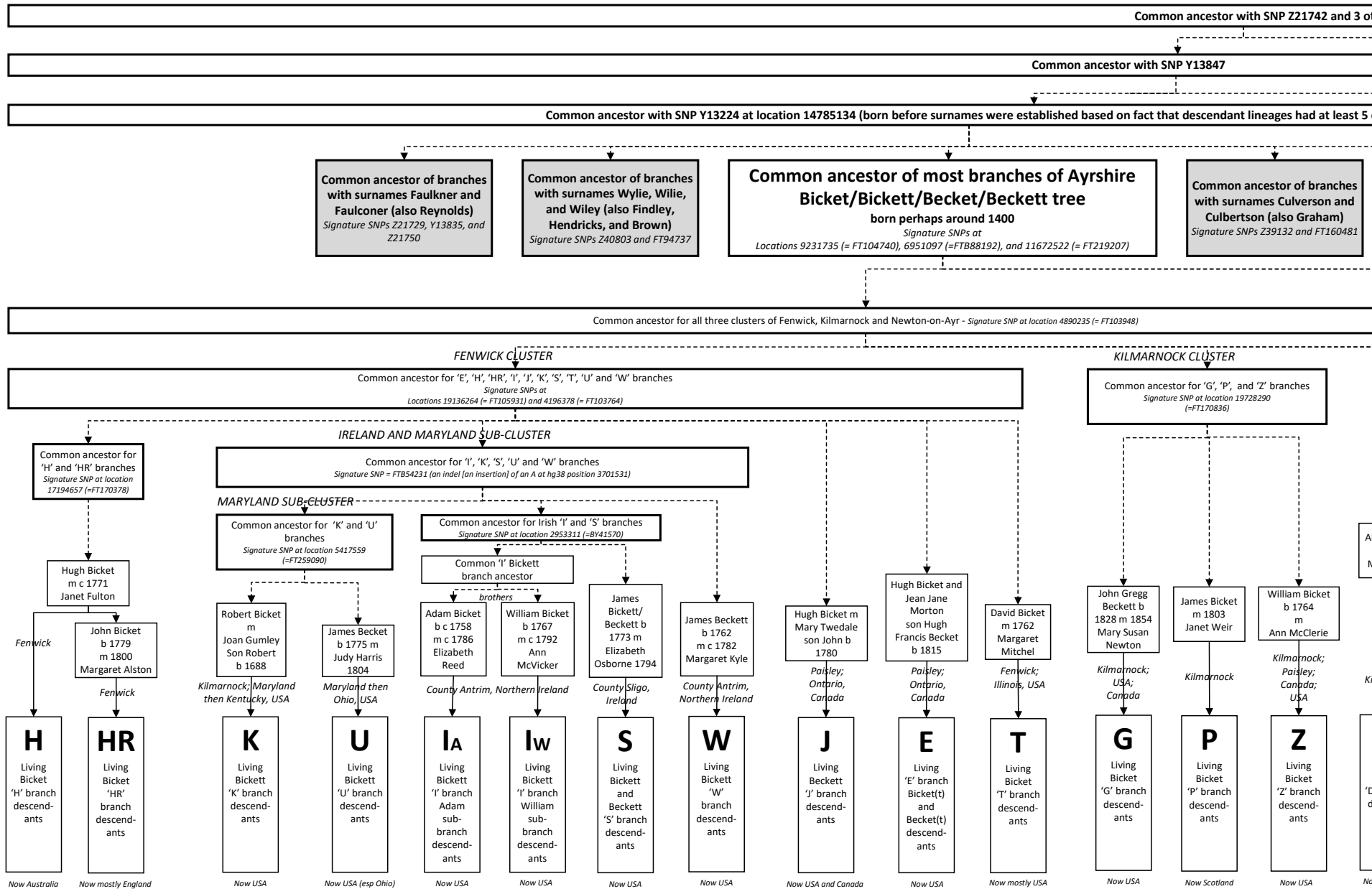
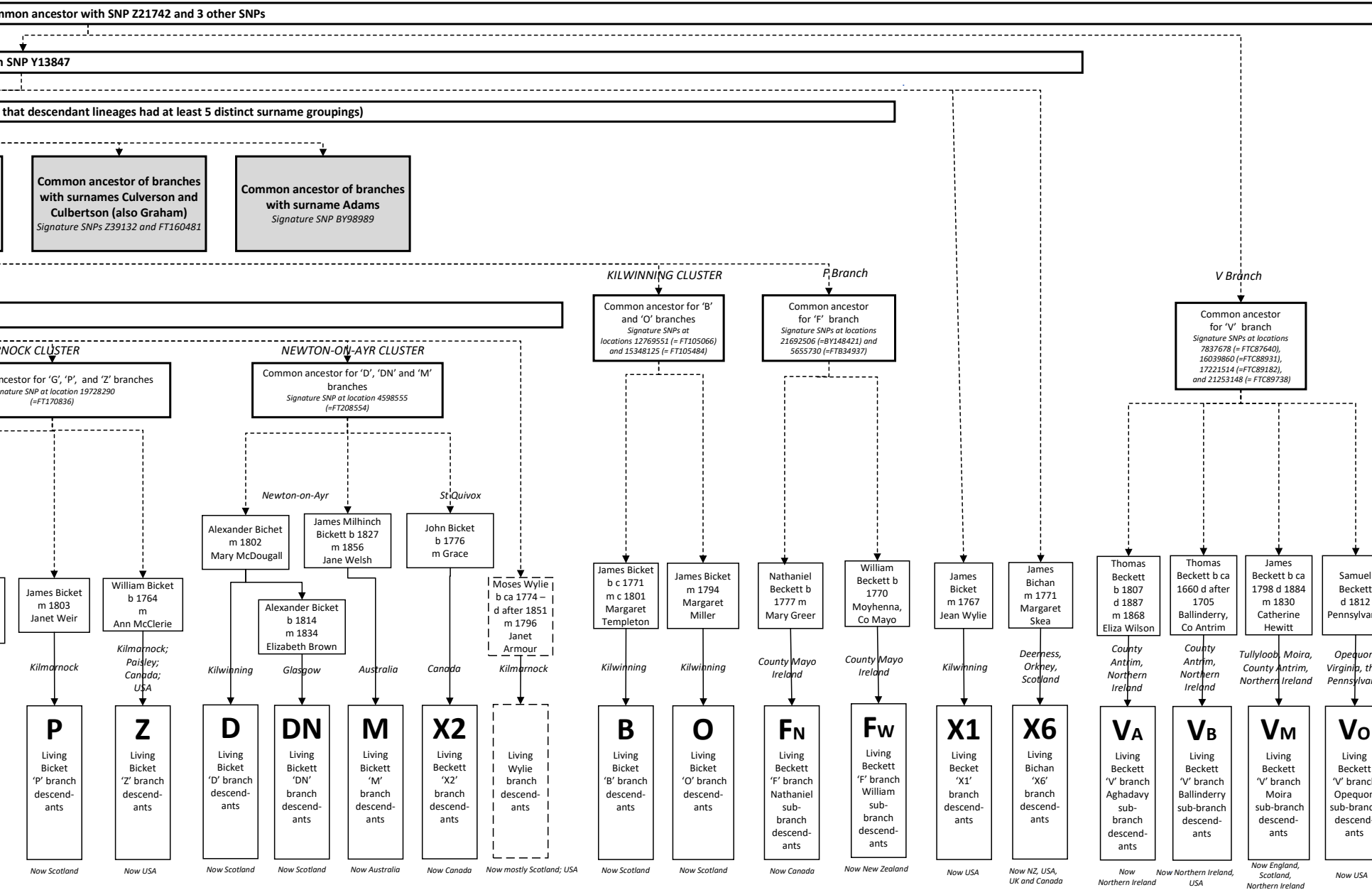


Relationships of 28 branches of the Ayrshire Bicket/Bickett/ including branches with the surnames Bichan and Wylie - based on Y-DNA SNP analysis with Fa



t/Bickett/Becket/Beckett family tree analysis with Family Tree DNA - update of 31 January 2024

Find which branch is yours on-line at bicket.one-name.net and search for one of your ancestors which will show their lineage and branch. Or contact bicket@one-name.org



Notes to Relationships of Ayrshire Tree Branches 2024 01 31

At present there are just 3 DNA mutations (out of over 50,000 locations tested) which differentiate 22 branches of this Bicket/Bickett/Becket/Beckett tree from the rest of humanity, and a further 13 mutations which differentiate these 22 branches, and the clusters of branches, from each other. The 6 additional branches are also related, but slightly further back in time. (See note below about branches V and X1/X6.)

There are apparently three different trees, with different origins, but both having the same surnames, especially Beckett and Becket. One is from Ayrshire, Scotland, and the second appears to be from southeast England. The third appears to represent the descendants of enslaved individuals, who adopted the name probably in the United States, and it is unknown how many unique origins they may have. The Ayrshire tree documented on this diagram has been fairly well researched both in historical records and using Y-DNA SNP testing. There has been little consolidated research on the tree from southeast England, or on descendants of enslaved individuals, and in particular there does not appear to have been any detailed Y-DNA SNP testing on any members of those trees to define their genetic relationships. However, a major project has now been started to identify, consolidate, and link, to the extent possible, all branches worldwide with the surnames BECKETT, BECKETT, BICKET, and BICKETT. For further information see <https://bicket.one-name.blog>.

Dashed lines on the diagram indicate that the detailed connections between genetically linked branches are not currently known in historical records. These may be sibling, cousin, or any other genetically connected relationship. Solid lines indicate that we know the detailed lineages. The two dashed boxes indicate a Wylie lineage which is part of the Bicket(t)/Becket(t) tree. Most locations shown are in Ayrshire, Scotland plus Glasgow and Paisley in Renfrewshire, Scotland. The estimate of birth of the common ancestor is based on the estimated birth year of Robert Bicket (K branch), less 270 years based on calculation of an estimated 90 years per SNP mutation, back to the common ancestor.

Explanation of SNPs (Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms = single DNA molecule mutations; pronounced 'snips'). Over 50,000 Y-DNA locations are tested for possible SNPs to find the unique SNPs for this tree. All members of the 22 most closely-connected branches tested have the three common signature SNPs shown for the common ancestor in the chart. As you go down the tree, the additional SNPs are cumulative. For example, those males in the Newton-on-Ayr, Kilmarnock, and Fenwick clusters will have an additional signature SNP at location 4890235. Those males in the Fenwick cluster (E, H, HR, I, J, K, S, T, U and W) branches will have additional signature SNPs at locations 19136264 and 4196378. Those males in the H and HR branches will have an additional signature SNP at location 17194657. There are further unique ('private') SNPs for most individual testers, not shown here. For those wanting to understand more about the details of our testing, please see https://blog.familytreedna.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/big-y-700-white-paper_compressed.pdf and <https://dna-explained.com/2020/05/30/y-dna-step-by-step-big-y-analysis/>

Note about V and X1/X6 branches. The additional branches tested, which are not included in the 22 most closely connected, are connected just one or two SNPs further back in time, i.e., probably less than 90 or 180 years earlier, respectively. The V branch, with its 4 sub-branches, uses the surname Beckett and can be traced back to the area in Northern Ireland where the counties of Antrim, Armagh, and Down intersect. The sub-branch with the oldest lineage, Vb, understands that it came from England, notwithstanding that the DNA demonstrates that it originally came from the Ayrshire tree. The X1 branch, which uses the surname spelling Becket, can trace itself back to Kilwinning in Ayrshire, one of the core geographical origin locations for the Ayrshire tree. The X6 branch which is

connected genetically at the same point as the X1 branch, can trace itself back to Orkney in the north of Scotland, and uses the surname spelling 'Bichan', with the 'ch' pronounced 'ck'. The results from detailed Y-DNA SNP testing show that all of these branches are definitely related, from an ancestor three mutations before the common ancestor for the 22 most closely-connected branches. Indeed, the common ancestor three mutations earlier was born before surnames became established among the common people in Ayrshire, i.e., before the Bicket/Bickett/Becket/Beckett surname became established. That ancestor had descendants who went on to adopt not only the surname Bicket/Bickett/Becket/Beckett, but also the surname groups of Faulkner/Faulconer (and Reynolds); Wylie/Wilie/Wiley (and Findley, Hendricks, and Brown); Culverson/Culbertson (and Graham); and Adams.

A likely explanation for this situation is that these branches resulted from 'Non-Paternity Events' (NPEs) probably in the 1400s after the Bicket/Bickett/Becket/Beckett surname had become established. Some males in the fairly small community which existed at the time, related several SNPs back, but not themselves Becket(t)s, had sons, and died. Their sons (or their descendants) took on the Bicket(t)/Becket(t)/Bichan surname. This could have been because a widow married someone with the Bicket(t)/Becket(t)/Bichan surname, and the boy(s) took on that surname. The plague may have been a factor at the time that these possible NPEs happened.

Note about Wylie branch. This branch is definitely part of the Bicket(t)/Becket(t) tree, but branched off at the point where the Fenwick, Kilmarnock, and Newton-on-Ayr clusters branched off, possibly around 1500. Its explanation is probably similar to that for the V and X1/X6 branches. What likely happened was that a Bicket(t)/Becket(t) father died. His wife remarried to a Wylie, and the son from the earlier marriage took on the Wylie surname.