Research Committee Report
October 5, 2013 Richmond, VA Reunion

By Alex A. Waldrop III

Introduction

DNA Study Developments:

BACKGROUND:

DNA is the genetic material and is found in chromosomes. It is a double stranded molecule with base pairs connecting the strands. It resembles a spiral staircase with the base pairs being the steps. The genetic information in DNA is contained in the sequence of the base pairs. The bases that make up the base pairs in DNA are A (adenine), G (guanine), C (cytidine), and T (thymine). In normal DNA A only pairs with T and T with A; G pairs only with C and C pairs only with G. Thus there is a complementary relationship between the two strands of DNA; if you have an A on one strand, on the other strand you must have a T to form the base pair. As a result, if you have the sequence of bases for one strand, you can easily deduce the sequence of the complementary strand. Most humans contain 46 chromosomes (23 pairs) in their cells. One pair is the sex chromosomes: X and X in females, X and Y in males. In most west European cultures surnames are inherited from father to son and thus follow the direct male line. The Y-chromosome in humans is the male-determining chromosome; only males have a Y-chromosome. Naturally, a man's Y-chromosome is inherited from his biological father and is virtually identical to his biological father's Y-chromosome. Thus surname inheritance is parallel to Y-chromosome inheritance, except when a male's surname is not the same as his biological father's surname for whatever reason. The shorthand phrase used to describe such a situation is "a non-paternity event." Y-chromosome tests generally look at a number of sites on the DNA. Most of these sites were originally selected for their utility in forensic applications. Researchers have identified and named a large number of these. The company we are using for the tests, Family Tree DNA (FT DNA), now looks at up to one hundred eleven sites. You can order a 12-marker, a 25-marker, a 37-marker, a 67-marker test or a 111-marker test. If you originally ordered a 12-marker test, you can later order an expansion or refinement to a 25-, 37-, 67- or 111-marker test. These marker sites are short tandem repeats. In a short tandem repeat (STR) the DNA has a small sequence of bases that is repeated several times next to each other. For example, the following sequence is a short tandem repeat: TAGATAGATAGATAGATAGATAGATAGA; this STR has 7 repeats of the sequence TAGA. The test determines at each of the marker sites the number of repeats of the marker sequence found. For the Family Tree DNA 25-marker test the names of the sites are DYS numbers, such as DYS # 390. The results are reported as a set of 12, 25, 37, 67, or 111 numbers. The term used to describe the pattern of results for these tests is **haplotype**. A haplotype result can refer to any number of markers, but here I will most often refer to a 12-, 25-, 37-, or 67-marker haplotype. We have not yet had anyone expand to the 111-marker test. Do NOT confuse haplotype with **haplogroup**. I discuss haplogroups later in this report. One of the properties that makes STR sites useful is that occasionally when the DNA is copied, the number of repeats can be increased or reduced by one or more repeats. If you have ever tried to type a document where a word or phrase is repeated several times in close proximity, you know how easy it is to make that type of error. These types of mutations in the DNA are more frequent than some other types of mutations, such as if the "DNA copier" puts an A where a C was the correct base. Another

useful property of STR's is that a change in the number of repeats results in a change in the length of the DNA. It is generally easier and cheaper to detect a change in DNA length than a change in the sequence by a single base.

ORIGINAL DESIGN: THE FAMILIES in the STUDY

The original plan for this study was to identify and recruit two donors from each of four families. The major aim of the study was to determine which, if any, of these families shared a direct male line ancestor. The four families that were the initial focus were:

1) the descendants of William Claiborne of Virginia, son of Thomas Cleyborne of King's Lynn, County Norfolk, England.
2) the descendants of the Westmorland family of Cliburn Hall in England.
3) the descendants of John Cliborn/Clyborn of Old Henrico [NOTE: This family has often been referred to as the John of Dale Parish line.]
4) the descendants of John Clibborn born in Durham, England who went to Moate, Ireland around 1640; John Clibborn later became a Quaker.

As the study has progressed other families have been added to the study:

5) Descendants of the Clayburns of Yorkshire that apparently originated in the Howden area of the East Riding of Yorkshire, England.
6) A control family without a Claiborne-like surname
7) Descendants of Richard Claiborne (1755-1819)
8) Descendants of Alfred Charles Cliburn who was born in 1873 in Brighton, Sussex, England.
9) Descendants of William Cliburn (1750 to after 1820). Many of these Clyburns settled in South Carolina.
10) Descendants of Nathaniel Britton Claborn/Cliborn (1803-1902) born in South Carolina and later moved to Alabama.
11) Descendants of John Clayburn (1820-?) of Manchester, England
12) Descendants of another Alabama Claborn
13) Descendants of Alfred Clayborn of Weakley County, Tennessee
14) Descendants of Joseph Kocher (1865 to 1929)

As the results accumulated I decided to assign these families to the following major groups to simplify comparisons of related families and to make it easier to identify subgroups and branches. The Durham group is family 4. The Norfolk group has families 1, 7 and 14. The original Westmorland group has been subdivided into three subgroups. The Westmorland1 subgroup has families 2, 3, and 11. Westmorland2 subgroup has extended family 9; all of the donors in this group are descendants of men with a Clyburn or Claybourn-like surname that lived in or near Robeson County, NC in the 18th century. Westmorland3 subgroup has family 13. The other families (5, 6, 8, 10, and 12) are classified as Not Grouped.

Results Summary:

On the next page are two tables that summarize the progress of the study from 2011 to 2013.

Summary October 2011	Donors	Markers Tested 12	25	37	67	FT DNA Predicted Haplogroup	Tested Haplogroup		Athey Predicted Haplogroup
Durham	2	2	2	2	0	R1b1b2	0		R1b
Norfolk	11	10	10	6	1	I	0		I2a
Westmorland 1	10	10	10	7	6	R1b1b2	2	R1b1b2	R1b
Westmorland 2	8	8	8	8	3	R1b1b2	0		R1b
Westmorland 3	2	2	2	2	1	R1b1b2	1	R1b1b2a1b	R1b
Not Grouped	10	10	6	5	1	See below	1	E3a	
Total	43	43	40	38	16		4		
Not Grouped	1					J2b2			J2b
	1					I1			
	6					R1b1a2			
	1					R1a1a			
	1						1	E3a	
New Donor(s)	1					R1a			

Summary October 2013	Donors	Markers Tested 12	25	37	67	FT DNA Predicted Haplogroup	Tested Haplogroup		Athey Predicted Haplogroup
Durham	2	2	2	2	0	R1b1a2	0		R1b
Norfolk	12	11	11	10	2	I	0		I2a
Westmorland 1	11	10	10	10	6	R1b1a2	2	R1b1a2	R1b
Westmorland 2	8	8	8	8	5	R1b1a2	0		R1b
Westmorland 3	2	2	2	2	1	R1b1a2a1	1	R1b1a2a1a1b	R1b
Not Grouped	11	10	7	6	2	See below	1	E3a	
Total	46	43	40	38	16		5		
Not Grouped	1						1	J2b2	J2b
	1					I1			
	7					R1b1a2			
	1					R1a1a			
	1						1	E1b1a	
New Donor(s)	3								

HAPLOGROUPS and HAPLOTYPES

"The types of Y-chromosome markers measured by genealogical genetic testing labs are known as STRs. Genealogists are interested in finding connections between families on a time scale of centuries, and the mutation rate of STRs is such that they are a good choice for that kind of work. Population geneticists are interested in tracking the movements of groups of humans over time scales of 1000's or 10,000's of years. Therefore their studies usually involve a different type of Y-chromosome marker known as SNPs (along with insertions and deletions), which have a much slower mutation rate than STRs. Haplogroups are defined by patterns seen in the alleles of these slowly mutating SNP markers. Identification of your Y-chromosome haplogroup can provide an interesting glimpse into the deep ancestry of your paternal line.

A SNP test would be the only way of identifying one's haplogroup for certain. However some conclusions can be drawn about haplogroup classification by looking just at the STR marker value patterns." In the tables above the predicted haplogroups are based on the pattern (haplotype) of STR results. The tested haplogroup is a direct test for one or more SNP's.

A SNP is a single nucleotide polymorphism, meaning that one of the nucleotides in the DNA sequence has been substituted by one of the other nucleotides. [Note: Above I referred to the sequence of bases in DNA; each of the bases discussed there is actually a part of a corresponding nucleotide. Staying with the staircase analogy, the base pairs form the steps of the double helix. So a base is a portion of a step. A nucleotide includes the base and part of the strand, including the groups that connect together to form the strand. Thus the nucleotide has a portion of a step (base) and a section of the railing and the connectors to join each step to the next one to complete the spiral/helical staircase. For most purposes the sequence of bases is the same as the sequence of nucleotides and the shorthand abbreviations A, C, G, and T can refer to bases or to nucleotides.] The mutation rates for SNP's are so low that another name for them is UEP for unique event polymorphism. This reflects the assumption that within the timeframe of human evolution these events happened only one time.

See this site for more detail: http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~dgarvey/DNA/hg/definitons.html

From the glossary page at Family Tree DNA is the following definition of haplogroup (http://www.familytreedna.com/glossary.html#H):

Haplogroup
A genetic population group associated with early human migrations and which can today be associated with a geographic region.

To save space I will not go into more detail on the haplogroup results. If anyone has questions on the haplogroup results, I will be happy to try to answer those questions by e-mail or regular mail. My contact information will be given at the end of this report. If enough people have questions, I can try to answer them in an article in a later newsletter.

TABLES of RESULTS

Below are a series of tables for the different groups. The STR markers are indicated in the top row by a number that indicates the order that FT DNA uses to report the results. The mutation rate for the different markers varies. The fast mutating markers are indicated by being in maroon with a light green background.

Each donor is identified by a known ancestor and by an arbitrarily assigned number (in column one) within his group. The fourth column has the predicted haplogroup (in red) or the directly determined haplogroup (in green). In each group I have designated a standard reference value for each marker. For the Durham and Norfolk groups that is the most frequent (modal) value for that group at that site. For the Westmorland subgroups I have chosen the values of three matching (67 out of 67 markers) donors in family 3 as the reference for all three Westmorland groups. They have the modal value for the West1 subgroup at all 67 markers. If a given donor's result matches the reference value at a given site that space has the chosen color for that group (yellow, blue, red). Where the value is different, a contrasting color is shown. If only two donors in a group have tested at a given site and they do not match, a lighter shade of the main color is shown (Durham, site 20).

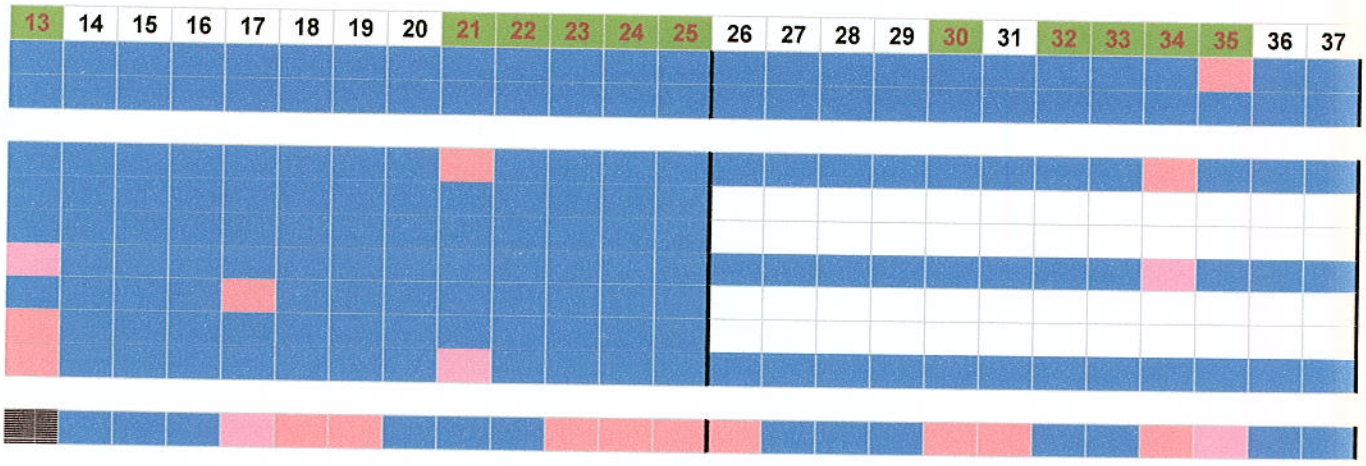
DURHAM GROUP

Durham	Family #	Known Ancestor		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	4	John Clibborn of Moate (1623 - 1705)	R1b1												
2	4	John Clibborn of Moate (1623 - 1705)	R1b1												

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

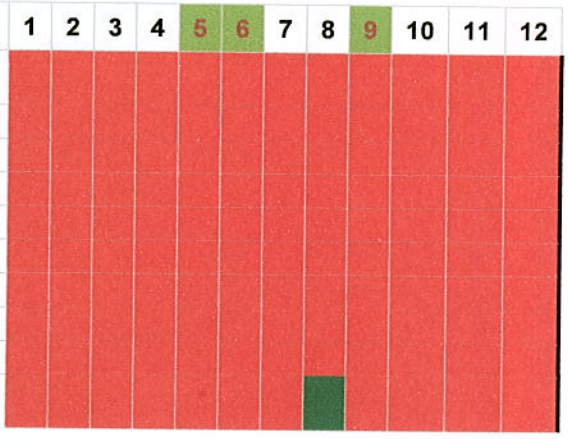
NORFOLK GROUP

Norfolk	Family #	Known Ancestor		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	7	Richard Claiborne (1755 to 1819)	I												
2	7	Richard Claiborne (1755 to 1819)	I												
7	1	Thomas of Sweet Hall (1680/1 to 1732)	I												
6	1	Thomas of Sweet Hall (1680/1 to 1732)	I												
5	1?	Leonard of South Carolina (1762 - ?)	I												
3	1	Thomas of Sweet Hall (1680/1 to 1732)	I												
11	1	Thomas of Sweet Hall (1680/1 to 1732)													
4	1	Thomas of Sweet Hall (1680/1 to 1732)	I												
9	1	Thomas of Sweet Hall (1680/1 to 1732)	I												
8	1	Thomas of Sweet Hall (1680/1 to 1732)	I												
10	14	Joseph Kocher (1865 to 1929)	I												

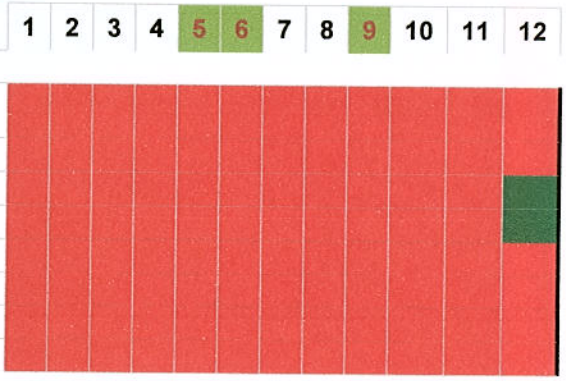


WESTMORLAND GROUPS

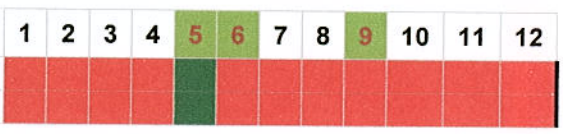
West1	Family #	Known Ancestor	
8	2	Dr. Christopher J. Cleborne, Rear Adm.	R1b1b2
9	3	John of Dale Parish (by 1712 - 1766)	R1b1b2
7	3	John of Dale Parish (by 1712 - 1766)	R1b1b2
3	3	John of Dale Parish (by 1712 - 1766)	R1b1b2
1	3	John of Dale Parish (by 1712 - 1766)	R1b1b2
5	3	John of Dale Parish (by 1712 - 1766)	R1b1b2
6	3	John of Dale Parish (by 1712 - 1766)	R1b1b2
4	3	John of Dale Parish (by 1712 - 1766)	R1b1b2
2	3	John of Dale Parish (by 1712 - 1766)	R1b1b2
10	11	Thomas Clayburn of Manchester, England	-

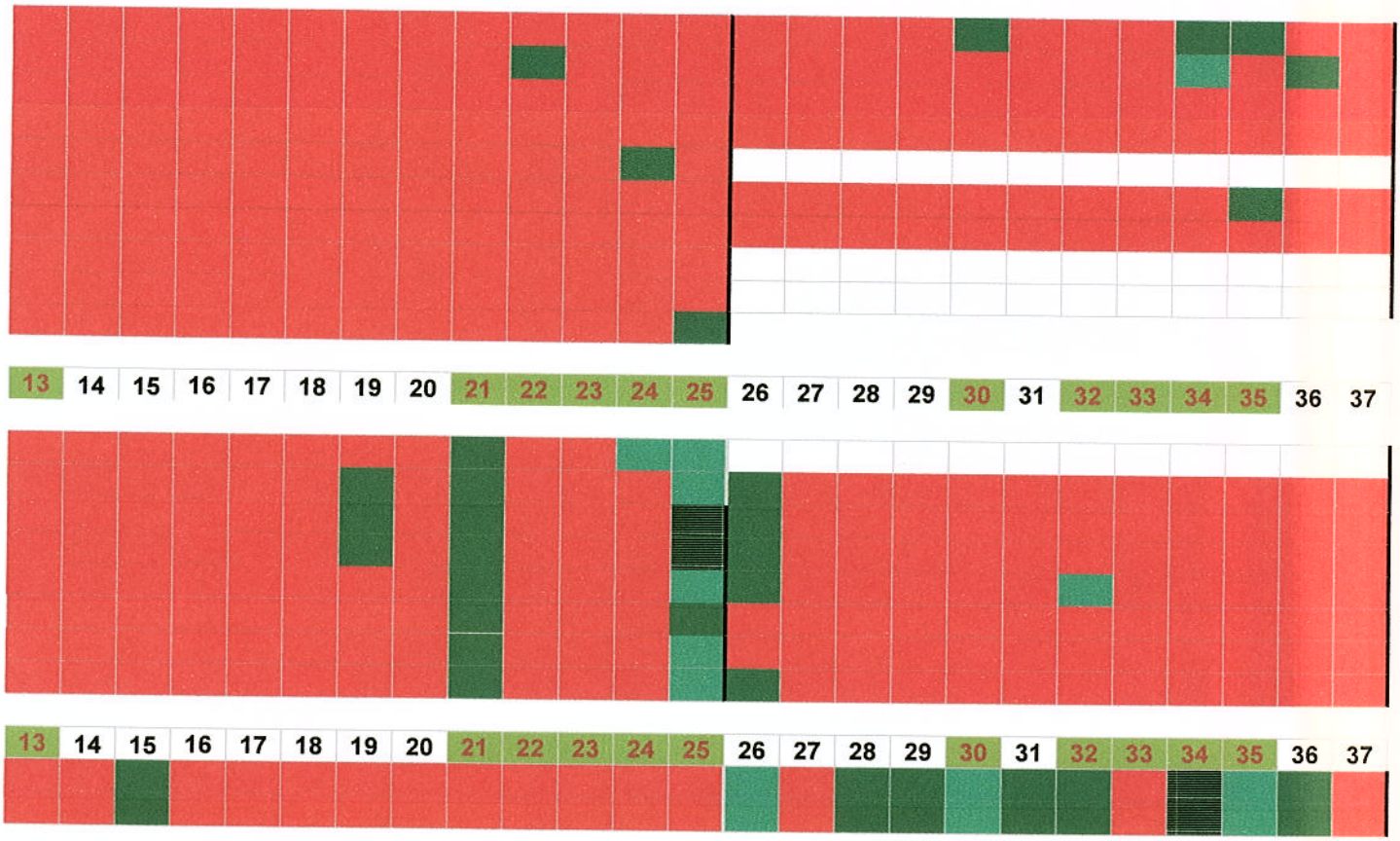


West2	Family #	Known Ancestor	
6	9	Joshua Clyburn (abt 1738 - abt 1799)	R1b1b2
1	9	James Clyburn (1822 -1881)	R1b1b2
7	9	James Clyburn (1822 -1881)	R1b1b2
8	9	James Clyburn (1822 -1881)	R1b1b2
4	9	William Cliburn (1750 - after 1820)	R1b1b2
2	9	William Cliburn (1750 - after 1820)	R1b1b2
3	9	William Cliburn (1750 - after 1820)	R1b1b2
5	9	William Cliburn (1750 - after 1820)	R1b1b2



West3	Family #	Known Ancestor	
2	13	Alfred of Weakley Cty.,TN	R1b1b2a1b
1	13	Alfred of Weakley Cty.,TN	R1b1b2a1





At any given marker if two donors within any group match each other, their color matches in the table. If they do not match each other, the colors do not match. Look at the Norfolk group table at marker/site 13. There are four donors that do not have the modal/reference value at this site. Two of these match each other and have the same shade of pink (donors 8 and 9); donors 3 and 10 do not match the modal value, each other, or the other mismatch value. One has been colored a different shade of pink and the other has horizontal bars on a pink background (striped pink). For this color method of highlighting the mismatches, the three Westmorland subgroups are treated as one group. Within the Westmorland group there are two markers (25 and 34) where there are 4 different values seen across the subgroups, so four color variants are seen: red for the "modal donors" and those that match them at that site, green, light green, and striped green for those that do not match him. Note that both of these markers rapidly mutate.

ANALYSIS and DISCUSSION of RESULTS

The two Clibborn donors match each other at 24 of the 25 markers tested. In the Norfolk group both donors in family 7 differ from the other Norfolk donors at site 3. At the other markers through 25 they match the reference value. Both donors from family 7, three from family 1 and the donor from family 10 have currently expanded to 37 markers, but shortly all but one of the donors in the Norfolk group will have gone to 37 markers. The results for donor 10 (family 14) will be discussed in a later section. At sites 1 to 12 the only mismatches seen so far are the already discussed mismatches at site 3. At sites 13 to 25 mismatches have been found at three sites (13, 17 and 21). Note that 13 and 21 are rapidly mutating markers. At site 13 donors 8 and 9 match only each other. They are both descendants of

Augustine Claiborne, son of Thomas of Sweet Hall. This mismatch seems to distinguish them from the other descendants of William Claiborne. Donor 3 matches none of the other Norfolk donors at site 13. The mismatch for donor 4 at site 17 and the mismatches at site 21 for donors 7 and 8 are currently unique in this group. The family 7 and 1 donors match at all sites from 26 to 37 except at sites 34 and 35. The overall conclusion is that the DNA results indicate that all 9 of the Norfolk donors infamilies 1 and 7 share a common direct line male ancestor. For donors 3 to 9 the MRCA is clearly William Claiborne. For donors 1 and 2 William Claiborne is almost certainly their ancestor, but there is a remote possibility that they descend from a different immigrant who must have been a relative of William. [here]

The results for the Westmorland group illustrate the power of DNA testing to show both near and distant relatedness. Look at the first 25 markers for all three subgroups. With a total of 18 donors there are few mismatches except for ones that distinguish a subgroup or a branch within a subgroup. The single occurrence (so far) mismatches are at sites 8, 12, 15, 22, and two independent, different mismatches at marker 24. The mismatch at site 25 for donor 10 of the West1 subgroup is with little doubt independent of the identical mismatch for donor 2 of the West2 subgroup. This is based on the fact that family 11 has never lived outside England or Ireland and family 9 has lived in North America since 1700 or earlier. The mismatch at site 5 for the Weakley County donors separates this group from the others. The mismatch for donor 2 at site 15 may be a distinguishing mismatch, but until donor 1 of the West3 subgroup expands to 25 or 37 markers, we do not know that. The mismatch at site 19 for donors 1 and 6 of the West2 subgroup identifies a branch of this subgroup. The mismatches at sites 21 and 25 distinguish the West2 subgroup from the other Westmorland subgroups, but there are additional mismatches at site 25 that make this situation more complex. My analysis is that the haplotype (pattern of results) for the MRCA of the donors in West2 was the same as donors 3 and 4. Donor 1 has 1 mismatch from them at site 19. Donor 2 has one mismatch at site 25. Donor 5 has 1 mismatch at site 24. Donor 6 has three mismatches: sites 12, 19, and 25. Since donor 1 matches this MRCA of West2 subgroup at sites 12 and 25, these mutations apparently occurred in one of donor 6's ancestors who is a descendant of James Clyburn (1822 to 1881). Based on these results it was clear that all of these donors were connected by direct male line descent with the family that lived at Cliburn Hall.

Now consider the results for those donors in the Westmorland group who have gone to 37 or more markers. In markers 26 to 37 there are 2 to 4 mismatches between the four donors in family 3 and the Cliburn Hall donor. There are 4 mismatches between the one family 9 donor and the Cliburn Hall donor; he has only one mismatch with two of the family 3 donors (donors 6 and 7). Initially, the results for the West3 subgroup donor were very surprising. In this 12-marker set he only matches the Cliburn Hall donor at 3 sites. He also has nine mismatches with donors 6 and 7 in the West1 subgroup. Based on both the DNA results and the known genealogies of the donors, I conclude that the 37-marker haplotype for donors 6 and 7 in the West1 subgroup is the haplotype of the MRCA of family 3 – John of Dale Parish. Donor 5 has one mismatch at site 35. Donor 9 has two matches in this region at sites 34 and 36. Donor 6 of West2 has one mismatch with this haplotype in this region at site 26. It now appears certain that the West3 subgroup donors must descend from an immigrant different from the immigrant(s) that founded family 3 and family 9. At present the DNA evidence is consistent with family 3 and family 9 descending from the same immigrant or from two separate immigrants. Because of the large number of mismatches between family 13 and family 2 these families must have branched apart many centuries ago. Families 3 and 9 probably branched from family 2 in the 1500's or 1600's.

NOT GROUPED DONORS

Two of the nine donors placed here are related to each other. The other seven donors do not match closely anyone else in the study. I do not have time or space here to go further into these results. I may discuss them in a future newsletter.

FUTURE AIMS FOR THE DNA STUDY

We always welcome new donors to the study, but there are a few donors we would especially like to find and recruit. William Claiborne had four sons: William, John, Thomas, and Leonard. Leonard did not have any known sons. John's known family disappears from the surviving records after the 1720's. All of the donors in family 1 up to now are descendants of Thomas Claiborne through his son, Thomas of Sweet Hall. Where do the donors of family 7 fit? There is currently no evidence that Richard Claiborne (1755 to 1819) is a descendant of the second generation William Claiborne. If a donor with known descent from this William joined the study, his results should help determine where Richard and his descendants fit. Since the reunion I have found some leads to at least one family that may have a living male with the Claiborne surname (or variant thereof) with a direct male line descent from the second generation William Claiborne. John Cliborn of Dale Parish (abt. 1712 to 1764/5) had four sons: Jonas, John, George, and Thomas. We have donors that descend from Jonas, from John, and from George. We would like to have at least one donor who descends from Thomas. We would also like to have a donor that descends from Lasley Cliborn and his wife Cynthia Hopper. Lasley was the youngest son of John (1760 to aft. 1840) and Mary Cliborn. We would like to find more donors from the UK or Ireland (or Europe) with a Claiborne-like surname. Donors from Australia would also be good to find.

At the 2007 reunion a motion to encourage and assist donors to upgrade to 37 markers was passed. Among the reasons for doing this is that we have already found for the Westmorland group that the results for markers 26 to 37 have helped to identify different branches within that group. For the Norfolk group with only two donors that have gone to 37 markers we have one mismatch in that region. Is that mismatch one that distinguishes between family 1 and family 7? Is it a mismatch within family 1 or within family 7? Is it more complex?

THE FRENCH CONNECTION

In Sue Cliborn Forbes' recently updated Ancestral Lines of Cliburn, Westmorland, which traces the genealogy of the Cliburn Hall family, she starts the family with Adam le Franceys [1] who appears in the Pipe Roll in 1200. In the third generation is Robert le Franceys de Cliburn [3] who is living in 1259; he is the first one in this genealogy referred to as "de Cliburn." In generation eight is a John le Franceys de Cliburn [8] who lived during the mid 1300's. He is the last member of this family genealogy to have "le Franceys as part of his name. So one branch of the le Franceys family became the Cliburn family. Sue mentions that another branch of the family became the Vernons of Rutland. It is easy to see that other branches of this family might have taken the surname French. Clai Bachman gave a very nice presentation on the Westmorland ancestry of the Cliburn Hall family at the reunion. Early in the Claiborne DNA study several close matches with men with the French surname were found. In the French study they are in Group 1. Since the R1b1 haplogroup is the most frequent Western European haplogroup, close matches, even at 25 markers, might have been a chance match and might not reflect having a direct male line ancestor within the time frame that surnames have been used, roughly within the last 1000 years. Some of these French donors had gone to 37 markers. The first donors in our study

to expand to 37 markers were in the West1 subgroup in late 2005 and in 2006. They had 9 mismatches with the appropriate French donors in markers 26 to 37. At the time I concluded that this meant that the families were not connected. During this period I had communicated with the person running the French study. Only one of their donors could trace his line back to the 1600's and none could trace back earlier than the 1600's. During the 2011 reunion I mentioned to some people this potential connection to the French family. After the reunion one of them asked me to elaborate on this and that prompted me to compare the West3 results with the French results. There was only 1 mismatch in the 26 to 37 marker set for most of the Group 1 French donors. With several of these donors the West3 donor had only two mismatches with them over 37 markers. This West3 donor has gone to 67 markers. Three of the Group 1 donors have expanded to 67 markers. Two of these are very close matches with our West3 donor; one has 4 and the other 5 mismatches out of 67 markers. Interestingly they both mismatch the West3 donor at sites 59 and 60. At those sites the two French donors match the 3 West1 donors who have gone to 67 markers. One of the French donors mismatches these 3 West1 donors only at site 50 in sites 38 to 67. The other one also has a mismatch at site 43. Both of these French donors have only two mismatches in the first 25 markers with two of the West1 donors who have gone to 67 markers: at sites 5 and 15. Summarizing, most Group 1 French donors are very good matches with the one West3 donor that has gone to 67 markers over all 67 markers. They are also good matches with the West1 donors who have gone to 67 markers except for the nine mismatches in markers 26 to 37. In light of the medieval genealogy of the Cliburn Hall family, this data supports this genealogy and suggests that the immigrant for the West3 subgroup branched away from the Cliburn Hall line soon after taking the Cliburn surname. The family that lived at Cliburn Hall gradually accumulated mutations in the 26 to 37-marker region. The West3 ancestors kept the ancestral number of repeats, as did the ancestors of French Group 1. The immigrant for family 3 and the immigrant for family 9 branched from the Cliburn Hall line only after the mutations we now see in this region had occurred. Note that the immigrant for family 3 and for family 9 may or may not be the same individual. I shared this analysis with the West3 donor. He searched some other DNA databases and found that he is a good match to two other families that claim descent from a le Franceys family. The surnames are Stanley and Marple. The Vernon family by medieval genealogy is connected to the le Franceys family, but apparently has not yet done any DNA testing of the Y-chromosome or at least neither the West3 donor nor I found any indication that they have.

To assist those who want to delve further into the results of the study I am providing here the pedigrees of the donors. When the study began I promised the donors I would protect their privacy. That is why the tables do not contain the numerical results and why the pedigrees do not include anyone born in the twentieth century.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

This study would not have been possible without the support, financial and otherwise, from a large number of people. First, let me thank the Claiborne Society that provided initial funding of the study. I want to thank the donors and their families for participating in the study and donating their DNA; many of the donors paid for their tests. Several individuals have provided financial, research, and/or recruiting help. Among those in this category are: Sue Forbes, Curly Moore, Duain Claiborne, Elsa Diamond, Mr. and Mrs. Huw Price, Mr. and Mrs. John Janeway, Major General Gerald Maloney, Susan Rura, Patricia Clayborn, Angela Clyburn, and Mr. and Mrs. Chris Strachan. I also want to thank the Presidents of the Claiborne Society and the Board members who have consistently supported this research.

For more on the families see the articles by Sue Cliborn Forbes that originally appeared in the Claiborne Society newsletter from June 2002 to March 2003 that can now be read on the Claiborne Society website. Also check the references that Sue cited and the ones listed on this web page: http://www.claibornesociety.org/research/

The article on William Claiborne:
http://www.claibornesociety.org/research/WILLIAM_CLAIBORNE_biography_for_Rodona.shtml

on John Clyborn of Old Henrico Co VA:
http://www.claibornesociety.org/research/john_cliborn_newsletter_article.shtml

on John Clibborn of Durham, England and Moate, Ireland:
http://www.claibornesociety.org/research/clibborn_article_mar_2003_newsletter.shtml

on Dr. Christopher James Cleborne:
http://www.claibornesociety.org/research/CJC_article_Dec_2002_newsletter.shtml

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Norfolk Families

1) Family 1: the descendants of William Claiborne of Virginia, son of Thomas Cleyborne of King's Lynn, County Norfolk, England.
7) Descendants of Richard Claiborne (1755-1819)
14) Descendants of Joseph Kocher (1865 to 1929); NOT a descendant of the Norfolk Claibornes, but appears to share a direct male line ancestor with the other Norfolk families, perhaps before the use of surnames became common – the early second millennium -- about 1000 to 1500.

Westmorland Families

2) Descendants of the Westmorland family of Cliburn Hall in England.
3) Descendants of John Cliborn/Clyborn of Old Henrico [NOTE: This family has often been referred to as the John of Dale Parish line.]
9) Descendants of William Cliburn (1750 to after 1820). Many of these Clyburns settled in South Carolina.
11) Descendants of John Clayburn (1820-?) of Manchester, England
13) Descendants of Alfred Clayborn of Weakley County, Tennessee

The Norfolk group has families 1, 7 and 14. The original Westmorland group has been subdivided into three subgroups. The Westmorland1 subgroup has families 2, 3, and 11. Westmorland2 subgroup has extended family 9; all of the donors in this group are descendants of men with a Clyburn or Claybourn-like surname that lived in or near Robeson County, NC in the 18th century. Westmorland3 subgroup has family 13.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF CLAIBORNE FAMILY DESCENDANTS

Result Tables DNA Study

2013 Reunion Richmond, VA

10/5/2013

Family Groups in This Study

Descendants of John Clibborn born in **Durham**, England who went to Moate, Ireland around 1640; John Clibborn later became a Quaker. Family 4

Descendants of William Claiborne of Virginia, son of Thomas Cleyborne of King's Lynn, County **Norfolk**, England. Family 1

Descendants of Richard Claiborne (1755-1819). He is believed to be a descendant of William Claiborne , but his father is not known to us. Family 7

Matching Family by DNA test: Descendants of Joseph Kocher (1865 to 1929) origins in Alsace Region of France/Germany near Rhine River Family 14

Common Ancestor for Families 1, 7 and 14 probably lived in Middle Ages before surnames were established or before.

Descendants of the **Westmorland** family of Cliburn Hall in England. Family 2

Descendants of John Cliborn/Clyborn of Old Henrico [NOTE: This family has often been referred to as the John of Dale Parish line.] Family 4

Descendants of William Cliburn (1750 to after 1820). Many of these Clyburns settled in South Carolina. Family 9

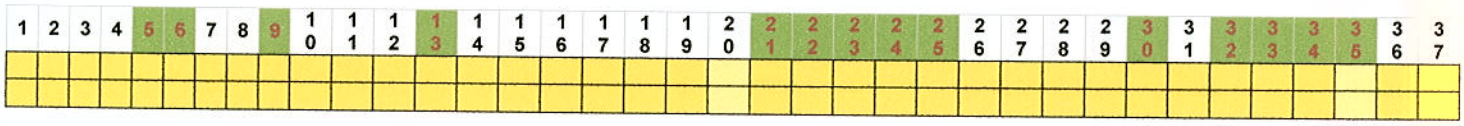
Descendants of John Clayburn (1820-?) of Manchester, England. Family 11

Descendants of Alfred Clayborn of Weakley County, Tennessee. Family 13 Immigrant of this family was probably NOT a close relative of Family 4 and/or 9

The following tables show the patterns of matches and mismatches within the three major groups in the Claiborne DNA Study: the Durham Group (Clibborn), the Norfolk Group (Claiborne), and the three Westmorland Sub-Groups (Cliburn Hall)

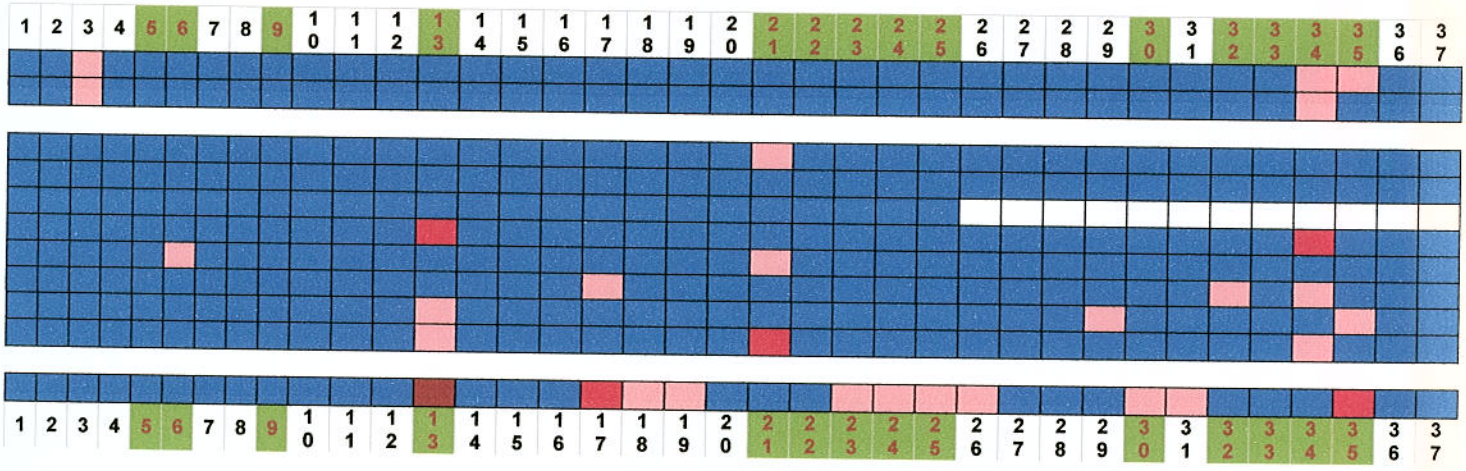
Durham Group

Durham	Family #	Ancestor		Haplogroup
1	4	John Barclay Clibborn (1770 to 1850) [5].	England/Ireland	R1b1a2
2	4	William Clibborn [5].	England/Ireland	R1b1a2



Norfolk Group

Norfolk	Family #	Ancestor		Haplogroup
1	7	Charles F. Claiborne (1873 to 1970) [4].	England	
2	7	James B. Claiborne (1878 to 1966) [4].	England	
7	1	George Herbert Ravenscroft Claiborne (1782 to 1834) [7].	England	
6	1	Augustine Claiborne (1787 to 1839) [7].	England	
5	1	Leonard Claiborne (1762 to ??) [6?].	England	
3	1	Richard Claiborne (?? To 1776) [5].	England	
11	1	Daniel Claiborne (1728 to 1786) [5].	England	
4	1	William Claiborne (1748 to 1809) [5].	England	
9	1	Herbert Claiborne (1746 to 1814)_ [5].	England	
8	1	Buller Claiborne (1755 to 1804) [5].	England	
12	1	Leonard Claiborne (1762 to ??) [6?].	England	
10	14	Joseph Kocher (1865 to 1929)	Germany	



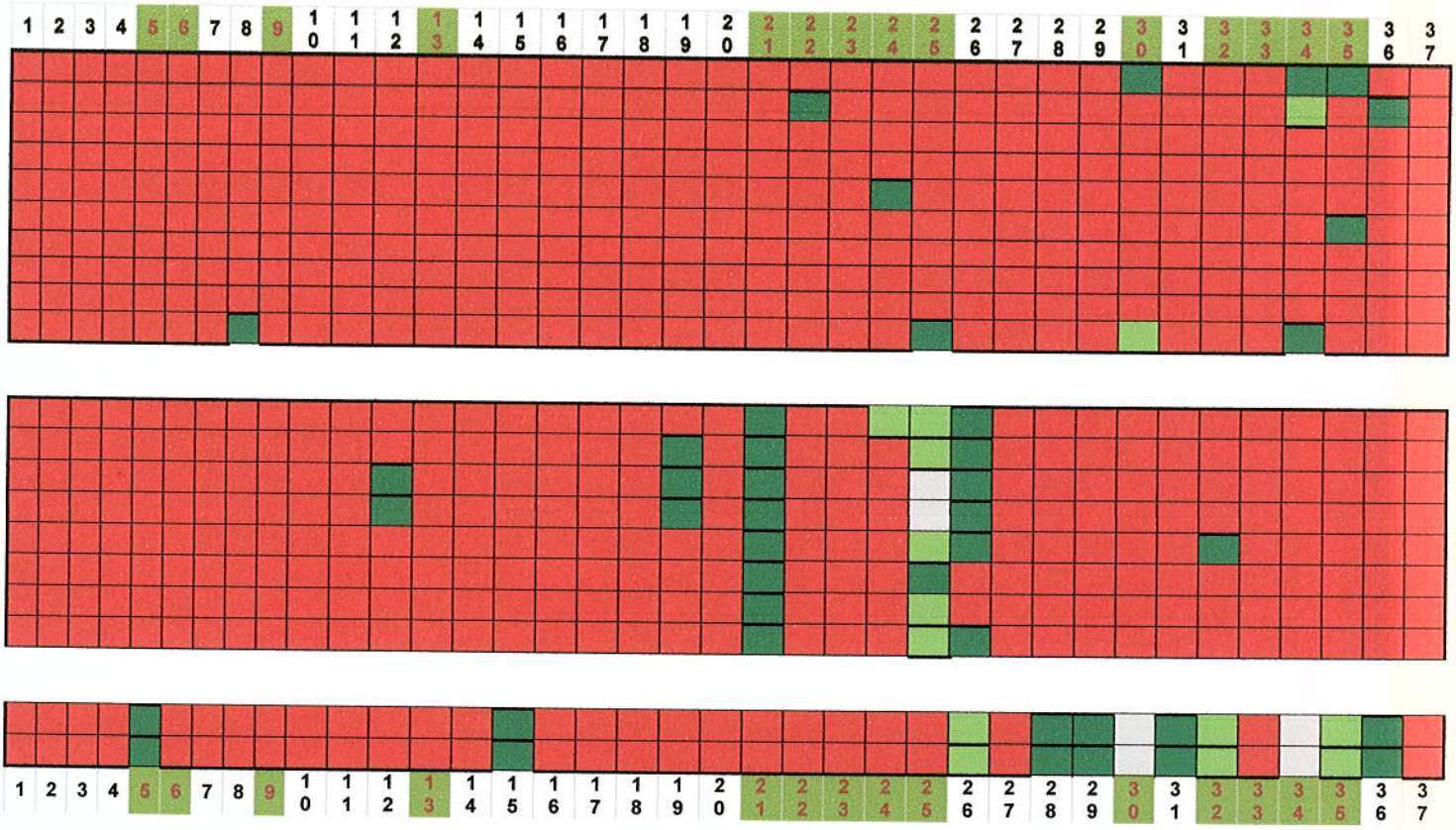
Westmorland Group

West1: Families 2, 3, and 11; West2: Family 9; West3: Family 13

West 1	Family #	Ancestor		Haplogroup
8	2	Dr. Christopher J. Cleborne, Rear Admiral	England	**R1b1a2**
9	3	Jonas Cliborn (1733 to 1795) [4].	England	R1b1a2
7	3	William Cliborn (1820 to 1901) [7].	England	R1b1a2
3 & 10	3	Henry S. R. Cliborn (1835 to 1900) [7].	England	R1b1a2
1	3	John Cliborn, Jr. (abt 1784 to 1840) [6].	England	R1b1a2
5	3	Daniel Brown Cliborn (1767 to 1865) [5].	England	**R1b1a2**
6	3	James Augustine Cliborne (1814 to 1889) [7].	England	R1b1a2
4	3	Nathaniel Theophilus Cliborne (abt. 1816 to aft. 1880) [7].	England	R1b1a2
2	3	George Cliborne (abt. 1796 to ?) [6].	England	R1b1a2
11	11	John Clayburn (1820 - ?) of Manchester, England	England	-

West 2		Ancestor		
5	9	Joshua Clyburn (abt. 1738 to bef. 20 October 1798) [2].	England	R1b1a2
1	9	Stephen Clyburn (1858 to 1907) [5].	Canada	R1b1a2
7	9	Ira Louis Clyburn (1862 to 1930) [5].	Canada	R1b1a2
6	9	Ira Louis Clyburn (1862 to 1930) [5].	Canada	R1b1a2
3	9	William Clyburn, Jr. (1774 to aft. 1829) [3].	England	R1b1a2
2	9	William Craig Clyburn, Sr. (1802 to 1886) [4].	England	R1b1a2
8	9	George Walter Clyburn (1832 to 1862) [4].	England	R1b1a2
4	9	James Cliburn (1793 to 1845) [3].	England	R1b1a2

West 3		Ancestor		
1	13	Benjamin B. Claborn (1841 to 1897) [2].	England	R1b1a2a1a1
2	13	Alfred Lafayette Clayborne (1832 to 1889) [2].	England	**R1b1a2a1a1b**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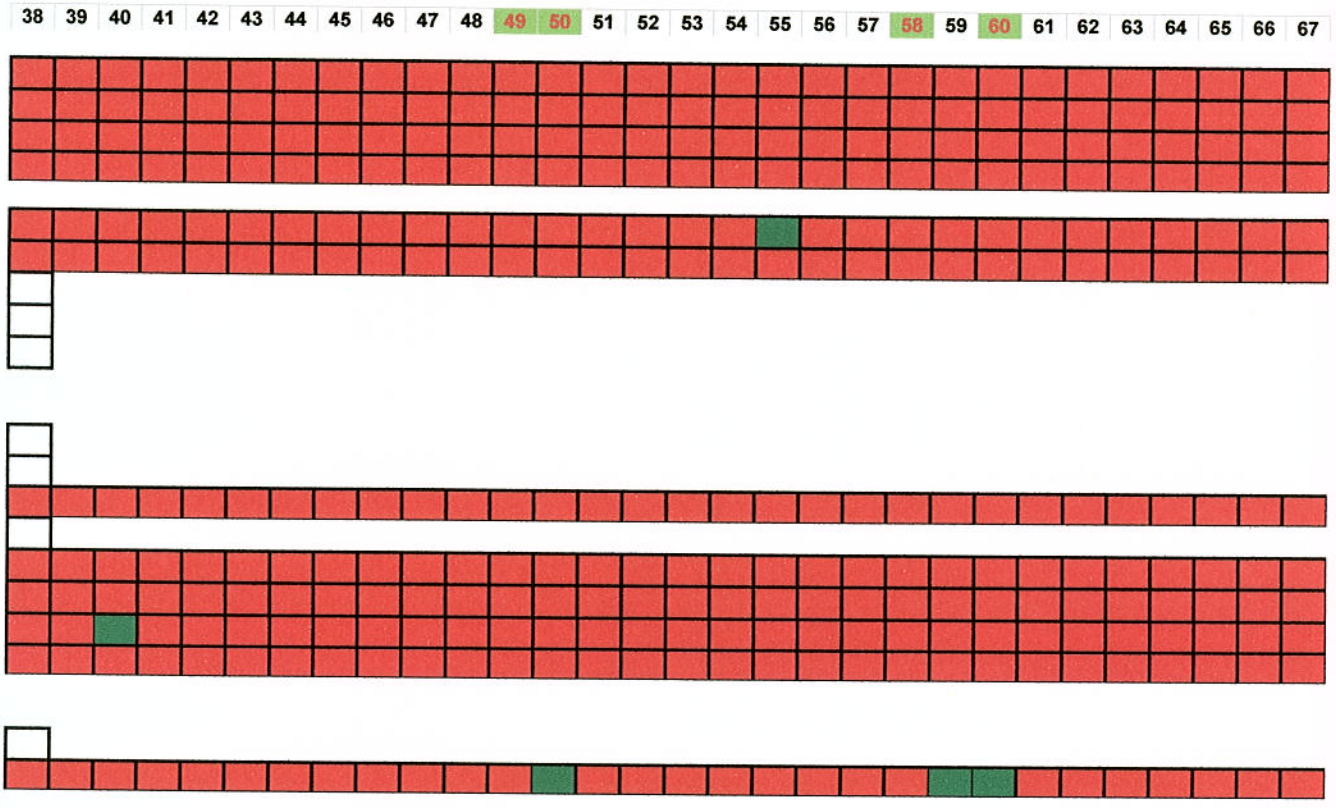
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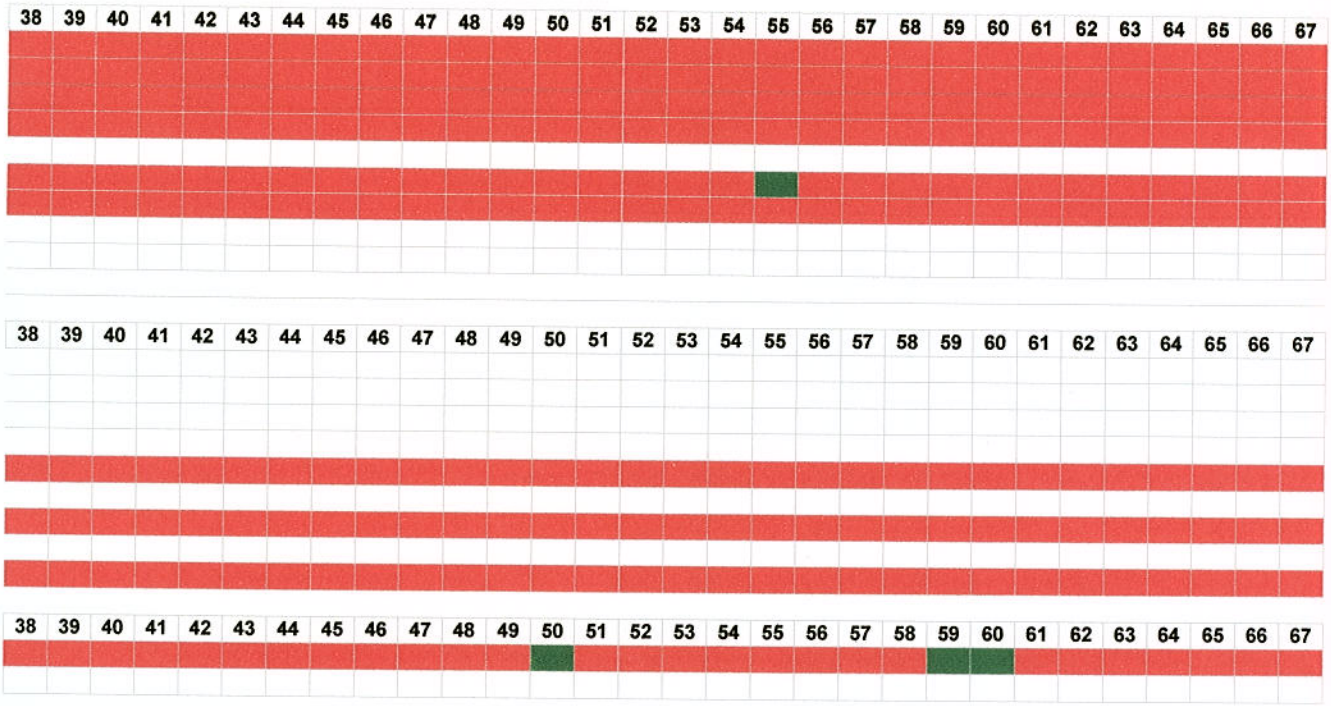
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