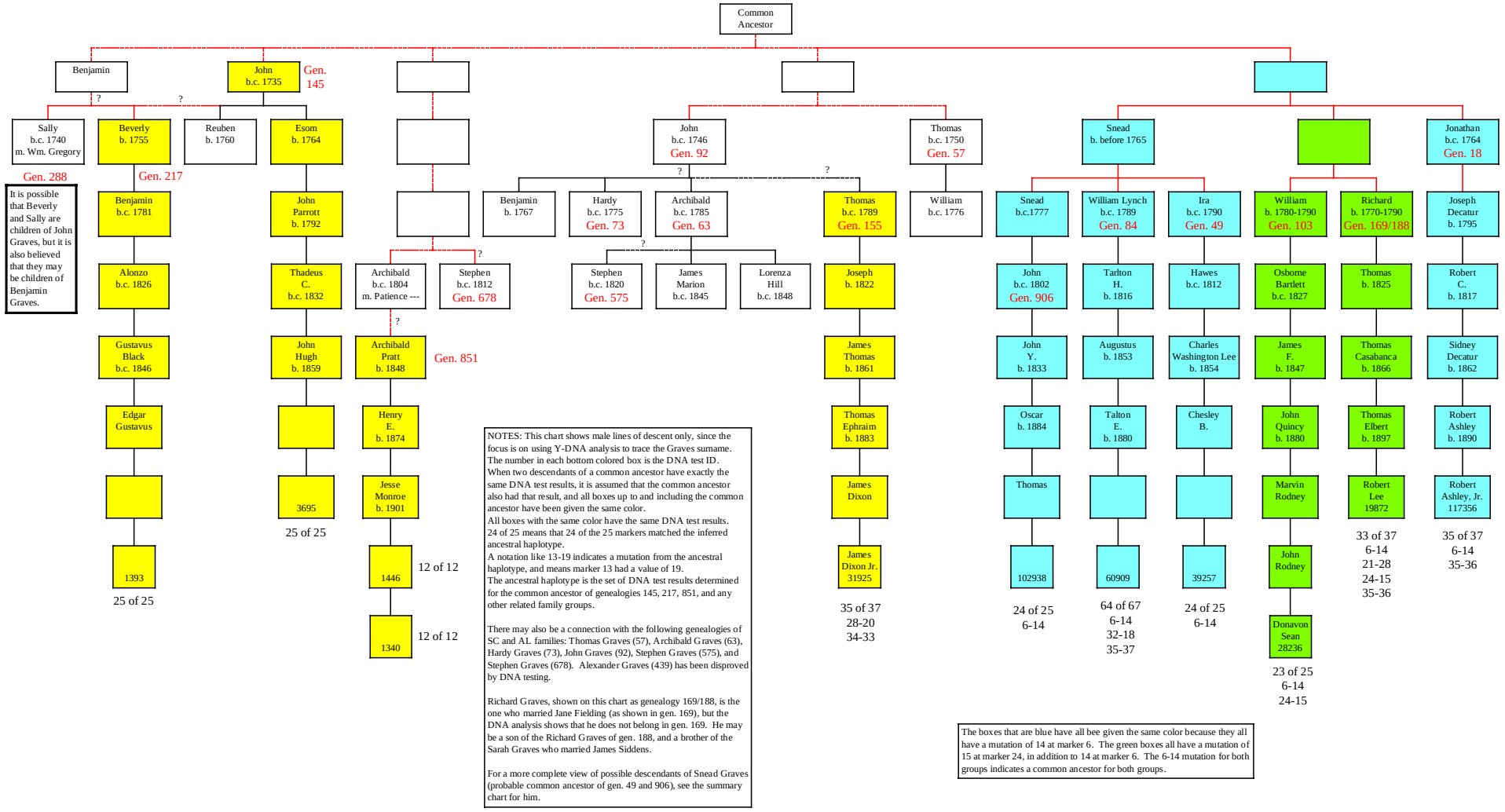
Graves Family of Caroline Co. & Halifax Co., VA

(Rev. 5 June 2008)



NOTES: This chart shows male lines of descent only, since the focus is on using Y-DNA analysis to trace the Graves surname. The number in each bottom colored box is the DNA test ID. When two descendants of a common ancestor have exactly the same DNA test results, it is assumed that the common ancestor also had that result, and all boxes up to and including the common ancestor have been given the same color.
All boxes with the same color have the same DNA test results. 24 of 25 means that 24 of the 25 markers matched the inferred ancestral haplotype.
A notation like 13-19 indicates a mutation from the ancestral haplotype, and means marker 13 had a value of 19.
The ancestral haplotype is the set of DNA test results determined for the common ancestor of genealogies 145, 217, 851, and any other related family groups.

There may also be a connection with the following genealogies of SC and AL families: Thomas Graves (57), Archibald Graves (63), Hardy Graves (73), John Graves (92), Stephen Graves (575), and Stephen Graves (678). Alexander Graves (439) has been disproved by DNA testing.

Richard Graves, shown on this chart as genealogy 169/188, is the one who married Jane Fielding (as shown in gen. 169), but the DNA analysis shows that he does not belong in gen. 169. He may be a son of the Richard Graves of gen. 188, and a brother of the Sarah Graves who married James Siddens.

For a more complete view of possible descendants of Snead Graves (probable common ancestor of gen. 49 and 906), see the summary chart for him.

The boxes that are blue have all bee given the same color because they all have a mutation of 14 at marker 6. The green boxes all have a mutation of 15 at marker 24, in addition to 14 at marker 6. The 6-14 mutation for both groups indicates a common ancestor for both groups.