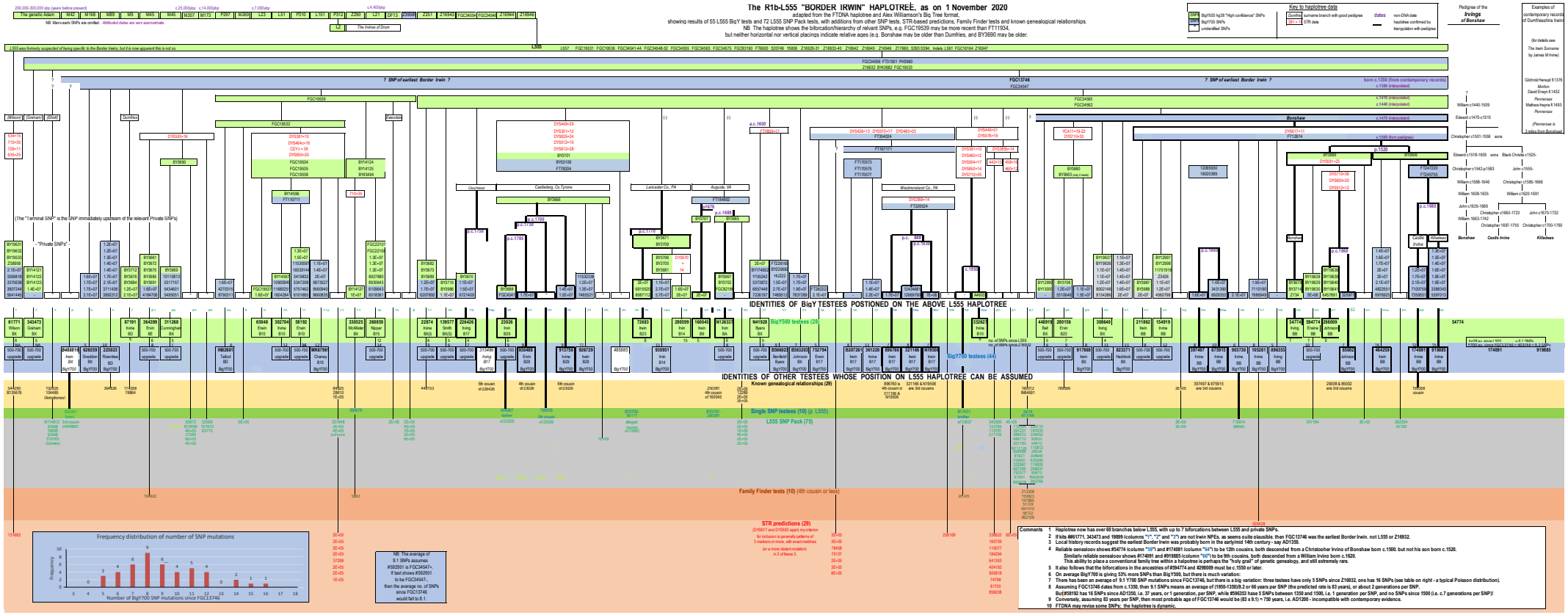
The R1b-L555 "BORDER IRWIN" HAPLOTREE, as on 1 November 2020

adapted from the FTDNA haplotree and Alex Williamson's Big Tree format,
showing results of 55 L555 BigY tests and 72 L555 SNP Pack tests, with additions from other SNP tests, STR-based predictions, Family Finder tests and known genealogical relationships.
NB The haplotree shows the bifurcation/hierarchy of relvant SNPs, e.g. FGC19539 may be more recent than FT11934,
but neither horizontal nor vertical placings indicate relative ages (e.g. Bonshaw may be older than Dumfries, and BY3690 may be older.



Comments

1 Haplotree now has over 60 branches below L555, with up to 7 bifurcations between L555 and private SNPs.
2 If kits #961771, 343473 and 19899 (columns "1", "2" and "3") are not Irwin NPEs, as seems quite plausible, then FGC13746 was the earliest Border Irwin, not L555 or Z16932.
3 Local history records suggest the earliest Border Irwin was probably born in the early/mid 14th century - say AD1350.
4 Reliable genealoov shows #54774 (column "59") and #174091 (column "64") to be 12th cousins, both descended from a Christopher Irvine of Bonshaw born c.1500, but not his son born c.1520.
Similarly reliable genealoov shows #174091 and #919885 (column "66") to be 9th cousins, both descended from a William Irvine born c.1620.
This ability to place a conventional family tree within a haplotree is perhaps the "holy grail" of genetic genealogy, and still extremely rare.
5 It also follows that the bifurcations in the ancestries of #594774 and #298009 must be c.1550 or later.
6 On average BigY700 is giving 53% more SNPs than BigY500, but there is much variation:
7 There has been an average of 9.1 Y700 SNP mutations since FGC13746, but there is a big variation: three testees have only 5 SNPs since Z16932, one has 16 SNPs (see table on right - a typical Poisson distribution).
8 Assuming FGC13746 dates from c.1350, then 9.1 SNPs means an average of (1950-1350)/9.2 or 66 years per SNP (the predicted rate is 83 years), or about 2 generations per SNP.
But#58192 has 16 SNPs since AD1350, i.e. 37 years, or 1 generation, per SNP, while #596353 has 5 SNPs between 1350 and 1500, i.e. 1 generation per SNP, and no SNPs since 1500 (i.e. c.7 generations per SNP)!
9 Conversely, assuming 83 years per SNP, then most probable age of FGC13746 would be (83 x 9.1) = 750 years, i.e. AD1200 - incompatible with contemporary evidence.
10 FTDNA may revise some SNPs: the haplotree is dynamic.