

Paisley Family Research and News

Fall/Winter 2008-2009

Issue 25

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Obituary

Mildred Frances Ward Huckabee Paisley

March 23, 1914 – July 18, 2008

It is with sadness that we report the death of Mildred Paisley. As the wife of Fred Paisley, Mildred was a regular attendee of the Paisley Family reunions in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Mildred was born March 23, 1914 in Guilford County, NC to Neil Burkhead Ward and Mary Lou Register Ward. She was an active member of Mt. Pleasant United Methodist Church for over 50 years.

She was preceded in death by one sister Lucy Neil Ward, her first husband Robert Clayton Huckabee, her second husband Fred Richard Paisley, and step-granddaughter Laura Jo Sockwell. Mildred is survived by her daughter, Emily Huckabee Clapp; her son, Robert Arnold Huckabee; step-daughter, Helen Paisley Sockwell; one brother, Roscoe R. Ward; seven grandchildren; and nine great-grandchildren.

A Call for DNA Participants

In September 2008 at a council meeting of the Paisley Family Society, Diane Langston made a motion that the Society sponsor a Paisley family DNA project. After approval of this request, Diane set up the project with FamilyTreeDNA.com.

The DNA samples used for genealogical family projects must come from men who continue to carry the Paisley name in an unbroken male line. Establishing a DNA database of known Paisley descendants is important. This information will form the basis for sorting Paisley's into different family groups. From there, Paisley men who don't know the connection to their past can use the DNA information to discover where they branch off on the family tree.

Our Paisley Family Association needs participants to represent our Paisley ancestors. We need a male with the Paisley name that comes from each of the three sons of William Paisley and Eleanor McLean and a couple of male descendants from William's nephew, John. Only a direct all-male descendant can give a Y-DNA sample.

All the rest of us can help this project by donating money to sponsor a DNA volunteer. The cost for testing each participant is \$99.00. If every family could donate \$20+ we might be able to sponsor several participants from our various family branches. A comparison of DNA from our close cousins can then be compared to DNA from Paisleys across the USA, Scotland, and the rest of the world to see if we are descended from a common ancestor.

If you are a male with the Paisley name please consider becoming a volunteer. A swab of the inside of your mouth is all that is required. It does not hurt. If you need the Paisley Family Association to pay for your testing, please contact Diane Langston at dlangsto@yahoo.com. Go to www.familytreedna.com for more information.

Monetary donations from non-participants can be made online at the Paisley Family DNA Project site <http://www.familytreedna.com/public/paisley/> or you can send your money to Roven Jones, Paisley Family Association Treasurer, 4821 N. Bailey Bridge Road, Midlothian VA 23112. Please help us locate Paisley-named male cousins or make a donation. Don't let our branch of the family be left out!

For those members of the Paisley Family Association that are descended from other Paisley groups, please help locate male cousins from your branch for testing. Any monetary donations can be designated for a specific Paisley participant. [DNA info. continued on pp. 2-3].



Paisley Family Association

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Annual dues are \$5.00.
Make checks payable to
Rovena Jones and note
in the message area
"Paisley Family Association."

Minutes and Treasurer's Report

Minutes of the meeting
from the last Paisley
Family Association in-
cluding the treasurer's
report is available online
at [http://
dlangsto.googlepages.com/2008
paisleyreunionminutes](http://dlangsto.googlepages.com/2008paisleyreunionminutes)
or copies can be ob-
tained at the 2009 reun-
ion.

DNA Testing for Genealogical Purposes

Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is the chemical inside the nucleus of all cells that carries the genetic instructions for making living organisms.

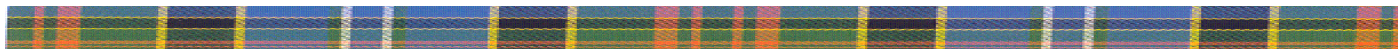
Chromosomes are paired segments of DNA inside the nucleus of each cell. In humans there are 23 pairs of chromosomes. In 22 pairs, both members are essentially identical, one comes from the individual's mother, the other from the father. The 23rd pair is different. In females this pair has two like chromosomes called "X". In males it comprises one "X" and one "Y."

Most of the Y-chromosome is inherited as a unit passed without change from father to sons, and to their sons, and so on, unaffected by the X-chromosome that came from the mother. It is the only nuclear chromosome that escapes the continual reshuffling of parental genes during the process of sex cell production. It is these unique features that make the Y-chromosome useful to genealogists.

The Y-chromosome has definable segments of DNA with known genetic characteristics. These segments are known as **Markers**. These markers occur at an identifiable physical location on a chromosome known as a **Locus**. Each marker is designated by a number (known as **DYS#**), according to international conventions.

Although there are several types of markers used in DNA studies, the Y-chromosome test uses only one type. The marker used is called a **Short Tandem Repeat (STR)**. STRs are short sequences of DNA, (usually 2, 3, 4, or 5 base pairs long), that are repeated many times in a head-tail manner. These repeats are referred to as **Allele**. The variation of the number of repeats of each marker enables one to see differences between individuals. This DNA test cannot determine paternity or medical problems. The results are only applicable to genealogical research.

After a person is tested, his results will be put in a table like the one on page three. The numbers (1-12) across the top of the table are the **marker** numbers. They have no significance other than as an easy way to refer to the marker. FamilyTree DNA refers to these numbers as **Locus**. The second set of numbers across the top of the table are **DYS#** (the actual marker names). The numbers down the left side of the table identify the participant in the DNA project. The names down the right side of the table identify the participant's oldest known ancestor. The rest of the numbers in yellow are the **Allele** (the number repeats) for each participant at the specified marker.



Marker /Locus	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
DYS#	3	3	1	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	
	9	9	9	9	8	8	2	8	3	8	9	8	
	3	0	*	1	5	5	6	8	9	9	2	9	
					a	b				i		ii	
Participant ID#	13	26	14	11	12	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	Ancestor :

But What Does it Mean

An individual's test results have little meaning on their own. The value of the test results depends on how your results compare to other test results. And even when you match someone else, it will only indicate that you and the person you match share a common ancestor.

The Y-chromosome is passed from father to son. The vast majority of the time the father passes an exact copy of his Y-chromosome to his son. This means that the markers of the son are identical to those of his father. However on rare occasion there is a mutation or change in one of the markers. The change is either an insertion or a deletion. An insertion is when an additional repeat is added to a marker. A deletion is when one of the repeats is deleted. Mutations occur at random. This means it is possible for two distant cousins to match exactly on all markers while two brothers might not match exactly. But, any sons of the brother with the mutation will then carry the same mutation.

DNA testing is most valuable when combined with genealogical research. Test results can be used to confirm or disprove a family connection. Genealogist can use results to focus their research on proven connections and by-pass irrelevant data from families that are not kin.

[This information was taken from FamilyTreeDNA.com and the Blair Family web site at <http://blairdna.com/dna101.html>]





Tracking Male Paisley Descendants

How do we find the men to give DNA samples? A good place to start is the 1930 United States Census. This census is the most recently released for public use. (The 1940 census will be released in 2010.) Census research should then be followed with networking through the internet. Someone, somewhere will know what happened to the people that were alive in 1930.

Below and on the next two pages are some of the 1930 census information on Paisley families that can be traced back to William and John Paisley, two eighteenth century brothers from Tyrone Co, Ireland.

William Paisley (ca.1700 Ireland-1787NC)

- ▶ John Paisley (1743PA-1811NC)
 - ▶ John Paisley (1776NC-1845NC)
 - ▶ John Paisley (1809NC-1845NC)
 - ▶ William McLean Paisley (1842NC-1891Ark.)
 - ▶ Henry Lewis Paisley (1873Ark –1961Ark)
 - ▶ Clifton Lewis Paisley (1915TX -)

1930 U.S. Census from Fayetteville, Washington Co., Arkansas North William Street, Enumerated house #308

Paisley, Henry L., head of house, age 56, born Arkansas, parents born NC, pastor
 , Elizabeth, wife, age 53, born Arkansas, father born NY, mother Arkansas
 , Clara, daughter, age 22, born Arkansas
 , Clifton L., son, age 14, born Arkansas

William Paisley (ca.1700 Ireland-1787NC)

- ▶ Robert Paisley (1739PA-1828KY)
 - ▶ Samuel Paisley (1785NC-1859KY)
 - ▶ Perry Major Paisley (1823KY-1907KY)
 - ▶ Charles Chesterfield Paisley (b.1867KY)
 - ▶ Charles Forest Paisley (b.1898KY)

1930 U.S. Census Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky, p.55

Paisley, Forest, head of house, age 32, born KY, parents born TN
 , Bernice, wife, age 30, born KY, parents born KY
 , Laura, dau., age 11, born KY
 , Charles, H., son, age 8, born KY

William Paisley (ca.1700 Ireland-1787NC)

- ▶ William Paisley, Jr. (1741PA-1824NC)
- ▶ John Paisley (b.1764))
 - ▶ William Paisley (1795NC-1870IL)
 - ▶ Robert Carson Paisley (1830IL-1896IL)
 - ▶ Horace E. Paisley (b.1867IL)
 - ▶ Robert Paisley (1900IL-1952)

1930 U.S. Census LaGrange, Bond County, Illinois

Paisley, Robert, head, age 29, born IL, parent born IL; truck driver at stone quarry
 , Lucille, wife, age 24, born IL. Father born KY, mother born TN
 , Norma J., dau., age 7, born IL
 , Marge C., dau., age 4, born IL
 , Horace E., son, age 2, born IL

John Paisley (b. Ireland – died 1761 DE)

- ▶ John Peasley (ca.1757PA-1836TN)
- ▶ Isaac Peasley (1798NC – 1851IL)
 - ▶ Sylvester Peasley (1823VA – 1911IL)
 - ▶ Isaac Newell Peasley (1851-1937)
 - ▶ Lawson Downs Peasley (1886IL-1953)
 - ▶ Lawson and John Peasley

1930 U.S. Census for Randolph, McLean County, Illinois, p.2751

Peasley, Lawson, head of house, age 42, born IL, parents born IL
 , Mayme, wife, age 38, born IL, father b. Georgia, mother b. IL
 , Lawson, son, age 18, born IL
 , Helen, dau., age 16, born IL
 , Clifford, son, age 14, born IL
 , Melvin, son, age 11, born IL
 , Elva, dau., age 8, born IL
 , Paul, son, age 6, born IL
 , John, son, age 4, born IL
 , Edwin, son, age 1, born IL

Peasley, John, head of house, age 41, born IL, parents born IL
 , Cecil, wife, age 38, born IL, parents born IL
 , Thelma, dau. age 17, born IL
 , Louis, son, age 15, born IL
 , Eileen, dau. age 14, born IL
 , Cleo, dau. age 3, born IL

History of the Paisley Print

The Paisley print pattern is an ancient Celtic design, but it didn't become associated with Paisley, Scotland until 2000 years later. The distinctive curved teardrop shape was used in ancient Celtic art. Its use died out in Europe with the occupation of the Roman Empire. It continued to appear in India and was most popular on silk shawls made in Kashmir.

The East India Company brought the shawls to Britain in the mid-1700s. The shawls were very popular but expensive. Local textile manufacturers changed the design and produced shawls at a much cheaper price. Weavers in Paisley and other textile towns couldn't keep up with the huge demand. The Paisley Print became known internationally, and is still a popular pattern today.

Considering that the Paisley Family tartan was a recent invention (designed in 1952 by Allan Drennan as a tartan for the town of Paisley), were our Paisley ancestors drawn to the ancient Paisley print? Some quilt pieces by Hattie Rovena Paisley Llewellyn (1870 - 1952) include the Paisley pattern. And at the 1972 national Paisley reunion, Paisley print sashes were worn by the youthful Pages and souvenir miniature Paisley print purses were given as gifts. Do you have other examples of your Paisley ancestors using the Paisley print patterns?

B-8 Richmond Times-Dispatch, Saturday, September 14, 1991

ZIGGY

By Tom Wilson



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Paisley Family Association Reunion

March 7, 2009

Speaker: Mark Ulmer

Mark Ulmer and his wife, of Miami Shores, Florida, will be joining us for the first time. Mark has traveled to Washington DC, Salt Lake City, and Europe to research his family history. Mark will be sharing his Paisley research and travels with us.

Reunion Location:

Tomahawk Ruritan building

4101 N. Bailey Bridge Road, Midlothian, VA 23112

11:00am visiting and set-up; 12:00 noon dinner followed by the program.

Freshly prepared Brunswick Stew is being provided.

Bring drinks, desserts, and any side dishes that go with stew.

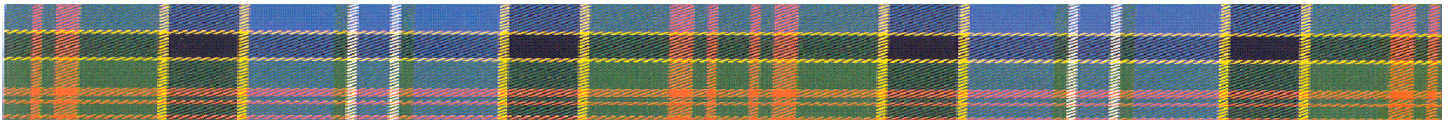
Directions

From Greensboro:

- 1) Take US 29 North to Danville.
- 2) At the NC/VA border, take the U.S. 29 Bypass to U.S. 58 heading to South Boston.
- 3) In South Boston you will pass a Sheetz on the right. Get in to the left hand lane and at the next light turn left on to U.S. 360 to Richmond.
- 4) Approaching Burkeville, U.S. 360 and U.S. 460 merge for a while. Make sure you follow Rt. 360 to the left as they split.
- 5) About 35 minutes later, still on U.S. 360, you cross the Appomattox River into Chesterfield County. In 10 minutes you will start to hit traffic lights. You will be turning at the 12th traffic light! Although you will have 4 lanes for a while, the two right-hand lanes will disappear under the Rt. 288 overpass. When you see the Wal-Mart on the left, get in the right hand lane. At the 12th traffic light, there is a Liberty gas station on the right and a Wawa station on the left. Turn RIGHT on to N. Bailey Bridge Road. The Tomahawk Ruritan building is less than 1/4 mile on the LEFT across from a mini storage place.

From Interstate I-64 or I-95:

- 1) The interstates intersect with Rt. 288
(I-64 on the west side in Goochland Co. and I-95 on the east side in Chesterfield Co.)
- 2) Take **Rt. 288** to U.S. 360 (Hull Street Road). **Exit 360 East to Richmond.**
- 3) Go to the 3rd stoplight and turn RIGHT on to **N. Bailey Bridge Road.** (There will be a Liberty gas station on the right and a Wawa station on the left.)
- 4) The Tomahawk Ruritan building is less than 1/4 mile on the LEFT.



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A tip for searching Internet Census records

A major problem when searching for families in the census records is spelling. The family may not know how to read and write. The census taker may not be a skilled speller or his handwriting may be bad. And then, a hundred years later with smudges and faded ink, the transcriber may not be able to decipher what is written.

If you know where a family is located but are unable to find them in the census, try searching by first name. On Ancestry.com:

- 1) On the Search page, type in the first name and last name as usual
- 2) narrow the search results by clicking on "census records" in the left margin
- 3) narrow the search further by clicking on the exact census year
- 4) at the top of the results, will be the option to do an "advanced search"
- 5) type in the first name only of a family member with a common name; add in the exact state and county
- 6) scroll down the list until you see a first and last name that might possibly be right

After many fruitless searches, I tried this method and have been successful in all my searches since then. I was unable to find **Ursa Rankin Paisley** in Kay County, Oklahoma but I knew from other sources that he was in there in 1920 and 1930. After searching on his wife's name, Allie, I located the family. In 1920 Ursa was indexed as **Versa Parsley** and in 1930 he was indexed as **Wise K. Parsley**!