

# Finding Your Family with Genetic Genealogy

Using DNA Evidence To Solve Family Tree Mysteries



**Gerri Berger, Genetic Genealogist**

# Gerri Berger

- 1965 - NY State Adoptee (Closed State)
- 1975 – Family Genealogist
- 1983 - Began search. Birth mother used alias
- Joined groups, sent for NYS Non-ID
- 1991 - Joined ALMA; “Search Angel,” Activist.
- 2007 - Reunited with birth mom (Mayflower/Rev. War)
- 2007 - 2008 – Paternity testing
- 2013 – Autosomal DNA Testing (AncestryDNA)
- 2014 – Professional Genetic Genealogist
- 2017 – Found my biological father (Sicily – Termini Imerese, Palermo)
- 2023 – Solved hundreds of cases of unknown parentage



# Living in the Know – Available on Amazon



## LIVING *in the* KNOW

The Adoptee's *Quick-Start Guide*  
to Finding Family with DNA Testing

GERALDINE BERGER

# Family Tree Mysteries

- Cases of Unknown Parentage
- Adoptees; Donor Conceived
- Brick Walls
- Surprises in DNA Results
- Other

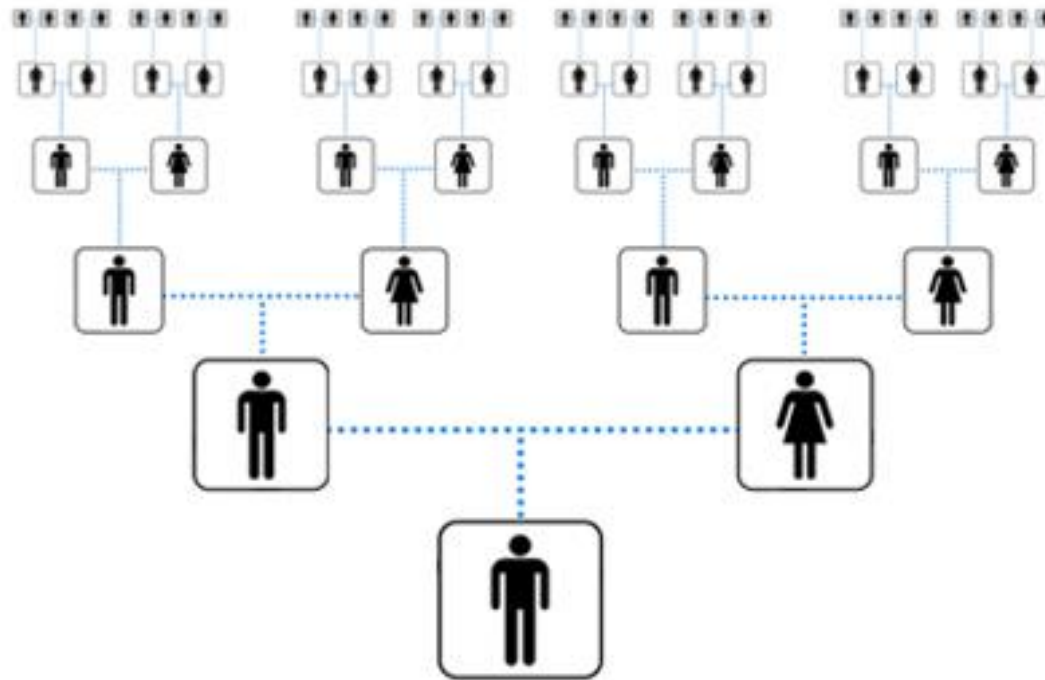


# Mysteries and Method

- **Cases of unknown parentage**
  - Adoptees
  - Foundlings
  - Donor conceived individuals
  - Raised by one biological parent – other parent unknown
  - Stumble upon the truth via DNA testing
- **Cases of unknown DNA matches**
  - I have a first cousin and don't know how he/she is related to me
  - They ARE genetically related to you
- **Brick Walls**
  - My family tree research has dead-ended with particular ancestor(s)
- No matter your mystery, the method is the same

# Traditional Genealogy

- A line of descent traced continually from an ancestor
- The study of families by researching and tracing their history and lineage through historical records and other sources



# Genetics

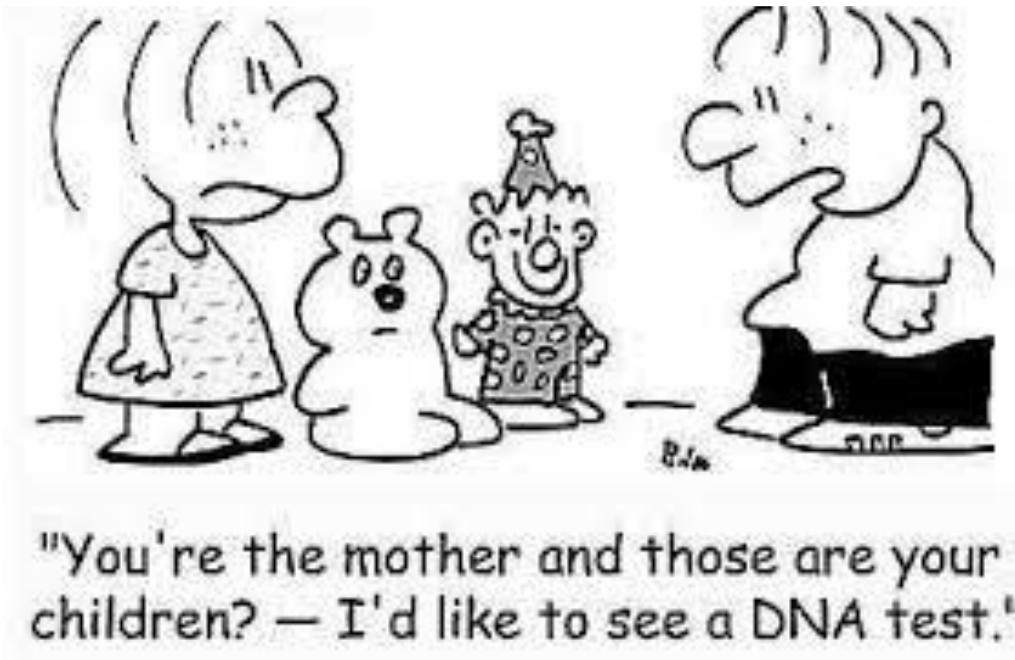
- The study of heredity and the **variation** of inherited characteristics.
  - How the characteristics and qualities of parents are passed down to their offspring, through their genes.





# How are **genetics** and **genealogy** used together?

- **Genetic genealogy** is the use of **DNA evidence** in combination with traditional genealogy and historical records to infer relationships between individuals.



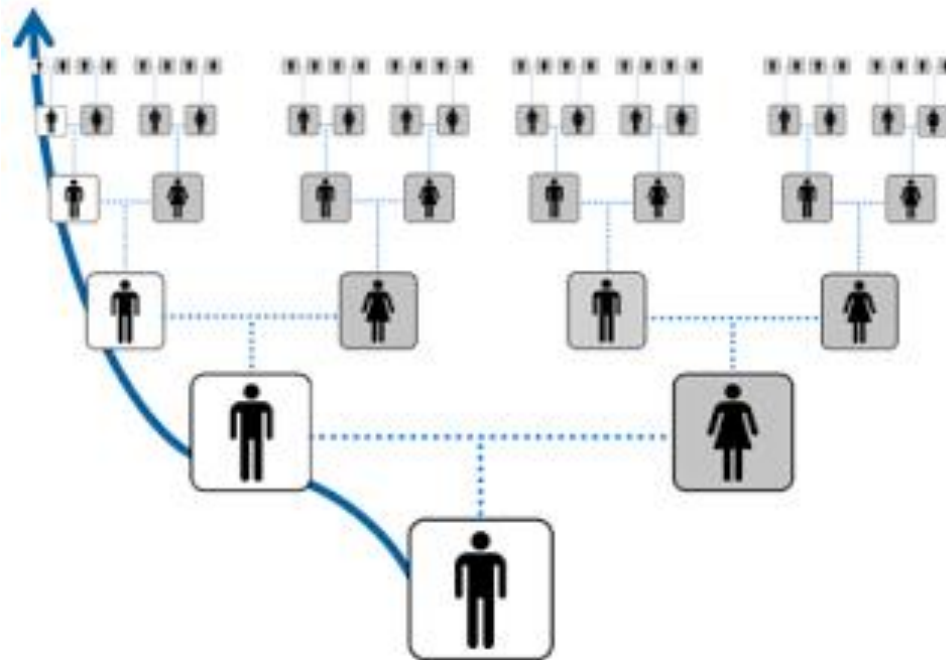


# DNA Testing

- There are 3 types of DNA tests used in Genetic Genealogy
  - **Y-DNA** (FTDNA)
  - **mtDNA** (23andMe; FTDNA)
  - **Autosomal DNA** (AncestryDNA, 23andMe, FTDNA, MyHeritage)

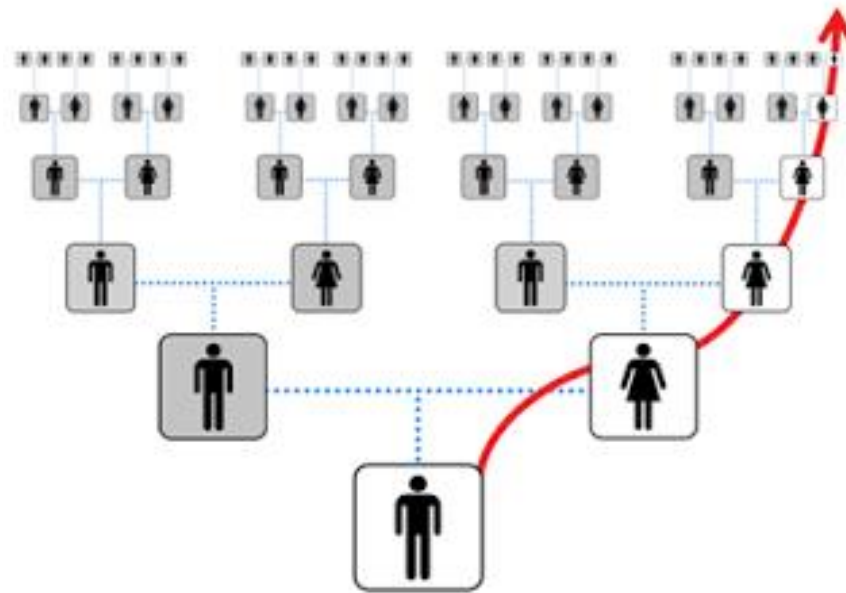
# Y-DNA Testing

- Y-DNA testing traces the paternal line
- Y-DNA runs narrow and deep
- Only men can test (only men carry the Y chromosome)



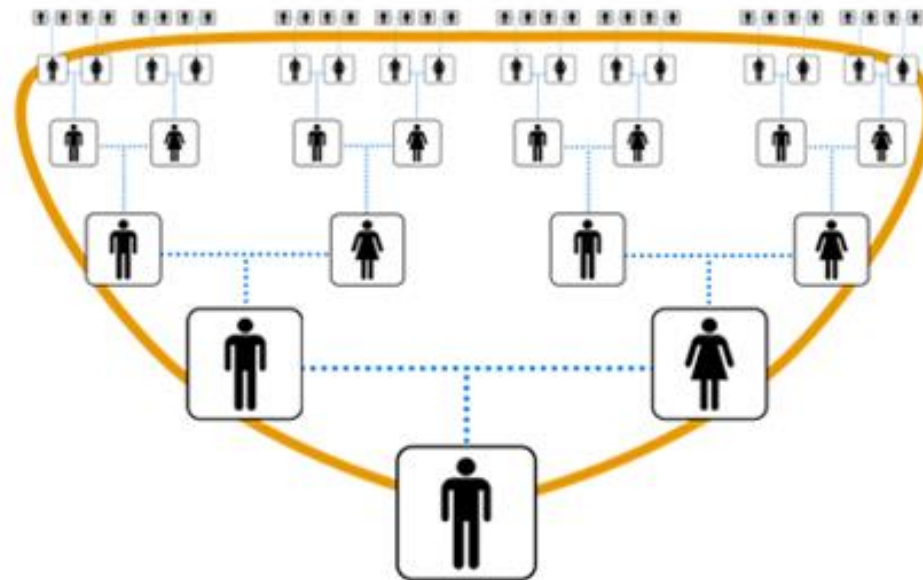
# mtDNA Testing

- mtDNA or mitochondrial DNA testing traces the maternal line
- myDNA runs narrow and deep
- Inheritance pattern: Mothers pass their mtDNA to both their sons and daughters; only their daughters pass it forward. Both men and women can test



# Autosomal DNA Testing

- Autosomal DNA testing includes inherited genes from both parents
- It includes random contributions from parents, grandparents, etc.
- Autosomal DNA runs wide and shallow (7 – 8 gens / 5<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> cousins)
- Both men and women can test



# DNA Testing

- THE BIG FOUR
- Unique features; advantages / disadvantages
- Cast your genes into all the major “DNA pools” as well as GEDmatch ([genesis.gedmatch.com](https://www.genesis.gedmatch.com))

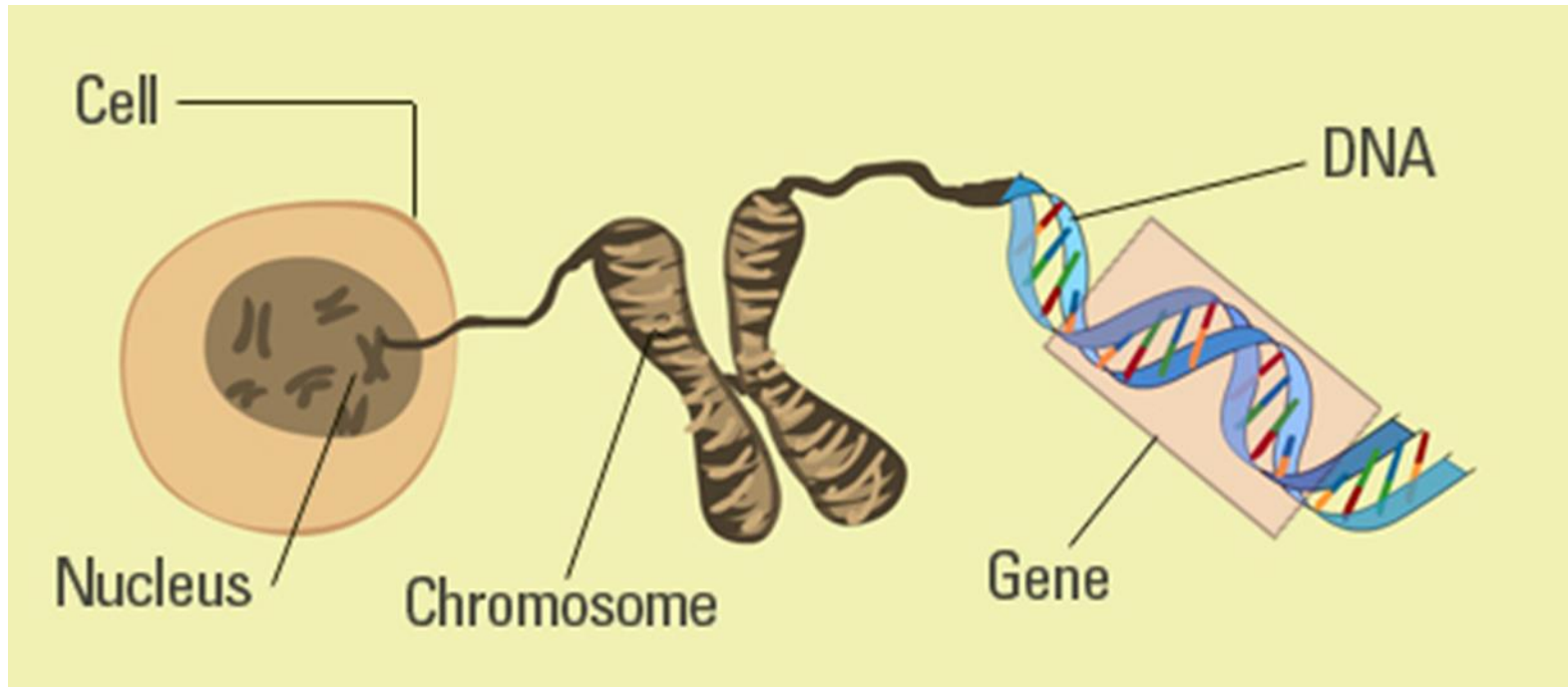


# Three Little Letters – One Big Name

- **DNA** (dioxynucleic acid): a molecule composed of two chains that coil around each other to form a double helix carrying the genetic instructions used in the growth, development, functioning, and reproduction of all known organisms and many viruses.
- Your DNA is the “instruction manual” for how to make YOU
- We are all 99.5% genetically identical... it’s true!
- DNA doesn’t lie... it just is what it is.

# Crash Course in Genetics

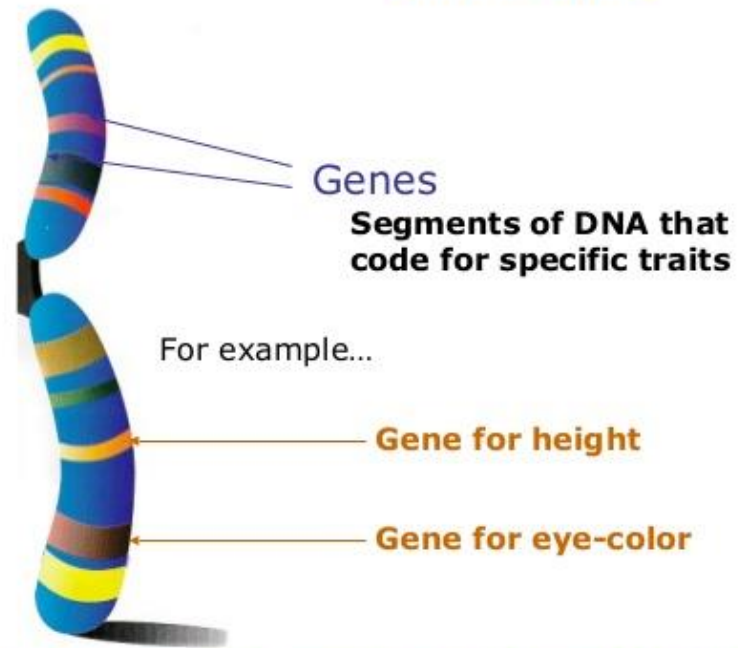
- CELLS: The basic building blocks for all living things





# Chromosomes and Genes

**DNA**   
The instructions are coded in the DNA as **genes**. Genes are located in **chromosomes**.



This is not an accurate example. It's just used to illustrate a point.

# Glossary of Terms

- **CHROMOSOMES**
  - Threadlike structures of nucleic acids and protein found in the nucleus of most living cells carrying genetic information in the form of genes
- **GENES**
  - Basic Units of heredity (linear sequence of nucleotides – a **DNA segment**) which is transferred from a parent to offspring and is held to determine some characteristic of the offspring
- **MATCHING DNA SEGMENTS (DNA MATCHES/RELATIVES)**
  - When a particular segment of DNA on a particular chromosome matches to another person
  - Each person inherited identical segment(s) of DNA from a common ancestor(s)
- **HALF IDENTICAL REGION (HIR)**
  - A region of two paired chromosomes where at least one of the two alleles from one person's pair of chromosomes matches at least one of the two alleles from a different person's pair of chromosomes throughout the entire region. A half-identical region may be either identical by descent (IBD) or identical by state (IBS).
- **CENTIMORGANS**
  - A map unit used for measuring genetic linkage – used to express the distance between two gene loci on a chromosome (start/end)



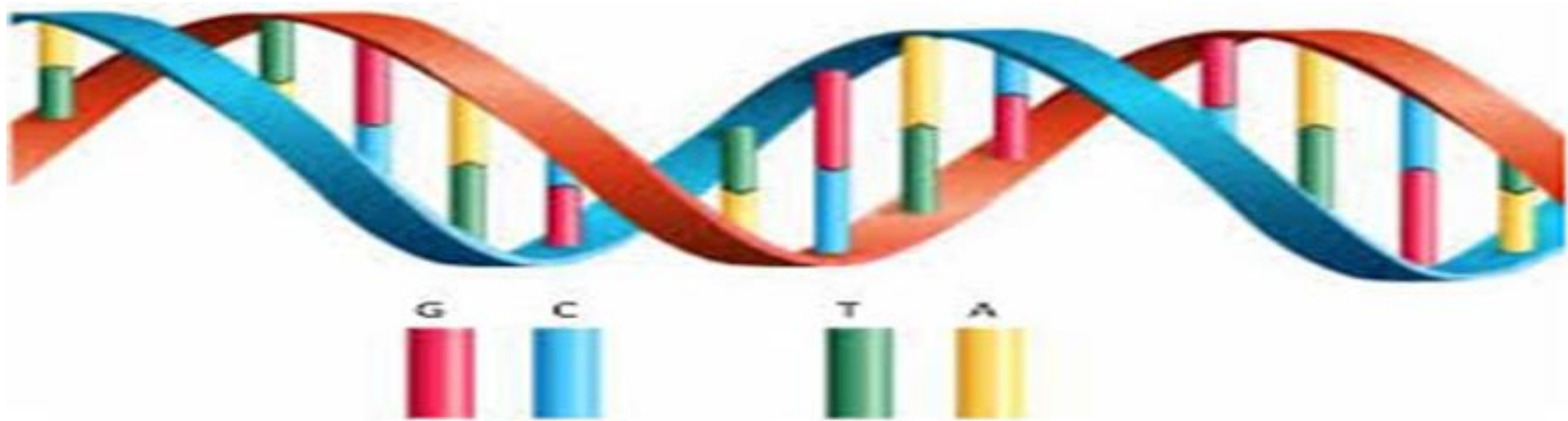
# Structure of DNA

- ▶ The structure of the double helix is like a ladder, with the base pairs forming the ladder's rungs
- ▶ 4 chemical bases pair up and attach to form the rungs of the “ladder”
  - ▶ Adenine / Thymine
  - ▶ Guanine / Cytosine
- ▶ Human DNA consists of about 3 billion bases
- ▶ More than 99% of those bases are identical in all people
- ▶ Those bases pair up to form about 3.2 billion base pairs
- ▶ The order, or sequence, of these bases determines the information available for building and maintaining an organism(aka you), similar to the way letters of the alphabet appear in a certain order to form words and sentences.
- ▶ When they attach to a phosphate molecule and a sugar molecule they (the base pairs) become nucleotides
- ▶ Nucleotides are arranged in two long strands that form a spiral called a double helix



# DNA Inheritance

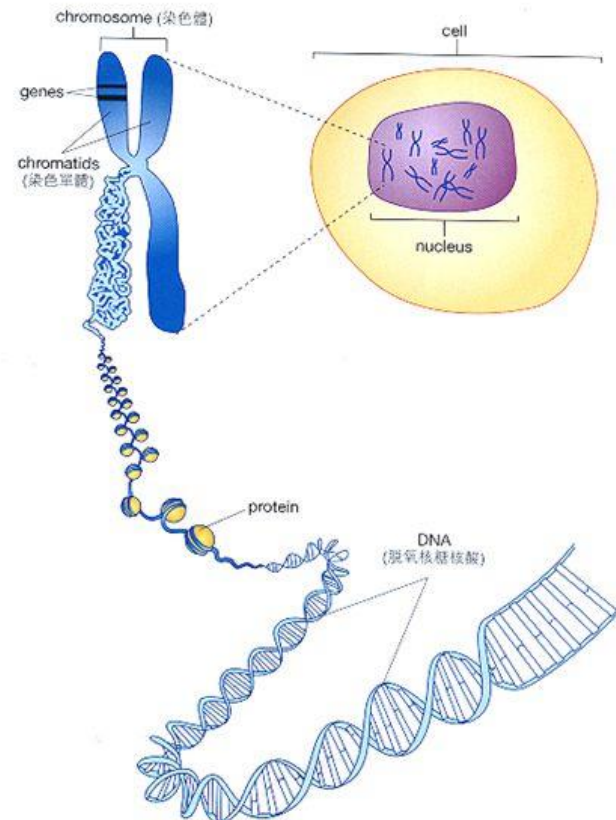
- Your DNA – 50% Mom and 50% Dad



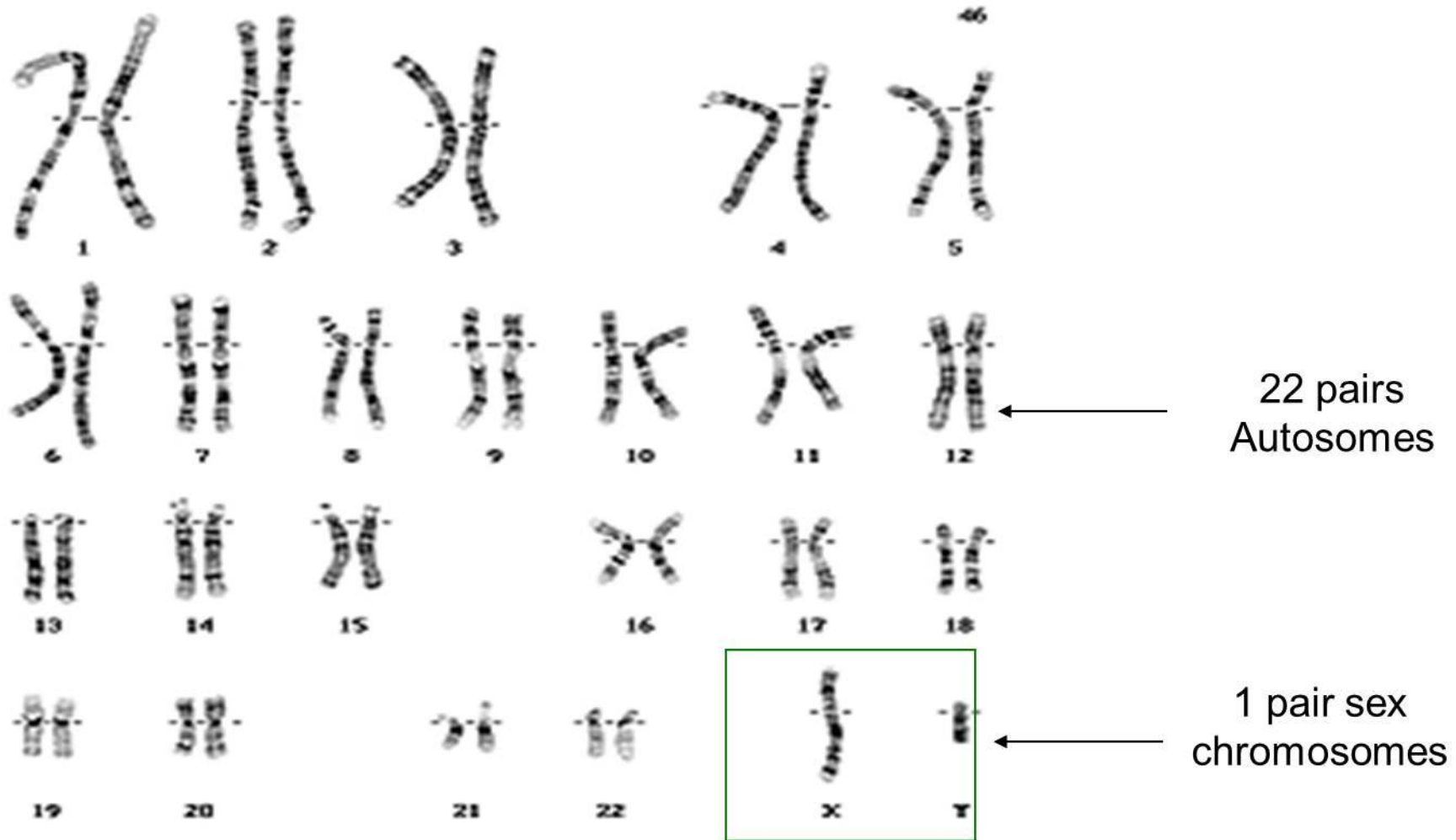
# Bringing it all together...

## Structural relationship among chromosomes, DNA and genes

1. Cells are the basic building blocks of all living things.
2. In a cell, DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) is packaged in chromosomes within the nucleus.
3. DNA is a large, polymeric molecule.
4. A gene is a segment of DNA molecule of a chromosome. It is the basic unit of heredity. Genes determine the body characteristics of an organism.
5. Each inherited characteristic is controlled by one or several genes.



# Your Chromosomes





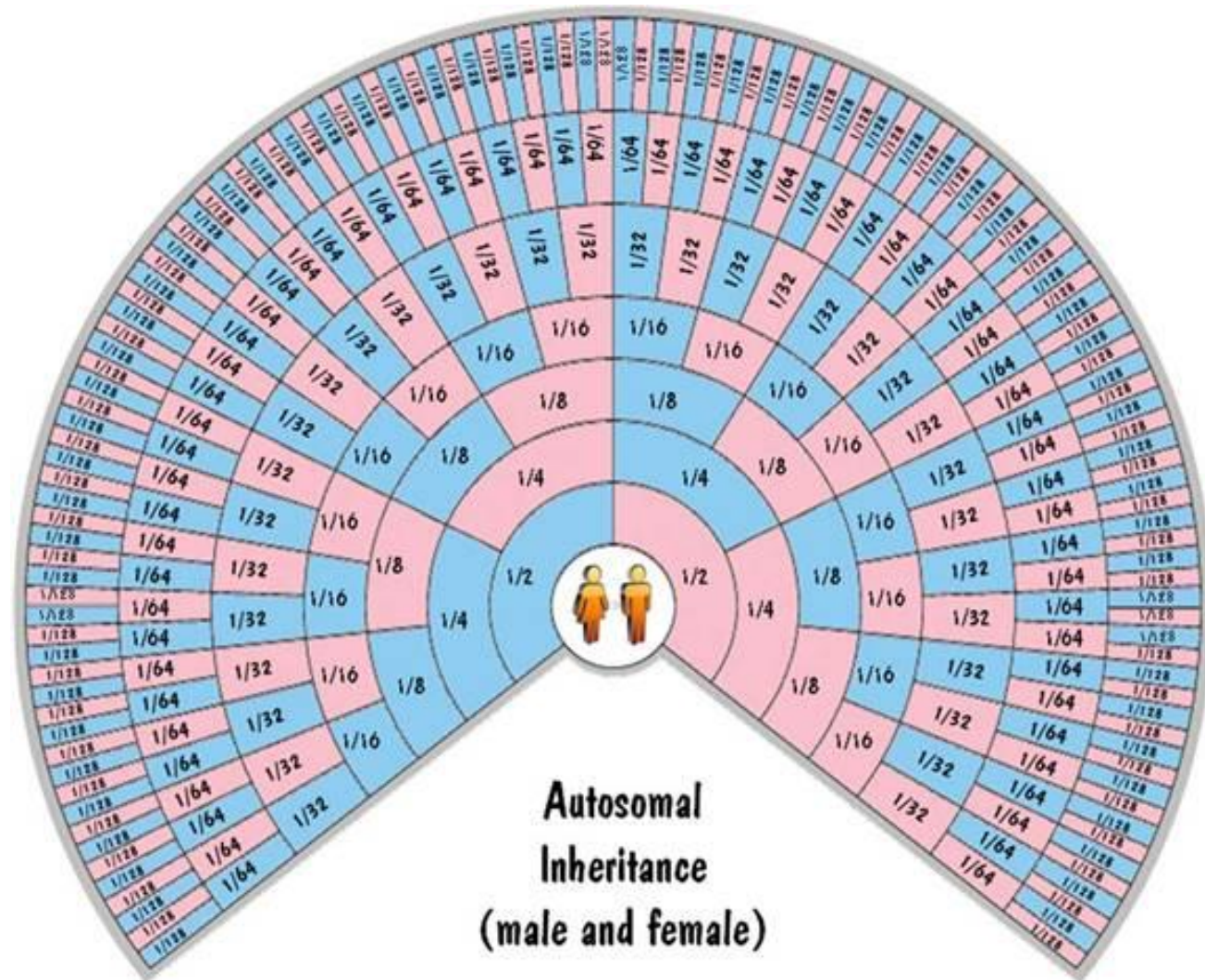
# How it plays out in Genetic Genealogy...

- 50% of Mom and 50% of Dad (Gen 2)
- 25% of each grandparent (approx. from here on down) (Gen 3)
- 12.5% of each gr-grandparent (Gen 4)
- 6.25% of each 2<sup>nd</sup> gr-grandparent (Gen 5)
- 3.125% of each 3<sup>rd</sup> gr-grandparent (Gen 6)
- 1.56% of each 4<sup>th</sup> gr-grandparent (Gen 7)
- .78% of each 5<sup>th</sup> gr-grandparent (Gen 8)



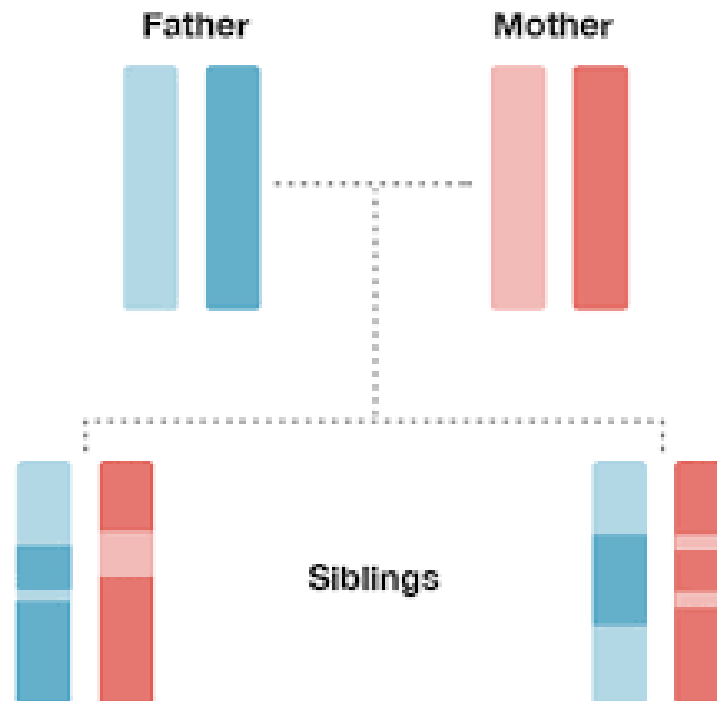


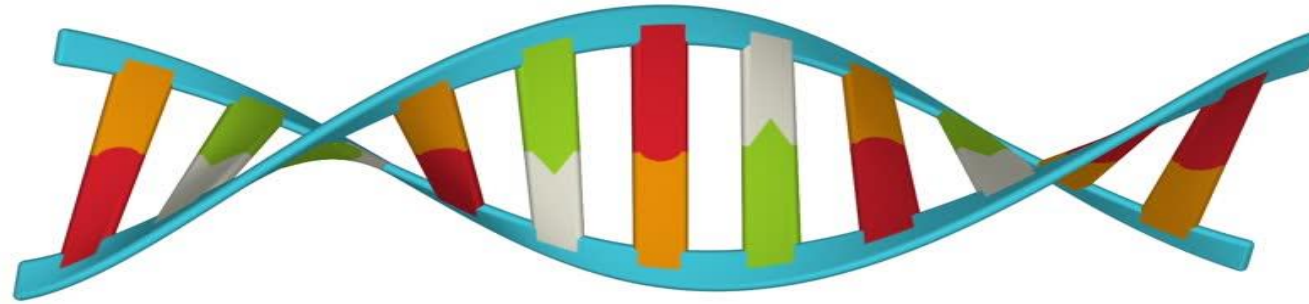
# Autosomal DNA Inheritance



# Genetic Recombination

- What is it and how is it relevant to genetic genealogy?
  - During recombination, chromosomes physically swap segments to generate new combinations of genetic loci without changing their order.





*“The secrets of your heritage are **encoded**  
in your DNA.  
DNA testing is the **cypher.**”*

# My DNA Testing Strategy

- AncestryDNA first (20M+ members / genealogy)
- Download DNA raw data and upload to:
  - FamilyTreeDNA
  - MyHeritage
  - Gedmatch
- Test with 23andMe (Health reports)
- If adopted, send for Non-ID

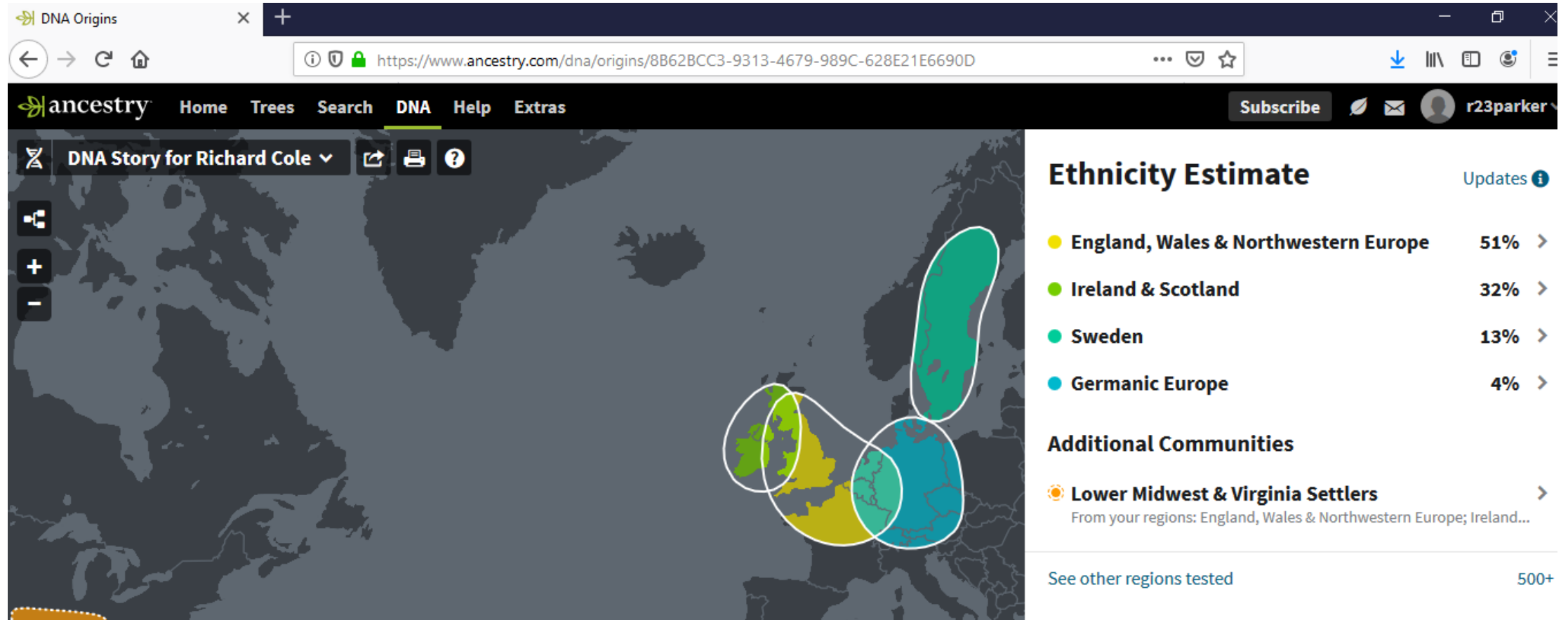
# Non-Identifying Information (Non-ID)

- What is Non-ID?
  - Almost all states allow adoptees to request Non-ID
  - Gathered by Social Worker via interview at the time of the pregnancy
  - In some cases the birth mother and/or agency deliberately falsified the information
  - Requests can take weeks, months or years to process

# Non-ID can become Identifying

- Birth mom
  - 5'4, with blonde hair and blue eyes. She was 24 yrs old at the time of adoptee's birth. She loved music and played the flute. She was of Catholic faith and had a Catholic school education. Both of her parents were born in upstate New York. She had one older sister and one younger brother who was diagnosed with epilepsy. Her father passed away from a heart attack the year before adoptee was born. Her mother was a sales associate at a local department store. Birth mom was unmarried and stayed with her maternal grandmother during the pregnancy. Maternal grandfather died of a heart attack in 1928.
- Natural father
  - 5'10, 190 lbs with brown hair and blue eyes. He had a HS level education, played HS Varsity Baseball and went into the Air Force after graduation. He was of the Baptist faith and was born and raised in Georgia. He was 33 yrs old at the time of the adoptee's birth. Birth mother told him she was pregnant and he did not want to marry her or participate in raising the baby; he was deployed abroad and they did not keep in contact.
- Non-Adoptees
  - Name, location, military service or profession, etc.

# My DNA Results Are In... Now What?



The screenshot shows the Ancestry DNA Origin page for a user named Richard Cole. The page features a map of Europe with colored regions highlighted: yellow for England, Wales & Northwestern Europe; green for Ireland & Scotland; teal for Sweden; and blue for Germanic Europe. To the right of the map is a list of ethnicity estimates with their respective percentages and expandable arrows.

Ethnicity Estimate		Updates <a href="#">i</a>
● England, Wales & Northwestern Europe	51%	>
● Ireland & Scotland	32%	>
● Sweden	13%	>
● Germanic Europe	4%	>

Additional Communities	
● Lower Midwest & Virginia Settlers	>
From your regions: England, Wales & Northwestern Europe; Ireland...	

See other regions tested 500+































# Autosomal DNA Test Results

The image shows a user interface for genetic testing results, divided into three main sections:

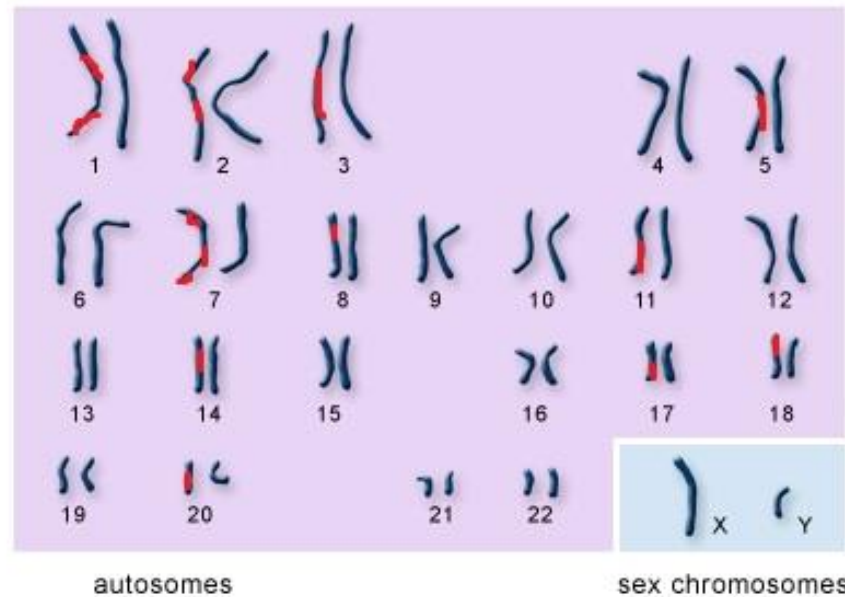
- DNA Story:** Features a world map and a pie chart. The pie chart shows an ethnicity estimate: 51% England, Wales, and Northwestern Europe (yellow), 32% Ireland and Scotland (green), and 2 Other regions (plus icon). A red circle with 'RC' is overlaid on the chart. Below the chart, it says "Discover the places, history, and cultures that shaped who you are today—using just your DNA." A green button labeled "Discover Your DNA Story" is at the bottom.
- DNA Matches:** Displays a grid of eight profile pictures of various people. Below the grid, it shows "300 Starred matches" (with a star icon) and "1000+ 4th cousins or closer" (with a person icon). A green button labeled "View All DNA Matches" is at the bottom. A red arrow points from the "Discover Your DNA Story" button in the first panel to this button.
- ThruLines™:** Shows a diagram of overlapping circles representing family trees, with a central circle labeled "RC". Below the diagram, it says "ThruLines uses Ancestry trees to suggest how you may be related to your DNA matches through common ancestors." A green button labeled "Explore ThruLines" is at the bottom.

# AncestryDNA

2nd Cousin			
 Gary	<b>1st-2nd Cousin</b> Shared DNA: 481 cM across 24 segments ⓘ	 No Trees	 Add to group
 Randa	<b>2nd-3rd Cousin</b> Shared DNA: 286 cM across 15 segments ⓘ	 Unlinked Tree	 Add to group
 Earl	<b>2nd-3rd Cousin</b> Shared DNA: 202 cM across 14 segments ⓘ	 341 People  Common ancestor	 Add to group
3rd Cousin			
 Rebecca	<b>3rd-4th Cousin</b> Shared DNA: 195 cM across 8 segments ⓘ	 No Trees	  Add to group
 Mi	<b>3rd-4th Cousin</b> Shared DNA: 189 cM across 11 segments ⓘ	 18 People	  Add to group
 David	<b>3rd-4th Cousin</b> Shared DNA: 171 cM across 10 segments ⓘ	 Unlinked Tree	  Add to group
 dc	<b>3rd-4th Cousin</b> Shared DNA: 165 cM across 10 segments ⓘ	 1,040 People	 Add to group
 Richard	<b>3rd-4th Cousin</b> Shared DNA: 162 cM across 8 segments ⓘ	 Unlinked Tree	 Add to group

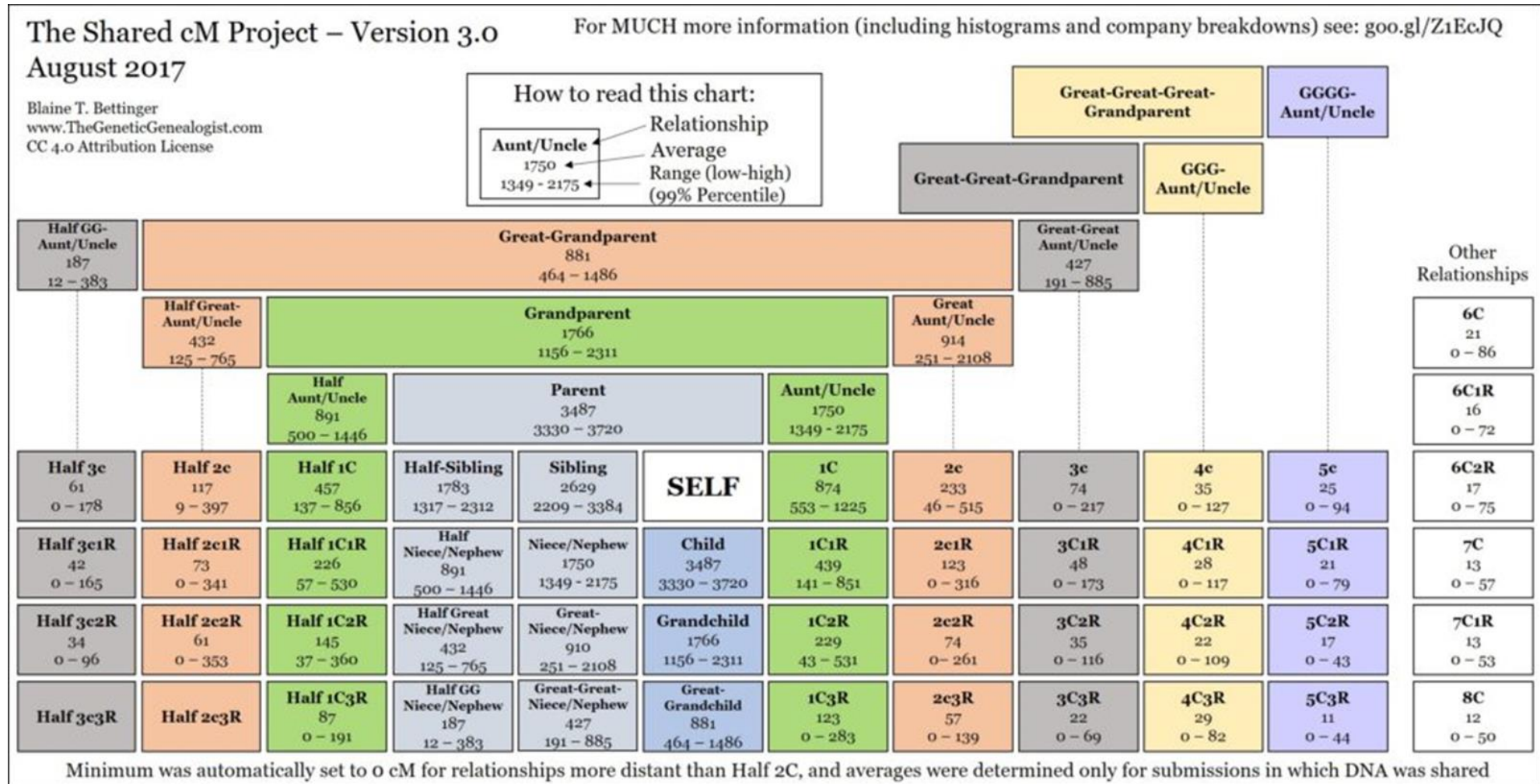
# Shared cMs and Segments

- What does “300 cMs across 15 segments” mean?
- DNA companies run algorithms that deposit your matches into relationship categories based on how much DNA you share in common



U.S. National Library of Medicine

# Shared cMs Project

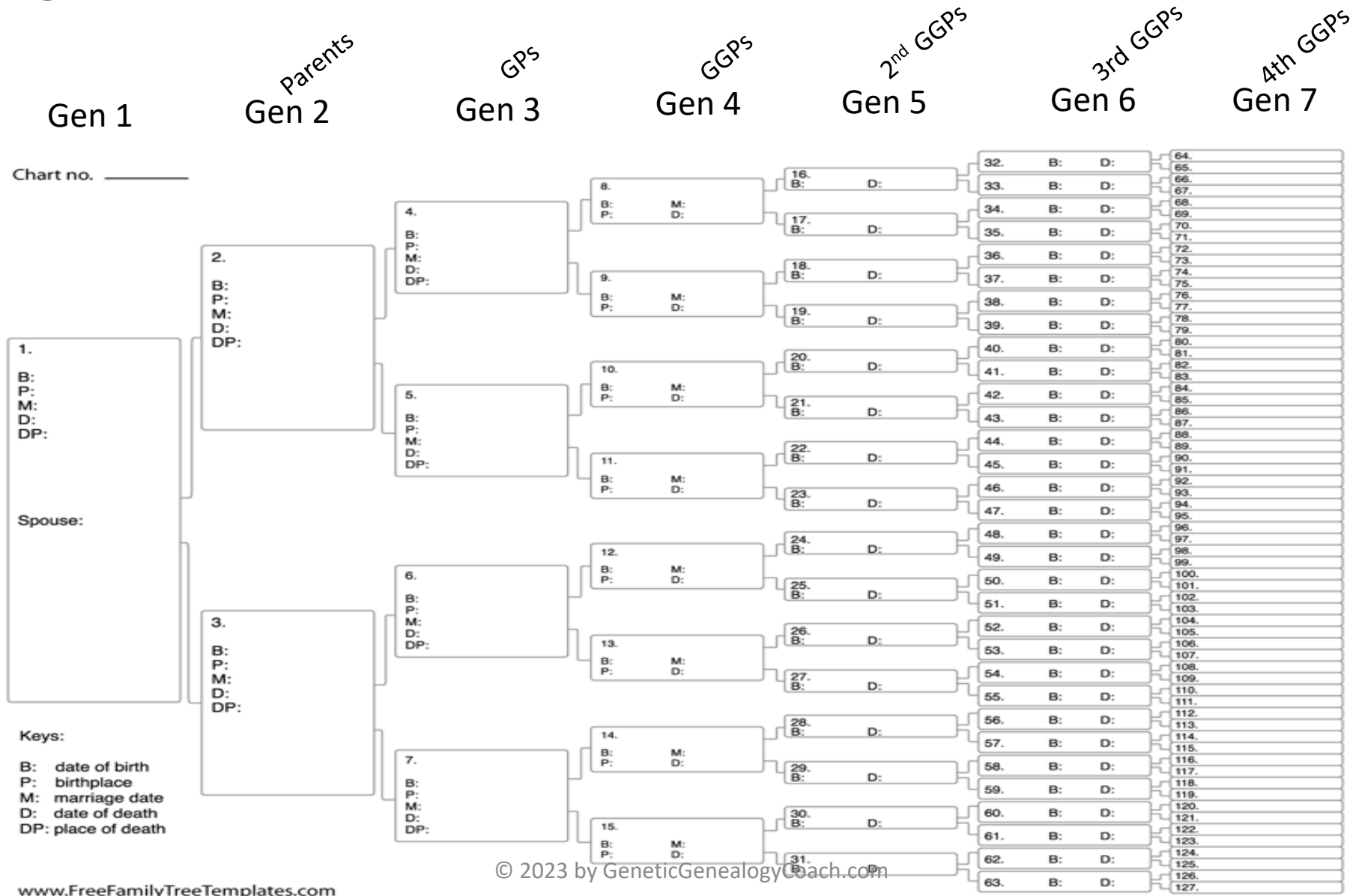


# Gerri's C/G Chart Method for Where to look for MRCAs

Share a common set of....

Cousins (C)	Grandparents (G)
5 th	4 th
4 th	3 rd
3 rd	2 nd
2 nd	1 st (or GGs)
1 st	Grandparents

# Pedigree Chart – Where to look for MRCAs





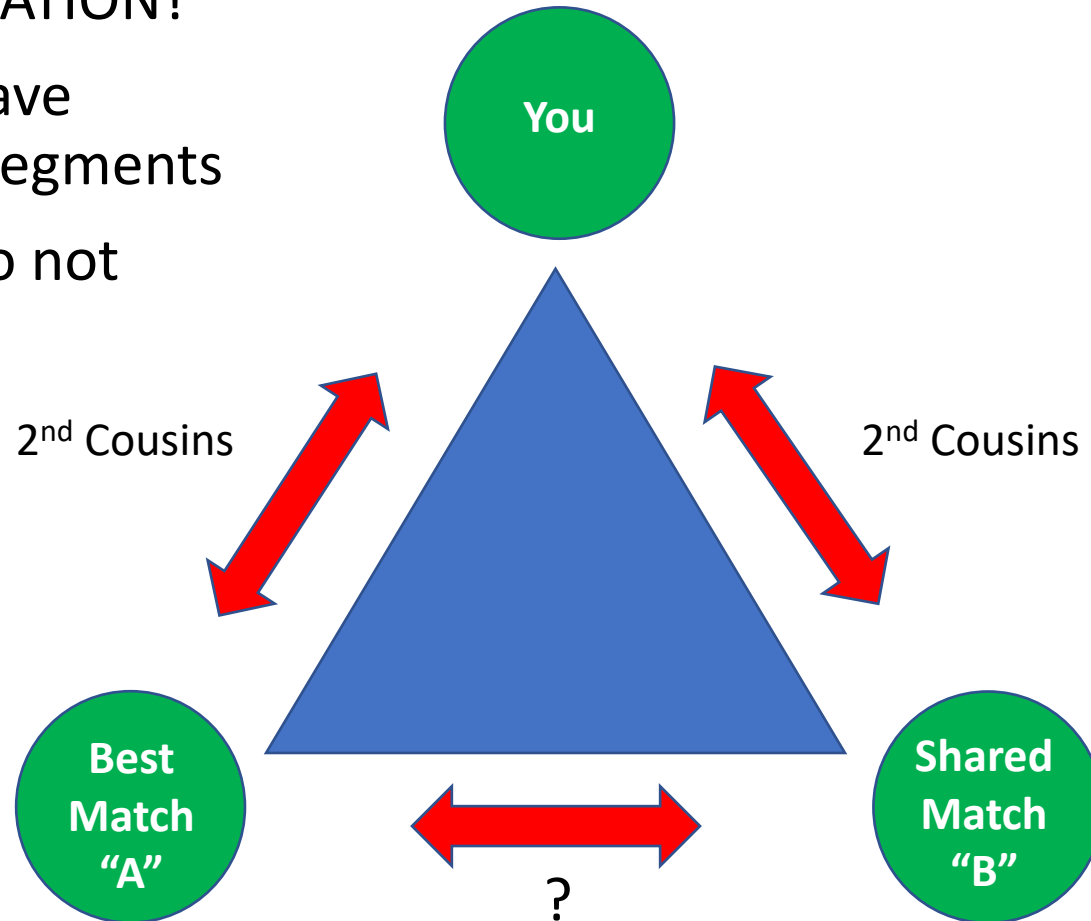
# Phasing Your Matches

- **Separating** your matches into groups by family line
- Phasing maternal and paternal matches may not be possible initially, if both biological parents are unknown
- Use **Non-ID** and ethnicity to phase matches
- If at least one parent is known, have that parent test (or a close relative on their side of your family) and STAR (or color group) all of that person's **shared matches**.
- Work with remaining matches and their trees



# Triangulation

- What is TRIANGULATION?
- Shared matches have overlapping DNA segments
- Shared matches do not necessarily infer triangulation

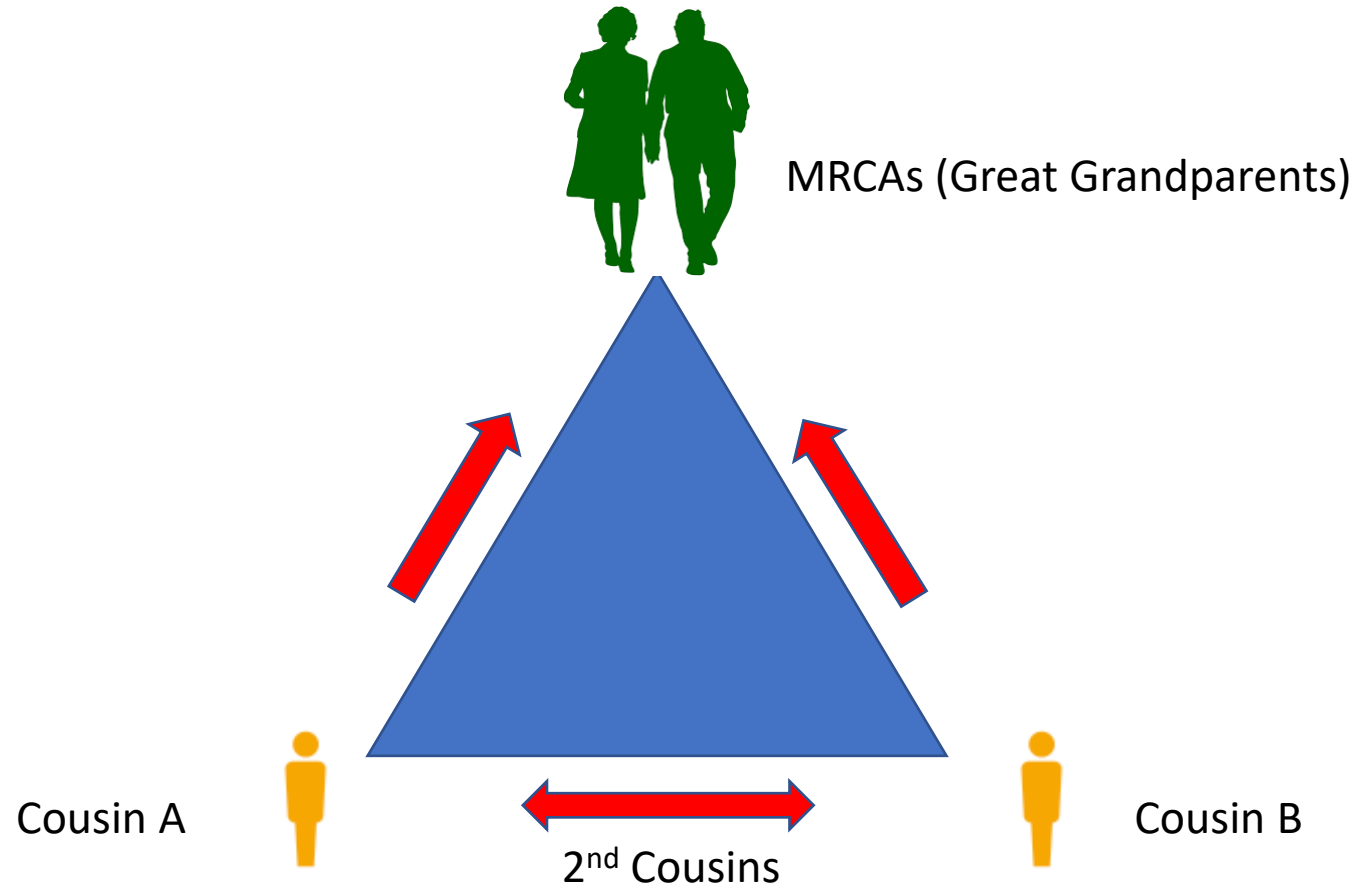


# Triangulating Your Matches

- **Tree Triangulation**
- Segment Triangulation
  - Requires access to segment data, often used in conjunction with segment mapping.

# Who do they share in common?

- Jack Humperdink & Jill Schafer

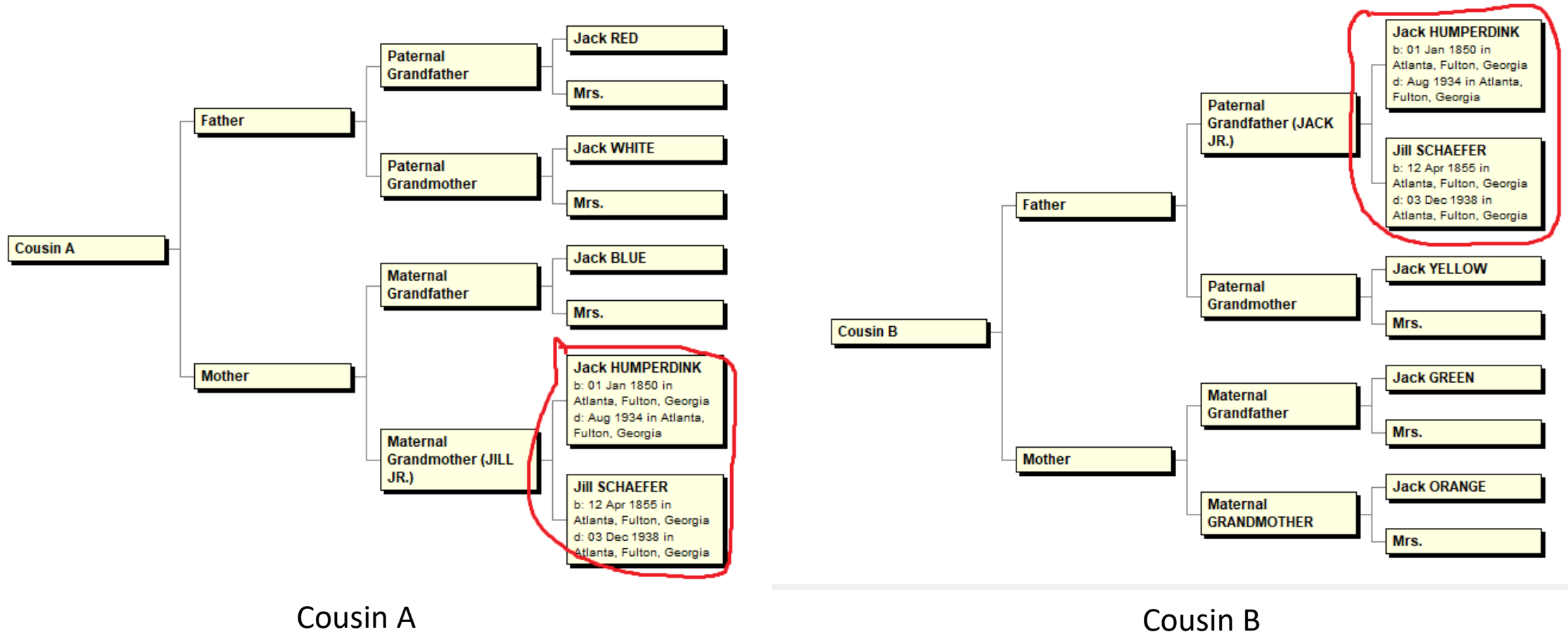


# Triangulation and MRCAs

- The MRCAs (most recent common ancestors) of your genetic cousins is most likely shared by you (or the person of unknown parentage)
- Cousin B is acting as a pedigree chart surrogate
  - We don't know where the adoptee matches Cousin A – so where another cousin of the adoptee matches Cousin A – could be the ancestor(s) that the adoptee, Cousin A and Cousin B will share in common.
- Caveats (proximity of your matches to you and their proximity to each other)

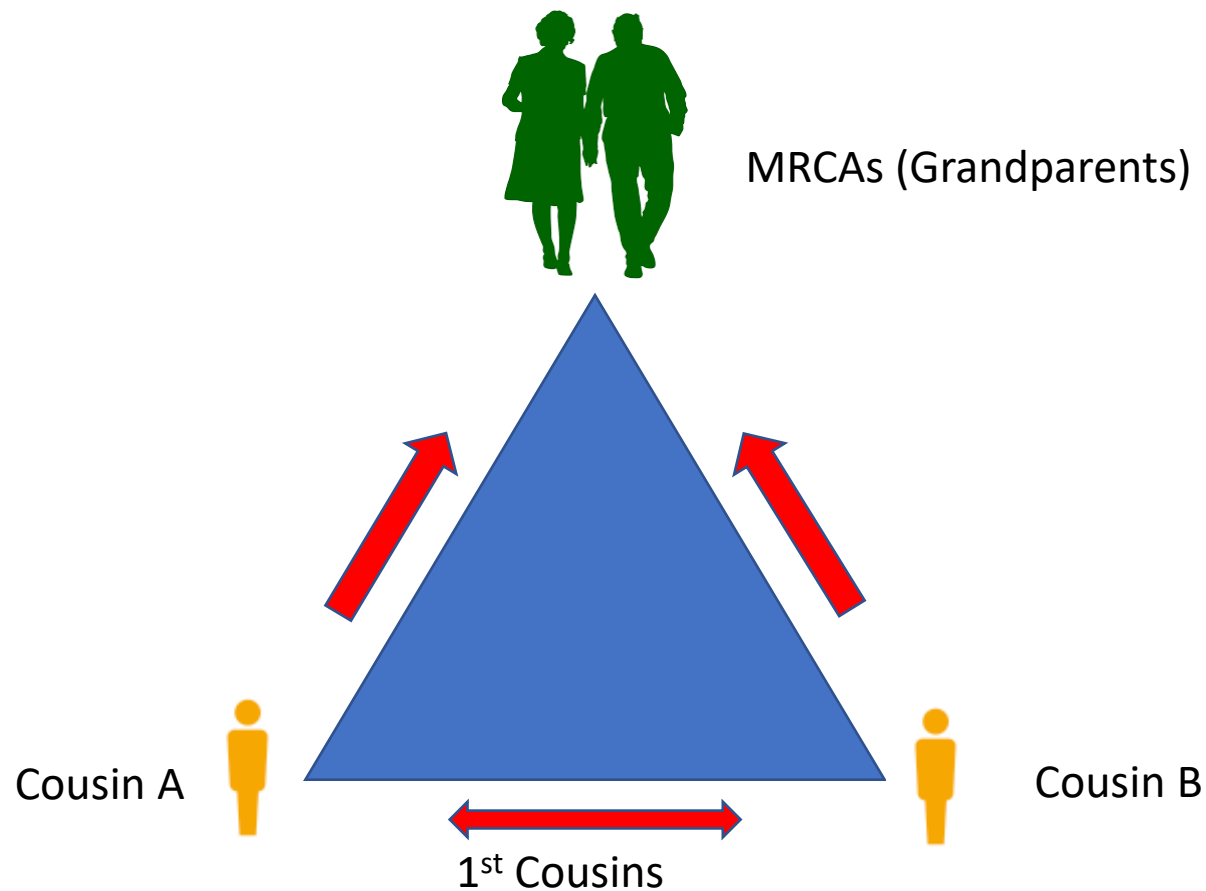


# Pedigree Chart Comparison – 2<sup>nd</sup> Cousins

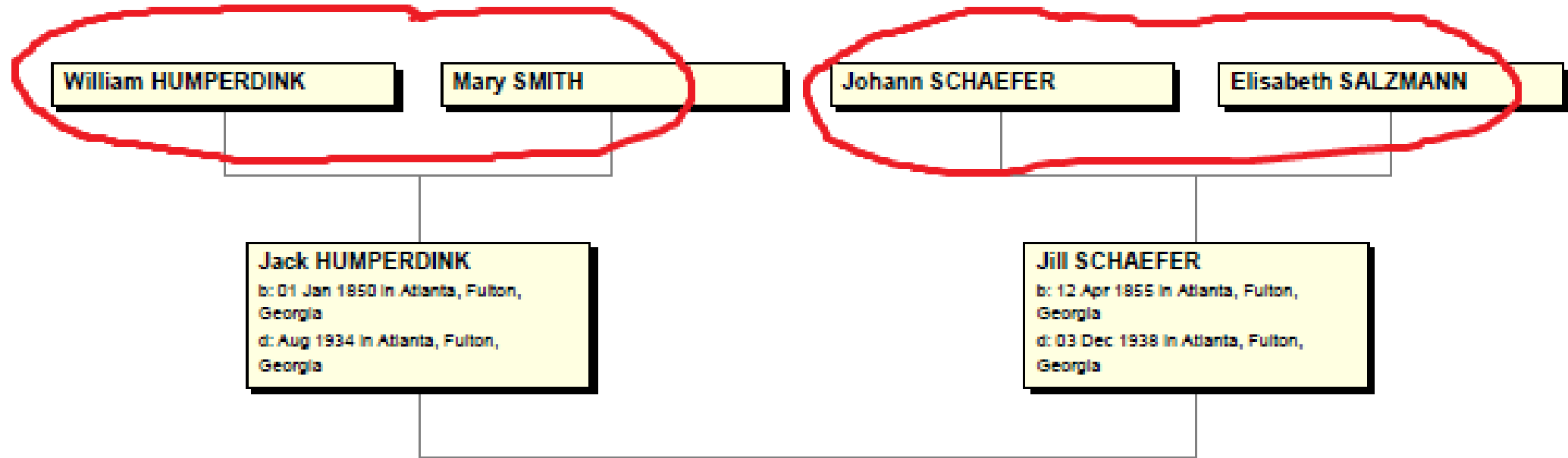


# What if they're 1<sup>st</sup> Cousins?

- Jack Humberdink & Jill Schafer



# Must look one generation back...

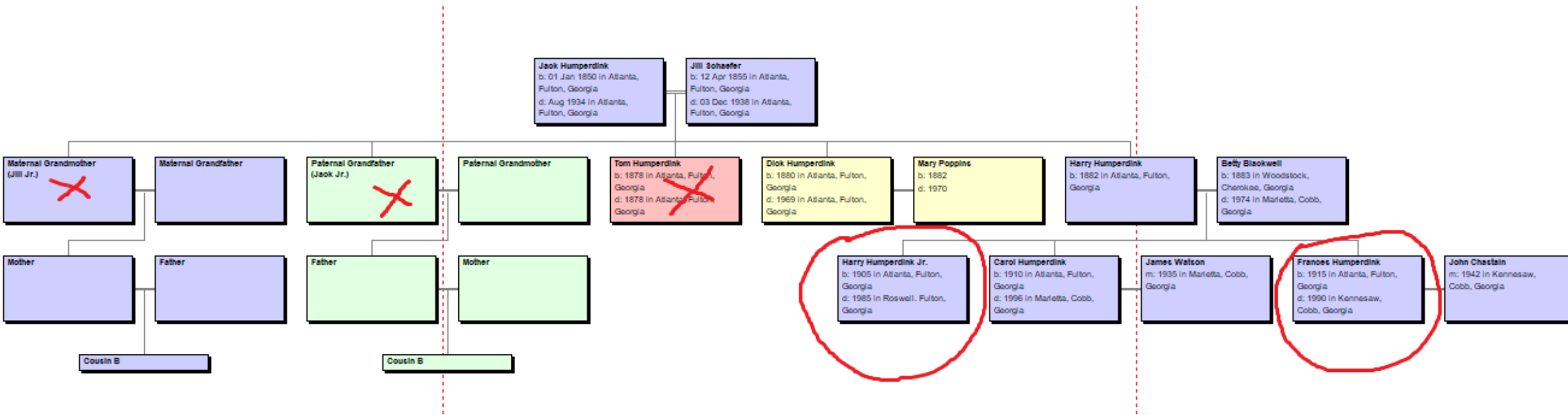


# Assumptions – Be careful NOT to make them

- Trees can be inaccurate (misattributed parentage – but tree owners believe they are accurate)
- Trees can be incomplete (and often are)
- Missing people in trees
  - No documentation available
  - You'd literally NEVER find info on them

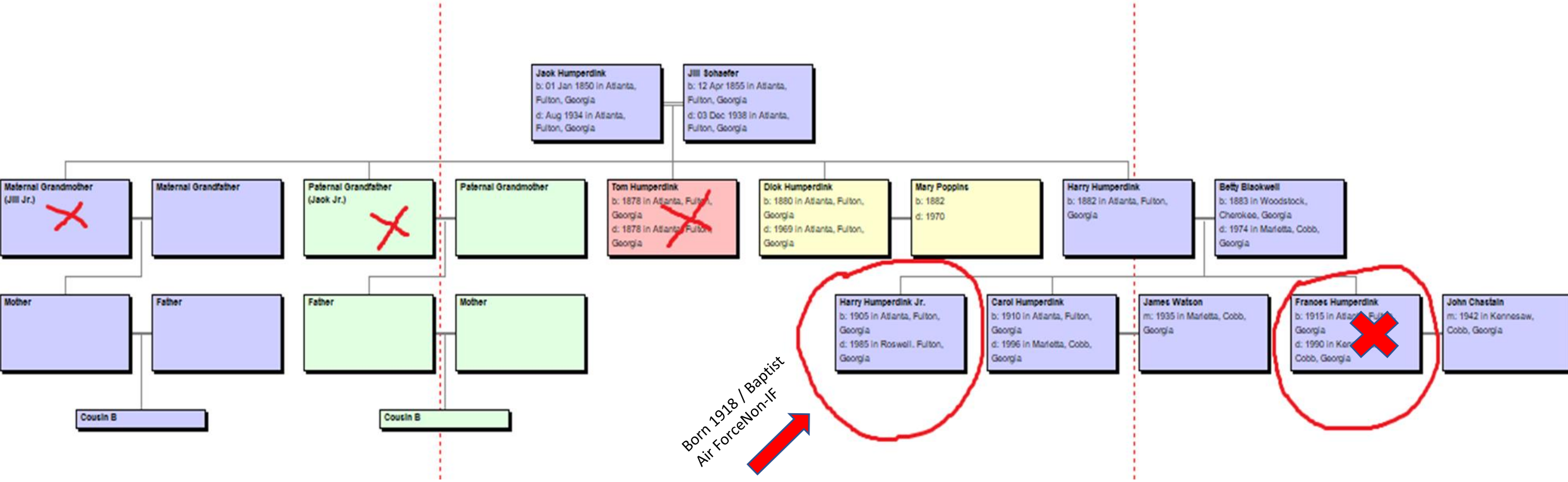


# Next Steps: Descendants of Jack & Jill Humperdink



# DNA + Trees + Non-ID

- If you use the DNA evidence, in conjunction with Non-ID, sometimes it's possible to solve the case
- You may identify the bio mother or father via circumstantial evidence



# DNA Relatives

- Often know facts about their 2<sup>nd</sup> cousins and closer
- 99% of them will have no idea regarding the identity of the birth parent(s)
- Ensure their tree is correct and complete (don't make assumptions)
- Look for additional marriages
- Look for name changes



# Contingencies in DNA Search

- Proximity of your DNA matches/relatives
- Availability of their family trees
- Willingness of your matches to communicate and share tree info
- Availability of information/records
- The only way to be 100% certain of parentage is to ask that parent or their children to test (if possible)

# Breaking Through Brick Walls

- Get into all the DNA pools
- Connect with DNA matches/relatives to share info  
You got chocolate in my peanut butter!! Woo Hoo!!



# Richard Cole's *Cold Case*

- *"In all of us there is a hunger, marrow-deep, to know our heritage- to know who we are and where we have come from. Without this enriching knowledge, there is a hollow yearning. No matter what our attainments in life, there is still a vacuum, an emptiness, and the most disquieting loneliness." ~ Alex Haley*

Articles from the front page  
of the AJC, 7/3, 7/5, 7/5  
of 1944

strength and they have no t transpired intoxication. beer parlors. c. have been olations. Mc- med that re- oke licenses hments will d violations

Constitution Staff Photo—Bill Mason.  
**LATIN-AMERICAN "JUGTOWN"**—Ensign T. B. Bogges, of Charleston, studies a Diego Rivera print, which is one of 54 on exhibit at the High Museum of Art through July 15. The prints are shown as an artistic expression of everyday living among Pan-American "good neighbors."

### 'Baby Boy' Abandoned in Hotel Is Mothered by Grady Nurses

By ROLFE EDMONDSON.

"Baby Boy," who was abandoned Sunday in a local hotel by his mother, now has nearly a dozen mothers.

"Baby Boy," left at the hotel by his mother, a slender, neatly dressed blonde woman of about 18, is waxing fat in his crib at Grady hospital.

And "Baby Boy" is not missing that mother love, something he apparently never knew from his real mother, for she abandoned him when he was only two or three weeks old.

Nurses in the maternity ward, where "Baby Boy" is confined, are showering affection on him, and are tenderly caring for him at all hours of the day and night. In fact the dozen nurses on duty in that ward are calling themselves his foster mother and no child ever received the attention which they are showering on him.

#### NURSES LOVE CHILD

They are united in their love for the child; they are united in the tender and scientific care he receives, but there's one thing they can't agree on, and that's a name for "Baby Boy."

Each one of the nurses has a special name she wants to bestow on him, but then they know that all will be confusion if the child tries to go through life with the dozen or more names they want to give him, so the nurses have

held a little conference, agreed to call him only "Baby Boy."

"Of course the time will come," one of the nurses said yesterday, when "Baby Boy" will have to leave us, and be adopted into a good home. Then he will take the name of the family adopting him. We hate to think of that day of departure, and until then, we are going to give him what he needs and what he has never had—a mother's love."

#### GAINS 5 OUNCES

When taken to the hospital, "Baby Boy" weighed exactly seven pounds. Now he weighs seven pounds, five ounces. That's a gain of exactly an ounce a day, which the nurses point out, is exactly normal.

In the meanwhile, City Detectives S. C. Dillingham and T. J. Milligan, who were assigned to seek and prosecute a mother so heartless that she could and did abandon her child, struck a blank wall in their search when they received a telegram from police officials of Salt Lake City, stating that no Mrs. Richard Parker was known there.

That was the name and the home city given by the mother when she registered in the hotel.

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## Benefits City



Marshal A. Bostwick



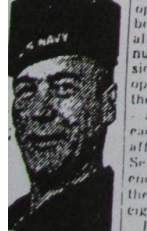
Edward M. Jarrett



Billie T. Towns



G. A. Ellison



By DR. THOMAS M. ELLIOTT.  
Any kind of great convention that brings to Atlanta \$25,000 a day for five days is a worthwhile venture, to say nothing of the higher values in a cultural and moral sense. The southeastern jurisdictional conference just held in Atlanta is conservatively estimated to have brought that sum to Atlanta during the five days it was in session here.

The material value connected with the conference are insignificant in contrast with the lasting values that affect thought, life and morals, according to the estimate of Bishop Arthur J. Moore, resident Methodist bishop and president of the two Georgia Methodist conferences, as stated by him yesterday.

"The jurisdictional conference demonstrated effectively that Methodists of the southeastern section can have a large gathering of representative leaders among laymen and ministers, enact legislation that is conducive to the religious life of the south and promote a program that is inspiring and challenging," said Bishop Moore.

### BISHOP'S COMMENT

The bishop cited the fact that the conference is composed of men and women who are familiar at close range with southern conditions and capable of executing the entire denominational program more effectively than those at a great distance.

Another fact cited is that the election of bishops by the jurisdictional conferences brings that work closer to the people so that they may have more intimate and thorough knowledge of the men chosen to preside over them.

Possibly the largest constructive contribution made by the jurisdictional conference is the setting up of a council for the entire jurisdiction. The idea of a jurisdictional council originated in Atlanta and will no doubt be adopted eventually by all the jurisdictions, as it has been already in the south central area.

### WORK OF COUNCIL

Simply stated, the jurisdictional council is to be a continuing group whose function will be to promote the denomination's interests most effectively, give special study to the problems of the southeast and more quickly bring adjustment to our people.

Membership in the jurisdictional council will be about 65. All bishops in the jurisdiction are members of the council, together with all chairmen and secretaries of the numerous boards and commissions. In addition to all the bishops and secretaries and chairmen, there will be two representatives—a minister and a layman—from each of the 18 annual conferences affiliated with the jurisdiction. Seventeen of the annual conferences are distinctly southern, with the Cuban conference making the eighteenth.

Bishop Arthur J. Moore



Constitution Staff Photo—B. W. Callaway

**BABY BOY?**—They don't know his name, but nurses at Grady hospital are taking good care of this little fellow. He was found by the chambermaid at the Robert Fulton hotel Sunday a couple of hours after his youthful mother registered from a city in Utah and left him. The canvas bag containing a few clothes and directions for preparing his formula constitute his only worldly goods.

## Dear Mommy:

This is just to let you know that I am all right. The maid at the Robert Fulton hotel found me just a little while after you left—and she read your note and fixed my bottles for me every two hours. They kept me all day in the room you rented because the manager said you had paid for it in advance and you might be back.

Now I'm in a little baby bed in the children's ward at Grady hospital. They're not sure who I am so they couldn't write my name on the card hanging at the foot of the bed. They don't even know how old I am for sure. They just guess at two weeks or six weeks—and every now and then somebody stops and looks at me and says, "How could a mother walk off and leave such a little baby?" or, "Isn't he the best baby? He never cries!"

The doctor said I was well but awfully thin—and they let me sleep all the time. The blue canvas bag you left still has my diapers and some powder and a box of "Joy" nipples in it. Some people seem to think finding anything called "Joy" in my belongings is kind of funny. But I don't reckon joy will be as hard for me to find as it will be for you.

They say the hospital social workers will find somebody to adopt me and give me a regular home and a full-time mother—but what about you? The room clerk at the hotel said you were awfully young, just 18 or 19 years old, and that you looked terribly tired when you walked into the hotel and asked for a room. He said, "I never saw anybody who looked like she needed a room worse."

Please take care of yourself, mommy, wherever you are. And don't worry about me. I'm going to be all right.

Love,

"BABY BOY" ----

(Written for him by Celestine Sibley.)



**THE WEATHER**  
Mostly cloudy and moderately warm Tuesday with showers. Expected high, 84. Details on Page 13.  
Sunrise 6:45. Sunset 7:45.  
High, 83, low 64. High, 74, low 64.

# The Atlanta

"COVERS DIXIE LIKE THE DEW"  
ATLANTA (2), GA., MONDAY EVENING, J

VOL. LXVII, NO. 131 Full Associated Press Service



**ABANDONED BABY AT GRADY**—While police searched for his mother, the youngster in the arms of Mrs. J. G. Barrow, senior cadet nurse at Grady Hospital, Monday seemed to be enjoying his temporary home. The baby was found in a downtown hotel room Sunday, apparently abandoned. A woman, presumed to be the mother, registered under the name of Mrs. Richard Parker, Salt Lake City, Utah, and disappeared a few hours later, leaving the baby's clothing in an overnight bag and a note giving feeding hours. Police took the child to Grady.—Journal Photo by Tracy O'Neal.

## 325 New Firms Plan To Move to Atlanta

Chemical, Building and Auto Industries Look to Postwar Plants Here, Shaw Says

By JOHN MEBANE, Journal Business Editor

A total of 325 firms are actively considering expanding their operations so as to move into the Atlanta area or establishing brand-new industries in this area, it was learned Monday from Frank K. Shaw, secretary of the Industrial Bureau of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

Two of these prospects may be able to begin new construction during the year with certainties of war necessity which they are now attempting to obtain, and the remainder are planning for the postwar period. Mr. Shaw reported to officers and directors of the Chamber of Commerce that the leading in-

### IN TODAY'S JOURNAL

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# Bradley Sees Attack on

## Americans Turn About To Open Giant Squeeze

By WES GALLAGHER

**SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, July 3.—(AP)—**The American First Army struck south along a 40-mile front on Cherbourg Peninsula Monday, smashing forward up to 2½ miles in the opening hours of a savage attack.

Supreme Headquarters said the doughboy offensive opened at dawn Sunday morning, along the front stretching across Cherbourg Peninsula from St. Lo D'Ourville east to the Carentan area, and then south to St. Lo, road junction near the center of the Normandy front.

In one advance of 2½ miles, the Americans captured St. Jors, eight miles southeast of St. Sa., and Le Vicomte.

The sudden American attack—bursting forward after a thunderous artillery barrage—followed quickly the mop-up of Cherbourg and gave the Germans no rest. The speed with which Lt. General Omar N. Bradley turned his First Army about to move south surprised many military men.

### Putting Squeeze on Germans

The attack took the form of a giant squeeze from all sides to capture all of the Cherbourg Peninsula down toward Granville, 30 miles southwest of St. Lo.

On the powerfully built British sector, some 25 miles east of St. Lo, Tommies widened their Odon River bridgehead by occupying Fontaine-Etoupefour, three miles southwest of Caen.

The doughboys were fighting through rain and mud-bogged French battlefields.

The assault jumped off near the west coast of the peninsula, from the line—formed across it just two weeks ago that sealed off the upper half of the land neck.

### Rain Grounds Plans

The American infantrymen were supported by heavy artillery including some of the most powerful guns yet used in the French campaign, but rain and cloudy skies hampered Allied aerial aid.

Even as this assault thrust forward on the Allied right flank, other Americans maintained pressure against the big road town of St. Lo toward the center of the Normandy front, and the British held firm southwest of Caen on the eastern flank.

The new offensive came after General Bradley hailed the French in a desperate effort to hold Cherbourg victory as "an indication to the enemy as to what he can expect from now on to the end."

### Rommel Foes Great Blow

## ALLIES TAKE SIENA ON ROAD TO FLORENCE

### Nazi Defenses Across 160-Mile Italian Belt Are Broken

By CLINTON B. CONGER

**ROME, July 3.—(UP)—**Allied troops broke open the German defenses all across the 160-mile belt of the Italian peninsula Monday, capturing the key highway center of Siena on the road to Florence and driving rapidly up both coasts toward the big seaports of Livorno and Ancona.

French Colonial troops stormed into Siena Monday morning on the heels of the retreating Nazis, who began evacuating the medieval art center late Sunday under a storm of shell and mortar fire, leaving only a small rear guard to cover their withdrawal.

The fall of Siena, coupled with the American advance across the Cecina River farther west, deprived the retreating Germans of their last lateral highway line before the Pisa-Florence Road and uprooted the strong defenses covering their long-prepared "gothic line" across the peninsula from Pisa to Rimini.

### Nazis Fight Desperately

Official sources revealed that troops the Germans had thrown elements of 10 divisions—about 150,000 men at full strength—against the advancing Americans and British. The French in a desperate effort to hold Siena and the Cecina River line.

With Siena, the French held the key to a network of highways that radiating from the city to Florence 30 miles to the north, Liv-



**WHERE ARROWS INDICATE FIRST TACKLES OF TOWARD LORRAINE**

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**ITA** Official sources revealed that troops the Germans had thrown elements of 10 divisions—about 150,000 men at full strength—against the advancing Americans and British.

The French in a desperate effort to hold Siena and the Cecina River line. With Siena, the French held the key to a network of highways that radiating from the city to Florence 30 miles to the north, Liv-

# AncestryDNA – “Buy a vowel”

## Close Family



**Nina Brooks**

**Close Family–1st Cousin**

Shared DNA: 1,830 cM across 52 segments

No Trees

Add to group



**Pamela Brooks**

**Close Family–1st Cousin**

Shared DNA: 1,816 cM across 53 segments

**38 People**

Common ancestor

Add to group



**Suzanne Mann**

**Close Family–1st Cousin**

Shared DNA: 1,803 cM across 56 segments

No Trees

Add to group

# Reunion



# DNA... Talk about it!

- Questions can loom for days/weeks/years... and then a new match appears!
- Share family tree info with your DNA matches/relatives
- Talk about DNA
- Encourage others to test
- DNA tests make wonderful gifts!



What are your questions?



[www.geneticgenealogycoach.com](http://www.geneticgenealogycoach.com)  
1-833-WHO-ARE-U

LIVING *in the* KNOW

The Adoptee's *Quick-Start Guide*  
to Finding Family with DNA Testing

GERALDINE BERGER