



Claiborne Clan Newsletter

The National Society of Claiborne Family Descendants

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Claiborne DNA Study Progress Report

submitted by Dr. Alex A. Waldrop, III

Claiborne Y-Chromosome DNA Study, March 2003 Report

The four families initially included in the study are:

- 1) the descendants of William Claiborne of Virginia, son of Thomas Cleyborne of King's Lynn, Norfolk County, England.
- 2) the descendants of the Westmorland family of Cliburn Hall in England.
- 3) the descendants of John Cliborn/Clyborn of Old Henrico (John had land in an area called Bermuda Hundred located in current Chesterfield County which is south of the James River near Richmond.) NOTE: This family has often been referred to as the John of Dale Parish line.
- 4) the descendants of John Clibborn of Durham, England who went to Moate, Ireland around 1640; John Clibborn later became a Quaker.

Note: Articles describing each of these families have appeared in recent issues of the Society's newsletter.

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." The original plan for this study was to identify and recruit two donors from each of the above four families. The major aim of the study was to determine which, if any, of these families shared a direct male line ancestor. With the help of members of the Society and their contacts two donors from each of the families 1, 3, and 4 and one from family 2 were identified and volunteered to donate a sample. Subsequently, other donors with the same or similar surnames have volunteered or have been recruited by members or others researching these families. One member who is not a direct male descendant of any of the 4 families donated to provide a control. Family Tree DNA is the company that is doing the tests for us. They offer two levels of tests, a 12-marker test and a 25-marker test. The 12-marker test is usually the first test done and can be used to identify which donors are potentially related and which cannot be related because there are too many mismatches. The 12-marker test results are reported as a set of 12 numbers with each number being associated with a specific site on the Y-chromosome. This pattern of 12 numbers can be referred to as a "motif" or in more scientific terms a "haplotype". A motif can refer to a pattern of any number of markers, so there can be a 6-marker motif or a 25-marker motif, etc. It turns out that there are some motifs that are more common than others. What this means for surname studies is that if the motif for your surname is one of the more common motifs or close to one, a close match with 12 markers may not be an indication of close biological relatedness, but may have occurred by chance. So if this is the case, it is important to extend the test to more markers. The most common 6-marker motif for west Europeans is called the Atlantic Modal Haplotype.

DNA Study Report.....continued



Table of Results for 12-Marker Test

A table (design courtesy of John and Sue Forbes) of the 12-marker results so far is given below. To protect the privacy of the donors the actual numbers have been converted to letters. Sites where there is a match with family 2 (Cliburn Hall) have been put in bold and sites with a match to family 1 (William Clabome) have been italicized except for site 6, which matches family 2. Where there is a close match with one of the other families, the site of a mismatch has been underlined.

Site number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Initial Families:												
1. Clabome of Norfolk, Eng.	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>
2. Cleborne of Cliburn, Westmorland	A	B	A	C	D	E	A	D	D	A	B	A
3. Cliborn of Old Henrico Co., Virginia	A	B	A	C	D	E	A	D	D	A	B	A
4. Clibborn of Durham, Eng. and Moate Ire.	<i>A</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
Other donors/families:												
5. Clayburn of Yorkshire, Eng.	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>
6. Control	A	C	A	A	B	E	D	C	D	D	A	D
7. Richard Clabome descendant	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>
8. Cliburn of Sussex, Eng.	<i>A</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
9. Clyburn of South Carolina	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>A</i>
10. Claborn of Alabama	<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>
11. Clayburn of Manchester, Eng.	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>A</i>

Families 2, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 11 are close to the Atlantic Modal Haplotype. To determine if the 12-marker match between families 2 and 3 was indicative of relatedness or was a chance match, permission from two donors in family 3, from the family 2 donor and from one donor in family 4 was obtained and their tests were expanded to 25 markers. All 3 of these donors in families 2 and 3 matched at all 25 markers. As shown in the table, the family 4 donors differ from the family 2 motif at 4 sites in the 12-marker test; for the donor with the expanded test six additional mismatches were found for a total of 10 mismatches out of the 25 markers included in the tests.

Number of Donors in Each Family and Their Background and Genealogy

1. and 7. William Clabome Descendants

We currently have 3 donors participating in the study with a well-documented genealogy to William Clabome who immigrated to Virginia in 1621. All three of these donors are descendants of Thomas Clabome (1681-1732) of Sweet Hall, (grandson of William) and his wife Ann(e) Fox. The first two donors are descendants of his son, Augustine (1721-1787). The third donor is a descendant of his son, Nathaniel (c. 1716-1756). All three of these donors match at all 12 markers. The donor listed as being in family 7 in the table is a known descendant of Richard Clabome (1755-1819) and his first wife, Ann Cole. Before this study Richard was thought to be a descendant of William Clabome, but his ancestry has not yet been established by regular genealogy because of the loss of records in many Virginia counties. This donor matches the 3 proved descendants of William at 11 of 12 markers. The William Clabome motif is a very rare motif. Therefore it is not likely that this close match is a coincidence. In other words, there is now strong evidence that Richard Clabome and his descendants are descendants of William Clabome.

2. Cliburn Hall Descendants

We have one donor with a proved genealogy connecting to the manor at Cliburn Hall near Penrith in Cumbria, England. He is a descendant of Dr. Christopher James Cleborne, Rear Admiral, USN (1838-1909). Dr. Cleborne's grandgrandfather was Thomas Cleborne (1580-1640) of Cliburn Hall. Thomas' wife was Frances Lowther. The DNA results show that Family 3 is related to this family by direct male descent.

3. John Cliborn/Clyborn Descendants

We have four donors with a proved genealogy to John Cliborn (c. 1712-1766) whose wife was Jane/Jean (not Robertson); this John Cliborn is often referred to as John of Dule Parish or John of Old Henrico. One donor is a descendant of John's elder son, Jonas (c. 1733- c. 1795) whose wife was Edith Folkes. Three of the donors are descendants of this John's son John (1735-1782) who married Elizabeth Robertson.

DNA Study Report.....continued

4. John Clibborn of Durham Descendants

We have 2 donors who can be traced to John Clibborn (1623-1705) who was born in Durham County, England but later settled in Mease, Ireland. He became a Quaker and was one of the most prominent Quakers in that part of Ireland. One is a descendant of John Barclay Clibborn (1770-1850) and the other is a descendant of William Clibborn. Their father, Barclay Clibborn, born in 1739, was the great-grandson of John Clibborn of Durham.

5. Clayburns of Yorkshire

We have one donor from this family, which apparently originated in the Howden area of the East Riding of Yorkshire. More information on this family will be given in a later issue.

6. Control

This donor is a descendant of William Clabome, but NOT by direct male line descent. His surname is not related to Clabome.

8. Descendant of Alfred Cliburn

This donor is a known descendant of Alfred Charles Cliburn who was born in 1873 in Brighton, Sussex, England.

9. Descendants of John Clabome/Clyburn

The two donors from this family believe they descend from John Clabome/Clyburn (c. 1677-after 1739); his stepfather was Joshua Stapp. Many of these Clyburns settled in South Carolina. The results from these donors match family 2 at all 12 sites tested.

10. Descendant of Nathaniel Claborn

We have one donor from this family. He is a known descendant of Nathaniel Britton Claborn/Cliborn (1803-1902) born in South Carolina. Nathaniel moved to Alabama.

11. Descendant of John Clayburn of Manchester

This is one of our newest donors. He is a known descendant of John Clayburn (1820-?) of Manchester, England.

New Results

We now have 3 family groups that are 12 for 12 matches with each other (2,3,and 9). For convenience, in the following discussion I will refer to this 12-marker motif as the motif of family 2 (Cliburn Hall). The results from family 8 were briefly mentioned in my November report. As seen in the table the motif for family 8 comes close to matching the motif of families 2 and 4. He does not match the motif for family 2 at four sites. When compared to family 4 there are three mismatches. With this number of mismatches it is unlikely that he shares a direct male line ancestor with either of these families in the time period after surname use became frequent in Britain.

Since November we have had three new donors, one each in families: 1, 10, and 11. The donor in family 1 is a 12 for 12 match for the two previous donors in this family. The most recent common ancestor for this family is now Thomas of Sweet Hall, grandson of William.

The results from the donor in family 10 indicate that he is not a direct male line descendant of any of the other families here with a surname related to Clabome. His closest match is actually to the control donor, but with very different surnames this close match probably does not indicate a close family relationship.

The results from the donor in family 11 suggest that he may be related to family 2; there is a mismatch at only one site (8). Because the motif for family 2 is close to the Atlantic Modal Haplotype, his results for the expanded test need to be obtained and compared to the 25-marker motif for family 2. From what is known about his family they have resided mainly in England and Ireland.

DNA Study Report.....continued**Major Conclusions**

All of these conclusions are based on the assumption that there has not been an undocumented non-paternity event in the families involved and that the "known" genealogies are in fact correct.

- 1) Families 1 and 7 are not connected by direct male line descent with any of the other families in this study. Specifically, William Claiborne is not a male line descendant of the Cliburn Hall family near Ferris, England. The John Cliborn of Dale Parish/Old Herrico descendants are not descendants of William Claiborne.
- 2) Because the family 1 motif is rare, the 11 of 12 match of family 7 with family 1 is strong evidence that Richard Claiborne and his descendants are descendants of William Claiborne. If we could document that Richard is not a descendant of Thomas of Sweet Hall, then William Claiborne would be the most recent common ancestor of these combined families in our study.
- 3) Families 2 and 3 do share a direct male line ancestor. This is based on the 25 of 25 match of 2 of the donors in family 3 with the donor in family 2. The John of Dale Parish family IS connected to the family from Cliburn Hall.
- 4) Family 9 is a 12 for 12 match with families 2 and 3. Family 11 is an 11 of 12 match with these families. The surname similarity supports a tentative conclusion that these families are related. At least one donor from each of these families needs to get the expanded test to see if there is a genetic connection.
- 5) The donors in families 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are not related to each other or to any of the other families in this study by direct male line descent. With two donors from family 4 whose most recent common ancestor was born in 1739, this conclusion is strong for the Cliborn family. The donor from family 6 did not expect to be related to the other families and his surname is not close to Claiborne. To exclude a false negative another donor in families 5, 8, and 10 should be tested. This is to eliminate the possibility of a non-paternity event.

Future Work

Several times in this article I have mentioned the importance of getting the expanded test for those with motifs close to the Atlantic Modal Haplotype. I am encouraging these donors and some others to get the expanded test done. I am looking for help in identifying other donors that will help solidify some of the conclusions drawn. The genealogy information following is taken from Claiborne of Virginia by Dorman and Smith. William Claiborne (1600-1677/8) (first generation) had sons William, John, Thomas, and Leonard. Leonard had no known male descendants. By the eighth generation the only KNOWN direct male line descendants of William Claiborne were descendants of either his sons, Thomas or William. It is possible that Richard Claiborne is a descendant of John, but at present there is no good evidence to connect him with any particular son of William (1600-1677/8). All of the direct male line descendants of William that I know are descendants of Thomas. I would like to find a direct male line descendant of Philip Whitehead Claiborne of Liberty Hall (fifth generation) who died in 1771. In the eighth generation Dorman and Smith give six great-grandsons of Philip Whitehead Claiborne: 1) Thomas Nelson Claiborne, 2) William Dandridge Claiborne, 3) Wallace Craig Claiborne, 4) J.H. (?) Claiborne, 5) Walter H. Claiborne, and 6) Robert Stuard Claiborne. The Christopher James Claiborne Journal on page ten gives the names of the children of Thomas Nelson Claiborne. Two sons are named: George Thomas and Robert W. Roy. This family was in Missouri. Sue Forbes found additional information on the family of Thomas Nelson Claiborne. She found two other sons: Guy H. and Hugh. Census records she checked indicate that it is Robert L. Roy, not Robert W. Roy. She found Robert L. Claiborne and Hugh L. Claiborne in the 1930 census; they appear to be the sons of Thomas Nelson Claiborne. Robert was living in St. Joseph, MO. Hugh was living in Fort Worth, TX. Some of the eighth generation Claibornes referred to above were known to be living in Alabama after the Civil War. If you are a male with direct male line descent from Philip Whitehead Claiborne of Liberty Hall or if you know someone meeting that criterion, please contact me at one or both of the e-mail addresses given at the end of this article.

William Claiborne (1600-1677/8) had a brother, Thomas (1599-1633), who had one son, Thomas (1628/9-7) who survived him. I am not aware of any effort to find his male descendants, if any. If you know of any such research or want to do such research, please contact me by e-mail.

I am also hoping to identify another donor with a well-documented descent from Cliburn Hall. Ideally the most recent

common ancestor of this new donor and the family 2 donor already tested would have lived before Dr. Christopher James Cleborne, Rear Admiral, USN (1838-1909). If you can help me with this, contact me by e-mail.

Other Items of Interest

submitted by Dr. Alex A. Waldrop, III

The reunion this year is in Baltimore. The dispute between William Claiborne and the Calverts, Lords Baltimore is probably well known to readers of this newsletter. However many may not know that a descendant of William Claiborne, Ferdinand Claiborne Latrobe (1833-1911), was seven times mayor of Baltimore, MD in the late 1800's. See pages 472 to 474 of **Claiborne of Virginia** by Dorman and Smith. A short biography of him can be found on the Political Graveyard web site. Several other Claiborne biographies can be found there also. Included in this issue are several other web sites with Claiborne related information.

I recently purchased from Heritage Books **Virginia Heraldica** edited by William Armstrong Crozier and originally published in 1908. In describing the family of Sir Francis Wyatt the author says that this family was from Kent, England and that there is a monument to one of the Wyatts who came to Virginia in Bexley, Kent, England. Bexley, is very near Crayford, Kent, England. William Claiborne and Sir Francis Wyatt, Governor of Virginia, arrived in Jamestown in 1621. It is possible that William Claiborne knew Sir Francis Wyatt before he was appointed Surveyor for the Virginia Colony.

I also recently obtained from Heritage Books **The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volume XXVII** (1873). In that volume is a paper presented by Stephen M. Allen to the New England Historic, Genealogical Society (NEGHS) on December 4, 1872 describing the early history of Kent Island, Maryland, and the role of William Claiborne. The paper was based on the manuscript notes of Sebastian F. Streeter (1810-1864) that was to be his biography of William Claiborne. On page 97 of this same volume it is said that Mr. Streeter's widow donated these manuscript notes to the NEGHS. I have contacted NEGHS and confirmed that they do still have these manuscript notes and that they can be viewed at the library by members of NEGHS. The library is in the Boston area. They have a web site. Since Mr. Streeter's work was probably done before the Civil War, these notes may have some information that has since been lost.

Alex can be contacted by e-mail at "<mailto:awaldrop@maine.rr.com>" or at "<mailto:alexw3@hotmail.com>"

Report on JOHN CLIBBORN of Durham, England and Moat, Ireland

submitted by Sue Cliborn Forbes

This is the fourth in the series of articles profiling the four families in the initial Y-chromosome DNA study. The first article on William Claiborne appeared in Vol. 3 issue 2 of the June 2002 newsletter. The second, on John Clyborn/Cliborn of old Henrico Co., VA, was in the Sept. 2002 issue, and the third, on Dr. Christopher James Cleborne of the family line of Cliburn Hall, Westmorland, Eng., was in the Dec. 2002 newsletter.

The following family's DNA donors were from Ireland and the United States. At one time it was thought that descendants of the following John might have fit into the Westmorland group but the DNA tests indicate otherwise.

JOHN CLIBBORN of Durham, England and Moate, Ireland

John Clibborn's great grandfather appears to have lived in Cockfield Parish, co. Durham where he was

John Clibborn of Durham, England.....continued

buried on 9 April 1599. His grandfather, Richard Clibborn, married Elizabeth Hodgson in Hamsterly parish on 20 Nov. 1593. Cockfield parish is divided in two by Hamsterly parish. John's parents were William Clibborn, baptized 18 Dec. 1597 in Hamsterly, and Margaret Coats. They were married on 9 May 1622 in Cockfield parish.

Quaker records state that John Clibborn of Moate, Ireland, was the son of William Clibborn of Cowley, co. Durham and that he was age 82 at the time of his death in 1705. This would place him as born in the Cockfield or Hamsterly parish area in 1623. Unfortunately, there is no record of his baptism in either parish. However, his sister, Margaret, was baptized in Cockfield in 1625. His two sisters, Anne and Bathsheba were baptized in Winston parish (south of Hamsterly) in 1630 and 1632.

Sometime around 1649, Col. John Clibborn went to Ireland with (Henry?) Cromwell. He married Margaret Crow of Newry in 1653. She died in 1661. He then married as his second wife Dinah English of Turphealem, co. Westmeath, Ireland, the daughter of the Quaker, Thomas England.

The 1659 census of Ireland lists him in Legand and Capiatack Townlands, Ballilaughlowe parish, the barony of Clonlonan, co Westmeath, province of Leinster. Moate is located in the barony of Clonlonan and adjoined the barony of Kilecoursey in co. Offaly. According to information from Bob Fetter, these lands "were set aside to pay the arrears of the disbanded Cromwellian soldiers. The rate of exchange in these baronies was ten acres for each six pounds of arrears." In 1655, John was granted lands in Cooleen, near Moate. He bought the Moate property in 1656 from Peter Humphrey, a Cromwellian soldier who had gotten the land and castle due to his service. The castle is still standing and the Claiborne Society group took pictures of it when they were there in April of 2002.

John's Quaker conversion came about sometime around 1658, the Friends put it thusly-"hearing the 'Quakers' had a meeting upon his land, he took fire to burn down their house. To his surprise he found Friends assembled, and one of them, Thomas Loe, preaching. Throwing away the fire, he went in and sat down behind the door, where he was convinced." He died 22 July 1705 at Moate, Grenoge, Ireland aged 82. John, his wives, and his family remained steadfast Quakers in a time and a place where it would not have been easy to do so.

Known children of John Clibborn and 1.) Margaret Crow:

1. Mary
2. William
3. Jane
4. George born 1660

Known children of John Clibborn and 2.) Dinah English

5. Joshua born 1665 Moate
6. John born 1667
7. Anne born 1671
8. Margaret born 1673
9. Thomas born 1675, died as infant
10. Abraham born 1676 ?

Your Best Sources:

1. Dictionary of Quaker Biography, a typescript at the Library of the Religious Society of Friends in Britain, Friends House, London, England. There is a good listing of sources.
2. Parish Church registers for Hamsterly and Cockfield, Durham, Eng. can be borrowed from the Family History Library in Salt Lake, Utah.
3. Genealogical research of Celia Strachan, Bob Fetter and David Leverton.

John Clibborn of Durham, England.....continued

4. Moate Hist. Soc., Occasional Paper No. 4, Nov. 1990- The Contribution of the Clibborn Family to Moate Town & Dist. By Breda Grouden, B.A., H. Dip in Ed. This also lists excellent sources. It was brought to our attention by Celia Strachan.
5. Irish Pedigrees by John O'Hart, vol. II pp. 118-121. Be careful with this source, as there is some mixing of the Cleborne and Clibborn families.

TRIBUTE TO ETHEL CLAIBORNE DAMERON

From The Morning Advocate, Baton Rouge, LA 11/10/01

submitted by Carly Moore

WBR HONORS WORK OF ETHEL CLAIBORNE DAMERON

Port Allen - A Quarter-century after her death, West Baton Rouge Parish still bears the mark of Ethel Claiborne Dameron. The library she helped found and foster continues to thrive. She led the effort to commission a statue of Henry Watkins Allen, Louisiana's last Confederate governor and Port Allen's namesake. Allen still sits next to the library. She also helped launch the West Baton Rouge Parish museum, a museum that's grown and prospered in the decades since the ladies of the West Baton Rouge Historical Association. Friday, the museum, the library and the historical association honored Dameron at a groundbreaking ceremony for an addition that will more than double the museum's size.



Dameron

Retired Congresswoman and former ambassador to the Vatican **Lindy (Claiborne) Boggs** delivered the historical association's 15th annual Ethel Dameron Lecture. Boggs, Dameron's niece, delivered the inaugural lecture in the annual series 15 years ago. Boggs told the audience at the museum that the addition's size shocked her. "I just can't believe how big it's going to be. It means you've grown and grown and will continue to do so."

The audience included some of "Puffy" Dameron's children and grandchildren. "Twenty-five years after her death, we are still talking about her life and vision", museum director Caroline Kennedy said. After the ceremony, Kennedy said the 5,000-square-foot addition will provide more space for the museum's education programs for adults and children.

Dameron believed in serving the parish's children, parish library director Anna Marchiafava said before the ceremony. "We were left with that legacy", she said. Today, the library has the highest per capita circulation of children's books of any library in the state.

Marchiafava was a young librarian in 1974 when Dameron and other library board members along with parish officials broke ground for the building. "She was always supporting us, but she wasn't the kind of person to come in and try and run things", she said. The new library opened in 1976, less than a month after Dameron died. "We all felt sad that she wasn't there", Marchiafava said.

Dameron and parish Garden Club ladies began the library as a reading room in 1928. She and other ladies went door to door during the Depression seeking books to fill the shelves, Genie Hendry said. Hendry and her husband bought and restored Sandbar, the Dameron family home. Research on the house inevitably led to learning about "Miss Puffy". Dameron's influence extended beyond tiny West Baton Rouge Parish, Hendry said.

When someone wanted to tear down the ornate iron fence surrounding the Old State Capitol across the river in Baton Rouge, Dameron "got busy", Hendry said. In the course of saving the fence, Dameron and others discovered that the building the fence protected was not on the National Register of Historic Place. That soon changed.

When Hendry explored listing Sandbar as a historic building, she discovered that an alteration of the home's front kept it from being listed. She did, however, discover a provision for listing "the home of a significant person".

Sandbar now bears a marker announcing to all that enter that it's on the National Register. The nation now knows about Ethel Claiborne Dameron. **Ed Note:** Charles Haywood Dameron (see last newsletter) was the son of Ethel Claiborne Dameron

New members

Mr. John P. Boylin, III
424 Tenth Ave.
Huntington, WV 25701

Mr. Jerry C. Cluborn
2531 W. Cheryll Ave.
Poterville, CA 93257

Mrs. Mary Gross
7019 Summerfield Drive
Fredrick, MD 21701

Mrs. Jayne McDahlberg
2004 Baltimore Road, C-23
Rockville, MD 20851

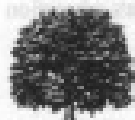
Mr. James Heffron
10402 Loma Blanca Drive
Sun City, AZ 85351

Welcome to you all.

Coming in the next Newsletter, websites of interest to all. Places to find information about Claibornes, Cliburns & Cleburnes, etc. If you haven't discovered these sites, watch for the newsletter. Loads of information. Also included is an update on Palmer's Island.



REMEMBER: This is our Reunion year! Make plans to meet with us in Baltimore on the 1st of October through the 4th of October at the Holiday Inn- Inner Harbor. It will be great for you to participate in the exchange of information, discussions of family lines and of the future direction of our Society. **Mark your calendar now!**



3528 Forest Ave
Wilmette, IL 60091-1008