

DAUGHERTY / DOUGHERTY NATIVE AMERICAN DNA

PiquaShawnee Project

Gayland Eugene Daugherty joined this project to seek additional informaton about his Cherokee Native American ancestry. PiquaShawnee was initiated by Dr. Kenneth B. Tankersley of the Anthropology Department at the University of Cincinnati. He is a member of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma but was interested in Shawnees that remained in the Ohio area when Andrew Jackson conducted Indian Removal in 1830. Many of their descendants are in that Ohio Valley area today. The initial membership was limited to those descendants and descendants of Shawnees that went on that trail of tears to Kansas Territory. Membership is now about 200. Quite a few are of Cherokee ancestry.

Gayland Daugherty had recently obtained his YDNA 67 Marker test results and he ended up joining our project. In looking at his data, we noted a number of Daugherty's and Dougherty's. About 15 of our members are in the Shawnee Bluejacket family and a number of them are members of the Shawnee Tribe of Miami OK. The Shawnee Tribe has Daugherty family members and some of that family are in the Bluejacket family via marriage.

On March 25, 1843 in the Shawnee Mission in Kansas Territory, Charles Bluejacket married Julia Ann Daugherty and they prodded 13 children. That same year, James Daugherty married Sarah B. Tibelaw on December 24th in that Shawnee enclave. In 1871, the Shawnee Tribe of Indians moved from northeast Kansas Territory to Indian Territory and were adopted into the Cherokee Nation as Adopted Shawnees. In 2000, Congress reinstated the Shawnee Tribe and it is located in Miami OK. Kenneth Daugherty of Miami is a Shawnee Tribe member and is active in tribal affairs. At the time the Shawnees removed to Indian Territory, the Daugherty family had continued its prominence in the Shawnee Tribe of Indians

1871 Shawnee Registry					
No.	Surname	Name	No.	Surname	Name
231	Daugherty	David	273	Daughert	
232	Daugherty	Ellen	274	Daughert	Thos
233	Daugherty	Charles	275	Daughert	Alice
234	Daugherty		276	Daughert	Joshua
250	Daugherty	Joseph	277	Daughert	Nancy
251	Daugherty	Matilda	278	Daughert	
252	Daugherty	Josephen	285	Daughert	Widow
253	Daugherty	Jane	286	Daughert	Hiram
254	Daugherty	John	289	Daughert	
255	Daugherty	Angeline	290	Daughert	Susan
256	Daugherty	Nancy	291	Daughert	Elizabeth
257	Daugherty	Geo	292	Daughert	Martha
258	Daugherty	Mary	293	Daughert	Ella
259	Daugherty	Ridley	294	Daughert	Mabel
260	Daugherty		295	Daughert	
261	Daugherty		296	Daughert	Eddy
262	Daugherty	Margaret	297	Daughert	James A
272	Daugherty	Isac	298	Daughert	Mary

Table I

Gayland Daugherty graciously gave us permission to use his DNA data to portray information indicative of Native American ancestry. The following PiquaShawnee Project members match Gayland in his YDNA 12, 25, 37 and 67 Marker Advanced Matching file: David A. Anon, haplogroup R-M269; Michael Nolen

Friedmann, haplogroup R-M222: Kent Malcom, haplogroup R-M222; Jerry T. McClure, haplogroup R-M269 and Houston Mooneyhan, haplogroup R-M269. Also in that file, he has the following matches that are in haplogroups that are ancestors to Native Americans, being from Northern Asia:

Haplogroups Ancestral to Native American Haplogroups
Persons Matching Gayland Eugene Daugherty

Last	First	Middle	YDNA Haplogroup	mtDNA Haplogroup
C	C	David	R-M222	A
Yakes	Wayne	F	R-M222	A
McElhinny	John		R-M269	B4'5
Gonzales	Leroy		R-M269	B4'5
Romero	Eliu	Eugenio	R-M269	C
Reid	Andrew	Joesph	R-M222	X
Tatro	Bradley	Edward	R-M269	X
Flanagan	Brian	Michael	R-P25	X
Cluxton	Don	R	R-M269	X
Allen	Richard	W	R-M222	X
Sinor	Billy	Gene	R-M222	X2b4a

Table II

Peoples with haplogroups A, B, C, D and X congregated in Northern Asia and moved into the western hemisphere on the land bridge across the Bering Strait. Before moving out of this Alaskan area, a New World haplogroup Q developed and these “New” peoples were the Native Americans.

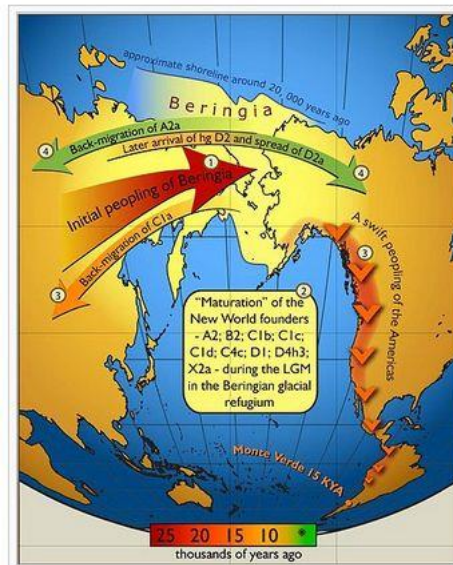


Fig. 1 Beringia, land bridge exposed by melting of the last glacial maximum. Arrows represent gene flow.

All of the Daugherty/Dougherty's are in YDNA haplogroup R but can carry haplogroup Q subclades. None of Gayland's YDNA matches are in haplogroup Q. That means that the Native American DNA must have come from the maternal side. He is considering taking the mtDNAPlus test at this time. He does

have a pin in his YDNA Matches Map in western Washington that may represent Naïve American ancestry. Gayland took the Family Finder test and has no Daugherty/Dougherty matches there. All told, Gayland has 36 Daugherty/Dougherty YDNA matches. Of those, eight have the Family Finder test and that probably means that they are more than 5th cousins to Gayland. Regardless, Gayland has about the same amount of Native American affinities in his Family Finder as in his YDNA.

Gayland Eugene Daugherty Family Finder Advanced Matchings File
Native American DNA and the DNA of Asian ancestors of Native Americans

Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	YDNA Haplogroup	mtDNA Haplogroup
McNeely	Michael	Richard	R-M222	A
Kelly	Shaun	Patrick	R-M269	A2-C64T-A189G
Page	Roxanne		-	C
Tate-Evans	Elodia	Ann	-	C
Senters	RONALD	L	Q-M242	
Marlow	Bobby	Lee	Q-M378	
Conolly	Beverly	Reeves	-	X
STEVENS	LELAND	MOORE	R-M269	X
Harbour	David	Ray	R-DF21	X2b-T226C
Grummer	D.F.		-	X2c1

Table III

None of the matches are the same as in Gayland's YDNA in Table II but three have the same YDNA haplogroup R. The two Q haplogroups are Native Americans and with the A, B, C and X's, makeup his native origins. Family Finder only shows ethnic percentage more than one percent. Most of the members in PiquaShawnee are in that category. Robert Denton Bluejacket and Phillip Jones of PiquaShawnee are in YDNA haplogroup Q-M242 as is Ronald L. Senters in Table III. That haplogroup

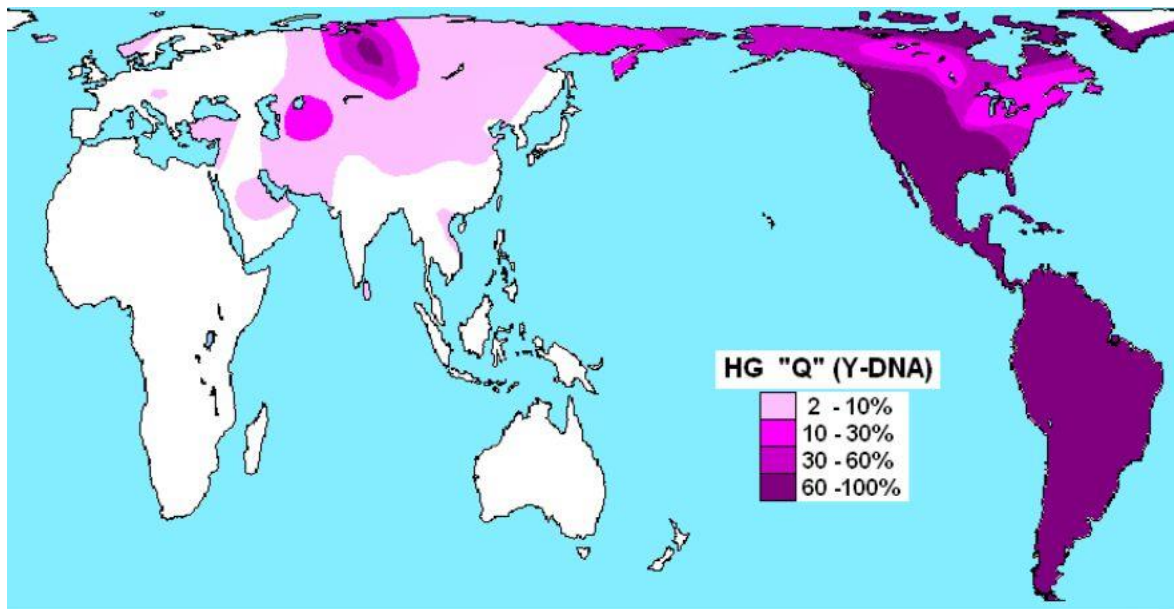


Fig. 2 Migration paths of YDNA Haplogroup Q-M242.

originated about 15,00-20,000 years ago in North Eurasia. Robert Denton Bluejacket is 16 percent New World (Native American) and 7 percent North Asian, which totals 23 percent Q-M242. The rest of his YDNA tallies 48 percent British Isles ethnicity, 13 percent Western and Central Europe, 7 percent

Scandinavian, 2 percent Finland and Northern Siberia and 1 percent African. Native American DNA primarily flooded down the western edge of North America, into Mexico, Central America into South America. Figure 2 reflects that migration. The haplogroup Q-M378 match of Gayland’s originated well to the west of Q-M242 . Q-M378 is widely distributed in Europe, South Asia, and West Asia..

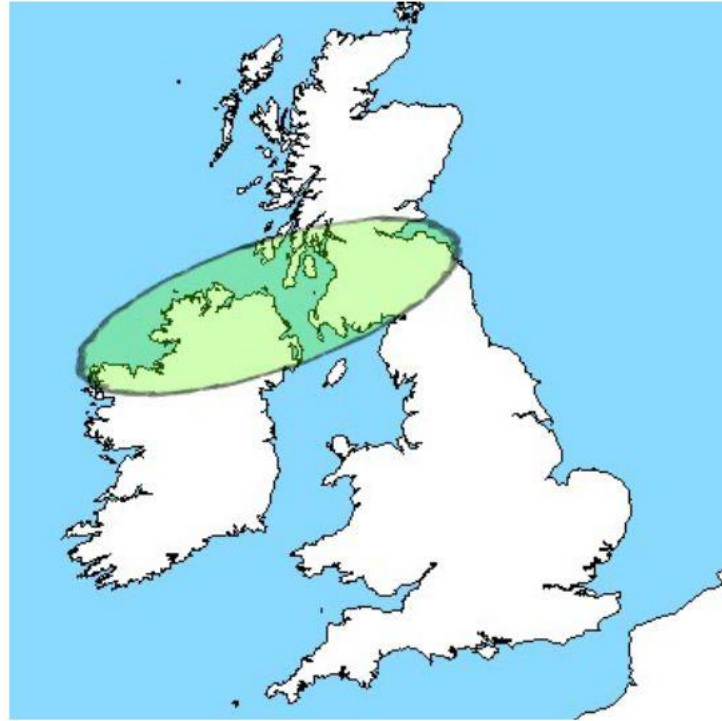


Fig. 3 Most concentrated areas of Haplogroup R-M222

Gayland is in haplogroup R-M222 and there is a R-M222 Project in Family Tree DNA. It has three Daugherty’s and four Dougherty’s. The Irish connection is well displayed in Figure 3. R-M269 is similar in distribution to R-M222. All of this information is readily available on the internet.

Gayland’s YDNA Ancestral Origins portray the countries in which, his DNA originated from. The Native American countries are highlighted in yellow in Table IV below.

12 Marker

Exact Match

Country	Match Total	Country Total	Percentage	Comments
Canada	6	544	1.10%	
England	117	32380	0.40%	
France	12	4636	0.30%	
Germany	13	16486	0.10%	
India	1	1475	0.10%	
Ireland	1102	20013	5.50%	MDKO: Canada (2) Ulster (1)
Italy	3	4452	0.10%	
Northern Ireland	47	1300	3.60%	
Norway	6	2283	0.30%	

Poland	1	5118	< 0.1 %
Scotland	330	15369	2.10%
Spain	2	4369	< 0.1 %
Sweden	1	2632	< 0.1 %
United Kingdom	96	13063	0.70%
United States	6	1110	0.50%
Wales	17	2715	0.60%

Genetic Distance -1

Country	Match Total	Country Total	Percentage	Comments
Australia	1	126	0.80%	
Brazil	2	114	1.80%	
Canada	8	544	1.50%	MDKO: Canada (2)
Cuba	1	79	N/A	
Czech Republic	1	928	0.10%	Bohemia (1)
Denmark	2	1085	0.20%	
England	178	32380	0.60%	Great Britain (1)
Finland	1	3146	< 0.1 %	
France	15	4636	0.30%	
Germany	32	16486	0.20%	
Hungary	1	1614	0.10%	
India	2	1475	0.10%	
Ireland	1389	20013	6.90%	MDKO: United States (1) Northern (1) Ulster (1)
Italy	2	4452	< 0.1 %	
Netherlands	3	2266	0.10%	
New Zealand	1	17	N/A	
Northern Ireland	90	1300	6.90%	county antrim (1)
Norway	6	2283	0.30%	
Portugal	2	1039	0.20%	
Puerto Rico	1	177	0.60%	
Russian Federation	1	5478	< 0.1 %	
Scotland	422	15369	2.70%	MDKO: Australia (1) MDKO: United States (1)
Spain	6	4369	0.10%	Canary Islands (1)
Sweden	3	2632	0.10%	
Switzerland	2	2399	0.10%	

Syrian Arab Republic	1	275	0.40%	
United Arab Emirates	1	495	0.20%	
United Kingdom	137	13063	1%	Shetland Islands (1)
United States	14	1110	1.30%	MDKO: United States (2)
Wales	21	2715	0.80%	

25 Marker

Exact Match

Country	Match Total	Country Total	Percentage	Comments
Ireland	2	15756	< 0.1 %	

Genetic Distance -1

Country	Match Total	Country Total	Percentage	Comments
England	7	26176	< 0.1 %	
Germany	2	10753	< 0.1 %	
Ireland	79	15756	0.50%	
Northern Ireland	3	1151	0.30%	
Norway	1	1384	0.10%	
Scotland	16	12607	0.10%	
Spain	1	2352	< 0.1 %	
United Kingdom	4	9003	< 0.1 %	
United States	1	745	0.10%	

Genetic Distance -2

Country	Match Total	Country Total	Percentage	Comments
Canada	1	446	0.20%	
Denmark	1	549	0.20%	
England	23	26176	0.10%	
France	6	2836	0.20%	
Germany	4	10753	< 0.1 %	
India	1	321	0.30%	
Ireland	352	15756	2.20%	
Italy	2	2172	0.10%	
Northern Ireland	20	1151	1.70%	
Scotland	126	12607	1%	
United Kingdom	26	9003	0.30%	
United States	1	745	0.10%	
Wales	5	2067	0.20%	

37 Marker

Genetic Distance -1

Country	Match Total	Country Total	Percentage	Comments
Ireland	3	14458	< 0.1 %	

Genetic Distance -2

Country	Match Total	Country Total	Percentage	Comments
Germany	1	9806	< 0.1 %	
Ireland	4	14458	< 0.1 %	
Scotland	1	11558	< 0.1 %	

Genetic Distance -3

Country	Match Total	Country Total	Percentage	Comments
Ireland	21	14458	0.10%	
Scotland	9	11558	0.10%	
United Kingdom	2	7964	< 0.1 %	

Genetic Distance -4

Country	Match Total	Country Total	Percentage	Comments
England	6	23252	< 0.1 %	
France	3	2579	0.10%	
Ireland	58	14458	0.40%	
Northern Ireland	4	1082	0.40%	
Scotland	20	11558	0.20%	
Spain	1	2144	< 0.1 %	
United Kingdom	4	7964	< 0.1 %	
United States	1	569	0.20%	
Wales	3	1873	0.20%	

67 Marker

Genetic Distance -2

Country	Match Total	Country Total	Percentage	Comments
Ireland	2	7558	< 0.1 %	

Genetic Distance -3

Country	Match Total	Country Total	Percentage	Comments
Ireland	1	7558	< 0.1 %	

Genetic Distance -4

Country	Match Total	Country Total	Percentage	Comments
Germany	1	4219	< 0.1 %	
Ireland	3	7558	< 0.1 %	

Genetic Distance -5

Country	Match Total	Country Total	Percentage	Comments
Ireland	9	7558	0.10%	
Scotland	1	6397	< 0.1 %	

Genetic Distance -6

Country	Match Total	Country Total	Percentage	Comments
Ireland	10	7558	0.10%	
Northern Ireland	1	622	0.20%	
Scotland	7	6397	0.10%	
United Kingdom	2	3963	< 0.1 %	
United States	1	242	0.40%	
Wales	1	924	0.10%	

Genetic Distance -7

Country	Match Total	Country Total	Percentage	Comments
Canada	1	217	0.50%	
England	3	10333	< 0.1 %	
France	2	1216	0.20%	
Germany	1	4219	< 0.1 %	
Ireland	45	7558	0.60%	
Norway	1	751	0.10%	
Scotland	5	6397	0.10%	
United Kingdom	3	3963	0.10%	

111 Marker

Not tested

Although most of us only have small amounts of Native American DNA, our data may reveal the migration routes that portion of our makeup followed. It would be best to illustrate that with Matches Maps but Gayands YDNA Matches Maps only has one pin that appears to be Native American. That leaves us with mtDNA Matches Maps Gayland Daugherty has not taken a mtDNA test. With respect to Native American DNA content, most of us acquired it from our maternal side and the mtDNA Matches Maps may show that if enough of the matches took the time to fill in their Most Distant Known Ancestors information. A more detailed Native American migratory path map than Figure 1 is shown below in Figure 2. Glacial ice sheets controlled routes of migration and avenues southward from Beringia were opened by ice melting about 10,000 years ago.

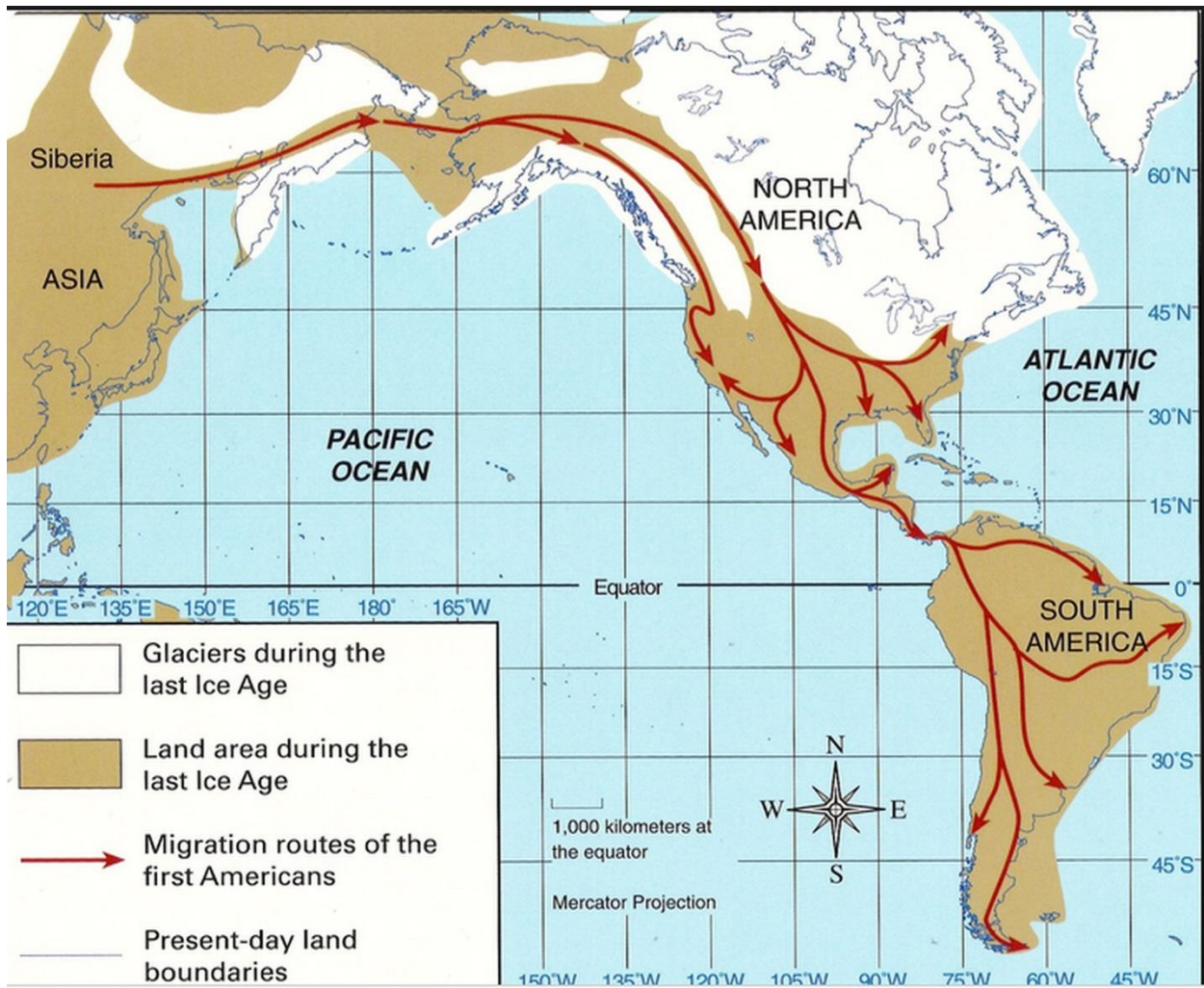


Fig. 4. This map reveals how the Americas were populated beginning about 10,000 years ago.

To compare with the Figure 4 map, a mtDNA Matches Map of one of the PiquaShawnee members is used for Figure 5. Although a bit limited in data, it still covers Native American migration from beginning to end. Roughly 20,000 years ago, peoples with haplogroups A, B, C, D and some X gathered in the Altai Mountain region of southern Russia, northeastern Kazakhstan and northwestern Mongolia. By 15,000 years ago, some of those groups had migrated northeastward across Siberia and ice melting bared a land bridge between Siberia and Alaska. Crossing to the western hemisphere, ice kept them in that area called Beringia or the Bering Strait area. Here, New World (Native American) haplogroups (Q) were developed from their Asian haplogroups. Then about 10,000 years ago, ice further melted along geologically formed trends or avenues and the race was on to populate the western hemisphere. Those ethnic groups carried with them, DNA that originated in Africa.



Fig. 5 A mtDNA Matches Map of a member of the PiquaShawnee Project. The pins are the locations of the Most Distant Known Ancestors of that persons mtDNA matches.

Many, if not most, matches do not take the time to fill in their Most Distance Known Ancestors in their Family Tree DNA account. Regardless, enough do so to allow one to recognize migratory paths of some of their families. Almost all of the persons in the FTDNA database will be similar to this one above. As Europeans flooded across the Atlantic in historical times, the early immigrants were short on women and native females filled in the gaps (even if there was no gap). Subsequently, most of us that have their DNA analyzed have some Native American ancestry.

Gayland Dougherty has 38 Daugherty/Dougherty matches. A majority just took the YDNA 12 Marler test of FTDNA. Gayland only had two matches in his 12 Marker test, Guy Daugherty III and Michael Franklin Daugherty. Guy took all of the YDNA Marker tests, 12, 25, 37, 67 and 111. Gayland has four Dogherty matches in his 12 Marker test. They are: Danien, Jack R., Joseph Patrich, Jr. and Leo Bernard. Daniel and Joseph took all through the 111 Marker tests. Gayland has no Daugherty/Dougherty matches in his Family Finder test. That could be that his D/D matches are one or more cousins away to show up in Family Finder. Perhaps D/D's with Family Finder would join PekowiShawnee Project and we might solve that occurrence.

Another way to search for D/D Native American ancestry is to go to the Dawes Rolls. The Oklahoma Historical Society has the following URL that has that information:

<http://www.okhistory.org/research/dawes>

There are 82 Daugherty's and nine Dougherty's in those tables. The Roll Numbers and Card Numbers for each family member is included. As an example, here is my family entry:

Search the Dawes Final Rolls

Your search returned 3 Results

To narrow your search results please select a tribe.

Name	Age	Sex	Blood	Card No.	Tribe	Roll No.
Emma Renfrow	44	Female	3/4	Card #3383	Cherokee by Blood	Roll #27586
Alice G. Grass	21	Female	1/2	Card #3383	Cherokee by Blood	Roll #27587
Felix G. Cowan	16	Male	1/4	Card #3383	Cherokee by Blood	Roll #27588

FIRST PREV (Page 1 of 1) NEXT LAST

Emma's father was Henry Bluejacket, b. ca 1812, d. 1855. Alice was my grandmother. The Dawes Rolls are a good example of this staple of officialdom; "Paper is Thicker than Blood." It would be difficult for Felix G. Cowan to have less than half as much Shawnee blood as his mother. Enough of that, all of the Shawnees in the Cherokee Nation are listed as Cherokee by Blood, even the Daugherty's and Dougherty's. One Daugherty, Bessie, is in the Chickasaw Tribe as Chickasaw Freedmen. Those would be descendants of former Chickasaw Negro slaves that were adopted by tribal families. In addition, there are 11 Daugherty's in the Choctaw Tribe when the Dawes Rolls were compiled. All of the Dougherty's were in the Cherokee Nation.

Both the Shawnee Tribe and the Cherokee Nation membership requirements are about the same. Applicants must document being a descendant of someone on the Dawes Rolls. It requires that official copies of birth certificates be produced starting with the Dawes listed person and continuing unbroken to the applicant. There 566 Native American groups that are recognized by the U S Government and the tribal constitutions contain membership requirements. The requirement are highly variable and can be right quirky.

Thanks be to God for Irishmen and Irishwomen.

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