

Exploring Your Surname

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The slide column contains a miniature of the PowerPoint slide for easy reference.

Slides	Script
<p style="text-align: center;">Exploring Your Surname</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Presented by Katherine Borges</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sponsored by the Guild of One-Name Studies London, England</p> <p style="text-align: center;">© 2010 Guild of One-Name Studies. All rights reserved. www.one-name.org</p>	<p>Welcome to our presentation, Exploring Your Surname.</p> <p>My name is Katherine Borges, and this presentation is sponsored by the Guild of One-Name Studies, headquartered in London, England.</p> <p>I would appreciate if all questions can be held to the question and answer period at the end of the presentation</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Surnames</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did they come about • Learning about surnames can assist your genealogy research • Historical development • Emergence of variants • Frequency and distribution • DNA testing to make discoveries 	<p>Your surname is an important part of your identity.</p> <p>This presentation will cover information about surnames, including how they came about, and what your surname can tell you. In addition, I will cover some of the tools and techniques available for you to make discoveries about your surname.</p> <p>Regardless of the ancestral country for your surname, learning about surnames can assist you with your genealogy research.</p> <p>The presentation will cover the historical development of surnames, the emergence of variants, what the current frequency and distribution of your surname can tell you about the origins, and the use of DNA testing to make discoveries about your surname.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Formation of surnames</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At one time, most people had only a single name • Society became more complex and population increased • Surnames came about in different countries at different times • The process of the formation of surnames was different in different countries • Not all countries use surnames 	<p>At one time, most people had a single name, which today we think of as a first name or given name.</p> <p>As society became more complex and population increased, a way to accurately identify a person was needed, which lead to the formation of surnames.</p> <p>Surnames came about in different countries at different times.</p> <p>For example, in England the major period of the formation of surnames was 1250-1450.</p> <p>In Thailand, the government began introducing surnames in 1913, and it took quite a while for the name choosing to reach the country side.</p> <p>The process of the formation of surnames was different in different countries, and each process occurred over time.</p> <p>Although the time frame and process for the formation of surnames was different for different countries, learning about the process in one country, will make it easier when you investigate the formation of surnames in your ancestral country.</p> <p>Even today, some countries don't use surnames, such as Burma.</p>

<p>Formation of surnames</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hereditary Surnames • Not all countries use hereditary surnames • Name Form varies 	<p>When speaking of surnames, we are implying hereditary surnames, which are passed from a father to his children.</p> <p>Not all countries that use surnames today use hereditary surnames. In some cultures, the surname may be a patronymic, where it comes from the father's or other male ancestor's given name, or matronymic, where the surname comes from the mother's or other female ancestor's given name .</p> <p>And not all countries normally identify a person with a given name followed by a surname, as we do in the United States. In other countries, the Surname is first followed by the given name.</p>
<p>The major period of the formation of surnames in England</p> <p>1250-1450</p> <p>Cites -> Rural areas</p> <p>South -> North</p>	<p>Since the development of surnames in all countries can't be covered in one presentation, we will focus on the development of surnames in England, since many of us have English ancestors in our family trees, and this information will be helpful when investigating surnames in other ancestral countries.</p> <p>The major period of surname formation in England was 1250-1450. The process started in the cities and the south, and spread to the rural areas and the north over time.</p> <p>The upper classes were the first to use surnames.</p>
<p>How did someone get a surname?</p> <p>John de Leek</p> <p>arrow down</p> <p>John Leek</p> <p>Locative surnames</p> <p>Topographical</p> <p>Toponymic</p>	<p>The process of adopting surnames in England was informal, and our information about the process comes from the study of early records.</p> <p>One source for a surname was when someone moved or was from a location. In early records, you will see the use of de, French for "of", such as John de Leek. This identified a specific John from the several Johns. He was the one from Leek.</p> <p>Overtime, the de was dropped, and John became John Leek.</p> <p>If you are fortunate to have a surname based on a place name, and there is only a small number of places with the name in England pre-1500, finding the origin for the surname is easier, especially when combined with one-name studies and DNA testing, which we will cover later.</p> <p>Surnames that come from where someone lived or came from are the most common in England, and are called locative surnames.</p> <p>Locative surnames are broken down into two sub-categories: topographical and toponymic.</p> <p>A topographical surname is derived from a distinctive geographical feature. Example of these surnames are Green, Hill, Langridge, and Townsend.</p> <p>A toponymic surname is derived from a place name. Examples of these surnames are Barton and Leek.</p>
<p>Occupational Surnames</p> <p>John le Clerk</p> <p>Smith</p> <p>Fuller</p> <p>Walker</p> <p>Cheeseman</p> <p>Draper</p> <p>Thatcher</p>	<p>Surnames were also based on the occupation of the bearer.</p> <p>In early records, you will often see "le" before the surname, the French word for "the", such as John le Clerk. The le was later dropped, and John became John Clerk.</p> <p>Examples of occupational surnames are: Smith, Fuller, Walker, Cheeseman, Draper and Thatcher</p>

<p>Patronymic</p> <p>John</p> <p>down arrow</p> <p>his son Thomas becomes Thomas Johnson</p>	<p>A hereditary surname could also arise based on the given name of the father.</p> <p>These types of surnames are called patronymic. For example, John has a son Thomas, who becomes Thomas Johnson</p> <p>There are different patterns of patronymics found in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland</p> <p>To a lesser extent, a surname in England may be based on the name of the given mother.</p>
<p>Nickname or Physical Appearance</p> <p>Fox</p> <p>Longfellow</p> <p>Redhead</p> <p>Toogood</p>	<p>A hereditary surname could also arise based on a nick name or the person's physical appearance.</p> <p>Examples are Fox, Longfellow, Redhead and Toogood</p>
<p>Other sources of surnames</p> <p>Post holder</p> <p>Diminutive forename</p> <p>Genitive</p>	<p>A hereditary surname could also arise based on holding a particular post, such as the surnames Hayward and Bailey.</p> <p>Another source of a surname is a diminutive forename, which is a forename altered to be used as a surname. In medieval times this was often with the addition of -cock, -lett, or -kin. Examples are: Bartlett, Dykin, Miskin, and Towcock.</p> <p>A surname could be a name implying ownership such as. Squires or Manners. These types of surnames are called genitive</p>
<p>Surname Evolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spelling not standardized • Illiterate population • Change of clergy • Migration • Emergence of Variants: A new spelling continued 	<p>In most cases, a surname evolved and changed form over time. This process is called surname evolution. Most surnames have a different form today, than earlier forms.</p> <p>One reason for surname evolution was that spelling was not standardized, as well as the population was primarily illiterate. They would say their surname, and the recording party would write down what they heard. Typically, the primary events being recorded were baptisms, marriages, and deaths. These were recorded in the parish registers. You will often see spelling changes when the clergy changed, especially if he came from a different area and wasn't familiar with local dialect. In addition, a migration would often result in a new spelling, especially if the clergy wasn't familiar with the surname, there was a pronunciation difference between the old location and the new location, or the surname was similar to a local surname, so it was assumed to be spelled as the local surname was spelled.</p> <p>When a new spelling continued, this would lead to a formation of a variant.</p> <p>The further back in time you take your genealogy research, the more you need to consider alternative spellings - that might not even appear today to be pronounced the same.</p>
<p>Great Vowel Shift</p> <p>Change of Pronunciation</p> <p>1450-1700</p>	<p>The Great Vowel Shift change of pronunciation, which occurred in England from about 1450 to 1700, had an impact on the pronunciation and spelling of surnames.</p> <p>For example, the word sweet went from being pronounced swet to being pronounced as it is today, as sweet.</p>

<p>Add it all together</p> <p>The result is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surname evolution • Variants 	<p>If we add together the Great Vowel Shift, the lack of standardized spelling, an illiterate population, recording surnames based on pronunciation, the impact of the change in clergy, and migration, two situations occur:</p> <p>Surname Evolution Variants</p> <p>Both surname evolution and variants affect your genealogy research. The surname changed form over time, and your brick wall could be a result of an unexpected prior form of the surname.</p>
<p>de Rycotes</p> <p>down arrow Rycotes</p> <p>down arrow Rycketes</p> <p>down arrow Ricketts</p>	<p>If you were researching a Ricketts family in the Glympton, Oxfordshire parish register you could easily recognize the prior form of Rycketes. And then you hit a brick wall.</p> <p>After extensive research in early records, you would uncover that as people moved away from the manor of Rycote, they became de Rycotes, and later Rycotes - and in the Glympton parish register - there is the recording of Rycotes prior to Rycketes. The surname Rycotes evolved to Ricketts over .time.</p>
<p>Inconsistent spelling, even though the source is a manor</p> <p>de Rucot de Rucote de Rycote de Rukote de Ruycote</p>	<p>Inconsistent spelling, even of a known location such as the manor of Rycote was common.</p> <p>Here are just 5 of the different spellings of Rycote in the early records. The first 4 are all the same man, Fulk, who was tenant in chief, in Rycote, county Oxford</p>
<p>No Ricketts recordings found prior to 1600</p> <p>-----</p> <p>1223 Oxonia. Radulfus Hareng, Hugo de Wichull, Matheus de Bixstrop, et Fulco de Rucot assignati sunt justiciarii ad assisam nove dissaisine capiendam apud Oxoniam die Mercurii proxinia post festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste, quani Willelmus Pagani arainiavit coram justiciariis itinerantibus versus Simonem Munekin, [substituted for ' Robertum Medicuni.'] Henricum Medicurn, [substituted for ' fratrem ejus.'J Gileberfcum Makeblithe, Robertum Muriweder Johanneni Magnum et Mariam que fuit uxor Ricardi Pagani, de tenemento in Cheping Norton. Teste H. etc. apud Wudestok, [Woodstock today] xvj die Junii.</p> <p>Source: Patent Rolls, Henry III, vol. 1, p. 395 + 396</p>	<p>Anyone researching Ricketts wouldn't find the surname prior to the 1600s - and may incorrectly conclude that the surname came about in the 1600s. This is an incorrect conclusion, since surname evolution occurred, from Rycote to Ricketts, and in addition, de Rycote is found as early as 1223</p> <p>This example from 1223 also Rycote spelled as Rucot, and also shows us that the place called Woodstock today was recorded than as Wudestok.</p> <p>We can recognize Wudestok (point to it) since the word is close to the name of the place today, Woodstock. It is a lot harder to figure out the surname evolution of Rycote to Ricketts</p>
<p>Surname and Place Name Evolution</p> <p>One path for surname evolution</p> <p>Another path for place name evolution</p>	<p>The surname could take one path through surname evolution, and the place name, from which the surname arose, takes another path, which makes it more challenging to connect the two, since the forms aren't anything alike today</p>

<p>Multiple paths for Surname evolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple surname forms from one root • Multiple roots for one surname form • Rare surnames are late forming variants 	<p>Surnames could take different journeys to their current form. For example, one root could result in several different surname forms, known as variants.</p> <p>In addition, multiple different roots could evolve to the same surname form today. So assuming that all those with the surname, even a rare surname, are related, would be incorrect.</p> <p>According George Redmond's, a recognized expert on English surnames, most rare surnames are late forming variants.</p> <p>Here the challenge is to identify the prior surname form, and possible other variants.</p> <p>A late forming variant would naturally have a lower population count, since there is less time and generations for the surname to increase the population.</p>
<p>The value of an explicit alias</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>Meate (Myot)</p>	<p>In identifying prior forms of a surname, the most valuable evidence to find is an explicit alias. This would indicate the person recording the surname was unsure of the correct form.</p> <p>For example, a parish register entry has been found showing Meate (Myot)</p> <p>This was an extremely valuable clue, which lead to additional discoveries. This also tells us that the two recordings were pronounced the same or close at that time, even though today the two forms have different pronunciations.</p>
<p>Points of origin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple origin • Single origin 	<p>One aspect of their surname that people often want to know is where it originated.</p> <p>Most surnames are multiple origin surnames, which means they originated at multiple locations. This is especially true for occupational surnames, such as Smith, since many locations had a blacksmith</p> <p>Single origin surnames are uncommon</p>
<p>Where is Your Surname Found Today?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-line global mapping • On-line telephone directories 	<p>The place to start learning about your surname is determining where it is found today. There is an on-line global mapping site that is very helpful, though not comprehensive. Another approach is to check the on-line telephone directories which are available for most countries, and build a chart of the data.</p> <p>Global mapping can tell you where the surname is located, and the relative frequency.</p>
<p>Global Mapping</p> <p>www.publicprofiler.org/worldnames</p>	<p>You can easily generate a global map of your surname with the web site publicprofile.org/worldnames.</p> <p>The database that is used by the mapping tool has data for approximately 300 million people in 26 countries of the world, representing a total population of 1 billion people in those countries. In the database there are 8 million unique surnames and 5 million unique forenames.</p> <p>The names and location data are derived from publicly available telephone directories or national electoral registers, sourced for the period 2000-2005.</p> <p>To use this tool, simply enter the surname in the search box in the upper right.</p> <p>For additional information and various optional searches, view their Frequently Asked Questions,</p>
<p>map of Ricketts</p> <p>(expand chart on right before taking screen shot)</p>	<p>A search of the surname Ricketts shows this surname present in a variety of countries, ranging from England to Argentina.</p> <p>The results also provide a chart showing the relative frequency of the surname compared to the population of the area.</p> <p>For example, the dark blue color tells us the surname Ricketts has the highest relative frequency in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>The map with the various shades of blue and yellow indicates relative frequency. The chart on the upper right lists the top countries in declining order of relative frequency.</p>

<p>map of Ricketts in Argentina</p>	<p>You can then click on a country, to zoom in, to see the distribution of the surname in the country.</p> <p>For example, this map shows where in Argentina the Ricketts persons are located.</p>
<p>map of Ricketts in New Zealand</p>	<p>In this map, we can see where Ricketts persons are located in New Zealand, If you hover your cursor over a region, the map provides the name for the region, which is helpful.</p>
<p>map of Ricketts in Ireland</p> <p>click on map to get counties, then hover cursor over a county to get name before taking a screen shot</p>	<p>Looking at Ricketts in Ireland, we can see that they are concentrated in only a few counties. If you were researching Ricketts, and knew your family came from Ireland, this would focus your research where you are most likely to find documentary evidence.</p>
<p>Finding the Ancestral Country</p> <p>Is a Country Ancestral or Destination or Both?</p>	<p>These global maps can be helpful in identifying the possible ancestral country, if it is not known. For example, except for Native Americans, the US and Canada are destination countries. For Australia and New Zealand, except for the native population of Aborigines, they are also destination countries.</p> <p>The situation is more complex in Europe, since there were migrations since the populating of Europe. Since we are interested in the time period since the adoption of surnames, the population of the surname may indicate whether it is an ancestral or destination country, though occasionally it can be both.</p> <p>The frequency of the surname is a good indication of an ancestral country, except where events, such as the Famine in Ireland, resulted in extensive migration to other countries.</p> <p>For those that don't know their ancestral country for an ancestor, these maps may provide clues.</p> <p>DNA testing combined with early records can provide the link to the ancestral country and the documentation regarding where the surname originated.</p>
<p>Map Mate</p>	<p>This map clearly indicates that the surname Mate is a multiple origin surname, with origins in multiple countries, and perhaps multiple origins within some countries..</p> <p>If the surname Mate was in your family tree, and there was no documentary evidence or family legends as to the ancestral country, knowing that the surname Mate originated in multiple countries would be beneficial.</p> <p>Without documentary evidence, the next step is to use DNA testing to make the link to the ancestral country. If you didn't know that the surname Mate originated in other countries, and focused DNA testing on the UK without finding a match - you would miss the match to be found, perhaps in France.</p>
<p>Map Myatt and expand list on right</p>	<p>This map of the surname Myatt clearly indicates an origin in the UK, with migrations to destination countries.</p>

<p>Surname Atlas map of Myatt</p>	<p>Once you identify countries of interest, whether through documentary evidence, global mapping or checking on-line phone directories, there are software mapping products available and on-line country specific mapping tools.</p> <p>One of these tools that is very valuable for those with UK ancestry is Surname Atlas which provides a variety of mapping tools based on the 1881 UK Census.</p> <p>These country level maps can be very valuable in both indicating whether a surname has multiple origins in a country, as well as indicating any concentrations of the surnames in counties, whereby research or DNA testing can be focused.</p> <p>Even though based on the 1881 census, in most cases these maps will show an epicenter, and provide clues about the origin. Starting when a surname originated, each generation, there may have been some movement away, usually only a short distance. The exception, of course, is migrations to other countries. These short movements will appear over time like throwing a pebble in a pond. A concentration of the surname, with small population as you move away from the epicenter.</p> <p>These maps can also indicate a multiple origin surname.</p> <p>The maps are not sufficient to make definitive conclusions about an origin. Ultimately, you want to combine surname distribution maps from various time periods, with early recordings, and DNA testing.</p> <p>We can see from this map that the surname Myatt is concentrated in Staffordshire. Surname Atlas can also breakdown the population to smaller geographic units.</p>
<p>Map Myatt at Ancestry</p> <p>http://www.ancestry.com/facts/myatt-family-history-uk.ashx</p> <p>and hover cursor over Staffordshire before taking screen shot</p>	<p>Ancestry.com has a free online mapping tool based on the 1891 census. Though as we get further out from the formation of surnames, the pattern may weaken, these free maps have value.</p> <p>From this map, we again see a significant concentration in Staffordshire, with 54% of all Myatt persons residing there in the 1891 Census.</p> <p>Since Myatt is also found in many counties, we could be looking at multiple origins, or more likely, evolution from other surname forms, such as a Miot migration from France to Kent, evolving to the surname form Myatt</p> <p>If you hover your cursor over a county, it provides the county name, percentage of persons, count of persons in the county, and total count in the census</p>
<p>Identifying a Surname Origin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surname distribution mapping for multiple time periods • Collect early records • Explicit alias to identify other surname forms • Identify or construct family trees • DNA testing • Identify illegitimacy, name change, informal adoption, and infidelity • Ultimate confirmation 	<p>Identifying and confirming a surname origin is a major task, and beyond the scope of this presentation. We will highlight the key steps here</p> <p>These steps are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surname distribution mapping for multiple time periods • Collect early records with a wide net • Look for explicit alias to identify other surname forms • Identify or construct family trees, taking them back as far as possible • DNA testing • Identify illegitimacy, name change, informal adoption, and infidelity • Ultimate confirmation - a DNA match with another surname that originates in the same vil or area

<p>Another Source of Information About a Surname</p> <p>Surname Dictionaries</p>	<p>Another source of information about a surname is to check all the relevant surname dictionaries.</p> <p>At Ancestry, you will find the Dictionary of American Family Names, published by Oxford University Press, on-line in their Family Facts section.</p> <p>Your public library should have other Surname Dictionaries.</p> <p>Although these dictionaries are not always correct, they may supply clues to help you in your research..</p>
<p>One-Name Study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study of a surname and variants • Usually global in scope • Collecting all occurrences • Constructing family trees • Mapping • Early Records • Search for the origin and meaning • Help other genealogists who have the surname in their tree 	<p>A one-name study involves researching all occurrences of a surname and variants, usually on a global basis, whether or not these persons are related.</p> <p>This is different from family history research to create a pedigree of the ancestors of one person, or a descendency chart of the descendents of a person or couple.</p> <p>A one-name study usually involves constructing family trees.</p> <p>After taking family trees back as far as possible, those that study surnames will map the surname, collect early records, and work on finding the origin and meaning.</p> <p>Many persons who study surnames gather a large quantity of data, which can help other genealogists.</p>
<p>Guild of One-Name Studies</p> <p>London, England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 2,300 members world wide • Researching over 7,800 surnames <p>www.one-name.org</p>	<p>The Guild of One-Name Studies, headquartered in London, England, is an organization for those interested in one-name studies. The Guild has over 2,300 spread around the globe, researching over 7,800 surnames.</p> <p>Most one-name studies are for rare or low frequency surnames, due to the scope of work for a higher frequency surname.</p> <p>Researching a surname can be a rewarding and interesting endeavor. Many one-name studies start when someone encounters a brick wall, and begins by collecting all occurrences of the surname in an area, to sort out the various families in the hope to solve their brick wall.</p> <p>For those joining the Guild of One-Name Studies, you have the option to register your study, whereby you commit to responding to all inquiries, and to collecting all occurrences of the surname on a global basis, at your own pace.</p> <p>Often members become the world expert for the surname they are studying..</p> <p>Anyone with an interest in one-name studies can join the Guild of One-Name Studies, even if you aren't ready to undertake a one-name study. There are many benefits from belonging to the Guild, including an award winning educational Journal, a free web site to promote your one-name study and associated DNA Project, an email Forum where members help each other, and promotion at genealogy events that provide visibility to your study and DNA Project.</p> <p>If you have some low frequency surnames in your family tree, you can search the Guild web site to determine if someone is researching the surname, and they might be able to help you with your family tree.</p> <p>Visit the website: one-name.org</p> <p>For those interested in learning more about the Guild of One-Name Studies, please pick up a brochure by the door after this presentation.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">DNA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">An extremely valuable Tool</p>	<p>DNA testing for genealogy became available to consumers in 2000, and every day attracts more participants. The vendor with the largest database reports over 294,000 test result records in their database, showing how quickly this new science has been adopted by genealogists.</p> <p>The Genographic Project by National Geographic, in partnership with IBM and Family Tree DNA, brought DNA testing for discovery to the mainstream. Their launch was so successful, that they ran out of test kits in the first month, when the anticipated demand for a year was sold in a month. Their customers have a free option to upload their results to Family Tree DNA.</p> <p>In just a few years, DNA testing has moved from a few DNA Projects by the early adapters, to over 5,800 projects with participants in over 190 countries. We are still at the beginning of this new discipline, and the rate of testing is increasing every day.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">DNA Tests for Genealogists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Y-DNA • mtDNA 	<p>There are two types of DNA tests which are the primary tests used by genealogists. A Y DNA test provides information since the adoption of surnames, and a mtDNA test, although it has several genealogical applications, is more of an anthropological test.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Y-DNA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follows the direct male line • Males only • Y chromosome is passed from father to son • Follows the path of most hereditary surnames 	<p>The primary test for genealogy is a Y-DNA test, which follows the direct male line, which is a male, his father, his father's father and back in time. You must be male or find a male to take this test. This DNA test looks at locations on the Y chromosome, called markers. The Y chromosome is passed from father to son, typically unchanged. In most cultures, the surname follows the Y chromosome, making this test very valuable for genealogy research. Males inherit a Y chromosome from their fathers, and an X chromosome from their mothers. Females inherit an X chromosome from both their father and mother. These chromosomes are known as the sex chromosomes, since an XY combination is a male, and the XX combination is a female.</p>
<p>Insert Figure 1</p>	<p>This chart shows the Y chromosome being passed from father to son. If all the males shown by black squares are tested, they would be expected to have an exact or close match. Since this section of the Y chromosome is passed from father to son, typically unchanged, a son will match his father, and match his grandfather, and back in time. Occasionally a small change occurs, where a marker will increase or decrease by one.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">37 Marker Y-DNA Result</p> <p>12 22 15 10 13 15 11 14 11 12 11 28 15 8 9 8 11 24 16 20 29 12 14 15 15 10 10 20 21 14 14 16 19 34 35 12 10</p>	<p>Y DNA results are a string of numbers, and the length of the string is determined by the number of markers tested. The numbers represent a count of short repeats of DNA at a location. Vendors offer tests ranging from 10 markers to 67 markers. When deciding how many markers to test, more markers result in more information. This slide is a 37 marker result.</p> <p>Two men who are related would be an exact or a close match. Since men who are related will be an exact or close match, the test result contains no personal information.</p> <p>The result shown would represent the direct male line of the man tested. This would be himself, his father, his father's father, and back in time. The same result would be expected for other males in this direct male line, such as his brother.</p>
<p>The Y DNA Surname Link is broken by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name change • Adoption • Infidelity • Illegitimacy taking mother's surname 	<p>There are cases where the link between the Y chromosome and surname are broken. These include name change, adoption, infidelity, and an illegitimate birth, where the male child takes the mother's surname. If you have two brothers, and one is adopted and one is a biological son, you would expect two different Y DNA test results.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Benefits of DNA Testing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits of DNA Testing for Genealogists • Benefits of DNA Testing combined with a One-Name Study 	<p>DNA testing provides many benefits.</p> <p>The fundamental element of DNA testing is that DNA testing will provide information not available in the paper records. This information is extremely information, both for your family history research as well as making discoveries about the surname..</p> <p>DNA testing for your family tree provides one set of benefits. From a genealogical perspective, perhaps you are trying to sort out two families in the same area, to determine which of the two Williams belong to each tree. DNA testing can provide the answer. Or perhaps you have reached a brick wall, because you can't find the prior location for a most distant ancestor. DNA testing may provide clues or provide matches to investigate. Or perhaps you are trying to make the connection to the ancestral country. DNA testing may provide clues or provide matches to investigate.</p> <p>Combining DNA testing with a one-name study will provide additional benefits, both for each family tree participating, as well as provide additional information about the surnames.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Benefits of DNA Testing for Genealogists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discover information • Resolve brick walls • Sort out families at the same location • Validate family history research 	<p>DNA testing for genealogy provides many benefits, of which only a few are shown on the slide. The benefits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discover Information not in the paper records • Discover information to help with family history research • Discover information which may solve research problems, and/or resolve brick walls • Sort out multiple families found in the same location • Confirm or get clues regarding migrations • Confirm suspected events, such as illegitimacy and adoption • Find any mistaken connections in family trees • Validate family history research • Bridge gaps in the paper records • Discover information about your distant origins
<p style="text-align: center;">Benefits of DNA Testing combined with a One-Name Study Part 1 of 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discover which family trees are related • Find a DNA link to the ancestral country • Confirm surname variants or find previously unknown variants • Discover information about the evolution of the surname 	<p>DNA data is another source of information about a surname, and provides information not available in the paper records. The information can be invaluable in solving genealogical questions, and will tell you which family trees are related. Combining the information about which family trees are related, with surname distribution maps and early records, will tell you more about the origin of the surname than just the paper records alone.</p> <p>For those that have been conducting their one-name studies for decades, and have exhausted documentary sources, DNA testing will provide additional information, as well as an opportunity to validate the family trees constructed.</p> <p>For those conducting a DNA Project, adding a one-name study will provide additional information, which will assist those who are researching their family tree.</p> <p>DNA testing combined with a one-name study provides the opportunity to: (review slide)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Benefits of DNA Testing combined with a One-Name Study Part 2 of 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discover information to define the major branches of the tree going back to the origin of the surname • Discover clues regarding the origin of the surname • Combine DNA results with research in early records and surname distribution maps to determine the number of points of origin for the surname • Preserve DNA results for future research, to protect against any male line becoming extinct 	<p>As a DNA Project progresses, and a large number of family trees have tested, additional benefits from combining DNA testing with a one-name study arise.</p> <p>These benefits are: (review slide)</p>

Discover which family trees are related	<p>**Directions: If you are running out of time in your presentation, skip this slide and the next 7, or do them in condensed form</p> <p>DNA testing is a very valuable tool, especially when combined with a one-name study. DNA testing is just one component of family history research, though an important component because it provides information not available from the paper records, and can provide information about the origin and evolution of the surname.</p> <p>Often, when dealing with a rare surname, it is assumed that all the persons are related. DNA testing will provide the answer, which quite often will be a surprise.</p>
Find a DNA link to the ancestral country	For those where there is no documentation providing a link to an ancestral country or a specific place in the ancestral country, finding a DNA link between the two countries will be of tremendous benefit for further research.
Confirm surname variants or find previously unknown variants	<p>DNA testing will enable you to confirm surname variants or find previously unknown variants.</p> <p>For example, in the Meates DNA Project, the Project Administrator has confirmed with DNA testing that Meates is a variant of Mayott, which also evolved to Myatt. The form Meates arose in Ireland from a Mayott who migrated to Ireland. The form Mayott, which originated in Staffordshire, later evolved to Myatt in various locations.</p>
Discover information about the evolution of the surname	<p>Although very rare, the surname Meates also arose in two other locations, Wales and Worcestershire, from different prior root surnames. It would not be possible to make this discovery without DNA testing.</p> <p>When DNA testing shows that trees aren't related, further investigation may uncover surname evolution not previously known where a surname evolved from a previously unknown root. Further testing can uncover the prior root surname.</p>
Discover information to define the major branches of the tree going back to the origin of the surname	<p>Y DNA test results are the count of short repeats of DNA at locations called markers. On occasion, a mutation may occur. Scientists estimated that mutations occur on average about every 500 generations per marker. When comparing results from different family trees that are related, often a mutation will be identified that occurred in the distant past, between the adoption of surnames and the start of consistent written records. These mutations will identify major branches off the tree for the surname.</p> <p>For example, in the Meates DNA Project, all the family trees which go back to Ireland share one mutation. Evidence has been found of a Mayott migrating to Ireland. The mutation tells us that all these trees share a common ancestor who lived after the progenitor of the surname.</p>
<p>Discover clues regarding the origin of the surname</p> <p>Meatte surname found only in the USA</p>	<p>For those that have a surname where they can't find a connection to an origin, DNA testing is invaluable. Often, upon migration, a new form of a surname arose, and there are no clues as to the prior form or prior location.</p> <p>For example, the Meatte surname (pronounced Mitt) is only found in the USA. The surname appeared in Missouri in the early 1800s, often recorded as Myette, and quickly stabilized to Meatte. DNA testing has revealed a rare result, and the distant origin is most likely Roman. No DNA matches have yet been found. To find a connection to the ancestral country, the focus is on France, and testing of Miot and Myette trees which reside today in the proximity of old Roman forts.</p>
Combine DNA results with research in early records and surname distribution maps to determine the number of points of origin for the surname	After all trees for a surname and variants are tested, it is time to combine these results with research in early records and surname distribution maps. The combination of these 3 sources of information will enable you to draw conclusions about the origin of the surname. These conclusions can then be validated with an advanced DNA testing application, by testing other surnames found in early records in the same location.
Preserve DNA results for future research, to protect against any male line becoming extinct	We are only at the beginning of the discoveries that will come from the scientists regarding DNA testing, and preserving samples, especially for male lines bordering on extinction, is very important.

Exploring Your Surname

Presented by Katherine Borges

Sponsored by the Guild of One-Name Studies
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Thank you for attending our presentation, which was sponsored by the Guild of One-Name Studies.

Learning about your surname is a fascinating experience. When you add DNA testing, you are adding an important and powerful research tool for your genealogy, as well as increasing the knowledge about your surname.

DNA Projects are organized around a surname and variant, and will benefit from incorporating a One-Name Study with the DNA Project.

If you would like to learn more about one-name studies, please visit the web site www.one-name.org or pick up a brochure at the door.

We now have a 10 minute question session.

Directions: At the end of questions, please remind them to pick up a Guild brochure by the door.