

## WEBB Surname DNA Project Newsletter     January 2004

Just a quick update --

We have 26 Y-DNA participants and one mtDNA participant. With 20 tests reported back from the lab, we have 4 "match groups" of 5, 3, 2 & 2 participants, respectively. Not bad for a sample size of under 30! The group of 5 is actually 3 25/25 matches and two 24/25 matches to those 3 who are perfect 25/25 to each other.

New test available! 37 marker kit reduces the 50% Probability that your Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA) from 7 generations to 5. The 90% Probability is reduced to 14 generations and the 95% Probability to 21 generations. This kit is available as a stand alone test (\$229) or as an upgrade from the 12 or 25 marker test (\$149, \$59 respectively). Incidentally, for some odd reason, upgrading from 25 to 37 is \$1 cheaper than buying the 37 marker outright.

An upgrade (12 to 25, 25 to 37) does NOT require a new sample, and

Who should get this 37 marker test? My personal recommendation is as follows:

1. If you have a match and a paper trail SHORTER than 7 generations, this test will "tighten up" the likelihood that your match is within fewer generations OR it will suggest that your match is in the 6+ generations - 14 generations timeframe.

2. If you have a well-documented, "old" line with 7 or more generations or believe that you connect to such a line, this test will narrow the field of "possible connection points."

3. If your match is between the lines of brothers (or probable brothers) with many years between the births of the brothers OR a line in which the father was relatively old when the son was born, this test will help narrow the the possibility of a mutation -- mutations occur more often when the father is older.

4. If you anticipate a match and there is any question of someone not being around to pay for the upgrade later, purchase of this test is a good legacy.

IF you do not have a match yet and if there is no legacy issue, there really is no point in upgrading or purchasing this test at this point in time.

Q. I have a 12 marker kit and a match. Do I need to upgrade to the 25 or 37 marker test? The 12/12 or 11/12 match ONLY tells you that you are related within the last 14.4 generations (roughly 250 years) with a 50% probability, while the other 50% probability is that your relationship is longer ago -- up to 10,000 years ago! Not all 12/12 or 11/12 relationships hold up over the 25 marker kit -- in laymen's terms, this means it is MORE LIKELY the relationship is longer ago than 250 years. The only way to be SURE your relationship is more recent in time is to upgrade.

If you know a WEBB line that MIGHT be related to yours, and you have a contact on that line who qualifies as a donor, PLEASE invite them to join the project. Likewise, if you know WEBB researchers who are not online, or who are no longer actively researching for some reason, please invite them to join as well. Older, well documented lines are especially hard to recruit, and many of us are hoping to "hook up" with some of these older lines. Good places to recruit:

- WEBBs on your ISP (if your ISP allows you to search member directories)

- your local phone book

- Your local/regional/state genealogy &/or historical society OR genealogical library

- Anyone who has contacted you from your entry on the YSEARCH website because they match you with results from another lab OR anyone you know who has gotten genealogical DNA tests from another lab. I can use all the help I can get recruiting new lines.

I am hoping we can have at least 35 samples by our second anniversary in September. By that time, I also hope to issue a summary "annual report," showing the geographic paths of WEBB lines and some other nifty stuff!

I will soon post a WEBB lineage chart, showing the DNA strings and the oldest known ancestor -- BUT NOT YOUR NAME nor contact information. I do NOT relate your results to your contact information --only the provider, your matches, and myself have access to that data. This will help people see who they are NOT related to as well as showing the spread of the string values to those interested in the technical side of DNA. Thanks to Nancy Grogan for putting the chart together.

We have at least potential participants that I know of who need financial assistance in order to Participate. Please note that well documented established lines, which we need for comparisons, are also sometimes reluctant to spend the money, since they know their lineage already! If anyone is willing to donate part or all of the cost of a test, please email me. I am willing to collect checks payable to "Family Tree DNA" (NOT TO ME!) and then pay for/subsidize tests with them as needed. THIS IS STRICTLY VOLUNTARY!

Please also note that the provider is a local call for me, so if you have a question, I can save you the long distance charges if you wish to have me call and ask them and then forward their answer to you. Of course, you can email them as well.

Please update me when you change your email address! Same with mailing address or phone number.

Please visit the WEBB DNA Website at [hometown.aol.com/awnrdc/DNAPage.html](http://hometown.aol.com/awnrdc/DNAPage.html) to verify your lineage is reported and correct.

As always, please feel free to email me with any comments, questions, suggestions, complaints or compliments!

Anne W. Nelson  
Group Administrator  
WEBB Surname DNA Project

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**WEBB Surname DNA Project Newsletter**

**February 1, 2004**

**STATUS:** 29 Y-DNA kits ordered, 25 returned to provider. 21 results reported. 1 mtDNA kit. Results reported. Matches: 1 pair, 1 triplet, 1 group of 4 (2 pairs of exact which are one step from each other), 1 group of 5 (3 exact matches; 2 which match each other exactly but are one-step from the first 3), 12 unmatched. New results due back from lab in about 7 weeks.

**WEBSITE:** I have begun redesigning the website. The main page will now be a "cover" page with links, general information, & the latest news.

-- In response to some feedback, I have changed the background to one which should make the page easier to read.

-- The lineages have been moved to a subordinate page for which a link button appears on the main page. PLEASE check that I got yours right. I am not great at seeing my own typos and mistakes! So I rely on the participants to be my proof-readers.

-- I am in the process of creating a webpage for the DYS Strings. It will include kit #, earliest ancestor, Haplogroup, and DYS strings. It will NOT contain contact information I am still waiting for a few participants to supply their detailed lineages with earliest ancestor information. When this is completed, there will be a link button to it as well.

URL: <http://www.hometown.aol.com/awnrdc/DNAPage.html>

**SCHOLARSHIP FUND:** A fund has been established to subsidize tests for persons who might otherwise be unable to participate. We have already underwritten the cost of one kit, & we have some funds available to underwrite at least part of another kit. Anyone desiring to make a

donation should contact me privately at [AWNDRDC@aol.com](mailto:AWNDRDC@aol.com). Donations should be by check made payable to Family Tree DNA. When a kit is subsidized, I will then email FTDNA checks to cover the portion of the kit price that the scholarship fund is paying. If you know of a potential participant who is in need of financial subsidy, please email me privately.

**NEWSLETTER:** I anticipate issuing a newsletter monthly from now on. Length will vary. If you know someone who wishes to be added (such as your cousin who "really does the DNA in our family" or a researcher you are working with that you hope to persuade to join the project, etc.), please send me their email address.

### **Answers to RECENT QUESTIONS from Participants and Prospects**

**mtDNA Tests:** mtDNA is not suitable for the "shotgun" approach, that is doing the test & waiting to see if a match turns up somewhere. This is due to the inability to pinpoint the timeframe for the MRCA. What it does provide is a look into your "deep ethnic" background -- did your maternal line originate in Europe, Eastern Europe, Asia? Which of the "Daughters of Eve" was your ancestor?

However, if you have a specific question, it is possible to design an mtDNA comparison that has useful genealogical purpose. A couple of examples follow.

Case 1. A woman whose married name is WEBB is not documented well as a daughter of a certain couple. There are a limited number of WEBB couples in the area of her marriage who could be her parents. The researcher has a well documented daughter of the couple believed to be this woman's parents, & this daughter has an all female lineage, as does the suspected daughter. mtDNA samples from the KNOWN daughter & the suspected daughter can be compared. If they match, it is unlikely that any of the other WEBB couples would be her parents, unless the wife of another WEBB was the sister of the wife in the suspected couple. In this case, the mtDNA can bolster a weak paper trail

Case 2. There are three WEBB households in a county in which several WEBB girls get married in the 1800 - 1820 time period. The researcher has ONE known daughter of ONE man. If descendants of the several brides get mtDNA tests, the brides can be divided into groups, i.e., these girls match the one KNOWN daughter, these girls match each other, & this last girl doesn't match either of the other two groups. In this manner, one can identify the sisters of the known daughter & know which of the other girls are sisters, although at this point one cannot assign them to a father. That information may come further down the road.

I am happy to help anyone who wants to figure out if mtDNA can help them answer their specific questions.

**DNA Print:** You might wish to sign onto FTDNA website and click the link on Inheritance Chart for this explanation.

Suppose your DNA Print shows you have 10% Native American ancestry, where did it come from?

The human DNA consists of 23 pairs. The 23rd pair is the "gender assigning" pair, & it is this pair from which we get the Y-DNA and/or mtDNA information. Your haplogroup and your "Daughter of Eve" will tell you if the ancestry comes from those direct lines. If they are both "European," Then your Native American ancestry comes from a spouse or the parents of a spouse. That means from one or more of the ancestors shown in BLACK on the Inheritance chart, rather than the direct lines shown in RED and BLUE.

With each generation you go back, a diminished amount of DNA has been passed to you. For example, you get 50% of each parent's dna, 25% of each grandparent, 12.5% of each great

grandparent, 6.25% of each great grandparent, 3.125% of each great great grandparent, 1.5625% of each great great great grandparent, and 0.78125% of each great great great great grandparent, and so on. By the time you have reached 7 generations back, you are receiving virtually nothing from older generations. Therefore, if your DNA print shows 10% Native American, and you have "European" haplogroup and/or mtDNA, the 10% comes from CUMULATED ancestries of your last 7 generations.

How can you tell which ancestor(s) carried the Native American ancestry? There is nothing in the DNA Print that can identify whether your 10% came from one ancestor or more than one, other than a very expensive set of tests on all possible lineages. It will take searching the traditional genealogy sources of Native American ancestry to determine this.

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**WEBB Surname DNA Project Newsletter      February 15, 2004**

We currently have THIRTY-FIVE (35) group members and 26 kits have received by FTDNA.

Next Test Results Expected: Sometime in late March

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**HAPLOGROUPS:** Also Called "dades"

Haplogroups tell you your "deep ethnic" background, that is, where your ancestors were 10-12,000 years ago, or longer.

Definition: All the male descendants of the single person who first showed an SNP (Single Nucleotide Polymorphism) mutation. SNP mutations are extremely rare, which allows the identification of a people who are related over thousands of years,

Nomenclature: There are 18 major groups, assigned capital letters A - R as identifiers. These are the major divisions of human diversity over time. The major groups have subdades, which are designated by numbers (1,2,3, etc). If a subdade has subordinate groups, a lower case letter is assigned (a,b,c, etc).

How Do I find out my Haplogroup?

The Y-DNA test will suggest your Haplogroup. An SNP test will confirm or deny it. This costs \$100 and can be ordered from your personal Haplogroup webpage at FTDNA -- just click on the "order Tests" link at the top of the page. Only ONE WEBB participant has purchased this confirming test, so keep in mind that for the rest of the participants, the Haplogroup is only SUGGESTED, although his one step matches can assume they are of the same haplogroup.

What about the WEBB DNA Project -- what Haplogroups do participants have?

Thus far, the WEBB participants have had three haplogroups: I (7), E3b (1) and R1b (13, 1 confirmed).

What does this mean? First, if you do not have the same haplogroup, you are NOT related. Not even 2000 years ago. Second, it does NOT mean your ancestors came to this continent from somewhere other than the UK. The comments below are DEEP ancestry. All of these haplogroups made their way to the UK by the Middle Ages.

**I Haplogroup** See Vikings in England (and elsewhere) at <http://www.viking.no/e/maps/ekart-england.htm>

another interesting report is at <http://www.news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/england/1689955.stm>

Subclades I1, I1a

--Nearly completely restricted to NW Europe; likely common within Viking populations.

--One lineage extends down into central E Europe (remember the vikings sailed their nifty boats down the Central European rivers)

- Also occurs in Basques and Sardinians
- Ancestors arrived from the Middle East 20-25K years ago
- Associated with the Gravettian culture (2nd subdivision of the Upper Paleolithic technological phase in W Europe (27-21K years ago). This culture is known for its Venus figurines (<http://www.mnsu.edu/emuseum/archaeology/artifacts/venusfigurines.html>) Shell jewellery and using mammoth bones to build homes.

### **R1b Haplogroup**

- Ancestors of this haplogroup entered Europe from the East about 40 - 35K years ago, spreading the Aurignac culture, characterized by use of bone tools & blade flint technology, with scrapers & burins. The Last Glacial Maximum forced the vacation of most of Central Europe, excepting a refuge in the Northern Balkans. R1b expanded back into Europe from the Iberian peninsula about 10-12K years ago.
- R1b decreases from west to East, being most frequent in the Basques, & virtually absent near the Ukraine
- Most common haplogroup in European populations, about 30% of today's population.
- Contains the "Atlantic Modal haplotype"

### **E3b Haplogroup**

- Believed to have evolved in the Middle East, expanding into the Mediterranean during the Pleistocene Neolithic expansion. Common among Neolithic farmers bringing agriculture to Europe c. 9000 years ago. Currently distributed around the Mediterranean, Southern Europe, and in north and east Africa.
- Typical of Ashkenazi Jewish population & Levites

### What does this mean for your WEBB line?

I Haplogroup may come from the "Dane Law" area of England, or from Dublin, the Orkneys, or other areas in which Viking presence was heavy. Or your ancestors might have been Viking descendants in the Central European area, and migrated to the UK during the Middle Ages when weavers and cloth makers were recruited by the English king from Flanders.

E3b may mean Melungeon, Jewish, or Iberian/Moorish background. Or that your WEBB came from a part of Scotland in which Jewish populations have been found.

Reading on the topic

1. DNA Testing of Southeastern American Indian Families to Confirm Jewish Ethnicity  
Paper delivered at Society of Crypto-Judaic Studies, San Antonio, August 8, 2003  
Donald Panther-Yates

<http://boards.ancestry.com/mbexec/message/an/topics.religious.jewish.sephardic/136>

1. Abstract of a paper to be presented in July 2004

DNA, Ethnicity, Genetics and Genealogy:: Mapping History and Culture with Haplogroup Studies and Surname Research

Donald Neal Panther-Yates, Elizabeth Caldwell Hirschman

DNA analysis of over 150 prominent surnames in the Melungeon DNA Project reveals a Jewish and Moorish settlement pattern in Glasgow, Perthshire and Aberdeen from the Norman period onward. Some Scottish clans appear to have had ethnically Jewish founders. Crypto-Jewish practices are documented in many of Scotland's guilds, merchant societies, burial grounds and Templar activities. Sephardic Jews, Moors, Muslims and Marranos from the Continent found a welcome in Scottish society during the English, French and Spanish persecution of Jews beginning in the 13th century. These same families were influential in shaping Presbyterianism, establishing the Ulster Scots plantations in Ireland, and developing international trade. After immigration to America, they dominated the westward movement on the

frontier, including the assimilation of American Indian tribes, land development, and introduction of manufacturing, from Tennessee to Texas.

<http://diversity-conference.com/ProposalSystem/Presentations/P000396>

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**Scholarship Fund**

Thanks to the donors who have made it possible to help four other WEBB lines participate in our project! A contribution of even \$1 can help the WEBB DNA Project continue to subsidize those who otherwise could not afford to participate. Please contact me directly if you wish to donate or know someone who might benefit from the scholarship fund.

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Thanks to each of you for making this project possible!

Warmest Regards,

Anne W. Nelson

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**February 22, 2004 Surprise issue**

We currently have **THIRTY-SIX (36)** group members and **28** kits have received by FTDNA. Several project members have upgraded to 37 marker or 25 marker kits and the results are pending.

**New Test Results & Lab Work Received:** Kits # 16833 & 16997  
Kit# 16833 matches none of our samples (Haplogroup R1b suggested).  
Kit # 16997 (12 marker) matches: 13584 & 14000 12/12. Results for second 13 markers pending on 13584 & 16997.  
Haplogroup I suggested.  
Archer Webb (c. 1810, NC - ) > GA  
John Roach Webb (1770, NC - ) > TN  
Jesse Levy Webb (1809, Warren Co, TN - )

Next Test Results Expected: 2/25

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**Articles of Interest:**

**SNP** (Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms) Pronounced SNIP [Test for Haplogroup]

What are they?

- Single base pair differences in genetic sequences between genes in different humans
- Genetic codes are chains of bases represented by letters G, A, T & C, paired in particular patterns in the double helix of DNA.
- SNP is change in one of these letters that exists in some but not all humans
- Mutations occur very rarely

FTDNA SNP Test offers 92% certainty They may take several months to process as FTDNA runs a test for one Haplogroup, and if it is negative, they run a test for another, and so on until they get a positive result. At present FTDNA does not break the R1b down into the further subclades.

**Y-Chromosome Census of the British Isles** (Current Biology, Vol 13, 979-984 May 27, 2003)

Researchers sampled male populations in 25 locations (1772 samples) across the British Isles and examined the representation of different haplogroups in each location.

Conclusion: "Different parts of the British Isles have sharply different paternal histories."

While this doesn't mean your WEBB could NOT have come from another area, this patterning certainly suggests the most LIKELY areas from which your WEBB line came -- at least if you are E3b or I haplogroup.

**E3b Haplogroup**

- Does not appear at all in the Shetland or Orkney Islands, Durness, Western Isles, Stonehaven, Pitlochery, Oban, Morpeth, Rush, Castelrea, Chippenham, or Cornwall.
- Appears most at Southwell, Nottinghamshire where it is 6% of the population sampled.
- 5% at Llanidloes, Powys, Wales.
- 4% at York, Uttoxeter, Llangafni, Faversham, Dorchester, and in the Channel Islands.
- 3% in Penrith, Norfolk, Haverford West.
- 2% in Isle of Man, and
- 1% at Midhurst.

Looking at a map, most of these are lie in a "belt" across the middle of the island. The remaining lie along the southern coast

**I haplogroup**

- 18% in Western Isles ( of NW coast of Scotland)
- 17% in Norfolk (East Anglia where the Danes once ruled)
- 15% in York (well known Viking settlement site)
- 14% in Southwell (nottinghamshire ruled by a Dane Ivar "the boneless" in 868 AD)
- 12 % in Morpeth (Northumberland)
- 10% in Pitlochery, Channel Islands

**R1B haplogroup (original Celtic Stock)**

- 68% in Haverford West, coastal town in Wales (Carmarthenshire)
- 60% Oban
- 56% Pitlochery
- 55% on Isle of Mann
- 54% in Cornwall, Midhurst
- 53% Castlerea, Ireland
- down to 33% in Durness

Read the full article here: <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/tcga/tcgapdf/capelli-CB-03.pdf> (has a map)

Followup on "blood of the Vikings"

Results, with a nice map

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/programmes/bloodofthevikings/genetics\\_results\\_02.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/programmes/bloodofthevikings/genetics_results_02.shtml)

A nice discussion of DANELAW areas of England

<http://www.cusd.claremont.edu/~ccandy/methods.html>

A bit off topic, but interesting reading and still DNA....

PBS Show Mystery of the Black Death

America...was, for the most part, settled by European plague survivors and their descendents.

[http://www.pbs.org/wnet/secrets/case\\_plague/clues.html](http://www.pbs.org/wnet/secrets/case_plague/clues.html)

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## Project Discussion

**Scholarship Fund:** I am happy to announce that we are going to be able to assist a fifth (5th) WEBB line to participate in our DNA study through the scholarship fund. The downside of that is that the fund is nearly depleted and we will be unable to subsidize any more kits until its resources have been built back up. Therefore, I cannot accept any more applications for subsidy until such time as we have additional donations. I have faith that as our project grows, the scholarship fund will rebound. When we again have enough to provide a subsidy, I will post an announcement that applications will again be taken. Anyone desiring to contribute should email me privately for instructions on how to do so. No donation is too small to be significant!

## Newsletter Input:

Anyone wishing to tell the story of what DNA has helped them discover (or how it surprised them), who has run across an interesting article, or who has anything they wish to contribute to the newsletter, or to suggest should be included (or not!), is welcome to submit material. I am trying to keep it interesting and informative. So feedback is happily accepted!

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Thanks to each of you for making this project possible.

Warmest Regards,

Anne W. Nelson

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## WEBB Surname DNA Project Newsletter March 1, 2004

**STATUS:** We currently have THIRTY-EIGHT (38) Y-DNA group members and 28 kits have been received by FTDNA.

Not yet returned to FTDNA: 11044, 12634, 17854, 18171, 18180,18207, 18397, 18502, 18737, 18770

Pending Shipment to Lab: 14391 12 to 37 Upgrade, 18106 37 marker, 18319 37 marker

Unreceived Lab Results: 3584, 14926, 16833, 16997 12 to 25 upgrade Target dates: 3/12, 5476, 13791 25 to 37 upgrade, 16708 Ancestry Conversion Kit, 17254 37 marker test, 17276 25 marker test

Next Test Results Expected: Late this week

## Personal Stories from Our Participants

I was very pleased with the results I recieved with my DNA test. This has helped me break through a wall I was at. I had no clue I was tied into the Webbs in Tennessee..... My direct ancestor Archer Webb went to Georgia with his father Jonathan Webb. Jonathan had disappeared on me in 1840. We had thought he had died and the records of his death were lost. As a result of DNA testing the lines I tie back to were in McMinn County Tennessee which is where I found Jonathan in 1840... Overall the DNA testing has been of great importance in my research. --- Archer Webb Descendant

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**Articles of Interest:**

**OTHER SURNAME MATCHES, “recently related,” and “genealogical time”**

The total population of Europe at the end of the last Ice Age has been estimated at 60,000<sup>1</sup> Since then, the population of Europe has increased to 300,000,000, almost entirely due to a natural increase. Keep in mind that some 40% of Europe is estimated to have died around 1350 and that the Plague also wreaked havoc again about 1550. So the likelihood that European stock people are related by a common ancestor 700 – 60,000 years is pretty high.

**Recently related:** the last 1000 years or 40 generations, or within the period surnames began to be used.

**Genealogical timeframe:** the length of time surnames existed and paper trails began to be available.

At first glance these two might seem to be the same thing. However, surnames were adopted at different times in different nations, and even by different classes. For example the English nobility and royal houses adopted surnames before the middle and lower classes. Similarly, guildsmen of the Middle Ages adopted surnames before the peasants. So your genealogical time frame may be shorter than that of another surname. Therefore it could be possible to be “recently related” to someone yet the relationship is outside “genealogical time.”

The general rule of thumb is that the fewer markers that match, the more distant in time is the relationship, while the more markers that match, the more recent the relationship is in time.

Different surnames, especially from different countries of origin are MORE likely to be related OUTSIDE “genealogical time.” The exceptions, of course, might be adoptions (formal or informal) or an extra-marital event. And if you can place your ancestors in the same place at the same time someone with a different surname can place his or hers, then it might be worth looking for evidence of such an event, knowing you might never find it.

12/12 matches with different surnames

While a 12/12 match in which both participants have the WEBB surname carries a 50% probability that the common ancestor was within 14.5 generations, or about 360 years, that 50% is within 76.9 generations, about 2000 years, for DIFFERENT surnames.

So I should just ignore 12/12 matches with different surnames?

Most of the time, yes, as you will only drive yourself and the other researcher nuts looking for a paper trail that likely doesn't exist. But there are some exceptions ...and these I would take the time to investigate as much as possible.

1. When you have a LOT of matches with the same surname or ones that are variants of each other. For example, among the WEBB participants we have one participant who has a number of matches with people having the DAVENPORT surname. When I looked up the DAVENPORT DNA Project data, the differences are in the 464b/c/d markers. In other words, he had what would be counted as a 24/25 match with what is called the "Pamunkey Davenports." I corresponded with the Davenport "Pamunkey" expert, and he told me that that Davenport line descends from what they believe to be an illegitimate birth to a Davenport woman with a Richard DAVIS as the father. There is at least one WEBB and possibly more than one, in the same area at the same time. Curiouser and curiouser. The paper trails here are pretty thin, due to burned courthouses but we continue to investigate. At present, I am trying to chase down any known descendants of the suspected Richard DAVIS. No line currently represented in the DAVIS DNA study matches these DAVENPORT/WEBB strings, although a couple come close. I did find some references to some DAVIS/WEBB dealings (including one land patent), and the DAVENPORTs have some other familial connections. Moreover, the unusual names we find in the WEBB family are ALSO in the same area as the DAVENPORTs & DAVISes at the same time (BURWELL). Finally some unusual names appear in Webb & Davenport or Webb and Davis lines (AUGUSTIN).

Another example is that one of our participants has a number of 12/12 matches with variants of the BEATTY surname. When I look at the BEATTY DNA data, the matches are 21/25 or 22/25. Again, this is close. Here I am looking primarily whether the BEATTY folk know where in the UK the matching lines come from, as it possible that this WEBB line comes from the same area. Of course, we may turn up something else we didn't expect.

2. When 1 or more 12/12 matches are with a surname that is related to your WEBB line. For example, if you have a FARMER who married into your WEBB line early on, and you come up with a 12/12 match to a FARMER, you might want to see if they have any information about FARMER/WEBB relationships further back in time than you have, or if they know where in the UK their FARMERs came from.

3. If something looks likely to you for any reason.

In short, I would first look at their surname project to see if the data is better than a 12/12 match. Then I would contact their group administrator -- find him/her on the FTDNA Surname Projects list -- to see if he has any suggestions about a connection or about a specific person who is well informed about the line(s) in question. You may learn nothing or end up in a "black hole" where the paper trail just vanishes. Or you may find some clues working with the other surname that will help both of you make progress.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Cavalli-Sforza, Dr. Luigi Lucca

**[The Great Human Diasporas: The History of Diversity and Evolutions](#)**

--Currently available: Amazon.com for \$5.99 - 15.40 USED & NEW

**The History and Geography of Human Genes**

--Currently available: Amazon.com for \$37 - \$ 47.50 used & new

**Genes, Peoples and Languages**

--Currently available from Amazon.com from \$ 9.50 - \$ 12.57 Used & New

2. Jones, Martin The Molecule Hunt: Archaeology and the Search for Ancient DNA

\$5.98-18.87

3. Olson, Steve Mapping Human History: Discovering The Past Through our Genes \$8 – 17.50 used and new

4. Savin, Allen DNA for Family Historians

**<http://www.savin.org/dna/dna-book.html>** \$6.99 discounts for 10+ copies paperback

or electronic (PDF) version.

5. Sykes, Bryan. The Seven Daughters of Eve \$10-18.17 from Amazon.com

6. Wells, Spencer (VIDEO) The Journey of Man: A Genetic Odyssey

--Currently available in VHS (\$ 24.98) & DVD (\$ 26.98) format from Amazon.com

--Also Hardback book available \$17.95 - \$20.97 Paperback \$9.07 - \$11.16 used & new

Amazon offers the Olson & Wells books as a package for \$38.47 or the Olson & Sykes books as a package for \$28.67, the Wells & Jones books for \$39.84

**NOTE: If anyone on the list has used copies of these or related books that they would like to sell, I will accept "Book for sale" ads to be included here with your email.**

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**Project Discussion**

**Lineages:** If you haven't gotten your direct lineage in to me for the website, please do so.

**Scholarship Fund:** Those wishing to donate please email me for instructions. Not currently accepting applications, but we will be soon.

**Newsletter Input:** I would love to have some more stories about those who have located matches and what you have learned since you got your match. Suggestions, questions, comments, complaints, and other feedback welcome. It looks as if this is going to become a weekly mailing soon, but the **official** schedule is still every two weeks.

**BACK COPIES AVAILABLE** – Just email me with BACK COPIES in the subject line and I will email you the WORD file of previous newsletters. First issue was January, 2004.

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Thanks to each of you for making this project possible.

Warmest Regards,

Anne W. Nelson



**WEBB SURNAME DNA Project Newsletter March 8, 2004 4:47:46 AM**

**STATUS:** We currently have THIRTY-NINE (39) Y-DNA group members and 31 kits have been returned to FTDNA.

Not yet returned to FTDNA: 11044, 12634, 18180, 18207, 18397, 18737, 18770, 19037

Pending Shipment to Lab: 17854 12 marker

Unreceived Lab Results: Refine 25 to 37 5476, 13791, 14391

Refine 12 to 25 13584, 16833

Ancestry Conversion 16708

25 marker 16997, 17276, 18171

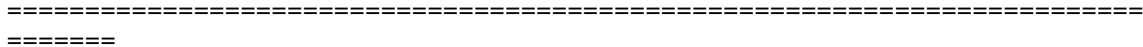
37 marker 17254, 18106, 18319, 18502

Results Received (9) 12 marker 1857, 1858, 4932, 13555, 13584, 14391, 14926, 16833, 16997

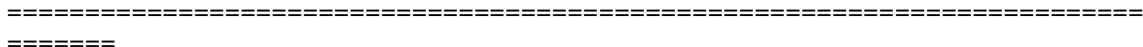
(14) 25 marker 4909, 5476, 5667, 5975, 6917, 6918, 8283, 11072,

11121, 13791, 13860, 14000, 14215, 14416

Next Test Results Expected: Any minute now



**Personal Stories from Our Participants** ::twiddling thumbs waiting for folks to send these in::



**Articles of Interest:** This may be a review for some of you, but some folks who recently joined the Project have asked for an explanation

## What do all these numbers mean in my results?

To understand results, we need to understand some basic facts about DNA.

--DNA is a long "twisted ladder" of 23 pairs of Chromosomes. The 23rd pair is the pair we test in DNA; it is the "gender" pair of chromosomes. XX for women, XY for men.

--The ladder "uprights" are sugar and phosphate molecules

--The ladder "rungs" are pairs of nitrogen-containing chemicals called BASES. There are 4 different bases which pair up in a specific manner. Adenine (A) pairs with Thymine (T). Cytosine (C) pairs with Guanine (G). These are called BASE PAIRS.

--If we look at only the part of the ladder that is the 23rd pair of chromosomes, we can see identifiable shorter segments of that portion. These are called MARKERS, and they occur at identifiable physical locations on the Chromosome called LOCII (locus is singular).

--There are several types of markers but the DNA test looks at the Short Tandem Repeat (STR) type. STRs are short sequences of base pairs (usually 2-5 pairs) which are repeated in several times in a head-tail manner. These repeats are called ALLELES.

--Each marker is identified by a name or DYS #, according to international conventions of naming. the DYS# is nothing more than the NAME of the MARKER at a particular LOCUS. These names could have been Houston or Dallas -- or Bob, Ted, Carol & Alice. But they weren't. They were given numbers for names ("Secret Agent Man, Secret Agent Man, they've given you a number and taken 'way your name!) They just name the PLACE on the chromosome.

--The number of times an STR repeats is the VALUE OF THE DYS # for each individual.

What we look at is the value of the DYS # and compare it to other individuals. If two people have the SAME value for a specific DYS #, that marker matches. If they have different values, the marker does NOT match for those two individuals.

In a sense, the value is not important in and of itself. What you want to look at is who else has the EXACT SAME VALUES at EACH AND EVERY DYS # that your test shows. The more markers that MATCH, the more likely that you are related in RECENT GENERATIONS ("recent" meaning "in genealogical time"). The fewer markers that match, the longer ago you are related.

For example: The FIRST marker we look at is called DYS#393. WEBB lines ALL have a VALUE of 12, 13, or 14 at this marker. If you have a 13, for example, you will want to look at people who have 13 for DYS#393.

Fortunately for all our participants, FTDNA provides me with a chart which has been sorted by values. This is what I use to construct the DYS # Chart on our website. All YOU have to do is look at the chart, locate your kit # and see if it has a PURPLE background (which means it doesn't match anyone else yet) or a COLORED background. ALL other kits with the SAME COLOR background match your values.

One exception to this rule: I have marked 12/12 matches and 24/25 matches with a different shade of the same color. So, if you look on the DYS Chart one kit is in LIGHT Yellow while two others are in DARK YELLOW. The light yellow kit is a 12/12 match with the dark yellow kits, BUT 12/12 matches do NOT always hold up over 25 markers.

You will also see a pair of kits (Chesley & Wm Riley) in LIGHT PEACH and 3 (Elias) in DARK PEACH. The two light peach kits match each other 25/25 and the 3 Elias match each other 25/25 BUT the light peach pair is a 24/25 match to the Dark Peach group.

You may also notice that some markers are listed in RED at the top of the chart. These are called "fast movers."

That is a topic I will take up in detail in our next newsletter. For the time being, it is sufficient to say that kits which differ ONLY on fast moving markers are more likely to be related MORE recently than kits which differ on the other markers.

Coming up in future issues: Mutations -- "fast" and "slow", The Atlantic Modal Haplotype, and Geography & DNA --

Correlation?=====

**Project Discussion**

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!**

**I am part of a Task Force of Group Administrators who are trying to expand awareness of DNA testing's utility to genealogy and to recruit participants from folks who might not be online. To do this, we are mailing material to Genealogical & Historical Societies across the US, Canada, the UK & Australia/New Zealand. I am asking you folks to help in this endeavor -- please help us compile and verify the mailing list by gathering the following information on any such society to which you belong or which operates in your local geographic area:**

**Name of Society, correct & complete mailing address (preferably with carrier-route zip code), Name of appropriate contact person (pres, program coordinator?), Email address for the contact (if there is one), phone contact # (if there is one), URL for their website (if they have one). Please indicate if you verified this by phone or in person, the date on which you verified it, and your name.**

**This is an expensive project (\$2500-\$3000) which will be paid for by the DNA Surname Project Group Administrators (estimated average of \$5 each). We will be contacting approximately 10,000 societies around the world. Please help!**

**BENEFIT TO YOU! Increased possibility of a match, maybe even one that helps you know where your WEBB line came from "across the pond."**

**Scholarship Fund:** We currently have a participant waiting for assistance. We have some funds, but not quite enough. Thanks to the very generous donors in the past, we have enabled FOUR (4) WEBB kits to be purchased that otherwise might not have been possible. We need only a small amount of money to order this 5th kit. Even \$1 helps. Email me for the instructions on how to donate to the Scholarship fund.

**Newsletter Input:** I would love to have some more stories about those who have located matches and what you have learned since you got your match. Suggestions, questions, comments, complaints, and other feedback welcome. **The official schedule is now weekly. BACK COPIES AVAILABLE** – Just email me with BACK COPIES in the subject line and I will email you the WORD file of previous newsletters. First issue was January, 2004.

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Thanks to each of you for making this project possible.

Warmest Regards,

Anne W. Nelson







gatherers who lived up to 40,000 years ago. These came in two "waves" during the Paleolithic period (25,000-40,000 years ago). The remaining forefathers are migrants to Europe from the Near East approximately 10,000 years ago, bringing farming technology. At first, these groups lived in isolation from one another, separated by geography and glaciers. As the glaciers began to melt, and no doubt as their populations outgrew their locale, they began to expand their geography, eventually mingling.

New archaeological discoveries may revise these theories, but for now, this is current thought on the matter.

Since the DNA Adam and DNA Eve, the mutations have been occurring, marking out separate lines. DNA has been collected all over the world from archaeological sites: Cheddar Man, The Ice Man, The Bog Man, the pharaohs, the inca Mummies -- anywhere that the condition of the remains AND the budget of the project permitted. Shocking, but it was confirmed to me by an archaeologist in Britain that money for DNA typing is often in short supply for archaeological projects.

If there were frequent and numerous changes, DNA would differ so widely that we would be unable to tell anything about relatedness. However, a RARE occurrence of mutations with a SLOW rate of mutation, allows us to separate individual lines.

Mutations in Y-DNA occur approximately every 300 years for what is known as "fast moving" markers, and about every 500 years for what is called "slow moving" markers. On the WEBB DNA Project DYS chart, the "fast movers" are shown in red, and the slow movers in black. In general, if your only divergence from another participant is on a "fast mover," you are related more recently in time. The more differences on "slow movers" the farther back in time is your relationship.

Mutations and their behavior still aren't fully described. Part of this is because the original data, which is still the basis of most of the research, is anthropological in nature. As we collect more data from living people, especially father-son pairs, and multiple generations of one line, this behavior will become clearer, and it should serve to enhance our ability to determine when an MRCA lived.

The Elias Webb line has 4 living generations on one of its branches, and the two oldest both have submitted samples. These two samples, along with the sample contributed by another line from Elias, are part of a study on mutation rates that FTDNA is currently conducting which aims to "fine tune" the mutation rates.

What IS known about mutations is the following:

1. Mutations may occur in ANY generation. Therefore a living male WEBB may not match his son EXACTLY. However, it should be remembered that mutations generally occur in only one location and most often are one step, although two and even the odd three step mutation has been observed.
2. Mutations may be UP or DOWN. There seems to be a slight bias toward UPWARD mutation, until the upper limit of the range is met. All DYS#s have values that fall within a finite range. The range varies from marker to marker to marker, but for a given marker ALL observed values fall into a distinct range. For example, DYS# 393 ranges from 9 - 17 while DYS# 390 ranges from 17 - 28. Some ranges are wider than others. Indications are that a mutation toward the extreme upper end (say a father with a DYS#393 with a value of 16 and his son mutates to 17), is most likely followed by a DOWNWARD mutation and that may occur more quickly than the presumed rate of mutations for that marker. It is theorized that a similar activity is occurring at the lower end of the range as well.
3. They have a slightly higher tendency to happen when the father is of an advanced age. Therefore, a WEBB man who fathered 8 sons in the 1700s or early 1800s, spanning 30-40 years of his own life, is more likely to produce a son (or sons) with a mutation among his youngest sons. Similarly, a man who delays children until his 40s or after is more likely to have a son with a mutation than a man who fathers his children in his teens or twenties.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, See:

Europe's 10 founding "fathers" <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/1015670.stm>

The Human Family Tree: 10 Adams and 18 Eves: <http://www.ishipress.com/adameve.htm>

Diagram/Timeline of the Major Lineages of Humanity:

<http://www.nytimes.com/library/national/science/050200sci-genetics-evolution.2.GIF.html>

Map of Human Migrations:

<http://www.nytimes.com/library/national/science/050200sci-genetics-evolution.1.GIF.html>

<http://www.mitomap.org/mitomap/WorldMigrations.pdf>

New archaeological finds with the potential for revising our theories of human origins and DNA Mungo Man Challenging "out of Africa Theory" Australian Aborigines older? More DNA diversity long ago that has been "lost?"

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/1108413.stm>

The First Europeans were Georgians? 1.7 million years ago?

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/745080.stm>

What can a lizard tell us about human migration?

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/254602.stm>

Coming up in future issues: The Atlantic Modal Haplotype & the Cambridge Reference Sequence,

and Geography & DNA -- Correlation?, "Suggested" Haplogroups?, the \$1000 DNA test

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Project Discussion

Website: Some new results were posted in the past week, a typo was corrected, and I made a change in the color-coding to highlight a group of close matches whose relationship is not quite clear yet.

Scholarship Fund: We currently have a participant waiting for assistance, another \$82 would make purchase of this kit possible.

Newsletter Input: Thanks to the Fellow who keeps asking questions, giving me a never-ending source of topics to address in this newsletter! (You know who you are!)

BACK COPIES AVAILABLE – Just email me with BACK COPIES in the subject line and I will email you the WORD file of previous newsletters. First issue was January, 2004.

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Thanks to each of you for making this project possible.

Warm regards,  
Anne W. Nelson

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**MARCH 22, 2004**

**STATUS:** We currently have FORTY (40) Y-DNA group members and 36 kits have been received by FTDNA.

Not yet returned to FTDNA:	11044, 12634, 18397, 19336
Pending Shipment to Lab:	18207, 19037
Unreceived Lab Results:	12 to 25 13584, 14926
	12 to 37 4932, 14391
	25 to 37 13791
Ancestry conversion	16708
12 marker	17854
25 marker	17276, 18171, 18737, 18770
37 marker	17254, 18106, 18180, 18319, 18502
Results Received	( 7) 12 marker 1857, 1858, 4932, 13555, 13584, 14391, 14926
	(15) 25 marker 4909, 5667, 5975, 6917, 6918, 8283, 11072,
	11121, 13791, 13860, 14000, 14215, 14416,
	16833, 16997
	(1) 37 marker 5476

Next Test Results Expected: Next 2-3 days

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**Personal Stories from Our Participants**   ::still waiting::  
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**Articles of Interest:    Atlantic Modal Haplotype (AMH) (HT 1.15)**

**Definition:** A common haplotype found along the Atlantic coast of Europe. Part of haplogroup 1 (Hg 1) 70% of Welsh 56% of Basque 44% of Irish 41% of Orkney Islands 38% of Friesland, but only 18% of Norwegian 15% of Turkish, and only 1% of Syrian population

    Hg1 is believed to be ancestral haplotype for R1b: 89-90% of Basque, Welsh & Irish populations

    Defined by the following DYS values:  
    DYS 393 13

DYS 390 24  
DYS 19 14  
DYS 391 11  
DYS 388 12  
DYS 392 13

Of the WEBB DNA participants who have results posted, the following kits fit the AMH:  
14391, 11121, 5476, 6917, 4909

If we examine their full strings, we find that the first three are 12/12 matches, with the last two being

25/25 matches (in order listed above).

13 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29

13 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 16 17

13 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 16 17 11 11 20 23

(continuation of above line -- 37 marker kit) 15 15 16 17 37 37 12 12

4909 is closer to these than is 6917, as it has a 20/25 match with them (differences highlighted):

13 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 13 13 13 29 17 9 10 11 11 25 15 20 30 15 15 17 18

6917 is the most divergent of this group (10/12; 20/25)

13 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 14 13 30 18 9 9 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 16 16 18

This suggests that ALL these lines were related at sometime in the past, although PROBABLY more than 14 generations ago AS A GROUP. 11121 & 5476 are related in the most recent history (14391 might be as well, but we do not yet have the full 25 markers for this sample).

If we look at the date of the earliest known ancestor of each group, we get the following order:

11121 Geo. W. Webb (b? - d.bef 1840, Greene Co, IL) & 5476 Burrell Webb (b.1794

TN?KY?VA?- d KY) (25/25 matches)

4909 R Webb (1813, PA - )

6917 Robert Burton Webb (1823, TN - )

14391 Stephen Lewis Webb (c. 1835, GA - )

This suggests that the 4909 and 6917 might have mutated from their original ancestor. An alternative is that the ancestor was related to 11121 & 5476, but further back in time, and we simply do not yet have the right participant to show this.

Questions I would ask, if these were my line:

1. Where do Geo. W. Webb's children report that he was born?
2. ditto for Burrell Webb's children -- is this the source for the "TN?KY?VA?" ?
3. what WEBB families were in 1790, 1810 & 1820 PA -- can we find direct descendants of any of these & enroll them in the DNA Project?
4. What families were in 1820 & 1830 TN? Can we find direct descendants of any of these & enroll them in the DNA Project?

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

<http://www.pnas.org/cgi/content/full/98/9/5078> "It should be noted that Basque-Celtic similarity not only implies that Basque- and Celtic-speaking populations derive from common paternal ancestors, but that genetic drift in these communities has not been sufficiently great to differentiate them."

**FUTURE ISSUE TOPICS:** The Cambridge Reference Sequence,  
and Geography & DNA -- Correlation?, "Suggested" Haplogroups?, the \$1000 DNA test

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**Project Discussion**

**Lineages:** If you haven't gotten your direct lineage in to me for the website, please do so.  
**EMail Addresses:** At least two email addresses are no longer current. PLEASE update your email address when you change email providers!  
**Scholarship Fund:** We now have two people waiting for scholarship funds, and two more who have indicated finances are a problem for them. So if you have been intending to send in a contribution, no matter what the size, now is a great time!  
**Newsletter Input:** Questions, topics, comments always welcome.  
**BACK COPIES AVAILABLE** – Just email me with BACK COPIES in the subject line and I will email you the WORD file of previous newsletters. First issue was January, 2004.

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Thanks to each of you for making this project possible.

Warmest Regards,  
Anne W. Nelson

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**WEBB DNA Newsletter March 29, 2004 (mailed 3/31)**

My apologies for the delay. I thought we might have some more results by now. We should have some next week.

**STATUS:** We currently have FORTY (40) Y-DNA group members and 36 kits have been received by FTDNA.

Not yet returned to FTDNA:	11044, 12634, 18397, 19336
Pending Shipment to Lab:	18207, 19037
Unreceived Lab Results:	12 to 25 13584, 14926
	12 to 37 4932, 14391
	25 to 37 13791
Ancestry conversion	16708
12 marker	17854
25 marker	17276, 18171, 18737, 18770
37 marker	17254, 18106, 18180, 18319, 18502
Results Received (7) 12 marker	1857, 1858, 4932, 13555, 13584, 14391, 14926
(15) 25 marker	4909, 5667, 5975, 6917, 6918, 8283, 11072, 11121, 13791, 13860, 14000, 14215, 14416, 16833, 16997
(1) 37 marker	5476

Next Test Results Expected: Next week

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**Personal Stories from Our Participants ::still waiting::**

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**Articles of Interest: mtDNA, HVS-1, HVS-2, Cambridge Reference Sequence (CRS)**

mtDNA: Mitochondrial DNA. mtDNA organelles present in all human cells. Contain their own DNA. Recieved from mother. Passed to all her children, but only her daughters will pass it to their children. Over 16,500 base pairs

of mtDNA identified. Very little recombination. The rare mutations occur in a linear or chronological manner, making them useful for study over time.

**mtDNA analysis:** Looks at similarities and differences among individuals

HVS-1 Hyper variable control region 1. 540 base pairs. Used for genealogical and HVR1 genetic analysis. Mutations occur more frequently in this region and it can easily be used to distinguish specific lineages

HVR2

Polymorphism: a position in the mtDNA that shows a variance from the CRS

### What is The CRS?

A mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) sequence of base pairs that was determined by a group of researchers at Cambridge University in the UK to be the most common sequence found among native Europeans. If your sequence is the same as the CRS, you belong to clan Helena.

The CRS is displayed at the bottom of your "mtDNA Results" page. It begins like this.

HVR1 Reference Sequence (starts at 16001)

16010 16020 16030 16040 16050 16060 16070 16080

ATTCTAATTT AAACTATTCT CTGTTCTTTC ATGGGGAAGC AGATTTGGGT ACCACCCAAG  
TATTGACTCA CCCATCAACA

The first 240 pairs are followed by the pairs in the HVR2, which begins with the following row.

HVR2 Reference Sequence (starts at 61)

70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140  
CGTCTGGGGG GTATGCACGC GATAGCATTG CGAGACGCTG GAGCCGGAGC  
ACCCTATGTC GCAGTATCTG TCTTTGATTG

An mtDNA sample from a Project participant is compared to the CRS and differences are shown

mtDNA haplogroups are defined by mtDNA mutations which are unique to that haplogroup and that the haplogroups are delineated by one or a few of these mutations.

For example an mtDNA result might appear as the following. H means "Helena" 16172C means that if

you look at the CRS in the position 16172C (2 past 16170) the CRS shows a "T" while your mtDNA shows

a "C". The same is true of the remainder -- the number is the position and the letter is what your sample has instead. 315.1C is a little different. This means that at 315 you have an insertion (an extra pair) and it is a "C" instead of the expected "T" 523- and 524- means that where a pair was expected, you have none, or what is called a deletion.

HVR1 Haplogroup H

HVR1 Mutations 16172C

16304C

16311C

HVR2 Mutations 152C

263G

315.1C

444G

456T

523-

524-

So why am I classified Helena if I have differences from CRS? the answer is that the other haplogroups have SPECIFIC variations that you lack.

Ursula has a T instead of a C at position 16270.

Xenia has a T instead of a C at position 16223.

Velda has a C instead of a T at position 16298.

Tara has a C instead of T at position 16126 AND a T instead of a C at 16294.

Katrine has a C instead of a T at 16224 AND a C instead of T at 16311. NOTE: the above sample has the

latter but NOT the former

Jasmine has a T instead of a C at 16069 AND a C instead of a T at 16126.

Anything lacking one of these characteristic variations is classified Helena -- sometimes referred to as

the "wastebasket" clan. Some day, with more data, additional groups will be split out from Helena. These 7, including Helena are the European clans.

There are estimated to be 36 clans across the world. 12 are found mostly in people of African origin,

4 in the East Eurasian and Native Americans, 6 in East Eurasia, 12 in Central & West Eurasia, one in

West Eurasia & North America, predominantly, and one in Africa & West Eurasia. However, it is expected

that as the sample sizes grow, other "clan mothers" will emerge. Some areas of the world have been

studied very little.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

<http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/data/303/5655/223/DC1/2>

FUTURE ISSUE TOPICS: Geography & DNA -- Correlation?, "Suggested" Haplogroups?, the \$1000 DNA test

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**Project Discussion**

**Website:** You will notice that I have added a link to DNAHeritage, a DNA provider in the

UK. This link enters us into a drawing they are conducting in which they give away 5 of their new 43 marker test (currently selling in limited quantity for \$199) If we win a test kit, I will allocate it to someone on the scholarship waiting list. If you wish to try to get one of the 250 kits they are selling for \$199, click on the link and place your order. These results will not be automatically reported to the WEBB DNA Project, so if you do this, you will need to forward your results to us when you receive them.

**Lineages:** If you haven't gotten your direct lineage in to me for the website, please do so.

**EMail Addresses:** At least two email addresses are no longer current. PLEASE update your email address when you change email providers!

**Scholarship Fund:** We now have five people waiting for scholarship funds. So if you have been intending to send in a contribution, no matter what the size, now is a great time!

**Newsletter Input:** Questions, topics, comments always welcome.

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Thanks to each of you for making this project possible.

Warmest Regards,  
Anne W. Nelson

.....  
WEBB DNA Project Newsletter April 5, 2004 (a day late and \$1 short)

In a message dated 4/6/2004 8:56:30 PM Central Daylight Time, AwnrDC writes:

**STATUS:** We currently have FORTY (40 ) Y-DNA group members and 36 kits have been received by FTDNA.

**Not yet returned to FTDNA:** 11044, 12634, 18397, 19336

**Pending Shipment to Lab:** 14416 (25to37)

**Unreceived Lab Results:** 12 to 25 13584, 14926

12 to 37 4932, 14391

12 to 37 13791

Ancestry conversion 16708

12 marker 17854

25 marker 17276, 18171, 18737, 18770

37 marker 17254, 18106, 18180, 18319, 18502

**Results Received:** ( 7 ) 12 marker 1857, 1858, 4932, 13555, 13584, 14391, 14926

(14) 25 marker 4909, 5667, 5975, 6917, 6918, 8283, 11072, 11121, 13791, 13860, 14000, 14215, 14416, 16833, 16997

(1) 12 & last 12 14391

(1) 37 marker 5476

**Next Test Results Expected:** This week

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**Personal Stories from Our Participants: Davenport, Davis, Turner, Baker, Brown, Sharpe, Beaty, Etc.**

You may recall that in the March 1, 2004 Newsletter I discussed matches with other surnames.

I want to revisit that discussion, and elaborate, since it connects to this issue's Article of Interest.

Most notable was the WEBB to DAVENPORT 24/25 matches. Three of the "Pamunkey Davenports" have the following DNA:

P.D. 13 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17

WEBB(2) 13 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 16 17

The WEBB lines matching the Pamunkey Davenports are as follow:

2a. Unknown Webb (c. 1750-1774 VA? - ???) Burrell Webb (1794 VA?KY?TN? - 1843/49? Hickman or Graves Co, KY) J W Webb (c 1821 Stewart Co, TN? KY? - 1898 Shannon or Howell Co, MO) J P Webb (1863 Fulton Co?, AR - 1947 Shannon Co, MO) E D Web (1890 Shannon Co, MO - 1971 Howell Co, MO) B D Webb (1922 Shannon Co, MO - 1989 Howell Co., MO) W D Webb (1945, MO)

2b. George W. Webb (? - bef 1840, Greene Co., IL) Robert H. Webb (1834, Green Co., IL - )... M O Webb (b. 1917, living)

The Stephen Lewis Webb Line has a 12/12 match with these two, but I have omitted it here since we do not have the 25 marker upgrade results. It may end up being a third line matching the "Pamunkey Davenports, who are currently believed to be the descendants of a man named Davis Davenport, thought to be the illegitimate child of a man named Richard Davis and an Anne DAVENPORT."

At present, there are no DAVIS DNA Project participants with lineage going back to this Richard Davis, however leads are being pursued. One thing this 24/25 match has done has been to point toward the Pamunkey area Webbs as the forefathers of these two lines. So, in essence, the DNA has suggested a geographical location -- will it lead to a location in the UK from which all these families came?

## TURNER

This 23/25 match caught my eye because "Turner" shows up as a middle name in several WEBB families. Furthermore this Turner line has ties to BOONE, which I am told is a Welsh lineage.

WEBB 13 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 13 13 13 29 17 9 10 11 11 25 15 20 30 15 15 17 18

It APPEARS that these TURNERS were in the Newport-Cardiff Wales area about 1600-1700. However, I am waiting on some correspondence for confirmation of that.

We have similar situations with Baker and Beaty. There is a Brown from PA near the Boone/Webb marriage with a very close match to the WEBBs. There is an exact match with a man named SHARPE (most likely a non-paternity event).

=====

Articles of Interest: Geography & DNA -- Correlation?

This is a topic currently receiving much scrutiny from researchers. Certainly there is ample evidence that we can tell something about our deeper ancestry's geography from Haplogroups and haplotypes. What is in question is how much we can tell about more recent geography from the various haplogroups -- specifically the period between where our paper trails leave off and the point at which "deep ancestry" takes over.

First, let's review some of the nomenclature of the Y-DNA & mtDNA haplogroups. Originally, the Y-DNA haplogroups were numbered -- apparently in the order in which they were identified. They have since been renamed into the R1B, I, E3b, etc. that we see in our FTDNA test results: Hg1 = R1b, with 1.15 the haplotype with the highest frequency within the haplogroup, that is the AMH. 1.15+ is all haplotypes within 1 mutation of AMH

Hg2 is most common in Southern and Central Europe, but also often seen in Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian descendants

Hg1 the most common European type DYS# 426 = 12 and DYS#392 NOT = 11 Aurignacian culture

**TIMETABLE**

Location	Years Ago	Y-DNA	m tDNA
Africa*	Prior to DNA Adam & Eve		
	150,000 ya		Mitochondrial Eve
	60,000 ya	DNA Adam	
Europe	39,000-51,000 ya		haplogroups H,I,J,K,T,U,V,W,X
Asia	56,000-73,000 ya	Hg 5,6,7,8,9,10	
Europe	40,000 ya	Hg1 Paleolithic hunter-gatherers (R1b)	
Ukraine	15,000 ya (during last Ice Age)	Hg3 (R1a)	
	two more waves, latest 8,000 ya	Hg2 introduced agriculture	
UK	10,000 - 12,000 ya	R1b	
	repopulation following end of Ice Age		
Americas**	7,000-53,000 ya	(I Hg 7,8,10	A,B,C,D

1,950 ya beginning of Roman Britain  
1,200 ya arrival of Vikings in Britain  
1066 Norman conquest of Britain, arrival of Jewish communities in most cities  
Jewish mikvahs found in London & Bristol  
1290 Expulsion of Jews  
1640 Cromwell officially readmits Jewish community to UK

From this, we know that the WEBBs with I haplogroup were NOT in the UK until about 1200 years ago. Moreover, as these haplotypes tend to be concentrated in limited locations, the haplogroup alone is a clue to possible areas of the UK from which their lines originated.

The same is true for our E3b participant.

For our R1b participants, the only clues we have to possible SPECIFIC geographic locations within the UK are going to be

- (1) finding other surnames with close matches who have known geographic origins, and
- (2) looking for indenture records and such for WEBBs known to have emigrated and finding known descendants of those WEBBs and comparing DNA.

Of course, I'm excluding from that the lineages which have been able to document their immigrant ancestor's origin through traditional genealogical methods.

As research continues, using DNA haplogroups and haplotypes may prove more useful in locating geographic origins. At this point, however, there is limited application.

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\* The prevailing theory is that all humans alive today originate from common ancestors who lived in Africa -- the DNA Adam and Eve. This is not the only theory, and it may one day be replaced with another of the theories. The nature of scientific theory is that the model for which the majority of the data is explained will prevail until sufficient data is collected which cannot be explained by the theory. At that point, alternative theories are proposed and the data is tested against each of them, with the one fitting the greatest amount of the data rising to the top, and that data which cannot be explained is examined to suggest modifications of the theory. for a survey of the current theories, please visit "Paleoanthropology in the 1990's" at <http://www.jqjacobs.net/anthro/paleo/fossils.html>. Follow the NEXT buttons for discussions of the current hypothesized alternative theories.

\*\* X also went to the Americas, but the route and time period are unknown

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<http://www.nytimes.com/library/national/science/050200sci-genetics-evolution.1.GIF.html>

New YCC Nomenclature:

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~dgarvey/DNA/RelGen/YCC.html>

Aurignacian Culture: <http://www.culture.gouv.fr/culture/arcnat/chauvet/en/espa2.htm>

**FUTURE ISSUE TOPICS:** "Suggested" Haplogroups?, the \$1000 DNA test

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**Project Discussion**

**Website:** You will notice that I have added a link to DNAHeritage, a DNA provider in the UK. This link enters us into a drawing they are conducting in which they give away 5 of their new 43 marker test (currently selling in limited quantity for \$199) If we win a test kit, I will allocate it to someone on the scholarship waiting list. If you wish to try to get one of the 250 kits they are selling for \$199, click on the link and place your order. These results will not be automatically reported to the WEBB DNA Project, so if you do this, you will need to forward your results to us when you receive them.

I have also added some upgrade information recently.

**Lineages:** If you haven't gotten your direct lineage in to me for the website, please do so. Those with partial lineages -- I would like to know the NUMBER of generations between your oldest known ancestor and your participant, and I would like locations, please. This information is important to other WEBB researchers.

**Email Addresses:** PLEASE update your email address when you change email providers!

**Scholarship Fund:** We now have five people waiting for scholarship funds. So if you have been intending to send in a contribution, no matter what the size, now is a great time! We have almost enough to buy the first person in line a test kit.

**Newsletter Input:** Questions, topics, comments always welcome.

**BACK COPIES AVAILABLE** – Just email me with BACK COPIES in the subject line and I will email you the WORD file of previous newsletters. First issue was January, 2004.

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Thanks to each of you for making this project possible.

Warmest Regards,  
Anne W. Nelson

**APRIL 12, 2004 WEBB Surname DNA Project Newsletter**

**My apologies for yet another delayed newsletter. I had a computer crash Monday. I am working on a borrowed computer now. If you have not received a recent newsletter, please make sure your spam controls are not kicking it back and that your mailbox has room for mail. Each time now, I have about 5 or 6 email addresses which refuse the mail. It's get cumbersome to email them separately for each of these. Do let me know which issues you have missed, and I will gladly forward you copies.**

**STATUS:** We currently have FORTY-ONE (41) Y-DNA group members and 36 kits have been received by FTDNA.

**New Order:** 20353  
**Not yet returned to FTDNA:** 11044, 12634, 18397, 19336  
**Pending Shipment to Lab:** None

**Unreceived Lab Results:** 12 to 25 None  
12 to 37 4932, 14391  
25 to 37 14416  
Ancestry conversion 16708 (partial results rec'd)  
12 marker 17854, 19037  
25 marker 18171, 18207, 18737, 18770  
37 marker 18106, 18180, 18319, 18502

**Results Received:** (6) 12 marker 1857, 1858, 4932, 13555, 14926  
(16) 25 marker 4909, 5667, 5975, 6917, 6918, 8283, 11072,  
11121, 13584, 14000, 14215, 14926, 14416,  
16833, 16997, 17276  
(3) 37 marker 5476, 13791, 17254  
(1) 12 & last 12 14391, 18106, 18319, 18502

**Next Test Results Expected:** This week

**New Matches:** 16708 12/12 w/ 5476, 11121, 14391

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**Personal Stories from Our Participants:** ::drumming fingers waiting for stories to be sent in::  
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**Articles of Interest: "Suggested Haplogroups"**

Only one sample in our study has a confirmed haplogroup (11072). Most have "suggested" haplogroups. Family Tree DNA has told me that they do not suggest a haplogroup unless they see "unambiguous" results. What that means is that if you look at your haplogroup page, all the one and two step matches and most of your other matches have the Haplogroup that is "suggested" for you, making about a 99% probability of that haplogroup for you. Family Tree DNA said that while you may wish to purchase an SNP to confirm it, it is almost always going to confirm the suggested haplogroup.

Those few of you who do not have a "suggested" haplogroup will see that your matches come from a mixture of haplogroups. It is these results for which Family Tree DNA says the SNP test is necessary to be certain.

**FUTURE ISSUE TOPICS:** The \$1000 DNA test

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**Project Discussion**

**Website:** I cannot access the software to update the webpage with the latest results. I am working on solving this problem -- it seems to be related to the computer I am now using.

**Lineages:** If you haven't gotten your direct lineage in to me for the website, please do so. Those with partial lineages -- I would like to know the NUMBER of generations between your oldest known ancestor and your participant, and I would like locations, please. This is information is important to other WEBB researchers.

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Warmest Regards,  
Anne W. Nelson