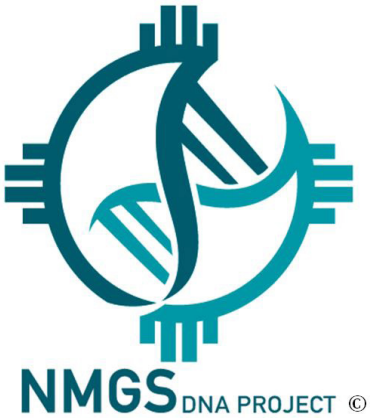
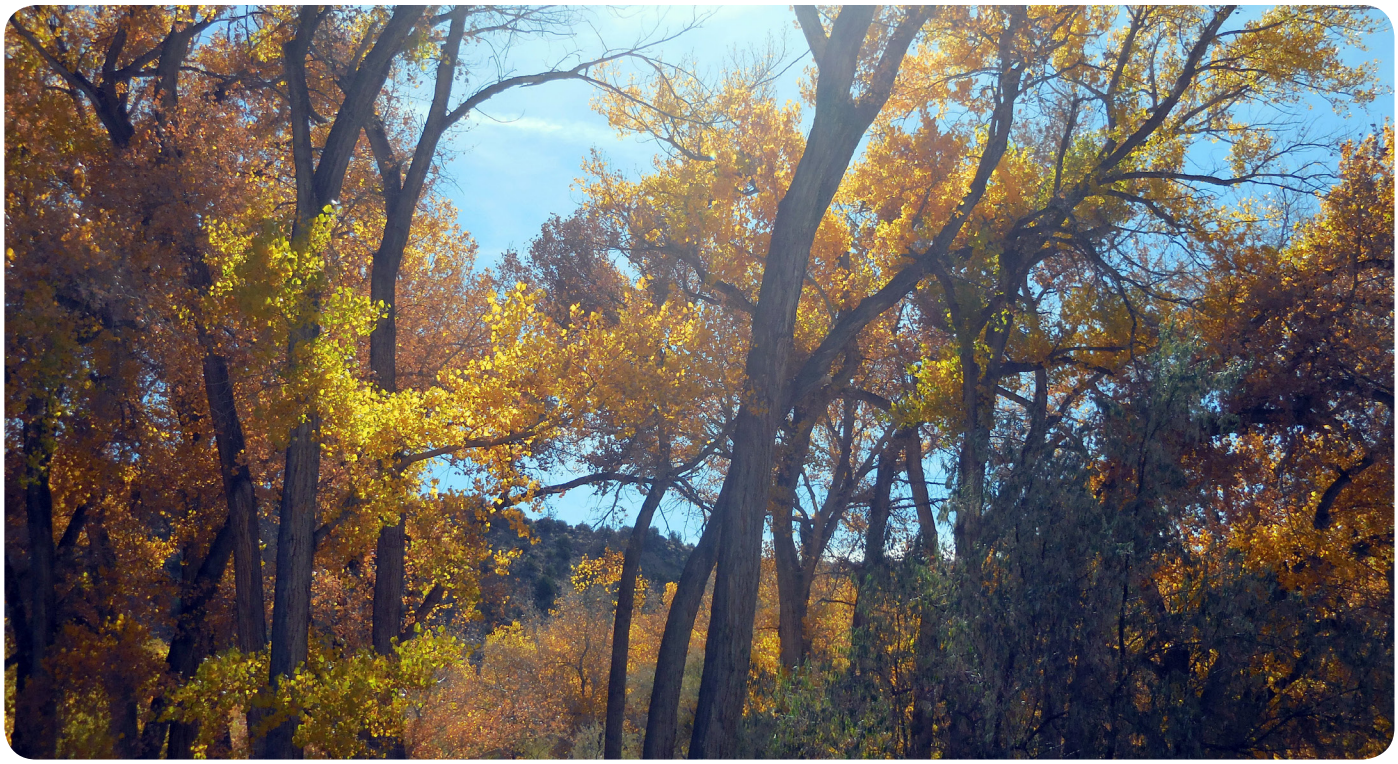


Special Issue: DNA and New Mexico Genealogy

New Mexico Genealogist

The Journal of the New Mexico Genealogical Society



Vol. 55, No. 3 September 2016

NEW MEXICO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 27559
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87125-7559
http://www.nmgs.org

The Society aims to promote, develop, and encourage genealogical research, to preserve and perpetuate the records of ancestry and publish records, and to make genealogical and historical information available to all through publications, meetings, and workshops.

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General meetings are usually held the third Saturday of the month at 10:30 a.m. Check the website at www.nmgs.org for meeting notices.

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New Mexico Genealogist

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It is our policy to provide previously unpublished genealogical records or material, particularly that which is not readily accessible to our readers. The *Genealogist* does not assume responsibility for errors of fact or opinion made by contributors. Proven errors will be corrected in future issues.

See the inside back cover of this issue for author guidelines. All submissions should be made to Mary Penner via email at mary@marypenner.com.

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Single back issues of the *Genealogist* are available for purchase. A CD of the *Genealogist,* published from 1962-2001, is available. Issues of the *Genealogist* for the years 2002-2015 is available as a CD or a flash drive. See the NMGS Press order form on our website.

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New Mexico Genealogist

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On the Cover: Cottonwoods near Abiquiu in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico. Photo by Angela Lewis.

President's Message

NMGS is very excited to have this issue on DNA, something we've been working on for almost a year. As you read through the pages, we have some exciting new information with connected DNA results—in other words genealogy with genetics. For those of you who are excited when reading through these pages you might consider sharing your DNA and genealogy in a future article for the journal.

You will learn how sometimes a paper trail doesn't coincide with your DNA results. Long-held assumptions about your primos, and how padrinos are related to your ancestors, may be trumped by DNA results. The Martín Serrano lineage, which was previously published in the NMGS journal, is now connected with DNA results. Plus, you'll see how a brick wall was broken when you do your genealogy, and take the DNA tests, and are willing to share your results.

The NMGS DNA project is now about 18 months old and we have over 550 participants. We view this as a growing trend and it will continue to grow as long as people are curious, have brick walls, and want to confirm their paper trails. Miguel Tórrez has been working hard on getting most of these genealogies verified and tied into a specific grouping of DNA test results. His team of genealogists who verify these lineages are working diligently and getting this done as fast as they can.

Fall is almost here and for New Mexico we enjoy the roasted green chili, Balloon Fiesta, the State Fair and so much more, as our weather is almost perfect from September through Thanksgiving. Our October 22 event with Cyndi Ingle will be fantastic, and we are all looking forward to meeting her, hearing what new ideas she has, and finding out about *Cyndi's List*.

The NMGS Board is already working well into 2017 with ideas on programs, projects, membership, the journal, and our Facebook page. We are always looking for volunteers and especially local people since we are housed right here in Albuquerque. If you have some time on your hands and would love to volunteer, we want you. We have jobs for people who have two hours a month to spare or forty hours a month.

We have managed to videotape some of our programs this year and get them on our own YouTube.com channel. These have been well-received and again we need to look at costs and which programs to tape. We already know there is interest in this program as most of our members do not live in the Albuquerque or even in the New Mexico. It is important we find ways to reach out to those members so they can continue to work on their own research and feel part of the New Mexico Genealogical Society.

There are many shout-outs I can do to people who currently are helping and I thank each and every one of you. Most importantly I thank our board members who work tirelessly to keep the organization running as smoothly as possible; we just wouldn't be where we are at today without their dedication and support, so to them I say Muchas Gracias!

Henrietta M. Christmas
NMGS President

Genetic Genealogy Testing

by Debbie Parker Wayne, CG[SM], CGL[SM]

Genealogists have fully embraced DNA testing. Databases of the three largest testing companies now have several million participants.[1] The numbers increase daily. Some genealogists are still not sure how DNA testing can help solve genealogical problems, where to be tested, or which tests to take. While the complexity of genetics deters some, you do not need to become a biologist to be an effective genetic genealogist. You only need to master some basic genetics and terminology and be willing to invest time in the analysis.

Even without a specific problem to be solved, many are taking DNA tests to be part of this exciting technology and contribute to genealogical and scientific discoveries. As with many consumer products, the DNA tests offered are a tradeoff between production or laboratory costs and affordability. The earliest tests offered were less comprehensive. Today comprehensive tests are available at an affordable price. More comprehensive tests offer a better chance of finding a common ancestor in a genealogical time frame.

Basic Genetics and Terminology

Figure 1 illustrates the four basic "types" of DNA in each cell of our bodies: mitochondrial, autosomal, X, and Y. Each body cell contains twenty-three pairs of chromosomes in the nucleus. Chromosomes one through twenty-two are the autosomal DNA (atDNA). The twenty-third pair of chromosomes defines gender: an X-Y pair in males, a pair of Xs in females.[2] Many copies of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) exist in each cell outside of the nucleus.

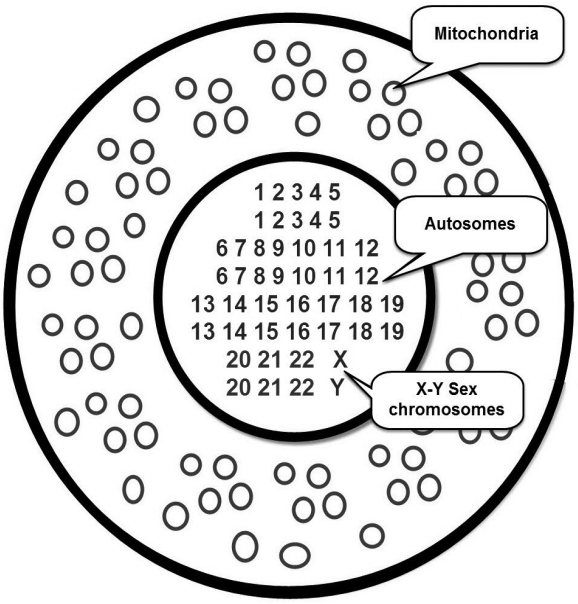


Figure 1: Human Cell

When a chromosome or mitochondrial molecule is uncoiled it resembles a ladder as illustrated in figure 2. Each rung of the ladder is a base pair. Each location has a name assigned by the scientific community. Genealogically significant locations are tested for ancestry purposes. The base pairs are made from only four chemicals: Adenine, Cytosine, Guanine, Thymine, each represented by the first letter of the name—A, C, G, or T.

A single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP, pronounced snip) is a location where the chemical at an individual ladder rung mutated. A short tandem repeat (STR, pronounced stir) is a segment of the DNA made of multiple ladder rungs, with a small, side-by-side, repeating pattern (GATA in figure 2). Both SNPs and STRs are called markers or locations. A mutation is nothing more than a copy error. As the DNA is

** All referenced URLs accessed 28 May 2016.

1 "Autosomal DNA Testing Comparison Chart," *ISOGG Wiki* (http://isogg.org/wiki/Autosomal_DNA_testing_comparison_chart). This chart does not include numbers for those who have taken other types of DNA tests.

2 Megan Smolenyak Smolenyak and Ann Turner, *Trace Your Roots with DNA: Using Genetic Tests to Explore Your Family Tree* (Emmaus, PA: Rodale Press, 2004), 25.

copied, the chemical at a location is changed, or ladder rungs are added or deleted. Mutations occur at random intervals and locations. These mutations, differences from one human to another, allow us to trace a family tree using DNA, grouping those with like changes.

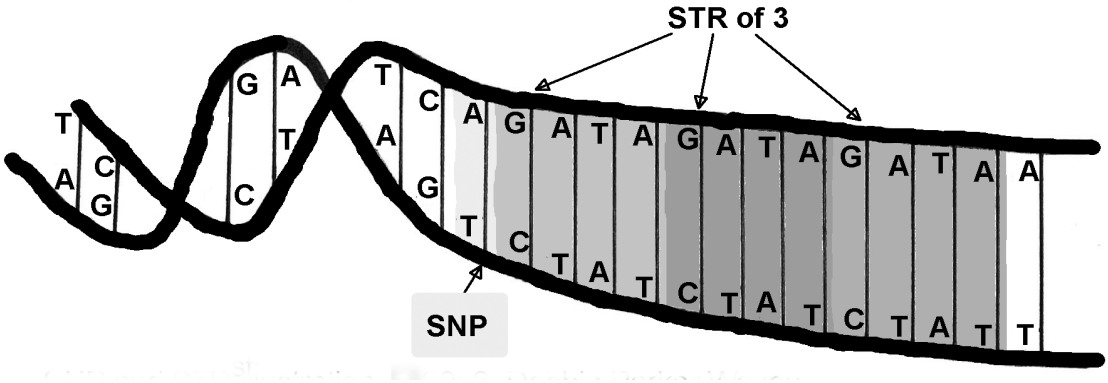


Figure 2: SNP and STR Illustration

DNA tests determine the chemicals or number of repeats at each tested marker. The marker value for one test-taker is compared to that of another test-taker at the same location. Two test-takers with the same value at many tested locations are likely more closely related than those with different values. The DNA evidence and documentary evidence must be correlated to reach a credible conclusion.

DNA Inheritance

Y-DNA Inheritance

Y-DNA is passed only from a father to his sons. Daughters do not inherit Y-DNA. Figure 3 illustrates this inheritance pattern; men are depicted as squares, women as circles, and shaded shapes are spouses who marry into the family. The father (1) passes his Y-DNA to his sons (3, 4). One son (3) passes his Y-DNA to grandson (6) who passes it to great-grandson (10). One son (4) passes his Y-DNA to grandson (8) who does not pass on his Y-DNA as he only has daughters. Of the descendants shown on the bottom row, only great-grandson (10) will pass the Y-DNA of his paternal great-grandfather (1) to the next generation.

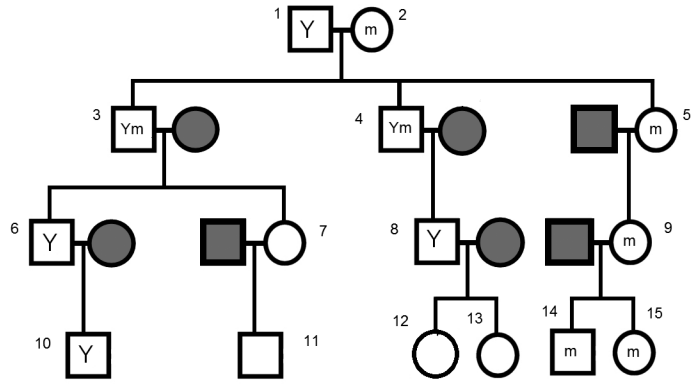


Figure 3: DNA Inheritance Patterns

The Y-DNA passes from father to son unchanged, unless a mutation occurs. Two men with an exact Y-DNA match, or a small number of differences (mutations), share a patrilineal ancestor. While statistics can predict how far back that common ancestor may be, the Y-DNA results must be combined with a well-researched documentary trail to draw valid conclusions. The random nature of DNA mutations makes it impossible to accurately predict the exact number of generations back to a common ancestor based on the number of differences. The statistics offer a starting point for comparisons.

mtDNA Inheritance

Mitochondrial DNA is passed from a mother to all of her children. Daughters pass it to the next generation. Figure 3 illustrates this inheritance pattern. The mother (2) passes her mtDNA to her sons (3, 4) and daughter (5). The sons do not pass mtDNA to their children. Daughter (5) passes her mtDNA to

granddaughter (9) who passes the mtDNA to great-grandson (14) and great-granddaughter (15). Of the descendants shown on the bottom row, only great-granddaughter (15) will pass the mtDNA of maternal great-grandmother (2) to the next generation.

The mtDNA passes from mother to child unchanged, unless a mutation occurs. Mutations in mtDNA rarely occur. Two people with an exact mtDNA match may share a maternal ancestor who is one, five, twenty, or more generations from the test-takers (the rate varies widely depending on which research is cited).[3]

atDNA Inheritance

All of the biological descendants in figure 3 inherit some atDNA (autosomal DNA) from the ancestral couple (1, 2). Each descendant may inherit different segments and amounts of DNA due to recombination. The autosomes are a randomly recombined mix of the atDNA one's parents inherit from our grandparents. Our father inherited a pair of chromosomes - number one - one from his mother and one from his father. That pair recombines into a new chromosome number one that we inherit. The same thing happens with our father's paired chromosomes numbers two through twenty-two and with the chromosomes our mother got from her parents. The chromosomes are then passed to us through the egg and sperm.

Only one-half of the atDNA of each parent passes to a child. Because of recombination only about one-fourth of the atDNA of each grandparent passes to a grandchild. The actual amount of atDNA inherited from a particular grandparent can vary due to random recombination. In figure 4, the top row represents parents and the bottom row a child. Each half of a rectangle represents a chromosome received from one parent. The left half represents the chromosome one inherited from the father and the right half the chromosome one inherited from the mother. Each chromosome is a random mix of segments from each grandparent, passed through the parent. Occasionally, a parent passes one entire chromosome to a child with no recombination occurring.

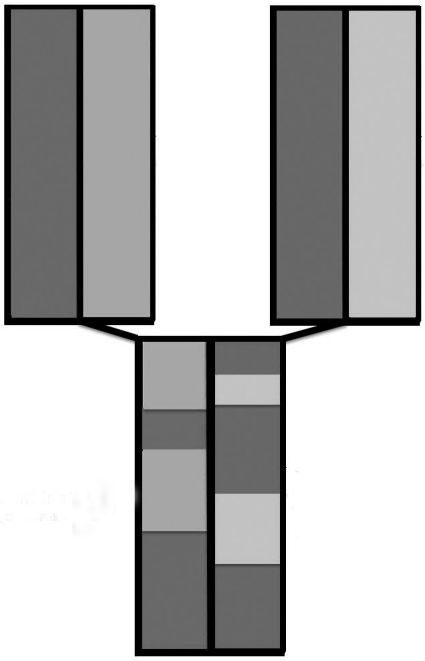


Figure 4: Recombination

With each generation, recombination may further divide and shorten the DNA segments. An autosomal DNA test can reliably match test-takers with a common ancestor back five or six generations. A meticulously researched family tree going back many generations is needed to determine who the common ancestor was. A tree with collateral relatives and geography can be useful when test-takers cannot identify the common ancestor in their trees. Ancestors in the same place at the same time can provide clues for researching the ancestor shared with a DNA match.

Humans have about three billion base pairs in our DNA. The atDNA tests offered today for genealogical purposes look at fewer than one million base pairs (locations or markers) on the chromosomes. The value at each location of one person is compared to the same location of another person to determine if the DNA matches. If the match is a long segment, these two people have a common ancestor in recent generations. If two people match on small segments, they may have a common ancestor further back in time. Alternatively, perhaps those small segments are common to many humans because we all share common ancestors if we go far enough back. Research focused on test-takers who share the most DNA and the largest segments will be more productive than that focused on small shared segments.

3 Brenna M. Henn, Christopher R. Gignoux, Marcus W. Feldman and Joanna L. Mountain, "Characterizing the Time Dependency of Human Mitochondrial DNA Mutation Rate Estimates," *Molecular Biology and Evolution* (2009) 26 (1): 217–230; doi: 10.1093/molbev/msn244; Open Access PDF (http://mbe.oxfordjournalsas.org/content/26/1/217.long). See mutation rate references cited in this paper.

Math can predict a range of possible relationships, not an exact relationship, between two people based on the amount of shared DNA. See "Percentage Shared atDNA Chart" for a list of predicted shared DNA percentages for some relationships.[4] See "The Shared cM Project" for actual shared percentages found in family projects.[5]

X-DNA Inheritance

The twenty-third pair of chromosomes in the nucleus defines gender: an X-Y pair in males, a pair of Xs in females.[6] A match on the X chromosome excludes a portion of the family tree as a source of the match.

A male inherits a Y chromosome from his father and an X chromosome from his mother. The X may be a recombination of the two X chromosomes the mother inherited from her parents or either of the mother's X chromosomes passed intact. When a male test-taker has a match on X-DNA the entire paternal half of his family tree and portions of the maternal half can be excluded as a source of the X-DNA match.

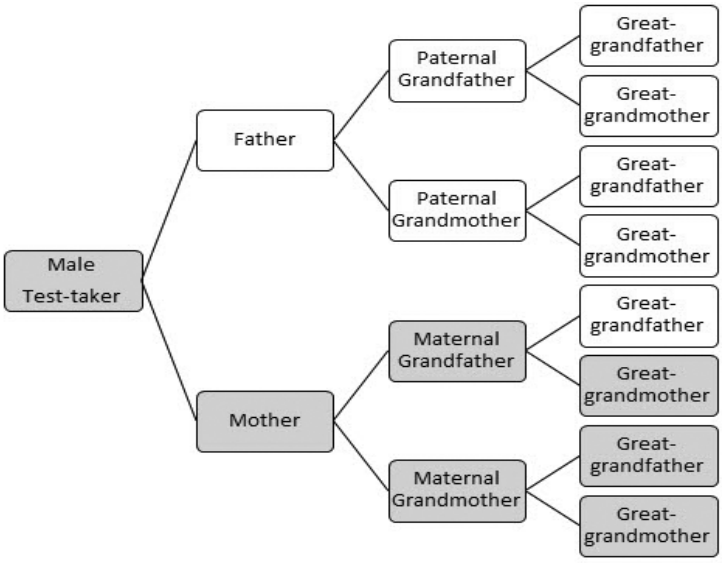


Figure 5: Male X-DNA Inheritance Chart

A female inherits an X chromosome from her father and an X chromosome from her mother. The X chromosome from her father is the one the father inherited from his mother; no recombination occurs before it is passed to his female child. The X chromosome from the child's mother may be a recombination of the two X chromosomes the mother inherited from her parents or either of the mother's X chromosomes passed intact. When a female test-taker has a match on X-DNA, one-half of the paternal half of her family tree and portions of the rest of the tree can be excluded as a source of the X-DNA match.

As with autosomal DNA, recombination of the X chromosome may divide and shorten the segments whenever recombination is part of the process. The larger matching segments usually indicate closer relationships. See these blog posts for some detailed examples of X analysis.[7]

While every ancestor on a pedigree chart may have contributed some atDNA to a descendant, only some ancestors can contribute to the X-DNA of a descendant. The pattern of X inheritance is most clearly illustrated using charts such as in figure 5 where only the shaded ancestors might have contributed to the X

4 Debbie Parker Wayne, "Percentage Shared atDNA Chart," *Deb's Delvings,* 29 October 2013 (http://debsdelvings.blogspot.com/2013/10/percentage-shared-atdna-chart.html).

5 Blaine T. Bettinger, "The Shared cM Project – An Update," *The Genetic Genealogist*, 25 May 2015 (http://thegeneticgenealogist.com/2015/05/25/the-shared-cm-project-an-update/).

6 Megan Smolenyak Smolenyak and Ann Turner, *Trace Your Roots with DNA: Using Genetic Tests to Explore Your Family Tree* (Emmaus, PA, Rodale Press, 2004), 25.

7 Kitty Cooper, "What does shared X DNA really mean?," *Kitty Cooper's Blog*, 6 January 2014 (http://blog.kittycooper.com/2014/01/what-does-shared-x-dna-really-mean/). Judy G. Russell, "Whence the X," *The Legal Genealogist*, 2 March 2014 (http://www.legalgenealogist.com/blog/2014/03/02/whence-the-x/). Roberta Estes, "X Marks the Spot," *DNAeXplained – Genetic Genealogy*, 27 September 2012 (http://dna-explained.com/2012/09/27/x-marks-the-spot/). Randy Seaver, "Who Contributed to My X-Chromosome? My List," *Genea-Musings*, 28 February 2014 (http://www.geneamusings.com/2014/02/who-contributed-to-my-x-chromosome-my.html).

chromosome of the male test-taker. A different chart is used for a female test-taker.[8]

DNA Tests for Genealogy

New DNA tests are constantly being developed and new companies formed. Periodic updates to online sources track these developments.[9] This article will focus on the most popular tests provided by the three largest testing companies: 23andMe, AncestryDNA, and Family Tree DNA. Family Tree DNA is the only one of these three that allows additional tests to be ordered using the biological material that is not used for the initial order. Unused DNA is stored for up to twenty-five years, although there is no guarantee the DNA will be viable or that there will be enough material for future testing.

Y-DNA STR Tests

Neither 23andMe or AncestryDNA offers a specific Y-DNA STR test, although AncestryDNA did so at one time. Family Tree DNA Y-STR tests include analysis of 12, 25, 37, 67, or 111 markers. The lower level tests can be useful in a few specific situations. In general, the minimum level Y-STR test that is useful to answer a genealogical question is 37 or 67 markers. Testing 111 markers provides more evidence for some questions. After testing a smaller number of markers, upgrades can be ordered to add more markers. Test results will include a predicted haplogroup and values for the tested markers. Results of test-takers are compared to each other to determine the likelihood of a common patrilineal ancestor.

Only men have a Y chromosome so only men can take a Y-DNA STR test; women can recruit a male relative in the ancestral line to take a test. Any man taking a Y-STR test can expect to gain useful genealogical information, although those with rare Y-DNA signatures may have fewer matches until someone else with the same signature tests.

For more information on Y-DNA tests offered by different companies see each vendor's web site and the International Society of Genetic Genealogists (ISOGG) Wiki pages.[10] For information on haplogroup nomenclature and a graphic representation of the human Y-DNA phylogenetic tree see the ISOGG *Y-DNA Haplogroup Tree*.[11] The ISOGG Y-tree is referenced by scholarly and scientific papers as well as by genetic genealogists.

Y-DNA SNP Tests

Neither 23andMe nor AncestryDNA offers a specific Y-DNA SNP test although each company tests some Y-SNP locations as part of the autosomal DNA test. Family Tree DNA offers Y-SNP tests ranging from individual SNPs up to the BigY test that looks at around twelve million SNPs. Only men have a Y chromosome so only men can take a Y-DNA SNP test; women can recruit a male relative in the ancestral line to take a test. A genetic genealogist familiar with the haplogroup, surname, or family project can best determine the usefulness of a Y-DNA SNP test for genealogy and help analyze the results. Project administrators are an excellent place to obtain advice on which Y-SNP test, if any, should be ordered.

mtDNA Tests

Today, Family Tree DNA offers two versions of the mtDNA test. The "mtFullSequence" tests the entire mtDNA molecule. The "mtDNAPlus" tests two small segments of the mitochondria called hyper-variable regions one and two (HVR1 and HVR2). Neither 23andMe nor AncestryDNA offers a specific mtDNA

8 Blaine T. Bettinger, "More X Chromosome Charts," *The Genetic Genealogist*, 12 January 2009 (http://www.thegeneticgenealogist.com/2009/01/12/more-x-chromosome-charts/). Debbie Parker Wayne, "X-DNA Inheritance Charts," *Deb's Delvings*, 25 October 2013 (http://debsdelvings.blogspot.com/2013/10/x-dna-inheritance-charts.html/).

9 "List of DNA Testing Companies," *ISOGG Wiki* (http://isogg.org/wiki/List_of_DNA_testing_companies).

10 "Y Chromosome DNA tests," *ISOGG Wiki (*http://www.isogg.org/wiki/Y_chromosome_DNA_tests). "Y-DNA STR testing chart," *ISOGG Wiki (*http://www.isogg.org/wiki/Y-DNA_STR_testing_chart). "Y-DNA SNP testing chart," *ISOGG Wiki* (http://www.isogg.org/wiki/Y-DNA_SNP_testing_chart).

11 "Y-DNA Haplogroup Tree," *ISOGG Wiki* (http://www.isogg.org/tree/index.html).

test, although each company tests some mtDNA locations as part of the autosomal DNA test. While the mtDNAPlus test can answer some specific questions, the mtFullSequence provides more useful data for genealogical purposes.

Any genealogist, male or female, can take an mtDNA test; many will gain useful genealogical information, but some will have close matches where a common ancestor is so far back in time she cannot be identified using documentary evidence. Test results will include a haplogroup and values for the tested markers or differences resulting from comparison to a reference sequence. Results of test-takers are compared to each other to determine the likelihood of a common matrilineal ancestor.

For more information on mtDNA tests offered by different companies see each vendor's web site and the International Society of Genetic Genealogists (ISOGG) Wiki pages.[12] For information on the reference samples, haplogroup nomenclature, and a graphic representation of the human mtDNA phylogenetic tree see *PhyloTree*.[13]

atDNA Tests (Includes X-DNA Markers)

23andMe and AncestryDNA each offer only one test, an atDNA test. Since this is the only test offered, neither company gives a specific name to the test. Family Tree DNA offers many tests; "Family Finder" is the name given to the atDNA test. All three companies test some X-DNA markers as part of the atDNA test. Any genealogist, male or female, can take an atDNA test and expect to gain much useful genealogical information.

For information on atDNA tests offered by different companies see each vendor's web site and the International Society of Genetic Genealogists (ISOGG) Wiki pages.[14]

Using the DNA Test Results to Answer a Genealogical Question

What Can You Do with Y-DNA Test Results?

Y-DNA tests provide evidence for direct patrilineal line genealogical problems. The male to be tested must have a straight patrilineal descent—through men with no intervening women—back to the ancestor of interest. Like mtDNA, Y-DNA provides conclusive evidence to answer some questions; less strong evidence for other questions.

Even the low-resolution Y-DNA test provides strong evidence for some situations. (1) Was African or Native American ancestry inherited down the direct patrilineal line? Native American ancestry can be indicated, but DNA cannot isolate to a specific tribe. (2) Could two men share a common patrilineal ancestor or not? (3) Does a line descend from the first or second husband of a woman? This requires that the two husbands not be descended from a common patrilineal ancestor.

Test results from more comprehensive tests may answer questions that are more detailed. Questions regarding ethnicity of the patrilineal line may be answered with the haplogroup designation. A haplogroup indicates the branch of the human Y-DNA tree on which a test-taker sits. Questions regarding common ancestors may be answered by comparing the values of Y-STR and Y-SNP markers between test-takers.

Framing your genealogical question in the context of the known family tree and the results of others will help determine which test should be taken and by whom. Surname project administrators can be invaluable in helping determine which test can provide evidence for your particular research problem. Administrators are volunteers with varying amounts of free time and varying degrees of knowledge. Most have been

12 "Mitochondrial DNA tests," *ISOGG Wiki* (http://www.isogg.org/wiki/Mitochondrial_DNA_tests). "mtDNA testing comparison chart, " *ISOGG Wiki* (http://www.isogg.org/wiki/MtDNA_testing_comparison_chart).

13 Mannis van Oven, "PhyloTree.org," *PhyloTree* (http://www.phylotree.org).

14 "Autosomal DNA testing comparison chart," *ISOGG Wiki* (http://www.isogg.org/wiki/Autosomal_DNA_testing_comparison_chart). "X-chromosome testing," *ISOGG Wiki* (http://www.isogg.org/wiki/X-chromosome_testing).

studying their project for years and have in-depth knowledge they are happy to share with their project members.

What Can You Do with mtDNA Test Results?

In some situations mtDNA provides conclusive evidence; in others it provides less strong evidence. The documented matrilineal lineage should be as deep as possible to make mtDNA most useful as genealogical evidence. The person to be tested must have a straight matrilineal descent—through women with no intervening men. A male can be tested, but the earlier ancestors must be all female back to the person of interest. If the mtDNA signature is rare the test provides stronger evidence for relationships within a more recent time frame.

Even the low-resolution mtDNA test provides strong evidence for some situations. (1) Was African or Native American ancestry inherited down the direct matrilineal line? Native American ancestry can be indicated, but DNA cannot isolate to a specific tribe. (2) Could two test-takers share a common matrilineal ancestor or not? (3) Does a line descend from the first or second wife of a man? This requires that the two wives not be descended from a common matrilineal ancestor.

Questions regarding ethnicity of the matrilineal line may be answered with the haplogroup designation. A haplogroup indicates the branch of the human mtDNA tree on which a test-taker sits. Questions regarding common ancestors may be answered by comparing the values of mtDNA markers between test-takers.

What Can You Do with atDNA Test Results?

Autosomal DNA allows both men and women to analyze the DNA inherited from **all** of the ancestors on our pedigree chart, at least for recent generations. Where Y-DNA and mtDNA are passed from a parent unchanged unless a mutation occurs, atDNA is randomly recombined to create a unique DNA signature for each child. Each child receives a unique combination of atDNA from the parents. This recombination means atDNA requires significant analysis to provide evidence to answer a genealogical question beyond a parent-child or sibling link to the test-taker. It is not always easy, but persistent genealogists are doing it.

DNA cousins with whom we have an atDNA match can provide clues to expand a family tree past brick walls. We can find atDNA matches out to the third cousin level (five generations) and often further back. A strong match confirms a common ancestor. Not matching a suspected fourth or more distant cousin is not conclusive and could be due to recombination splitting the DNA to the point where a match can no longer be detected.

Ethnicity predictions from atDNA do not always match the ethnicity in a pedigree chart. Recombination may have eliminated detectable amounts of DNA from an ancestor of a specific heritage. Sharing a large segment of DNA on a chromosome with multiple descendants of the same ancestor provides evidence our family tree is correct or clues of where to look for a common ancestor.

What Can You Do with X-DNA Test Results?

For most genealogical problems, X-DNA alone is not useful. X-DNA focuses research on the most likely ancestral lines on which you may be related to a person and excludes other lines as a possibility. Because of random recombination, the absence of an X-DNA match does not prove you are not related on a particular line, but the existence of an X-DNA match of significant size indicates you are related on an ancestral line through which X-DNA is inherited. An X-DNA match narrows down the lines to be searched, allowing for efficient use of our research time.

Using DNA Test Results

Collaboration allows researchers to make the best genealogical use of DNA test results.

1. Complete your lineage as far back as possible. Document this to share with DNA matches looking for a common ancestor. Including collateral lines may help determine who a common ancestor may be.

a. List your ancestral names, dates, and geographic origins. For example:
   - Minnie Josephine **McSpadden** (born 1874; died 1909, Independence County, Arkansas), m. Thomas A. Anderson
   - Temperance C. **Luster** (born 1839, Tennessee; died 1876, Independence County, Arkansas), m. Thomas A. McSpadden
   - Perry Anderson **Parker** (born 1856, Milam County, Texas; died 1925, Dallas County, Texas), m1. Bettie Morrison (died 1891, Lee or Milam County, Texas), m2. Tennessee Angeline Maples (born 1874; died about 1906, Texas), m3. Bertha Sparks (born 1883, Alabama; died 1976, Texas)
   - Henry **Parker** (born 1825, probably South Carolina; died 1902, Hood County, Texas; also lived in Illinois, Pope County, Arkansas, and Milam County, Texas), m1. Nancy Black (born about 1835, Alabama; died 1902, Travis County, Texas), m2. Elizabeth (O'Neal) Kline Quarles (died 1903, Hood County, Texas
   - and so on

b. Create a privatized pedigree chart eliminating information on living persons or recent generations. For example, list information on your earliest known ancestors down to a great-grandparent or a recent generation that is no longer living. Include geographic locations and dates as above.

c. Create an X Inheritance chart for each person who has taken an autosomal DNA test. When the person matches on both autosomal and X-DNA, search for a common ancestor on the ancestral lines identified on the X inheritance chart.

2. Join a surname, Family Finder, mtDNA or Y-DNA haplogroup, or geographic project or all of these. Ask questions of project administrators who can be very helpful in DNA analysis.
3. To find more potential matches upload data to public databases (GEDmatch.com, DNAgedcom.com, Ysearch.org, MitoSearch.org, mtDNAcommunity.org, and others you will find discussed in forums, mail lists, and blog posts). Investigate privacy and security policies before uploading data.
4. Search all databases and project lists for matches. Review any ancestral information shared online, and contact the match person for more information.
5. Contact the closest DNA matches first as the common ancestor is likely to be more recent. If a common ancestor cannot be identified by name, look for patterns that provide additional research clues such as geographic locales, spouses' names, etc. Matches may not have posted everything they know online. Some people do not respond to contacts, but an attempt should be made. Be patient. The person may respond months after an initial query.
6. Periodically a researcher must gather information on new matches for those tested in recent weeks or months. DNA testing is the genealogical resource that keeps on giving as new people test.

When contacting a DNA match, always include the account name for the DNA kit of your family member, the account name for the kit of the DNA match, and a brief explanation of how you think the two may be related, if known. Many genealogists manage multiple DNA kits for relatives and the account name identifies which kits have matching DNA. This allows the contacted person to focus quickly on the person you or your family member matches without wasting time.

Unexpected Test Results

Not everyone who tests will find useful matches immediately. Those with rare haplogroups and rare marker values may see few or no matches until a future time when someone with the same rare DNA signature takes a test. Patience is a virtue in this situation.

Finding no DNA match to those we expect to match happens more often than people expect. The misnomer

"non-paternity event" (NPE) is used to describe this situation. Every child born has some paternity, even if not from the patrilineal ancestor the paper trail indicates. Misattributed parentage is a more accurate term. An NPE could be caused by an inaccurate paper trail, name change, undocumented or unofficial adoption, a child taking the surname of a step-father, an illegitimate child using the surname of the mother, sperm donation, and many other things besides a mother giving birth to a child whose biological father is not the person presumed to be the father. The event could be recent history or many generations back. Sensitivity and diplomacy must be displayed when unexpected results are seen in recent generations where living persons may be impacted.

Conclusion

DNA does not lie. As with all genealogical research, documentary and genetic, Val D. Greenwood's advice applies:

> "If you are afraid of skeletons then stay out of closets. And if you are ashamed to have ancestors who do not meet your own social standards then stay away from your genealogy."[15]

This article gives general information on how to use DNA for genealogy and the tests available. The following sources provide information on how to do the detailed analysis involved with genetic genealogy.

Debbie Parker Wayne and Blaine T. Bettinger, *Genetic Genealogy in Practice* (Washington, DC: National Genealogical Society, 2016).

Debbie Parker Wayne, *Continuing Genealogical Studies: Autosomal DNA* (Washington, DC: National Genealogical Society, 2015).

National Genealogical Society, *Genetic Genealogy, Autosomal DNA*, online course, at:

http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/cs/genetic_genealogy_autosomal_dna

For more information and resources check out the links at:

http://debbiewayne.com/presentations/gatagacc_biblio.php.

***About the Author**: Debbie Parker Wayne, CG[SM], CGL[SM], is a board-certified genealogist and genealogical lecturer experienced in using DNA analysis and traditional techniques for genealogical research. Her DNA research focuses on client projects, genealogical television shows, and her own family projects. Debbie is the co-author with Blaine T. Bettinger of the first DNA workbook for genealogists,* Genetic Genealogy in Practice, *published in 2016 by the National Genealogical Society (NGS). She is the author of the online, self-paced course* Continuing Genealogical Studies: Autosomal DNA, *offered by NGS since 2015. She is the DNA Project Chair for the Texas State Genealogical Society guiding the newly created Early Texans DNA Project focusing on autosomal, Y-DNA, and mtDNA of descendants of those who arrived in Texas prior to statehood. Debbie's publications include a column on using DNA analysis for genealogical research in* NGS Magazine, *and award-winning articles in writing competitions held by the Dallas Genealogical Society and the International Society of Family History Writers and Editors. She coordinates and presents comprehensive, interactive genetic genealogy courses teaching how to interpret and apply DNA test results to genealogical research at the Genealogical Research Institute of Pittsburgh (GRIP), the Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research (IGHR), and the Forensic Genealogy Institute. She also coordinated the first DNA course offered at Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy (SLIG). Debbie's lectures and articles simplify the complex biological concepts of genetic genealogy allowing any genealogist to use this technology to solve research problems. See http://debbiewayne.com/ for more information and for archived versions of many of her articles.*

15 Val D. Greenwood, *The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy,* third edition (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing, 2000), 12.

When DNA and Paper Trails Collide: An Identity Crisis in the Silva Family

by Yvette Cohn Stoor

with contributions by
Miguel A. Tórrez
and
Ed Silva

Most genealogists have encountered frustrations with finding the documents to link one generation to the next. But, when we find that elusive record, our frustration turns to exultation! In genealogy research, we rely on the paper trail to make connections to our previous generations. The church records that were kept religiously (no pun intended) by the friars and priests, census records, land records, and other kinds of documents have allowed us to reach back into our family's past and connect with our ancestors. With the introduction of DNA testing, some of us want to take our search a step further. We are curious if we have a proof of pedigree to our progenitor — the ancestor who brought our surname to New Mexico. However, what do you do when the documented lineage and the DNA results don't match? It happens; and, if it happens to you, how would you react? Will it change the way you view your identity? Are you prepared for that outcome?

The New Mexico Genealogical Society has two very active projects, the Primeras Familias de Nuevo México certification project (PFNM), and the Genetic Genealogy project (NMGS DNA). PFNM was a long-time project of NMGS, but was suspended several years ago. It was re-instated in February 2015. NMGS DNA was first launched in January 2015. The two projects cooperate when a situation warrants, and recently encountered a case where the documentation and the DNA results collided. As the chairwoman of Primeras Familias, I worked with Miguel Tórrez, chairman of the Genetic Genealogy project, and we both worked with NMGS member Ed Silva, who participated in both projects.

Overview of Primeras Familias de Nuevo México Project

The goal of the Primeras Familias de Nuevo México project is to verify lineages using original vital records to connect generations. These records consist of birth, baptismal, marriage, and death records. Even though New Mexico has a wealth of sacramental records that document these vital events, sometimes the records don't exist. In those cases, other original records, such as census records, military enlistment records, wills, and family documents can provide those generational links. The PFNM team is diligent in reviewing the applications and sources, and considers it a success when a certificate is issued acknowledging a researcher's accurate work. This stringent review provides assurance of accuracy and is key in maintaining the credentials of the project and the validity of the certificates. Receiving a Primeras Familias de Nuevo México certificate is a statement that you have proven the connection to your ancestors through a paper trail and that the surname carried by you, your parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, etc., was, and is, your family. Your familial links and relationships have been proven with documentation.

Overview of Genetic Genealogy Project

The New Mexico Genealogical Society implemented the Genetic Genealogy project under the direction of Miguel Tórrez. Miguel has been working in the DNA research realm for nearly ten years. For the past few

years he has worked closely with Angel Cervantes who is the coordinator of the New Mexico DNA project (NM DNA). The names of the projects are similar, however, the goals differ. The NM DNA administered by Angel Cervantes is primarily an anthropological study, searching for the origin of New Mexico families. Surnames are utilized but lineages are not verified. The major difference between the NM DNA project and the NMGS DNA project is the latter project's intent to establish a likely DNA signature with a particular ancestor/surname and family lineage. To get the most benefit from the project, participants take a Y-DNA test (for males) or an mtDNA test (for females) and submit their verified family lineages. The project tracks the results, zeroing in on a likely DNA signature for an ancestor/surname.

When the Documents and the DNA Don't Match

How can the DNA and documents not match? We can speculate about this until the end of time, but unless we have a time machine, in some cases, we'll never know the answer. Think about some of the possible explanations:

1. One or both parents died and someone else raised the children. They could have been raised by relatives or family friends. The children might have assumed the surname of the stand-in parents, rather than continue to use their birth names. These types of adoptions were often informal with no legal documentation. This scenario impacts Y-DNA testing when boys' surnames no longer match the surname of their biological fathers.
2. Women often kept their maiden surname, and sometimes their children used her name rather than their father's surname. Sometimes the children switched their surnames on different records; they might use their father's surname in one record and their mother's in another. Eventually, one surname sticks with the family through the generations, and it could have been a mother's name. Many of us are aware of this predicament with descendants of Juana Baca, La Vieja, where the paternal lineage is suspected but not proven. This is an example where DNA testing may eventually shed some light.
3. Children were born out of wedlock. Many of us have seen "*hijo natural*" in baptismal records. Occasionally the father was named, but usually not. We know of family stories where a child born to an unmarried woman was raised by her parents, or an older sibling, as their own child. Sometimes the truth came out and other times it remained a secret.
4. Soldiers could be away from home for months or even years. In one known case, the husband was away in the military and his wife bore two children with another man while he was gone. Contemporary documents address this issue and the soldier was compelled to raise the children as his own and give them his surname. This is a rare occurence of this kind of documentation, but it illustrates that this scenario did happen.
5. Native Americans blended into the Spanish community and adopted the Catholic religion. They often assumed the surname of their *patrons*. There was also intermarriage between the Spanish and Native Americans, as well as relationships outside the bonds of marriage that resulted in children. Genizaros are well-known in New Mexico as these blended families.

How do these scenarios affect the PFNM? Suppose José was born out of wedlock and his maternal aunt and uncle raised him. Their names even appear on his baptismal record as his parents. José was raised as a Martínez, the surname of his uncle, his children were raised Martínez, and his male grandchildren passed on the Martínez name for generations. Based on the documents, José is a Martínez. The PFNM team would look at the documents of José's known descendants and certify that their lineage traces back to José Martínez and beyond. But, when a male descendant of José takes a Y-DNA test, he would not match his Martínez male cousins who descended from José's presumed brothers. When this happens it becomes a very personal and possibly painful realization. However, via DNA testing, José's descendants might be able to discover his biological father's identity. The question, then, is should José's descendants be allowed to apply for and be awarded Primeras Familias certificates even though they are not a "real Martínez?" What do you think?

In another scenario, consider the case of adoption. There may be a family who is well aware of an adoption in an earlier generation. The adoptive parents' names have been passed down for several generations. Some descendants want to know their biological identity and lineage, and want to take a DNA test. But, perhaps the patriarch has absolutely no desire to acknowledge or discover the bloodline. As far as he is concerned, that biological name does not apply to him or his descendants. He wants to apply for a Primeras Familias certificate using the well-documented lineage of the adoptive family. Adoption is a legal institution in the United States, and adoptive children enjoy the same rights as biological children. The PFNM project has not yet encountered an applicant who wants to certify on an adopted lineage, but we need to be prepared when it does happen. Do we deny someone's application based on a known adoption? If we grant the certificate, should we note the adoption on the certificate? What do you think?

The Silva Family: Documentation and Y-DNA Collide

See the descendant chart of Antonio de Silva and Gregoria Ruiz on page 120.

As a case study of the DNA-documentation dilemma, we can examine the Antonio de Silva lineage. The known children of Antonio de Silva and Gregoria Ruiz include four sons and five daughters. There have been several Primeras Familias certificates issued on this line, therefore, making it an excellent test case for Y-DNA sampling. We are fairly certain that only two of their sons would have descendants living today. For specificity, we will outline their sons only:

Sons of Antonio de Silva and Gregoria Ruiz:[1]

1. Manuel Silva was born ca. 1693; married to Josefa Montoya on 9 May 1717 at Santa Fe. Manuel, a soldier, was killed in conflict during the Villasur Expedition in 1720. No known descendants.[2]
2. Francisco Silva married Rosa Gertrudis Durán y Chaves on 12 September 1729 in Albuquerque.[3] (Lineages from this line have been certified by both PFNM and NMGS DNA.)
3. José Silva was born ca. 1704 and married Rosa Baca.[4] (Lineages from this line have been certified by both PFNM and NMGS DNA.)
4. Felipe Silva was baptized 10 August 1706 at Albuquerque. He married Juana Gallegos on 7 May 1732. Known children include five daughters and one son, José Silva born in 1739.[5] At this time, no male descendants are known for this line.

Two of Antonio de Silva's male lines have been traced to the present time:

- Francisco Silva and Rosa Gertrudis Durán y Chaves had five known sons[6] and verified lineages and Y-DNA samples have been acquired from this line. The DNA results will be outlined later in this article. The only Y-DNA matches are from this line.
- José Silva and Rosa Baca, had one known son, José Manuel. José Manuel Silva married twice, first to Febronia Baca and second to María Leonarda Salazar.[7] Y-DNA samples from this line are needed to compare, and hopefully match, to the descendants of Francisco Silva and Rosa Gertrudis Durán y Cháves.

1 The lineage of Antonio de Silva and Gregoria Ruiz is outlined in great detail in the book *Aquí Se Comienza*. Documentation for their descendants can be found in this book. See, Eva Ilean Silva and Leonel B. Silva, "Antonio de Silva and Gregoria Ruiz," in Gloria M. Valencia y Valdez, et al., editors, *Aquí Se Comienza: A Genealogical History of the Founding Families of La Villa de San Felipe de Alburquerque* (Albuquerque: New Mexico Genealogical Society, 2007), 419-457.

2 Valencia y Valdez, *Aquí Se Comienza,* 354, 425.

3 Ibid., 426.

4 Ibid., 427.

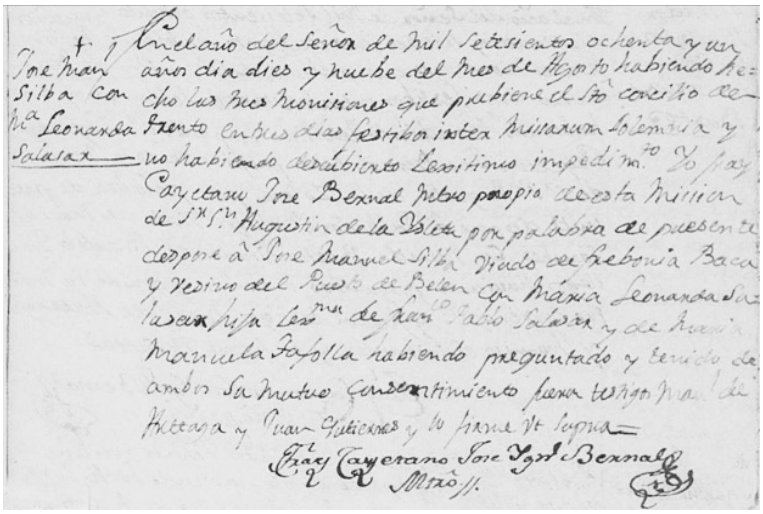
5 Ibid.

6 Ibid., 426.

7 Valencia y Valdez, *Aquí Se Comienza,* 434-436.

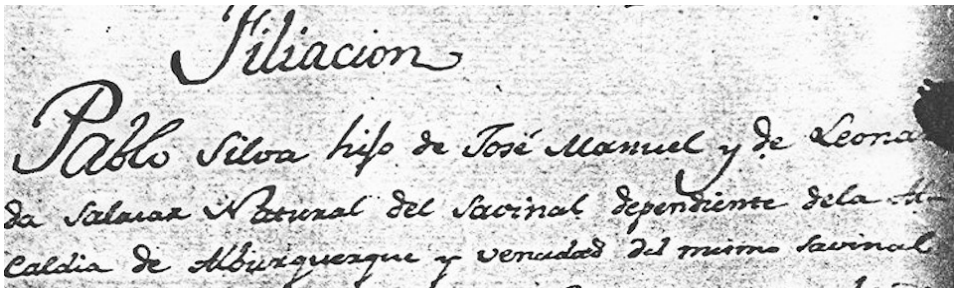
The Ancestral Line of Ed Silva

NMGS member Ed Silva (formally known as José Eduardo Silva) was pursuing his Primeras Familias certification as a descendant of Antonio de Silva and Gregoria Ruiz; his lineage included José Silva and Rosa Baca.



José Manuel Silva and Maria Leonarda Salazar marriage, 1781

Ed's specific line, going from Ed backwards, is: José Eduardo Silva, son of Romualdo Silva; son of Manuel Silva; son of Antonio Silva; son of Juan Antonio Silva; son of Pablo Silva; son of José Manuel Silva; son of José Silva; son of Antonio de Silva.[8] Ed's application utilized a variety of original sources for certification. Verifying the identity of Pablo Silva proved a challenge. A baptismal record could not be found for Pablo and his marriage record did not list his parents. A search for other records ensued and, fortunately, Pablo Silva's militia enlistment named his parents as José Manuel Silva and María Leonarda Salazar.[9] Ed was descended from José Manuel's second wife. Other records, such as the 1790 census, and published, well-researched articles, helped identify Pablo.



Pablo Silva militia enlistment, 1812

Ed Silva's lineage to Antonio de Silva was confirmed and he was issued a Primeras Familias certificate in May 2015. Ed decided he wanted to take the next step and submit a Y-DNA sample and participate in the Genetic Genealogy project. There were already other Silva samples in the database; however, Ed's results did not match theirs. Another Silva was needed to test for the family line that descended from José Manuel's first wife, María Febronia Baca, to hopefully isolate where the Y-DNA diverted from the direct line to Antonio de Silva.

My maternal lineage is also Silva and I am descended from José Manuel and his first wife Febronia Baca. A Primeras Familias certificate had been issued in early 2015 to my uncle Francisco Silva confirming his lineage to Antonio de Silva and Gregoria Ruiz. The lineage for Francisco Silva, going backwards, is: Francisco Silva, son of Gregorio Silva; son of Ruben Silva; son of Tomas Silva; son of José Silva, son of José de Jesus Silva; son of José Manuel Silva and Febronia Baca; son of José Silva and Rosa Baca; son of Antonio De Silva

8 For more details on Ed Silva's lineage see, *New Mexico Genealogist*, vol. 54 (September 2015), 149.

9 Enlistment papers, Alburquerque militia, 1808-1813, Spanish Archives of New Mexico, 1621 - 1821, Series II (SANM II), microfilm 16, frame 752.

and Gregoria Ruiz.[10] After discussing the situation with Miguel Tórrez, I was able to convince Francisco to submit a Y-DNA sample to our NMGS DNA project.

The Y-DNA test results for Francisco Silva arrived in late March 2016. They did not match Ed Silva's Y-DNA; however, they did match the Y-DNA results from the other line descending from Francisco Silva and Rosa Gertrudis Duran y Chaves.

Silva Y-DNA Explained

Turning to our NMGS DNA coordinator, Miguel Tórrez offers the following explanation of the Silva Y-DNA samples:

> The NM DNA Project and the NMGS DNA Project combined have sixteen Silva Y-DNA samples. For those of us who are familiar with genetic genealogy, a huge challenge is getting people who have tested for a given surname to come forward with their genealogical information. Thus, we don't always have a clear picture for many of the samples tested. In many cases, we are left with making determinations, predictions, and analysis from the samples with lineages that we do have. In this article we can't address the lineages for all Silva Y-DNA samples tested, but we can describe those that do match the Silva lineages that were validated for Primeras Familias. These validated lineages serve as a baseline for what we believe is the Y-DNA sequence for Antonio de Silva. For an inquiry to any of the samples not mentioned in this article, please contact Miguel. Men who descend from Antonio de Silva have the following Y-DNA values.

The Progenitor Y-DNA Code for Antonio de Silva

Panel 1 (1-12)											
Marker	DYS393	DYS390	DYS19	DYS391	DYS385	DYS426	DYS388	DYS439	DYS3891	DYS392	DYS38911
Value	13	25	14	10	10-14	12	12	12	14	14	30

Panel 2 (13-25)									
Marker	DYS458	DYS459	DYS455	DYS454	DYS447	DYS437	DYS448	DYS449	DYS464
Value	17	9-10	11	11	25	15	19	29	15-15-16-16

Panel 3 (26-37)										
Marker	DYS460	Y-GATA-H4	YCA11	DYS456	DYS607	DYS576	DYS570	CDY	DYS442	DYS438
Value	10	13	19-23	16	15	16	17	39-39	12	12

The Fallout of a DNA-Disconnect

When Miguel discovered that Ed's Y-DNA didn't match other confirmed Silva testers, it made for some intense discussions. Some believe there is now proof that the descendants from Pablo Silva on down are not blood descendants of Antonio de Silva, and, therefore, are not entitled to a Primeras Familias certificate on the Silva line. Others contend that these generations were raised as Silvas; there are hundreds, if not thousands, of Silvas descending from this line and they have carried the Silva identity and surname for over 200 years. The documentation confirms the line is Silva. There are valid arguments for both sides. My opinion is that the two projects, Primeras Familias and Genetic Genealogy, are separate entities.

The documentation trail tells the historic tale of where a family was, who raised the family — the culture, habits, religion, manners, ethics, and morals are all part of the "reality" of a person's history. The Y-DNA trail

10 The lineage for this line has been verfied by the Primeras Familias of Nuevo México project team.

shows a biological footprint. When it doesn't match with the documentation trail it tells you that something happened, but does it change you or your family identity? If you are raised a Silva, isn't that who you are? DNA doesn't lie, but does it tell the whole truth or paint the complete picture of a family?

When considering DNA testing, enter with your eyes wide open and don't be afraid of the results. Before testing, ask yourself: Am I prepared to accept the findings, even if the results are not what I expect? How will I feel if I am told that my family line isn't what I thought it was? Will I view unexpected results as an opportuntity, or will I resort to denial? How important is my surname to me as part of my identity? In my case, even though my maiden name is Cohn and my married name is Stoor, when I'm introduced to someone by my family members, they will say, "She's a Silva from Socorro and San Antonio; she's a Gallegos from Questa," and so on.

The Primeras Familias de Nuevo México project stands behind its certifications based on credible sources. The only incidence where this would change is if valid contradictory or newly discovered documents are presented and verified. We realize that DNA testing is a personal choice and are very excited at the possibility of determining a probable affiliation to an ancestor and surname, and, thus, the cooperation between the Primeras Familias project and the NMGS DNA Project will continue. However, certificates will not be altered or denied based on DNA results. We will continue to follow the documentation trail and certify to those proofs. This standard will also be applied to lineages with documented adoptions. DNA testing adds value in determining where New Mexico ancestors came from and will supplement our historical records. Moving forward, the key will be to keep the two projects separate, being unbiased, and respecting the value of each process. If we can accomplish this, New Mexico will benefit by having an amazingly complete picture of an incredible historic journey.

Ed Silva's Thoughts on His DNA Journey

Ed contributed the following commentary on his DNA testing:

After years of fun, and frustration, too, conducting research to link me to my sixth great-grandparents, Antonio de Silva and Gregoria Ruiz, I finally found all the required documents needed by NMGS to apply for my Primeras Familias certificate. I even took two DNA tests, one at FamilyTree DNA and the other at Ancestry.com. I was set. Ready to send it in. I received my certificate on 7 May 2015! I was so proud and happy; I even went to the Frame Store and had a special frame made for my pride and joy! I showed it to everyone who came to the house.

Everything was going great for months after receiving my certificate, then one day — WHAMO! — I got an email from Miguel Tórrez telling me that my DNA doesn't link me beyond my third great-grandfather Pablo Silva, who was one of the hurdles I had jumped to get to Antonio and Gregoria. He said my DNA seems to be Sandoval DNA, not Silva. After reading his email, all I remember thinking was "How can that be?" It still puzzles me how DNA and hard written evidence can contradict one another. All of the sources that I had submitted, clearly and undeniably showed that I was related to Pablo Silva and further backward. I was totally confused and a little disappointed; I even visualized Yvette Stoor coming up my driveway to take back my Primeras Familias certificate.

A few days went by. Then Miguel suggested that I arrange another Y-DNA test from a male cousin who follows my family line. Luckily, I had one male cousin who met that qualification. His name is Tony Silva, husband of the late Antoinette Silva Duran, who was one of the contributors to the book, *Aquí Se Comienza*. I called Tony and explained what was going on with my Y-DNA the best I could. He immediately agreed to take the test. I called Miguel to be expecting it. About a month later Miguel received Tony's Y-DNA results. Miguel emailed and called me to tell me that our DNA was identical up to our second great-grandfather Juan Antonio Silva. I thought that Tony's DNA results were going to validate our DNA connection to Pablo Silva and beyond. But it didn't, just up to Juan Antonio. Now I was really getting frustrated. It seemed like months of researching was going down the drain really quickly.

Years ago when I'd originally started searching for my ancestors, I hadn't been documenting sources, or really looking beyond Juan Antonio Silva. When NMGS reinstated the Primera Familias program, I checked into it, and realized I would need to provide proof of lineage. They weren't just going to take my word for it. So I had to come up with documentation if I wanted that certificate.

This is when my search for confirmation of my connection to Antonio de Silva began. I found all the supporting sources up to Juan Antonio, and then I found a source showing that he was the son of Pablo Silva. Great, I thought! Then I started working from the top down, using *Aqui Se Comienza,* to close the gap between Antonio de Silva and Pablo Silva. That's when the fun started. *Aqui Se Comienza* is an excellent book, but I discovered some of my ancestors apppeared to be missing. I suspected that Pablo was the son of José Manuel, BUT, he didn't appear as a son of José Manuel in the book. José Manuel was married twice: his first wife was Maria Febronia Baca Duran y Chavez, and his second wife was Maria Leonarda Salazar. In the book it shows that José Manuel and Maria Leonarda only had two children: Juana Maria and Francisco.[11] My Pablo Silva wasn't listed as a child! That's when the fun stopped. How can that be, I thought. Surely Pablo Silva was my ancestor, but he wasn't listed with his parents in *Aqui Se Comienza*. Back to the drawing board.

Luckily for me, I met Yvette Stoor at an NMGS seminar. I told her about my predicament, and she took an interest in my frustration. After the meeting, she showed my wife, Kathy, and me how to maneuver around the genealogy section of the downtown library. So Yvette, Kathy, and I ventured out looking for anything that would show that Pablo Silva was a son of José Manuel. Almost immediately Kathy found a 1790 census record which showed that Maria Leonarda Salazar, by then a widow, had three children, two boys and one girl. Unfortunately, the children weren't named in the census.[12]

Now I had evidence that José Manuel and Maria Leonarda had three children. I just had to find something, anything, that showed that the third child was Pablo Silva. And, within a month or two Yvette called to tell me she had found a military document that showed that Pablo Silva was, in fact, the son of José Manuel and Maria Leonarda Salazar. BINGO! My search was over! Now it was time to submit my application for my Primeras Familias certificate, which I so proudly received. End of story! Until Miguel analyzed the tests and came up with the glitch in the DNA trail!

When I first started my genealogy research in 2010, I did it because my son wanted to know about the Silva family history. I already knew who my father's and mother's ancestors were, up to my great-great-grandparents. So getting started was easy for me, going beyond that was a lot of work. All in all I have enjoyed forming my family tree. In the last year I have pretty much stopped researching beyond what I currently have. One day I'll start again. I've changed gears and am now looking for the living cousins of my ancestors. And I'm glad to say, since August 2015 I have found and met the descendants of two great-uncles and one great-aunt. One group of cousins are from Illinois and Wisconsin. I met them in Illinois last year when about seventy-five cousins showed up to meet me, their cousin from Las Cruces, New Mexico. Now I'm on a quest to find my cousins from four other great-uncles. The thing that stands out after personally meeting over a hundred cousins in the last six months is that they have this pride about being a Silva. They don't even know that they are descendants of Antonio de Silva and Gregoria Ruiz, one of the founding families of Albuquerque! I make it a point to let them know who Antonio de Silva and Gregoria Ruiz were, but refrain from telling them about the Primeras Familias program. If they knew, hundreds of my cousins would want to submit their application for a NMPF certificate. I like Yvette too much to make her life miserable with so many applying!

In retrospect, I am very happy I did my genealogy research. The biggest satisfaction I get from it is knowing where and who I came from. Receiving the Primera Familias certificate was like getting a "Letter of Appreciation" for a job well done. It gives the Silvas bragging rights. It gives us a written validation that we

11 Valencia y Valdez, *Aquí Se Comienza,* 434-436.

12 Virginia Langham Olmsted, *New Mexico Spanish and Mexican Colonial Censuses 1790, 1823, 1845*, revised edition (Albuquerque: New Mexico Genealogical Society, 2015), 41.

are who we are. Something very few can say.

But on the other hand, even if the NMPF program didn't exist within NMGS, I still would have bragging rights because I have the sources to prove my genealogy. Regardless of the DNA glitch, I know my family origins. By this I mean the NMPF certificate was issued based on unquestionable documentation confirming that Pablo Silva was my third great-grandfather and the son of José Manuel Silva. The DNA test indicates that José Manuel Silva is not the biological father of Pablo Silva, but, regardless, documents show that he is his father.

This DNA information does not alter my genealogical line at all. In spite of DNA testing, José Manuel Silva and beyond are still my ancestors. The irony is that if I hadn't taken the Y-DNA test that would have been the end of my story. There wouldn't have been any reason to doubt that Pablo Silva was my third great -grandfather, and based on documents alone, it would have been assumed that my DNA is the same all the way to Antonio de Silva.

It makes me wonder how many other Primeras Familias certificates have been issued under similar circumstances. I would assume not too many, but who knows? I don't think my case is the only one. But it does make me wonder if now the validation for NMPF should include a DNA test to validate the connections? It's nice to know that my real connection to Pablo Silva is through official or unofficial adoption and not DNA. The possibility that Pablo Silva is not the son of José Manuel Silva through DNA is immaterial to me, because what it did do was validate that Antonio de Silva is still my sixth great-grandfather via adoption — which is OK by me!

***About the authors**: Yvette Cohn Stoor is an NMGS Board member and is the Chair for the Primeras Familias de Nuevo México project. A native New Mexican, her family has resided in the state for 13 generations in northern New Mexico and 11 generations in the Rio Abajo area. She has published articles in various genealogical and historical publications. In her previous life, she was a program management specialist for Honeywell Aerospace.*

Eddie Joe Silva, his legal name, was born Jose Eduardo Silva in Las Cruces, New Mexico. He is retired from the military as well as retired from the New Mexico state government as a Veteran's Service Officer for the Department of Veteran Services. His ancestors have resided in New Mexico since the mid-1600s, but his Silva ancestors didn't arrive until 1694. Eventually, most of them resided in the Rio Abajo area, and around 1865 some moved further south to the Hatch Valley and Rodey area. He has been passionately involved with genealogy since 2009 and is a member of NMGS and HGRC.

Miguel A. Tórrez is an independent New Mexico historian and genetic genealogist. He currently serves as the Chair of the New Mexico Genealogical Society's Genetic Genealogy Project and is a member of the Santa Cruz de la Cañada Historical Working Group. Send questions or comments to Miguel at: nmgs-ggp@nmgs.org, or nmroots@gmail.com. Also visit his personal blog at: https://nmgeneticgenealogy.wordpress.com/ and the NMGS DNA Project at: https://www.familytreedna.com/public/NMGSGeneticDNA/

Y-DNA Tested Descendant Lines of Antonio de Silva and Gregoria Ruiz

Francisco de Silva b. 1699, m. Rosa Gertrudis Duran y Chávez

Juan Francisco de Silva b. 1731, m. Lugarda de la Luz Lucero

José Leon Silva b. 1772, m. María Gertudis Ortiz

José Ygnacio de Jesus Silva, m. María Inez Martin

Juan José Silva, m. Dolores Ortiz

Francisco Hilario Silva, m. Guadalupe Alarid

Juan G. Silva

Henry Silva

Private Silva

Private Silva (**Y-DNA Tester #1**)

José Ygnacio de los Angeles Silva b. 1807, m. María Dolores Martinez

José Susano Silva b. 1838, m. María Paula Ortega

José Pantaleon Silva b. 1879, m. Irene Archuleta

Manuel Antonio Silva, m. María Genoveva Quintana

Private Silva (**Y-DNA Tester #2**)

DNA Testers #1, #2, #3, and #6 match

The direct line to Antonio de Silva for DNA Tester #6 is unknown. We have not been able to confirm who the parents of Francisco Antonio Silva were. But, since his descendant (Tester #6) matches the other known descendants of Antonio, this partial lineage is also from Antonio de Silva.

Francisco Antonio Silva, m. Manuela Chavez

Juan Bautista Silva, m. Bibiana Gutierres

Luis Silva, m. María Longina Sedillo

Juan Bautista Silva b. 1867, m. Adelina Esquibel

Private Silva (**Y-DNA Tester #6**)

José de Silva b. 1704, m. Rosa Baca

José Manuel Silva b. 1722

1st Wife, María Febronia Baca

Francisco Casimiro Isidoro Silva b. 1770, m. María Manuela Montoya

José de Jesús Silva b. ca. 1809, m. Juana Martines

Juan Silva Sr. b. ca. 1836, m. Barbara Cornelia Montoya

Tomas Silva b. 1861, m. María Veronica Chaves

Ruben Silva b. 1891, m. María Concepción Romero

Gregorio Castorio Silva, m. María Ann Gurule

Private Silva (**Y-DNA Tester #3**)

2nd Wife, María Leonarda Salazar

Pablo Silva b. ca. 1786, m. Francisca Varela

Juan Antonio Silva b. 1819, m. Juliana Abeita

Antonio Silva b. 1858, m. Rosa Moya

Santiago Antonio Silva b. 1889, m. Petra Garcia

Private Silva

Private Silva (**Y-DNA Tester #4**)

Manuel Silva b. 1882, m. Marcelina Silva

Romualdo Silva, m. Corina Silva

José Eduardo (Ed) Silva (**Y-DNA Tester #5**)

DNA Testers #4 and #5 match up to Pablo Silva. Pablo Silva was likely illegitimate or adopted. Although his mother could have been Leonarda Salazar, José Manuel Silva was not his father.

All lineages on this chart have been verified by the Primeras Familias project or by the NMGS Genetic Genealogy Project.

The mtDNA of Maria de Paredes

by Denise Lovato-Duran

For years my maternal line was stuck at Rosa Suazo. Beginning with my most distant direct line female ancestor, Rosa Suazo, my family chart looks like this:[1]

Rosa Suazo m. Cristobal Gonzales[2]
Maria Encarnacion Gonzales m. Juan Rafael Romero[3]
Maria Dolores Romero m. Bartolome Maes[4]
Juana Catalina Maese m. Francisco Antonio Gonzales[5]
Anastacia Gonzales m. Juan de Jesus Paiz[6]

Anastacia Gonzales was my great-grandmother. The questions, though, remained. Who were Rosa Suazo's parents? Who was her mother? I turned to mtDNA, which passes from mother to daughter, took a test, and waited for the results and matches. I hoped to find someone who matched me who had research to take me further back on Rosa's family.

My mtDNA results showed that my haplogroup was B4'5, and I matched 68 other mtDNA testers in the B haplogroup. First I had to find out what B4'5 meant, so I turned to *FamilyTreeDNA.com* to find out more. The information states: "Haplogroup B is found in eastern and southeastern Eurasia and throughout the Americas. This haplogroup was present in the populations that initially colonized the pre-Columbian Americas, and using American samples dates to at least 12,500 years ago. This haplogroup can also be found distributed in Polynesia. Future work will resolve the issue of how many distinct colonization events there were in the original peopling of the Americas, and the role of individuals bearing haplogroup B."[7] In other words, this haplogroup is indicative of Native American ancestry.

When I looked at the chart of others who matched my mtDNA, I could see that many of the names that testers had listed as their most distant female ancestors were clearly New Mexican women. One name that caught my eye was Leonora Grimaldos. Three people who matched me listed her as their ancestor. Leonora's roots are documented to be from Spain, so I wondered if there was a problem with my own paper trail. Plus, that doesn't reconcile with my test indicating Native American ancestry. The following table lists some of ancestral women who supposedly match my female line.

1 For the family lists in this article, the most distant ancestor is on the first line. Each subsequent line shows the daughter of the couple on the line above.

2 Virginia L. Olmsted, *New Mexico Spanish and Mexican Censuses, 1750 - 1830* (Albuquerque: New Mexico Genealogical Society, 1981), Juan Crist^{vl} Gonsales household, Embudo (1816), 149; citing wife as M^{a} Rosa Suaso.

3 Ibid., Rafael Romero household, Embudo (1816), 150; citing wife as M^{a} Encarnación Gonzales.

4 San Juan Baptisms, 1726-1820, Maria Dolores Romero baptism (1 November 1807), AASF microfilm #9, frame 1247.

5 San Juan Baptisms, 1820-1857, Juana Catarina Maes baptism (25 April 1837), AASF microfilm #10, frame 575, p. 6. Parents and maternal grandparents, Rafael Romero and M^{a} de la Encarnacion Gonzales, are named.

6 Holy Trinity Catholic Church, Trinidad, Colorado, Marriages 1866-1916, Juan de Jesus Paiz and Anastasia Gonzales marriage (28 March 1892), 176; FHL microfilm #2784.

7 *FamilyTreeDNA*, Learning Center, (https://www.familytreedna.com/learn/ftdna/what-is-the-geographic-and-historic-origin-of-my-mitochondrial-dna-mtdna-haplogroup/ : accessed 6 July 2016).

As you can see by this table, people who match my mtDNA have listed the woman they believe to be their most distant female ancestor, on a direct female line. The information listed for these ancestors varies. Names and dates aren't consistent or always accurate, and unless the tester has uploaded a family tree, we can have a difficult time figuring out how their female ancestor connects to our own tree. So, I started reaching out to some of the people who matched me, and this is what I learned.

Most Distant Ancestor
Maria Montoya, 1685
Guadalupe Madrid
Maria Archuleta, b. ca. 1750
Francisca Gonzales, b. 1850
Maria Gertrudis Lopez, b. abt. 1780, d. abt. 1840
Leonor de Grimaldos
Maria Manuela Martin
Maria Josefa Arguello Lujan, b. 1748, d. 1790
Maria Escolastica Aragon, b. 1860
Agustina Valdez, b. ca. 1880, Rio Arriba

Match #1

The lineage of Robin Gail Thompson tied into mine. Her maternal ancestor, Maria Crecensia Gonzales was a sister to my great-grandmother Anastacia Gonzales.[8] So, our lines were identical, both stopping at Rosa Suazo.

Match #2

I also matched John Anderson (men receive mtDNA from their mothers, but don't pass it on to their own children). He provided his family chart and it didn't resemble mine at all. His most distant female ancestor was Maria Paredes. His family chart looks like this:

Maria Paredes m. Felipe Montoya[9]
Maria Antonia Montoya m. Cristobal Martin[10]
Catarina Martin m. Ysidro Medina[11]
Maria Teodora Medina m. Juan Cristobal Montes Vigil[12]
Pascuala de la Luz Vigil m. Juan Ygnacio Sanchez[13]
Ana Maria Tomasa Sanchez m. Jose Francisco Martinez[14]
Maria del Refugio Martinez m. Jose Tomas Herrera[15]
Maria Rosa Herrera[16]

8 Holy Trinity Catholic Church, Trinidad, Colorado, Baptisms 1866-1901, Maria Crescensia Gonzales baptism (3 May 1872), born 19 April 1872, 138; FHL microfilm #2776.

9 Patricia Sanchez Rau, "Marriage Investigations: A Sampling of Originals vs. Extracted Summaries," *New Mexico Genealogist,* vol. 55 (June 2016), 81. Citing diligencia of Salvador Montoya and Maria Paula Gonzales, AASF, Diligencias, Santa Cruz, no. 15, microfilm #65, frames 381-382.

10 Fray Angélico Chávez, *New Mexico Roots, Ltd.: A Demographic Perspective from Genealogical, Historical and Geographic Data Found in the Diligencias Matrimoniales* (Santa Fe: typescript, 1982), vol. 6, p. 1096. The diligencia of Cristobal Martin and Maria Montoya names Maria's parents as Felipe Montoya and Maria Paredes.

11 Chávez, *New Mexico Roots, Ltd.,* vol. 7, p. 1207.

12 Rick Hendricks, editor, and John B. Colligan, compiler, *New Mexico Prenuptial Investigations from the Archivos Historicos del Arzobispado de Durango, 1800-1893 (*Las Cruces, New Mexico, New Mexico State University, 2000), 10. Citing prenuptial investigation for Manuel Sánchez and Nicolasa Sandoval. Pascuala Vigil is noted as the wife of Juan Ignacio Sánchez, the daughter of Teodora Medina, and the granddaughter of Isidro Medina.

13 Ibid.

14 Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe Church, Taos, New Mexico, Jose Francisco Martinez and Maria Tomasa Sanchez marriage, 18 July 1799; FHL microfilm #17,022.

15 Taos Marriages, 1827-1845, Herrera-Martinez marriage, 3 April 1830, AASF microfilm #32, frame 746.

16 Margaret Leonard Windham and Evelyn Lujan Baca, compilers, *New Mexico Baptisms: Catholic Parishes and Missions in Taos, 1827-1837*, vol. II (Albuquerque: New Mexico Genealogical Society, 2004), 246. The baptismal entry for Maria Rosa Herrera names her parents and her grandparents, Francisco Martin and Maria Sanches.

Match #3

William Mondragon shared his research and his chart is below. Maria Josefa Graham was his great-grandmother.

Maria de Paredes m. Felipe Montoya
Maria Montoya m. Cristobal Martin
Catarina Martin m. Ysidro Medina
Maria Teodora Medina m. Juan Cristobal Montes Vigil
Pascuala de la Luz Vigil m. Juan Ygnacio Sanchez
Maria Ygnacia Sanchez m. Juan Antonio Lobato[17]
Maria Soledad Lobato m. Manuel Graham[18]
Maria Josefa Graham m. Jose Tomas Aquino Salazar[19]

William's line intersects with John's line at Pascuala de la Luz Vigil. William's Maria Ygnacia Sanchez and John's Ana Maria Tomasa Sanchez were sisters. So, why did I match them? Could their lines tie into my Rosa Suazo?

I had to revisit my search for Rosa Suazo, starting with the Reconquest-era and going forward in time. I located all the references I could to all Rosa Suazos. One record was intriguing. I found a baptismal record for Maria Rosa Suaso who was baptized on 16 January 1772 at Santa Cruz. She was the daughter of Juan Antonio Suaso and Matilde Baldes.[20] Starting with this Rosa Suazo, I traced her maternal ancestors backwards. I developed this family chart for Rosa:

Maria de Paredes m. Felipe Montoya
Maria Montoya m. Cristobal Martin
Lugarda Martin m. Juan Francisco Bustos y Valdez[21]
Matilde Rita Bustos y Valdez m. Juan Antonio Suazo[22]
Maria Rosa Suazo

This family line connects to both William's and John's. Their ancestor, Catarina Martin, was a sister to Rosa Suazo's ancestor, Lugarda Martin. At this point I was fairly confident that I was on the right track for tracing my Rosa's family tree, and I was sure that my line, as well as William's and John's, traced back to Maria Montoya and Cristobal Martin. I was concerned, though, about Maria de Paredes.

Many other researchers have connected Maria de Paredes to the Domínguez family of Tomé. That concerned me because the lineage others have attributed to her shows strong European roots, not Native American roots like my mtDNA test results show. I gathered some evidence on Maria de Paredes.

1. Fray Angélico Chávez suggested that Maria de Paredes, wife of Felipe de Montoya, was the daughter

17 Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe Church, Taos, New Mexico, Juan Antonio Lobato and Maria Ygnacia Sanchez marriage, 15 October 1798; FHL microfilm #17,022.

18 Ibid., Manuel Grem [*sic*]and Maria Soledad Lovato marriage, 21 August 1830.

19 Our Lady of Guadalupe Church (Taos, New Mexico), Marriages 1856-1895, Aquino Salazar-Grajam [*sic*] (19 January 1857); FHL microfilm #17017, digital image 54 of 673, *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 5 July 2016).

20 Virginia Langham Olmsted, transcriber, Margaret Leonard Windham and Evelyn Lujan Baca, compilers, *New Mexico Baptisms: Santa Cruz de la Canada Church, vol. I, 1710-1794* (Albuquerque: New Mexico Genealogical Society, 1994), 156.

21 Chávez, *New Mexico Roots, Ltd.,* vol. 11, p. 2005.

22 Henrietta Martinez Christmas and Patricia Sanchez Rau, *100 Years of Marriages, 1726-1826, Santa Cruz de la Cañada, New Mexico* (Albuquerque: New Mexico Genealogical Society, 2002), Juan Antonio Suazo and Mariana Matilde Baldes marriage (1759), 22.

of Alvaro de Paredes and Damiana Domínguez de Mendoza.[23]

2. In the El Paso baptisms, there is one record, dated 8 January 1685, for a child, Pasqual, of unknown parents. The padrinos are Phelipe Montoya and Maria Domigues, his wife.[24] Many people, including myself and Fray Angélico Chávez, have believed this couple to be Felipe Montoya who married Maria de Paredes. But are they a different couple? Or, could this just be an error in the record regarding Maria's surname?
3. The diligencia for Cristobal Martin and Maria Montoya clearly states that her parents were Felipe Montoya and Maria de Paredes.[25]
4. Many online trees have Maria de Paredes connected to the Domínguez family, going farther backward in time.

The Domínguez family connection to Maria de Paredes kept bothering me. How could those of us who have taken the mtDNA test, which shows us to be of Native American descent, have a maternal ancestor, a Domínguez, who traces back to Spain? At this point I contacted more people on my match list, and all the trees led back to the same spot: Maria de Paredes and Felipe Montoya. It is apparent, because of mtDNA testing, that Maria de Paredes is not of European descent. She is probably not from the Domínguez family. The record that lists Maria Domínguez as a madrina with Felipe Montoya is either not her, or in error. Or they could be an entirely different couple.

I've disconnected Maria de Paredes from Alvaro de Paredes and Damiana Domínguez in my family chart. I've had to totally re-do my genealogy on this line and look at all the sources to make sure I am on the right track. I also joined the NMGS Genetic Genealogy Project to get help with this line.

I sum this up by stating that this search for Maria de Paredes has no conclusive end at this point, but genetic testing has given us some crucial answers. Of course, it also has raised some more questions. Is it possible that Maria de Paredes was an adopted (*criada*) daughter of Alvaro de Paredes and Damiana Domínguez, and hence the Native American mtDNA results? If anyone traces back in a direct maternal line to any of the Domínguez de Mendoza woman through any of the lines not described in this article, please consider joining the NMGS Genetic Genealogy Project so that you can test, share, and compare your results and genealogy.

***About the Author**: Denise Lovato-Duran has been doing genealogy since about 1984 when she took a trip to Salt Lake City, and she ended up at the Genealogy Library. She's just kept going ever since. Denise is a past board member for the Colorado Hispanic Genealogical Society and was co-treasurer for HGRC many years ago.*

23 Fray Angélico Chávez, *Origins of New Mexico Families: A Genealogy of the Spanish Colonial Period,* revised edition (Santa Fe: Museum of New Mexico Press, 1992), 85.

24 Walter V. McLaughlin Jr., "First Book of Baptisms of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe del Paso del Norte" (M.A. thesis, Texas Western College, 1962), 65. Texas Western College is now University of Texas-El Paso.

25 Chávez, *New Mexico Roots, Ltd.,* vol. 6, p. 1096.

In Memoriam

Dr. Russell F. Shaw passed away on 15 April 2016. A long-time NMGS member, Russ was the editor of this journal, the *New Mexico Genealogist*, from June 2006 through December 2011. He contributed many fine articles to the *Genealogist*. Russ had a long and distinguished career in medicine, but had been fascinated by genealogy since his youth. He also volunteered at the New Mexico State Archives. The New Mexico Genealogical Society offers our condolences to his family, and is appreciative of Russ's volunteer service and his many contributions to preserving New Mexico history and ancestry.

Dealing with Your DNA Matches

by Kerry Scott

Who are all of these people? If you've done autosomal DNA testing (atDNA), you probably know this feeling. We're fortunate to live in a time when we can spit into a tube, wait a few weeks, and then get a list of hundreds (or thousands) of cousins. The flip side, of course, is that you have to actually deal with those hundreds (or thousands) of new relatives. Figuring out how each of these people fits into your family tree can be a daunting task.

Fortunately, there are lots of tools and techniques you can use to make this whole process easier and more effective. The explosion of DNA testing for genealogy has led to the creation of some excellent tools for analysis. There's also an increasingly established etiquette for working with cousins, and there are a number of workarounds for dealing with cousins who don't want to work with you.

Before you begin to tackle your DNA match list, you'll need to master some basic terminology. Here are some important terms and common acronyms:

- **ICW** is short for **In Common With**. This refers to two or more cousin matches who appear on each other's match list, as well as yours. In other words, you might have a cousin named Mary and a cousin named Juan, both of whom also match each other. Both Family Tree DNA and AncestryDNA allow you to see your ICW matches. AncestryDNA refers to these as "Shared Matches."
- **MRCA** stands for **Most Recent Common Ancestor**. This is the closest grandparent (or pair of grandparents) you share with a cousin. For example, for a pair of full second cousins, the MCRA would be the great-grandparents.
- **Y-DNA** testing measures your paternal line—your father's father's father, all the way back. Only males have a Y-chromosome, so only men can take a Y-DNA test.
- **mtDNA** (or mitochondrial DNA) testing measures your maternal line—your mother's mother's mother, all the way back. Both men and women can take mtDNA tests, but because they measure further back, they're less useful for genealogical research that involves filling in your family tree.
- **atDNA (**or autosomal DNA**)** testing measures all of your ancestry. This is the type of test that's most useful for many genealogical questions, especially those within the past five to seven generations. Because of this, it's by far the most common type of test among family historians. Keep in mind, though, that atDNA test results won't tell you whether a match comes from your paternal or maternal line. To determine that, you'll need traditional genealogical research and/or other relatives to test. If you have a living parent available to test, you can easily sort your matches by seeing whether a new cousin matches that parent. This helps you figure out which side of your family your new cousin comes from. If your parents are not able to test, you can test aunts/uncles, first cousins, or any other relatives you can convince to participate.
- **Match range predictions** are the guesses each DNA testing company gives you to help you figure out how closely you might be related to a particular cousin. Generally speaking, Family Tree DNA tends to give very optimistic ranges; a match listed as a 2nd-to-4th cousin is probably more like a 3rd-to-5th cousin. AncestryDNA tends to be pessimistic; a "4th cousin" might actually be a 3rd cousin, or a 2nd cousin once or twice removed. 23andMe is often the most accurate company in terms of predicted relationship.
- A **chromosome browser** is a tool that lets you see exactly where you match a particular cousin. Family Tree DNA has a built-in chromosome browser, and 23andMe has one for cousins who have agreed to share their information with you. AncestryDNA does not currently offer a chromosome browser, but

you can upload your AncestryDNA file to a third-party site called GEDmatch <www.gedmatch.com> that will give you access to this function.

- **GEDmatch** can allow you to compare two DNA kits to see on which chromosome you match, and where and how you match on that chromosome. In the example below, these two people match on chromosome 12, with a 23.3cM segment. Finding others who match both of them on the same segment can help determine who the most recent common ancestor is.

GEDmatch.Com Autosomal Comparison - V2.1.1(c)

Comparing Kit M154[redacted] (*[redacted]) and T653[redacted] (*Aunt E)

Minimum threshold size to be included in total = 700 SNPs
Mismatch-bunching Limit = 350 SNPs
Minimum segment cM to be included in total = 7.0 cM

Chr	Start Location	End Location	Centimorgans (cM)	SNPs
12	24,856,975	52,737,143	23.3	6,460

Largest segment = 23.3 cM
Total of segments > 7 cM = 23.3 cM
1 matching segments
Estimated number of generations to MRCA = 4.6

673595 SNPs used for this comparison.

Strategies for Finding Common Ancestors

Most genealogists who do autosomal DNA testing start looking for common ancestors by looking for common surnames. This can be a valid strategy—for some people. For others, it's an exercise in futility. If you have deep New Mexican roots, you may well be in the latter category. It's a rare New Mexican whose family tree doesn't include a Martinez or a Chavez. There are lots of other groups who struggle with surnames as well. Scandinavians, for example, used patronymic names. These are based on the father's first name, so they changed with each new generation. From a genealogical perspective, they're largely useless.

For researchers who struggle with surnames, focusing on location is often a much better strategy. By searching your cousin match's tree for location matches, you can often see how you might be related. This is particularly effective if you have ancestors who lived in rural areas. It's also a good idea to look for migration patterns that match those of your ancestors. If you have ancestors who came from County Sligo, Ireland to Tazewell County, Illinois to Lincoln County, New Mexico, you've found a migration pattern. If your new cousin's tree has people who followed that same path in roughly the same timeframe, that's a clue worth exploring. Groups of people often traveled together, or followed friends and relations who'd moved west.

You can also use the "In Common With" feature (on Family Tree DNA) or "Shared Matches" feature (on AncestryDNA) to narrow down your cousin list. This helps you take a known relative and triangulate with unknown matches to figure out the common ancestor. For example, if you've determined that Juan is related to you through your great-grandpa Torres, and you have three other new cousins who are also matches to Juan, it's possible that they also match on that same Torres line. Use this feature with caution, though, because they could be related to you and Juan on completely different lines. It's a good starting point to see how you might connect, but you'll need to do additional work to confirm your relationship.

Using a chromosome browser can also help pinpoint where you have shared ancestors. Each of us has 23 chromosomes, and we receive about half of our DNA from each parent. How that DNA is distributed on each chromosome, though, is completely random. That means you'll need to see exactly where you

share DNA with a cousin if you want to determine which part of your DNA came from each of your ancestors. When you find a known cousin who matches you in a particular section on chromosome 12, for example, you can begin to determine who else matches you in that section. This can lead you to people who are related on the same line as your known cousin. The more you do this, the more you'll be able to map out your chromosomes, so that you'll know exactly which DNA came from each of your ancestors. You can then apply that information to quickly zero in on new cousin matches and see how they might be related to you. In this partial example of a chromosome browser (above), the light shaded areas show where on the chromosomes that two cousins match. On chromosome 6, the tester and the cousin share 39.73 cM. They also match on chromosome 1.

Communicating with Cousins

Whether you know how you're related or not, at some point, you'll likely want to contact at least your closer cousin matches. For genealogists who are used to dealing with dead people, making this shift to working with the living can be a bit of an adjustment. There are a variety of things you can do to make things go more smoothly.

The first thing you'll need to do is choose a method of contact. If your new match is on Family Tree DNA, this is easy, because this site gives you the email address of each cousin. Not everyone checks their site-specific message box, but most people do check their email from time to time. When you're sending your email, keep in mind that a number of email providers filter out certain types of incoming messages. AOL and Yahoo email addresses are particularly prone to ending up in the spam filter, so if your email is with one of those providers, you may want to consider opening a Gmail account to use for genealogy-related correspondence.

If your new match is in AncestryDNA, you'll likely make contact via Ancestry's built-in messaging system. In that case, it might help to upload a profile picture before you send your message. People tend to respond more favorably to a friendly face, so if your message has one attached, you might increase the odds of a reply.

Crafting the right message can make a big difference in how well you're received. There are a number of things you can do to start things off on the right foot. You should:

- Include basic details in your first email. Be sure to say which DNA site you found them on, and which person you're matching. Many genealogists have done DNA testing on several sites, and manage a number of kits for other relatives. Letting them know which match list you're on saves a lot of time.
- Say what you know up front. If you think you match in a particular line, say so. If you're new to DNA testing, it's okay to admit it.
- Make it clear that you're pleasant to work with. When you contact a new match, you're essentially applying for a new job—one where you'll work with this person for months or years. If you seem like someone they'd like to partner with, you're much more likely to get a response.
- Come bearing gifts. If you're lucky enough to have a good guess as to how you're related to this person, consider including a photo or document, with the promise of more to come. This can help entice them into responding, and the first response is often the hardest to get.

- Be open to multiple ways of collaborating. Many of your DNA cousins can't or won't upload a family tree. They may have unknown parentage, family drama, or bad past experiences with other genealogists. Trees are one way of figuring out DNA matches, but they're not the only one. Cousins can have family records, access to stories you haven't heard, photos, or many other goodies. Don't write a cousin off just because they don't have a tree posted.

Dealing with Rejection

You might be surprised to find that many people don't respond to your email. Maybe they didn't get your message. Maybe they got what they wanted out of DNA testing—ethnicity predictions, health information, or confirmation of a particular family relationship. Maybe they found out something shocking, and it made them want to give up on the entire thing. Maybe they're just busy. Whatever the reason, it doesn't have to be the end of the line for your efforts to figure out how you're connected. You can:

- Use Google to find out more. If you're on Family Tree DNA, try searching for their email address. If you're on AncestryDNA, search for their username. You'll be amazed at what you can find—old genealogy queries, family photos, even entire family tree websites.
- Look for a social media presence. If you can figure out their real name, you can often find them on Facebook. You can check their friend list to look for familiar surnames and hometowns, which can help you spot the connection to your own tree. People often post family photos, especially on Throwback Thursday or Flashback Friday. See what you can glean from what they're sharing.
- Check *Find A Grave* <www.findagrave.com> for clues. People who take a DNA test are often people who manage a number of memorials. This will lead you to surnames and grave locations, which may end up matching those in your files.

The longer you work at it, the more confirmed cousins you'll have, and the easier it will be to find connections as new ones come in. With some patience and persistence, you can turn your cousin match list into new branches on your family tree.

Want To Learn More?

There's a wealth of information available to genealogists looking to learn more about how to use DNA to further their research. Check out these resources to see real-life case studies and connect with others family historians.

Blogs:

DNAeXplained by Roberta Estes <dna-explained.com>

The Genetic Genealogist by Blaine T. Bettinger <thegeneticgenealogist.com>

Your Genetic Genealogist by CeCe Moore <yourgeneticgenealogist.com>

Deb's Delvings in Genealogy by Debbie Parker Wayne <debsdelvings.blogspot.com>

Facebook Groups:

DNA Detectives <facebook.com/groups/DNADetectives>

DNA Tools <facebook.com/groups/DNA-Tools>

International Society of Genetic Genealogy <facebook.com/groups/isogg>

Analysis Tools:

GEDmatch <gedmatch.com>

DNAGedcom <dnagedcom.com>

Chromosome Mapper <kittymunson.com/dna/ChromosomeMapper.php>

Online Courses:

Family Tree University <familytreeuniversity.com>

Virtual Institute of Genealogical Research <vigrgenealogy.com>

DNAAdoption <dnaadoption.com>

Other Resources:

Autosomal DNA Sharing Table <isogg.org/wiki/Autosomal_DNA_statistics>

Endogamy: One Family, One People by Israel Pickholtz <endogamy-one-family.com>

***About the Author**: NMGS member Kerry Scott has been chasing her ancestors since 1992. She teaches at Family Tree University, and is the author of* How to Use Evernote for Genealogy*, available at* ShopFamilyTree.com *and* Amazon.com.

Gurulé Y-DNA: Who Crossed the Borders?

by Angela Lewis

In genealogy today, you have the family lore and their culture trail, the paper trail, and the DNA trail. Over the years, I've accumulated quite a collection of historical documents (the paper trail) for the Gurulé family, along with other genealogical information from some of New Mexico's most well-known authors and researchers. As a genealogical researcher, I have to figure out what's real, what's not real, and what we really know about the Gurulés. Let's look at the historical background, the paper trail, and finally the Y-DNA side of the Gurulé family.

Historical Background

Let's start with Jacques Grolet, who later became known as Santiago Gurulé.[1] We know that Jacques Grolet, along with Jean L' Archeveque and Pedro Muesnier, were members of the ill-fated La Salle expedition. René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle (aka Robert de la Salle) left France in 1684, with four ships and 300 colonists, arms and munitions, with the intent of establishing a French colony on the Gulf of Mexico at the mouth of the Mississippi River. Among the men were Jacques Grolet (age 20, sailor), Jean L' Archeveque (age 13), and Pierre Meusnier (age 14). The expedition didn't go as planned, and one of the four ships (*La Francois*) carrying all their supplies was lost to the Spanish buccaneers. By March 1685, many men had died from diseases, infighting, and attacks by the Indians. In 1686, Grolet deserted the expedition with another man named Ruter, and they began their life among the Tejas Indians. In 1689, the Spanish heard rumors of French activity in an area considered to be Spanish territory and thirty soldiers were sent to search for the Frenchmen.

On 6 April 1689, Henri Joutell, La Salle's trusted lieutenant, wrote about meeting Ruter and hearing about Grolet:

> We fell into Discourse, I ask'd him for his Comrade, he told me he durst not come, for Fear of Monsieur de LaSalle. They were both sailors, this Man who was of Brittany, was call'd Ruter; the other of Rochelle, Grollet. They had, in the short Space of Time, so perfectly enujr'd themselves to the Customs of the Natives, that they were become meer savages. They were naked, their Faces and Bodies with Figures wrought on them, like the rest. They had taken several Wives, been at the Wars and kill'd their Enemies with their Firelocks, which had gain'd them Reputation; but having no more Powder nor Ballo, their arms were grown useless, and they had been forced to learn to shoot with Bows and Arrows. As for Religion, they were not troubled with much of it, and that Libertine Life they led, was pleasing to them.

Joutell then met with Ruter and Grolet, both in Indian dress (that is barefoot, with only a clout and some turkey feathers at their shoulders, on their heads). Joutell commented:

> Grollet had not consented to have his face mark'd like the other (Ruter) nor to cut his Hair after the Indian manner; for those People cut off all theirs, except a small lick on the Crown of the Head, like the Turks, only some of them have small Tresses on the Temples.

1 The life of Jacques Grolet is covered in many sources. For more information see, Angela Lewis, *Grolet-Gurulé: Los Franceses de Nuevo Mexico*, website, (www.gurulefamily.org). Also, Robert S. Weddle, "La Salle's Survivors," *Southwest Historical Quarterly,* vol. 75 (April 1972), 414-433.

We know that Grolet spent five years with the Indians, and was put in prison in Mexico City for two years. It's unknown when the three Frenchmen reunited, but they appeared on the roster of the Velasco-Farfan colonists, made at La Laguna, near Zacatecas, on 16 November 1693. After listing all the colonists, there was an entry stating:

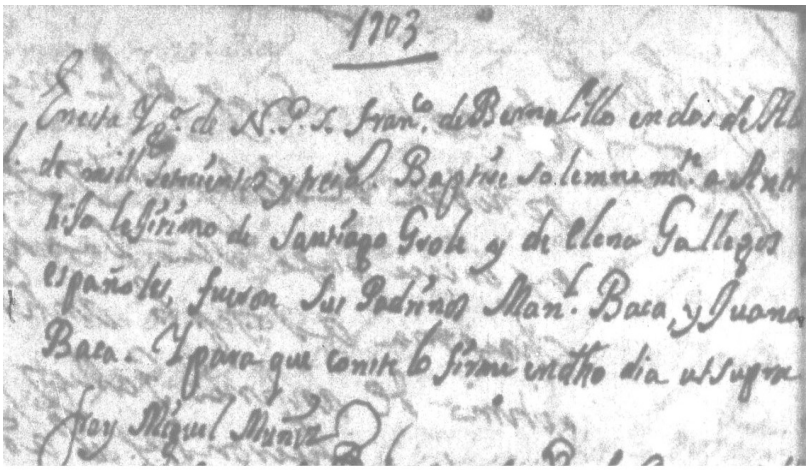
> Tres Franceses que manifesto el Capitan ir forsados y rayados en la cara que el uno dijo llamarse Pedro Munion el otro Santiago Grola, y el otro Juan Archibeca.
>
> Translation: Three Frenchmen who were manifested were forced by the Captain--marked on their faces, and one said his name was Pedro Munion [*sic*], the other Santiago Grola, and the last was Juan Archibeca.

There were several non-Spaniards who became citizens of New Mexico, including Grolet. Virginia L. Olmsted wrote: "As customarily was the case when non-Spaniards came into this society, Jacques Grolet's name became Hispanicized—to Santiago Gurulé."[2]

The Paper Trail: Marriage and Family

We don't know how Santiago Gurulé met Elena Gallegos, how he died, where he's buried, and why they only had one child - there's a lot that we don't know about him. As mentioned earlier, Santiago was tattooed all over his body. What did Elena see in him? Was he so different from the other men she had met? Was his French accent entrancing? During Elena's family's exile in Guadalupe del Paso, maybe her prospects for a future husband were slim. Did the fact that she was an orphan have anything to do with choosing Santiago as a husband? She must have seen something in Santiago where she felt he could provide for them as a family. In their 9 November 1699 prenuptial investigation, Santiago's background is well covered, but not much is said about Elena Gallegos. The investigation states she's 19, and the daughter of Antonio Gallegos and Catarina Baca.[3]

Most couples who married, especially back in that time frame, had children right away and families were usually huge. Santiago and Elena only had one son, Antonio, baptized 2 July 1703 in Bernalillo.[4] All Gurulé descendants trace back to this family, or to Indian families who assumed the Gurulé surname, as was custom in those days.


1703

1703 baptismal record for Antonio Grole [Gurulé]

There is also the 1731 will of Elena Gallegos.[5] After the standard opening of the will, it includes two specific passages:

2 Virginia L. Olmsted, "Grolet-Gurule: Los Franceses of Nueva Mexico," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vol. 75 (March 1987), 38.

3 Fray Angélico Chávez, *New Mexico Roots, Ltd.: A Demographic Perspective from Genealogical, Historical and Geographic Data Found in the Diligencias Matrimoniales* (Santa Fe: typescript, 1982), vol. 5, p. 780.

4 Bautismos, Casamientos y Entierros de Nuestro Santo Padre San Francisco Church, 1700-1712, Bernalillo, New Mexico, entry for Antonio Grole (1703), no page number; FHL microfilm 16,725.

5 For a transcription and translation of Elena's will see, Henrietta M. Christmas and Angela Lewis, "The Elena Gallegos Land Grant, Part 1," *New Mexico Genealogist*, vol. 54 (March 2015), 28-29.

> First: I declare that I was married and veiled with Santiago de Gurulé for a period of twelve years in which time we had and procreated one son who is named Antonio de Gurulé whom I declare as my legitimate heir. Item: I declare that when I was married I had nothing.
>
> ////////////
>
> I declare that it is my last will to leave, and I do leave to my son, Antonio Gurulé as my legitimate heir, guardian and custodian of possessions, and he accepted and confirmed to carrying out all that is ordered above.

With Elena's will, we confirm the single son, Antonio. We know that Antonio Gurulé married Antonia Quintana in 1718. For many years, there was no proof of this marriage, other than wording contained in Antonio's 1761 will. New evidence of their marriage was uncovered in 2010 and published by the New Mexico Genealogical Society.[6]

> June-July 1718, Bernalillo – Antonio Grole, 16, with doña Antonia Quintana, 14. There being no impediment, I married and veiled them on 27 July 1718. Godparents: Antonio Montoya and doña Bernarda Baca.

Y-DNA Findings: Descendants of Antonio Gurulé and Antonia Quintana

Antonio and Antonia married very young, but that could have been to help out Antonio's mother, Elena Gallegos, who had been widowed since 1711. During their marriage, Antonio and Antonia had nine children and all are identified in Antonio's 1761 will.[7] Antonio had three sons whose descendants can participate in Y-DNA testing.

1722 – Maria Manuela Gurulé

1725 – Tomas Gurulé: one descendant tested matching the I-Haplogroup

1731 – Luisa de Jesus Gurulé

1733 – Juan Antonio Gurulé: four descendants tested matching the I-Haplogroup

1736 – Fabiana Gurulé

1740 – Serafino Gurulé: no descendants have tested from this line

1741 – Elena Gurulé

1743 – Maria Francisca Gurulé

1746 – Manuelita Gurulé

Because the Y-DNA of the descendants of Tomas and Juan Antonio match, we can confirm these lineages back to Antonio, their father. The genealogies and specific details for these matching lineages were charted by Miguel A. Tórrez, NMGS DNA Project administrator, and the chart is available on the Gurulé website.[8]

What I find very interesting is the description of the I-haplogroup which is explained on the Family Tree DNA website:

> Haplogroup I dates to 23,000 years ago, or older. The I-M253 lineage likely has its roots in northern France. Today it is found most frequently within Viking/Scandinavian populations

6 Fray Angélico Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd., an Addendum, Part II," *New Mexico Genealogist*, vol. 49 (June 2010), 79. Also, Fray Angélico Chávez, in *Santa Cruz Marriages, 1826-1849 and Roots Ltd. Addendum* (Albuquerque, New Mexico: New Mexico Genealogical Society, 2013), 68.

7 For a transcription and translation of the will of Antonio Gurulé see, Henrietta M. Christmas and Angela Lewis, "The Elena Gallegos Land Grant, Part I," *New Mexico Genealogist*, vol. 54 (March 2015), 30-31.

8 *Grolet-Gurulé: Los Franceses de Nuevo Mexico*, website, (www.gurulefamily.org); follow Resources tab/DNA Results.

in northwest Europe and has since spread down into Central and Eastern Europe, where it is found at low frequencies. Haplogroup "I" represents one of the first peoples in Europe.

Is it true then that Spain's melting pot had people from all over Europe migrate there at one time or another? History would say yes. But, Grolet was French and so the same theory may apply to France, as any other country in Europe, regarding migration and melting pots. Spain and France are close to each other. Who knows what happened years ago with the Europeans, and how easy it was to cross back and forth across the borders?

There are also many other New Mexican surnames that have been validated who descend from the I-haplogroup. Paper trails and genetic matching have been determined for many of them and they are their own stand-alone groups of people. Some surnames that match the Gurulé Y-DNA are Romero, Chavez, Martinez, Gallegos, Clark, Rivera, Jaramillo, Ortiz, Cooper, Espinoza, Miranda, Copeland, Garcia, Archibeque, and others.

What has Y-DNA testing done for the Gurulé family? First, it has made us present a well-documented paper trail, and the matching test results verify the male Gurulé genealogy to Antonio Gurulé. Second, we'll never know the mtDNA from Elena Gallegos as she bore no daughters. But, if the paper trail is correct, she can be identified as Haplogroup A, ending with Maria de la Cruz, wife of Juan Perez de Bustillos.

In summary, the New Mexico Genealogical Society DNA Project's goals are to validate genealogies tracing back to their known origin in New Mexico and using DNA as a supplemental tool in the process. In keeping with the project's goals, the Gurulé paper trail is fully documented, and we know that the Y-DNA validation trail ends for the Gurulé surname with Antonio Gurulé, son of Santiago Gurulé and Elena Gallegos; he was their only known child. This project needs more males to test their Y-DNA and provide the sourced paper trail so that they can strengthen our findings. Locating a direct male descendant from Serafino Gurulé would be great!

***About the Author**: Angela Lewis, a native of Albuquerque, started researching the Gurulé family in 1998 when she wanted to learn more about her grandmother, Rafaela Gurulé, who had died in 1949. Several years later, Leon Moya (then state coordinator for NMGenWeb), convinced her to release her research to benefit others and built the Gurulé website. There is also the "Gurulé Family Surname" page on Facebook, created by Robert Gurulé of Colorado. Angela is still involved with NMGenWeb, and is the county coordinator for several counties. Angela is an NMGS Board member, manages the mailing list, helps Miguel A. Tórrez validate genealogies for the NMGS Genetic Genealogy Project, and is involved with other projects that support NMGS.*

NMGS Press News

New Book: We recently published a new baptisms book, **Church in Santa Clara Pueblo, 1841-1854**. This 104 page book is fully indexed with three indexes: an index of baptisms, a parent's index, and an index of godparents, grandparents, and others named in the baptismal records. Order this book from *Amazon.com*. The price is $25.

We've added more books to Amazon for ease of online ordering. You can now order: Santa Fe 1821 Census ($25); Santa Fe Baptisms 1839-1851, vol. IV ($50); Belen Baptisms 1810-1851 ($55). Type "New Mexico Genealogical Society" into the Amazon search box to find our books.

DNA Tales from the Trenches

Note from the editor: When we decided to dedicate an entire issue of the New Mexico Genealogist *to DNA and genealogy, we asked our members to submit short narratives of their own encounters with DNA testing. Thanks to all who have shared their stories.*

Barking Up the Wrong Tree

by Rosemary McNerney Winkler

When, in the course of family history events, we take another person's word for fact, we are later often proven wrong. This is about my great-great-great grandfather, Samuel Humphrey Woodward. I had been trying off and on, unsuccessfully, to locate information about him ever since the 1970s when my grandmother was very specific about the spelling of his name, and I wrote it down.

In about 2000, I was contacted by a Woodward researcher who I ASSUMED was a reliable source. In 2001, when publishing *Woodward-Tischhauser & Allied Families,* I used his conclusion, by process of elimination, about the identity of Samuel's parents. This decision affected my conclusions on the entire Woodward line back to Richard Woodward, immigrant from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634. My source had ASSUMED that the Family History Library record, which stated that Samuel was born in 1793 in Hebron, Washington County, New York, was accurate. Several other descendants also took his word for all the above. I admit that I was skeptical about these conclusions, but I was in a hurry to publish. Samuel appears in my publication, but the lineage from his parents back and his place of birth are erroneous.

How did I discover that this information was incorrect? The answer is DNA. I became involved with DNA through my son's best friend, Taylor Edwards, who set up and managed the DNA labs for Family Tree DNA. He answered all my questions, and I became the volunteer Woodward DNA Surname Project administrator in 2003 after my mother's cousin, the last Woodward male in the family, agreed to participate. Over time, I learned that "Woodward" is an occupational name which means "keeper of the woods." DNA brought to light many unrelated Woodward groups in America. The two largest groups were the descendants of Richard and Nathaniel from England who both settled in the Boston area in the early 1630s. They were not related and probably did not even know each other! After enough Woodward males joined the project, the facts were inescapable. My Woodwards descended from Nathaniel, not Richard. I had to disconnect several generations of carefully-entered Woodwards in my genealogy software.

From the time I learned that Samuel was a descendant of Nathaniel, I began the search for his parents and birthplace. He married Anna Livingston in Hebron in 1813, but was not born there, although Anna was born there. Both of them died of typhus in 1846 — before the 1850 U. S. census, which was the first census that gives family information and place of birth. In later census records, his children give conflicting information about where Samuel was born. Through DNA, I finally connected with descendants of Samuel's brother in Ticonderoga, New York. They had documents from the War of 1812 proving that their ancestor, named Elijah, and Samuel's father was Elijah Woodward. Both brothers were born in New Hampshire, Samuel in 1793. I also located a descendant of Samuel's sister, Clarissa Humphrey Woodward, born in 1801, who had Clarissa's certificate of death which gave her parents' names: Elijah Woodward and Bethiah Humphrey! The proof could not be more conclusive. In the end, I published a revised family history, including an "errata" explaining the error.

Don't give up; you will find your true ancestors. Just never ASSUME anything. Double and triple check everything.

Why Do Y-DNA Testing? The Experiences of the Joseph Taylor Sr. Family Association

by Eileen Stonely Phelps

Joseph Taylor Sr. was born in Norfolk County, Virginia about 1730 and died in North Carolina about 1807. Because he had a common surname and because many Southern colonial records have been lost or destroyed, research into his ancestry has been challenging. His descendants are unusually numerous because a grandson, Wiliam Taylor, joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the 1830s and several of his sons practiced polygamy. Many of Joseph's descendants also "practiced" genealogy. The history of their efforts spans nearly 150 years and has resulted in a poorly documented database of some 300,000 names of descendants and collateral relatives. The association was organized to source the direct descendants, to add recent generations, and to attempt to prove or disprove conflicting theories as to which Taylors Joseph descended from. A number of accredited and certified professionals have worked on this project over the years.

Y-DNA tests were distributed to male Taylor representatives of more than thirty descendant lines. The tests showed that they were, indeed, all from the same Taylor line. The Y-DNA signature for the polygamous families determined the accepted Y-DNA for William Taylor, their common ancestor. Tests of descendants of William's brothers (who settled in Kentucky) also matched. These test results allowed the Taylor clan to prove their common ancestor back to William's father, Joseph Taylor Jr. For a huge family with a common surname, this result was the most important benefit of doing the tests.

Another benefit of the Y-DNA testing was that we found another clan of Taylors who matched the descendants of Joseph Taylor Jr. The connection between the lines hasn't been determined, yet. John Taylor, their common ancestor, may have been a brother of Joseph Jr., which would establish that these two lines descend from Joseph Taylor Sr. Even though there are some records connecting Joseph Sr. and Joseph Jr., the exact relationship still needs research. The association now has additional early families to research.

The third benefit of our Y-DNA testing for our association was to find that this Joseph Taylor family is NOT a match to the well-documented, tested descendants of the family of President Zachary Taylor. This connection of our Taylors to President Taylor was a guess by some of the earliest genealogists, who did not have access to many unpublished records. Any family who has a genealogy compiled more than a century ago is very likely to fall into the error of linking to famous and distinguished families whose lines are readily available in published biographies.

A fourth benefit was a surprise. A Y-DNA study for the Hodges family of Norfolk County, Virginia was also being conducted, and one man who was tested was found not to be a Hodges. The company that tested him told him that his Y-DNA matched the Taylors instead. One Taylor theory has held that Joseph Jr. was descended from a Richard Taylor who sailed from London in 1635 on the ship *Truelove*. (This idea stemmed from certain estate papers, and other documents, but the connection rests on circumstantial evidence.) A look at the surviving passenger list for the *Truelove* shows a Roger Hodges of nearly the same age on the same ship as Richard Taylor. Other records indicate that the two men, Roger Hodges and Richard Taylor, married sisters. This circumstance leads to two interesting theories. First, it implies that a non-paternity event (NPE), or a misattributed parentage, occurred, whether through adoption or indiscretion, at some point, between these two families or their descendants. Second, this Richard Taylor could well be the first immigrant in the family, thus taking the Taylor line "across the pond."

The association hopes to someday find more Taylors to test and more Y-DNA matches, especially from London, where they have found records of a family that seems to fit other clues contained in early estate papers.

DNA Reveals a Surprising New Mexican Connection

by Thomas Shore

I was chasing my family line of the "Shore" clan for my Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) membership with the local Albuquerque chapter. My family hails from England for the most part, migrating to America in the early 1700s. I signed up with FTDNA doing a 67 marker Y-DNA test after hearing an enlightening presentation from Miguel Tórrez with the NMGS DNA project, and after preparing an SAR application with Henrietta Christmas. I was not disappointed with the results I received from FTDNA, and it did help confirm some of the origins of my family line.

My wife's family line, the Jaramillo family, however, was proving to be more challenging. After some family discussion, and encouraged by my own personal results with DNA, we asked her brother if he would be willing to submit a Y-DNA test to FTDNA. We then would join the NMGS DNA project with his results and hopefully fill in some of the missing pieces we needed for the Jaramillo family. I proposed to manage his submission and ordered the test so as to share the information, and my wife would then keep track of the results. After agreeing to the test I went on the FTDNA website and signed him up for the NMGS DNA project. Now somehow, not only did I sign him up, but I signed myself up as well. That was a slip up on my part that proved to have some rather unusual results.

After waiting a few months for the Jaramillo results I logged on to FTDNA to see how we were doing. It was then that I found not only matches for my brother-in-law's test results, but my own test kit also had matches in New Mexico!! Some of the matches were with people from the Taos, Velarde, and Chimayo areas, and some matches were with the NMGS DNA Project members with the surnames Garcia, Serrano, and Martinez.

How could that be? As far as I knew, I never had family in the great state of New Mexico. As it happened my wife had brought home some of the older issues of the *New Mexico Genealogist*, in particular, vol. 46, June 2007 included an article by John P. Deeben concerning New Mexico and the Mexican-American War.[1] This article revealed that about 1,700 U.S. military occupation forces were in New Mexico from the 2nd Missouri Mounted Volunteers and Dragoons between the years 1847 to 1848. It places these soldiers in Santa Fe and Taos during that time. It is noted with respect that some of these soldiers were "undisciplined" and caused unrest. From my previous SAR research I was aware that my family migration did run through Missouri on its way to California.

I began looking for other evidence and found an article in a Hollister, California newspaper dated 7 February 1968 in which a Shore family member describes how her great-grandfather (my third great-grandfather) and family arrived in California during the 1850s gold rush era, traveling from Missouri through New Mexico and on to California. The article stated these Shore men were able to limit the dangers of the overland trip because of things they had learned about the land and its peoples while living in New Mexico during the war. So, that placed my Shore ancestor in New Mexico. Lastly, I was able to find documentation on the website *fold3* that two Shore relatives (my third great-grandfather and his brother) both served in the 2nd Mounted Missouri that was in New Mexico from 1847-1848. So my family was here and apparently long enough to have family. Who would have ever known?

1 John P. Deeben, "Fighting for Los Estados Unidos: Hispanic Volunteers in New Mexico during the Mexican War, 1847-1848," *New Mexico Genealogist*, vol. 46 (June 2007), 79-93.

Family Finder DNA Testing, a Passage to Ireland

by Jean Montaño

In 2013, Family Tree DNA received my money for a "Family Finder" test. This tests autosomal DNA (atDNA). The only expectations were to find my ethnic distribution. However, my atDNA matched many people in the Family Tree database. I spent hours looking them over.

One match, a 5th or more distant cousin, had a father from County Waterford, Ireland. His thumb-sized picture resembled my father. His Y-DNA was haplotype I, and his name linked him to Normans who entered Ireland in 1171.

I knew that my father's great-grandmother was from County Waterford, but I could never pinpoint the town. Her name was Margaret Veale, and that was a fairly common name at the time of her birth. She and a group of her relatives settled in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in 1855.

I decided to contact this man whose father was from County Waterford. This is easy, I thought. I sent an email, writing, "Hello, Cornelius Power, do you know of the following family who left for the U.S. from County Waterford in 1855?"

He answered a few days later. My family was in his wife's family tree and they were from the parish of Dungarvan. Now I knew where to look, I easily found my ancestor's records and could verify Margaret's father, Edmund, in the Griffith's Valuation records. He rented land from the Royal College of Physicians.

After many exchanges with Cornelius, he referred me to his friend's Facebook page "Waterford History Group." This certainly put me into the context of the area. I learned quite a few things about my ancestral home in Ireland.

Waterford City is on a fjord on the south of Ireland. The showpiece on the quay is Reginald's tower, named after Viking King Ragnall (abt. 1003). The Marquis of Waterford (Power family) hosts the annual Bluebell Festival at Curraghmore to raise money to keep the estate afloat. Locals believe the Great Fairy has put a hex on an American pharmaceutical company building on the prehistoric Knockhouse fairy fort. At the beach town of Tramore, a rattan life-sized figure is stuffed with seaweed and set afloat on Michaelmas. Her name is Molly.

In the early 1800s fishermen from County Waterford sailed to Newfoundland in the summer months to fish, returning with their bounty in the fall. Some stayed the winter.

The Waterford City and County Council posted a showing of papers from the Royal College of Physicians. Sir Patrick Dun (1642-1713) left his estate in trust to the Royal College of Physicians. Money from the estate was to be used to found a school of medicine in Dublin. My ancestor rented land on this estate.

Even though this match with Cornelius wasn't particularly close, a 5th cousin or even more distant, contacting him helped put me on the right track for finding my Irish ancestors. You never know what you'll find when you study all of your atDNA matches. This was definitely a good find for me.

Martín Serrano Family Genealogy and a Y-DNA Study

by José Antonio Esquibel and Miguel A. Tórrez

The New Mexico Genealogical Society DNA Project began in January of 2015. The similarly named New Mexico DNA Project began in 2004 and is the second largest Hispanic DNA project in the United States. Between the two groups, Y-DNA test results of almost 2,000 men are now part of ongoing New Mexico genetic genealogy research. Men with the Martinez surname who can trace their paternal lineage to a male member of the large, extended Martín Serrano family of the 1600s and early 1700s are included in these projects.

The results of Y-DNA often raise more questions rather than providing clarity about our genealogy, especially when Y-DNA results indicate genetic matches with people of differing surnames and from any number of geographic locations across the globe. In the case of New Mexico Hispano genealogy, what does it mean when one or more persons with the surname of Chávez have a genetic match with a person with the surname of González and with another person with a surname of Lucero and still another with a surname of Luján? Y-DNA is not always directly correlated to a specific surname, especially given that European patrilineal hereditary surnames are a social construct that came into general use between the twelfth and fourteenth centuries; and that maternal surnames were often adopted by males; and that, in New Mexico, surnames were adopted by Native Americans who were raised in Spanish society between 1598 and 1821.

When the Y-DNA of a number of males with a common surname match, and when these individuals also have documented lineages to a common ancestor, it becomes possible to begin mapping the DNA sequence for the descendants of that common ancestor. This is the case with the direct line patrilineal descendants of the Martín Serrano family of New Mexico, who are apparently descendants of Hernán Martín Serrano II, a native of Zacatecas who came to New Mexico in 1598, through two of his sons, Luis Martín Serrano I and Hernán Martín Serrano III.

Before digging into the Y-DNA, let's review the early Martín Serrano family genealogy based on documentation.[1]

Luis Martín Serrano I

To date, there is no known documentation that specifically identifies the names of the parents of Luis Martín Serrano I. And, no record has been uncovered to confirm his birthplace, although it is presumed to be New Mexico.

The earliest known recorded reference to Luis Martín Serrano I is found in a document of notification dated 2 October 1661, signed by Governor don Bernardo López de Mendizábal, which lists the appointment of Capitán Luis Martín Serrano as one of six *cabos de entradas y castigos*, which means squadron leaders of expeditions and castigations.[2] Capitán Luís Martín Serrano held the post of *alcalde mayor y capitán de Guerra de la jurisdiction de los Teguas*, which means chief magistrate and war captain of the Tewa jurisdiction.

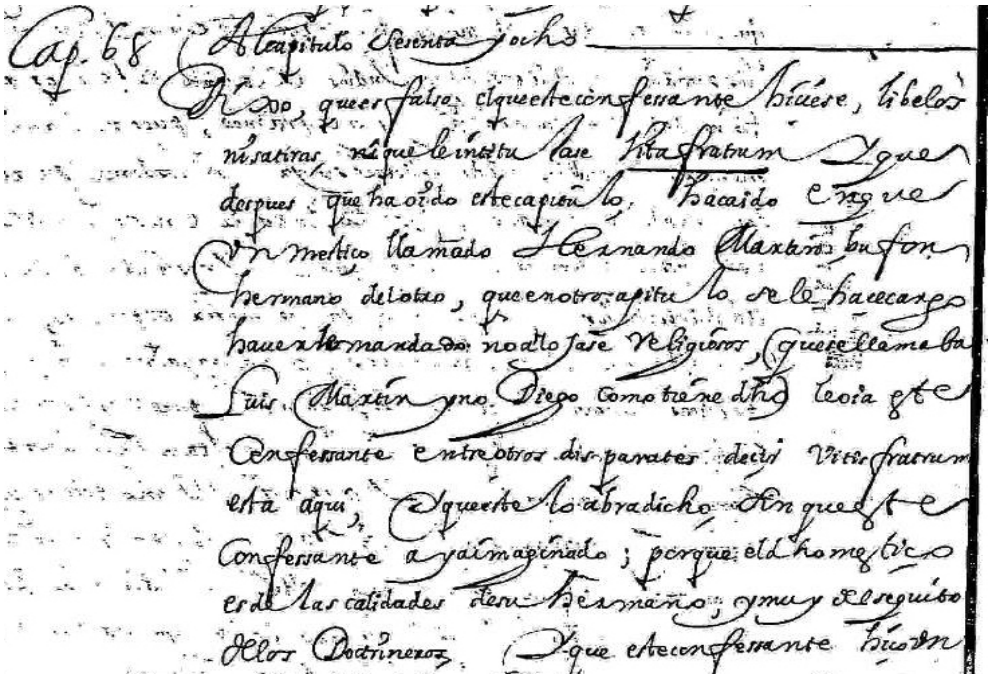
1 For a more thorough explanation of the Martín Serrano genealogy, beginning with Hernán Martín Serrano I, see: José Antonio Esquibel, "Descendants of Hernán (I) Martín Serrano in New Mexico: An Authoritative Account of Five Generations," part 1, *New Mexico Genealogist*, vol. 51 (December 2012), 159-171, and part 2, *New Mexico Genealogist*, vol. 52 (March 2013), 11-25.

2 Archivo General de la Nación (AGN), Mexico, Real Audiencia, Concurso de Peñalosa, Tomo III, leg. 1, no. 1, f. 52, and leg. 1, no. 2, ff. 6-8; Center for Southwest Research, Zimmerman Library, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

This was basically the jurisdiction of La Cañada. His position was noted when he submitted a petition dated 29 October 1661, requesting payment for eighty *fanegas* of corn and ten *fanegas* of wheat, which he provided to Governor López de Mendizábal and for which he was never compensated. Luis described the manner of López de Mendizábal as tyrannical and heavy handed. He signed his petition with his name as "Luis Martín Zerrano" and included a rubric.[3]

Before the end of November 1661, Captain Luis Martín Serrano was deceased. His wife, Catalina de Salazar, described herself as "*viuda muger que fue del Cap^{n} Luis Mr difunto,*" which means widow, wife of Capt. Luis Martín, deceased.[4] She was in the Villa de Santa Fe following up on her husband's petition because a response had not been forthcoming from the governor. She mentioned that her husband had died shortly after submitting the complaint against former Governor López de Mendizábal, indicating Luis died after 29 October 1661 and before the end of November 1661.

In a record from April 1663, Governor don Bernardo López de Mendizábal made mention of "the mestizo called Hernando Martín" and his brother, Luis Martín.[5] Later that year, in December 1663, he made a passing reference to "el Mestizo o Indio Luis Martín."[6] The combination of these two records indicates that Luis Martín Serrano I and Hernán Martín Serrano III were brothers and had European and Indian ancestry.



Testimony of don Bernardo López de Mendizábal, former governor of New Mexico, December 1663. He refers to Hernán Martín and Luis Martín as brothers and mestizos.

In 1663 doña Teresa de Aguilera y Roche, the wife of Governor López de Mendizábal, provided testimony to Inquisition officials in Mexico City in which she referred to "*Luis Martín, difunto, i sus hijos i muger i hijas*," meaning Luis Martín, deceased, and his sons, wife and daughters, naming them as enemies of her husband.[7] This particular statement is revealing, indicating Luis Martín Serrano had sons and daughters. To date, no record has been uncovered that clearly names each of the children of Luis Martín Serrano and Catalina de Salazar. Logical assumptions have been made based on several key pieces of information that has resulted in the general acceptance that this couple had three sons,

3 AGN, Tierras, t. 3268, ff. 143-144.

4 Ibid.

5 AGN, Inquisición, t. 594, f. 181v.

6 AGN, Inquisición, t. 594, f. 225v.

7 AGN, Inquisición, t. 596, f. 160v.

Luis Martín Serrano II (born circa 1628-1633),[8] Pedro Martín Serrano (born circa 1637),[9] and Domingo Martín Serrano (born circa 1653-1658).[10] The use of the surname Salazar by a couple of children of Luis Martín Serrano II and Pedro Martín Serrano is one of the main clues. The other is the fact that Luis II and Domingo Martín Serrano were identified as being natives of La Cañada, where the elder Luis Martín Serrano resided. There is a reference to Luis Martín, *el mozo*, made by Governor López de Mendizábal on 1 August 1661, indicating he was the son the elder Luis Martín Serrano I.[11]

Two additional sons of Luis Martín Serrano and Catalina de Salazar may have been Antonio Martín (born circa 1643-1644) and Apolinario (Apolinar) Martín Serrano. Antonio Martín, was identified as a native of the Puesto de Chimayó, age sixty in 1703[12] (born circa 1643), and he appears to be the same Antonio Martín who passed muster in September 1681 at El Paso del Norte and declared he was married and age thirty-seven, born circa 1644.[13] The name of his wife is not yet known. He may be the source for the use of the given name of Antonio among the sons of Luis Martín Serrano II and Pedro Martín Serrano. There are no known descendants of Antonio Martín Serrano.

Luis Martin Serrano II, Pedro Martín Serrano, and Domingo Martín Serrano

Genealogical documentation confirms the names of the wives and children of Luis Martín Serrano II, Pedro Martín Serrano, and Domingo Martín Serrano.

Luis Martín Serrano II first married Antonia de Miranda,[14] and this couple were the parents of eight known children, five sons and three daughters. He then married Melchora de los Reyes[15] and they were the parents of ten known children, three sons and seven daughters. Pedro Martín Serrano married Juana de Argüello[16] and they were the parents of ten known children, five sons and five daughters. Domingo Martín Serrano married Josefa de Herrara[17] and they were the parents of eleven known children.

Juan Martín Serrano

There was a man named Juan Martín Serrano, identified as mestizo and residing in the jurisdiction of Las Salinas of New Mexico in the late 1660s.[18] Fray Angélico Chávez thought that perhaps Juan was a son of Hernán Martín Serrano III (son of Hernan Martín Serrano II and doña Ines), but did not find any evidence to make a solid link.[19]

After a diligent search of original documents, there is yet no record uncovered that identifies Juan Martín Serrano as a son of Hernán Martín Serrano III. Juan was twice referred to as a mestizo by fray Juan Bernal

8 Charles Wilson Hackett, *Revolt of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and Otermín's Attempted Reconquest, 1680-1682*, 2nd edition (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1970), I:55, 131, 143.

9 Hackett, *Revolt of the Pueblo Indians*, II:56.

10 Fray Angélico Chávez, *New Mexico Roots, Ltd.: A Demographic Perspective from Genealogical, Historical and Geographic Data Found in the Diligencias Matrimoniales* (Santa Fe: typescript, 1982), vol. 6, Madrid-Duran marriage investigation (1715), no. 10, p. 1042.

11 AGN, Tierras, t. 3268, f. 358r.

12 Chávez, *New Mexico Roots, Ltd.,* vol. 6, Madrid-Lujan marriage investigation (1689), no. 5, pp. 1037-1038.

13 Hackett, *Revolt of the Pueblo Indians*, II:67.

14 Chávez, *New Mexico Roots, Ltd.,* vol. 6, Martín Serrano-Montaño marriage investigation (1685), no. 3, p. 1092.

15 John L. Kessell, Rick Hendricks, and Meredith D. Dodge, editors, *To the Royal Crown Restored: the Journals of don Diego de Vargas* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1995), 40.

16 Juana de Arguello land donation to Josepha Martín (1718), Spanish Archives of New Mexico, 1685-1912, Series I, microfilm 3, frame 702, Twitchell no. 505.

17 Kessell, et al., *To the Royal Crown Restored,* 60.

18 Charles Wilson Hackett, editor, *Historical Documents Relating to New Mexico, Nueva Vizcaya, and Approaches Thereto to 1773* (Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1937), III: 178, 272, and 275.

19 Fray Angélico Chávez, *Origins of New Mexico Families: A Genealogy of the Spanish Colonial Period,* revised edition (Santa Fe: Museum of New Mexico Press, 1992), 72.

in a letter dated 1 April 1669, and another letter dated 10 July 1670.[20]

How is it that the name of Juan Martín Serrano became associated with Hernando Martín, husband of Josefa de la Asención González? Since the publication of fray Angélico Chávez's book, *Origins of New Mexico Families in the Spanish Colonial Period,* in 1954, there has been confusion about the identity of several men named Hernán Martín Serrano and Hernando Martín Serrano. Hernán Martín Serrano III, *el mozo*, born circa 1606-1607 and a son of Hernán Martín Serrano II, and the Tano Indian woman doña Ines, lived a very long life spanning at least seven decades of the seventeenth century. And, it appeared to Chávez that he had as many as three wives, María Montaño, Catalina Griego, and Josefa de la Asención González.[21]

Research of original documents conducted during the last two decades confirmed that Hernán Martín Serrano, *el mozo*, had two known wives, Isabel de Monuera and María de Madrid.[22] María Montaño was married to Hernando Martín Serrano, born circa 1661, and a son of Luis Martín Serrano II and Antonia de Miranda.[23] Catalina Griego was married to Hernando Martín,[24] whose parentage is still uncertain. Josefa de la Asención González married Hernando Martín,[25] who turns out to be a son of Juan Martín Serrano and Ana Rodríguez.

In 2010, the New Mexico Genealogical Society published a collection of extractions of *diligencias matrimoniales* (prenuptial investigation records) dating from May 1681 to January 1730 made by fray Angélico Chávez and not previously published. Among the extractions is the following:

> August 22, 1690, Pueblo de San Lorenzo. Hernando Martín, 28, native of the province of New Mexico and resident of the presidio of San Felipe de Santiago of Jemez [Janos], s/ Juan Martín Serrano and Ana Rodriguez with Josefa Gonsales, 23, single, d/ Juan Gonsales and Nicolasa de Salayzes, [also referred to in the record as Zaldívar], both deceased. Witnesses: Antonio de Sisneros, 29, resident and inhabitant; Luiz Maese, 38, resident and inhabitant; Bernardino de Valencia, 19, resident and inhabitant. There being no impediment, married and veiled them on August 25, 1690 and entered into the book of marriages by Fr. Joseph Felipe Almonacid. Witnesses: Antonio Ortis, Pedro Hidalgo and Acensio del Rio.[26]

This previously unknown summary of the prenuptial investigation of Hernando Martín and Josefa de la Asención González is a rare gem that finally offers clarity about the parentage of both individuals. Hernando's father, Juan Martín Serrano, was most likely the same person of this name who was a son of Hernán Martín Serrano, *el mozo*, and a resident of the jurisdiction of Las Salinas in the late 1660s.[27]

The parents of Josefa de la Asención were Juan González Bas and Nicolasa de Zaldívar.[28] The inclusion of the surname of Salaices (Salayzes) is either an error or a clue. Chávez's summary includes the date of the marriage and veiling of Hernán and Josefa as 20 August 1690. At the time of this marriage at the Real de San Lorenzo in the area of El Paso del Río del Norte, Hernando was serving at the presidio of San Felipe de Santiago de Janos. Either the scribe incorrectly wrote Jemez for Janos, or fray Angélico Chávez misread the entry and transcribed Jemez for Janos. In 1690, the Spanish residents of New Mexico were living in various

20 Hackett, *Historical Documents Relating to New Mexico,* III: 178, 272, and 275; citing AGN, Inquisición, t. 666, ff.375 and 389.

21 Chávez, *Origins of New Mexico Families,* 72.

22 José Antonio Esquibel, "Founders of the Villa de Santa Fe: Hernán Martín Serrano and Doña Ines, Part 2, *El Farolito,* vol. 11 (Fall 2008), 9.

23 Chávez, *New Mexico Roots, Ltd.,* vol. 6, Martín Serrano-Montaño marriage investigation (1685), no. 3, p. 1092.

24 Ibid., Martín-de la Cruz marriage investigation (1697), no. 5, p. 1095.

25 Fray Angélico Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd., an Addendum, Part III," *New Mexico Genealogist*, vol. 49 (September 2010), 150.

26 Ibid.

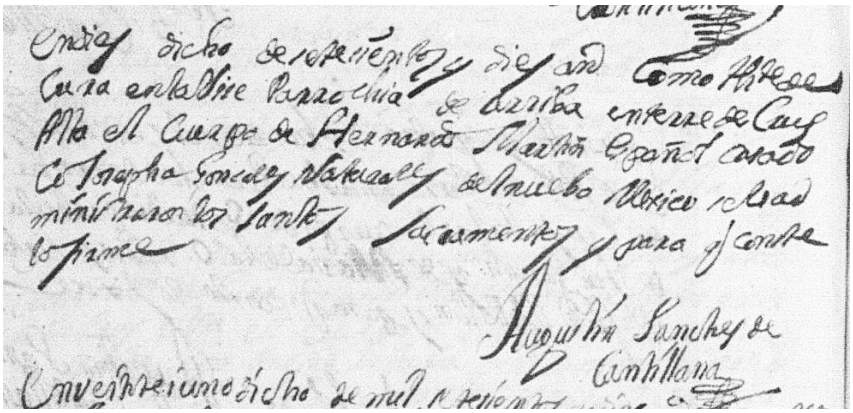
27 Esquibel, "Founders of the Villa de Santa Fe," 9.

28 Chávez, *New Mexico Roots, Ltd.,* vol. 9, Santiago-de la Vega marriage investigation (1694), no. 35a, p. 1778. Also, Chávez, *Origins of New Mexico Families,* 189.

communities in the jurisdiction of El Paso del Río del Norte and there was no Spanish military presidio at Jemez in northern New Mexico during that time, or any time before or after.

Hernando Martín was living in the Villa de Santa Fe in 1694 when he gave his age as thirty (born circa 1664) and declared he was a native of the Villa de Santa Fe as a witness for a prenuptial investigation, stating for the record that he had known the proposed bride, Francisca de la Vega, for twenty-eight years.[29] He and Josefa de la Asención González were residing in the Villa de Santa Fe in February 1705 when their daughter Tomasa Martín, age 14-15 (born circa 1690-1691), married Bernardino de Sena y Valle.[30] Fray Angélico Chávez identified three other children of Hernando Martín and Josefa de la Asención González: Mateo Martín, who married Antonia Maes; Andrés Martín, who married Lucía de Torres; and María, who married Bernardo Fernández.[31]

Hernando Martín and Josefa González apparently settled at Santa Rosa de Cusihuiriáchic in Nueva Vizcaya where other former residents of New Mexico were making a new life for themselves. On 10 August 1710, Hernando Martín was buried in the church of Santa Rosa de Cusihuiriáchic, being described in the burial record as español and married with Josefa González, both natives of New Mexico.[32]



Hernando Martín burial, 1710

Martín-Serrano DNA

As of June 2016, Family Tree DNA (www.familytreedna.com) has over 270 male testers who match the Martín Serrano Y-DNA on at least 12 markers. Of these, around 130 appear to be descendants of three brothers: Luis Martín Serrano II (born circa 1628-1633, husband of Antonia de Miranda), Pedro Martín Serrano (born circa 1635-1637, husband of Juana de Argüello), and Domingo Martín Serrano (born circa 1649-1648, husband of Josefa de Herrera). It is important to note that there is still yet no documentation that specifically names the parents of Luis II, Pedro, and Domingo. As outlined in this article, records indicate that these three men were very probably sons of Luis Martín Serrano I and doña Catalina de Salazar.

Over thirty of these men carry the Martinez surname, which is the modern variant of the Martín Serrano surname. Approximately 93 others carry different surnames that are common in New Mexico, including Aguilar, Arellano, Brito, Córdova, Martinez, Medina, Mondragón, Ortega, Padilla, Romero, Suazo, Trujillo, Valdez, Vigil, and Visarraga, to name a few. It is very likely that paternal lineages for these men with various surnames, particularly those with colonial New Mexican roots, are direct male descendants of Hernán Martín Serrano II. These lineages without the Martinez surname may have acquired their family surnames from a maternal line or through adoption. There is less probability, but it could be possible, that there is a

29 Chávez, *New Mexico Roots, Ltd.,* vol. 9, Santiago-de la Vega marriage investigation (1694), no. 35a, p. 1778.

30 Chávez, *New Mexico Roots, Ltd.,* vol. 10, Sena y Valles-Martín marriage investigation (1705), no. 12, p. 1807.

31 Chávez, *Origins of New Mexico Families,* 224.

32 Santa Rosa de Cusihuiriáchic Church (Cusihuiriáchic, Chihuahua, Mexico), Defunciones 1702-1739, 1774-1792, Hernando Martín burial (1710); FHL microfilm #162,469, frame 81.

genetic link that reaches beyond the 1500s. Paper trail comparisons are essential in making these determinations and probabilities.

For this article, the Y-DNA results are presented for eight men with well-documented paper trails tracing their lineages to the probable sons of Luis Martín Serrano I; and for two men with verifiable lineages to Juan Martín Serrano (a probable son of Hernán Martín Serrano III and likely nephew of Luis I); and for three men with partially documented lineages. There are many other men who also have documented paper trails, but only the results of these thirteen individuals were chosen so not to overwhelm the reader with genealogies. The most distant male ancestor comparisons between these men provide validation of the Y-DNA sequence linked to descendants of Luis Martín Serrano I and Juan Martín Serrano.

Based on an in-depth analysis of the Y-DNA data of the thirteen men, several closely related Y-DNA sequences have been identified. When combined with the genealogical paper trail of several of these men, there is a high level of confidence that these Y-DNA sequences are evidence of lines of descent from Hernán Martín Serrano II (born circa 1556, Zacatecas, Mexico).[33]

The following validated genealogies were reviewed and verified by the NMGS DNA Project genealogy validation team. Written permission has been received from all living participants to include their information.

DNA matches descended from Pedro Martín Serrano, probable son of Luis Martín Serrano I

Herold Martinez, Antonio Martinez, and Thomas Martinez each trace their paternal lineage to Pedro Martín Serrano (born circa 1635-1637), as illustrated in the following table:

Pedro Martin Serrano, husband of Juana de Argüello		
Francisco Martín Serrano + Casilda Contreras		
Antonio Martín Serrano + Catalina Villalpando		
Cayetano Martín		Eusebio Antonio Martín
José Francisco Martinez		Juan José Martín
José Benito Martín	Juan Ygnacio Martín	Juan Ygnacio Martín
José Melitón Martinez	Juan de Jesús Martín	Juan Camilo Martinez
Francisco Antonio Martinez	Isaac Martinez	Dimas Eustacio Martinez
Herold Martinez	Antonio Martinez	Juan Santiago Martinez
		Thomas C. Martinez
		Thomas Martinez

DNA matches descended from Domingo Martín Serrano, probable son of Luis Martín Serrano I

Danny Martinez, Alejandro Leopoldo Martinez, George Martinez, Vincent Martinez, and José L. Martinez have traced their paternal lineages to Domingo Martín Serrano (born circa 1649-1658). See the following table for their documented lineages:

33 Esquibel, "Descendants of Hernán (I) Martín Serrano," 162-163.

Domingo Martín Serrano, husband of Josefa de Herrera				
Blas Martín Serrano + Rosa de Vargas Machuca				Matias Martín Serrano
Nicolás Martín Serrano + Gerónima Pacheco				Cristóbal Martín Serrano
José Gregorio Martín Serrano		José Ignacio Martín Serrano		Antonio José Martín
Antonio José Martín		José Ygnacio Martín	José Manuel Martín	Juan José Martín
Pedro Antonio Martín		Felipe de Jesús Martín	José Vicente Martín	José Domingo Martinez
Maximo Martín		Juan Luis Martín	Julián Antonio Martín	Pedro Celestino Martinez
José Nicolás Martinez		José Rodolfo Martinez	Onesino Martinez	José L. Martinez
Maximo Martinez	Alejandro Leopoldo Martinez	Victor Amos Martinez	Arturo V. Martinez	
Charles D. Martinez		George Martinez	Vincent Martinez	
Danny Martinez				

DNA matches descended from Juan Martín Serrano, probable son of Hernán Martín Serrano III

The eight men listed in the two charts above, who are known descendants of Martín Serrano brothers, also have a similar Y-DNA sequence with two men whose lineages trace to Juan Martín Serrano, who was very probably a son of Hernán Martín Serrano III. The lineages of Raymond Martinez and Carlos Martinez are shown in the table below:

Juan Martín Serrano, husband of Ana Rodríguez	
Hernando Martín + Josefa de la Acensción González	
Mateo Martín + Antonia Maese	
Joaquín Martín Serrano	Bernardino de Sena Martín
Antonio José Martín	Santiago Martín
José Miguel Martín	José María Martín
José María Martín	Florencio Martín
Leonardo Martín	Andrés Martinez
Esteban Martinez	Carlos Martinez Sr.
Raymond Martinez	

DNA matches to the Martín Serrano male line who have less documentation

Three men whose ancestry cannot be traced beyond the early-mid 1700s also match the Y-DNA of the Martinez men in the charts above. William Mondragón completed a Y-DNA 111 marker test and matches

four individuals at the Y-DNA 111 level with differing surnames whose documented lineages end in the 1700s. These four include one man with the Martinez surname; another with the García surname; one man with the surname Medina; and, the fourth with the Visarraga surname. All four men have ancestry from the same geographical area in northern New Mexico. The Y-DNA 67 marker results show William Mondragón matching seven Martinez men within genetic distances of 1, 2, and 3 and others at further distance. These distances signify a very high probability of a New Mexico time frame for a paternal link of these men.

It is important to note that only one of the eight Martinez men outlined earlier have tested to the Y-DNA 111 marker level. For this reason, it does not mean that they "do not match" at that level; they just do not have the comparison data available to show how closely they would or would not match at the Y-DNA 111 level. William's paternal genealogy is validated back to Sebastián Mondragón who lived in the early 1700s and is somehow related to the Y-DNA of the Martín Serrano males of that same era. Although, there is a chance that the Y-DNA traces to a common ancestor several generations in the past in Spain, prior to the migration to the Americas, with antecedents descended from a common male line in the 1300s or 1400s. However, his Y-DNA genetic distances described above indicate that there is an extremely high probability that William's genetic link to the Martín Serrano clan is from a time period between 1598 and 1700.

The lineage of Daniel P. Martinez, the second man whose ancestry cannot be traced beyond the 1700s, has documentation to Manuel Martín, the husband of Dorotea Romero, who resided in the jurisdiction of Santa Cruz de la Cañada from as early as 1769, and possibly earlier. In 1781 and again in 1784, Manuel was identified as a resident of Cuchilla in that jurisdiction.[34] The 1790 census of Santa Cruz de la Cañada accounts for Manuel Martín, age 52 (born circa 1738) and his wife, Dorotea Romero, age 48 (born circa 1742).[35] This couple had a large family, including their married son, Pedro Martín, age 26 (born circa 1754), husband of Maria de Jesús García, who are direct ancestors of Daniel P. Martinez.

Another individual, Juan José Martinez, is a descendant of José Antonio Martín and Juana Juliana Quintana, who were married 10 June 1781 at San Juan de los Caballeros.[36] No documentation has yet been found to identify the names of the parents of José Antonio Martín. The Y-DNA sequence of Juan José Martinez is a match for other males who are known to be descendants of the sons of Luis Martín Serrano I.

Interpreting the DNA Results

After looking at the documentation about Luis Martín Serrano I and his descendants, and by reviewing these thirteen men and their similar tests results, we can draw some conclusions:

1. Luis Martín Serrano II, Pedro Martín Serrano, and Domingo Martín Serrano shared a common paternal ancestry (Luis Martín Serrano I) and the genealogical data is further supported by the genetic data.
2. Juan Martín Serrano, probably a son of Hernán Martín Serrano III, was genetically related to Luis II, Pedro, and Domingo Martín Serrano.
3. Based on both genealogical data and genetic data, there is now proof of a Y-DNA sequence for the branch of the Martín Serrano family descended of Luis Martín Serrano I and from Juan Martín Serrano, probable nephew of Luis I and probable son of Hernán Martín Serrano III. Keep in mind that because DNA reaches back many thousands of years, there will be individuals with other surnames and from other countries who have the same DNA sequence.
4. It is very probable that any male living today who has deep Hispano family roots in New Mexico that matches the Y-DNA sequence presented in this article is a descendant of Hernán Martín Serrano

34 Virginia Langham Olmsted, transcriber, Margaret Leonard Windham and Evelyn Lujan Baca, compilers, *New Mexico Baptisms: Santa Cruz de la Cañada Church, 1710 to 1794,* vol. I (Albuquerque: New Mexico Genealogical Society, 1995), 189.

35 Virginia Langham Olmsted, *New Mexico Spanish and Mexican Colonial Censuses 1790, 1823, 1845* (Albuquerque: New Mexico Genealogical Society, 1975), 90.

36 Olmsted, et al., *Santa Cruz de la Cañada Church, 1710 to 1794*, 206.

II (born circa 1556, Zacatecas) through one of two sons, Luis Martín Serrano I or Hernán Martín Serrano III.

5. Any male living today with the Martinez surname and a documented lineage to Luis Martín Serrano I or Hernán Martín Serrano III who does not have the "Martín Serrano" Y-DNA sequence is not a genetic descendant of Luis Martín Serrano I, or his brother, Hernán Martín Serrano III.

Y-DNA Sequence for Martín Serrano

The Y-DNA sequences of these thirteen men provide evidence of genetic relationships, even though there are a few anomalies in the DNA sequences, and they don't all have the same surname.

In the case of the Martín Serrano Y-DNA sequence, we notice that the STRs (Short Tandem Repeats) vary more on some lines versus others. For example, in the chart below you can see that the value on marker DYS458 is 18, 19. This means that at Y chromosome DYS458 some of the testers have a genetic pattern that repeats 18 times and others have a pattern at this same marker that repeats 19 times. This is often explained as a mutation in the DNA and is an issue that genetic genealogists encounter on a regular basis. In fact, mutations serve to establish that the testers share a common male ancestor within the genealogical timeframe. The number and location of these mutations help to predict how closely the testers are related, and they help to determine if men with the same surname descend from the same ancestral male. The numerical difference between the marker values is computed as the genetic distance between two individuals. Markers with mutations are shaded in this chart. In the case of the Y-DNA sequence associated with the Martín Serrano lineage in New Mexico, we can make a legitimate argument that the STR Y-DNA sequence in the chart below belongs to the Martín Serrano family of New Mexico. Not all of the men tested for all of these markers.

Panel 1 (1-12)											
Marker	DYS393	DYS390	DYS19	DYS391	DYS385	DYS426	DYS388	DYS439	DYS389I	DYS392	DYS389II
Value	13	24	14, 15	10	11-14	12	12	12	14	13	31

Panel 2 (13-25)									
Marker	DYS458	DYS459	DYS455	DYS454	DYS447	DYS437	DYS448	DYS449	DYS464
Value	18, 19	9-10	11	11	25	14	18	31	15-15-16-17

Panel 3 (26-37)										
Marker	DYS460	Y-GATA-H4	YCAII	DYS456	DYS607	DYS576	DYS570	CDY	DYS442	DYS438
Value	10	10	19-22	15	12	18, 19	18	35, 36-37, 38	12	12

Panel 4 (38-47)									
Marker	DYS531	DYS578	DYF395S1	DYS590	DYS537	DYS641	DYS472	DYF406S1	DYS511
Value	11	9	15-16	8	10, 11	10	8	10	11

Panel 4 (48-60)												
Marker	DYS425	DYS413	DYS557	DYS594	DYS436	DYS490	DYS534	DYS450	DYS444	DYS481	DYS520	DYS446
Value	12	23-23	15, 16	10	12	12	15	8	12	22	20	13

Panel 4 (61-67)							
Marker	DYS617	DYS568	DYS487	DYS572	DYS640	DYS492	DYS565
Value	12	11	13	11	11	12	12

If an individual has a Y-DNA sequence that matches the above marker values, but has a surname other than Martinez, this is an indication that the direct male ancestor was a member of the Martín Serrano clan of seventeenth-century New Mexico. For instance, as noted above William Mondragón has a direct Y-DNA match to several men who are known to belong to the Martín Serrano clan. Does this mean that William is "really a Martín Serrano" rather than a Mondragón and should he change his surname to Martinez? Not at all. He shares a genetic link to other descendants of the Martín Serrano clan, but he is socially and culturally a Mondragón, regardless of his genetics.

For the purposes of New Mexico genetic genealogy, it is important to note that the Y-DNA sequence associated with the descendants of Hernán Martín Serrano I can be referred to as the Y-DNA sequence of these men with this surname during the colonial New Mexico period. However, this sequence should not be regarded or classified as *the definitive Martín Serrano/Martinez Y-DNA*. This DNA sequence matches other lineages, such as the male lineage of a García family from Candas, Asturias, Spain. A man named Arturo García, who was born in 1906, Candas, was a son of Francisco García. Arturo emigrated from Spain to Argentina where he married in 1927. The Y-DNA of Arturo García's paternal line matches men in New Mexico who are descended from the Martín Serrano family. In comparison with male descendants of the Martín Serrano family, there are instances where some of these men have a genetic distance of six with a descendant of Arturo García, and yet this García family has no history in Mexico or New Mexico. Based on Family Tree DNA's calculations for these genetic differences, this means that sometime prior to the 1550s, there is a paternal common ancestor of this García lineage and the Martín Serrano lineage, probably on the Iberian Peninsula, and this ancestral genetic lineage probably did not use either surname.

The García and Martín Serrano/Martinez individuals also match this same Y-DNA sequence of individuals with other surnames, indicating a genetic relationship that could either be from within the past four hundred years or from a much further distant past. There are various levels of Y-DNA testing and the level at which someone tests, such as, Y-DNA 12, Y-DNA 25, Y-DNA 37, Y-DNA 67, and Y-DNA 111, plays an important role in determining the genetic distances and relationships.

There is still much to be learned from the combination of genealogy and DNA testing. DNA testing is not a substitute for genealogy research. It is crucial to use records to trace lineages as far back as possible and to share the results with DNA research projects such as the NMGS DNA Project. Analysis of both the DNA evidence and the genealogical evidence helps to develop a foundation for determining genetic family groups, which may or may not be aligned with genealogy family groups.

***About the Authors**: José Antonio Esquibel is a genealogical researcher, historian, and author of articles and books related to Spanish colonial genealogy and history, with particular regard to New Mexico and northeastern Mexico. He is co-author with John B. Colligan of T*he Spanish Recolonization of New Mexico: An Account of the Families Recruited at Mexico City in 1693. *With Christine Preston and Douglas Preston, he co-authored* The Royal Road: El Camino Real from Mexico City to Santa Fe.

Miguel A. Tórrez is an independent New Mexico historian and genetic genealogist. He currently serves as the Chair of the New Mexico Genealogical Society's Genetic Genealogy Project and is a member of the Santa Cruz de la Cañada Historical Working Group. Send questions or comments to Miguel at: nmgs-ggp@nmgs.org, or nmroots@gmail.com. Also visit his personal blog at: https://nmgeneticgenealogy.wordpress.com/ and the NMGS DNA Project at: https://www.familytreedna.com/public/NMGSGeneticDNA/

NMGS 56th Anniversary Conference
Cyndi Ingle of Cyndi's List

Cyndi Ingle is the owner and creator of *Cyndi's List of Genealogy Sites on the Internet* (www.cyndislist.com), a categorized index to over 335,000 online resources. *Cyndi's List* is an award-winning site which helps millions of visitors worldwide. The site has been featured by the History Channel website, and in media including ABC News, *USA Today, Time, Wired, Family Tree Magazine*, and others. Cyndi, a genealogist for more than 36 years, is a past-member of the board of directores for the National Genealogical Society. She is the author of three books for genealogical research on the Internet. Her books are *Netting Your Ancestors, Cyndi's List,* and *Planting Your Family Tree Online: How to Create Your Own Family History Web Site.*

When: Saturday, October 22, 2016; 9:30 - 4:00 (registration opens at 8:30)

Where: Nativo Lodge, 6000 Pan American Fwy., NE, Albuquerque

What: Registration includes full day of sessions, lunch, two coffee breaks, and door prizes.

Return the registration form below to: NMGS, P.O. Box 27559, Albuquerque, NM 87125-7559
Make your check payable to NMGS.

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

Phone/Email: _____

Early Registration (postmarked before October 1, 2016)

NMGS members $25 x # _____ = _____

Non-members $35 x # _____ = _____

Total $ _____

Late Registration (postmarked after October 1, 2016)

NMGS members $35 x # _____ = _____

Non-members $45 x # _____ = _____

Total $ _____

Four Names You Are Researching

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Primeras Familias de Nuevo México

The New Mexico Genealogical Society has reviewed and certified the following lineage for:
Lorraine Lucille Olivas Martínez, descendant of Juan Bautista Quintana

1. Lorraine Lucille Olivas, born in San Acacio, Colorado and Ralph Martínez
2. Bernadita Herrera, born in San Acacio, Colorado and Reuben Olivas
3. María Eufemia Quintana, born on 20 March 20 1885 in San Pablo, Colorado and Victoriano Herrera, m. 1900
4. Jose Nicanor Quintana, born on 11 January 1853 in New Mexico and María Natividad Ortega, m. 1871
5. Juan Andres Quintana, born ca. 1823 in New Mexico and María del Socorro Martínez, m. 1845
6. Jose Francisco Quintana, born on 25 March 1782 in San Ildefonso and Ana María Baca, m. 1815
7. Jose Julian Quintana, born on 31 January 1749 in Santa Cruz and María de Jesus Lucero, m. 1767
8. Juan Bautista Quintana, born ca. 1728 in New Mexico and María Paula Sanchez, m. 1746

Juan Bautista Quintana was born in Santa Cruz de la Cañada, New Mexico and married María Paula Sanchez in Santa Cruz.

Reconquest Period Certificate Issued in February 2016

The New Mexico Genealogical Society has reviewed and certified the following lineage for:
Pauline Denise Martínez, descendant of Captain Cristóbal Baca and doña Ana Ortiz

1. Pauline Denise Martínez, born in Arroyo Grande, California and Victor Farias
2. Albert Martínez, born in San Luis Obispo, California and Juanita Najera
3. Adela Moreno, born in Arizona and Santiago Ybarra Martinez
4. María Genoveva Depew, born 29 March 1890 in Springerville, Arizona and Ygnacio Moreno
5. Anna McCullough, born in 1870 and Albert Depew, m. 1885
6. Patricia Baca, born in 1850 in Las Nutrias, New Mexico and Orin Watson McCullough
7. Juan Baca, born in New Mexico and María Chaves
8. Juan Esteban Baca, born ca. 1795 in New Mexico and María Rafaela Pino, m. 1814
9. José María Baca, born ca. 1754 in New Mexico and Juana Victoria Sánchez, m. 1779
10. Cristóbal Silvestre Baca, born ca. 1729 in New Mexico and Barbara Vallejos
11. Cristóbal Baca, born ca. 1698 in Nuevo México and Apolonia de la Vega de Coca, m. 1719
12. Manuel Baca, born ca. 1656 in Nuevo México and María de Salazar, m. ca. 1674
13. Cristóbal Baca, born ca. 1625 in Nueva España and Ana Moreno de Lara (Trujillo), m. ca. 1650
14. Alonso Baca, born ca. 1589 in Ciudad México, Nueva España and unknown, m. ca. 1630
15. Cristóbal Baca, born in 1567 in Ciudad México, Nueva España and Ana Ortiz, m. ca. 1585

Cristóbal Baca came to New Mexico with the relief column of Captain Gaspar Pérez de Villagrá in 1600. The muster role provides the following description: Captain Cristóbal Vaca, legitimate son of Juan de Vaca, native of the city of Mexico, of good stature and features, swarthy, 33 years old, armed like the rest, took the same oath. His wife was listed as doña Ana Ortiz, daughter of Francisco Pacheco, wife of Cristóbal Vaca, native of the city of Mexico. This family was the progenitor of the Baca line in New Mexico.

Oñate Period Certificate Issued in April 2016

NMGS SPECIAL PROJECTS

Primeras Familias de Nuevo México
This program honors our New Mexican ancestors and their descendants. Individuals are eligible for Primeras Familias certificates for descendants from the Oñate Period, the Reconquest Period, the Mexican Period, and the Territorial Period.

Genetic Genealogy Project
This program helps participants validate their New Mexican genealogies. Partipants are encouraged to share their Y-DNA and their mtDNA tests results with the project for analysis.

NMGS Press Publications
This project focuses on translating, abstracting, and indexing New Mexico sacramental records.

Visit our website for more information about all of these projects.
www.nmgs.org

Author Guidelines

The *New Mexico Genealogist* welcomes articles from genealogists, historians, and others interested in New Mexico genealogical research. The *Genealogist* publishes articles on these subjects:

- genealogies of New Mexican families
- descriptions or itemizations of genealogical materials, records, and collections
- research techniques and procedures
- historical events with genealogical impact on New Mexico ancestry
- current events affecting genealogy and family history
- book reviews of genealogical publications.

Articles for beginning or experienced genealogists are beneficial to our readership. Genealogies and examples of problem solving are accepted for publication if they are documented, emphasize effective research procedures and evidence evaluation, and/or thoroughly explain a new or unique research technique. Sources used in the compilation should be described fully.

It is our policy to provide previously unpublished genealogical records or materials, particularly those which are not readily accessible to our readers. The editor reserves the right to accept or decline any article submitted. Contributors are responsible for accuracy, omissions or factual errors, and for documenting statements of facts or statistical information, including the source for abstracted or transcribed records. Articles of varying length will be considered; longer articles may be serialized. All submissions should be properly documented with footnotes or endnotes and, if appropriate, a bibliography. Citations should follow *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace* by Elizabeth Shown Mills and secondarily, *The Chicago Manual of Style*. It is preferred that lineage compilations follow formatting as outlined in the *BCG Genealogical Standards Manual*, published by the Board for Certification of Genealogists.

Submit articles for consideration to the editor at mary@marypenner.com. Authors, please provide your name and mailing address, plus other contact information, such as telephone number and email address. Also, include a brief biographical statement about yourself, as well as a statement giving your permission to publish the article. If you wish to have an article copyrighted in your own name, please indicate this at the time your article is submitted.

NMG Editorial Staff

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NMGS Conference Featuring Cyndi Ingle of Cyndi's List

Saturday, October 22, 2016
9:30 - 4:00

Join us at the Nativo Lodge in Albuquerque as we welcome Cyndi Ingle, internationally known genealogist, speaker, and Internet specialist. Cyndi will share her tips and tricks for conducting genealogical research in a technological world.

Register before October 1 to receive an early registration discount: $25 for NMGS members; $35 for non-members. Your registration includes a full-day of presentations, lunch, and two coffee breaks. There will be door prizes and networking opportunities. See inside this journal and on our website (www.nmgs.org) for a registration form.