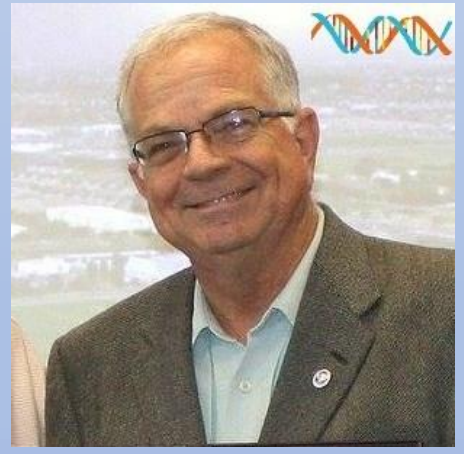
Next Steps with your DNA

Viewpoint Resort



Ken waters

@familytreeaz

http://familytreeaz.com/presentations

February 2026

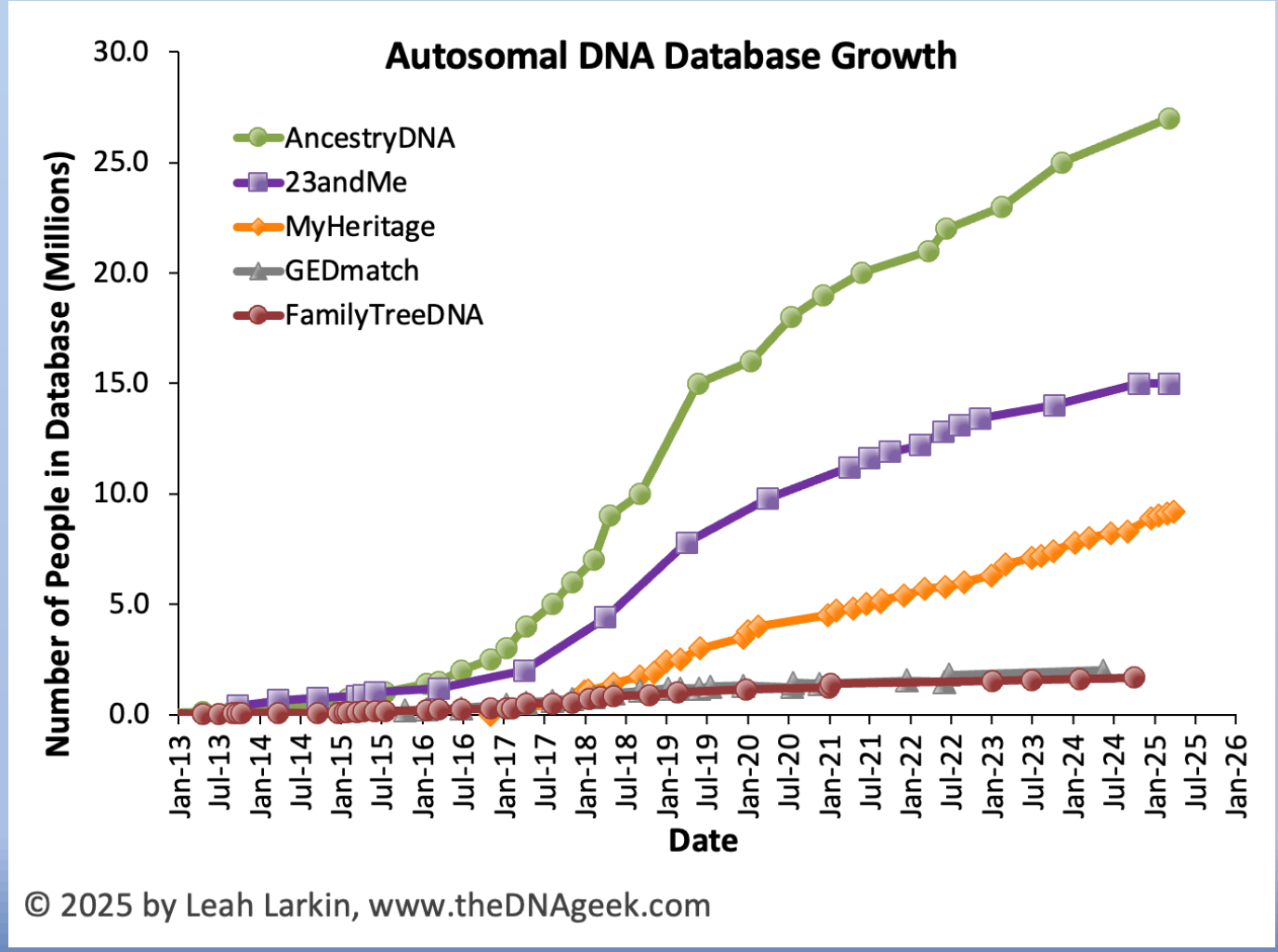
All slides and handouts can be found at:

http://www.familytreeaz.com/Presentations/

QR Code: take photo to open to presentations

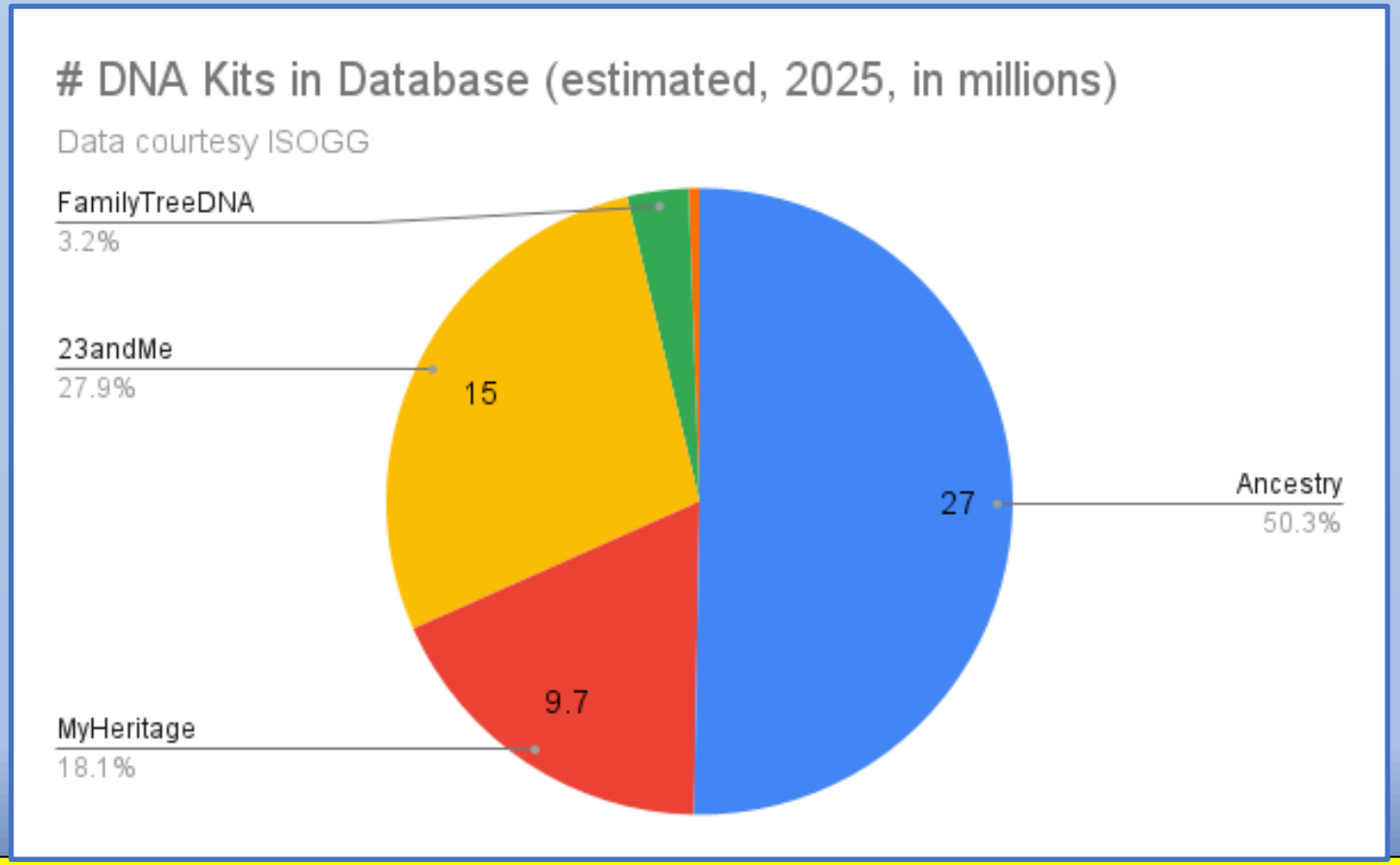
Testing Companies Over Time

- Plus LivingDNA which does not report # of kits, likely < 0.3 million



Current Numbers of tests

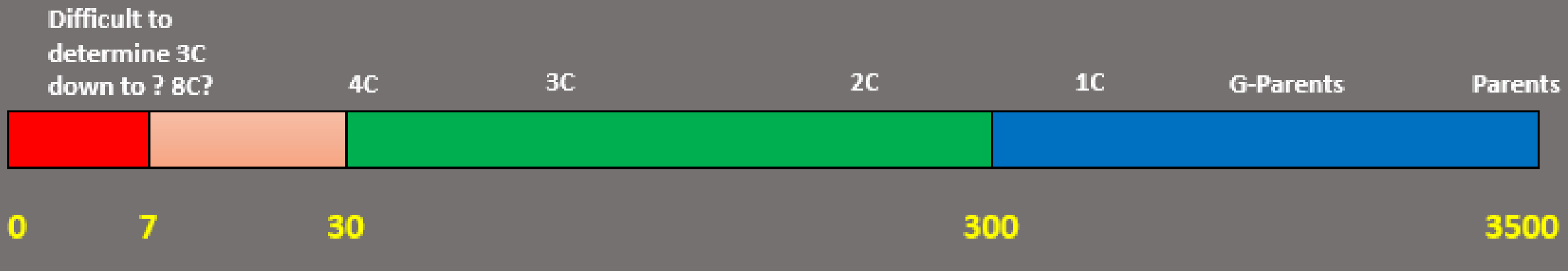
- Ancestry has by far the most DNA tests in their database
- Followed by 23andMe and MyHeritage
- The tiny sliver (too small to label) is LivingDNA



Data from https://isogg.org/wiki/Autosomal_DNA_testing_comparison_chart

First --- An Important Definition: Centimorgan

- A measure of “relatedness”
- Ranges from 0 to ~ 3,500
  - Higher number implies closer relationship
  - 3,500 implies a parent-child relationship



Linking a Tree to your DNA Kit

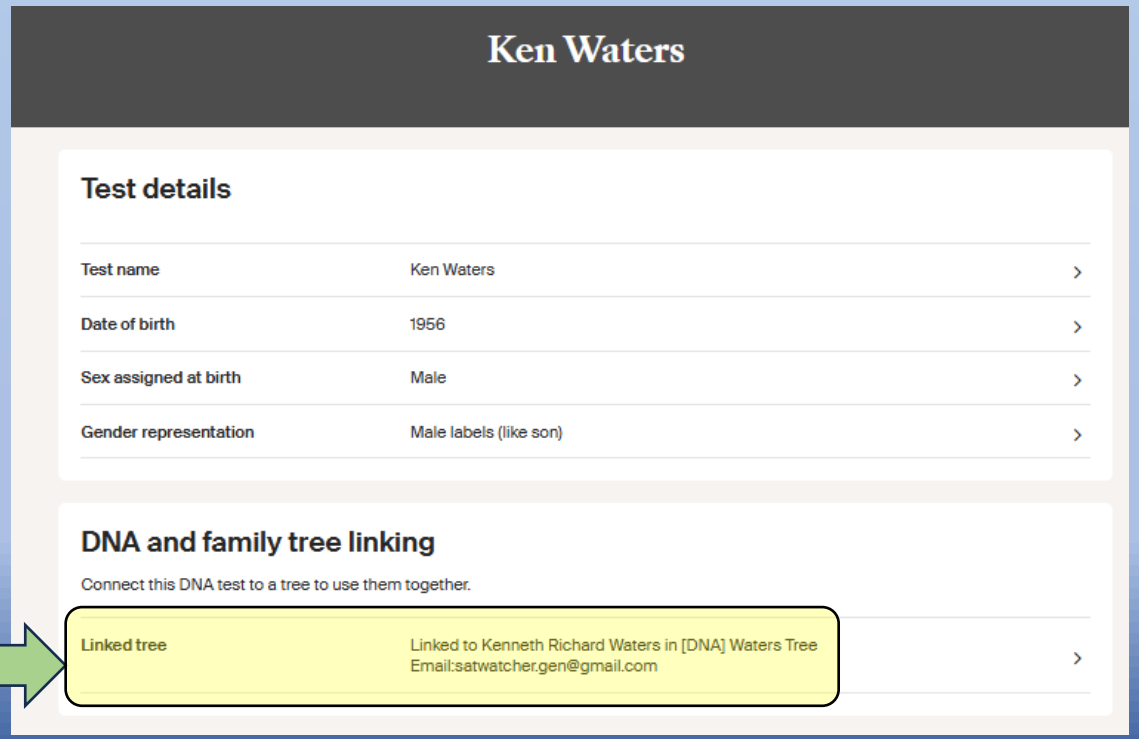
Linking a tree to your DNA kit

- On Ancestry and MyHeritage you have the capability to store your family tree
- Be sure to LINK your tree to your DNA kit (go to Your Profile)
- And keep the tree PUBLIC

Linking, unlinking, or changing which tree is linked

From a browser

1. In the top-right corner of Ancestry®, click your **Profile** and select **Account Settings**.
2. On the left side of the page, under *Settings*, click **DNA**.
3. Select a DNA test.
4. Under *DNA and family tree linking*, click **DNA link**.
5. Choose to link, unlink, or change your family tree link.
   - **To link your DNA results to a family tree**: click the **dropdown menu** and **choose an existing tree** or select **+ Start tree** to create a new one.
     - If starting a new tree, add at least one parent and repeat these steps from the beginning.
     - After selecting your tree, enter your name, then select **Link DNA results**.
   - **To unlink a family tree**: click **Remove**.
   - **To change your family tree link**: click the **dropdown menu** and **choose a different tree** or select **+ Start tree** to create a new one.
     - If starting a new tree, add at least one parent and repeat these steps from the beginning.
     - After selecting your tree, enter your name, then select **Link DNA results.**



ProTools on Ancestry

ProTools - Ancestry

- Contains a variety of useful tools

Ancestry® Pro Tools Membership

Take your research to the next level with Ancestry® Pro Tools. This add-on membership gives you access to advanced DNA and family history tools designed to improve your tree's accuracy and showcase the people in your tree like never before.

What's included

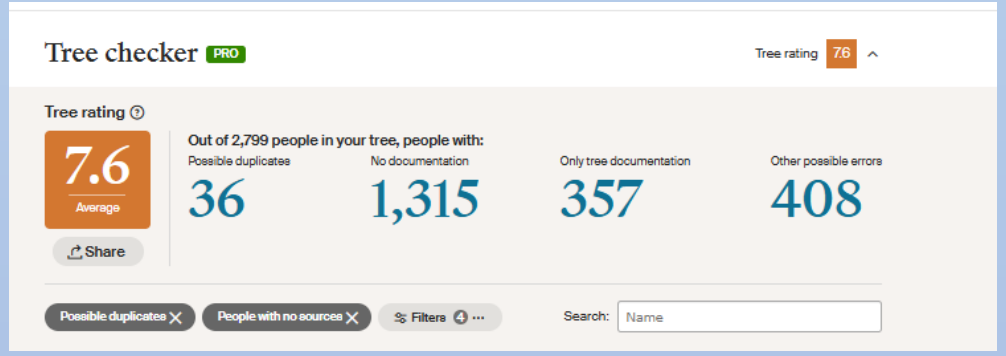
Ancestry Pro Tools requires an active Ancestry family history membership. Family history memberships give you access to paid records, other member trees, and some DNA features.

Pro Tools provides access to advanced DNA and family history tools, including:

- **Tree checker:** Find potential duplicates and possible errors in your tree.
- **Smart filters:** Search, group, and sort people in your tree using key details beyond names.
- **Charts & reports:** Create and share detailed family histories.
- **Tree mapper:** See where people in your tree lived in relation to one another.
- **Tree insights:** Discover familial trends and see patterns in your tree.
- **Enhanced shared matches:** See how much DNA your matches share and their predicted relationships to each other. (Separate DNA kit purchase required to access this feature.)

ProTools -- TreeChecker

- While not a DNA tool it can help a lot to clean up your tree



Quackenbosch, Pieter	1702 Albany, New York, USA	1772 Niskayuna, Albany, New York, United States
Quackenbush, Pieter Johannese	from 1678 to 1680 Albany, Albany, New York	20 July 1748 Albany, Albany, New York

Likely not a duplicate

- It takes a lot of time to go through all these but can help improve your linked tree

Goode, Mary	1720 Whitby Plantation, Richmond, Virginia, USA	1758 Albermarle, , Virginia, USA
Goode, Mary	1720 Richmond County, Virginia, British Colonial America	1758 Albemarle County, Virginia, British Colonial America

A likely duplicate

ProTools – Charts & Reports

- Descendancy chart
  - One of my Mayflower lines
  - Up to 7 generations so I had to break into two reports

Generated on February 19th, 2025

[DNA] Waters Tree Email:satwatcher.gen@gmail.com

Peregrine White

ancestry

Descendancy

1. Peregrine White b: Nov 1620. d: 20 Jul 1704 in Marshfield, Plymouth, Massachusetts, USA; age: 83.
+ Sarah Bassett b: 1630 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, USA. d: 22 Jan 1711 in Marshfield, Plymouth, Massachusetts, USA; age: 81.
2. Silvanus White d: Deceased.
+ Deborah Church d: Deceased.
3. William White b: 1683. d: Bef. 3 Oct 1780 in Dartmouth, Bristol, Massachusetts, USA; age: 97.
+ Elizabeth Cadman b: Abt. 1684 in Dartmouth, Bristol, Massachusetts, USA. d: Aft. 6 Jan 1768; age: 84.
4. Roger White b: 1708. d: 17 Jun 1802; age: 94.
+ Rebecca Grinnell b: 16 Dec 1710 in Little Compton, Newport, Rhode Island, United States. d: 17 Jun 1802 in Little Compton, Newport, Rhode Island, United States; age: 91.
5. Hannah White b: 17 Sep 1734 in Little Compton, Newport, Rhode Island, USA. d: 1766 in New York, USA; age: 31.
+ Abraham Utter b: 18 Nov 1732. d: 5 Jan 1819; age: 86.
6. Sarah Utter b: 12 Jul 1761 in Stonington, New London, Connecticut, United States. d: 29 Jun 1801; age: 39.
+ Capt. David Larkin b: November 1751 in Hope Valley, Hopkinton, Kings, British Colonial America, Rhode Island, USA. d: 11 November 1839 in Hope Valley, Hopkinton, Washington, Rhode Island, USA; age: 88.
7. Sarah "Sally" Larkin b: 29 Dec 1797 in Hopkinton, Washington, Rhode Island, United States. d: 18 Apr 1828 in Clarence, Erie, New York, United States; age: 30.
+ Aaron Davis b: 22 August 1794 in Rhode Island, United States of America. d: 25 January 1859 in Clinton County, Michigan, United States of America; age: 64.

Generated on February 19th, 2025

[DNA] Waters Tree Email:satwatcher.gen@gmail.com

Aaron Davis

ancestry

Descendancy

1. Aaron Davis b: 22 August 1794 in Rhode Island, United States of America. d: 25 January 1859 in Clinton County, Michigan, United States of America; age: 64.
+ Sarah "Sally" Larkin b: 29 Dec 1797 in Hopkinton, Washington, Rhode Island, United States. d: 18 Apr 1828 in Clarence, Erie, New York, United States; age: 30.
2. Mary Davis b: 5 April 1812 in Rhode Island. d: 8 April 1881 in Wexford, Wexford, Michigan; age: 69.
+ Ira Gilman Butler b: 1797 in New York, USA. m: Abt 1834 in New York, USA. d: 15 Sep 1878 in Marcellus, Cass Co., MI.; age: 81.
3. Elizabeth Ann Butler b: Jul 1835 in Rochester NY. d: 30 Sep 1914 in Springville, Wexford, Michigan, USA; age: 79.
+ Jefferson N Campbell b: Jan 1833 in Michigan. m: 6 Nov 1890 in Charlotte, Eaton, Michigan, USA. d: Deceased.
+ Nathan G Spencer b: 12 Dec 1829 in Hartland, Windsor, Vermont, USA. d: 20 Apr 1877 in Battle Creek, Calhoun, Michigan, USA; age: 47.
4. Adeline Spencer b: abt 1854 in Michigan. d: Deceased.
4. Culver R. Spencer b: Nov 1856 in Walton, Mich. d: 13 Jan 1928 in Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, USA; age: 71.
+ Arzelia Cummings b: 22 Apr 1859 in Onondaga County, New York, USA. m: 31 Dec 1877 in Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo, Michigan, USA. d: 4 Jul 1932 in Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, USA; age: 73.
5. Nellie Julia Spencer b: 24 Oct 1878 in Jackson, Jackson, Michigan, USA. d: 30 Sep 1932 in Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, USA; age: 53.
+ Eugene Huntley b: May 1846 in Burlington, Chittenden, Vermont, USA. m: 29 Sep 1900 in Cedar Rapids, Linn, Iowa. d: 25 Oct 1900 in Cedar Rapids, Linn County, Iowa, United States of America; age: 54.
+ Frank Gustav Pohlmann b: 26 Jan 1880 in Waszminker, Germany. m: 23 Mar 1926 in Colorado Springs, Colorado, USA. d: 4 Jan 1976 in Stanton, Orange, California, USA; age: 95.
+ Unknown
6. Mardell Lillian Huntley b: 2 Feb 1908 in Clinton, Clinton, Iowa, USA. d: 28 Aug 2005 in Las Vegas, Clark, Nevada; age: 97.
+ Charles Noble Craddock b: 16 Apr 1905 in Mount Vernon, Jefferson, Illinois, USA. m: 10 Dec 1931 in Los Angeles, California, USA. d: 15 Jan 1983 in Las Vegas, Clark, Nevada, USA; age: 77.
7. Joan Anita Craddock b: 12 May 1929 in Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, USA. d: 11 Oct 2015 in Mesa, Maricopa, Arizona, USA; age: 86.
+ Richard J Waters b: 22 Dec 1919 in San Francisco, California. m: 7 Sep 1951 in Norfolk, Independent Cities, Virginia, USA. d: 8 Nov 1979 in Petaluma, Sonoma, California, USA; age: 59.

ProTools – Family Group Sheet

Generated on February 19th, 2025

[DNA] Waters Tree Email:satwatcher.gen@gmail.com

Richard J Waters

Family Group Sheet

Name: Richard J Waters
Birth: 22 Dec 1919 in San Francisco, California.
Spouses: Joan Anita Craddock
Thelma M Greenwood
Helen L Bockoven
Jeanne Claire Mills
Death: 8 Nov 1979 in Petaluma, Sonoma, California, USA; age: 59.
Burial: San Rafael, Marin County, California, USA.
Father: Joseph John Waters
Mother: Caroline Margaret Sylvia

Spouse: Joan Anita Craddock
Birth: 12 May 1929 in Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, USA.
Marriage: 7 Sep 1951 in Norfolk, Independent Cities, Virginia, USA.
Death: 11 Oct 2015 in Mesa, Maricopa, Arizona, USA; age: 86.
Father: Charles Noble Craddock
Mother: Mardell Lillian Huntley

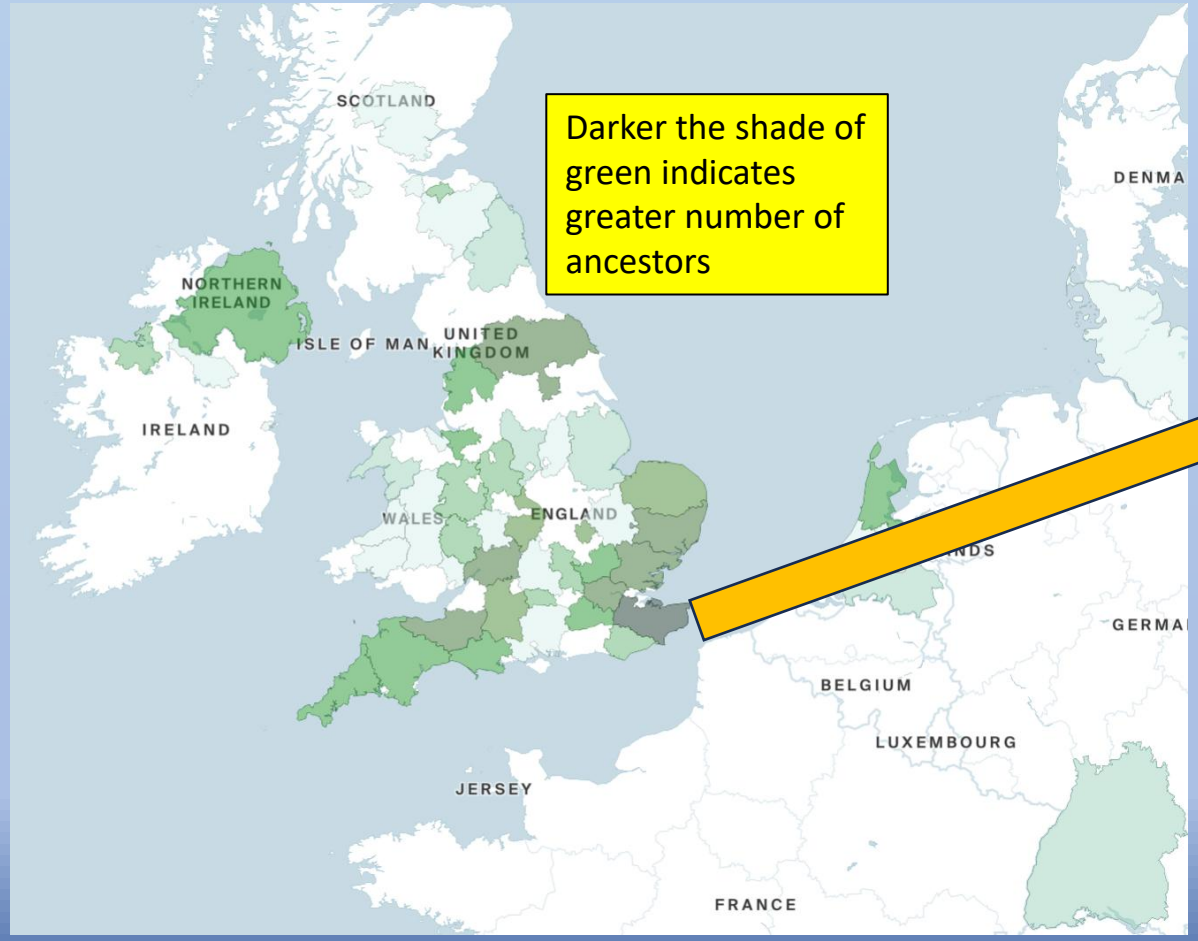
Spouse: Thelma M Greenwood
Birth: 14 Apr 1914 in San Francisco, California.
Marriage: 4 May 1969 in Monterey, California, USA.
Death: 12 March 2005 in Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, United States of America; age: 90.
Burial: San Rafael, Marin County, California, United States of America.
Father: Lester Errol Greenwood
Mother: Emily G Battaill

Spouse: Helen L Bockoven
Birth: 23 Mar 1914 in Oklahoma.
Marriage: Divorce: Apr 1968 in Alameda City, California, USA.
Death: Jan 1979; age: 64.
Father: George Bockoven
Mother: Maude L Bockoven

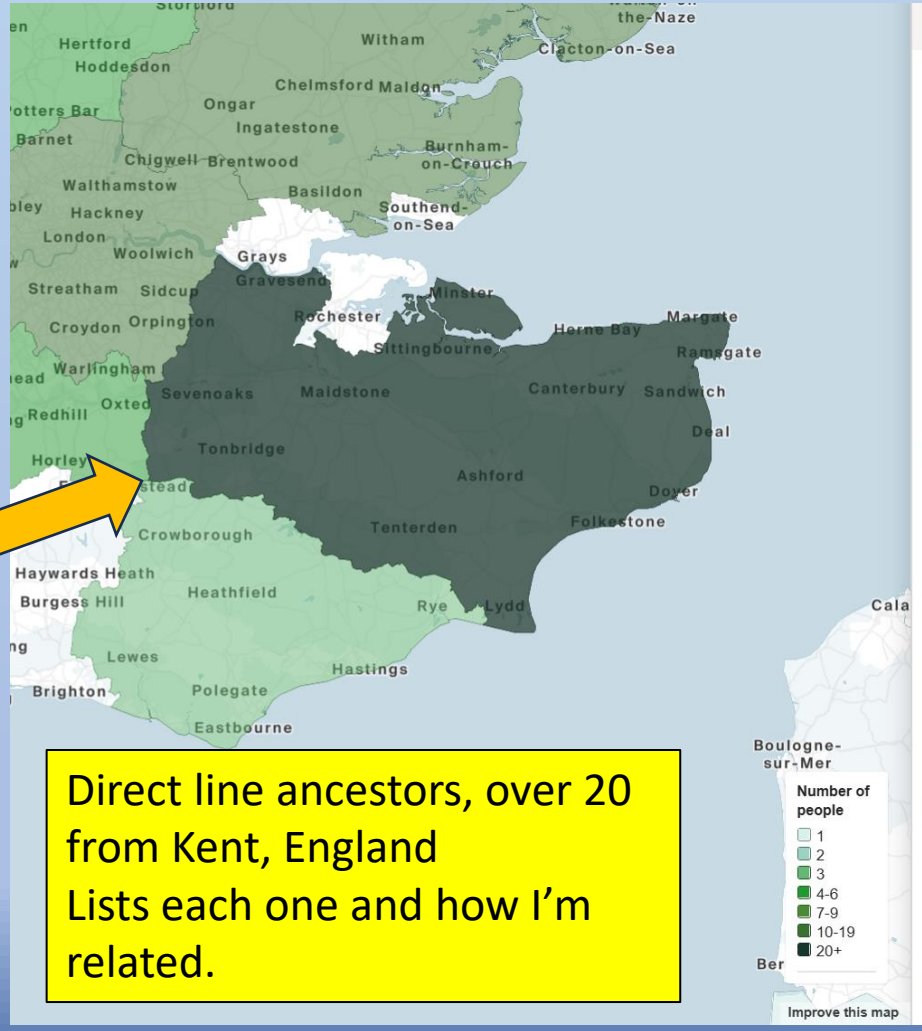
Spouse: Jeanne Claire Mills
Birth: 1 Feb 1922 in Portland, Multnomah, Oregon, USA.
Death: 12 Dec 1995 in Laguna Hills, Orange, California, USA; age: 73.
Father: David Mills
Mother: Doris Lucile Desilets

Children of Richard J Waters and Joan Anita Craddock: 2

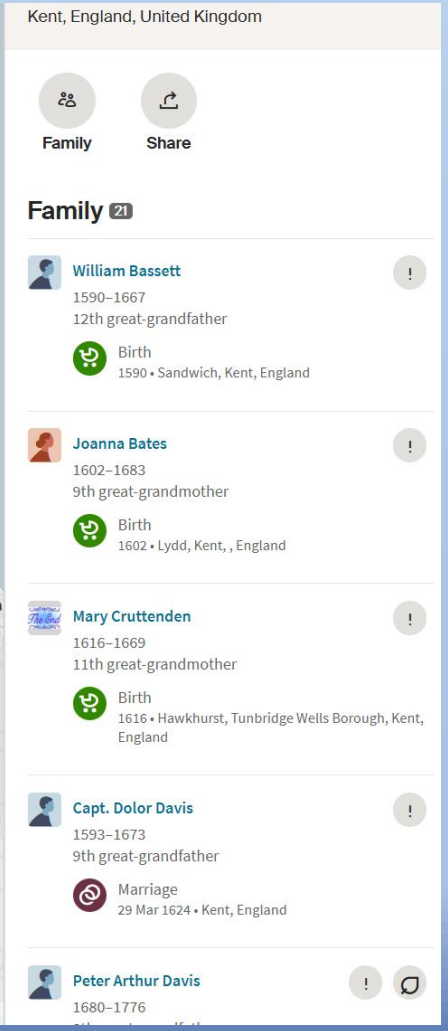
ProTools – TreeMapper



Darker the shade of green indicates greater number of ancestors

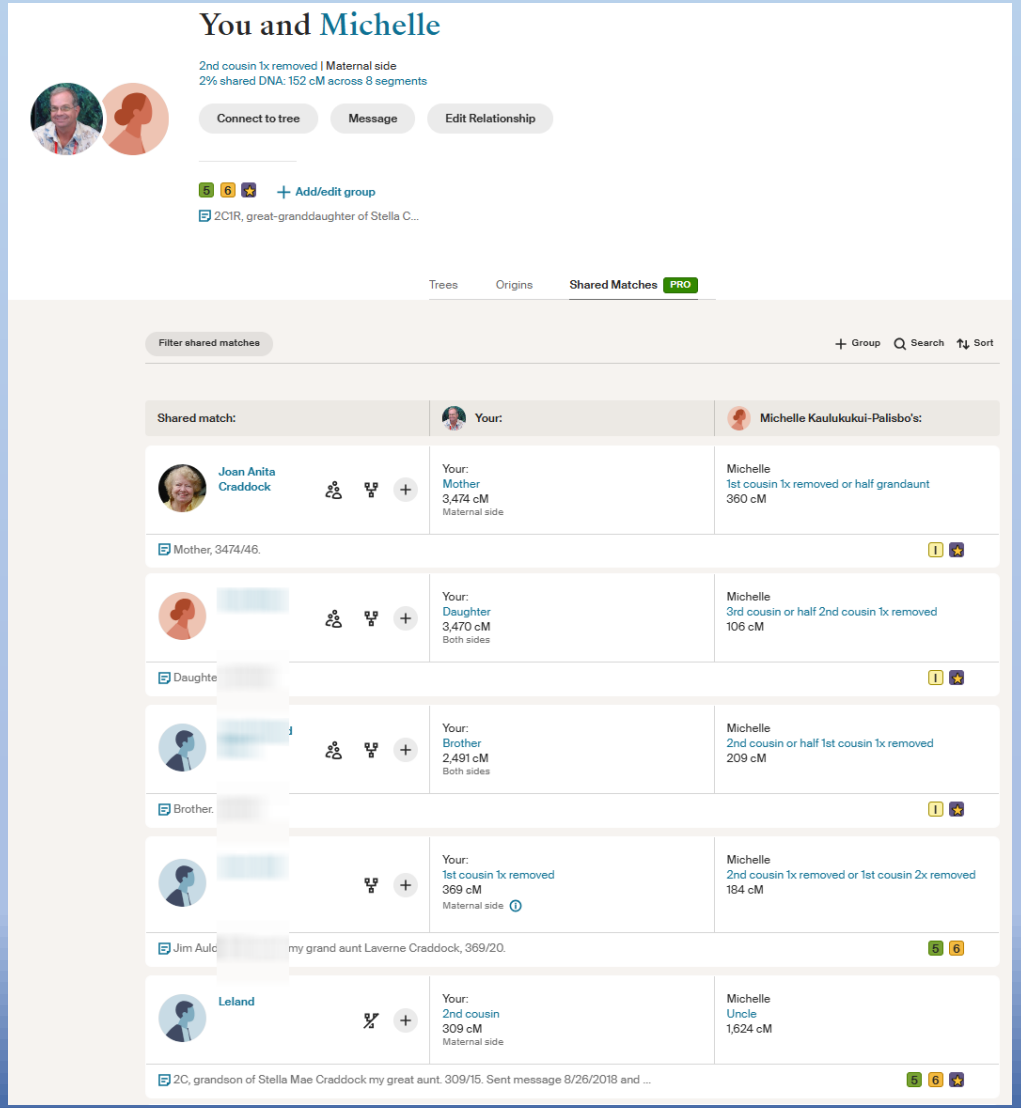


Direct line ancestors, over 20 from Kent, England
Lists each one and how I'm related.



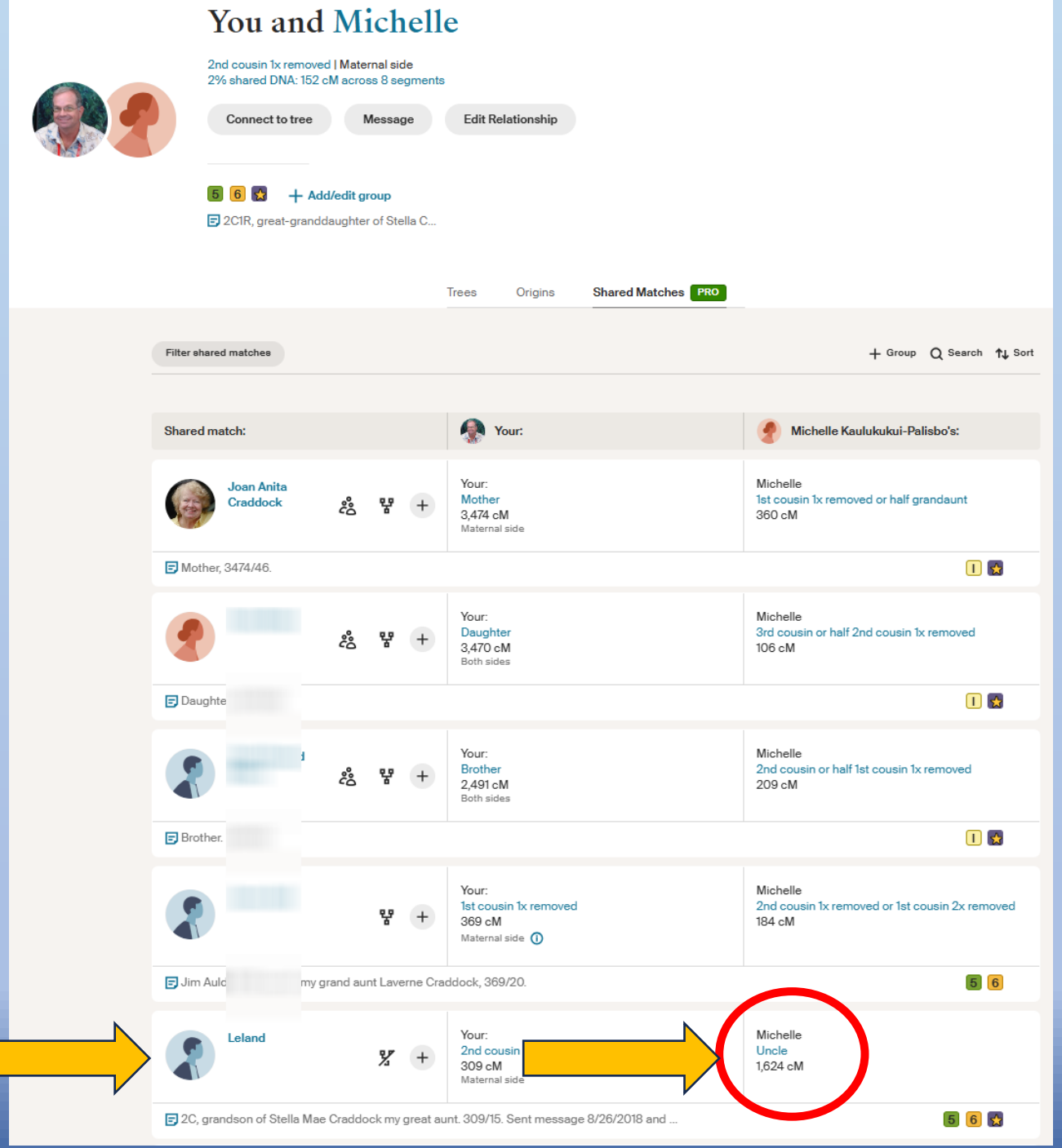
ProTools – Enhanced Shared Matches

- In my opinion, this feature alone makes it worth it to have this subscription
- Provides how much each of your matches shares with other matches in the genetic network



ProTools – Enhanced Shared Matches

Before I only knew that Michelle and Leland were shared matches to me. I didn't know they were related to each other. With Enhanced Shared Matches I was able to see how they were related to each other and so I could put both in my family tree properly.



ThruLines on Ancestry

ThruLines

Home > AncestryDNA®

AncestryDNA® ThruLines®

ThruLines® shows you how you may be related to your DNA matches. ThruLines are based on information from family trees, they don't change the information in trees. If there's inaccurate information in your tree, you may receive inaccurate ThruLines. Only you and anyone you've invited to view your DNA results can see your ThruLines.

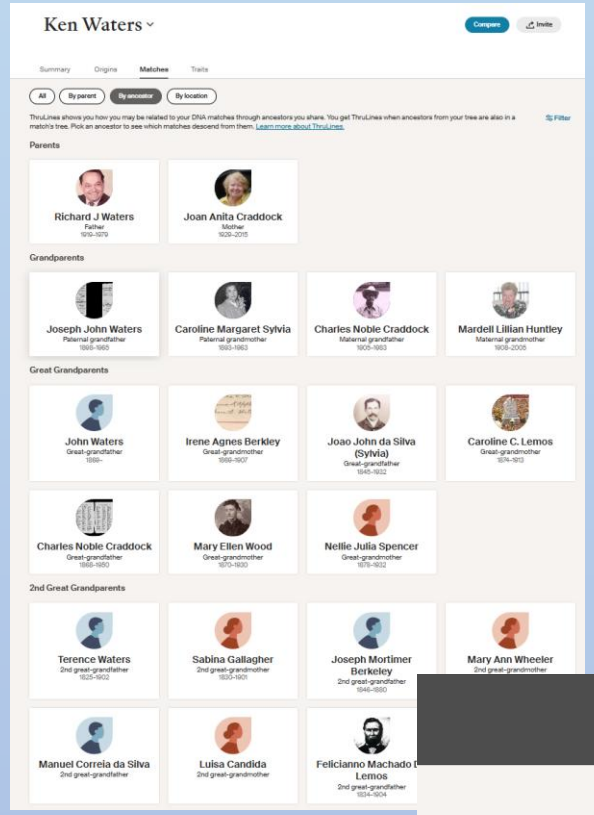
We use the family tree linked to your test to find people who are in your tree and are also in your matches's linked trees. If your tree is private and not searchable, you won't be able to see ThruLines, and information from your matches' trees that are private and not searchable won't be available to you. DNA matches may appear in more than one of your ThruLines.

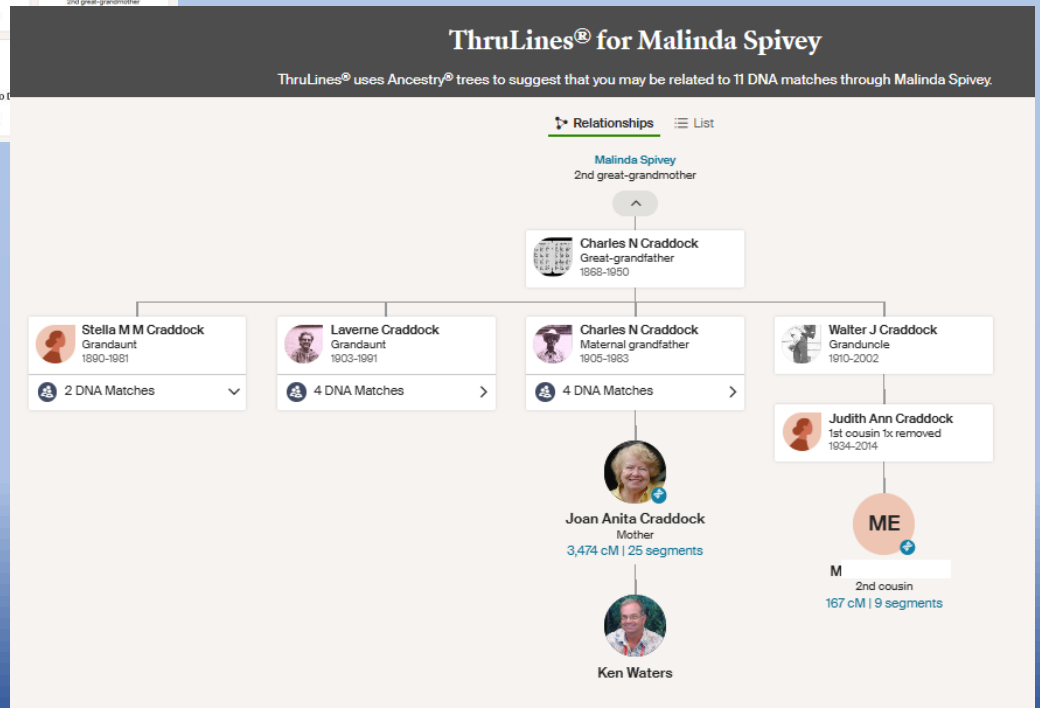
ThruLines are available for ancestors through 5th great-grandparents. ThruLines won't appear for 6th great-grandparents and beyond.

You must have a public tree (or private but searchable) and have it linked to your DNA kit in order to see any ThruLines.

ThruLines

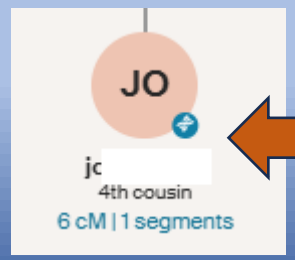
- Attempts to build your direct ancestors
- NOTE: this is primarily based on trees --- both yours and your matches
- It can provide hints of how you might be related to your DNA matches



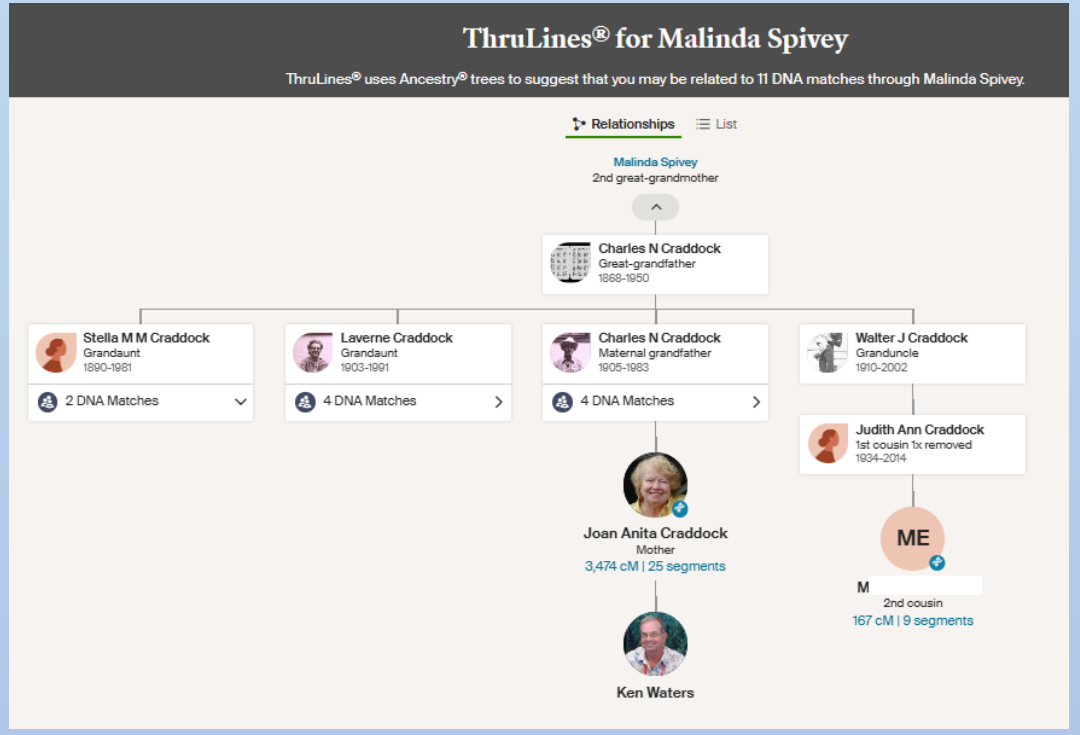


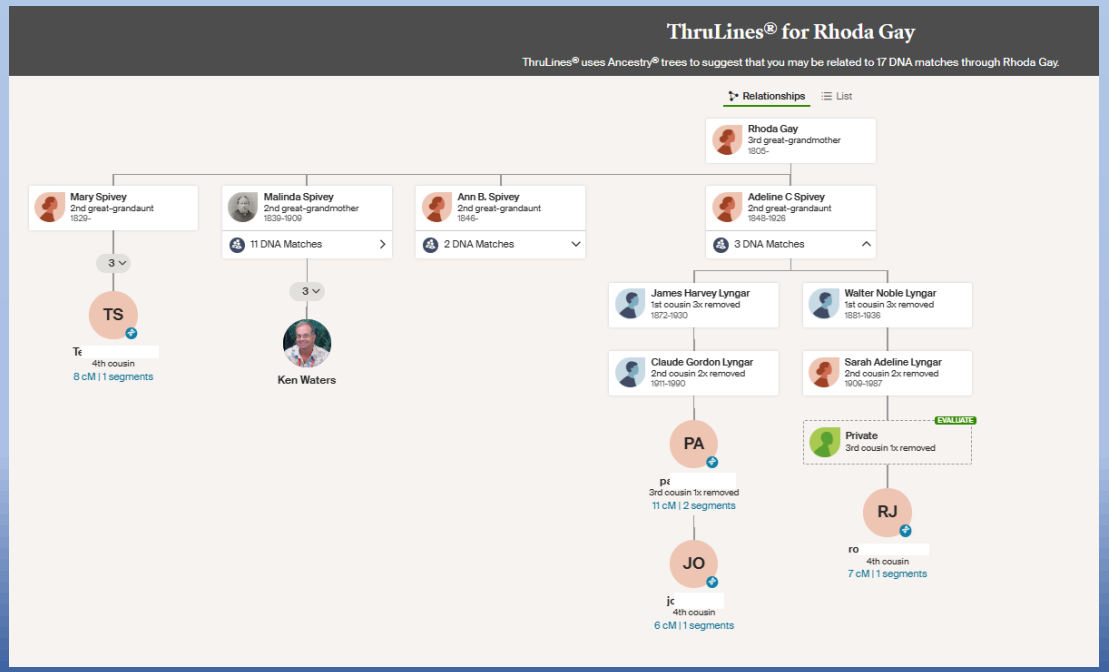
ThruLines

- Important notes:
  - If there are common errors in other people's trees then that will r esult in bad errors in ThruLines --- carefully verify these tips!
  - Many mystery matches will not show up in ThruLines because of weaknesses in links between your tree and others trees (e.g., NPEs, donor conceived, etc.)
  - Some suggested relationships are using very low DNA values (e.g., 8 cMs) – so be careful – they could be valid but use some other verification (traditional genealogy to verify)



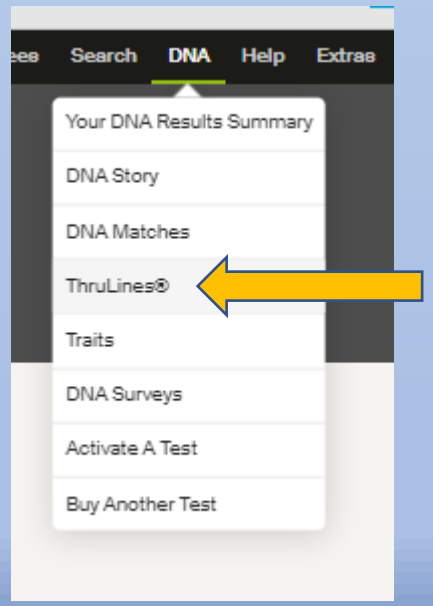
This tiny segment actually seemed to be valid – but that's not always the case!

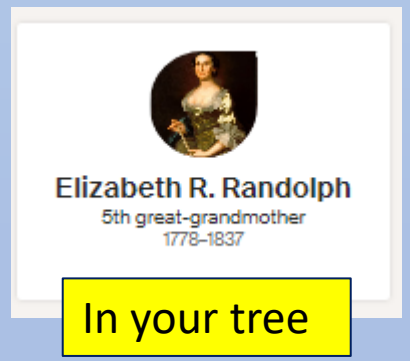


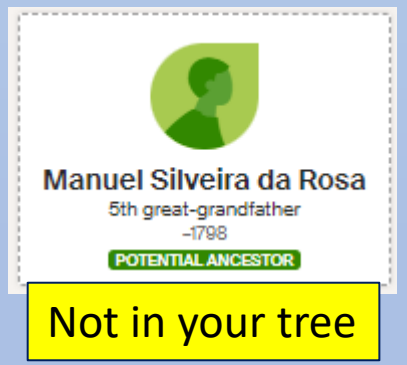


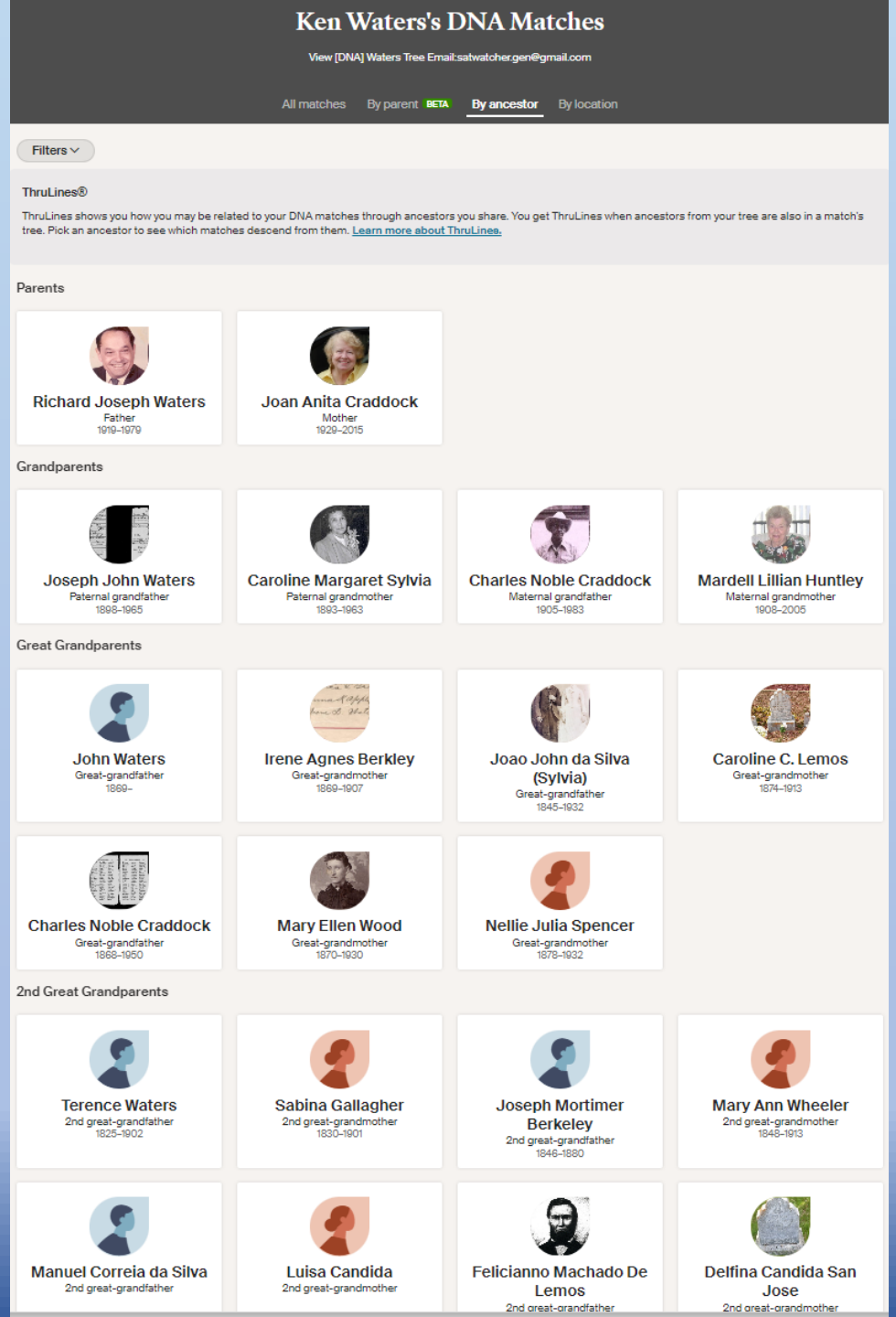
ThruLines

- Starting with parents
- Goes down to 5th great-grandparents

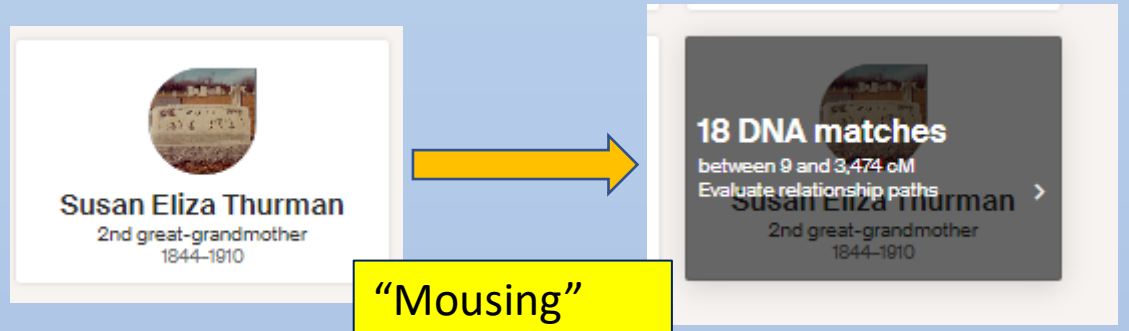








Look at quantity (and *quality* of those DNA matches)



"Mousing" over a name can reveal the number of DNA matches Ancestry finds

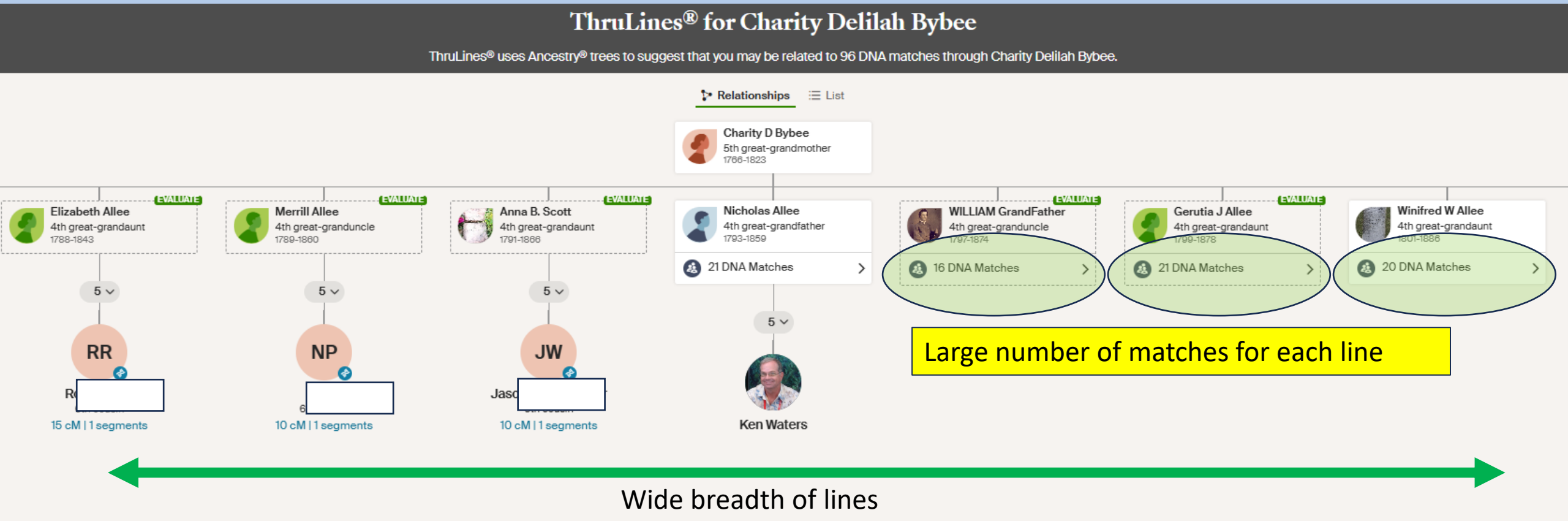
Be careful: having a lot of DNA matches may simply be because of your close tested matches

You need "breadth" of matches from other matches outside your close family

TIP: Try moving the mouse over each person. When you see lots of matches that is an indication that the person in the tree may be properly placed.

Good ThruLines Indicator

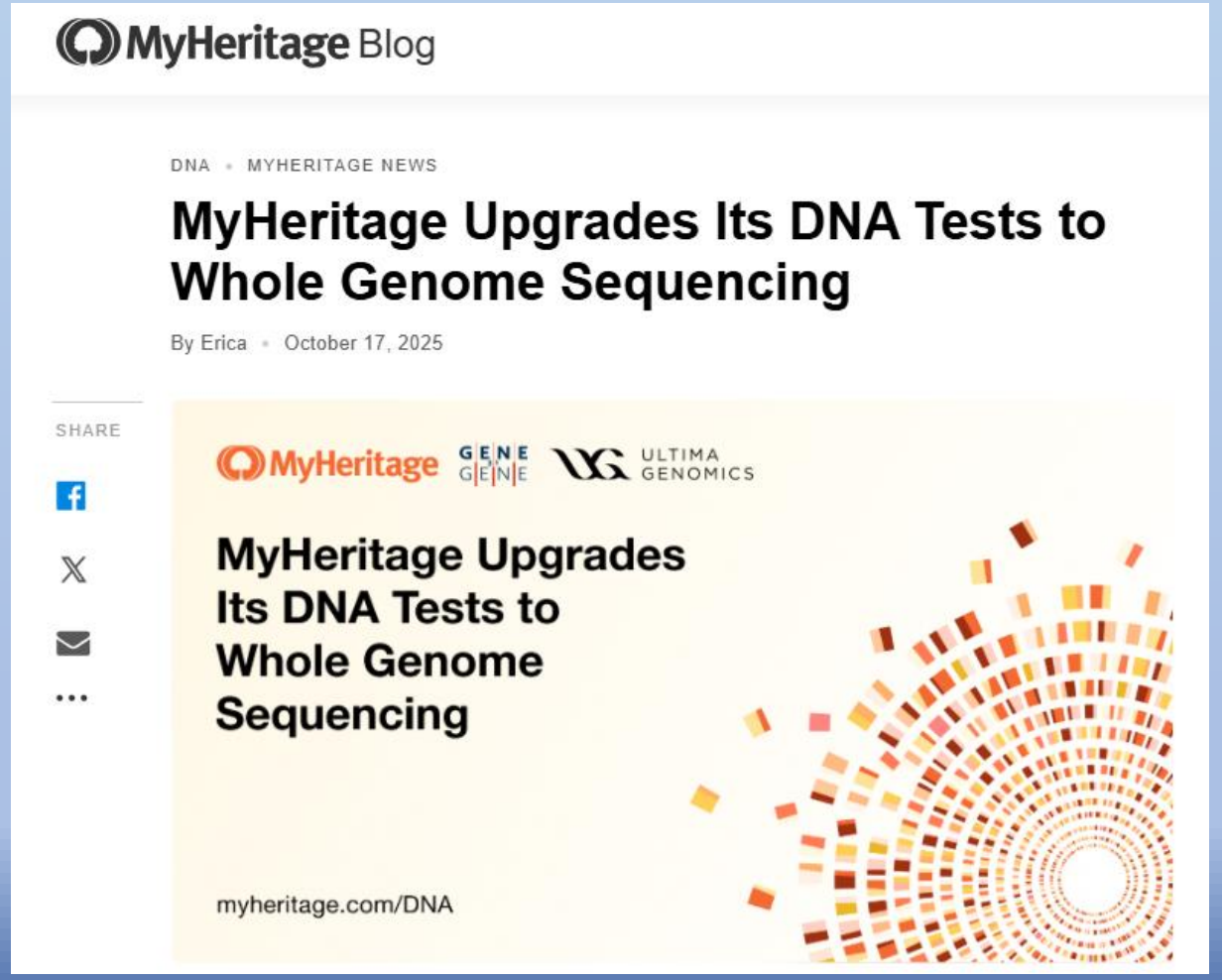
- DNA tested matches from 10 descendants from the same person
- Some vertical lines have 20+ matches



Whole Genome Sequencing on MyHeritage

Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS – MyHeritage)

- Announced Oct 2025, available Jan 2026
- What is it?
  - It measures virtually all the genes on every chromosome
  - That works out to about 3,000,000,000 [billion] bases (or markers or SNPs)
  - Standard autosomal microarray kits typically only measure 700,000 bases
  - Up until October 2025 this was very expensive ($500+++)
  - MyHeritage is offering it with a standard autosomal kit (currently $25!)



Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS – MyHeritage)

- Announced Oct 2025, supposedly
-

This is largely new, uncharted territory for the consumer market.

Will it enhance our ability to use DNA for genealogy purposes?

Nobody really knows for sure right now---it probably depends on developers to start experimenting with it.

I will be trying it and hope to report on my findings in 2026!

Timber

Timber

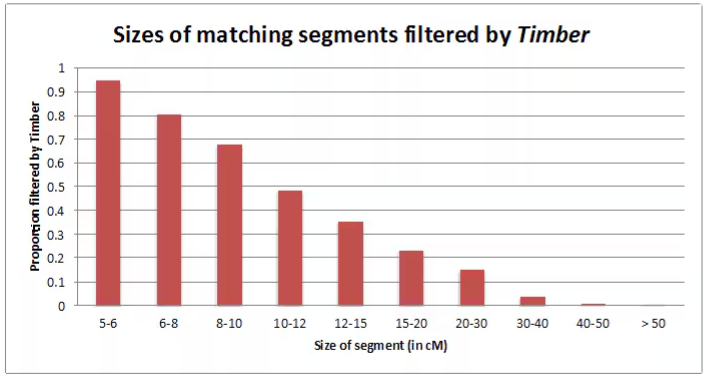
- What is Timber?
  - An algorithm to try to remove segments that are common to many other matches

No impact on matches with 80+ cMs. Even removing a small segment from a big one can have a major impact because it breaks a large single segment into 2 much smaller segments, one of which might be below the 8 cMs limit for segments.

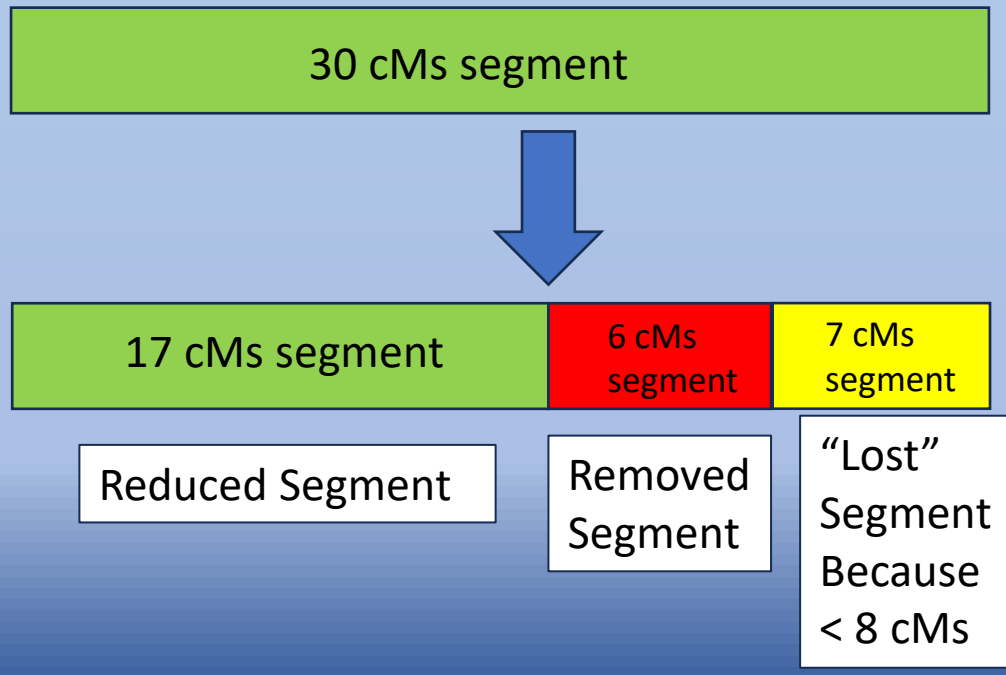
Timber mostly filters out shorter segments of shared DNA

The DNA you share with your matches is distributed across segments of DNA. If you think of you and your match's DNA like two books, shared DNA segments are like identical sentences or paragraphs in both books. The length of the longest segment you and a DNA match have in common can help determine your relationship. Sharing fewer, longer segments usually indicates a closer relationship. Shorter segments of shared DNA can indicate a distant relationship or identical DNA due to a shared region.

When we looked at the shared DNA segments removed by *Timber* for a study of 300,000 Ancestry customers, we saw that most of the removed segments are shorter (<10 cM). See the chart below.

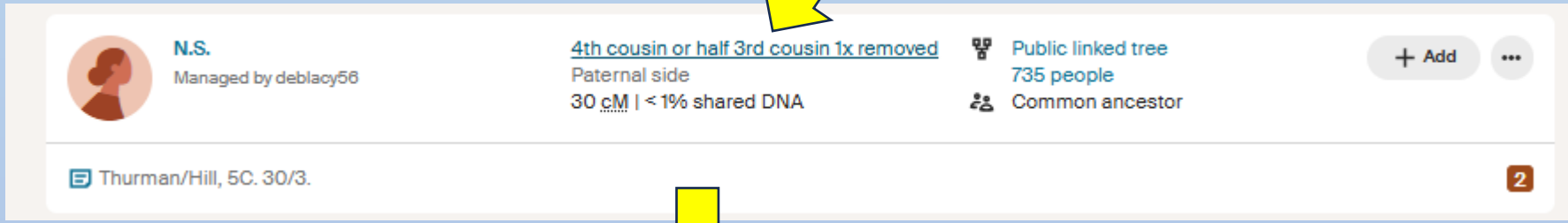


However, we also found that in some cases, longer identical segments (>15 cM) were also removed by *Timber*. What this shows is that there is much more than just the sizes of the identical DNA segments to consider when trying to identify shared DNA from a recent common ancestor.



Timber Example

Click Here



Joan Anita Craddock and N.S.

Predicted: 4th cousin or half 3rd cousin 1x removed

- Shared DNA: 30 cM across 3 segments
- Unweighted shared DNA: 45 cM
- Longest segment 24 cM

Big difference, 30 cMs versus 45 cMs
This can affect estimated relationship

SideView

SideView

- What is SideView?

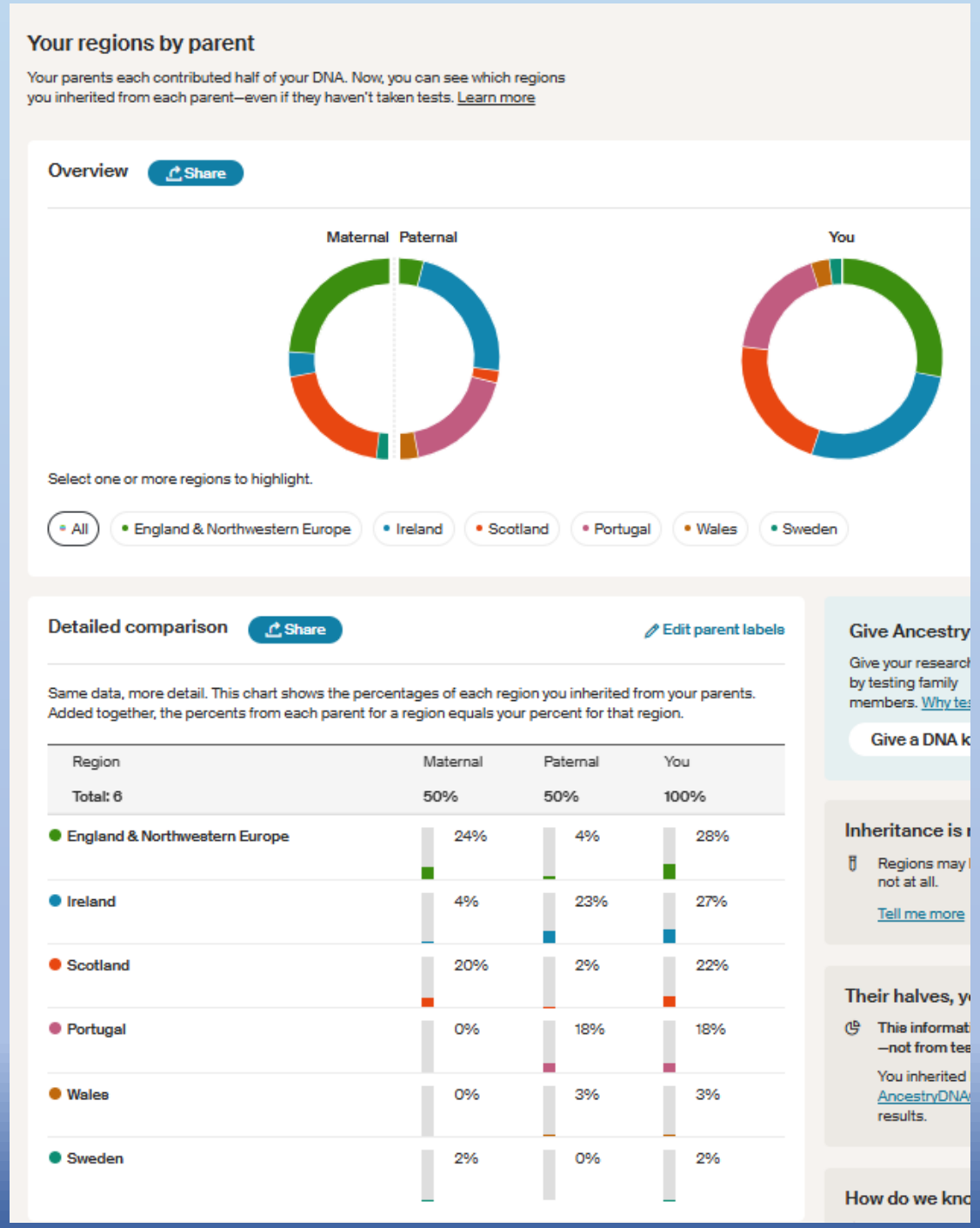
How SideView™ Technology Splits Your DNA Results by Parent

When we first read your DNA, we don't know which parts of your DNA came from each parent.

Ancestry® developed a technology called SideView™ to figure this out using DNA matches. Because a match is usually related to you through only one parent, your matches can help us "organize" the DNA you share with them.

SideView™ technology powers the DNA inheritance features that show which regions, journeys, matches, and traits you inherited from each parent, even without testing your parents (though we don't know which parent is which).

The ability to divide your DNA into parental sides, one paternal, one maternal

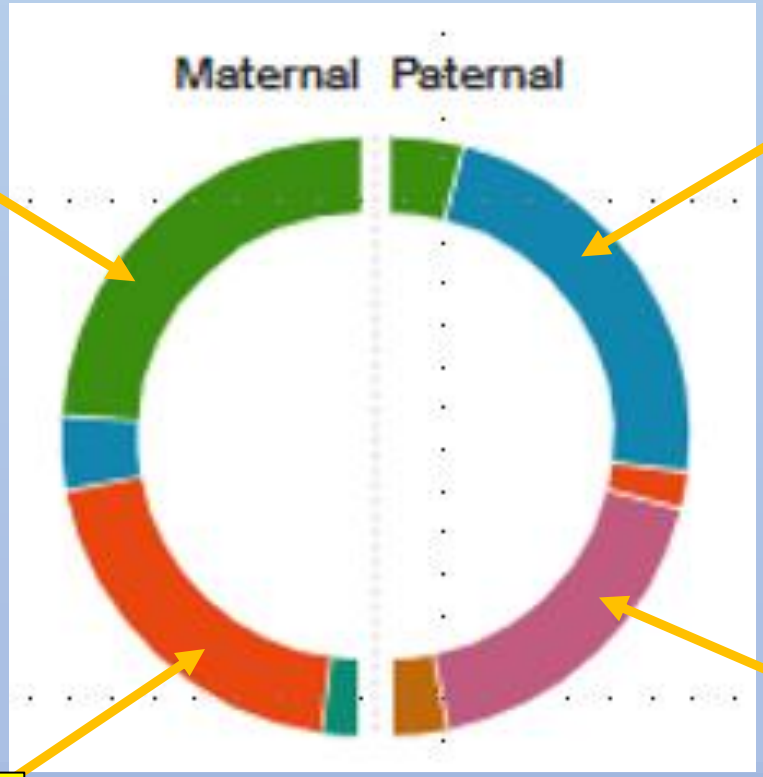


SideView

- Initially, Ancestry won't know which side is which and so will just label as 'Parent1' and 'Parent2'
- You'll have the ability to declare which is which

The ability to divide your DNA into parental sides, one paternal, one maternal.
NOTE: this feature requires an updated account like AncestryDNA Plus or paid membership.

This is my SideView showing which side I get different "ethnicity" contributions from



English

Irish

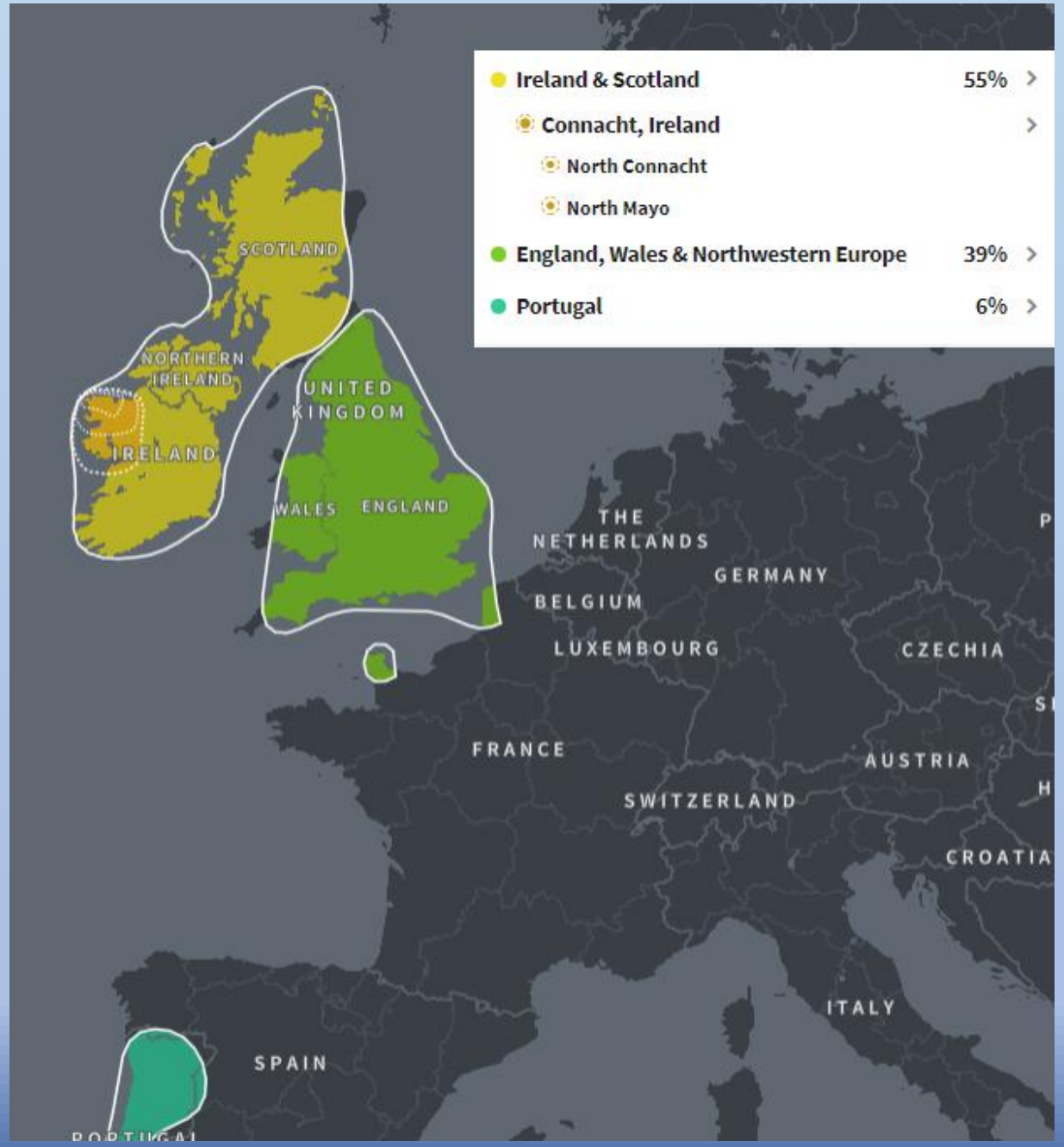
Portuguese

Scottish

Ethnicity

Ethnicity Estimates

- Limited use for genealogy
- Occasionally can be useful to look for very specific and unique ancestral heritage (e.g., American Indian, East Asian, African, etc.)
- Frequently changing and updating on the different testing companies



Ken Waters

Compare | Invite

Summary | Origins | Matches | Traits

Regions | Journeys | By parent

Ken's 8 ancestral regions

Celtic & Gaelic

- Central Scotland & Northern Ireland 41%
- Connacht, Ireland 12%
- Munster, Ireland 4%
- Southern Wales 4%

Iberian Peninsula

- Azores 14%
- Portugal 4%

England

- Southeastern England & Northwestern Europe 17%

Western Europe

- Northwestern Germany 4%

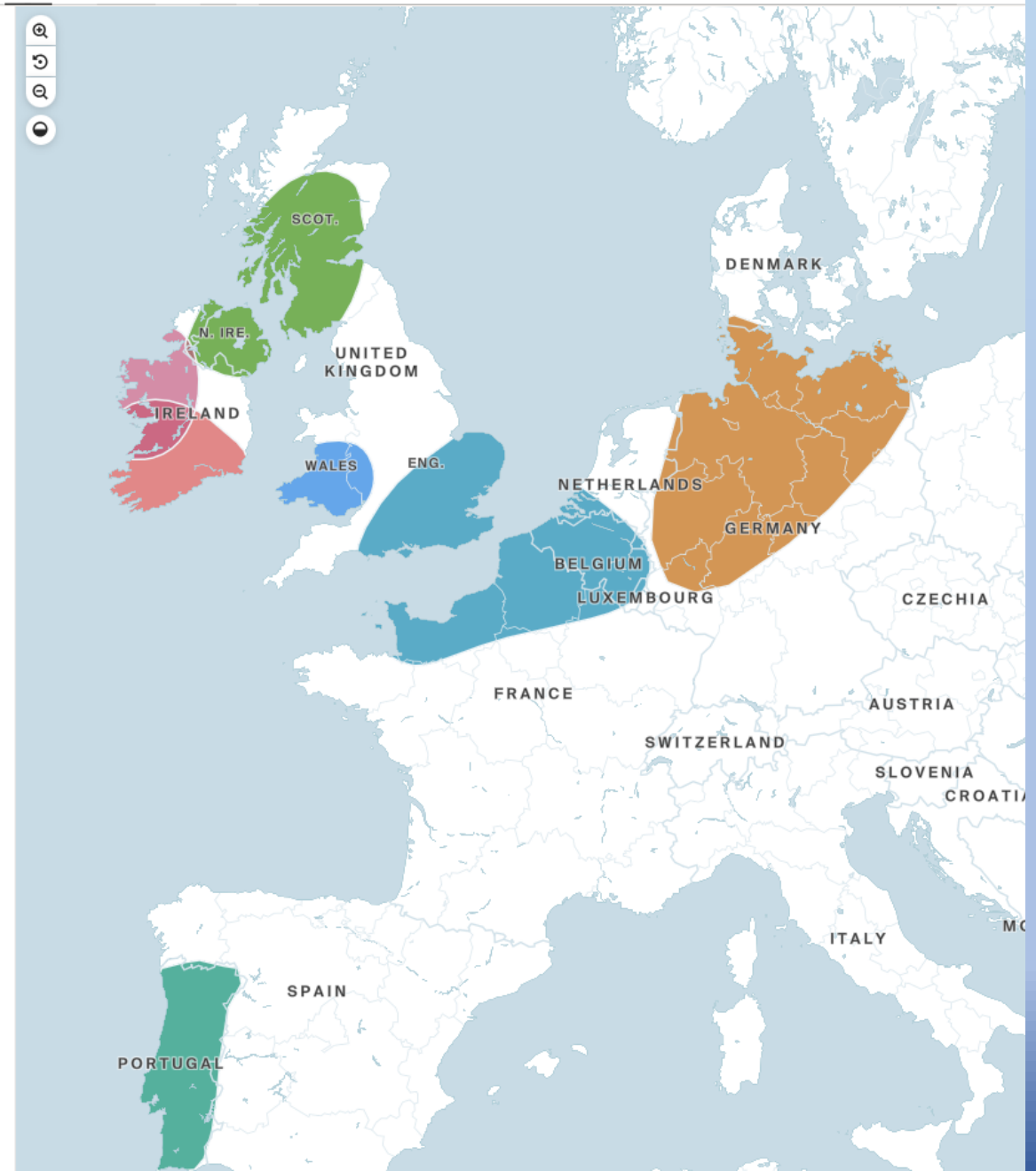
Updated October 2025. View previous results and FAQs

We compare your DNA against a worldwide reference panel to see which populations your DNA looks most like.
How do we calculate this?

Share

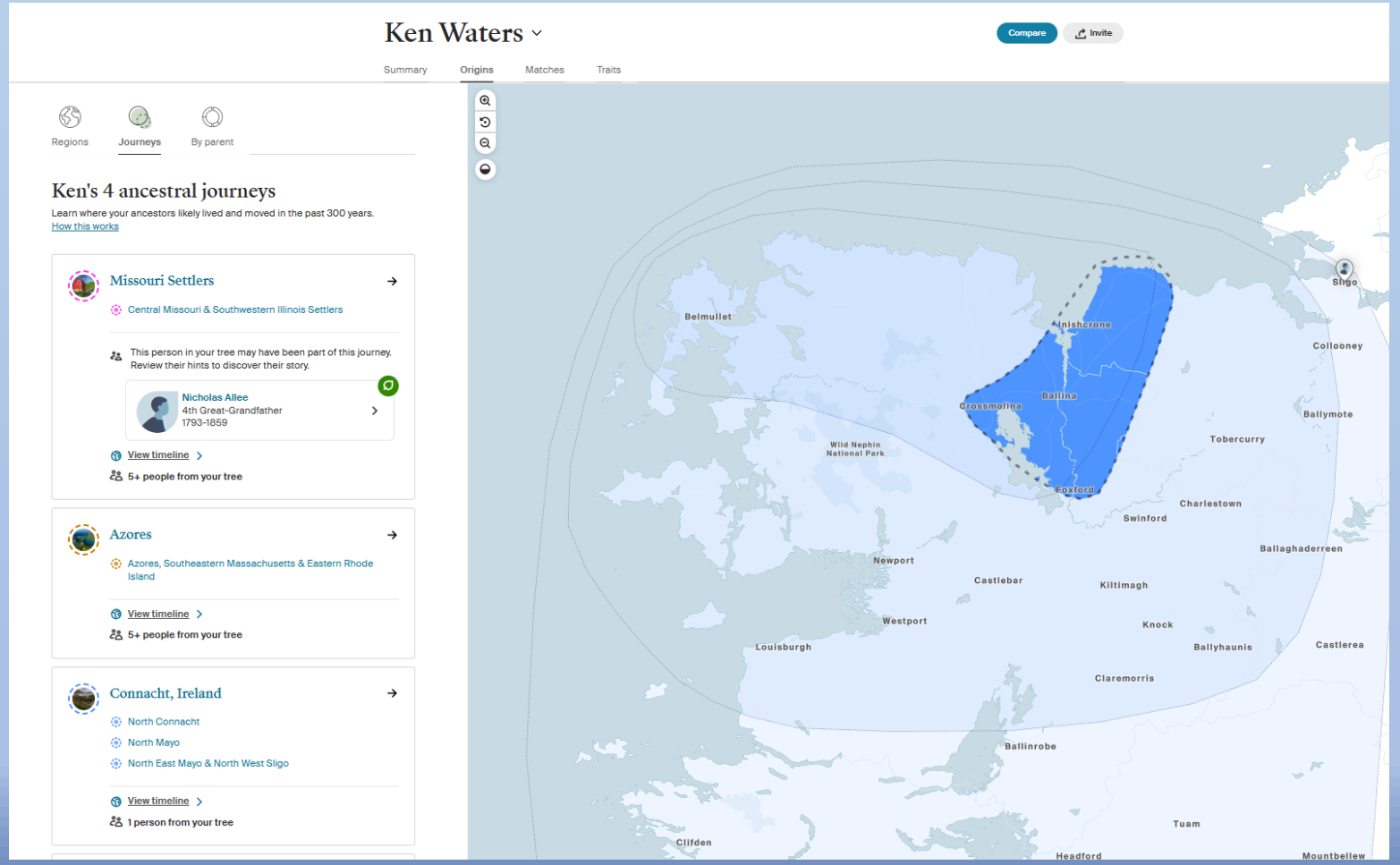
We found a potential ancestor for you

We found a potential ancestor in your tree. Review them to see if they're connected to your regions.



Ethnicity – Ancestral Journeys

- Identified a small area of Ireland where my ancestors appear to have lived
- County Mayo and County Sligo in northwest Ireland



Match Lists

Match Lists --- Family Tree DNA

- Match strength in cMs

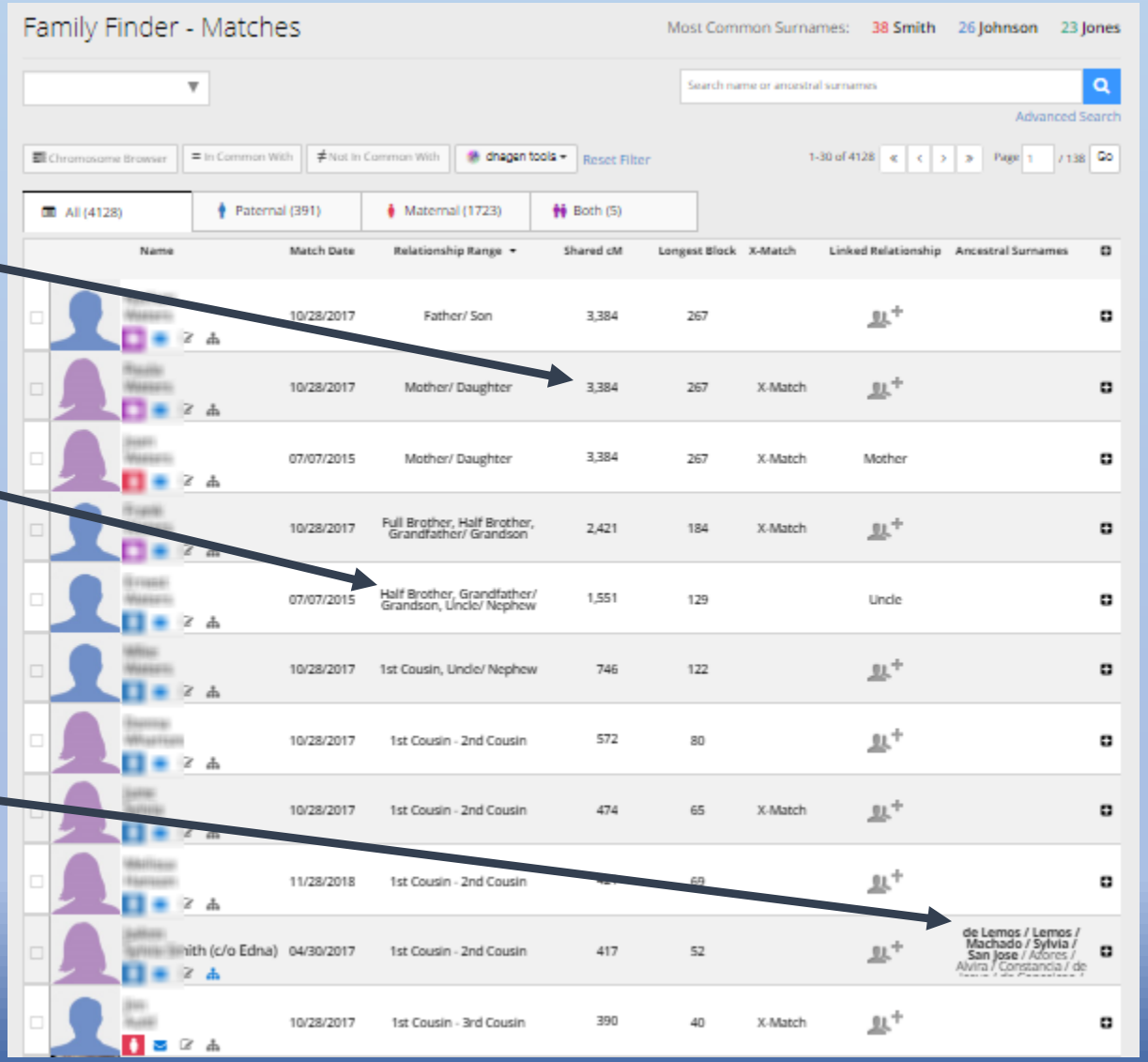
3,384

- Estimated Relationship

Half Brother, Grandfather/ Grandson, Uncle/ Nephew

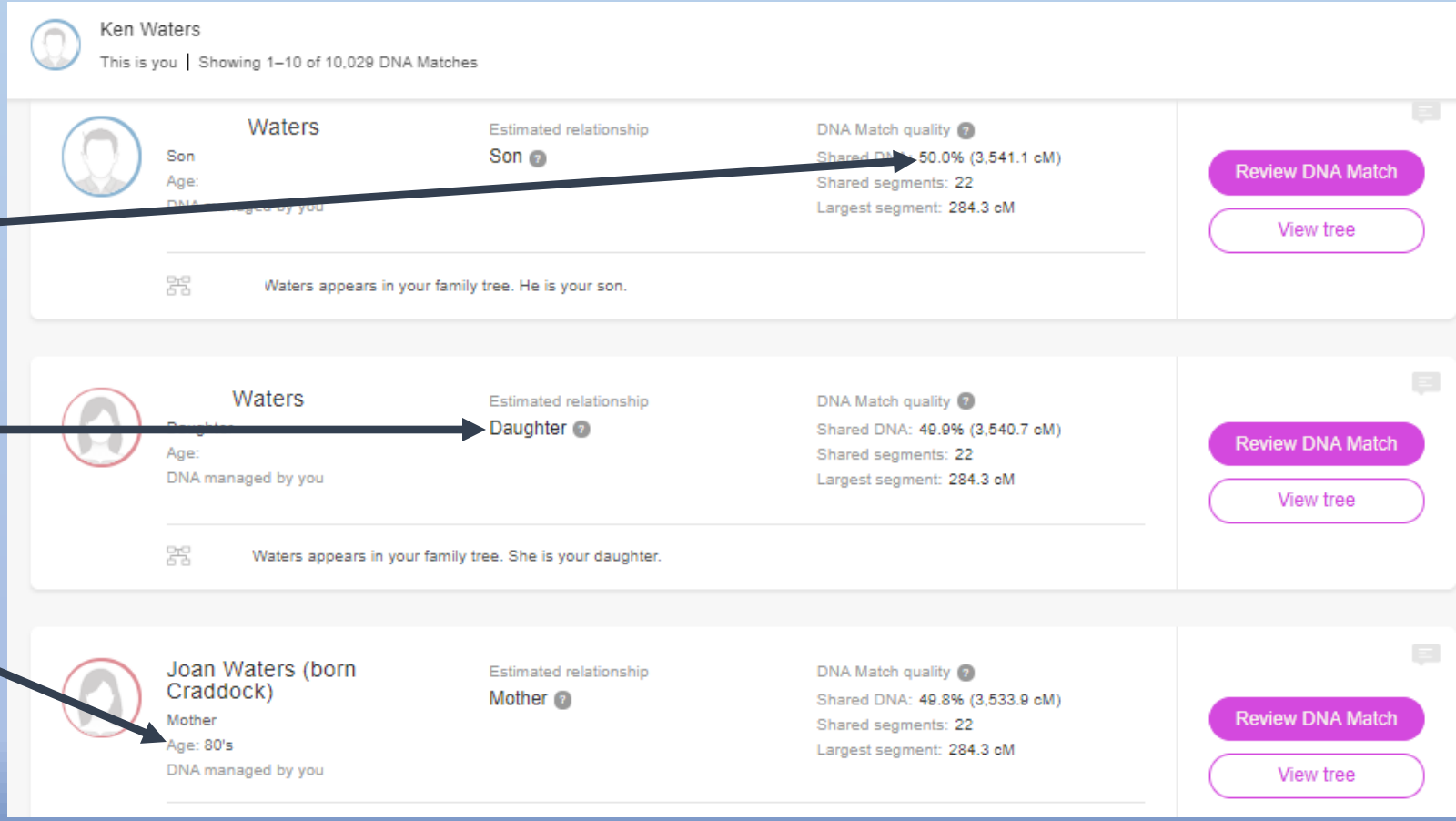
- Surnames, if provided

de Lemos / Lemos / Machado / Sylvia / San Jose / Adores / Alvira / Constancia / de



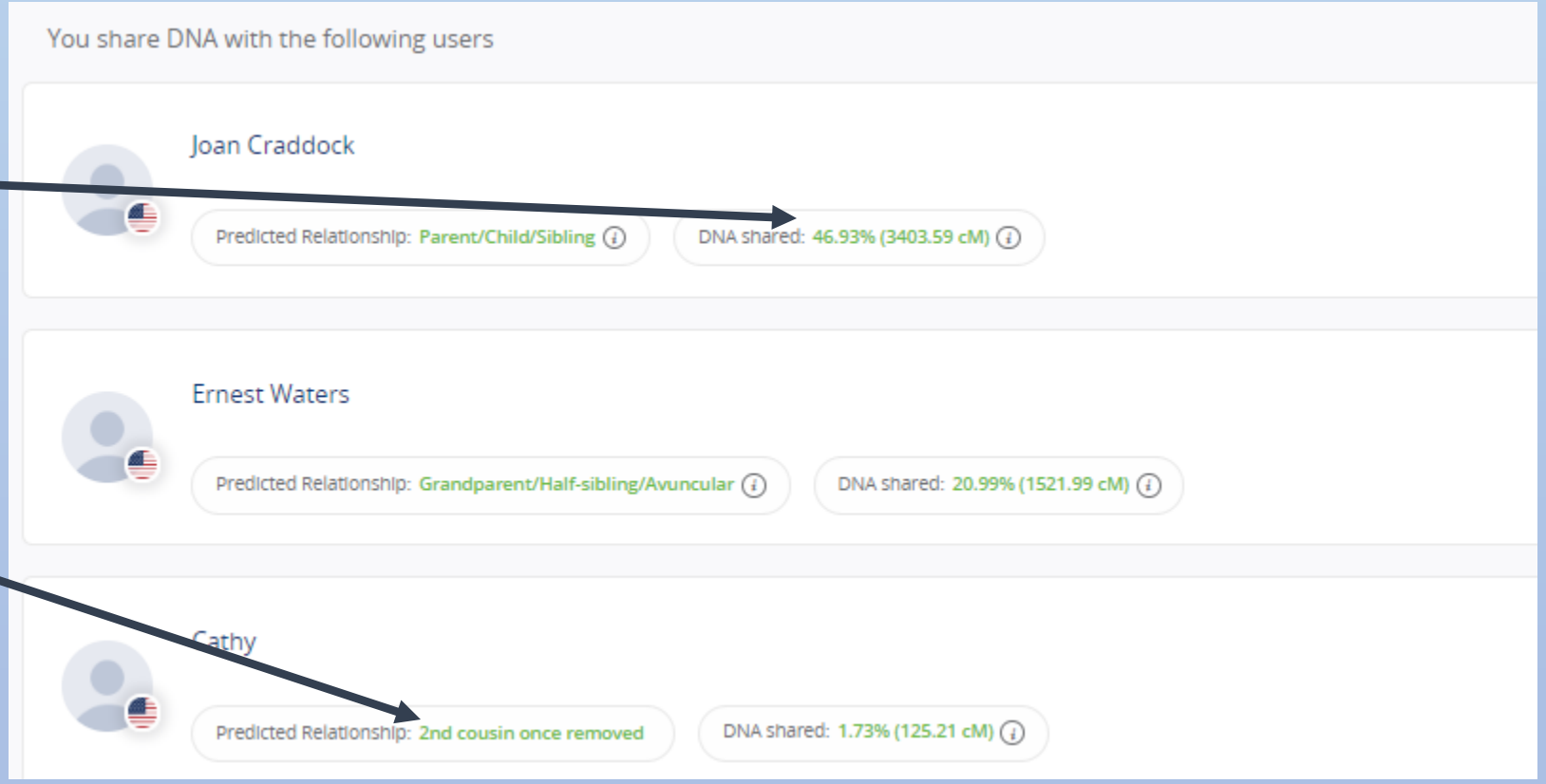
Match Lists --- My Heritage

- Match strength in cMs
- Estimated Relationship
- Age/Sex – if provided



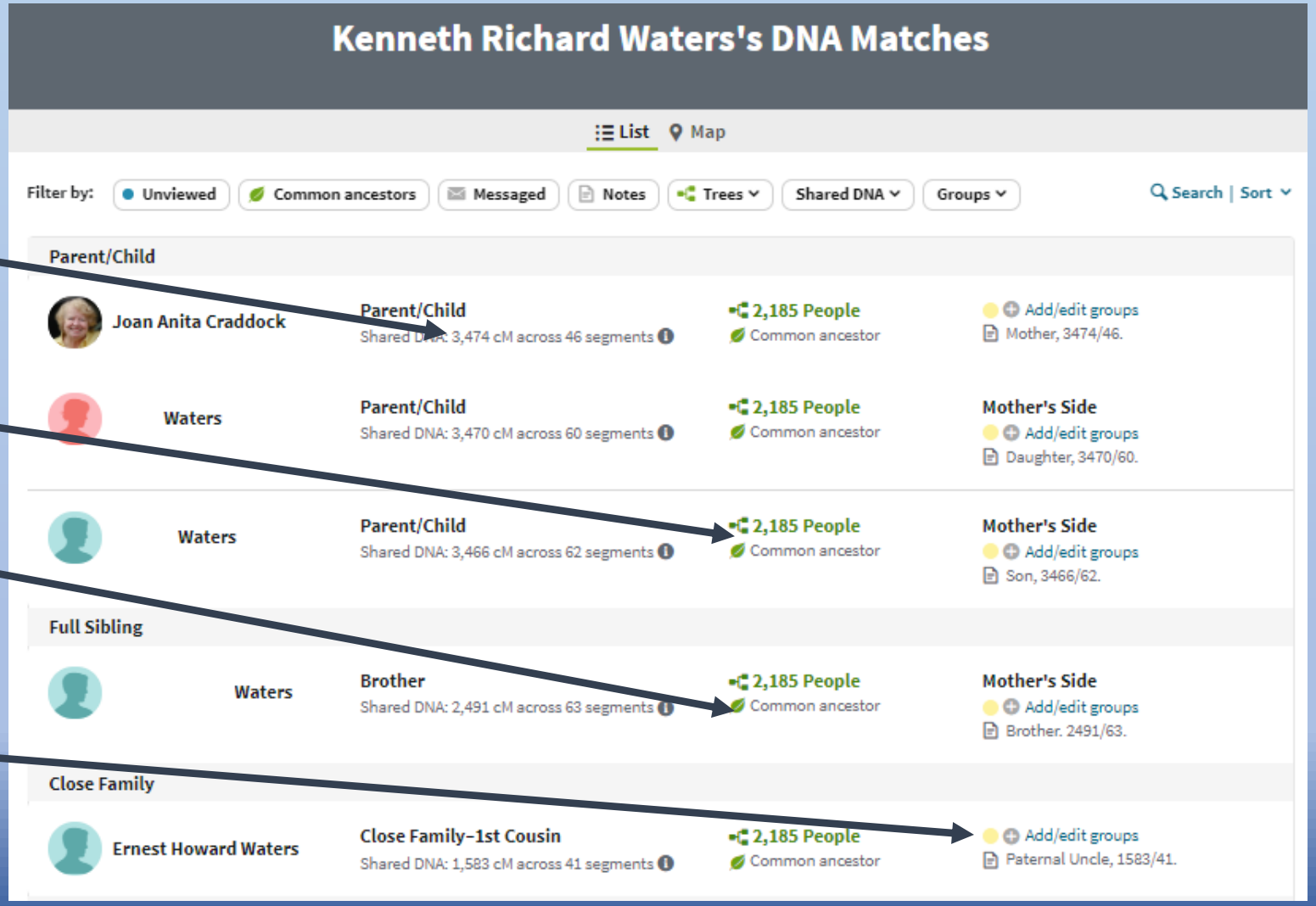
Match Lists --- Living DNA

- Match strength in cMs
- Estimated Relationship



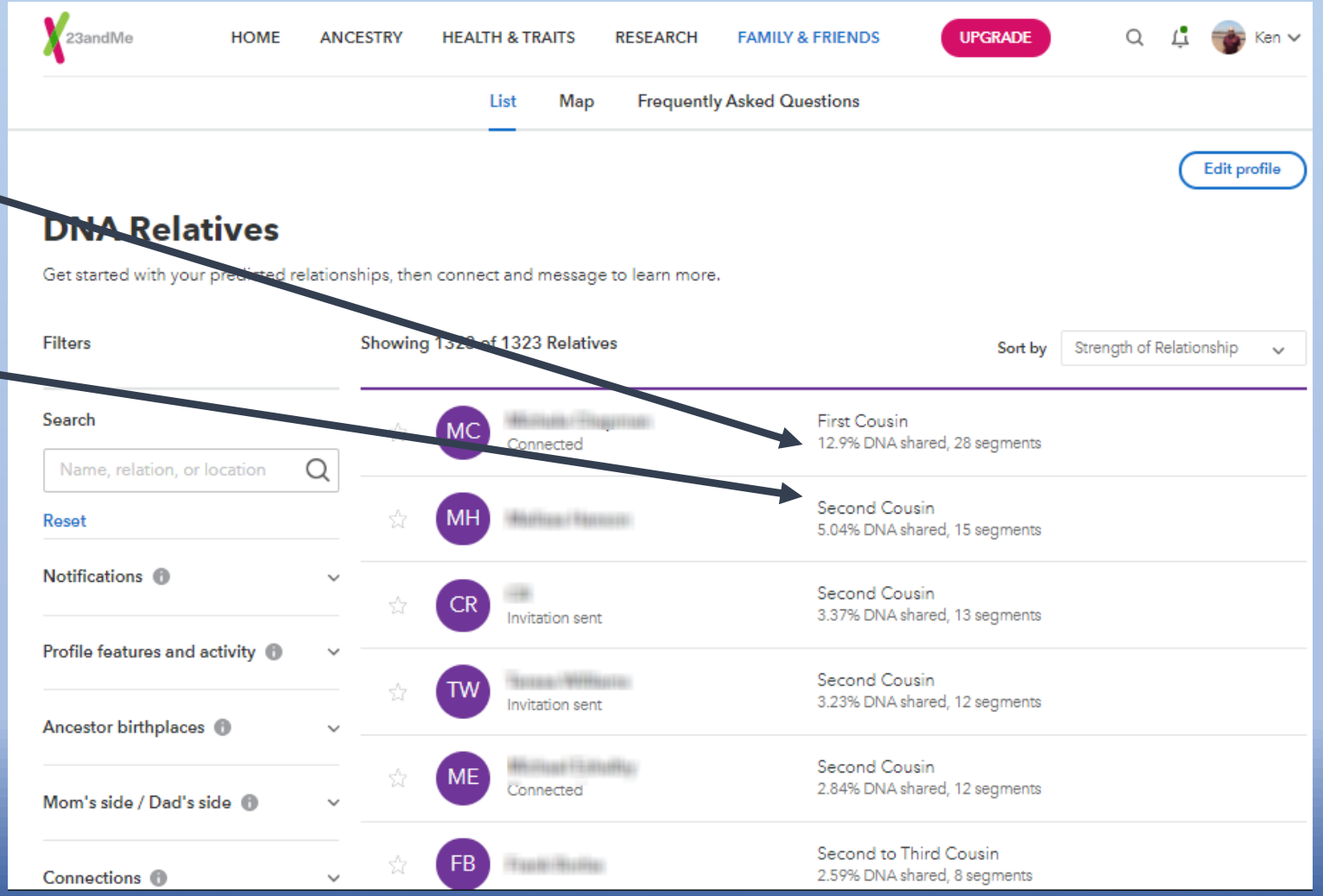
Match Lists --- Ancestry

- Match strength in cMs
- Tree information
- Shared common ancestor
- Notes/Tag groups



Match Lists --- 23andMe

- Match strength in % -- NOT cMs
- Estimated Relationship



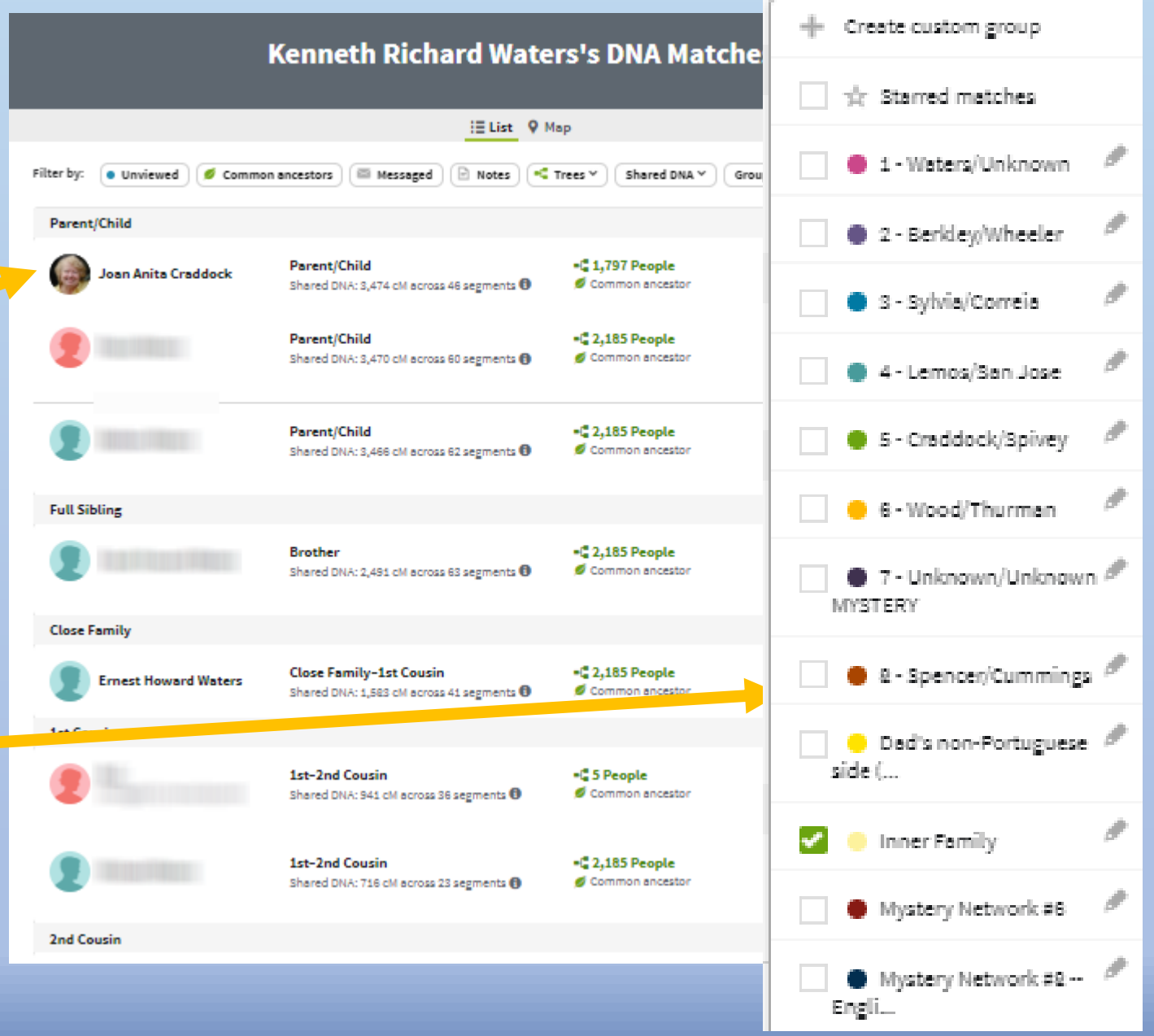
Grouping Matches – “Divide and Conquer”

- On Ancestry, Using Tag Groups in combination with Notes and Shared Matches:
  - Group your matches by dividing them
    - First, Paternal vs. Maternal side
    - Then, work on Grandparents
    - Continue to divide matches

The goal: sort your matches into common groups

First steps

- Review your matches, strongest (highest centimorgans) first
- Try to identify the closest matches
  - Do you know them?
  - How are you related to them?
- If using Ancestry:
  - Enter notes about what you know about them.
  - Use Tag Groups to identify them



Use Available Tools to Sort Matches

- Best Recommendation:
  - Tag Groups in Ancestry!
  - 24 different colored dots to sort your matches into (now 64 groups for upgraded accounts)
- Other Options:
  - Spreadsheets (manually entered match data)
  - Leeds method using spreadsheets

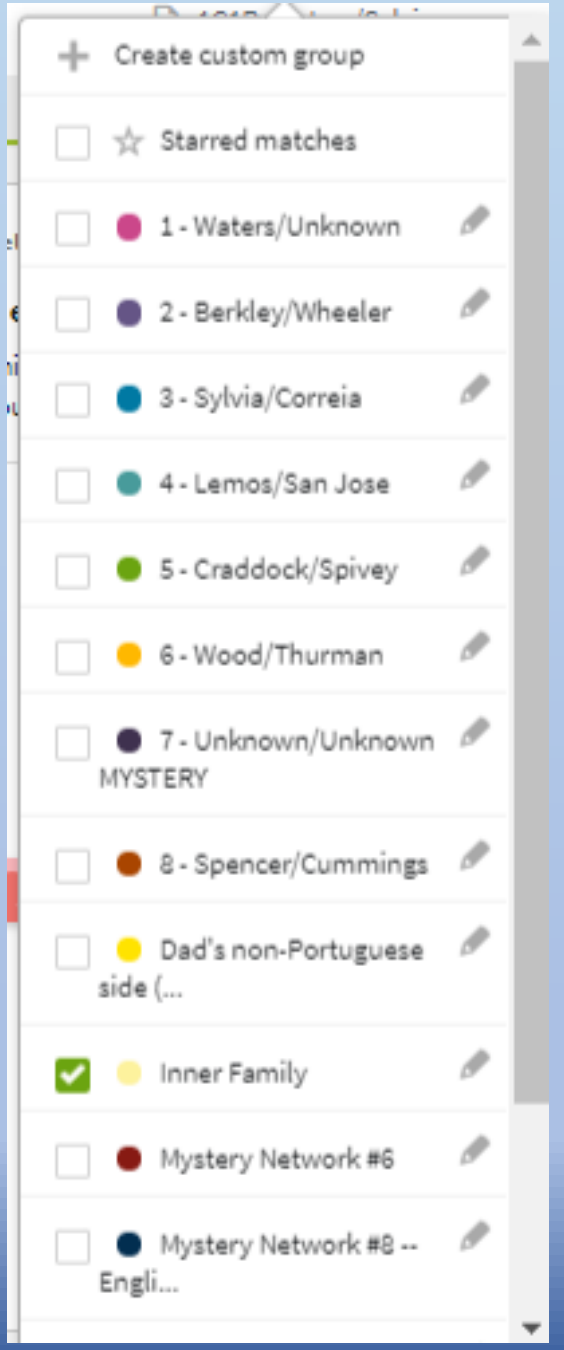
www.danaleeds.com › dna-color-clustering-the-leeds-method-for-easil...

DNA Color Clustering: The Leeds Method for Easily ...

Aug 23, 2018 - Unsure of how other people were sorting their Shared **Matches** from AncestryDNA, I developed my own method: the **Leeds Method** of DNA ...

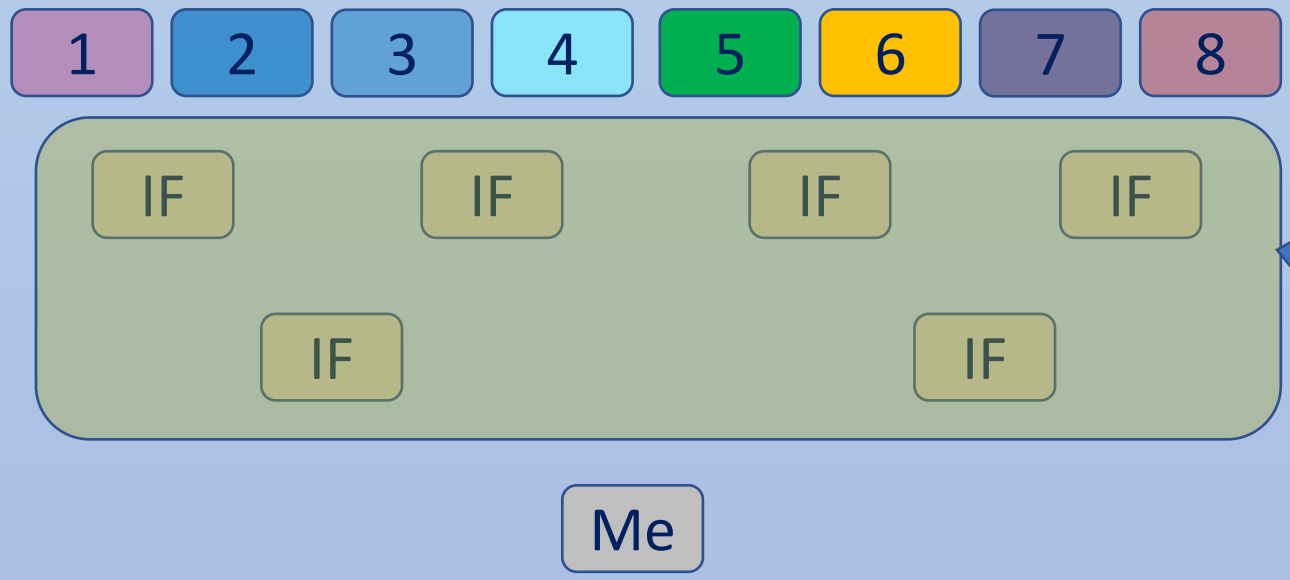
You've visited this page 2 times. Last visit: 4/30/19

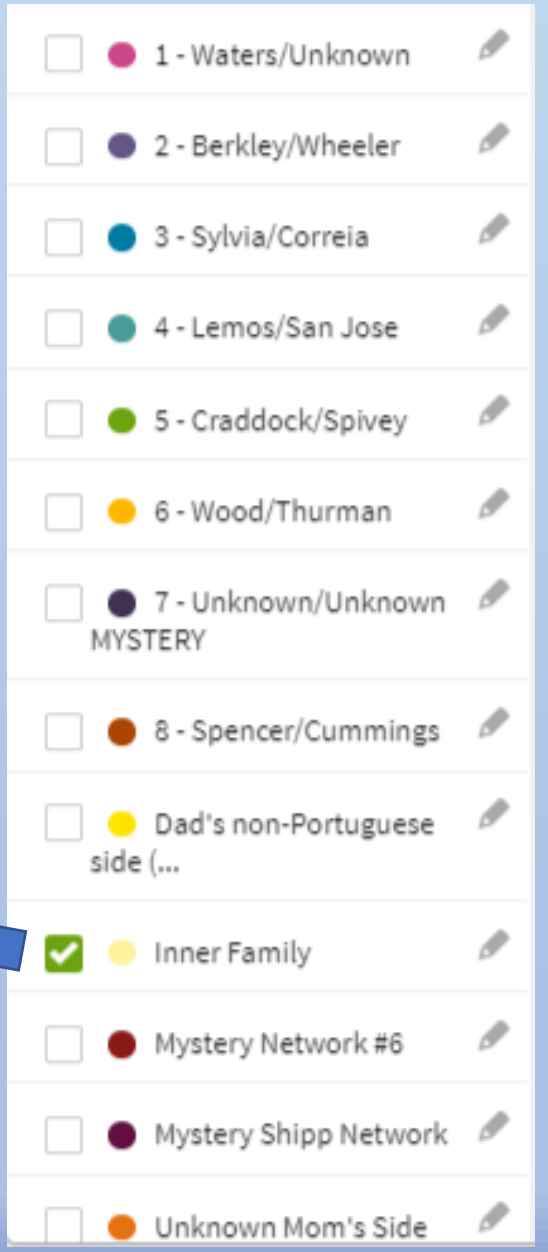
  - Use 3rd party tools such as DNAGedcom which can download all your matches and allow easy exporting into spreadsheets
  - Gedmatch does have tagging



My kit’s tag groups

- IF=Inner Family, anyone who will otherwise have 4 or 8 tag groups





Uploading

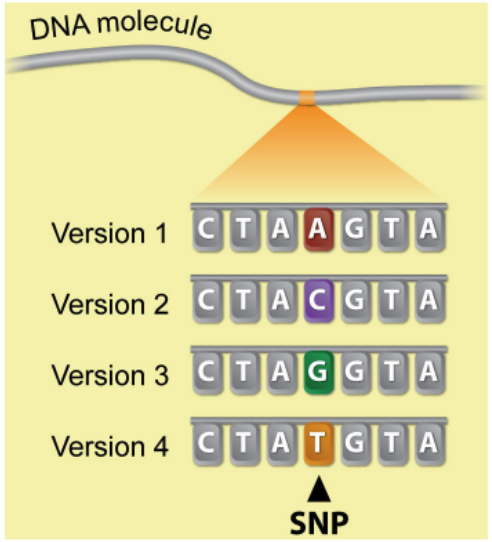
Uploading

- WHY?
  - Allows comparisons into other testing company databases
  - Sometimes the only way to find a certain match
  - It’s free!

First step, download your dna “data”

- Each of the 5 testing companies allows you to download your DNA record
  - All but one of them produce a single “.zip” file
  - One, Living DNA, produces a text file that may need to be “zipped”
- IMPORTANT TO KNOW: This file only has a very small portion of your DNA mapped, typically about 700,000 markers, or SNPs of your total biome which consists of 3 billion SNPs

SNP Quick Reference



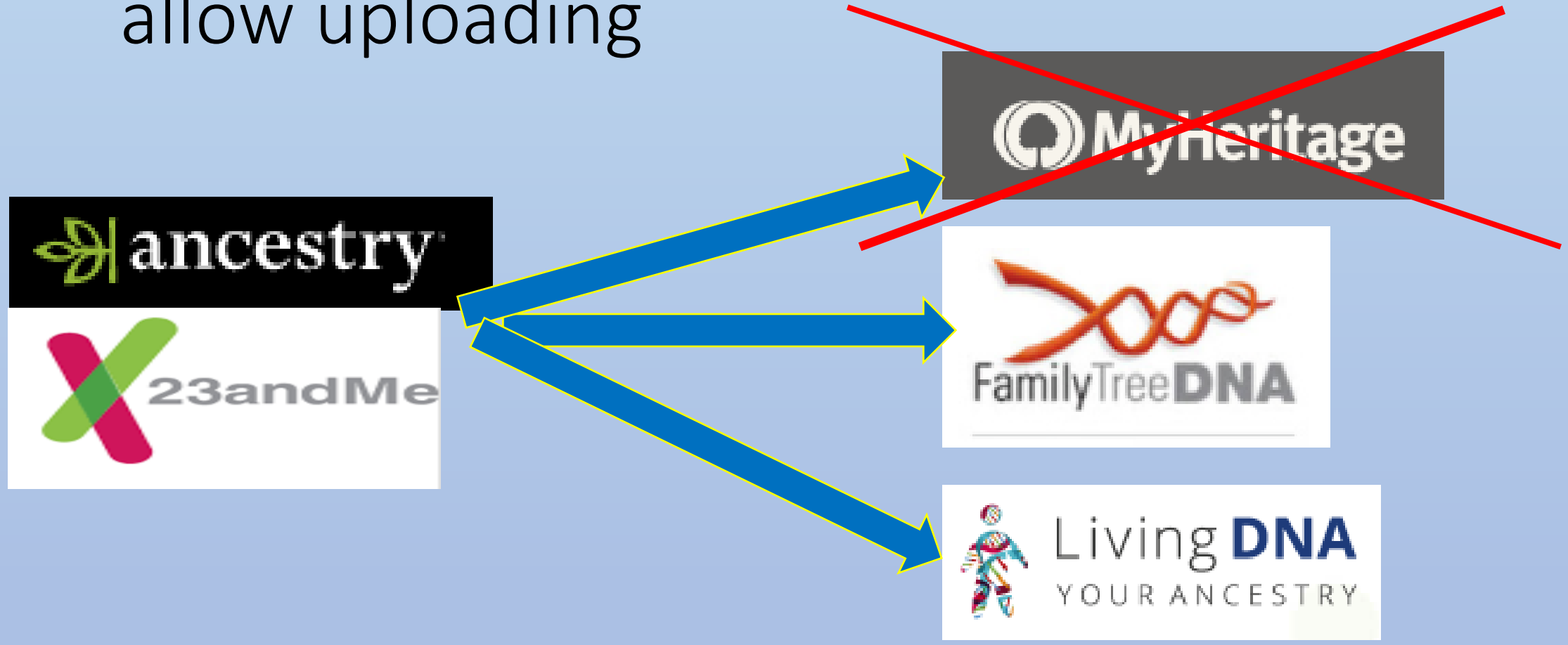
SNP (pronounced "snip") stands for Single Nucleotide Polymorphism. SNPs are single-nucleotide substitutions of one base for another. Each SNP location in the genome can have up to four versions: one for each nucleotide, A, C, G, and T. A SNP and its distribution in a population might look like the images below and to the left.

Not all single-nucleotide changes are SNPs, though. To be classified as a SNP, two or more versions of a sequence must each be present in at least one percent of the general population.

SNPs occur throughout the human genome□about one in every 300 nucleotide base pairs. This translates to about 10 million SNPs within the 3-billion-nucleotide human genome.

Courtesy: https://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/precision/snips/

UPLOADING: 2 of the 5 testing companies allow uploading

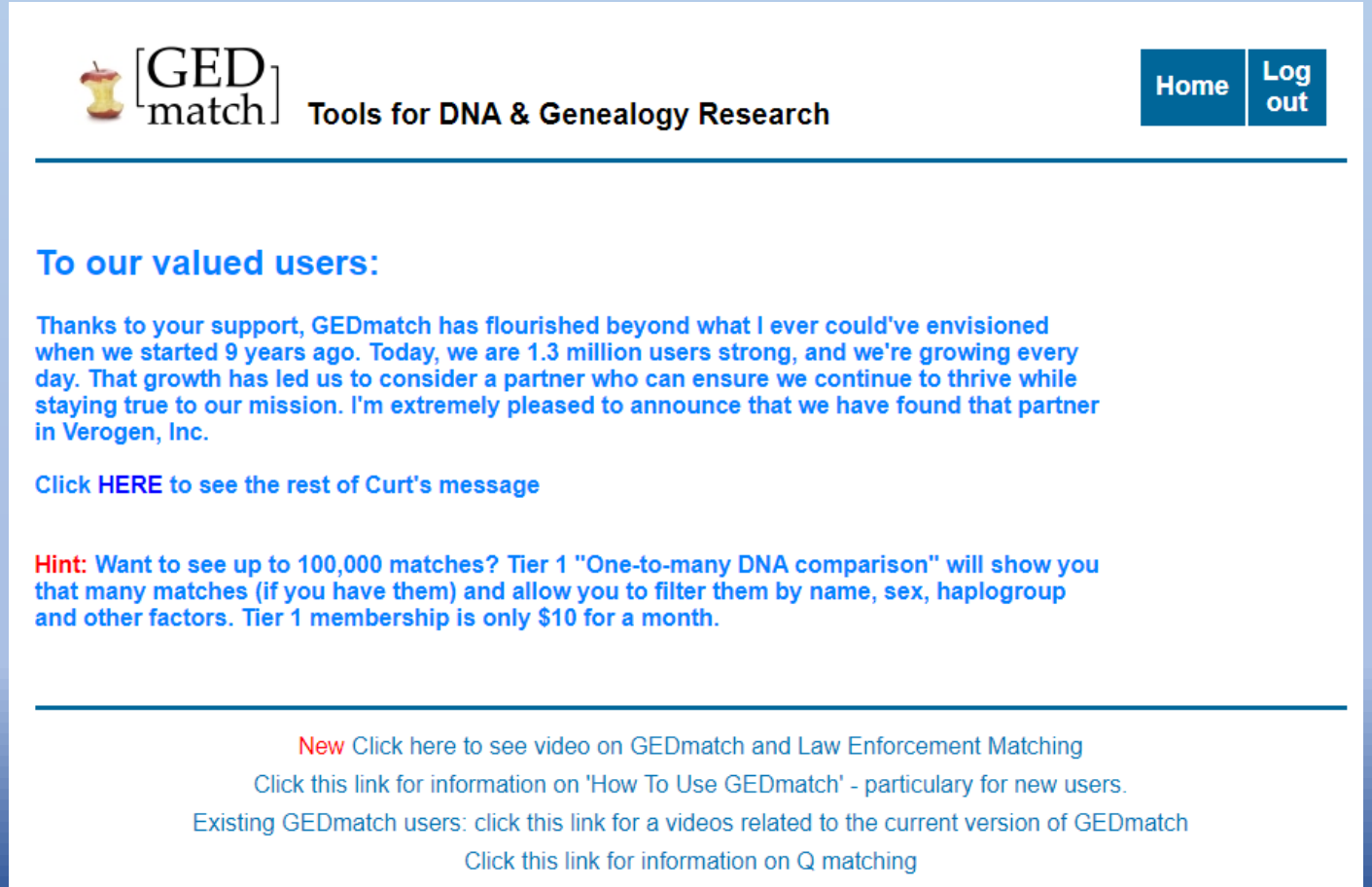


Allows you to use test results from one company to compare to other databases --- more matches!

MyHeritage shut down uploading in 2025

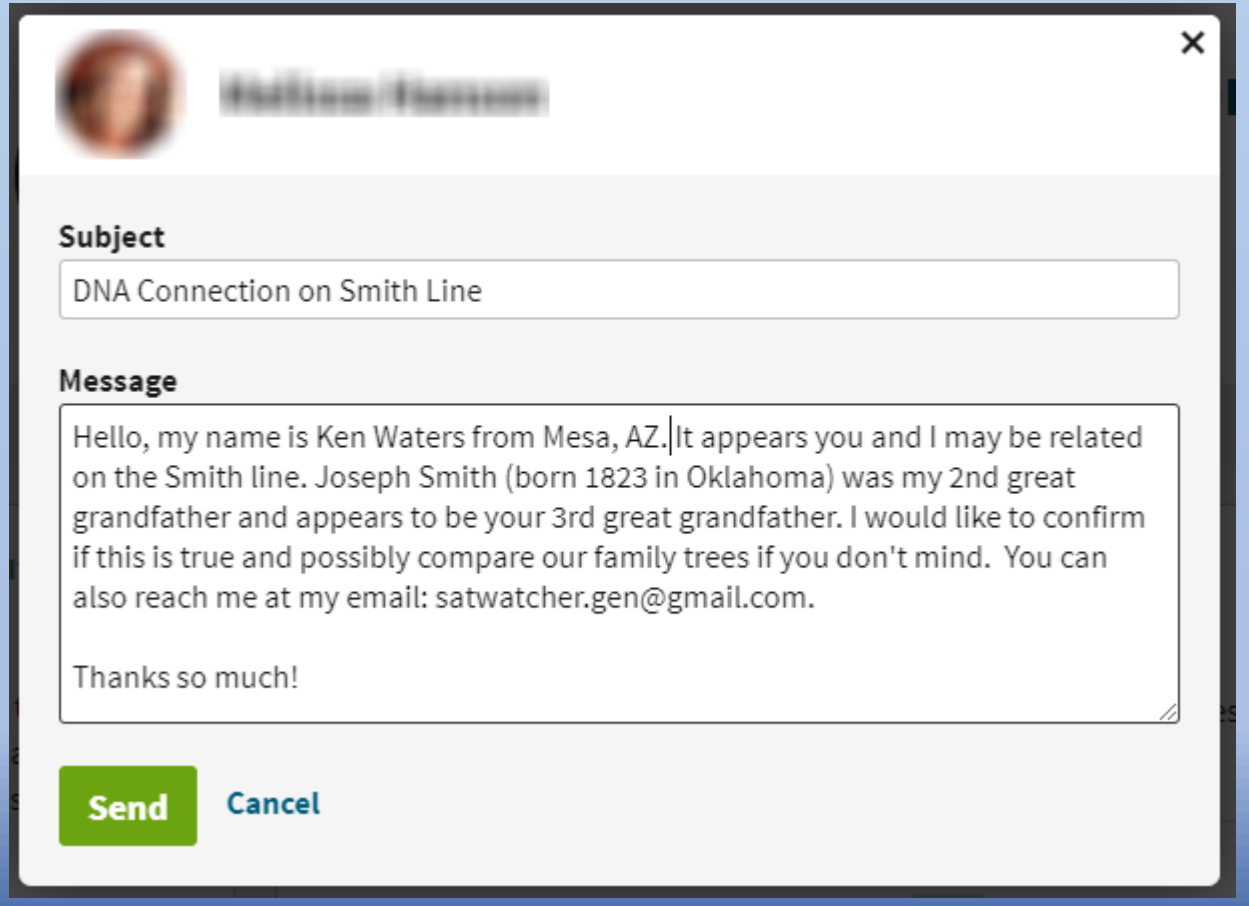
ALSO! Upload to GedMatch

- https://www.gedmatch.com/login1.php
- Free service that allows uploads from all 5 testing companies



Messaging

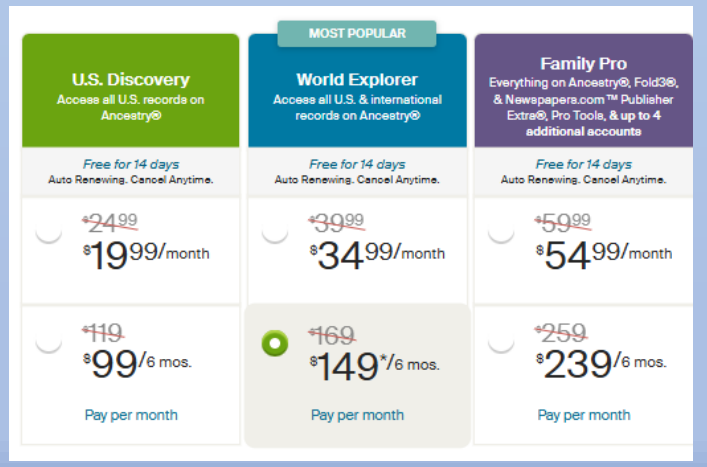
- Primary Goal: to get more information on the match's family tree
- Some important considerations
  - Do as much background research on the person as possible before messaging
  - Keep first message simple and brief—try to get the interest of the other person
  - Do NOT go into technical details in first message --- don't want to scare them off
  - Do include relevant family lines/locations
  - Of course, avoid any potentially sensitive information



Ways to Save

Tips to save

- Wait for the 50% off membership deals that come up once in awhile
  - When they do come up, buy a “gift” membership for yourself setting it to be “gifted” one day after your subscription expires
  - Don’t forget to make sure your current subscription does not “auto-renew” by either cancelling it, removing the credit card, or calling Ancestry
  - I’ve done this the last 3 years and so have only paid $99 to $109 for a one-year U.S. subscription --- half price



Tips to save

- Use one account to manage multiple kits
  - Then, when you upgrade to a membership, ProTools, or AncestryDNA Plus you will only have to pay once for them and they will apply to all your managed kits!

- Look out for specials on ProTools such as reduced subscription for 6 months

NOTE: All of this is always subject to change!

	Cost	Description	I have
DNA Kit	$0 (beyond cost of kit)	See matches, ethnicity, basic tools	●
Membership	$99-$300/yr	Ability to search trees, records, etc.	●
ProTools	$5 - $10/mo	Many useful tools, in particular the shared matches (note: requires a full paid membership to add on)	●
AncestryDNA Plus	$30/6 mo	Basic shared matches (included with membership)	

10 Helpful Hints

- #1: Test only with the 5 trusted companies (Ancestry, 23andMe, FTDNA, MyHeritage, Living DNA)
- #2: Download the DNA data and upload it to as many sites as you can
- #3: Build a single family tree that is accurate and supportable with good-quality records and keep that family tree PUBLIC (!) and make sure it's attached to your DNA record
- #4: Build private trees for all your hypothesis tests ("what if") to see what hints can be found to help solve mysteries and build your public tree up
- #5: Learn to use useful tools such as DNAPainter and its relationship estimator

10 Helpful Hints

- #6: Be prepared to deal with unexpected surprises!
- #7: Use well-crafted, well-thought out messaging to DNA matches to share information and test your hypotheses
- #8: Regularly check for new matches
- #9: Sort your matches (starting at the top) into family groups
  - I like to use Ancestry's Tag feature to sort into my 8 great-grandparent lines
- #10: Learn more (go to conferences, attend local meetings (e.g., East Valley DNA SIG), watch videos, take classes [like mine!])

BONUS RULE: HAVE FUN, ENJOY, WELCOME YOUR NEW-FOUND FAMILY MEMBERS!

Questions?

Remember---all presentations online

- Presentations: http://familytreeaz.com/Presentations

Genealogy Presentations

2023

Identifying Your DNA Matches (Jan 2023)

2022

A Unified Process for DNA Matches (Dec 2022)
Intro to DNA (Dec 2022)

DNA Painter Dec 2022
GEDMatch (Trilogy)
DNA Relational Diagrams
First Look at Ancestry SideView Matching
Deep Dive into MyHeritage DNA Oct 2022
What Can DNA Do For You Sep 2022
New Match Methodology 2022
GEDMatch Apr 2022 Handout

DNA Tips & Tricks

Intro to DNA (Mar 2022)

FamilyTreeAZ.com

Presentations:
http://familytreeaz.com/Presentations

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