



**New Zealand Society of
Genealogists**
NELSON BRANCH
 est. 1973
November 2014 newsletter



Early Settlers - Port Nelson
 Photo courtesy of The Nelson Mail

Our monthly meetings are at Smith's Hall, corner Waimea & Quarantine Roads Annesbrook on the 4th Monday of the month February to November at 7.30pm. Door charge GOLD COIN DONATION.
 Our postal address is NZSG Nelson Branch, P O Box 1879, NELSON 7140
 Our e-mail address is nelsonbranch_nzsg@hotmail.com
 Our Branch Library **Ancestors Attic** is at 67 Trafalgar Street opposite Trailways

Next Meeting: Fairfield Cemetery tour Sunday 23 November 1.30pm followed by Devonshire Teas at Melrose House

The 2014/2015 NZSG Nelson Branch committee is: Please contact any of the committee for questions & suggestions

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From the Editor

Hi everyone

This is the last newsletter for the year. I don't know if you are finding the DNA articles interesting or not but seeing I have already included 8 out of the 10 I've decided I should include the whole lot. The last two will be in February and March's newsletters. Personally I find it a bit beyond me but would be interested to hear from anyone who has tried DNA testing. Perhaps you could write something for next year to be included in a newsletter..

The last meeting of the year is on Sunday afternoon 23 November - tour of Fairfield House starting at 1.30 pm followed by Devonshire afternoon tea at Melrose House. Let's hope the weather is fine.

We have received quite a few ideas for next years' speakers which will be advertised in the February newsletter.

Regards
 Barbara

Programme for 2014

Sunday November 23
1.30pm at Fairfield Cemetery

Tour of Fairfield Cemetery - Debbie Daniell-Smith Arts & Heritage advisor for the NCC followed by Devonshire Tea at Melrose House.

Ancestors Attic, Duty Roster

Sunday Afternoons 2 - 4 pm

November 23 Closed for Cemetery tour

November 30 Barbara Wells

December 7 Denis Bush-King

December 14 TBA

Attic will be closed from 21 December to

Mondays 1am - 4pm

Cheryl Carnahan

Thursday 10am - 4pm

Cynthia Stratford's Team

11 January

Subscriptions 2014 - 2015 Reminder

Subscriptions for the Nelson Branch for the year 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015 were due by the 30 October. Subs are the same as last year and the forms were sent out by e-mail or by post. If you are on the Family Tree Magazine Round Robin it is also due. As postage has risen again the Committee would appreciate it if you could include a book of stamps with your subscription if you want the newsletter posted. There are still some subscriptions outstanding.

Remember you can pay online, or at the Attic or at the next meeting as well as through the post.

Library - Ancestors Attic

The Library is open

Sundays 2 - 4

Mondays 1 - 4

Thursdays 10 - 4

Recent Acquisitions

2014 Electoral Rolls 1-71, except West Coast Tasman and Kaikoura.

Funeral Sheets item 19, reference, Bookcase 04.

Your Family History Magazine, Parish Registers Putney Marriage 1620-1734, Baptisms 1620-1734, Burials 1620-1734, reference, Bookcase 01



What is Ldd? It is an abbreviation turn for Legal decree of decease.

Meaning; In this year he had been legally decreed to be dead. As far as I understand, a legal decree of decease was what happened when a person disappears and after a certain time his family, for reasons of inheritance, was allowed to assume that he was dead, though there was no proof and no body.. I had a feeling that a person had to be lost without trace for seven years before he could be decreed dead. They might not even be dead in person at all, but only gone, lost or wandering, far from everyone who had ever known them. Dead in law, but that didn't necessarily mean dead in person. What kind of life was it, I wondered, that could end in this vague, unsatisfactory way? Ldd. - Contributed by Jennifer Coad.

How to search a website using Google (from Lost cousins newsletter)

Sometimes it can be difficult to find what you're looking for on a website, so it's good to know that Google can usually help. To tailor a Google search so that it only looks at one site, just prefix the search with 'site:' and the address of the website.

You can even use Google to search sites like Ancestry and findmypast in order to find a particular record set. For example: *site:ancestry.co.uk national probate calendar* or *site:findmypast.co.uk national burial index*

Tip: you may get different results depending whether or not you precede the website address with 'www'.

From the Nelson Museum E-News

100,000 Glass Plate Digitised



Over 100 years ago a photograph was taken of a baby in Nelson's Tyree Studio resulting in a beautiful portrait. On 28 October 2014 an image of the same portrait was captured digitally from the original glass plate negative by the Nelson Provincial Museum's Glass Plate Negative Project Team. The plate, the 100,000th to be digitised, marks a tremendous milestone in this important heritage project. The Glass Plate Negative Project has been running for just over three years and is one of the most significant projects undertaken by the Museum in recent years. The project ensures the ongoing preservation and access to this nationally renowned photographic collection for the community. Over time the majority of the digital images generated by the project will be made available online through the Museum's Collections Online website. We know very little about the photograph of the baby other than its entry in the original photographer's index as 'Mellett'. The Museum cannot precisely date the plate but based on its original negative box number we can say the image was taken sometime between 1905 and 1908.

If you can help us identify this image please contact us at history@museumnp.org.nz.



Part 8. Understanding Your Paternal Y Chromosome

Results *This is the 8th in a series of 12 articles by Gail Riddell (a popular and renowned DNA presenter in New Zealand) on the subject of DNA testing for genealogy purposes. For further information, please contact her directly at riddellDNA@gmail.com*

In the 7th article for this newsletter, I finished off by stating that I would write about understanding your paternal results - this is as a result of testing your Y-DNA (males only). So here we go! (As in keeping with my previous articles, this is aimed at the non versed tester and not to the scientific community, thus I am attempting to use layman's wording and examples, wherever possible, in spite of the shortcomings of same). This, like all DNA tests is a huge subject and I cannot possibly do it justice in a matter of a couple of pages or so.

Just to recap, the Y chromosome is inherited ONLY via the male tester's father. This came from his father. He got it from his father, who got it from his father and so on and on down through the centuries. Females do not inherit the Y chromosome and therefore they have no Y chromosome to pass on to their children. Females receive an X from their father, who received it from his mother who received it from BOTH her mother and father. (The X chromosome is a wonderful chromosome to possess and unlocks many "secrets" but it works differently to all the other chromosomes. I am not considering preparing an article on this but I do have two spare articles in case anyone wishes to write to me requesting same).

So this article is primarily directed towards a male tester understanding just what he has tested and how to read his STR (Short Tandem Repeat) results. (The females wanting to test their Y chromosome must locate a male - brother; or father; or father's brother or a male descendant of her paternal grandfather etc. - see Article 5) Perhaps you are wondering about testing for your direct paternal lineage based on the fact that you possibly bear the same surname as a notorious man in your ancestral history and there is a family story that this name came from such and such an honourable (or infamous) ancestor and you are keen to learn of the accuracy of that story? If so, first, you must ensure there is no female within that direct lineage (and from whom this surname was derived).

As a warning, be aware that many of the famous surnames of English or Scottish aristocracy emanated from a female inheritor. This is because although the females may have inherited vast fortunes, their husbands, in order to enjoy same, were required to change their surnames to that of their wife's families.

If this is your situation, your Y-DNA will not match that of the original progenitor - whether it was 200 years ago, 500 years ago or 1,000 years ago or more. Merely as an example of this, take the surname Scott. The chief is His Grace, the Duke of Buccleuch, sometimes classified as one of the richest men in the UK - his name is Richard Scott. The problem here is that centuries ago (1649 to be precise) a Scottish ruler chose to take a woman to bed. From this coupling, James Crofts Fitzroy was born. In turn James married Anne Scott and his name Fitzroy was altered to Scott. Although the name has become double-barreled through another marriage in later centuries, today it is still essentially Scott. But it means that His Grace (had he not known - and I hasten to add, he knows) on testing would have found he was actually a paternal STEWART. So do your pedigree homework.

Okay, let us assume you are a male with an ordinary surname who has tested - what can you expect from testing your Y chromosome with Family Tree DNA (FTDNA)?

First up, you need to select your test. Forget Y-12 and Y-25 unless you are merely curious and not overly interested. Even Y-37 is debatable. For a man to begin Y-DNA testing, I recommend Y-111 which, although it is the most expensive, so much more can be done at this level. (Not to mention it avoids repeated returning to order an upgrade and the extra few dollars for each selection). If this is beyond your reach, then of course you can begin at a lower level (such as Y-67).

Why? What "extra" can be done?

- For Y-37, you have requested the lab reports on only 37 segments on your Y chromosome.

For Y-67, the lab reports on 67 segments.

- For Y-111, it is 111 segments.

So the higher you go, the better the outcome. But even more importantly, a Y-37 test will give you only a maximum match with up to 4 mutations difference. Y-67 will give you 7 maximum differences and Y-111 will give you 10 differences maximum. Uh-oh. What is a mutation? This is when the STR result alters from one value to another at a specific position on the Y chromosome segment tested. At each position, there is a possibility of many SNPs (single nucleotide polymorphisms) and it is the repetition of a series of these SNPs that is reported at each segment considered - according to the test you took.

Kil Number	Name	Paternal Ancestor Name	Haplogroup	DYS383	DYS385	DYS389I	DYS389II	DYS390	DYS391	DYS392	DYS393	DYS394	DYS395	DYS396	DYS397	DYS398	DYS399	DYS400	DYS401	DYS402	DYS403	DYS404	DYS405	DYS406	DYS407	DYS408	DYS409	DYS410	DYS411	DYS412	DYS413	DYS414	DYS415	DYS416	DYS417	DYS418	DYS419	DYS420	DYS421	DYS422	DYS423	DYS424	DYS425	DYS426	DYS427	DYS428	DYS429	DYS430	DYS431	DYS432	DYS433	DYS434	DYS435	DYS436	DYS437	DYS438	DYS439	DYS440	DYS441	DYS442	DYS443	DYS444	DYS445	DYS446	DYS447	DYS448	DYS449	DYS450	DYS451	DYS452	DYS453	DYS454	DYS455	DYS456	DYS457	DYS458	DYS459	DYS460	DYS461	DYS462	DYS463	DYS464	DYS465	DYS466	DYS467	DYS468	DYS469	DYS470	DYS471	DYS472	DYS473	DYS474	DYS475	DYS476	DYS477	DYS478	DYS479	DYS480	DYS481	DYS482	DYS483	DYS484	DYS485	DYS486	DYS487	DYS488	DYS489	DYS490	DYS491	DYS492	DYS493	DYS494	DYS495	DYS496	DYS497	DYS498	DYS499	DYS500	DYS501	DYS502	DYS503	DYS504	DYS505	DYS506	DYS507	DYS508	DYS509	DYS510	DYS511	DYS512	DYS513	DYS514	DYS515	DYS516	DYS517	DYS518	DYS519	DYS520	DYS521	DYS522	DYS523	DYS524	DYS525	DYS526	DYS527	DYS528	DYS529	DYS530	DYS531	DYS532	DYS533	DYS534	DYS535	DYS536	DYS537	DYS538	DYS539	DYS540	DYS541	DYS542	DYS543	DYS544	DYS545	DYS546	DYS547	DYS548	DYS549	DYS550	DYS551	DYS552	DYS553	DYS554	DYS555	DYS556	DYS557	DYS558	DYS559	DYS560	DYS561	DYS562	DYS563	DYS564	DYS565	DYS566	DYS567	DYS568	DYS569	DYS570	DYS571	DYS572	DYS573	DYS574	DYS575	DYS576	DYS577	DYS578	DYS579	DYS580	DYS581	DYS582	DYS583	DYS584	DYS585	DYS586	DYS587	DYS588	DYS589	DYS590	DYS591	DYS592	DYS593	DYS594	DYS595	DYS596	DYS597	DYS598	DYS599	DYS600	DYS601	DYS602	DYS603	DYS604	DYS605	DYS606	DYS607	DYS608	DYS609	DYS610	DYS611	DYS612	DYS613	DYS614	DYS615	DYS616	DYS617	DYS618	DYS619	DYS620	DYS621	DYS622	DYS623	DYS624	DYS625	DYS626	DYS627	DYS628	DYS629	DYS630	DYS631	DYS632	DYS633	DYS634	DYS635	DYS636	DYS637	DYS638	DYS639	DYS640	DYS641	DYS642	DYS643	DYS644	DYS645	DYS646	DYS647	DYS648	DYS649	DYS650	DYS651	DYS652	DYS653	DYS654	DYS655	DYS656	DYS657	DYS658	DYS659	DYS660	DYS661	DYS662	DYS663	DYS664	DYS665	DYS666	DYS667	DYS668	DYS669	DYS670	DYS671	DYS672	DYS673	DYS674	DYS675	DYS676	DYS677	DYS678	DYS679	DYS680	DYS681	DYS682	DYS683	DYS684	DYS685	DYS686	DYS687	DYS688	DYS689	DYS690	DYS691	DYS692	DYS693	DYS694	DYS695	DYS696	DYS697	DYS698	DYS699	DYS700	DYS701	DYS702	DYS703	DYS704	DYS705	DYS706	DYS707	DYS708	DYS709	DYS710	DYS711	DYS712	DYS713	DYS714	DYS715	DYS716	DYS717	DYS718	DYS719	DYS720	DYS721	DYS722	DYS723	DYS724	DYS725	DYS726	DYS727	DYS728	DYS729	DYS730	DYS731	DYS732	DYS733	DYS734	DYS735	DYS736	DYS737	DYS738	DYS739	DYS740	DYS741	DYS742	DYS743	DYS744	DYS745	DYS746	DYS747	DYS748	DYS749	DYS750	DYS751	DYS752	DYS753	DYS754	DYS755	DYS756	DYS757	DYS758	DYS759	DYS760	DYS761	DYS762	DYS763	DYS764	DYS765	DYS766	DYS767	DYS768	DYS769	DYS770	DYS771	DYS772	DYS773	DYS774	DYS775	DYS776	DYS777	DYS778	DYS779	DYS780	DYS781	DYS782	DYS783	DYS784	DYS785	DYS786	DYS787	DYS788	DYS789	DYS790	DYS791	DYS792	DYS793	DYS794	DYS795	DYS796	DYS797	DYS798	DYS799	DYS800	DYS801	DYS802	DYS803	DYS804	DYS805	DYS806	DYS807	DYS808	DYS809	DYS810	DYS811	DYS812	DYS813	DYS814	DYS815	DYS816	DYS817	DYS818	DYS819	DYS820	DYS821	DYS822	DYS823	DYS824	DYS825	DYS826	DYS827	DYS828	DYS829	DYS830	DYS831	DYS832	DYS833	DYS834	DYS835	DYS836	DYS837	DYS838	DYS839	DYS840	DYS841	DYS842	DYS843	DYS844	DYS845	DYS846	DYS847	DYS848	DYS849	DYS850	DYS851	DYS852	DYS853	DYS854	DYS855	DYS856	DYS857	DYS858	DYS859	DYS860	DYS861	DYS862	DYS863	DYS864	DYS865	DYS866	DYS867	DYS868	DYS869	DYS870	DYS871	DYS872	DYS873	DYS874	DYS875	DYS876	DYS877	DYS878	DYS879	DYS880	DYS881	DYS882	DYS883	DYS884	DYS885	DYS886	DYS887	DYS888	DYS889	DYS890	DYS891	DYS892	DYS893	DYS894	DYS895	DYS896	DYS897	DYS898	DYS899	DYS900	DYS901	DYS902	DYS903	DYS904	DYS905	DYS906	DYS907	DYS908	DYS909	DYS910	DYS911	DYS912	DYS913	DYS914	DYS915	DYS916	DYS917	DYS918	DYS919	DYS920	DYS921	DYS922	DYS923	DYS924	DYS925	DYS926	DYS927	DYS928	DYS929	DYS930	DYS931	DYS932	DYS933	DYS934	DYS935	DYS936	DYS937	DYS938	DYS939	DYS940	DYS941	DYS942	DYS943	DYS944	DYS945	DYS946	DYS947	DYS948	DYS949	DYS950	DYS951	DYS952	DYS953	DYS954	DYS955	DYS956	DYS957	DYS958	DYS959	DYS960	DYS961	DYS962	DYS963	DYS964	DYS965	DYS966	DYS967	DYS968	DYS969	DYS970	DYS971	DYS972	DYS973	DYS974	DYS975	DYS976	DYS977	DYS978	DYS979	DYS980	DYS981	DYS982	DYS983	DYS984	DYS985	DYS986	DYS987	DYS988	DYS989	DYS990	DYS991	DYS992	DYS993	DYS994	DYS995	DYS996	DYS997	DYS998	DYS999	DYS1000
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In this first graphic example, the first marker is labeled DYS393 and the result is 13. This means there are 13 repeats of the particular segment of nucleotides existing at that precise position. Now go to DYS 389i and note there is a 12 and two 13s for the men involved. (Ignore the "Min, Max, Mode" on the left - this is here to enable some of us to critically examine a group of testers).

Therefore, the three testers are said to have a mutation of “1” at this specific position – DS 389i. This reporting and comparing of testers continues across every single marker considered in the particular test he chose to purchase.

Because of the way that the differences are scored by FTDNA, say the first man had tested to only Y-12, he would not see his other two matches, simply because in the first panel of 12 markers, the difference is greater than “1”. Meaning FTDNA would not display this match to him. But if he had tested say Y-37, then yes, he would see his two cousins. This is because the Y-37 cut-off is “4”. (Count the coloured squares). Had there been “5” differences (mutations) difference between them, FTDNA would not have shown the match – if this was the highest test he chose.

FTDNA will display the number of these differences on your Home page under one of the Y-DNA menus. The particular column is headed up GD (Genetic Distance). You will have worked out by now that the higher the test you purchase, the better the outcome, as I stated in an earlier paragraph in this article.

This brings up the problem of a match with a man who has a surname OTHER than that which you have. Should you take any notice? The short answer is “absolutely not if you are only at Y-12 or Y-25”. Nevertheless, keep the surname in mind because that person may choose to upgrade and he may well be a member of your paternal family whose ancestor chose to change their surname – for whatever reason. If you are at Y-67 or Y-111 and a match to you is reported by FTDNA, contact that match especially if the distance is no greater than 4. These are reasonably close matches but it does depend on the particular marker at which the difference occurs. Each represents something different (as does the colouring in the heading of the columns).

Turning now to the markers themselves. (By the way, in this explanation, I am referring ONLY to Y-STRs – Short Tandem Repeats on the Y chromosome – and not the Deep Ancestry tests of SNPs. Go back to the image above and notice the different colourings associated with the segment name of the marker. The brownish colour indicates the segment of SNP at that particular Y-STR position (as defined by DYS – ‘D’ is DNA; ‘Y’ is Y chromosome; ‘S’ is the Segment position) and this is classified as ‘fast moving’, meaning each value can mutate forward or backwards at each generation or remain static for many generations – there is just no predicting!

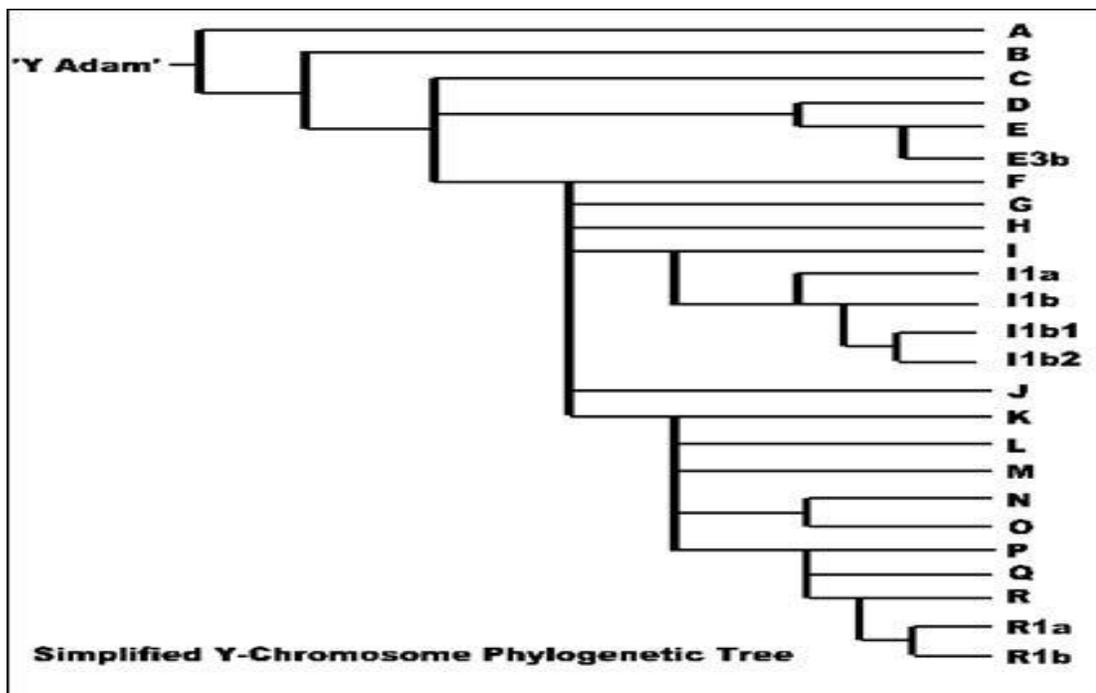
Those markers with non brownish colouring indicate these are traditionally classed as slower moving markers. Therefore, they are generally seen as a little more reliable in terms of remaining static than those of the reddish-brown colouring.

But this is not the end of the story of Y chromosomal (or paternal line) matches. Remember, we have been looking only at the Y-STR markers. There are also Haplogroups and SNPs to consider. If your head is starting reel, stop, put the article aside and ensure you have two known male members who have tested to at least Y-37, if not Y-67 or Y-111 so that you can see exactly for yourself how all this relates to their results.

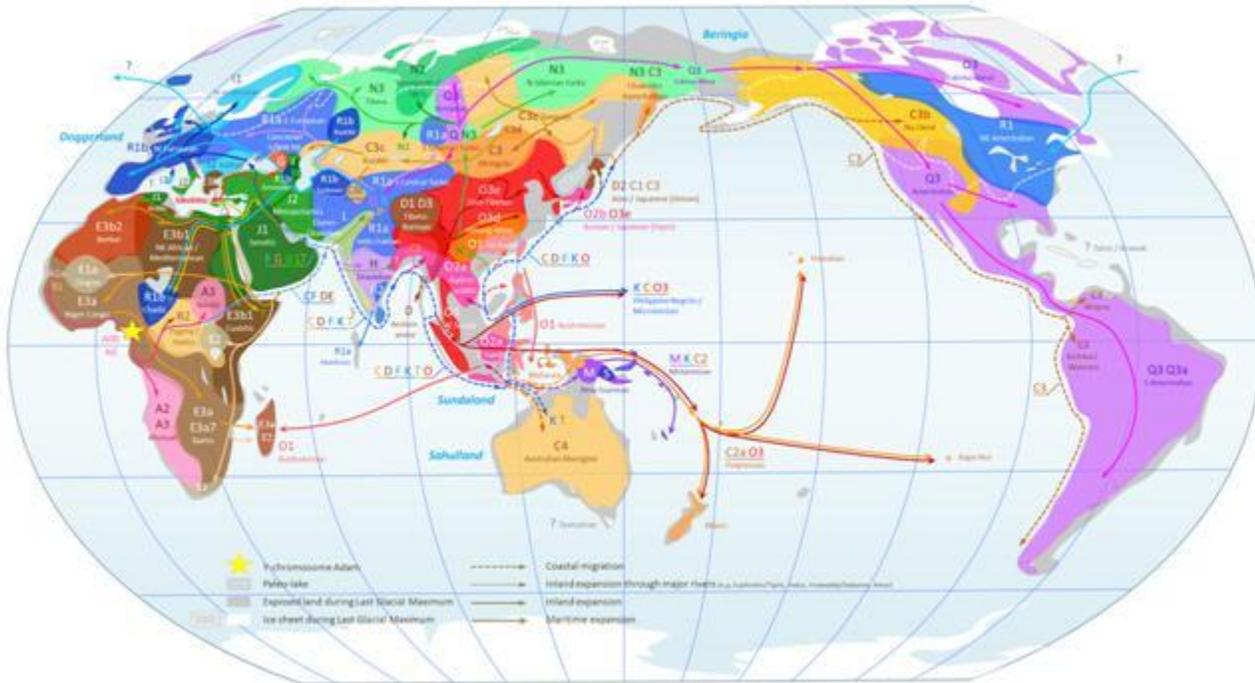
In addition, ensure you have joined a surname project. Write to the Admin of that project and ask him/her questions about anything you do not quite grasp. Some Admins are extremely knowledgeable and helpful. If they cannot aid you (maybe they are new or have not experienced your particular question before), ask them who can help you. (And you can always contact me – just tell me your kit number and the project you have joined).

Moving on to the next topic of understanding your paternal results. Let me begin with Haplogroups. These represent your genetic “ethnicity” indicating from where in the ancient world your very distant progenitor appears to have originated. (I use the description “appears”, because this is where the genetic scientists rely on the paleontologists’ and archaeologists’ findings).

Every single male has a Haplogroup associated with his Y-DNA. In the chart on the previous page, that Haplogroup is R1b1. You, of course, may be say “A” or “B” or “E” or “G” or “I” or R1a1, as examples. These Haplogroups are often broken into sub groupings, such as R1a or R1b or I1a or I2a. Such subgrouping means that the scientists consider these groups have a similar beginning but at some point, they separated. See this overly simplified chart.



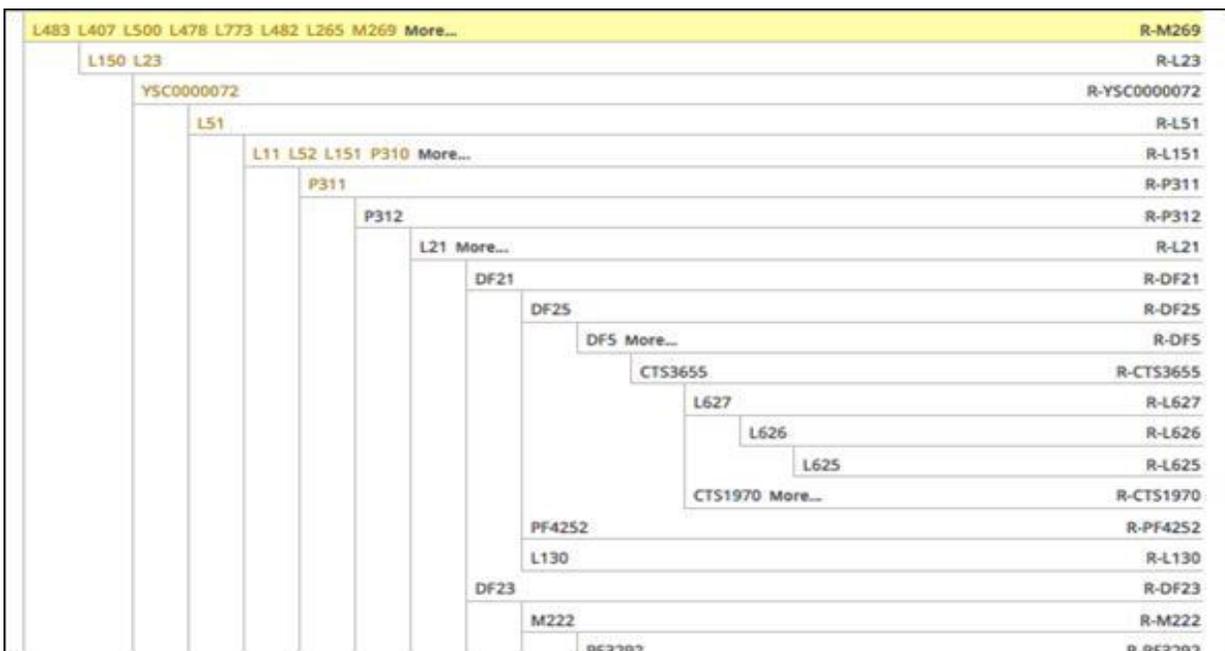
R is classed as the most common European Y Haplogroup, but it really depends on just which base you are considering and how many of those descendants have tested their Y-DNA. The internet has many of these tables for you to consider. Below is an artist's global view of the Haplotypes - based on where they **appear** to have originated as opposed to human migrations that have taken place over the recent thousands of years.



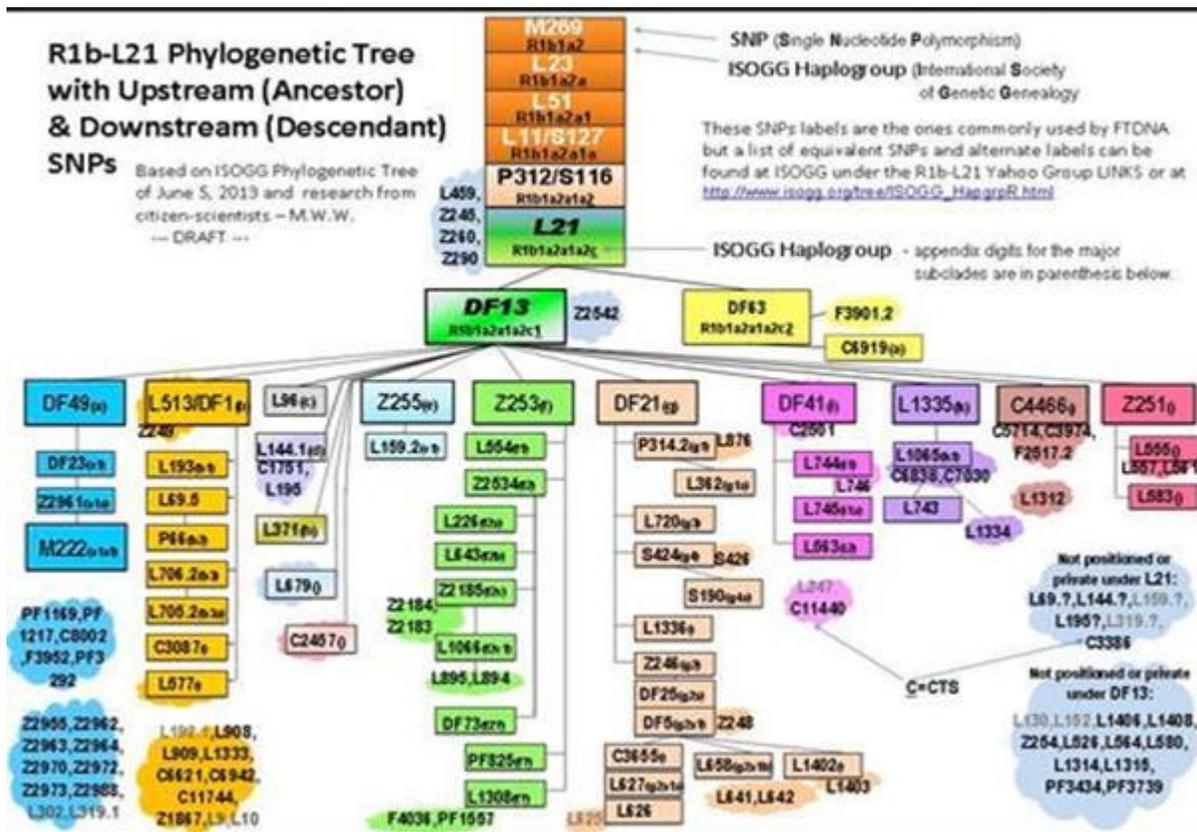
But this is not all. Some firms no longer give the entire name to the Haplogroup. Instead of (for example) R1b1a2a1a1a8, FTDNA now refer to the Haplogroup as R-L257; simply because the tester has chosen to test his SNPs and it so happens that this is his lowest SNP (down the Haplotree) the tester's Haplotree defines. Other testers who have not taken a SNP test are often now referred to simply as R-M269 - assuming they are in the R1b Haplogroup.

A Haplotree shows all the branches from the general Haplogroup down into the nether regions to define the specific lineage or family. A little like a human pedigree chart of a direct aternal line. Every Y-DNA tester with FTDNA have their own haplotree to look at. This is a huge and complicated technical topic and is not going to be covered in this series of articles. The following is an example of one of the men from a previous graphic above. The first line contains R-M269 which is the new shorthand way of writing R1b. (R-L257 does not feature in this screenshot as it is much further down the Haplotree than I have room for). But they BOTH belong to the same Haplogroup.)

The major reason for bringing Haplogroups to your attention is to state that if you have a Y haplogroup of say R1b, there is no way you can be a match with a Y tester with a Haplogroup of any other denomination. Not even R1a, irrespective of what your Y STR markers are showing. In other words, the



Haplogroup is the first decider as to whether you and another tester just might possibly belong to the same paternal lineage.



Although this next tree style is out of date - and please note it was only prepared just over a year ago, it is one of the easiest to read I have seen for just a few sub-clades under M269. (My thanks to Mike Walsh who prepared this for one of his Projects). These are some of the (hundreds more exist) SNPs by which men in the R1b Haplogroup are now named. If you want the old fashioned name, you will have to contact the Admin of the project you have joined - all of us (Admins) have these details for every male tester in our projects.

Your eyes will no doubt be starting to glaze over at this time, but thank you for reading this far. The 9th article is planned to be about "Understanding your Maternal results". The 10th article is planned as "Understanding your Autosomal results". Initially I set out to deliver an 11th article covering "Hints and Tips" with a final article to be on "Websites and blogs and forums for DNA". But now, I am not so certain that these are topics in which you, the reader would be interested. I therefore invite you to email me directly with your thoughts and requests. riddelldna@gmail.com

Getting the most out of Ancestry & Findmypast (Lost Cousins Newsletter)

Sites like Findmypast and Ancestry face a difficult challenge - how can they make their site appealing to beginners without reducing the utility for more experienced users.

Both came up with a similar solution: provide a simple and easily-accessible search of all their records, so that beginners can be sure to get some results from their first search, but offer more advanced searches of specific collections and record sets.

At either site beginners tend to go for the first option in the *Search* menu (or use the very basic Search form on the home page), whilst more experienced users who are trying to fill a particular gap in their knowledge generally choose one of the collections.

When you search one of the collections you can filter the search results in order to focus in on a particular record set - so on the face of it, there's no reason to go straight to the record set using the [Card Catalogue](#) (at Ancestry) or the [A-Z of record sets](#) (at Findmypast).

Search ▾	DNA	Community ▾
Search All Records		
Census & Electoral Rolls		
Birth, Marriage & Death, including Parish		
Military		
Wills & Probate		
Immigration & Travel		
Schools, Directories & Church Histories		
Public Member Trees		
Card Catalogue		

Ancestry

Search records	My records	N
Search all records		
Birth, marriage, death & parish records		
Census, land & surveys		
Churches & religion		
Directories & social history		
Education & work		
Institutions & organisations		
Military, armed forces & conflict		
Travel & migration		
Newspapers & periodicals		
A-Z of record sets		

FindMyPast

The Search form you'd get if you started with the *Census, land & surveys* option from the *Search* menu on FindMyPast might look pretty comprehensive at first sight, but if you go straight to the 1881 Census from the *A-Z of record sets* you will get a more comprehensive form. There are LOTS more boxes on the form, which means that you've got a much wider range of search options.

Of course, as any experienced user of these sites will tell you, filling in more boxes on the Search form is usually a big mistake - it's something you only do when you get more search results than you can handle. Beginners usually assume that the more information they enter, the more likely they are to find the records they're looking for - but in reality it works the other way round.

The smart approach is to only fill in the information that is most likely to lead you to the right records. So, for example, if you've got an ancestor with an unusual first name that might be the only piece of information you enter.

Always try to avoid entering birthplaces when searching the census - because even if your ancestor knew where he was born (and many didn't) there can be many different ways of writing it down. For example, I've seen birthplaces for people born in London which are as imprecise as 'London', or 'Middlesex' - or as precise as the name of the street.

At Ancestry the difference between the Search forms is not quite as pronounced, but that's only because Ancestry offers less options (for example, you generally can't search by address or occupation).

Trying to find a record set in the *Card Catalogue* at Ancestry is rather more difficult than searching the *A-Z of record sets* at Findmypast, but fortunately Ancestry offers a neat feature to make it easy to jump to the records you use most frequently using user-definable *Quick Links*.