

Genealogical and DNA Evidence Compared in Order to Shed a Wider Light on the Native American Ancestry of Lt. John Young's Wife; and the African Ancestry of Pvt. Henry Windecker's Wife

The following series of pages will appear somewhat disjointed. This reflects that fact that since about 2001 the attempt has been made to validate the paper trail evidence with genetic testing. Over this interval technology has changed and as of 2010 there are now very sophisticated tests with more than half a million markers available to test our hypotheses. For the present, all of the data sources will be included and in the last document in the series (the 23andMe "Ancestry Painting") tentative conclusions will be made, and suggestions for future testing proposed.

When the reader clicks below they will first be taken to a page describing the genealogical evidence demonstrating that the wife of Lt. John Young of the Six Nations Indian Department during the American Revolution was Native American – specifically Mohawk.

A summary of the earlier testing of four family members, descendants of Lt. John's sons Abraham and John, using the DNAPrint Genomics test will be detailed.

Then the genome scan test of David K. Faux by deCODEme will launch into a detailed discussion of the (somewhat weak) evidence of the autosomal testing. This work is already somewhat out of date.

The more persuasive evidence in relation to the deCODEme analysis of the X chromosome of DKF (who is in the relatively close X line from Catharine, the wife of Lt. John Young) will then be explored.

Ultimately, what will "tell the tale" is likely the genome scan by 23andMe of 10 descendants of Lt. John. It is the belief of the author, based on the principles of genetics, that to overcome random irregularities it is necessary to test multiple members of the family from multiple lines going back to Lt. John.

While to date the author has not offered much in the way of any genealogical description of Dorothy Elizabeth, the wife of Pvt. Henry Windecker of Butler's Rangers since it is largely circumstantial, the 23andMe testing showing significant African segments in some descendants bolsters the belief that Windecker's wife was Dorothy Elizabeth Pickert, the granddaughter of Eve (Classen) Pickert who was a mulatto woman. This ancestrally significant statement came from Sir Williams Johnson, head of Indian Affairs, who considered her to be, along with George Klock, one of the major thorns in his side. She spoke perfect Mohawk and was selling liquor to the people of the Upper (Canajoharie) Mohawk Village from her home on the nearby flats. Henry and Dorothy Elizabeth's daughter Elizabeth married Sgt. Daniel Young of Butler's Rangers, the brother to Lt. John Young. Some individuals are descendants of both brothers via cousin marriages and so in theory could have some residual amount of Native American and / or African show in their genomic testing.

To begin the exploration of the genetic evidence [click here](#).

David K. Faux 25 February 2010.