

The Latta Genealogy Newsletter

Issue 59

Summer 2016

Presbyterian Influence on Early Latta Migration in Pennsylvania

By: Cheryl Sue Lattea Cox, Branch 17, Vice President, suelatteacox@yahoo.com.

As I have studied the Latta family histories in early Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, I noticed that the Latta family was influenced by their religion and by their Presbyterian ministers. Early on, we see Branch 8 Latta members who came to the United States immediately after the arrival of Rev. Francis Alison. Presbyterian minister Francis Alison was born in 1705 in the parish of Leck, County Donegal, Ireland, the son of weaver Robert Alison. Two years following his graduation from the University of Edinburgh, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Letterkenny in Donegal and soon after being licensed he left for America. By 1736 Alison had become affiliated with the Presbytery of New Castle, and by 1741 he had obtained land in New London Township in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and in 1742 he was granted a land warrant for 15 acres in East Nottingham and New London Townships.

"The revivals of the Great Awakening were sweeping Presbyterian congregations during Alison's first years in America and intensified with the arrival of George Whitefield in 1739. Alison was at first neutral, and then when the synod split in 1741, Alison aligned himself with the "Old Side" against the revivalists. His New London Academy became the official seminary of Philadelphia's "Old Side" synod from 1743 until 1752. His leadership would be instrumental in bringing about an uneasy reunification of the two sides in 1758." PENN BIOGRAPHIES.

Rev. Francis Alison had a sister named Mary Alison, who married James Latta. (Branch 8) James Latta and his family came to America about 1738. Depressing economic conditions were prompting great numbers of Scotch-Irish to leave Ulster, Ireland. James Latta's children attended Rev. Francis Alison's academy near New London. Four of his sons became Presbyterian ministers.

The Chester County, Pennsylvania tax lists show a James Latta and a Matthew Latta in East Nottingham in 1747, and for a Robert Latta in 1766 in North Milford Hundred, Maryland. East Nottingham and West Nottingham was originally disputed territory between Pennsylvania and Maryland. At times, residents were taxed in both Maryland and Pennsylvania. Another dispute at the time was the "Old Side" and "New Side" congregations of the Presbyterian Church. "New Side" congregations were adopting new policies to the Presbyterian worship, which "Old Side" congregations disapproved of. The Presbyterian Church at Nottingham split in 1741. A New Side meeting house was erected at once, and stood on the west side of a little stream at the foot of the hill on which the other meeting house stood. They were in full view of each other and but a few rods apart. Each congregation could hear the other sing. At this time, two brothers, both Presbyterian ministers born in Ireland, had a presence in Nottingham. Rev. James Finley was born on February 4, 1725 in County Armagh, Ireland, the son of Michael Finley and Anne, daughter of Samuel O'Neill. He immigrated to America with his family at the age of nine, and studied under Samuel Blair at Faggs Manor Academy, in what is now Londonderry Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Rev. James Finley was installed in 1752 at New Side

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Editorial

Our Latta Genealogy Society, like a fine automobile, needs several things to keep going. The Newsletter is very important, as it contains the news of our Society, and the latest genealogical research on our Latta Family. It also gives the contact information for researchers who need help. Our Society also needs authors to write articles; otherwise the newsletter is without content. The branch captains are very important to our Society for bringing new members. Yes, we do need more captains. So I encourage all of you to volunteer in every way you can. Together we can keep our Society going strong.

The Latta Genealogy Newsletter

Published approximately thrice annually. Dedicated to research among the **fifty-three** branches of the Latta family worldwide, and of our family's origins in the Old World. It is funded by members of the Latta Genealogy Society, a non-profit corporation registered in the State of Washington.

Suggested membership contribution: \$10-15 dollars per year (US and Canada) International US \$15-20.

Please send your membership donations to:
Randall Phillips, Treasurer, 41 S. Morrell Ave., Geneva NY 14456 (315) 759-9121

Please send your address changes, newsletter articles, queries, comments, etc. to:

Kenneth A. Mueller, Editor, 7400 East Mule Circle, Prescott Valley, Arizona 86314-5429
e-mail: Doc Huer@aol.com

Please send family group sheets, pedigrees, and ged-com files to your branch captain.

We're on the World Wide Web! Visit our web site at **<http://www.latta.org>**.

Also see us on Facebook at:
[www.Facebook.com/Latta Genealogy Society](http://www.Facebook.com/LattaGenealogySociety).

Articles will be edited for grammar, spelling, and clarity. Requests to publish an article will be individually evaluated by the editor.

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Revised List of Branch Captains

Another goal of our Latta Family is to find a branch captain for every branch of the Latta Family. Unfortunately, we do not have a Captain for every Branch. We could use some more volunteers. If interested, please contact Sue Lattea Cox, Branch 17, Coordinator of Branch Captains. The duties of a branch captain were spelled out in issue 27, Fall 2005, page 32. Here is a revised list of our branch captains, with names and addresses.

Branch1: Ken Mueller, 7400 East Mule Circle, Prescott Valley AZ 86314, DocHuer@aol.com.

Branch 3: Alan L. Latta, P.O. Box 21158, Cheyenne WY 82003, allatta@aol.com.

Branch4: Randy Phillips, 41 S. Morrell Ave., Geneva NY 14456, parting_glass65@yahoo.com.

Branch 5: Margaret J. Hundertmark, W7489 Honold Rd., Fond du Lac WI 54935, mjc-mark@c-mark.us.

Branch 9: Linda K. Latta Smith, 16300 Cambridge Ct., Bowie MD 20715, lklattasmith@aol.com.

Branches 10 and 15: Cindy Stiene, 158 Intracoastal Dr., Madison AL 35758-7925, lmsjfs@knology.net.

Branch 11: Brian Wagon, 24535 E. Cobbs Corner Rd., Tahlequah OK 74464, neopopmail@gmail.com.

Branch 12: Belinda J. Peterson, Mentone Girl's Secondary College, P. O. Box 52, Mentone, Victoria, Australia 3194, Peterson.belinda.j@edumail.vic.gov.au.

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Latta Genealogy Society Treasurer's Report Oct. 1, 2016

AUDITOR: E. Michael Latta, 1536 Shadowood Lane, Raleigh NC 27612
MikeLatta@NationsConsultants.com.

TREASURER: Randy Phillips, 41 S. Morrell Ave., Geneva NY 14456 (315) 759-9121
parting_glass65@yahoo.com.

Report Period: March 27, 2016 through Oct. 1, 2016

Beginning balance:	\$7973.34
Income	
General Fund donations	\$285.00
Research Fund donations	\$7.00
DNA Fund donations	\$8.00
Reprints	\$84.00
Pay Pal Transfer	\$14.26
Total Income:	\$398.26
Expenses	
Hostway website fee, 7 months (14.94/mo.)	\$104.65
Newsletter Issue 58 (Ken Mueller)	\$164.71
Total Expenses	\$269.36
Ending balance as of Oct. 1, 2016:	\$8102.24

Membership: The bylaws state, "Any person who supports the purpose of this Society may become a member in good standing upon payment of the minimum donation." The minimum donation currently is \$10 for subscribers within the U.S. & Canada, \$15 for other countries. Newsletter only status (non-voting) is provided for libraries and those interested in the newsletter but unable to make a donation. Your donations support the publication and mailing of the newsletter and cover other expenses of the Latta Genealogy Society.

PLEASE SEND DONATIONS To Your Treasurer: Randall Phillips, 41 S. Morrell Ave., Geneva NY 14456, parting_glass65@yahoo.com. Thank you for your generous support!

Presbyterian Influence (Continued from Page 1)

congregation in East Nottingham. His brother, Rev. Samuel Finley founded the West Nottingham Academy, and later became the 5th President of the College of New Jersey/later Princeton University.

Rev. James Finley was installed in 1752 as the pastor of "East Nottingham." Under his pastorate, they became united with "Head of Elk" or "Rock Presbyterian" in 1761. Rev. Finley's elder brother, Samuel Finley, was the pastor of West Nottingham. These brothers labored in adjoining charges for nine years together; for Dr. (Samuel) Finley was not called to the presidency of Princeton College until 1761 after his wife's death. Branch 8 Latta members attended Rock Church Presbyterian in Cecil County, Maryland. Rev. John E. Latta was pastor there from 1800-1824. His brothers, William, James, and Francis Allison Latta, were all Presbyterian ministers.

The "History of Cecil County" states that the soil on farms in Cecil County became impoverished as more and more settlers came into the area, and about the year 1746, many of them emigrated to the fertile valley of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, due to cheaper land prices, better economic opportunity, and overcrowding in Maryland. (See Branch 7 and Branch 19) The emigrants from this county were the founders of the seven Presbyterian churches that existed in Mecklenburg County, in 1755, and so great was the interest taken by the Presbytery of New Castle in the spiritual welfare of these churches, that they frequently sent their ministers there to preach the gospel to them. In the minutes of the Synod of Philadelphia in 1765, James Latta of 2nd Presby. of Philadelphia was instructed to go to North Carolina for six months with Rev. George Duffield. In 1766, the minutes stated "the reasons why Mr. Latta did not fulfil his appointment in Carolina, being given by some members in his absence, were sustained." In 1768, Mr. James Latta, a licensed candidate, sent to southern parts...joined Presby in South Carolina." Since the 1768, James Latta, was a licensed candidate, he is probably not the Rev. James Latta noted in 1765.

A few years after the emigration to North Carolina began, a similar one commenced from Cecil County, to the country west of the Alleghany Mountains. Rev. James Finley traveled hundreds of miles across Pennsylvania with Rev. Whitefield. He traveled three times across the mountains: first in 1767 in the Dunlap Creek area, next in 1771, when he was appointed of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia to spend two months as a missionary in the West. Again, in 1772, he came over the mountains, bringing with him his son Ebenezer, then a lad of fourteen. He placed him on a farm he had purchased in Fayette County, in the bounds of the Dunlap's Creek congregation. Rev. Finley had six sons. Rev. Finley left his 14-year old son, Ebenezer in charge of his Fayette County farm, where the young lad had several narrow escapes from the Indians.

Rev. James Finley had become a favorite of the Rock Presbyterian congregation, and when he asked the Presbytery to dismiss him in 1777 so that he could move to Fayette County, his congregation so opposed his leaving that the Presbytery refused his request. Five years afterward, upon the death of his aged mother-in-law, he was conceived that the strongest tie to his family to East Nottingham was broken, and again renewed his application for dismissal. But his request was again denied, due to the earnest request of his congregation. Members Thomas Sharp and Samuel Moffat wrote letters to the Presbyterian Synod in Philadelphia requesting that Rev. Finley remain at Rock Church (Head of Elk).

Finley was finally dismissed in order to join the Presbytery of Redstone on April 26, 1785. The Presbytery was originally bounded on the east by the Allegheny Mountains, on the north by Lake Erie, on the south by Virginia, and "on the west by the setting sun." The Synod, in passing the order for the new organization, assigned no geographical limits, and named no churches except Laurel Hill, and no ministers

Presbyterian Influence (Continued from Page 4)

except one in Westmoreland County, and three in Washington County. In Branch 32, we see Robert Latta's sons, Moses, Ephraim and Samuel in Westmoreland County, William in Bedford County, and Robert in Washington County.

Before this period, Rev. Finley visited Western Pennsylvania at Pidgeon Creek, March 12, 1783, and during that year he moved to the West with his family. He sat in at Presbytery meetings in Redstone until his dismissal from the Newcastle Presbytery in 1785. He had been in the "Forks of the Yough" in 1778, organizing the churches of Rehoboth and Round Hill. In truth, he had informally, and with the consent of Presbytery, no doubt, become a pastor of Rehoboth and Round Hill in western Pennsylvania in 1783, where he continued until his death in 1795. The Revolution had just closed, and the people of eastern Pennsylvania were impoverished and demoralized, and the national currency depreciated. The land was poor and unproductive, and the new lands to the west became a great attraction. As Rev. James Finley left for western Pennsylvania, so great was his following by Rock Presbyterian members, that "as many as thirty-four families, chiefly young married persons, emigrated to the valley of the Youghiogeny" with him. (History of Cecil County). These families all settled within the bounds of the old Redstone Presbytery, and twenty-two of the heads of them became ruling elders in the churches of which it was composed. Rev. James Finley was described as "the fat, nervous, red-faced little man in black." (Old Redstone or Historical Sketches of Western Pennsylvania by Joseph Smith (1854).

In the minutes of the Redstone Presbytery, we find the following information on Latta families:

Oct. 1782 – The meeting was held at Delap's Creek with Rev. Joseph Smith, and elders Moses Latta, James Edger and John McDowel.

Oct. 1783 – The meeting was held at Mt. Pleasant. Present were elders William Latta, John Johnstone, William McComb and Robert Adams. (Latta families from Branches 1 and 3 are found at Mt. Pleasant)

Oct. 1786 – Delap's Creek. Mr. Power is now come, his reasons for not coming sooner are sustained. His elder is William Latta.

April 10, 1798 – Sawickley. Elder William Latta.

April 9, 1799 – Laurel Hill. Elder Moses Latta

Oct. 23, 1800 – A reference from the Session of Mount Pleasant Congregation respecting a difference between John Latta and Moses Latta was laid before the P.b.y. Upon an investigation of the business, the P.b.y considered it to be their duty to propose an accommodation to the parties, the result of which was that a friendly understanding and agreement took place between them. Moses Latta acknowledged that he had acted under the influence of mistaken Ideas, and the character of John Latta appeared to stand clear.

In the Will of Hugh Stewart of Mt. Pleasant, he bequeaths to his son, Archibald, "all my demands on the property known as John Latta's Mills..."

With these records, we can see that many Latta families left eastern Pennsylvania and moved to Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Moses and John Latta received a land warrant for 260 acres in Mt. Pleasant in April of 1788. (These are probably the same Moses and John Latta who had a dispute settled in the Mt. Pleasant church in 1800) Ephraim Latta received a land warrant for 305 acres in Sewickley in July of 1794. Moses Latta received a land warrant for 143 acres in Huntington Township in 1787.

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Presbyterian Influence (Continued from Page 5)

As you are researching your branch of the Latta family, remember to check local history and the migration of people in that area to other parts of the country. I have run across lots of information that I jot down in notebooks, so that I can go back later and check for other family names in my research. Happy hunting.

Webmaster Meets With DNA Expert in Gettysburg

By: Cheryl Sue Lattea Cox, Branch 17, Vice President, suelatteacox@yahoo.com.

On September 4, 2016, Webmaster Sue Lattea Cox and her husband, Tim, traveled to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania to meet with Branch 16 DNA expert Kathy Latta. Kathy had flown to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania from her home in Canada and was staying at Gettysburg before going on to North Carolina for a genealogy seminar.

Both thought it would be a good idea to meet up and chat about the DNA project.

After lunch at the Blue and Gray Bar and Grill in downtown Gettysburg, the group headed back to the quietness of Kathy's hotel to go over her information.

Some quick tips for anyone in the branches who are interested in getting their DNA done:

1. Our Latta Genealogy Society is conducting a study of DNA from different branch members through the website www.familytreedna.com. To track your father's branch, order the "Y" kit, and order the kit with at least the 67 marker in order to get good results.
2. Make sure that once you get your kit and they give you a Kit Number and password, that you go online and fill out your family tree. Add all members of your extended family; like aunts and uncles, cousins, etc.
3. If you are getting up in years, give a family member access to the website also so that they can help you, or in case of illness, they will be able to monitor your results. If they get interested in genealogy or DNA, they could even have their DNA tested. A mother's line is also available, and women can have their DNA tested also. Men's DNA is better tested due to how DNA works. (Ask Kathy about mutations).
4. If you have already had your DNA tested at 23andMe, or at Ancestry, you can transfer the information over to FamilyTreeDNA.

Watch our Newsletter for DNA updates and charts from Kathy.

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Reprints Available

Reprints of Issues 1-58 of the Latta Genealogy Newsletter are available at a price of \$4.00 each. Please contact the editor, Ken Mueller, at DocHuer@ol.com, or by mail at 7400 E. Mule Circle, Prescott Valley, Arizona 86314.

Update to 37/67 Marker Extra Surnames For the FTDNA Latta Surname Project

By: Kathy J. Latta, Branch 16 Captain, lattakj@telusplanet.net.

In past articles, I have tried to show how the different branches of the Latta Family relate to each other. I did this by listing those Branches that shared the same Extra Surnames in their list of Matches.

At Family Tree DNA our Latta Surname Project has increased in size and some have also advanced to higher levels of tested Markers. Some have also upgraded to include the Family Finder test which has good predictive value up to 7 generations portrayed as "4 plus remote" and "5 plus remote".

Some of the things I will be discussing are the mutations as they affect results within a Branch and how these affect the distribution of Extra Surnames.

There seems to be several different groupings uniquely separated by the Extra Surnames that they "have / or have not" in common.

There are only a handful of DNA Donors who match at 6 generations or less. They are shown in the Groups Table and are Group A(1&2), Group B, Group C(1 to 4), Group 0(1 & 2). The specific Branches are 5, 7, 30, 49, 51, and Aust.* I will mention that only Australia has done the Family Finder Test.

Family Finder would serve best those that relate at 6 generations or less. Those that fit this scenario are: Br 7 pairs with 5, 9, and 13 Br Aust. pairs with 49.

Any of these would probably have some success at finding a DNA Donor that appears on more than one Branch's set of matches. I have found two pairs of DNA Donors that share a 4 or 5 plus remote ancestor. I notified two of them but have to redo the search for the other pair as I had written them on a scrap piece of paper while researching for this article. Now it has disappeared. How I found all of them has to do with knowing the Extra Surnames and keeping a list of them. Then using this master list of surnames, cross check with each DNA Donor both male and female who have joined our list. Checking to see how many may share a DNA Donor. Since I have found two pairs (4 people), I am hoping there are more. This no doubt will turn into my next DNA article, don't tell Ken yet!

In general, there are upwards of 53 Donors, both male and female, who have joined our project. Some did not join but were placed by FTDNA as there was no one project that they matched with well. They have to be a member of the project to be able to access sales events.

In looking at any individual result, I have taken note that there are about 35 with the surname Latta and those that are not Lattas list 90% or more Lattas in their matches. One Branch listed only 32 matches while the highest set of matches was a Branch that listed 39.

Within the **Groups Section**, I have separated Branches based on the Extra Surnames that were listed in their Matches. How these names appeared at certain levels of Genetic Distance became repetitive enough to notice a pattern.

Group A has ten people listed. The three which appear in the left column of Extra Surnames next to the level of Genetic Distance are DNA Donor matches, one of which has 90% or more Lattas in their results, and that is why you see them also listed in the Branches section now and throughout the rest of the tables. The Groups are displayed on the next page.

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Update to 37/67 (Continued from Page 7)

GROUPS

Group A(1)

GD	Extra Surname	Branch #
0	Prill	7ad McK @ 5 Gen
3	McKusker (McK)	1ab 3ab 13b 16b 29
4	Henry & Nelson	

Group A(2)

GD	Surnames	Branch #
0	Braid	14
3	Prill & McK	
4	Overfield & Roberts	

Group B

GD	Surnames	Branch #
1	Prill & McK	9a
4	Braid	6b 8ab 17a 30

Group C

	C (1)		C(2)
GD	Br. 30 (1/1)	GD	Aust. (2/2 & 3/2) FF
0	Br. 5 @ 5 Gen	0	Br. 49 @5 Gen
1	Prill & McK	1	Braid
3	Braid Lewis Haddaway Nelson	2	Prill & McK
		4	Haddaway Pierce Pearce

	C(3)		C(4)
GD	Br# 49 (2/2)	GD	Can.37 M (2/2) 67 M (3/2)
0	Aust. @5 Gen	2	Prill & McK
1	Braid	3	Johnson
2	Prill & McK	4	Haddaway Henry & 11 oth.
4	Haddaway Pearce & Pearce		

Group D (1)

GD	Br #5 67 M (1/1 - 1/1)
0	Br#30 37M @ 5 Gen 67M @ 4 Gen
1	Prill & McK
3	Nelson
4	Braid Tucker Brown Elyea Alyea

Group D (2)

GD	Br #51 (37M) (1/1)
1	Prill & McK - @ 5 Gen
3	Braid
4	Nelson Lewis Haddaway

Regarding these tables:

- Mutations / Markers
- Testing at greater than 7 generations is not practical for Family Finder
- Where no percentage is listed it can be assumed to be greater than seven generations to a MRCA (Most Recent Common Ancestor)

Now, I would like to discuss some of the tables I have included in the report. As I did in the last report, I included a discussion at the 37 Marker level as this level allows for the comparison of the largest population of members who have done the DNA test. There are enough who took the 67 Marker test that I can produce a table and make comparisons. Generally, I am looking for consistencies. Branches that seem to solidify a similar perspective in regard to the Most Recent Common Ancestor. I abbreviated the labels for the 37 Markers with New Member Joins for the report and these appear under the Groups Tables.

Group A in both 1 and 2 contain mostly the same names even though there are minor fluctuations where other matches shift the distribution of names.

Each Group is distinct and the tables can be inspected and compared. Occasionally, names flip around but the branches associated within each group stay the same.

Group C is the strangest because even though they all share Haddaway as a match they are different in the levels of genetic distance they are spread across. The same can be said for Group D.

The Master Table contains 14 members who have tested at the 67 Marker Level. Of these, 10 show the pattern of Branches 7b, 16c, 22a and Aust. on the same level but this group moves up and down the Genetic Distance Tables for various

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other members being compared against. To answer why this group behaves this way, I have to refer to the rate of mutation that is at play on any one person's DNA results. It seems that those below this group have less mutations and those beyond them have more mutations. Thus this group seems to solidify how far back the MRCA goes and I would postulate that these Branches relate to the same family that sent members consistently to North America over 3 or 4 generations. Branch 16 has the oldest known family member but their Family Bible has a gap of 125 years until the next family member with documentation. Both 7 and 22 have oldest members from 1740 and mid 1700's respectively.

For my next report, I am going to "map" the Branches again, as I did in the previous article. Over the next while, I am going to start going through all the DNA Donors Family Finder matches to see how many share a common DNA Donor match. I have found 2 pairs, so far, and I will hunt diligently using the Extra Surnames uncovered so far.



From left to right: Tim Cox, Kathy Latta, and Cheryl Sue Cox at Gettysburg.

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Update to 37/67 (Continued from Page 9)

Genetic Distance Table for 67 Marker Level

* means the donor has done the Family Finder Test

GD	Br.7a T=14 Zero Mutations on Zero Markers (0/0)	Br.7d T=14 (0/0)
0	7d	7a
1	McK* 5 9a [6 gen]	McK* 5 9a [6 gen]
2	22a* 16c* 7b Aus*	22a* 16c* 7b Aus*
3	22a 16a Can 13a	22b 16a Can 13a
4		
5	3c*	3c*
6		
7	Bilby	Bilby
XX		
	Br.5 T=14 (1/1)	Br.9a T=13 (1/1)
0		
1	7d 7a [4 gen]	7d 7a [5 gen]
2	McK* Aus* 16c* 9a	McK* [5 gen]
3	16a 22a 22b 7b	22a* 16c* Aus* 7b
4	3c* 13a Can	3c* 22b 16a 13a
5		
6		
7	Biby	
XX		
	Br.7b T=13 (1/1)	Br.22a T=12 (1/1)
0		
1	13a [6 gen]	22b
2	7d 7a	7a 7d [9 gen]
3	McK* 5 9a	McK* 5 9a
4	22a* 16c* Aus*	16c* Aus* 7b
5	22b 16a Can	13a 16a Can
6		
7	3c*	3c*
XX		
	Br.13a T=12 (1/1)	Br.McK* T=13 (1/1)
0		
1	7b [6 gen]	7a 7d [6 gen]
2		5 Can 9a
3	7d 7a	Aus* 22a* 16c* 7b

4	McK* 5 9a	16a 13a 22b
5	16c* Aus* 22a*	
6	22b 16a Can	3c*
7		
XX		
	Br.Aus T=14 (2/2)	Br.16c* T=13 (2/2)
0		
1		16a
2	7d 7a 5	7a 7d [5 gen]
3	McK* 16c* 9a	McK* 9a Aus*
4	16a 7b 22a*	22a* 22b 7b 3c*
5	3c* 13a Can	13a Can
6		
7	Biby	
XX		
	Br.22b T=13 (2/2)	Br.16a T=14 (3/3)
0		
1		16c*
2		
3	7a 7d 5 Aus*	7d 7a [5 gen]
4	McK* 16c* 9a	McK* Aus* 9a
5	16a 7b	3c* 22a* 22b 7b
6	3c* 13a Can	13a Can
7		Mathis
XX		**Notation
	Can T=17 (3/3)	3c* T=14 (5/5)
0		
1		
2	McK* [7 gen]	
3	7d 7a	
4	5 9a	16c* 9a [5 gen]
5	16c* Aus* 22a* 7b	7a 7d 16a Aus*
6	22b 16a 13a	McK* 22b Biby
7	3c* Shaddick Degen	7b 22a* Can Trezine
XX	Wilson McDanials	

**Notation Latta Spousal Index and LDS shows Mathias, Wm. H. married Francis Jane Latta Br.43 FG. 40.

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Update to 37/67 (Continued from Page 10)

37 MARKER WITH NEW MEMBER JOINS LIST OF MUTATIONS

1	2	3	4	5	6
7a	✓	0/0	✓	0/0	--
7d	✓	0/0	✓	0/0	--
m	✓	0/0	✓	1/1	--
7b	✓	0/0	✓	2/1	--
13a	✓	0/0	✓	3/1	--
1a	✓	0/0	--	--	--
1b	✓	0/0	--	--	--
3a	✓	0/0	--	--	--
3b	✓	0/0	--	--	--
13b	✓	0/0	--	--	--
16b	✓	0/0	--	--	--
29	✓	0/0	--	--	--
7c	✓	0/0	--	--	--
5	✓	1/1	✓	1/1	--
9a	✓	1/1	✓	1/1	--
6b	✓	1/1	--	--	--
8a	✓	1/1	--	--	--
8b	✓	1/1	--	--	--
9b	✓	1/1	--	--	--
17a	✓	1/1	--	--	--
30	✓	1/1	--	--	--
31	✓	1/1	--	--	--
51	✓	1/1	--	--	--
22a	✓	1/1	✓	2/2	✓
Aust	✓	2/2	✓	3/2	✓
16c	✓	2/2	✓	2/2	✓
22b	✓	2/2	✓	3/3	--
Canada	✓	2/2	✓	3/3	--
49	✓	2/2	--	--	--
16a	✓	3/3	✓	3/3	--
14	✓	3/3	--	--	--
USAA	✓	3/3	--	--	--
3c	✓	?	✓	5/5	✓

LEGEND

Donors = Matches contain
90% of Donors with the same
Surname.
COL 1 = DNA Donors
COL 2 = 37 Markers Tested
COL 3 = #.of Mutations for
of Markers for Col. 2
COL 4 = 67 Marker Level
COL 5 = # of Mutations for
of Markers for Col 4
COL 6 = Family Finder Tested

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Update to 37/67 (Continued from Page 11)

Latta Genealogy Spousal Index Search

Surname	Married
Nelson, David	Sarah Latta (1790) Br#35 FG#7
Nelson, Esther Leora	Wm. Grant Latta (1895) Br#30 FG#23
Nelson, Geo.	Winnie R. Latta (1869) Br#3 FG#306 Cal→Iowa→Ohio
Nelson, Robrt C.	Ardyce Latta (1908) Br# 3 FG#441 Minneapolis, Min.
Nelson, John H. 2 nd husband	Susan Scarlett Latta Br #7 FG #146 1 st husband Philip Kirk
Henry, David	Julia Ann Latta (1834) Br#29 FG#157 Ohio
Henry, Peggy	Geo. Washington Latta (Latty) (1842) Br#11 FG#15 Oklahoma
Henry, Wm.	Ann Pamela Latta (1814) Br#12 FG#32 North Carolina
Pearce, Frances E.	Samuel Lemon Latta (1830) BR#1 FG#34 Illinois
Pierce, Emily M.	Simpson N. Latta (1819) Br#15 FG#31 North Carolina
Pierce, Frank E.	Emily Howell Latta (1860) Br# FG#6 New York State
Pierce, Gordon	Margaret Latta (1906) Br#50 FG#37 Nova Scotia

LDS Search www.familysearch.org

Surnames	Married
Pearce, Teola L.	Smith H. Latta (1935) (son of John Latta & Mary Smith)
Pierce, Alex.	Margaret N. Latta (1859) Ohio
Pierce, Louis N.	Emma Latta (1916) Michigan
Pierce, Henry G.	Mary E. Latta (1918) Tennessee
Pierce, Mary R	James Latta (1862) Mississippi
Henry, Joseph D.	Alice B. Latta (1874) Alabama
Nelson, Zack	Kate Latta (1874) Alabama
Nelson, Gary	Nettie Latta (1874) Arkansas
Nelson, Geo. Roland	Vonceil Latta (1881) Colorado→California
Nelson, Samuel Roland	Helma Latta
Tucker, Bessie May	Henry Blanchfield Latta (1888) Scotland→Van. BC Br #34 FG #2

Working With Pie Charts and Sorting Groups of Matches

By: Kathy Latta, Branch 16 Captain, lattakj@telusplanet.net.

Make several copies of the Group Sheets and the Pie Chart, as these will be used as rough copies as you sort the Matches into Groups.

Step 1

Start by listing in the order as they appear on your master list of Matches onto the Group Sheets, starting with those that Match at the closest level, i.e. 2-4 cousin level. I advise leaving a blank line between each Match listed.

Then do this for the 3-5 cousin level also leaving a blank line after each Match.

** I feel it is best to start with what feels like having the best chance at success so these two groups will help with first sorting the Matches into distinct Groups.

Step 2

Using a coloured crayon or marker, underline the first person on this list and this colour will now be used to underline all the Matches who are related to this individual. Do this by clicking the check box to the left of their name and click on the " in common " feature. You could print this group and staple them together for working at the higher levels later. Mark with the colour chosen for this Group all those that fall into the 2-4 and 3-5 cousin levels. Then on your Master List of Matches underline with that colour those you have noted in this group.

**The person you chose to sort by the in common feature appears in a box at the top of the group sorted. Colour around the box so that you can be reminded that those in this group are matched with this person. Also write next to their name their cM and Longest Block info.

Step 3

You can now go on to the next Match not yet coloured. As above check mark this person and use the " in common " feature. Staple this group of Matches together and choose a new colour to mark them with. Colour around their name and mark their cM and LB. Go through this group marking those at the 2-4 and 3-5 cousin levels. Colour a line under all those in this group with the new chosen colour on the Master List of Matches.

Step 4

Continue on to the next individual not yet underlined. Follow the same procedure.

Do this until all in your Master list of Matches are underlined with a colour. You will

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Working With Pie Charts (Continued from Page 13)

notice the last column on the Grouping sheets is for marking when a Match is listed in more than one group. When this happens put the name of the other person who shares this Match in this column and colour their colour around their name.

Step 5

Now you need to group those of the same colour together. Take new copies of the Group Sheets and list as their name appears on the underlined sheets starting with those more closely related (2-4) followed by the 3-5 cousins Matches.

Step 6

You can now make use of the Chromosome Browser. Start with one of the groups, you can select up to 5 individuals to compare at any one time. This is where you can use the second blank line to mark which chromosomes you share with this individual. Do this for everyone in this group. Follow the same procedure with all the groups Matched.

Step 7

Once all the groups are "mapped" in this way, if you know a relative who has also done the test, note which chromosomes you share and place them on the Pie Chart. Colour the groups colour in the Pie Cell that fits the person you are related to. An Aunt, Uncle, first Cousin would go on that line on the Paternal or Maternal side of the Pie Chart.

Step 8

Figuring out where to fit Matches on the Pie Chart. You can use the relative you know of to use the "not in common" feature to see if the group sorted in this way belongs on the opposite side of the Pie Chart.

Step 9

Still not sure where the sorted groups belong. Now is the time to compare Ancestral Surnames listed. Also note the email address of Matches to see if more than one Match is being handled by one particular individual. It is nice to write and ask about **all** the Matches that this person is handling.

****When writing to a Match-ask them if they have sorted their Matches into groups yet.**
You may need to forward these instructions to them along with a copy of the Pie Chart and Group Sheets.

It takes diligence from all parties to work toward finding answers.

I hope this helps in your endeavors.

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DNA Matches in Colour Coded Groups

Cousin Level	X Match	Coloured Group	Name	CM/LB	Shared Matches
	Yes =				

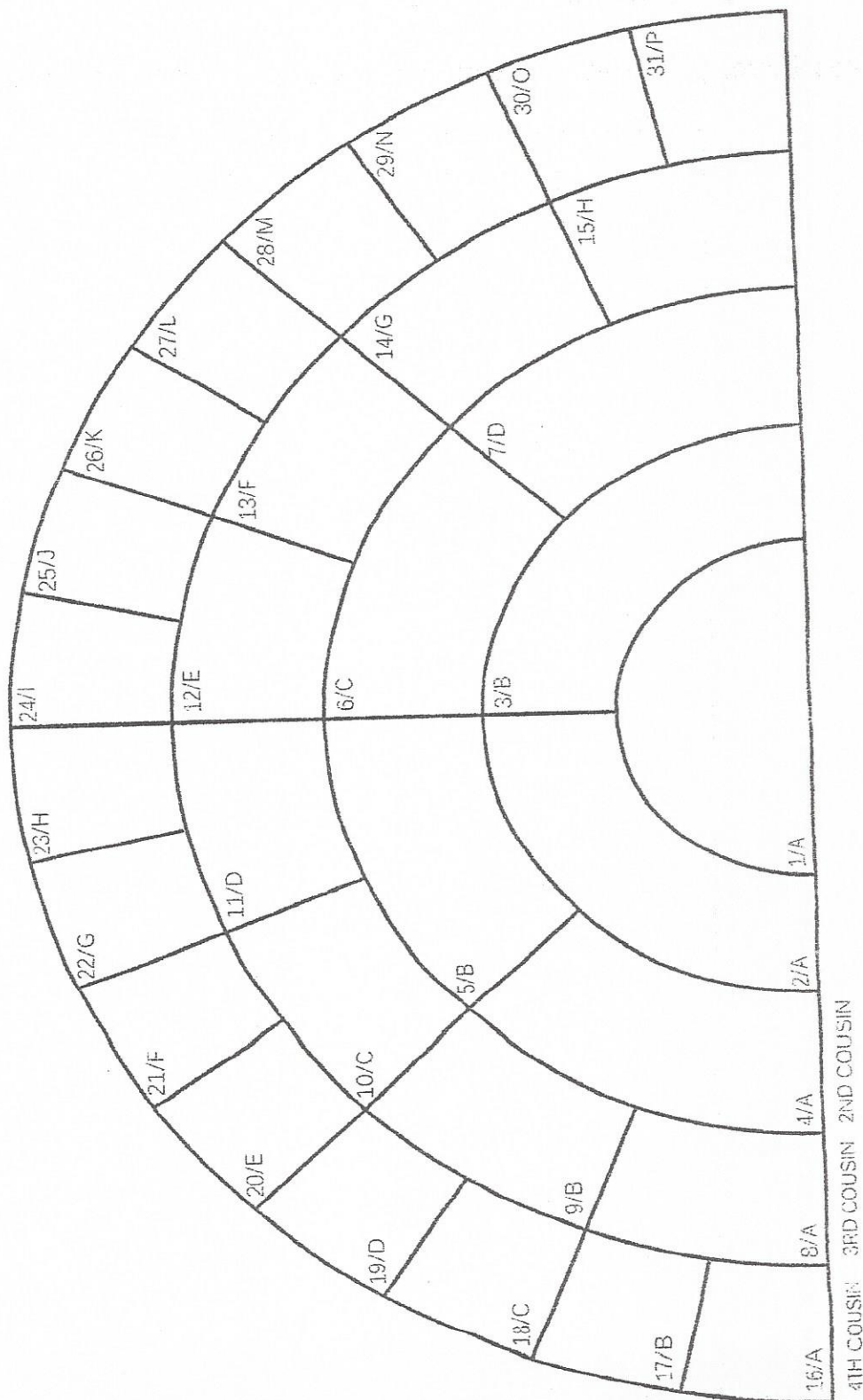
[illegible]

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Working With Pie Charts (Continued from Page 15)



Lattas in England

By: Geoffrey Latta, Secretary Historian, gwl820@hotmail.com.

As readers will be aware, most Latta family members around the world trace their origins to Scotland. By the late 18th century, Lattas had spread from Scotland to Ireland and then to America. Some American Lattas came directly from Scotland; many others came from the north of Ireland where they had moved in the 17th century as part of the Protestant settlement in Ireland promoted by King James I of England. As a result of this pattern of mobility, by the mid-1830s there were significant numbers of Lattas in Scotland, Ireland and the United States. It is, however, interesting that there were very few in England. This is intriguing since at least from the time of James I (King from 1603-25) Scots had moved to England. Indeed the King himself was King James VI of Scotland before assuming the English throne on the death of Elizabeth I. Prior to 1837, when the national registration of births, marriages and deaths began in England, parish records show only 26 births, 3 marriages and one burial of Lattas. Moreover these records represent only two separate families, and there is some reason to believe that these two might be brothers:

Michael Latta

Michael was married to Mary and had nine children between 1790 and 1811. These were Michael (1790), Alexander Johnson (1792), Elizabeth (1794), James Michael (1795), David (1797), Robert Henry (1801), Ann Agness (1803), Nasmith (1806) and Francis William (1811). Michael's occupation on the birth records was listed as a mariner (seaman).

Michael was born in Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire in Scotland in 1762 and married Mary Smille in 1786 in London. Thus he clearly came south at a young age. His parents were James Latta and Mary Nasmith, who had married in Lochwinnoch in 1753.

Michael died in 1842 in London and Mary in 1849. Among their children, it may be assumed that some died in infancy but David died in London in 1832 (see below). James Michael (also see below) probably died in 1870 in London. Nasmith married John Batten between 1830 (when she was a witness at James Michael's marriage) and the 1841 census.

Robert Latta

Robert married Elizabeth Dyer in 1807 in London. They had seven children, Thomas (1808), William (1810), Mary Ann (1813), James (1815), John Henry (1817), George Joseph (1819 or 1820) and Anne (1822). Robert died in February 1837 in London, age 63. This would put his birth as 1773, probably in Scotland. Intriguingly, James Latta and Mary Nasmith had a son Robert born in 1770 in Lochwinnoch and so it may be possible that Robert followed his brother Michael in coming to London. But there is also a Robert born in Lochwinnoch in 1774 the son of Robert Latta and Jean Bredine, who is possible. Although the age does not quite match I am inclined to think that it is the Robert born in 1770 both because of his brother and because he used the names Mary and James for his children whereas none of the children were named Robert or Jean.

Elizabeth (Dyer) died some time after 1851 when she was living in Islington with her son, George Joseph. Among Robert's children, William married Amelia Margaret Atherton in London in 1840 and died in 1845. He was a shoemaker. James married Mary Ann Johnson in 1838 and died in 1895. His occupation was given as a porter. John Henry married Charlotte Chapple in 1840 and died in 1843. George Joseph married in 1852

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Lattas in England (Continued from Page 17)

in London and emigrated to Australia where he died in 1891. His occupation was given as an operative chemist in the 1851 census. Thomas married in 1832 and died in 1855. The other families with children born prior to 1837, consisted of two of Michael's children and one of Robert's. These were:

David Latta

David married to Elizabeth Sarah Sayres Long in 1819 in London and had six children: Elizabeth Mary (1820), Ann Agnes (1822), Alexander James (1824), Michael David (1827), Frances Maria (1829) and James Robert (1831). His occupation was listed as a cordwainer (shoemaker).

There is little doubt that this was David born in 1797 the son of Michael Latta and Mary Smille. David died in 1832. Elizabeth died in 1883. Of the children, Alexander James married Frances Markham in 1845 and died in 1888, Michael David married Elizabeth Sarah Baker in 1861 and Frances Maria married George W. Whiting in 1848. James Robert was a commercial clerk and was single in 1871 but thereafter disappears from view.

Thomas Latta

Thomas married Mary Ann Gabell in London in 1832. They had seven children between 1833 and 1849: William Robert (1833-1910), Henry Thomas (1835-36), Edmund (1837-90), Emma (1840-), Eliza (1842-1901), George Lewis (1844-1910) and Thomas (1849-54).

Thomas was the son of Robert Latta and Elizabeth Dyer, born in London in 1808. He died in 1855 and Mary Ann died in 1867. In the 1851 census his occupation was listed as pianoforte maker.

James Michael Latta

James Michael married Frances Hirst in London in 1830 and had four children before Frances died in 1843. These were James (1832), Fanny Hirst (1835), Ellen (1836) and Ann Hirst (1838). James Michael was the son of Michael Latta and Mary Smille born in 1795. He died in 1870. Of his children, Ellen died in 1837 as an infant, Ann Hirst in 1845. Fanny Hirst married in 1856.

James Michael's occupation was listed as a master mariner, so he followed in his father's footsteps. It is interesting to speculate why so few Scots came to England prior to 1837. Perhaps the simplest explanation is that most Lattas worked on the land and therefore did not have specific skills that would be in demand in England. Michael was a seaman, a job that could be done from any major port. Unfortunately we do not know Robert's occupation but perhaps he had a transferable skill.

After 1837 further Lattas arrived in England, both from Scotland and Ireland and by 1900 there were many Latta families there. My own great-grandfather born in Scotland in 1839 came down to England in the 1860s to work in London. I would speculate that this acceleration of the migration south was assisted by the industrialization of Scotland during the 19th century which ensured that many Scots had the skills that would enable them to find employment in the south. Through the century Scots who came to England primarily chose the London area or the industrial parts of Lancashire around Manchester and Liverpool. While there was also some movement of Lattas from Ireland into England, the vast majority of Latta residents in England today can trace their origins to Scotland.

For more information on Lattas in England and Scotland, please see my website www.lattafamilyorigins.org.

Delbert Leroy Latta

Delbert Leroy "Del" Latta (March 5, 1920 – May 12, 2016) was an American politician who served as member of the United States House of Representatives. Latta was a Republican from Ohio.

Latta was born in Weston, Ohio, the son of Bessie Viola (Thompson) and Lester Latta. He attended the public schools in North Baltimore, Ohio, and graduated from McComb High School in 1938. He attended Findlay College, 1939-1940; Ohio Northern University, L.L.B, 1943, and from the same university, A.B., 1945. He served in the Ohio National Guard and the United States Army, 37th Division, 1938-1941, and in the United States Marine Corps Reserve in 1942 and 1943.

He was admitted to the bar in 1944 and was a member of the Ohio Senate from 1953 to 1958, serving three terms. Del Latta practiced law and taught at Ohio Northern University. He was a delegate to the 1968 Republican National Convention. He was elected as a Republican to the 86th and to the 14 succeeding Congresses from Jan. 3, 1959 to Jan. 3, 1989.

In the United States House of Representatives, Latta served on the Agriculture and Rules Committees, as well as being appointed to serve on the Judiciary Committee during the Watergate hearings. He also served as the ranking Republican on the House Budget Committee from 1975 to his retirement in 1989.

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President Gerald Ford was accompanied by Representative Del Latta during a 1976 presidential campaign stop at Bowling Green University. In 1981, he co-sponsored the Gramm-Latta Omnibus Reconciliation Bill which implemented President Ronald Reagan's economic program, including an increase in military spending and some cuts in discretionary and mandatory spending. The law also mandated the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (the Kemp-Roth Tax Cut). In 2003, the Bowling Green, Ohio, Post Office was designated the Delbert L. Latta Post Office Building, Public Law 108-50.

Latta was married to the former Rose Mary Kiene, rural Pandora, Putnam County, Ohio, and they had two children, Rose Ellen and Robert (who currently serves in the congressional seat he formerly held), five grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. He died at Bowling Green, Ohio on May 12, 2016.

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2016 Annual Meeting of the Latta Genealogy Society

The 2016 Annual Meeting is 1:00 PM, Saturday, November 12, 2016, at the LaBella Italia Restaurant, 402 York St., in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. For further information please contact Cheryl Sue Cox, Vice President, suelatteacox@yahoo.com. You may also call Randy Phillips, Treasurer, at 315-759-9121. We hope to see you there.

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Research Queries, Replies and Notes. Send your queries to the editor, Ken Mueller, 7400 E. Mule Circle, Prescott Valley AZ 86314, Doc Huer@aol.com.

Does anyone have details on a John Latta, dod 1862, in Marion, Florida? There is a probate case dated 20 Sep 1862, in Marion, Florida, at the Ancestry.com database of Florida wills and probates, 1810-1974. I'm still hunting for clues for my John Latta, son of James Latta Jr., formerly of Orange Co., NC, latterly of Limestone Co., AL (Note 3, Br 15, Br 31, maybe Br 7). John married Elizabeth T/Y Danna in Limestone Co., AL and disappeared after 1840. Any info to either eliminate or confirm who this particular Latta is and where he is connected to the larger Latta family would be appreciated! Thanks, Cindy Stiene, Br 15, Note 3, lmsjfs@knology.net.

Additional info from this case: Wife's name was Elizabeth, two daughters listed are Margaret Jane and Nancy Erwin Latta. They appear to be under the age of 21 in 1863 and are residing in York district, SC at the time of the probate.

Hmmm... I think I may have found my answer already... Br 49, family #2 - John Latta, son of William and Catherine, was married to an Elizabeth Harper in York District, SC. The write up at the LGN is a good match for the data found in the probate case and a search of census records for York District, SC in 1850, 1860, 1870 and Marion Cty, FL 1860 show the following family:

1850 York District, SC

John Latta 33
Elizabeth Latta 37
William B Latta 10
Francis J M Latta 9
Robert Latta 7
Margaret J Latta 6
Nancy E Latta 4
Lasley W Latta 2
Andrew S Latta 0
William Latta 63
Catharine Latta 65
Jane Sweny 74

1860 Marion Cty, FL

John Latta 42
E Latta 41
James Latta 19
Nancy T Latta 14
A J Latta 9
E C Latta 6

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Research Queries (Continued from Page 20)

1860 York District, SC

Wm Latta 73
Catharine Latta 75
Jane Swiney 80
Robert Latta 17
Mary J Latta 16

1870 York District, SC

Robert Latta 28
Elizabeth Latta 55
Margaret J Latta 26
Nancy E Latta 24
Andrew J Latta 19
Eliza C Latta 17
Jane Summy 92

William and Catherine show up in the Immigration databases at Ancestry.com, date of immigration - 1850 from Ireland to SC. Hope this helps someone. Eliminates my John Latta, Note 3, at least. Regards, Cindy Stiene, br. 15, Note 3, lmsjfs@knology.net.

2. Need to find parents or ancestry of a John Latta Wallace, DOB @ 1782 prob VA or Tenn., DOD 1843 in Clinton Co., Ohio. His wife a Mary McCorkle and his children are named at Find a Grave Memorial # 150914817. This is possibly the same John that moved from Hamilton Co., Ohio to Clinton Co., Indiana @ 1833 and who may be the John L. Wallace in Butler Co., Ohio @ 1836. This John probably had brothers; James DOB abt 1779 , DOD 1857 in Franklin Co., Ind and George W., DOB bef 1815 & DOD aft 1836 possibly in Indiana. This George possibly married Nancy Ogden 1828 in Franklin Co., Indiana. I cannot find a Latta-Wallace marriage bef 1780's that would account for the Latta middle name and though perhaps you might be aware of such in the LATTA genealogy. Appreciate any assistance provided. L. Lindsay, L1227FL@yahoo.com.

3. There's not much I know about my Latta line other than what I've found onAncestry.com and similar sites. Here's what I have- my great great grandparents were William Forrest and Iona Barnwell. Iona's mother was Mary Elizabeth Latta. Mary Elizabeth Latta is the Daughter of William Scarlett Latta (I've read he may have been a Tennessee Calvary captain during the Civil War?). And finally William Scarlett Latta was the son of John H Latta. John H Latta being the first person listed for Branch 33 on your website. I know it's not much to go on, but that's all I have. Any help would be appreciated. Thanks again. Robert Forrest, rforre14@hotmail.com.

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Our Financial Contributors since the last issue. We really appreciate your support! If there is a number before the name, it is that person's branch number. The editor suggests that the reader contact researchers of the same branch and share information.

1. Virginia Latta Latchford, 134 Morningside Rd., Paramus NJ 07652-1600, latch10@aol.com.

1. Perry D. Latta, 767 Taylorsville Rd., Dayton OH 45424, pd1454@yahoo.com.

3. Barbara A. Benish, unpublished.

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(Continued from Page 2)

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