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# Phillips DNA News

[www.phillipsdnaproject.com](http://www.phillipsdnaproject.com)

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Please submit news articles or ideas for articles to the editor. Questions about Genetic Genealogy can always be sent to the editor.

## Project News

This is an update to a report we published in the newsletter one year ago about the status of British participants in our Phillips DNA Project. One year ago, there were 48 British men surnamed Phillips or some variation of the surname Phillips in the Phillips DNA Project. Now we have 59 British men with the surname Phillips or some variation of the surname Phillips in the project and one additional British participant whose Y-DNA is currently being processed. Most of these men received free Y-DNA tests courtesy of our Phillips DNA Project and its generous benefactors.

Unfortunately, the match rate for our British participants has not improved. Of the 11 British men who joined the project in the last year, only 4 of them matched other men named Phillips. This is a disappointingly low match rate. The overall match rate for British men in our project is less than 50%. American men surnamed Phillips have a 70% chance of matching another man with the surname Phillips. However, many more American men named Phillips have gotten their Y-DNA tested as compared with British men named Phillips and I still believe the match rates are mostly the result of the number of Phillips men tested in each country.

One interesting and enlightening non-match is a Welshman who has a well researched and documented descent from the Philipps family of Picton Castle, Wales. This participant is listed under R1b Singletons because he does not have any matches. This is his kit number and pedigree:

Kit number 229431

1. Sir Thomas Philipps of Picton Castle, Wales, bc 1430, m Joan Dwinn
2. Owen or Owain Philipps of Cilsant bc 1470, m 1) Jonet Lewys, m 2) Catrin John
3. John "Leuanc" Philipps of Llanfyrnach, Pembrokeshire, Wales, bc 1500, m 1) Margred unknown, m 2) Annes Morgan
4. Fabian Philipps of Llanfyrnach, Pembrokeshire, Wales, bc 1530, m Elsbeth Dafydd
5. David or Dafydd Philipps of Penrhiw Gwial, Carmarthenshire, Wales, bc 1570, m unknown Davies
6. John Philipps of Crug Iwan, Carmarthenshire, Wales, bc 1600, m Jonet Dafydd
7. Thomas Philipps of Crug Iwan, Carmarthenshire, Wales, bc 1630, Vicar of Maenclochog and Llanfallteg, m Penelope Owens
8. John Philipps m Margaret David 1729 in Cilymaenllwyd, Carmarthenshire, Wales
9. Erasmus Philipps b 1734 Carmarthenshire, Wales, m Margaret Jones

10. John Philipps b 1761 Carmarthenshire, Wales, m Sarah Thomas
11. Thomas Phillips b 1813 Trelech, Carmarthenshire, Wales, m Mary Thomas
12. Samuel Phillips b 1858 Llandefeilog, Carmarthenshire, Wales, m Eliza Ellen Davis
13. Harold Phillips b 1907 Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, Wales

Of course, there is always the chance that unknown non-paternal event occurred in this participant's line of descent at some point over the past 15 generations. Using an average non-paternity rate of 2% per generation, which is the rate used in most scholarly studies, there is a 74% probability that this participant's Y-DNA matches his paper trail and a 26% probability that it does not.

Here is a list of the Phillips Family DNA Groups that have received matches with British men: Group 1, Group 2, Group 4, Group 8, Group 16, Group 21, Group 37, Group 41, Group 45, Group 48, Group 52, Group 61, Group 66, Group 69, Group 73, Group 79 and Group 82. Some of these groups have more than one British match.

Group 1 has the largest number of British members, because a Canadian member of Group 1 actively tracked down British men he thought might belong to his Phillips family and paid for all of their DNA tests. Roger discovered one line of his Phillips family had moved to India and he also found a potential New Zealand member of his group and paid for his DNA test, which turned out to be a match.

Group 2, our largest Phillips family group with over 40 members, has two British matches. One of these matches traces his Phillips roots back to Somerset and the other to London. The Somerset match is particularly interesting, because an American member of Group 2 has traced his Phillips line on paper back to Cornwall in the 1500s. Cornwall is located one county away from Somerset in southwestern England.

Group 4 has a British match with a Phillips man who traces his Phillips family back to County Down in Ireland. Several American members of Group 4 have also been able to trace their Phillips family to Northern Ireland. A Canadian member of Group 4 has traced his Phillips family back to Scotland. This is not conflicting because Northern Ireland has received considerable immigration from Scotland.

Group 8 has matches with two British men who have deep roots in the Midlands of England. The Y-DNA of Group 8 looks extremely Anglo-Saxon. In support of this, the Y-DNA of Group 8 also matches the Y-DNA found in some 3,000 year-old skeletons discovered in a cave in Saxony, Germany.

Group 16 has a match with a British man who traces his Phillips roots back to Ireland and another British man who traces his Phillips family back to Staffordshire, England. Group 16 belongs to a Y-DNA signature called the NW Irish Modal Haplotype. It is hypothesized that men who belong to this Y-DNA signature descend from a prolific 5<sup>th</sup> century Irish war lord called

Niall of the Nine Hostages. The Staffordshire branch of Group 16 likely moved to England from Ireland at some point after the death of Niall.

Group 21 is made up of three men who trace their Phillips lines back to Pembrokeshire, Wales, and one who traces his Phillips line back to County Mayo, Ireland. Their Y-DNA belongs to the Western Atlantic Modal Haplotype (WAMH), which means we don't have a clue where they may have originated based on their Y-DNA alone. The WAMH is equally commonly found in Ireland, Wales, England, Scotland and western continental Europe.

Group 37 is comprised of only two members. One of them is a British man who traces his Phillips line back to Sussex, England, and the other is an American who traces his Phillips line back to Pennsylvania. The Y-DNA of this group looks a bit Anglo-Saxon, which makes sense if this Phillips family originated in Sussex. The name Sussex is thought to be derived from the Old English words for "South Saxons".

Group 41 consists of two British men, one of whom traces his Phillips line back to Surrey and the other to Suffolk. Surrey and Suffolk are both located in the southeastern part of England. This group has Slavic-looking Y-DNA (Haplogroup R1a) which is uncommonly found both in the British Isles and in our Phillips DNA Project.

Group 45 is composed of two men, one Briton and one American. The American has not supplied a Phillips pedigree, but the British member traces his Phillips line back to Hampshire, England. This group also has Y-DNA that is not commonly found in the British Isles. They belong to Haplogroup E1b1b1, which is considered to be Mediterranean in origin.

Group 48 consists of three men, two Americans and one British man with Irish roots. The DNA of Group 48 looks somewhat Scottish. There has been considerable migration between Scotland and Ireland over the ages so the paternal ancestor of the British man may have migrated from Scotland to Ireland centuries ago.

Group 52 is also made up of only two men and both of them are British. One of them has not supplied a pedigree, but the other one traces his Phillips roots back to Loughor, Swansea, Wales. Once again, the Y-DNA of this group matches that of the commonly found Western Atlantic Modal Haplotype (WAMH), so it is impossible to say much about it based on Y-DNA alone.

Group 61 consists of two British men, both of whom trace their Phillips families back to Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The Y-DNA of this group also matches the Western Atlantic Modal Haplotype (WAMH). As mentioned before, the WAMH is commonly found everywhere in the British Isles and Western Europe.

Group 66 is comprised of an American and a British man. Interestingly, the surname of the American is Phelps, not Phillips. We have very few men named Phillips whose Y-DNA match men named Phelps, but this is one example. The British man traces his Phillips line to Lincolnshire.

Group 69 is composed of two British men. One of them traces his Phillips line back to London and the other to Angus, Scotland. The Y-DNA of this group (Haplogroup I2b1) appears to be Scandinavian or Anglo-Saxon. Haplogroup I2b1 has a peak population in Germany and another peak in eastern Sweden.

Group 73 is another group made up of just two men, one a Scot and the other an American. The American traces his Phillips line back to Canada and the Phillips line of the Scottish man is found entirely in Scotland. The Y-DNA of this group looks rather Anglo-Saxon.

Group 79 is comprised of an American and a British man. The American has not supplied a pedigree but the British man traces his Phillips line back to Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Group 82 is composed of one American and one Welshman. Their match is a distant one, and the American's line of Phillips has been in America since the Colonial era, which is further evidence that the common Phillips paternal ancestor for these two men probably existed in Wales in the 1700s or earlier.

## Featured Phillips Family Story

**Irna Phillips, actress and writer**

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irna\\_Phillips](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irna_Phillips)



Irna Phillips (July 1, 1901 - December 22, 1973) was an [American](#) actress and writer who created and scripted many of the first [American soap operas](#). Phillips created (and co-created) radio and TV [soap operas](#) including:

- [Painted Dreams](#) (radio 1930-1932)
- [Guiding Light](#) (radio 1937-1956, television 1952-2009)
- The Road of Life (radio 1937-1959, television 1954)
- [Young Dr. Malone](#) (radio 1939-1960, television 1958-1963)
- [The Brighter Day](#) (radio 1948-1956, television 1954-1962)

- [These Are My Children](#) (1949)
- [As the World Turns](#) (1956-2010) a sister show to Guiding Light (character crossovers)
- [Another World](#) (1964-1999) a sister show to As the World Turns (character crossovers)
- [Our Private World](#) (1965) a spinoff of As The World Turns
- [Love Is a Many Splendored Thing](#) (1967-1973)

Phillips also was a creative consultant on "[Peyton Place](#)" (1964-1969), and was an unofficial consultant on "[A World Apart](#)," which was created by her adopted daughter Katherine. Irna Phillips was also a story editor on "[Days of our Lives](#)."

She was also the mentor to [Agnes Nixon](#), the creator of "[All My Children](#)" and "[One Life to Live](#)," and [William J. Bell](#), the creator of "[The Young and the Restless](#)" and "[The Bold and the Beautiful](#)."

Phillips was one of ten children born to a [German Jewish](#) family in [Chicago](#). She studied drama at the [University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign](#) (where she became a member of [Phi Sigma Sigma](#) sorority), receiving a Master of Arts degree before going on to earn a master's degree in journalism at the [University of Wisconsin-Madison](#).

Phillips wanted to be an actress. From 1925 to 1930, she worked as a school teacher in [Dayton, Ohio](#), teaching drama and theatre history to schoolchildren. While working in this capacity she continued to attempt a career as an actress, and after performing several acting roles for radio productions at WGN in Chicago, she left her career as a teacher. At the age of 42, Phillips adopted a son, Thomas Dirk Phillips. A year later, she adopted a daughter, Katherine Louise Phillips.

After working as a staff writer on a daytime talk show, Phillips created the serial "[Painted Dreams](#)." Historians now believe the show to have been the first daytime serial specifically targeted for women. On this show Phillips wrote every episode, in addition to starring in the show as family matriarch "Mother Moynihan" and "Sue Morton." The Serial ran daily except Sundays until April 1932. Irna Phillips is credited with innovating a daytime serial format for radio geared toward women.

She started with her trial serial series "Painted Dreams" over Chicago's WGN during daytime. WGN manager, Henry Selinger claimed to have come up with the original daytime serial to sell products for women. However, Phillips was hired to write as well as perform in this first series. Disputes of ownership over the innovative serial ended Phillips' association with WGN and she was picked up by opponent station WMAQ. "Painted Dreams" was then changed to "Today's Children" featuring the same plot and debate over starting a career or starting a family. Phillips had by then learned to retain all rights and ownership to her newly titled show and the many that followed in her career.

Phillips endured much disapproval for her writing, especially from sponsors like Procter & Gamble. Critics and the radio business during the 1930s were mostly made up of men. Many had claimed Phillips' serial series audiences were childlike, unrealistic, vulgar, and distasteful. This claim made from the male industry was a personal attack on the female characters Phillips' produced. In reality, these female characters were depicted as strong women with options, education, and personality. Phillips characters were not something of the ordinary for the stereotypical 1930's women.

No regular male roles were introduced until later in the series run. The conflict most basic to the programs dramatic structure was that between traditional and changing gender roles - Irene Moynihan, the daughter was characterized as the "aspiring modern girl, with ambitions toward a career," against Mother Moynihan's and Sue Morton's more traditional views. Although this show began as an unsponsored program, Phillips believed that a radio series must be a "utility to its sponsors" and that it must "actually sell merchandise; otherwise the object of radio advertising has failed." With this in mind, she wrote in an engagement and a wedding which provided the possibility of product tie-ins.

By 1932, Phillips urged the local Chicago station WGN to sell "Painted Dreams" to a national network. When they refused, Phillips took them to court, claiming the show as her own property. In the meantime, Phillips changed the show "[Today's Children](#)" which was found on WMAQ. Historians believe that "Today's Children" represents the first instance of a broadcast network soap opera, thereby crediting Phillips with inventing the genre.

By 1938, "Painted Dreams" emerged from the courts and was purchased by [CBS](#). The nature of the court settlement prohibited Phillips from any future involvement with the series.

In 1938, Phillips' mother died, and Phillips demanded that "Today's Children" be discontinued out of respect. NBC agreed and replaced it with her new series, "[Woman in White](#)," one of the first serials to focus on the internal workings of a hospital. [Agnes Nixon](#) and [Harding Lemay](#) have suggested that Phillips was [hypochondriac](#).

It was on "Woman in White" that Phillips first became involved with a young [Agnes Nixon](#), then known by her maiden name, Agnes Eckhardt. Nixon remembered entering an interview with Phillips carrying a script she had written which Phillips proceeded to act out in front of her. When she was finished she offered Nixon a job. [William J. Bell](#) also began his apprenticeship under Phillips during her radio days.

In the 1940s, Phillips wrote two million words a year, dictated six to eight hours a day, and earned \$250,000 a year. Other shows included "The Road to Happiness" (1939-1960), "[The Brighter Day](#)," and "[The Guiding Light](#)," which began in 1937.

In 1938, Phillips supervised the creation of the tie-in book, "The Guiding Light," published by The Guiding Light Co. of 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The book traced the back-story of the radio series, told from the point of view of the "keeper of the guiding light," Reverend John Ruthledge.



In a segment of The General Mills Hour, characters from various Phillips radio dramas interacted.

In 1949, Phillips created the first serial broadcast on a major television network, "[These Are My Children](#)." The show ran on [NBC](#) for a month. Phillips brought "The Guiding Light" to TV in 1952, with "The Brighter Day" following in 1954. "Brighter Day" ended in 1962 and "The Guiding Light" (later shortened to "Guiding Light") ended its run on September 18, 2009, making it the longest running program in broadcast history, having a 72 year run on radio and television.

In 1956, Phillips created "[As the World Turns](#)," one of the first two daytime dramas to run a half-hour in length (the other being "[The Edge of Night](#)," which premiered on CBS the same day). Within two years, "As the World Turns" had become the highest-rated drama, a position it would retain for over two decades. Within six months of the debut of "As the World Turns," Phillips fired lead actress [Helen Wagner](#) because Phillips said she did not like the way she poured coffee. Procter & Gamble and CBS both backed Wagner, and Phillips was forced to rehire her. Wagner remained with the show until her death in 2010, just months before the show's ending.

Phillips co-created "[Another World](#)" in 1964, originally planned as a sister show to "As the World Turns." Although Procter & Gamble owned both shows, CBS had no room for the program and it was brought to rival network NBC. Both shows did contain crossovers from background character Mitchell Dru, a lawyer character from "The Brighter Day." Phillips fired veteran actor [John Beal](#) from "[Another World](#)" after only one episode and actress [Fran Sharon](#) (who played Susan Matthews) after two weeks. Phillips and Bell gave "Another World" over to [James Lipton](#), who passed it onto [Agnes Nixon](#).

Actress [Kay Campbell](#) stated, "I'll never forget once on '[As the World Turns](#),' Rosemary Prinz did a scene, and when we were only off the air five minutes, Irna was on the phone and tore her to pieces. I don't think Irna liked actors."

Phillips co-created "[Days of our Lives](#)" in 1965, was a story consultant on "[Peyton Place](#)," and then co-created "[Our Private World](#)," the first (and so far only) primetime series to be spun off from a daytime show. The series featured the "As the World Turns" character [Lisa Miller](#); the series ran during the spring, summer and early fall of 1965, before being canceled.

In the mid-1960s, "Guiding Light" executive producer [Lucy Ferri Rittenberg](#) refused to accept Phillips' collect phone calls, made from her home in Chicago to the show's [New York](#) studio.

Phillips left "[Love is a Many Splendored Thing](#)" when CBS censors refused to fully tell a love story involving an [Amerasian](#) woman (born out of the love affair in the [original film](#)) and a white man. CBS and [Twentieth Century-Fox Television](#) were co producers of the show. Phillips' resignation led to the show being moved from Fox's New York studios (and the end of

Fox's role as co-producer and distributor) to CBS's Broadcasting Center, and the change of the music base from studio-orchestral to organ and piano based.

Phillips was the unofficial story editor for "[A World Apart](#)," an ABC soap opera that was created by her daughter, Katherine. One of the main characters was a soap opera writer who lived in Chicago and was in charge of a soap opera in New York. Around this time "As the World Turns" (ATWT) asked her to come back and write for them. Phillips introduced a number of characters to the show and integrated them with the core Hughes family.

Phillips' new story, and the show's new heroine, Kimberly Sullivan ([Kathryn Hays](#)), became involved with longtime hero, Bob Hughes ([Don Hastings](#)). Bob was married to Kim's sister Jennifer, but Phillips had Kim seduce Bob. She became pregnant. P&G fired Phillips in early 1973; it was to be her last writing gig. Phillips was a fiercely independent entrepreneur who retained ownership rights to all her shows, producing through Carl Wester and Company and allowing agencies, sponsors, and networks little control over her soap opera empire

Irna Phillips died in 1973, aged 72, from undisclosed causes. Lemay wrote her obituary and he and his wife paid to have the words placed in the [New York Times](#). [Agnes Nixon](#) learned of Irna's death when she called her mentor to wish her well on Christmas Day. According to Nixon, Phillips had not wanted anyone to know that she had passed on.

On January 25, 2007, in an episode celebrating the 70th anniversary of "[Guiding Light](#)," the current cast portrayed actors and behind-the-scenes personnel from the early years of the series (both radio and TV). [Beth Ehlers](#) played Phillips, and several incidents in her life were fictionalized in the show.

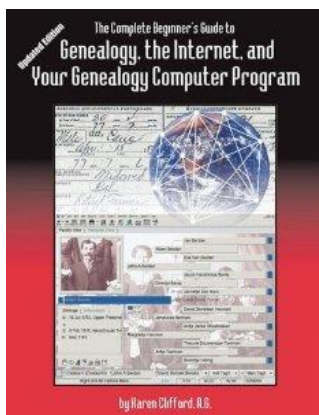
## [Book Report](#)

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### **The Complete Beginner's Guide to Genealogy, the Internet, and Your Genealogy Computer Program**

By Karen Clifford. Published by Genealogical Publishing Co. 2011. Approx. 350 pages. An update of the 2001 edition.





This is quite an ambitious title, an all-encompassing title, but Karen Clifford has delivered on her promise.

An Accredited Genealogist with solid teaching credentials, Ms. Clifford is a professional genealogist who maintains her business while holding a faculty position at Monterey Peninsula College in Monterey, California. She was founding president of the Monterey County Genealogy Society, director of the Monterey California Family History Center, served for several years on the board of FGS, and is involved with AG examination and accreditation.

I suspect several years of preparing student handouts and schooling the novice have been major reasons this book is so easy to comprehend and serves as a very helpful guide toward leading us into the records we need and appreciating their contents.

The Genealogy: nearly every page is splashed with text boxes that define phrases, explain concepts, offer examples of the subject matter, and some corny clip art that nonetheless gets the point across. This makes for visual variety that keeps the eye engaged as the brain tries to absorb the concepts. Some pages are full-size examples of pedigree charts, census sheets, vital records, and the like.

The Internet: There are useful web sites at the end of each chapter. I checked a few of the links, and they are still relevant even two years after publication of this book.

Your Genealogy Computer Program: One chapter is devoted to software programs with practical suggestions such as: "Can you locate a function key or a drop down list of localities which will duplicate the entry you just made so you don't have to retype it?" Boy, you don't know how important that feature is until you start typing "Pottawattamie County, Iowa" fifty times at 2 o'clock in the morning. These tips are general enough in nature that this is not an outdated chapter.

All in all, the explanatory text and complementary visuals are easy aids in learning the genealogical research process incorporating the accepted principles of good research, proper citation formats, and productive strategies for successful searching.

Ms. Clifford's book is LDS-tilted, being a member of the Church, but definitely not LDS as sole-resourced. She has a chapter titled "Major Databases of the Family History Library" but also a chapter titled "National Archives and Regional Records Services Facilities."

One sidebar text box reads: "Look at it this way...When you finish with census records, probate records will be a breeze."

When you have this book in your hands, much of your genealogy work will be a breeze.

The Complete Beginner's Guide to Genealogy, the Internet, and Your Genealogy Computer Program by Karen Clifford is available from the publisher, [Genealogical Publishing Company](#), from [Amazon.com](#), and from many other genealogy bookstores.