

## WEBB SURNAME DNA PROJECT NEWSLETTER July, 2007

Issued 08/01/2007

### STATUS

**Total Number of Participants:** 165

**New kits ordered:** 96960 25 markers ordered 07/14/2007 NC Webb line

**Transfer into Project:** From NG Project N50262 12 markers Giles Webb Group? Merry Webb Group?

**Upgrades Ordered:** 24158 12-25 & DeepSNP-G Ordered 7/04/2007, N50262 12to67 07/23/2007

**Kits returned to FTDNA:** 31612 07/26/2007

**Pending shipment to lab:** None

**Pending lab results (overdue in bold):** 42097 26-37 Batch 210 Est results 08/08/07  
86697 (Conversion kit from DNAH) Batch 196 05/11/07  
89020 FGS mtDNA 06/29/07  
9975 FGS mtDNA 209 07/30807

**Lab results returned:** 91120 1-12 Batch 209 Exp results 07/27/07 Ret 07/12/2007  
Christopher Webb Group

### WEBB REUNION

### DISCOUNT OPTIONS

1. **Family Tree DNA** is once again offering a substantial discount for **conversion** to their kits. Available through August 15, 2007 to persons who have tested at other companies  
[http://www.familytreedna.com/pdf/promo\\_gap.pdf](http://www.familytreedna.com/pdf/promo_gap.pdf)
2. **EthnoAncestry.com Batch Order**  
EA has now agreed a group order proposal which they have agreed to trial for one month (August). If the scheme is successful, it may be continued. Depending on the size of the group order, discounts of up to 45% may be possible.  
**INCLUDES MOST, BUT NOT ALL, TESTS OFFERED BY ETHNOANCESTRY!**  
For details about their products, see [www.ethnoancestry.com](http://www.ethnoancestry.com)  
This is a great opportunity to get a sample stored with Ethnoancestry, get some inexpensive deep sub-clade testing, pick up another 10 markers that nobody else offers, or get custom SNPs for sub-clade testing.  
Contact me if you have further questions! Also, please let me know if you are ordering. I will be ordering some items myself for my relatives.

**For details, and the order form, see:**

<http://marshdna.arrrg.org/dnagroupdiscounts.htm>

#### **SAMPLE ORDER:**

DNA Extraction normally \$49.00 AT 45% discount \$26.95

STR Upgrade (10 markers) normally \$99.00 AT 45% discount \$54.45

Total for another 10 markers and extraction: at 45% \$81.40

ONCE you have a sample at EA, you can order other products, such as SNPs.

I highly recommend the SNP TESTs at Ethnoancestry – they offer some SNP tests FTDNA does NOT.

## Richmond Alias WEBB Family

References to family relationships: MAJOR EDWARD RIGGS, MP  
of RIGGSDALE, co.Cork <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~riggs/IREEdw1.htm>

## TECHNICAL NOTES

### NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PROJECT

The first paper from the National Geographic Project has been published! It is on mtDNA

You can transfer your data (does not affect your Surname or Haplogroup Project membership) for a small fee (\$15 I think) from your personal page at FTDNA. NG Project folks can join Surname and haplogroup projects from their personal pages at NG.

There is a copy of the [PDF](#) version in FTDNA's Library. But if you want to see the full database and other tables, go [here](#). The database and tables are under Supporting Information in the right-hand column. You can also get the paper and supplements at the Genographic [site](#). [Thanks to Bill Hurst for this paragraph!]

### MtDNA

Anyone who has not tested their mtDNA is strongly advised to go straight to FGS if they can afford it, and to order the HVR1 only test if they cannot. Going straight to FGS is less expensive in the long run. Otherwise the HVR1 will give you an estimate of your mitogroup and you can join a mitogroup ("haplogroup" but I say mitogroup to distinguish between Y-DNA and mtDNA, especially when sometimes each has a prominent group with the same letter (I for example). Once the mitogroup projects hit 1000 members or so, FTDNA has been offering a discount on a limited timeframe for FGS. Naturally mitogroup H was the first to hit this landmark.

### MtDNA Terminology

CRS:	Cambridge Reference Sequence. The first mtDNA sequence analyzed, against which all others are compared for differences.
Control Region:	That section of the mtDNA which is analyzed in HVR1 and HVR2 tests
Coding Region:	That section of the mtDNA which is analyzed for slower moving changes in mtDNA. Sometimes has implications for medical conditions, so it should NOT be published publically [for your privacy].
Full Genome Sequence (FGS), or Whole Genome Sequence (WGS):	The entire mtDNA length is analyzed
HVR1 (HVS-I):	<b>HyperVariable Control Region 1.</b> Part of D-Loop of mtDNA, positions 16001- 16570. Usually only 16024-16324 is tested
HVR2 (HVS-II):	<b>HyperVariable Control Region 2.</b> 00001-00574
HVR3:	<b>HyperVariable Control Region 3.</b> FTDNA includes it in HVR2.

### Differences from CRS – How they are reported

T16093C	This nomenclature lists the CRS allele, followed by the position number, followed by the allele to which the mtDNA has mutated.
16093C	The CRS original value is dropped from the above.
093C	Occasionally HVR1 Sequences are listed this way, dropping the "16" which precedes all HVR1 sequences. Distinguished from HVR2 sequences expressed similarly by either stating it is HVR1 or by context.

### Who should test mtDNA?

1. Anyone who is “the end of the line” for their mtDNA sequence. Example, I am the childless daughter of an only child who is the daughter of an only female child, whose mother had several sisters born in the period just before the 1880-1900 “black hole” of genealogical research. As such, my mtDNA will document the mtDNA of all those sisters and their female descendants, who surely exist, but are unknown to me. Future genealogists who might not know the connection can discover it because I have tested my mtDNA and registered it in Gen Bank.
2. Anyone who has an mtDNA line documented to a birth in 1820 or before in the US. Why? Most of the immigration to the US before 1820 actually occurred prior to about 1720. At about that time, efforts to recruit immigrants from the British Isles and other places virtually stopped, because the population in the Colonies was large enough to perpetuate itself. Among other things, Colonial populations of that period were having families estimated to be about twice as large as those remaining “in the old country.” Therefore the immigration slowed to a comparative trickle, and ground to a virtual halt through the American Revolution and War of 1812. When the Westward expansion began after that, immigrants began coming to America – this time from all over Europe – for the chance to have their own land, make a fortune, live in religious freedom and all the other things the new American government promised.

The result is that if your mtDNA can be documented back to 1820, your chances of having mtDNA that has been here since 1720 or before are high. That means that when you find a match with a lineage in the US, even if their lineage is not the same length, chances are your relationship is since 1609.

3. Anyone who has a defined situation in which they want evidence for, or against, a particular theory. Some examples:
  - A. Two women with the same maiden surname born within a few years of each other, in the same county. Are they sisters? [Bill Hurst did this for two women named Kelly]
  - B. A woman who married in a county in the early 1800s, and you don't know which couple of the same surname are her parents. However, you can locate a known mtDNA descendant of each of the couples and of the woman. This is what I did for Sealy Webb married in Jefferson County, GA in 1809. [see prior Newsletters for details]
  - C. Mr. So and so may have had two wives. He has several daughters, born both before and after the suspected remarriage. Test mtDNA descendants of the daughters to see if the mtDNA matches. If not, they had different mothers. The only hitch here would be if both mothers were sisters, as their mtDNA would match!
  - D. Other situations may also be practical for mtDNA testing. Ask the project administrator or the testing company!
4. Anyone looking for a geographic origin, in or outside the US. Many mtDNA mitotypes have specific origins in Europe. As research progresses into mtDNA, these should become better defined.
5. Anyone interested in deep ancestry, migration of humans. For instance, I am interested in where my blood type and my lupus, which are both unusual in Caucasian Europe but common among Asians and women of color, came from.

## RESEARCH NOTES

### ENGLAND

## Cambridgeshire

Cambridge Apprenticeships  
Haberdashers

Thomas **Webb** sonne of William **Webb** of Babraham in the County of Cambridge yeoman to John Weston eight yeares 13th January 1653/4  
[www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/CAM/Apprentices/index.html](http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/CAM/Apprentices/index.html)

## Weston-Webb?

Samuel Deaks sonne of Henry Deaks late of Eaton in the County of Bedds yeoman to **John Weston** gent decd to Nicholas Mountayne 7 yeares 9 October 1651

<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/BDF/Occupations/index.html>

## UNITED STATES

### GEORGIA

GEORGIA WEBB mentions in records

[http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ga/county/fulton/georgia\\_research/GAWILLS.pdf](http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ga/county/fulton/georgia_research/GAWILLS.pdf)

### TROUP COUNTY

New accessions listed in Troup County, GA Archives

RB-28.23	Thornton-Vickry-Webb Bible	c.1900	-	1.	vol	Anderson, Martha	LaGrange, GA 30240	1998	family info
VF-Bibles	Thornton-Vickry-Webb Bible	c.1900	-	1.	itm	Anderson, Martha	Lagrange, GA 30240	1998	original is at RB-28.23

### NORTH CAROLINA

Sent in by a participant who didn't note the newspaper from which it was taken (there must be a typo, as Capt Webb could hardly have come to TX 12 years before his birth):

[Captain W. H. Webb, was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina, August 9, 1884. He came to Texas in 1872, and bought the home near Mayfield, where he resided until his recent death. He was one of the builders, forty-eight years 00044ago. of the Old Prairie Dale Baptist Church, around which clings the memories of a large number of Hill County Baptist and which was only recently emerged with another church and moved to Mayfield. Captain Webb was one of the original promoters of the \[Itasca?\] Cotton Mills, one of the first cotton mills built in the State of Texas, and was president and general manager of the mill for eleven years.](#)

## Newspaper Abstracts from the Fayetteville Observer 1851-1854

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nccumber/1851-4abstracts.html>

or

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~ncrichmo/abstracts1851-4.html>

African American Webbs

<http://www.monumentalumc.org/bulletins/Messenger0609.pdf>.

African American Edward Webb soldier in War of 1812