My Own Evolution
Genetic Haplogroups

First I want to discuss steps as they relate to my Y-DNA Haplotree - Confirmed Haplogroup is R-FT303483 via SNP testing. The path and there are a large number of them identified goes along R1b to:
M207>M173>M343>L754>L389>P297>M269>L23>L51>P310>L151>P312>Z290>L21>S552>DF13>FGC11134>BY105095>BY72795>FT303483.

These "genetic steps if you will see indicate an estimated date range the mutations first appear and during what era. The purpose is to understand the actual path from the proverbial **Garden of Eden** to the proverbial Adam and Eve or what is further identified as mitochondrial Eve or the carrier of the Y-chromosome for Adam.

Look at the path above and locate it from within the table. The time passed is roughly how long the SNP was produced within our genome such that say for the first one, R-FT303483 remained the same for approximately 300 years before it mutated again. In my case per the path from above I DO NOT have this one to deal with. So use the path direction from above and you will see that one a few people will have this SNP match. Such as R-M259 is MANY and L21 is LESS with R-FGC11134 more scarce AND SO ON.

Steps	Haplogroup	Age Estimate	Archaeology Era	Time Passed
1	R-FT303483	400 CE	Imperial/ Middle Ages	300 years
2	R-BY72795	100 CE	Imperial	1,950 years

3	R-BY105095	1850 BCE	Metal Ages	400 years
4	R-FGC11134	2250 BCE	Metal Ages	200 years
5	R-DF13	2450 BCE	Metal Ages	100 years
6	R-S552	2550 BCE	Stone Age/ Metal Ages	<100 years
7	R-L21	2600 BCE	Stone Age/ Metal Ages	<100 years
8	R-Z290	2650 BCE	Stone Age/ Metal Ages	150 years
9	R-P312	2800 BCE	Stone Age/ Metal Ages	200 years
10	R-L151	3000 BCE	Stone Age/ Metal Ages	300 years
11	R-P310	3300 BCE	Stone Age/ Metal Ages	700 years
12	R-L51	4000 BCE	Stone Age	250 years
13	R-L23	4250 BCE	Stone Age	100 years
14	R-M269	4350 BCE	Stone Age	7,650 years

15	R-P297	12,000 BCE	Stone Age	3,000 years
16	R-L389	15,000 BCE	Stone Age	<1,000 years
17	R-L754	15,000 BCE	Stone Age	2,000 years
18	R-M343 (R1b)	17,000 BCE	Stone Age	3,000 years
19	R-M173 (R1)	20,000 BCE	Stone Age	6,000 years
20	R-M207	26,000 BCE	Stone Age	3,000 years
21	P-P226	29,000 BCE	Stone Age	5,000 years
22	P-P284	34,000 BCE	Stone Age	<1,000 years
23	P-M45	34,000 BCE	Stone Age	8,000 years
24	P-P295	42,000 BCE	Stone Age	<1,000 years

25	P-PF5850	42,000 BCE	Stone Age	<1,000 years
26	K-YSC0000186 (K2b)	42,000 BCE	Stone Age	<1,000 years
27	K-M526 (K2)	42,000 BCE	Stone Age	1,000 years
28	K-M9	43,000 BCE	Stone Age	1,000 years
29	IJK-L15	44,000 BCE	Stone Age	1,000 years
30	HIJK-PF3494	45,000 BCE	Stone Age	1,000 years
31	GHIJK-F1329	46,000 BCE	Stone Age	<1,000 years
32	F-M89	46,000 BCE	Stone Age	16,000 years
33	CF-P143	62,000 BCE	Stone Age	1,000 years
34	CT-M168	63,000 BCE	Stone Age	22,000 years

35	BT-M42	85,000 BCE	Stone Age	35,000 years
36	A-V221 (A1b)	120,000 BCE	Stone Age	5,000 years
37	A-V168 (A1)	125,000 BCE	Stone Age	25,000 years
38	A-L1090 (A0-T)	150,000 BCE	Stone Age	82,000 years
39	A-PR2921 (Y-Adam)	232,000 BCE	Early Homo Sapiens/ Stone Age	136,000 years
40	A000-T (Neanderthal divergence)	368,000 BCE	Before Homo Sapiens/ Early Homo Sapiens	337,000 years
41	A0000 (Denisovan divergence)	705,000 BCE	Before Homo Sapiens	

Interpretation

These results and data are extracted from the testing results raw data and matching testers known to have been associated with the individuals listed and are not of my own manipulation less formatting.

Single nucleotide polymorphisms, frequently called SNPs (pronounced “snips”), are the most common type of genetic variation among people that can be accurately identified and analyzed. As you can see, My path in the yDNA haplotree flows from R1b and then to R-M207 in the tested SNP markers to my TERMINAL SNP R-FT303483.

The individuals listed here are by genetic association share a common ancestor at the defined time in human history. Genetically, not otherwise.

The Information here is derived from various human remains discovered around the world **where DNA testing has been successful**. In this context when the match is in a specific geographic location which appears during the **Stone Age** which began about **2.6 million years ago**, when researchers found the earliest evidence of humans using stone tools. The period lasted until about **3,300 BCE** when the **Bronze Age** began.

The timeline is typically broken into three distinct periods. First, the **Paleolithic Period, Mesolithic Period** and then the **Neolithic Period**. Taking this into consideration as it relates to the **Scorton Quarry man** living between 101 BCE to 59 CE.

The Irish (Irish: Muintir na hÉireann or Na hÉireannaigh) are an ethnic group and nation native to the island of Ireland, who share a common history and culture. There have been humans in Ireland for about 33,000 years, and it has been continually inhabited for more than 10,000 years (see Prehistoric Ireland). For most of Ireland's recorded history, the Irish have been primarily a Gaelic people.

The Gaels in Irish are the **Na Gaeil**
The Gaels in Scottish Gaelic are the **Na Gàidheil**
The Gaels in Manx are the **Ny Gaeil**

Were ALL are a unique ethnolinguistic group native to **Ireland, Scotland** and the **Isle of Man**. They are associated with the **Gaelic languages** through a branch of the **Celtic languages** comprising **Irish, Manx** and **Scottish Gaelic**.
Gaelic language and culture originates in Ireland, extending to **Dál Riata** in western **Scotland**. In antiquity, the **Gaels traded with the Roman Empire** and also raided **Roman Britain**.

In the **Middle Ages**, **Gaelic culture** became dominant throughout the rest of **Scotland** and the **Isle of Man**. There were many **Gaelic settlements in Wales**, and significant cultural influence through **Celtic Christianity**. During the **Viking Age**, small numbers of **Vikings raided and settled in Gaelic lands**, becoming identified as the **Norse-Gaels.** In the **9th century**, **Dál Riata** and **Pictland** merged to form the **Gaelic Kingdom of Alba**. **Gaelic Ireland** was made up of several kingdoms, with a **High King** often claiming lordship over them.

The early **9th Century** saw a small number of **Vikings raider forming treaties and developing settlements** in **Ireland** becoming known as the **Norse-Gaels**.
By the **12th Century** and a after conquering parts of Ireland, The **Anglo-Norman's** cultures merged into the **Irish Gaelic tradition**, while parts of **Scotland** became mostly **Normanized.**

Gaelic culture dominated throughout **Ireland**, the **Scottish Highlands and Galloway**.

At the beginning of the 17th Century, the last Gaelic Irish Kingdoms were dispossessed and fell under English control. James VI and James I premeditated the attempted genocide of the Irish Gaels, their culture and certainly their influence in Britain.

First the English attacked the Scottish Highlands with repressive laws such as the Statutes of Iona. In Ireland the English began to colonize Gaelic lands with English-speaking Protestant settlers. Throughout the centuries until today the Gaelic language was suppressed and mostly supplanted by their own language English.

And still, we Irish persist as Gaelic or a form of it is spoken today. The language is preserved and continues to be the main language in Ireland's Gaeltacht and Scotland's Outer Hebrides. The modern descendants of the Gaels have spread throughout the rest of the British Isles, the Americas and Australasia.
Traditional Gaelic society is organized into clans, each with its own territory, king or chieftain that is elected through through the Gaelic system for passing on titles and lands. In this system the Tanist in Irish, Tánaiste Scottish Gaelic or Tanishtey in Manx is the office of Heir-Apparent or 2nd in Command among the Royal Gaelic patrilineal Dynasties of Ireland, Scotland and Mann in order to succeed to the Kingship. The Gaelic use of the word is preserved in the Republic of Ireland's government, where the prime minister is the Taoiseach while the deputy prime minister is the Tánaiste.

In Ireland we persist in the season and know of the otherworld and our connection to them. Samhain, Imbolc, Beltane and Lughnasa continue to be celebrated today alongside Christian rituals and the worship of one as supreme and other as factors to faith and place.

As Gaels we have a strong oral tradition, traditionally maintained by many seanchaithe. An inscription in the ogham alphabet began circa the 4th century. After the Gaels' conversion to Christianity it supported and accompanied the introduction of writing using the Roman alphabet. Irish mythology and Brehon law were preserved and recorded by medieval Irish monasteries whereby Gaelic monasteries were renowned centers of learning playing a key role in developing Insular art.

Gaelic missionaries and scholars were highly influential in western Europe. In the Middle Ages,. The Gaels had their own style of dress such as the belted plaid and kilt. They also have distinctive music, dance, festivals, and sports. Gaelic culture continues to be a major component of Irish, Scottish and Manx culture.

During England's 16th & 17th century conquest, and occupation were many genocide attempts toward the Native Gael populations in what we know today as Northern Ireland. They brought many English and Lowland Scots loyal to the English King in their efforts to destroy the Gaels that were there from the start and whom re still there. We long for our unification with or without England's approval.

I share a common paternal line ancestor as follows**.**

Scorton Quarry 14096
101 BCE - 59 CE
Shared Ancestor
1850 BCE

Scorton Quarry 14096 was a man who lived between 101 BCE and 59 CE during the Late Iron Age and was found in the region now known as Scorton Quarry, North Yorkshire, England. He was associated with the Iron Age Britain cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup H4a1a2a.

Birkrigg 20997
2450 - 1800 BCE
Shared Ancestor
2250 BCE

Birkrigg 20997 was a man who lived between 2450 and 1800 BCE during the European Bronze Age and was found in the region now known as Birkrigg Common, Cumbria, England. He was associated with the Bronze Age Britain cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup of a Viking Orkney cultural group.

Treanmacmurtagh 116
2015 - 1758 BCE
Shared Ancestor
2250 BCE

Treanmacmurtagh 116 was a man who lived between 2015 BCE and 1758 BCE during the European Bronze Age and was found in the region now known as Treanmacmurtagh, Sligo, Ireland. He was associated with the Bronze Age Ireland cultural group.

Treanmacmurtagh 116
2015 - 1758 BCE
Shared Ancestor
2250 BCE

Treanmacmurtagh 116 was a man who lived between 2015 and 1758 BCE during the European Bronze Age and was found in the region now known as Treanmacmurtagh, Sligo, Ireland. He was associated with the Bronze Age Ireland cultural group.

Gen Scot 65
912 - 808 BCE
Shared Ancestor
2250 BCE

Gen Scot 65 lived around this time. Gen Scot 65 was a man who lived between 912 and 808 BCE during the Late Bronze Age and was found in the region now known as Covesea Caves, Moray, Scotland. He was associated with the Bronze Age Scotland cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup K1a2c*.

Claristown 14
60 - 420 CE
Shared Ancestor
2250 BCE

Claristown 14 who lived around this
time.The time period is known as the late Iron Age and materials associated with his remains suggests high interaction within the Northern Europe region. Claristown14 was discovered in rural Ireland. He lived around 1800 years ago, during the height of the Roman Empire, although just outside its reach.

Buckquoy 7B
900 - 1000 CE
Shared Ancestor
2250 BCE

Buckquoy 7B who lived around
this time. Buckquoy 7B was a man who lived between 900 and 1000 CE during the Viking Age and was found in the region now known as Buckquoy Birsay, Orkney, Scotland. He was associated with the Viking Orkney cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup H1ai.

Figheldean 5513
2800 - 1800 BCE
Shared Ancestor
2450 BCE

Figheldean 5513 who lived around
this time. Figheldean 5513 was a man who lived between 2800 and 1800 BCE during the European Bronze Age and was found in the region now known as Nr. Ablington, Figheldean, England. He was associated with the Bell Beaker Britain cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup V.

Lechlade-on-Thames 12786
2289 - 2052 BCE
Shared Ancestor
2450 BCE

Lechlade-on-Thames 12786 who lived around this time. Lechlade-on-Thames 12786 was a man who lived between 2289 and 2052 BCE during the European Bronze Age and was found in the region now known as Lechlade-on-Thames, Gloucestershire, England. He was associated with the Bronze Age England cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup J1c2.

Yarnton 2445
2325 - 2040 BCE
Shared Ancestor
2450 BCE

Yarnton 2445 who lived around this time. Yarnton 2445 was a man who lived between 2325 and 2040 BCE during the European Bronze Age and was found in the region now known as Yarnton, Oxfordshire, England. He was associated with the Bell Beaker Britain cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup X2b6*.

Amesbury Down 2597
2280 - 2030 BCE
Shared Ancestor
2450 BCE

Amesbury Down 2597 who lived
around this time. Amesbury Down 2597 was a man who lived between 2280 and 2030 BCE during the European Bronze Age and was found in the region now known as Amesbury Down, Wiltshire, England. He was associated with the Bronze Age England cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup U5a2c3a.

Trumpington Meadows 10
2171 - 2029 BCE
Shared Ancestor
2450 BCE

Trumpington Meadows 10 who
lived around this time. Trumpington Meadows 10 was a man who lived between 2171 and 2029 BCE during the European Bronze Age and was found in the region now known as Trumpington Meadows, Cambridge, England. He was associated with the Bell Beaker Britain cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup T2b.

Lechlade-on-Thames 12935
2200 - 1900 BCE
Shared Ancestor
2450 BCE

Lechlade-on-Thames 12935 who lived around this time. Lechlade-on-Thames 12935 was a man who lived between 2200 and 1900 BCE during the European Bronze Age and was found in the region now known as Lechlade-on-Thames, Gloucestershire, England. He was associated with the Bronze Age England cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup H1ah2.

Yarnton 2447
2120 - 1898 BCE
Shared Ancestor
2450 BCE

Yarnton 2447 who lived around this time. Yarnton 2447 was a man who lived between 2120 and 1898 BCE during the European Bronze Age and was found in the region now known as Yarnton, Oxfordshire, England. He was associated with the Bell Beaker England cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup K1a26.

Gen Scot 68
2126 - 1886 BCE
Shared Ancestor
2450 BCE

Gen Scot 68 who lived around this time. Gen Scot 68 was a man who lived between 2126 and 1886 BCE during the Bronze Age and was found in the region now known as Covesea Cave 2, Moray, Scotland. He was associated with the Bronze Age Scotland cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup T2a1b1a*.

Rathlin 1
2026 - 1885 BCE
Shared Ancestor
2450 BCE

Rathlin 1 who lived around this time. Rathlin 1 was a man who lived between 2026 and 1885 BCE during the Early Bronze Age and was found in the region now known as Glebe, Rathlin Island, Northern Ireland. He was associated with the Bronze Age Ireland cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup U5a1b1e.

Sliguff 27
2134 - 1701 BCE
Shared Ancestor
2450 BCE

Sliguff 27 who lived around this time. Sliguff 27 was a man who lived between 2134 and 1701 BCE during the European Bronze Age and was found in the region now known as Sliguff, Carlow, Ireland. He was associated with the Bronze Age Ireland cultural group.

Rathlin 2
2024 - 1741 BCE
Shared Ancestor
2450 BCE

Rathlin 2 who lived around this time. Rathlin 2 was a man who lived between 2024 and 1741 BCE during the Early Bronze Age and was found in the region now known as Glebe, Rathlin Island, Northern Ireland. He was associated with the Bronze Age Ireland cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup U5b2a2.

Rodean Crescent 14553
1954 - 1749 BCE
Shared Ancestor
2450 BCE

Rodean Crescent 14553 who lived around this time. Rodean Crescent 14553 was a man who lived between 1954 and 1749 BCE during the European Bronze Age and was found in the region now known as Rodean Crescent, Sussex, England. He was associated with the Bronze Age England cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup H5c.

Thornholme 18606
1919 - 1742 BCE
Shared Ancestor
2450 BCE

Thornholme 18606 who lived around this time. Page of 16 29Thornholme 18606 was a man who lived between 1919 and 1742 BCE during the European Bronze Age and was found in the region now known as Thornholme, East Riding of Yorkshire, England. He was associated with the Bronze Age Britain cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup K1b1a1.

Cockerham 16403
1600 - 1350 BCE
Shared Ancestor
2450 BCE

Cockerham 16403 who lived around this time. Cockerham 16403 was a man who lived between 1600 and 1350 BCE during the European Bronze Age and was found in the region now known as Cockerham, North Yorkshire, England. He was associated with the Bronze Age England cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup K2a.

Denisova 8
134,400 - 103,600 BCE
Shared Ancestor
705,000 BCE

Denisova 8 who lived around this time. Denisova 8 was an adult Denisovan man who lived between 134,400 and 103,600 BCE in the Altai Mountains region of southern Siberia, Russia. This region of Central Asia was quite temperate, and thus, Denisova 8 and his kin would have been well-adapted to cold living. Only his molar tooth was ever recovered. It was unearthed in Denisova Cave from where the species Homo denisova got its name. Not much is known about Denisovans, except we have learned that some humans today still carry small remnants of autosomal Denisovan DNA. Denisovan DNA occurs in highest frequency (~5%) among people of Papuan and Aboriginal Australian ancestry. This suggests that humans encountered Denisovans in South or Central Asia upon exiting Africa and mated with them before first migrating across Indonesia to Australia and Papua New Guinea some 50,000 years ago.

Denisova 8 lived over 100,000 years ago, making it the oldest Y-chromosome DNA ever extracted and sequenced from a hominin species. Given its distinctiveness from human and Neanderthal genomes, ISOGG (International Society of Genetic Genealogy) assigned it the haplogroup name A0000 in 2019. **A0000** diverged from Neanderthal and human Y chromosomes some 700,000 years ago.

Name	Heritage	MRCA	yDNA SNP
Zachary Macauley	Scotland	2250 BCE	R-FGC11134
Robert Maclaren	Scotland	2450 BCE	R-DF13
Philip Calvert & Son	England	2450 BCE	R-DF13
Clan Maxwell	Scotland	2450 BCE	R-DF13
Clan Campbell	Scotland	2450 BCE	R-DF13
Clan McLaren	Scotland	2450 BCE	R-DF13
Neil Armstrong	American Ohio	2450 BCE	R-DF13
Joseph Smith, Jr.	American Vermont	2450 BCE	R-DF13
Daniel Boone *	England	2450 BCE	R-DF13
Edward Doty	England - Mayflower	2450 BCE	R-DF13
Thomas Rogers	England - Mayflower	2450 BCE	R-DF13
House of Stuart	English Celt	2450 BCE	R-DF13
R-M222 After Art Mac Cuinn	Northern Ireland	2450 BCE	R-DF13
Nicholas Copernicus	Poland	3300 BCE	R-P310
Francis Crick	England	4350 BCE	R-M269
Nicholas Copernicus	Poland	3300 BCE	R-P310
Charles Darwin	England	4350 BCE	R-M269
Tsar Nicholas II Romanov	Emperor of Russia	4350 BCE	R-M269
Patrick Henry	American Virginia	4350 BCE	R-M269
Albert Perry	Cameroon	232,000 BCE	A00
Neanderthal Man	Germania	368,000 BCE	A000-T
Tutankhamun	Egypt	17,000 BCE	R-M343

Descendants of Darby Quinn connected Daniel Boone more recently are **Quinn, Benjamin** - French Tipton Papers, Townsend Room, Eastern Kentucky University Library and in a notebook prepared by Anna Turley Noland, a direct descendant of Captain David Gass on Black family and related families pp 37-38 and whom arrived in 1780 to Boonesborough. **Quinn, James** - French Tipton Papers, **Quinn, Thomas** - French Tipton Papers