

Hull DNA Project:

The Richard Hull Family joined the Hull Family DNA Research Project 6 or 7 years ago with the first test submitted by Jay Hull, son of Alton, son of Robert, son of William Gibson Hull.



Jaylynn, Jay's daughter, had encouraged Jay to do the test.

Murray Hull from Australia a descendent of Adam Hull who was a half brother of William Gibson as well as Dan Hull a 1st cousin of Jay Hull submitted their DNA. Their DNA were an exact match of course.

In order to have a good project you have to have more samples or tests and so Dan Hull and Cynthia Hull have traveled to Ireland, Australia and other places soliciting samples for more tests.

This has been possible only through generous donations from Hull cousins who have created a testing fund to pay for tests when Hull people can't afford the \$150 to 200 dollar tests.

Additionally we have had about 10 Hulls from across the world test and become linked to our family without knowing why.

We have 18 or 19 lines now connected through the DNA. Recently we finally found a cousin through the DNA and were able to also link through genealogy paper trail at the same time.

The DNA testing has great promise and could hold the key to determining our lineage past Richard Hull 1750.



Paul and Fiona Hull of Belfast, Ireland. Dan Hull visited them and Paul agreed to do the test and he proved to be our cousin. You can tell by the bellies we are related.

DNA Testing for Genealogical Purposes:

Frequently Asked Questions

[How is DNA used in genealogy?](#) We compare the DNA of two people to see if their samples match and, if they do, those two people *may* be related. If their DNA does not match, we know they are not related. Your entire DNA came to you from your parents as an identical copy of their DNA, e.g. half from your mother and half from your father. Most of it is a random "hodgepodge" of fragments from your mother and father. This hodgepodge means we can't tell who contributed which part and it is of little use in tracing ancestry. This DNA is called "autosomal" DNA. There are two types of DNA which are not jumbled up when passed to an offspring. Each of them comes from only one parent and they are virtually identical to that of the parent and to their parent. One type comes from the mother and is called mitochondrial DNA

(abbreviated mtDNA). The other type comes from the father to his sons and is called Y-chromosome DNA (abbreviated yDNA).

[Why does the Project place greater emphasis on the use of Y-DNA?](#) The DNA of all humans is virtually identical. Slight differences are a sort of marker or signature that can define a sub-group of our human race. Genealogists are primarily interested in researching family ties within the last thousand years or so, and this means they're looking for very small and specific sub-groups that we refer to as family branches. Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) is so stable that it doesn't change often enough to create any useful markers within our time frame of interest. Y-DNA, on the other hand, has been found to change more rapidly and those minute changes can be used to differentiate one family branch from another within a much more recent time frame.

[What is the difference in Y-DNA and mtDNA?](#) Both forms of DNA can be compared to a family coat-of-arms in that it is unique to a specific family line. The mtDNA identifies the maternal line and the Y-DNA identifies the paternal line. Mitochondrial DNA is passed by a mother to her children. This makes it useful for tracing the maternal line, e.g., a person's mother, her mother's mother, her mother's, mother's mother, and so on. Every woman descended from the same ancient female ancestor will carry virtually identical mtDNA. The Y-chromosome is carried only by a man and the son receives a virtually identical copy from his father. Every man descended from the same male ancestor will have very similar yDNA, though it changes more often than does the mtDNA.

[How do we find the DNA signature of ancestors who lived long ago?](#) DNA test results from several lines of living descendants, or people, who believe they are descendants of a common ancestor, are compared to each other. An analysis of the results is like finding pieces to a mosaic of the ancestor's DNA signature. The most effective and accurate method involves determining signatures of recent ancestors first and then comparing their results to determine the signature of more distant ancestors as we work our way back in time. The accuracy of the results depends on the

number of test results available, the relationship of the test subjects and the availability of paper trail information to help in the analysis.

[Will a DNA test tell me who my ancestors are?](#) No, but the DNA test results can be used to tell you if you might be related to someone else. That evidence is combined with traditional forms of evidence to prove the relationship to the other person or persons. As more people contribute their test results to the study, it is possible to narrow the focus for a common ancestor to within a few generations.

[Why should I do a DNA test?](#) You might consider participating in the DNA Project for several reasons:

- You want to resolve the mystery of an unknown ancestor.
- You are the last male in your line and you want to preserve the DNA for future generations to help with their research.
- Other researchers need a sample from your family branch to help them in their research.

[Can the test data be used to tell me of potential medical problems?](#) NO, the type of testing done for this test has no medical value.

[Can these results be used to compromise my identity?](#)

The DNA results alone cannot identify you or any of your relatives. They must be combined with other information, such as a surname, or vital records and, even then, all they do is identify your branch of your larger family. This is because there are very likely other people living who share very similar or even identical DNA signatures to your family group. Even with that additional data, your test results are either identical or very nearly identical to those of all your male relatives, including your father and uncles and cousins, you grandfather and granduncles, etc. The test results can only identify family groups to which you might be related.

[I'm told I have a match with someone else. What does this mean?](#) One must be careful to not infer too much from a close DNA match. Likewise, you must also be careful to not go to the other extreme and decide that

DNA is meaningless. A match can mean you share a Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA) or it might not, depending on several factors. The number of markers tested is important, since close relatives should see a near perfect match at 12 markers, but that same near match could also mean the two people only share a common ancestor who lived thousands of years ago. This might seem contradictory at first, but DNA must be used in concert with other data to help us know it belongs to our group and not to another. Moreover, a close match using more markers increases the possibility the two people share a recent common ancestor. The presence of other proofs is required to be certain the match is not one of perhaps many from the larger world family. A common surname is the indicator, when combined with a DNA match which is the clue to a possible close relationship and other traditional genealogical proofs that also increase the probability of a close relationship.

[How many markers should I test?](#) The current number of markers that can be tested is 12, 25, 37 and 67. The 37 marker test has proven to be the most useful for the Hull DNA Research Project.

· A 12-marker test is best suited to tell you whether you are NOT related to another family. If you do not match at 12 markers, you can be assured there is no recent common ancestor. On the other hand, it is common for people to match at 12 markers and not be recently related. This is because we are all so closely related. More markers will give a better idea of whether a recent relationship exists, i.e., within a reasonable genealogical time frame of 1,000 years or less.

· The 25 marker test can be a good indicator whether a recent relationship exists. The 67 marker test, at least for our group, appears to be most useful for sorting out very recent relationships.

[Sometimes a DNA sample markers are too far apart from another person for us to be related. Is this possible?](#) Great care must be exercised when interpreting DNA matches and mismatches.

· A close match indicates you have a high probability of sharing a recent common ancestor, but it could also

mean your family group's DNA signature "drifted" in the same direction as another group.

· Though not very likely, it could mean your common ancestor might have lived thousands of years ago and not recently. A distant match usually means you're not related within a genealogical time frame of interest, but the possibility always exists that you are related. This rare circumstance can occur when one or both branches experienced a large number of mutations. Both a close match and a mismatch require work. The close match is usually easier to confirm than a mismatch which is a challenge to find supporting evidence of a relationship to reconcile the apparent mismatch.

[How do I get my relatives to join the Project?](#)

- You can tell them this is important to you
- You can offer to pay for the test
- You can suggest that their data will help other people who are trying to see how they fit into the family.

Group 3: Irish & Wales & Lancashire, England Lines; also Mormon Irish Line

All notes in blue and red are added by Phyllis J. Hughes

40 William Hull, Jane Harvey b. 1808, GA [We have members on this line.]

476 Carter, Myra Sullivan, b. ? 1937, Orange Co, FL; m. George Carter

Pearl Banks, b. ? 1898, Volusia Co, FL; m. James Banks

Sarah J. M. Hull, b. ? 1868, Volusia Co, FL; m. James Banks

James F. Hull, b. ? 1842, Columbia Co, FL; m. Sarah A. E. Smith

William Hull, b. ca. 1812, ?, GA; m. Jane Harvey

Additions by PJH.

[—?—] Hull, d. bef. 1820, ?Camden Co., GA; m. Mary [—?—]

1323 Julia Leslie Tatay Crossman 7701 Hoosier Pl. Orlando, FL 32897-7701 JJTC1524@aol.com 407-658-9552

1323 Tatay, Julia Leslie Tatay, m. Joseph Crossman

Margaret Ann Roberson, b. 20 Dec 1940; m. Leslie Albert Tatay

Edna Rose Hull, b. 14 Apr 1915, Orlando, Orange Co., FL; m. William Riley Roberson

Joseph H. Hull, b. ca. 1873; d. 18 Jul 1926, Orlando, Orange Co., FL; m. Jessie Summerall

Ezekiel R. Hull, b. 03 Jul 1848, Camden Co., GA; d. 27 Nov 1936, (Winter Park) Orlando, Orange Co., FL; m. Eliza Newton

William Franklin Hull, b. ca. 1810–1812, GA; d. 27 Nov 1898, Orange Co., FL; m. Margaret Jane Harvey

Additions by PJH.

[—?—] Hull, d. bef. 1820, ?Camden Co., GA; m. Mary [—?—]

41 1551 Henry Hull, Catherine Snider b. 1789, PA

1551 Charles Clinton "Clint" Hull 3277 N Palmer Drive
Goodyear, Arizona 85395 623-536-6085
cchull3277@cox.net

Charles Clinton Hull, m. Diana M. Voth

Raymond Harvey Hull, b. 17 Jan 1894; m. Thelma G. Colborn

Henry Charles Hull, b. 03 Aug 1857; m. 1893, Olive Virginia McCoy

George Henry Hull, b. 22 Sep 1815, OH; d. 12 Mar 1886, Yellow Creek, Linn Co., MO; m. 17 Mar 1840, Wayne Co., OH, Caroline T. Parmenter

Henry Hull, [There is no proof for the middle name of Henry Hull. Some think that Harrison is incorrect.], b. 02 Feb 1789, ?PA; d. 24 Nov 1863, Wayne Co., OH; m. 30 Jan 1810, Trumbull Co., OH, Cathrine [or Catherine "Caty"] Snider

1223 Henry Hull, Catherine Snider b. 1789, PA [We have other members on this line. See #41 above.]

1223 Joan Hull Ronnow 659 Las Barrancas Dr. Danville, CA 94526

1223 Joan Irene Hull, b. 17 Feb 1944, Santa Maria, CA ; m. Richard Ronnow (divorced)

Winfred David Hull, b. 13 Oct 1914, Kiowa,KS; m. 04 Jul 1941, Reno, NV, Mildred Irene Williams

David Henry Hull, b. 1882 or 1883 or 1884?, Barber Co., KS; m. Mary Louise Slane

John Elmer Hull, b. 13 Dec 1846, Lorain Co., OH; d. 1930? KS; m. Ruby Orilla McNett

George Henry Hull, b. 22 Sep 1815, Lorain Co., OH; d. 12 Mar 1886, Lorain Co., OH; m. Caroline T. Parmenter

Henry Hull, b. 02 Feb 1789, ?Washington Co., PA?; m. Catherine Snider

42 Hugh Hull, m. b. ca. 1810

Gordon Hull b1959, Robert Hull b 1921, d 2008
Married Edna Alexander,

David Hull b 1889, d 1967c Married Anne Hamilton

Robert Hull b 1850c Married Margaret McCutcheon

Hugh Hull b 1820c

43 John Hull, m. b. ca. 1724 [I'm pretty sure that someone has latched on to this line because it's a very prominent line and their info may be incorrect. I have a John, b. ca. 1724 in England. A Si Ferguson has a query on GenForum on this line. But without seeing a lineage, I cannot tell whether this is incorrect or not. At any rate, I have several generations of this line. My sources are: *The Dictionary of National Biography*, 1979 repr., pp. 657, 658; *Modern English Biography*, Vol. I - A to H, 1965, p. 1582.] **Not an HFA member.**

44 829 Rev. Beauchamp J. Hull, Clarissa Goslee b. ca. 1821, MD

Note: This is an updated lineage.

829 Hull, Philip, b. 27 Sep 1922

Leroy Lee Hull Jr., b. 07 Feb 1895, Elbert Co., CO; d. Nov 1951; m. 06 Mar 1920, La Grande, Union Co., OR, Zoe Hazel Golden

Leroy Lee Hull Sr., b. 21 Mar 1854, WV; res.: OK; Elbert, Boulder, & Mesa Cos., CO; OR; m. 27 Oct 1880, near Greenland, Douglas Co., CO, Mary Edda Humphrey

Rev. Beauchamp J. Hull, b. MD; res.: WV & Nicholasville, Jessamine Co., KY; m. Clarissa Goslee

45 John Hull, Rebecca [—?—] b. ca. 1748 [See: [HFA #0169, Rob](#)

46 Richard Hull, Priscilla Corin b. 1826 [Line is from [Lancashire](#),

47 James Hull, m. b. ca. 1837 [Need more info here.]

48 169 John Hull, m. Rebecca [—?—] b. ca. 1748 [HFA #0169, Rob Hull, Washington Co., PA line; see #44, above.]

169 Hull, Robert Eugene, b. 01 Nov 1963, Los Angeles, CA

Roy Howard Hull, b. 11 Mar 1929, Adams Co, OH; m. Dorothy Erna Thies

Ernest Miles Hull, b. 20 Jul 1891, Adams Co, OH; m. Ora Ann Eakins

John Franklin Hull, b. 17 Jun 1858, Adams Co, OH; m. Sylvia Ellen Kester

John Hull, b. 09 Apr 1832, Adams Co, OH; m. #1 Caroline Dunn

Abraham Hull, b. 03 Aug 1809, Washington Co, PA; m. Eliza Gilpin

John Hull, b. 17 Apr 1782, Washington Co, PA; m. Hannah Newkirk

John Hull, b. ca. 1748; d. Oct 1810, Ohio Co (W)VA; m. Rebecca [—?—]

49 Jacob Hull Sr., m. b. 1776 [It appears that this line is HFAm #1580-J, and I've always thought the line was wrong in HFAm. Without seeing a lineage, it's hard to tell, but what is there fits that Jacob Hull. We have several HFA members on this line, so we need to make some corrections in our BML. I think I already have there that this is a problem line.]

1397 Ackerman, Carol Greene 5709 Broadway Street, Indianapolis, IN 46220

317-259-4681 cga@speakeasy.net

1397 Carol Lee Greene, b. 21 Feb 1948, Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN; m. #1 Chris Snodgrass, div. 1972; m. #2 12 Apr 1974, Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN, Thomas A. Ackerman

Jane Winter Dugan, b. 28 July 1921, Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN; m. #1 16 Feb 1941, Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN, Clarence Raymond Greene

Blanche Hull, b. 9 Mar 1883, Lizton, Boone Co., IN; d. 9 Mar 1966, Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN; m. #1 Julius Davis Pearson, #2 Thomas Jeffrey Dugan

Oscar Hanson Hull, b. 07 Mar 1834, Connersville, Fayette Co., IN; d. 3 Jul 1917, Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN; m. #2 13 Dec 1868, Sarah Patterson (Watts, widow of James Watts)

Mathew Robinson Hull, b. 01 Dec 1807, Grafton, [Taylor Co., WV](#); d. [12 Jul 1875](#), IN; m. #1 [Sarah Ann Hanson](#)

Jacob Hull, b. [04 Jul 1777 \(or 1776\)](#) Grafton, [Taylor, WV or MD](#); d. [30 Dec 1872](#), [Knottsville, Taylor Co., WV](#); m. [22 Aug 1805](#), [Monongalia Co., VA \(now WV\)](#), Frances "Fanny" Robinson

This line is incorrect from here on down.

50 Jesse, m. [Without seeing a lineage, I cannot even guess about this Jesse Hull. There are too many Jesse Hulls and we need more info.] **Not an HFA member.**

51 1545 John Hull Sr., Elizabeth Taylor b. 1784 [[Richard Thompson Hull line](#)]

(Notes: this couple had a son Charles who married Matilda Duncan, 28 Jul 1848, Gibson Co., IN. This family immigrated by 24 Oct 1817 to NY. Thomas Hull, older brother of John came to America in 1845; said he was born in northern Wales.)

William Hull, b. 17??; res.: Northern Wales; Liverpool, Lancashire, England; m. Elizabeth Edwards prior to 1781 (Notes: William probably did not immigrate to the US. All children were christened at St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool, Lancashire, England. No marriage shown in that shire for William Hull and Elizabeth Edwards.)

1545 Richard Thompson Hull 3241 Heather Hill Ln
Tallahassee FL 32309–2307 850–893–6539
rthull62@hotmail.com

Richard Thompson Hull, b. 29 Dec 1939, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Co., OK; m. 30 May 1962, Houston, Harris Co., TX, (Barbara) Elaine Mangelsdorf

Res.: 524 NW 31, Oklahoma City, OK (1939–1941); 1009 NW 19, Oklahoma City, OK (1941–1947); 1221 NW Ellison, Oklahoma City, OK (1947–1948); 4101 Woods Drive, Oklahoma City, OK (1948–1962); ? Grande Avenue, Sherman, TX (1962–1963); 5 University Apts, Bloomington, IN (1963–1964); 1212 South Walnut, Bloomington, IN (1964–1966); ? E. Ridgewood Drive, Bloomington, IN (1966–1967); 89 Denrose Drive, Tonawanda, NY (1967–1969); 295 Woodland Drive, Tonawanda, NY (1969–1970); 51 Pryor Avenue, Tonawanda, NY (1970–1978; 1980–1990); 295 Lakeview Drive, Galveston, TX (1978–1980; 4845 Spaulding Drive, Clarence, NY (1990–2004); 3241 Heather Hill Lane, Tallahassee, FL (1004–present)

John Montague Hull, b. 23 Oct 1896, Douglas, Otoe Co., NE; d. 17 Dec 1981, Yukon, Canadian Co., OK; m. 27 Dec 1921, Wilma Winter, Lincoln, Lancaster Co., NE

John Millege Hull, b. 27 Nov 1856, Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., IL; m. 11 Sep 1879, Josie Little Montague, Lincoln, Logan Co., IL; d. 31 Mar 1913, University Place, Lancaster Co., NE

Charles Hull, b. ca. 1829, LA; d. after 1880 census; m. (1) Matilda [?Duncan], b. ca. 1827, IN; d. 11 Oct 1861, age 34 yrs., 1 mo., 25 dys.; res.: LA; Sarcoxie Twp., Jasper Co., MO; IN; Mt. Hope, McLean Co., IL; Jefferson Co., IL; Lincoln Pct., Logan Co., IL (Notes: Father and mother both b. England.)

?John Hull Sr., b. 04 Apr 1784 or 08 Sep 1785; m. 17 Oct 1811, Elizabeth Taylor; d. age 84, Will, 1869, Gibson Co., IN (Notes: this couple had a son Charles who married Matilda Duncan, 28 Jul 1848, Gibson Co., IN. This family immigrated by 24 Oct 1817 to NY. Thomas Hull, older brother of John came to America in 1845; said he was born in northern Wales.)

William Hull, b. 17??; res.: Northern Wales; Liverpool, Lancashire, England; m. Elizabeth Edwards prior to 1781 (Note: probably did not immigrate to the US. All children were christened at St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool, Lancashire, England. No marriage shown in that shire for William Hull and Elizabeth Edwards.)

52 John Hull, Mary Alice Butler b. ca. 1848? Scotland

John Irving Hull, b. 18 Sep 1937, Richmond, Virginia

Jack Hull, b. 8 Aug 1930

John Hull, b. 24 Sep 1874

John Hull, b. 18 Nov 1848 Ireland or Scotland

John and Margaret Jane Quigley Hull, b. 1810 Mulkeeragh, Dungiven, Ireland

Thomas Hull, b. ca 1776, Mulkerah, Derry co., IRE; d. 19 Aug 1836, Dungiven, Derry co., IRE; m. ca 1798, Elizabeth Miller

Richard Hull, b. ca 1750, Antrim co., IRE; d. ca 1818, Dungiven, Derry co., IRE; m. ca 1818, Dungiven, Derry co., IRE, [—?—]

53 1380 Thomas Hull, Elizabeth Miller b. ca. 1776 Richard Hull Mormon line

1380 Dan A. Hull 1327 So. 900 E. Salt Lake City, UT 84105
homecareconnection @msn.com

1380 Dan. A. Hull, b. 19 Jan 1947, Ogden, Weber Co., UT

Norman Louis Hull, b. 24 Apr 1916, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co., UT; m. 22 Nov 1940, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co., UT, Elizabeth Frew

Robert Hull, b. 05 Mar 1876, Hooper, Weber Co., UT; d. 17 Nov 1932, Ogden, Weber Co., UT; m. 29 Nov 1899, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co., UT, Elizabeth Liptrot Rigby

William Gibson Hull, b. 13 Sep 1841, Dalry, Ayr co., Scotland; d. 11 Dec 1931, Hooper, Weber Co., UT; m. 27

Dec 1864, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co., UT, Eliza Galloway Lowe

Thomas Hull, b. 05 Nov 1805, Tergoland, Derry co., IRE; d. 02 Feb 1886 Weston, Franklin Co., ID; m. 1834 Dungiven, Derry co., IRE, Mary Benson

Thomas Hull, b. ca 1776, Mulkera, Derry co., IRE; d. 19 Aug 1836, Dungiven, Derry co., IRE; m. ca 1798, Elizabeth Miller

Richard Hull, b. ca 1750, Antrim co., IRE; d. ca 1818, Dungiven, Derry co., IRE; m. ca 1818, Dungiven, Derry co., IRE, [—?—]

[54](#) 1065 Thomas Hull, Elizabeth Miller b. ca. 1776 Richard Hull Mormon line

**1065 Brugman, Jaylene H New address:
16001 S. 35th Way Phoenix AZ 85048**

Email: JJBrug@USWest.net

1065 Brugman, Jaylene Hull, b. 31 Aug 1964, Hollywood, Los Angeles Co., CA; m. Jayson Brugman

Jay Alton Hull, b. 16 Jul 1936, Hooper, Weber Co., UT; m. Pamela Sue Sauter

Alton John Hull, b. 24 Jul 1907, Hooper, Weber Co., UT; m. Lenna Widdison

Robert Hull, b. 05 Mar 1876, Hooper, Weber Co., UT; m. Elizabeth Liptrot Rigby

William Gibson Hull, b. 13 Sep 1841 or 1842, Dalry Eir, SCOT; m. Eliza Galloway Lowe

Thomas Hull II, b. 05 Nov 1805, Tergoland, Dungiven, IRE; m. Mary Benson

Thomas Hull I, b. ca. 1776; d. 1836; res.: Co. Antrim, IRE; m. Elizabeth Miller

Richard Hull, b. ca. 1750; res.: Co. Antrim, IRE

[55](#) Thomas Hull, Elizabeth Miller b. ca. 1776 Richard Hull Mormon line

Murray James Hull, b. 1935, North Fremantle, Western Australia

Leslie Lionel Hull, b. 28 Feb 1890 in Eureka, SA

James Hull, b July 3 1869, Mt Crawford, SA

Adam Hull, b 08 Mar 1827, Tergoland, Co. Derry, Ireland

Thomas Hull II, b. 05 Nov 1805, Tergoland, Dungiven, IRE; m. Mary Benson

Thomas Hull I, b. ca. 1776; d. 1836; res.: Co. Antrim, IRE; m. Elizabeth Miller

Richard Hull, b. ca. 1750; res.: Co. Antrim, IRE

Not yet entered on the DNA site:

1637 Jay G. Hull, 14 Morrison Rd., Hanover, NH 03755-1629

Jay.G.Hull@Darmouth.EDU.

Jay G. Hull, b. 29 May 1952, San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX; m. 29 Dec 1973, Linda Lee Toney

Junior Garner Hull, b. 25 Jul 1920, Taintor, Mahaska Co., IA; m. 18 Oct 1942, Marjorie Irene Melaas; d. 14 Dec 2000, Dallas, Dallas Co., TX

Afton Miller Hull, b. 17 Sep 1890, Hull, Banner, NE; m. 14 Sep 1910, Lena Emma Garner; d. 19 Sep 1963, New Sharon, Mahaska Co., IA

Albert Bristor Hull, b. 06 Nov 1862, Grafton, Taylor Co., WV; m. 12 Oct 1887, Etta Mae Miller; d. 09 Oct 1937, Taintor, Mahaska Co., IA

Albert Gallatin Hull, b. 22 May 1835, Grafton, Taylor Co., WV; m. 02 Oct 1856, [Taylor Co., WV](#), Susan Shroyer; d. 06 Oct 1921, Taintor, Mahaska Co., IA

Jacob Hull, Jr., b. 01 Nov 1812, Grafton, Taylor Co., WV; m. 26 Jul 1832, [Alexandria, VA](#), Sarah Thomas; d. 01 Sep 1876, Taintor, Mahaska Co., IA

Jacob Hull, Sr., b. 04 Jul 1776, MD; m. 22 Aug 1805, Monongalia Co., WV, Francis "Fanny" Robinson; d. 1872, Knottsville, Taylor Co., WV. Jacob Hull, Sr. converted to be a Methodist around 1784 (as reported by him).

**1440 Clarence Galloway Hull IV 509
Woodridge Blvd., Mandeville, LA 70471
OM82SAE@yahoo.com**

1440 Clarence Galloway Hull IV, b. 19 Aug 1960, Jackson, Hinds Co., MS; m. #2, Teresa **Ruth** Travous
Clarence **Galloway Hull III**, b. 15 Aug 1938, Greenwood, Leflore Co., MS; m. #1 **Frances Pamela Aikman Olmsted**
Clarence **Galloway** Hull, II, b. 19 May 1908, Ovet, Jones Co., MS; d. 10 Jan 1999, Greenwood, Leflore

Co., MS; m. Virginia **Lyle** Bell
Clarence **Galloway** Hull, I, b. 10 Oct 1886, Kosciusko,
Attala Co., MS; d. 1970, Greenwood, Leflore Co., MS;
m. Martha "**Mattie**" Pack
Maxwell McGill Hull, b. **08** Feb 1857, MS; d. ca 1947,
Laurel, MS; m. Jan 1886, Henrietta Eudora Davis
Edward Stanley Hull, b. 14 Jan 1835, MS; d. 12 Sep
1912, Winston Co., MS; m. Isabella Casteel Porter
David Reed Hull, b. 21 Apr 1812, SC; d. 28 Apr 1889,
Winston Co., MS; m. Mary "**Polly**" Ann Conner
James Hull, b. **?**, on ship from Ireland, late 1700's
Members should order this **HFA Journal, Vol. 10, #2, Summer 1999**: Biography: David Carlisle Hull;
Ancestors of David Carlisle Hull. All of my sources are
given in this article.
Member #1440 sent me his family group sheets, so
I've used some of this info from those. Hull Ireland

DNA Lines related to our family.

There are a number of earliest known ancestors for the Richard Hull. The dates and locations of these earliest ancestors vary. Hopefully as more donors match this group, more clues will be discovered to break through these brick walls and discover more common ancestors. Several donors descend from Richard Hull of Ireland. Two other ancestors with multiple donors are Jacob Hull of MD and Henry Hull of PA.

Richard Hull was born ca. 1750 in co. Antrim, IRE and died ca. 1818 in Dungiven, co. Derry, IRE. His son Thomas Hull was born ca. 1776, Mulkeeragh, co. Derry, IRE and died 19 Aug 1836 in Dungiven, co. Derry, IRE; he married ca. 1798 Elizabeth Miller. Thomas Hull, son of Thomas Hull and Elizabeth Miller was born 5 Nov 1805 in Co. Derry, IRE. He moved ca. 1840-1841 to Ayrshire, Scotland. He sailed for America in 1855 and settled in what was to become Idaho and Utah by 1860 and died 2 Feb 1886.

Jacob Hull was born 4 Jul 1776 in MD. He married first Francis "Fanny" Robinson on 22 Aug 1805 in Monongalia Co., VA (now WV). He married Catharine Snyder on 4 Sep 1815 in Monongalia Co., VA (now WV) and later married Hannah Ruble. He lived in Harrison (now Taylor) Co., VA (now WV). He died ca. 1872 in Knottsville, Taylor Co., WV.

Henry Hull was born 2 Feb 1789, possibly in Washington Co., PA. He married Catherine Snider on 30 Jan 1810 in Trumbull Co., OH. He resided in Wayne Co., OH by 1820 where he died 24 Nov 1863.

John Hull was born ca. 1745/1748. He married Rebecca. He died ca. 1809 in Ohio Co., WV. His son John was born 17 Apr 1782 in Washington Co., PA. He married Hannah Newkirk ca. 1805. Most of John and Hannah's children were born in Washington Co., PA, but their last two were born in Adams Co., OH. John died 22 Nov 1865 in Adams Co., OH. (John is in Tiffin Township, Adams Co., OH 1820-1850 census and in Oliver Township, Adams Co., OH in 1860).

John Hull, born ca. 1784/1785 (probably in Liverpool, co. Lancashire, ENG. He married 17 Oct 1811 in London, ENG. He immigrated to NY by 1817. Son Thomas was born 28 Apr 1818 in NYC, NY; William and John were born in 1820 and 1822 in Boston, Suffolk Co., MA; Charles was born 9 Aug 1825 in LA. John and Elizabeth were in Gibson Co., IN by 1850 where he died ca. 1869. John's father may be William Hull who married Elizabeth Edward. John had an older brother Thomas Hull who never married and resided with nephew Thomas in 1850 in Gibson Co., IN; the census states Thomas was born in Wales.

William (Franklin) Hull was born ca. 1810/1812 in GA. He married Margaret Jane Harvey. He married 31 Dec 1866 in Hernando Co., FL to Catherine Collins. He resided in Columbia, Volusia, and Orange Cos., FL. He died 27 Nov 1898, Orange Co, FL. A marker on his tombstone states he served in the Indian Wars.

John H. Hull was born ca. 1812/1813 in MD. He married Margaret Carr Templin on 17 Oct 1837 in Ross Co., OH. They resided in Pike Co., IL in 1850 and in Adams Co, IL in 1870.

Rev. Beauchamp J. Hull was born 1820 in (probably Somerset Co.) MD. He married Clarissa Goslee on 11 May 1841 in Somerset Co., MD. He resided in Somerset Co., MD, Kanawha Co., VA (now WV), Bourbon Co., KY and Orange Co., FL. He died in 1877 and is buried in Apopka, Orange Co., FL.

John Hull was born 18 Nov 1848. He was born or grew up in Glasgow, Scotland. He married Mary Alice Butler on 16 Sep 1871 in Victoria, Australia. He died 27 Jul 1919 in Victoria, Australia. His death information stated that his parents were John Hull and Margaret Jane Quigley.

There is limited information on the following earliest known ancestors:

James John Hull married Selena Boyle. Their son James Hull was born on 12 Mar 1837 in Ireland. He married Elizabeth Armour in 1874 in Belfast, IRE. John Hull was born in 1724. He is an ancestor of a

John Hull who was born in 1805 in Ireland. He married on 3 Aug 1843 Sarah Boyes in Ireland.

Hugh Hull was born in 1820.. His ancestor, Gordon was born in Belfast, but his family originally came from the Lisburn area, probably around 1880 - 1900. The story I have been told is that his family moved to Belfast from Ravernet which is near Hillsborough (south of Lisburn)

Richard Hull, born 1826 and married Priscilla Corin. This line is from Lancashire, England.

The Hull DNA Genealogy Project offers two tests — a yDNA test and an mtDNA test — where only two of your many ancestral lines are being tested. That is, either an unbroken chain of male ancestors or an unbroken chain of female ancestors. Any one person has only one each of these lines. All the rest of your ancestral lines zig and zag between males and females, so these lines cannot be revealed with your test results alone.

To test all your ancestral lines, you need to share results with others whose ancestry you share. For example, to test your mother's patrilineal line, you need to find and test a male relative of her father, e.g., a brother or uncle or male first cousin with that surname. This is based on the genetic fact that the Y-chromosome (yDNA) passes from father to son over the generations. It is therefore an excellent means of tracking male descendants. By finding and testing cousins, you can eventually piece together a more complete picture of your genetic ancestry.

On the other hand, it becomes somewhat complicated for a genealogist to trace his/her matrilineal genetic ancestors and kin. In traditional families, the female's surname changes with each marriage in each generation. Unless you have a very wide genealogy chart and a means of contacting a large number of women in your collateral lines, you face a daunting task in assembling a mother's maternal line.

Genetics does not use the same approach with a female X-chromosome test as it does with the mutating markers of the male Y-chromosome. Instead,

the science uses a “markeret” on the female X-chromosome - which is a label that I made up to specify the series of divisions on the X-chromosomes, since there is yet a label to define this characteristic in the X chromosome - that is equivalent to a “marker” for the Y-chromosome.

Men have a fairly “rapid” mutation rate of 50-50 odds of experiencing this characteristic once every 350 to 500 years whereas women have the same 50-50 chance every 5,000 to 10,000 years! Thus, men mutate on a genealogical basis while women mutate on an archaeological basis.

Most living women in any two particular line of mothers matching on all “markerets” have a Most Recent Common Ancestor who lived in a time prior to the advent of early writing—some 5,000, but more likely 10,000 years ago, i.e. Daughters of Eve.

As noted in other texts and at our Hull DNA Genealogy web site, the male has both his mother’s mtDNA—which will die with him when he does and which does not pass to his daughters—and his father’s Y-DNA which he will not pass to his daughters but only to his sons. His daughters will get their mtDNA from his wife, their mother.

The X-chromosome’s values have been established in something called the Cambridge Reference Sequence (CRS). This is a female array of X-chromosomal values that are divided into an HVR1 group and a HVR2 group. Each woman’s DNA lineage has its own particular set of values.

What matters is to remember that females randomly mutate at the potential rate of one value per “markeret” every 5,000-10,000 years and males randomly at the potential rate of one value per “marker” every 350-500 years; that males are selfish with their children about their Y-DNA (males only) but women share their mtDNA with their sons but only for one generation and with their daughters completely.

Genetic genealogy can help you to accomplish your research goals with one or the other or both of the two tests the Hull DNA Project offers. By utilizing genetic genealogy, not only will you be assisting in Hull

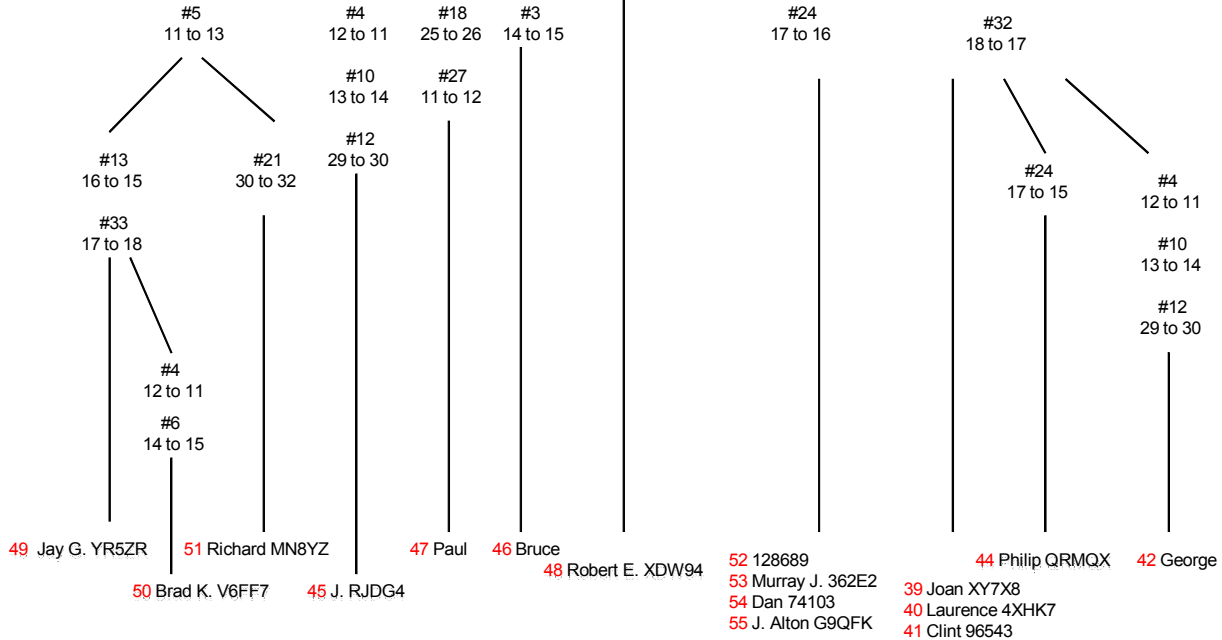
genealogy research, you will also obtain valuable information about your DNA Lineage, and the potential for learning your male ancestors' ethnic origins.

Paper genealogy can tell you who your ancestor is, or possibly where your ancestors came from, while genetic markers can determine if you and another person are related, or not, and with certain genetic markers, common in certain parts of the world than others, tell you your deep ancestral origins.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37
 13 24 14 12 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 30 15 15 17 17 11 11 19 23 15 14 18 17 36 36 12 12

A distance of 3 out of 37 corresponds to "Related" on FT DNA; 4 to "Probably Related" and 5 to "Only Possibly Related." By a transitive rule (if A is related to B and B is related to C, A is related to C) then *all of these individuals* may be related to one another. The chart gives one depiction of how.

This is not a descent chart. With few exceptions, it is difficult to determine the order in which the genes mutated. Nonetheless, there is some validity to the left to right ordering, with the individuals who are proximal to each other being more closely related. The genetic distance between any two individuals can be calculated by counting the number of non-shared mutations necessary to get from one to the other.



49 Jay G. YR5ZR 51 Richard MN8YZ 47 Paul 46 Bruce 48 Robert E. XDW94 52 128689 53 Murray J. 362E2 39 Joan XY7X8 54 Dan 74103 40 Laurence 4XH7 55 J. Alton G9QFK 41 Clint 96543 44 Philip QRMQX 42 George

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37
 13 24 14 12 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 30 15 15 17 17 11 11 19 23 15 14 18 17 36 36 12 12

