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Phillips DNA News

www.phillipsdnaproject.com

September 2013

Volume 5 Issue 9

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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

Last month, we received a very nice complement about our explanation of autosomal DNA on our Phillips DNA Project's website. Here is the email:

Hello,

Our genealogy group hosts a free open house to the public every year. We prepare a number of handouts for all aspects of genealogical research. We do not charge admission or any fees for the handouts.

May I have permission to make about 100 copies of your 2 page article which includes text and 2 charts? I show it as FAQs atDNA in Depth.

It is the best and easiest explanation I have seen.

Thank you,

Dotty Dill, president

Pastfinders of South Lake County Genealogical Society

To give credit where credit is due, it is our webmaster and co-administrator Tom Hutchison who developed those pages. Here are links to those pages on our website:

<http://www.phillipsdnaproject.com/frequently-asked-questions/dna-faqs/316-atdna-in-depth>

<http://www.phillipsdnaproject.com/frequently-asked-questions/dna-faqs/315-atdna-uses-for-genealogy>

These pages are about autosomal DNA (atDNA), which is different from Y-DNA and MT-DNA. This is the test referred to as the Family Finder Test at FTDNA. Results from the Family Finder test cannot be used in our Phillips Y-DNA project. The Family Finder test does not test the Y chromosome. Here is a description of the Family Finder test at FTDNA:

Family Finder uses autosomal DNA (inherited from both the mother and father, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, etc.) to provide you a breakdown of your ethnic percentages and connect you with relatives descended from any of your ancestral lines within approximately the last 5 generations.

If you are interested in using DNA for close genealogy relationships (within the past 5 generations) that cross gender lines or if you are curious about your ethnic percentages, Family Finder is the right choice!

The important things to remember are autosomal results cannot be used in our Phillips Y-DNA project and autosomal DNA can only (somewhat) reliably connect you with recent relatives; ie, relatives who are related to you within the past five generations. The reason we include information about autosomal DNA testing on our website is because it has become very popular in the last year or so and many people are confused about what it can do.

Here is a chart from the FTDNA website that shows how much autosomal DNA you can expect to share with recent relatives. Note that you can only expect to share 12.5% of your autosomal DNA with a 1st cousin, 3.125% with a 2nd cousin, 0.781% with a 3rd cousin, 0.195% with a 4th cousin, and 0.049% with a 5th cousin:

Start	parent	grandparent	1st great-grandparent	2nd great-grandparent	3rd great-grandparent	4th great-grandparent	5th great-grandparent	6th great-grandparent	7th great-grandparent
parent	Sibling 50.000%	25.000%	12.500%	6.250%	3.125%	1.563%	0.781%	0.391%	0.195%
grandparent	25.000%	1 st Cousin 12.500%	6.250%	3.125%	1.563%	0.781%	0.391%	0.195%	0.098%
1st great-grandparent	12.500%	6.250%	2 nd Cousin 3.125%	1.563%	0.781%	0.391%	0.195%	0.098%	0.049%
2nd great-grandparent	6.250%	3.125%	1.563%	3 rd Cousin 0.781%	0.391%	0.195%	0.098%	0.049%	0.024%
3rd great-grandparent	3.125%	1.563%	0.781%	0.391%	4 th Cousin 0.195%	0.098%	0.049%	0.024%	0.012%
4th great-grandparent	1.563%	0.781%	0.391%	0.195%	0.098%	5 th Cousin 0.049%	0.024%	0.012%	0.006%
5th great-grandparent	0.781%	0.391%	0.195%	0.098%	0.049%	0.024%	6 th Cousin 0.012%	0.006%	0.003%
6th great-grandparent	0.391%	0.195%	0.098%	0.049%	0.024%	0.012%	0.006%	7 th Cousin 0.003%	0.002%
7th great-grandparent	0.195%	0.098%	0.049%	0.024%	0.012%	0.006%	0.003%	0.002%	8 th Cousin 0.001%

Featured Phillips Family Story

Zachariah Phillips of Georgia

By Frank Butcher, Phillips Family DNA Group 8

Name: Zachariah PHILLIPS

Birth: ca. 1735

Death: Before 1821

Jasper County, Georgia

Father: William Phillips

Mother: Ann

Marriage: (1) Mary White (ca 1735 - ca 1780)

(2) Rachel Walker Wall

Probable Children (with Mary White)	(with Rachel Walker Wall)
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Joseph	Vicey
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Celia Ann	Bathsheba
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Milly	Rachel
-------	--------

Ann	Zachariah
-----	-----------

Sarah	
-------	--

Mary	
------	--

Zachariah Phillips came to Georgia from Anson County in North Carolina sometime before 1772 along with his brother, Joel. Based on simultaneous land sales in Anson County on July 4, 1770 by Zachariah Phillips, Joel Phillips, and William Phillips, Jr., it may be that three brothers were making preparations to move.

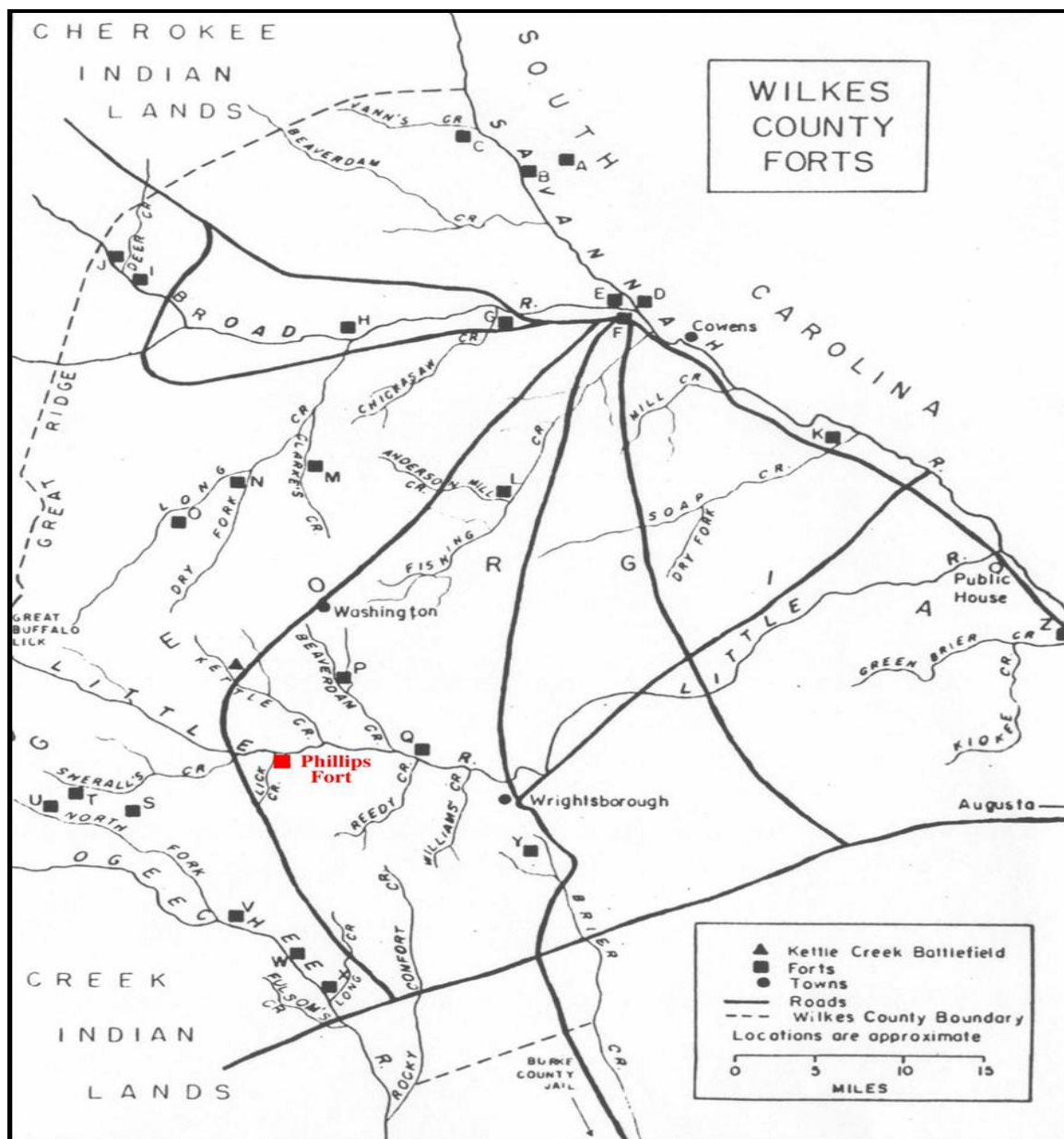
In Anson County, Zachariah owned land on the Pee Dee River at the present site of the Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge. In Virginia or North Carolina, he first married Mary White, daughter of Joseph White and Mary Leeth. After Mary's death circa 1780 in Georgia, Zachariah married Rachel Walker Wall, widow of Arthur Wall and sister of Sylvanus Walker.

In 1773, Zachariah's name appears on a list "of Persons who have Applied to the Commissioners Appointed by his Excellency Sir Jas. Wright Barronet to receive Vouchers; and have Obtained Liberty to Settle on the Lands Ceded to His Majesty." This document shows that Zachariah settled with his wife, 4 sons, and a daughter, aged 20 to 4 years, on 500 acres on Lick Creek at a spring where he had built a cabin, close by to his brother, Joel.

Zachariah was probably a Quaker at the time of his arrival in Georgia since his signature appears on a petition signed by most of the inhabitants of Wrightsboro, a Quaker community. The petition dated August 10, 1774, repudiated resolutions supporting the Boston Tea Party passed by patriots living in the coastal areas of Georgia. Other evidence for Zachariah's Quaker background is that the person who served as security for his purchase of the 500 acres

referenced above was Joseph Maddock, one of the two men responsible for bringing a Quaker colony from Orange County, North Carolina, to settle Wrightsboro in 1768.

Zachariah certainly did not remain a Quaker, since he became a captain in the militia and was very active in Indian fights during the Revolution and in the years immediately afterwards. The British encouraged and armed the Indians during the war, creating a dangerous situation on the frontier. One applicant for a Revolutionary War pension wrote that in May of 1775 he was “engaged as a volunteer in frequent excursions against the Creeks and Cherokee Indians under Captain Zachariah Phillips”, and that he was occasionally employed until May of 1776 assisting in the building of Phillips Fort on the Little River in Wilkes County.



The location of the fort referenced in the pension application is shown on the map above. This fort was razed by Indians in 1780 and is mentioned in an Indian depredation claim filed posthumously on behalf of Zachariah's estate by John W. Burney in 1821. The list of losses includes the following:

1780: 15 head of horses which on average were worth \$70 each; 250 head of cattle worth \$5 each on average; 100 head of hogs killed and driven away worth \$250; also one dwelling house, fort and other out houses burnt, and nearly one hundred barrels of corn carried off and destroyed to the amount of \$500 damage.

1787: 50 head of cattle, worth \$5 each on average; also 50 head of hogs worth \$150.

1788: 3 horses worth \$300.

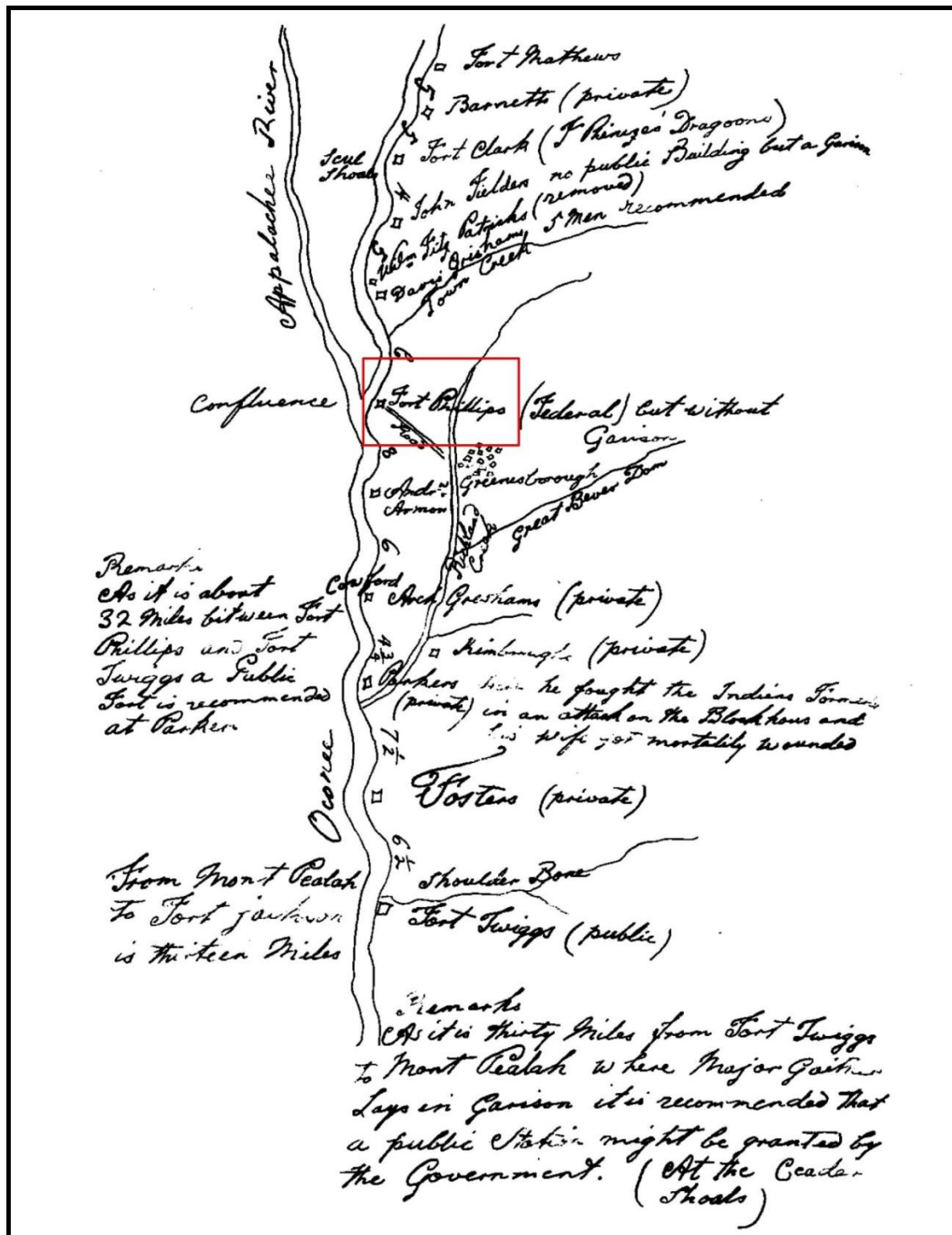
1796: one roan horse worth \$80.

The total amount of the claim was \$3,830.

Zachariah edged further west when land opened up, obtaining a headright grant on the Oconee River near its confluence with the Apalachee. According to the booklet *Oconee: Temporary Boundary*, another Phillips Fort was constructed on this site. (See the map on the next page.) Best evidence is that the fort was constructed before 1783, even though the land grant was not surveyed until May of 1784. Zachariah also had a mill, a ferry, and a fishery on his property. The fishery utilized traps to catch large numbers of spawning fish, so many that sometime before 1800 the Georgia legislature acted to regulate such operations. Phillips Fort was literally on the leading edge of the frontier, with Indian lands on the west side of the Oconee and the fort on the east side of the river.

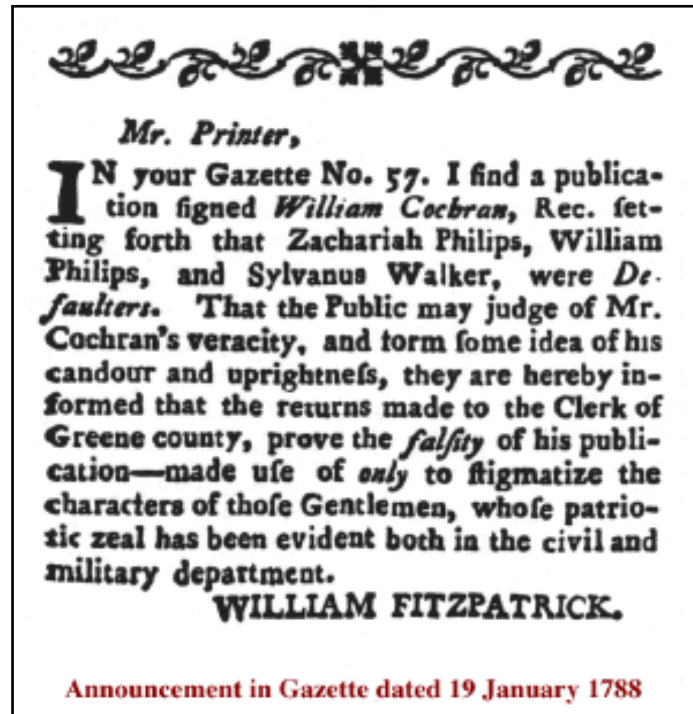
A description of a nearby fort probably also applies to Phillips Fort. "By their own voluntary labor the people of each neighborhood, when numerous enough, built what was dignified as a fort, a strong wooden stockade entrenched, loop-holed, and with lookouts at the angles. Within this rude extemporized fortress ground enough was enclosed to allow for huts or tents for the surrounding families when they should take refuge therein - a thing which continually occurred, and indeed it was often the case that the fort became a permanent home for the women and children, while the men spent their days scouring the country, and tilling with their slaves lands within convenient reach; at night betaking themselves to the stronghold for the society and protection of their families, as well as for their own safety."

From *Oconee: Temporary Boundary*: "Several historians and contemporary writers explain that the men in the families moved out to the edge of the frontier and built forts, made fields, and cowpens, and stayed there during the growing seasons, while a second, more secure home, farther back from the boundary, was the residence for the wife and children. The second home, too, might be stockaded for the increased security of the family, since the Indians frequently penetrated to the second line of forts, too. These forts might be burned and rebuilt several times." Since Zachariah did not sell his land on Lick Creek until 1785, he may have left his family there temporarily while he tended to the dangerous business of establishing his mill and fort on the Oconee.



Map made by Jonas Fauche shortly before 1793, showing the forts along the Oconee River.

Because of its strategic location, Phillips fort received a significant upgrade in 1792 to accommodate a garrison of militia. In a June 16, 1792 letter, Militia Colonel Henry Karr wrote General Elijah Clarke, "I received a request from Majr. Call to furnish a party of Militia to station at Capn. Zachariah Phillips' and recommend a fort to be built there - which request has also been complied with and the men now at work at the garrison."



The above newspaper announcement, possibly referencing a disputed land transaction, is of interest because of the relationships involved. William Phillips was probably Zachariah Phillips' brother, William Phillips, Jr. William Fitzpatrick was Zachariah's son-in-law, married to Celia Ann. (Benjamin Fitzpatrick, governor of Alabama from 1841-1845 and U.S senator, was the son of William and Celia Ann.) The Walker and Phillips families were very close, related by business transactions and by marriage. Zachariah's second marriage was to Sylvanus Walker's sister, Rachel, and Zachariah's daughter by Rachel, Vicey, married Sylvanus' son, Henry.

One of the earliest roads to be mentioned in Greene County records is the road to Phillips Mill. Also Phillips Mill Baptist Church was not far away, built on land donated by Zachariah's brother, Joel. According to family lore, at one worship service Zachariah is said to have picked up a Tory by the seat of his pants and forcibly ejected him from the church.

Even as an older man Zachariah kept moving west when new lands became available. From *Oconee: Temporary Boundary*, "Captain Zachariah Phillips moved to Jasper County when that area of the state was open for settlement, and died there in 1821....With the passing of Joseph and Zachariah Phillips, an era in the history of the Oconee came to a close." (Joseph Phillips may have been the eldest son of Zachariah Phillips.)

Zachariah Phillips and a Zachry Phillips signed the last page of an August 5, 1777 letter to the Continental Congress urging them to remove General Lachlan McIntosh from his command.

87
 The Good of the American Cause. Your
 Memorialists therefore hope your Honorable Body
 will take the Premises into consideration and Order
 as soon as Possible the removal of General McIntosh
 from among them, as your Memorialists are thoroughly
 convinced it will highly discourage our Enemies in
 East Florida, and be a more deadly Stroke to Toryism
 in this part than any ^{other} can be, and Grant them
 such other relief as to your Honorable Body may
 seem meet. Dated at Wilkes County the fifth
 of August One thousand seven hundred and Seventy
 Seven.

Geo Wells	<u>Zachry Phillips</u>	Wm Phillips
Ben Piden	Wm Johnson	William Hobbs
Bedell	<u>Zachariah Phillips</u>	John Gray
Robert Day	James Smith	Jacob Sanders
Edward Black	John Black	George Neal
En Black	John Neal	Richard Anderson
John Anglen	James Francis	William Moore
William Daniel	James Henderson	Jacob Norcliffe
William Foster	James Bentley	Wm Deneard
Wm Phillips	John Solovick	William Queen
John Trevel	Richd. Garrison	Robert Harper
James White	Richd. Whitley	Benjamin Thompson
John Conner	Abner Smith	John Ornel
Richard Johnson	John Porter	Thos. Lewis
Nathan Neal	Silvanus Johnson	John Renshaw
	Jacob Fly	

Two other names are duplicated, including William Phillips.

