

Helpful Information

Definitions

atDNA - Autosomal DNA - the DNA found in human chromosomes, each person has 22 pairs of autosomes, numbered 1 to 22. One copy of each chromosome is inherited from the mother, and one copy from the father. This type of DNA is useful in helping identify relatives who share common ancestors up to 6 - 8 generations.

AutoClusters - computer-generated groupings of DNA matches that share DNA with you and with some of your DNA matches. People in the clusters most likely share common ancestors. See www.geneticaffairs.com

Chromosome Browser - a tool that illustrates the chromosomes and segments of DNA shared between two or more DNA matches.

cM - centiMorgan - a measurement of the likelihood that DNA will recombine. Generally, the larger the number, the more closely related the DNA matches are.

DNA - deoxyribonucleic acid - a molecule in each cell that carries genetic information. DNA is passed from parents to children to grandchildren, etc.

DNA Match - a person with whom you share DNA.

FTDNA - Family Tree DNA (www.familytreedna.com).

Genetic Network - a group of family members who share the same ancestor or ancestral couple.

Haplogroup - a group of genetically related people who share similar mitochondrial DNA (males and females) or Y-DNA (males).

mtDNA - mitochondrial DNA - DNA found in organelles in each cell called mitochondria. Both men and women inherit mtDNA from their mothers. Typically, only women pass mtDNA down to their children. mtDNA is inherited along maternal lines and may remain unchanged for thousands of years.

MRCA - Most Recent Common Ancestor - this is the person from whom you and your DNA match descend, who lived the most recent in time to now.

MPE - Misattributed Parentage Event - a description of a situation found when the parents are not the same as those identified in genealogical records or when the father is unidentified.

NPE - Non-Paternal Event or "Not the Parent Expected." This term is diminishing in use. MPE is the preferred term over NPE.

Quick Trees - connections in a family tree that are built and verified by finding some records, but not by spending large amounts of time searching every aspect of each person's life.

Pedigree triangulation - a method of comparing the family trees of two or more DNA matches to identify common ancestors.

Segment triangulation - a method of comparing specific segments of DNA from three people. If all three have inherited the same DNA segment on the same chromosome, then they likely share a common ancestor.

Sex Chromosomes - X and Y chromosomes; A female inherits one X from her father and one X from her mother. A male inherits a Y chromosome from his father and an X chromosome from his mother.

Y-DNA - DNA that is passed down virtually intact from father to son to grandson, etc, along the paternal line. Y-DNA is only found in males.

Remember...

Don't publish the names of your DNA matches without their permission.

As you learn more about genetic genealogy and practice using DNA results in conjunction with your family history research, it will become easier and easier!

Tree building tools - Genealogical Records

Locate and analyze the following types of records:

Birth	Marriage	Death	Census
Military	Land	Court	Church
Synagogue	Mosques, etc.	Newspapers	Cemetery
Funeral Home	Diaries/Journals	Oral Histories	

...and many more!

Find records in...

Courthouses	Archives	Your home
Libraries	Government Record Offices	...and more!

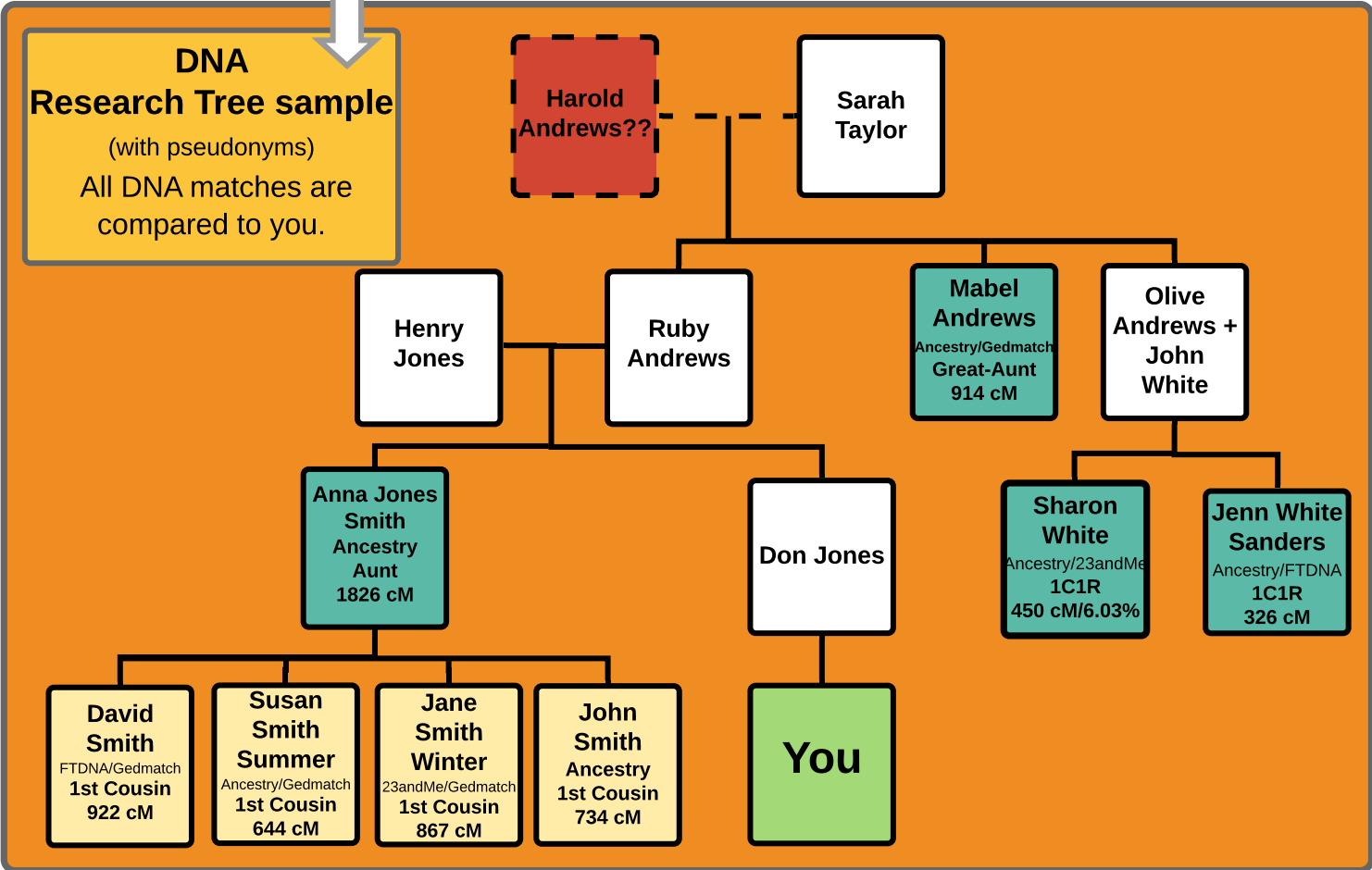
Online (free to use)
www.familysearch.org

Online (Subscription)

www.ancestry.com	www.myheritage.com
www.findmypast.com	www.americanancestors.org
www.geneanet.org	www.newspapers.com

...and many more!

Use charting software such as www.lucidchart.com to create a family tree that primarily shows your DNA matches.



"Walking, I am listening to a deeper way. Suddenly all my ancestors are behind me. Be still, they say. Watch and listen. You are the result of the love of thousands."

Linda Hogan

Resources

DNA testing company websites

www.23andme.com
www.ancestry.com
www.familytreedna.com
www.livingdna.com
www.myheritage.com

3rd party websites with analysis tools

www.dnapainter.com
www.geneticaffairs.com
www.gedmatch.com
www.dnagedcom.com
www.connectedDNA.com
www.rootsfinder.com
www.promethease.com

Helpful software

DNA2Tree app for iOS
www.lucidchart.com
Excel or similar spreadsheet software

Learn more about using DNA in your family history research

www.familylocket.com
www.dna-central.com
www.dna-explained.com
<https://blog.kittycooper.com>

FaceBook Groups for each DNA tool and DNA testing company

Genetic Genealogy Tips and Techniques, Genetic Affairs-User Group, DNA Painter User Group, GEDmatch.com User Group
...and many more!

YouTube.com has countless videos explaining how to use and organize DNA with tools and software.



Check out the *Research Like a Pro with DNA method*, future study groups, and books at www.familylocket.com.

One benefit of using DNA in your family history research is the opportunity to identify your cousins and connect with them. It's possible that they have more knowledge, records, and photos from the branch of the family that you share. They may be able to help you learn more about your shared ancestral lines.

"As you...discover, gather, and connect your family... you will find healing for that which needs healing."

Dale G. Renlund



Family Locket
www.familylocket.com