguys.com/webpage/the-genealogy-guys-podcast-238-2012-july-8

Online Groups

There are online communities devoted to specific topics, including Genetic Genealogy. The groups can be a great way to connect with other people interested in the same topics and with whom you can share your experiences. They are also pretty wonderful forums for asking questions and getting or giving answers. You will need to subscribe to the lists.

Yahoo! Group: DNA-NEWBIE list

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/DNA-NEWBIE>



Laura A. Kirbyson started working on her family tree in the mid-1980s. She was inspired to complete a degree in Anthropology at the University of Manitoba and later to study at the National Institute of Genealogical Studies at the University of Toronto. Laura has been a professional historical and genealogical research consultant for the past ten years with her main focus on in First Nations and Canadian prairies research. ###

ELECTRONIC DELIVERY OF CHINOOK

Beginning with this issue, AFHS will offer delivery of *Chinook* electronically to those members who wish to receive the journal in that manner. You may elect to receive *Chinook* by email instead of, or in addition to, a paper copy.

To choose electronic delivery please email the *Chinook* Editor at editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca and let us know your preference.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

ALBERTA FAMILY HISTORIES SOCIETY based in Calgary, Alberta, is a non-profit organization formed in 1980, to promote and encourage family history research.

Become a member and enjoy these benefits:

- Receive four issues of *Chinook*
- Borrow books from the **AFHS Library**
- Submit two free **Surname Connections**
- Receive **Membership Prices** for seminars or other occasions, when applicable
- See other benefits at

www.afhs.ab.ca/aboutus/memship.shtml

Membership Year

The membership period is from September 1st to August 31st. Applications from April 1st are extended to the following year for **new members**. Renewals not paid by November 1st annually may result in removal of all privileges afforded to members.

Privacy Statement: The AFHS respects the personal information you provide on this form. A copy of the Society's Privacy Policy can be read on the AFHS website. A paper copy can be obtained from the AFHS office.

Copy or cut out, then complete and mail this membership form with payment to the address below.

MEMBERSHIP FEES*

Submit the following fees (Note – we accept payment in either Canadian or United States funds):

\$35.00	Individual or Family or Senior Individual (65+) or Senior Family (1 person over 65)
\$50.00	Institutional

***Please make payment by cheque or money order.**

Complete the Membership Application/Renewal form below or print the membership form from the Society's webpage (www.afhs.ab.ca/aboutus/docs/membership_application-2011.pdf).

Mail your payment to the address at the bottom of this page or bring it in person to a monthly meeting held the first Monday (except for holiday Mondays when it is the second Monday) of every month from September to June at River Park Church, 3818-14A St. SW.

AFHS Memorial Fund: A tax receipt is available for a \$10.00 minimum donation.)

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL

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Email:		
Other Contact#:		
Webpage:		
New Member <input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal/membership#		
Fee amount: \$	Donation to AFHS Memorial Fund: \$	
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**Alberta Family Histories Society
 Attention: Membership Secretary
 712 16th Ave NW
 Calgary AB T2M 0J8 CANADA**

AFHS PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Please refer to www.afhs.ab.ca/publications/cemetery.shtml#publications for additional information.

AFHS Digital Library Vol. I: 70 Southern Alberta Cemetery, Crematorium and Jewish Society Records	\$30.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. II: Two Cemeteries on Garden Road that Straddle the Eastern Boundary of Calgary's City Limits: MD of Rockyview Garden of Peace and Mountain View Cemetery	\$20.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. III: Cochrane Cemeteries and more	\$20.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. IV: Calgary Queen's Park Section A-F	\$25.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. V: Calgary Queen's Park Section P and Other Military Records	\$25.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. VI: Calgary Queen's Park Section G to J	\$25.00
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AFHS Digital Library Vol. IX: Calgary Queen's Park Sections R, RC, V, W and Mausoleum	\$25.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. X: Calgary Queen's Park Sections S, T and X	\$25.00
AFHS Digital Library Volume XI DVD; Queen's Park Cemetery, Calgary Sections A-X	\$50.00
AFHS Digital Library Volume XII DVD; Burnsland Cemetery, Calgary, Sections A-F, H-N and P	\$50.00
AFHS Digital Library Volume XIII DVD; Burnsland Cemetery, Calgary Military and More	\$50.00
Alberta Local Histories Listing	\$10.00
Births, Deaths, Marriages, from Calgary Newspapers 1883-89	\$15.00
Births, Deaths, Marriages, from Calgary Newspapers 1890-99	\$25.00
Nominal Rolls 3rd, 12th, & 13th Regiments, Canadian Mounted Rifles, CEF, 1915-16	\$22.00
Nominal Rolls 50th Battalion, CEF, 1914-15 (In Digital Library Vol. V)	\$15.00
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THE SOCIETY

The Alberta Family Histories Society is a non-profit organization formed in 1980 to promote and encourage an interest in family history research worldwide. The activities of the Society are funded by membership dues, fundraising projects, donations, bequests and corporate sponsorship. To make a donation, arrange a bequest or become a sponsor, contact the Society at the above address or phone number or contact a Board member (www.afhs.ab.ca/aboutus/contacts.shtml).

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Society is open to those interested in family history and genealogy, and may be obtained at the monthly meetings or by mailing the form on page 33 to the address above and directed to the attention of the Membership Secretary.

Membership fees are due September 1 each year. If a new member joins on or after April 1 that membership is valid until September of the following year. See further details on page 33.

OBJECTIVES

- To promote the study of family history and genealogical research;
- To encourage and instruct members in accurate and thorough family history research;
- To assemble, preserve, print and publish information relevant to family history study;
- To raise funds for any of the foregoing objectives and to accept donations, gifts, legacies and bequests;
- To use any profits or other accretions to the Society in promoting its objects without material gain for its members.

AFHS LIBRARY

The AFHS Library is located at the above address. For hours, please see the Calendar at the above website or phone 403-214-1447.

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