



## Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (TMRCA) of Ulster Joyces Utilizing Y-DNA Analysis

-David Joyce and Jim Joyce

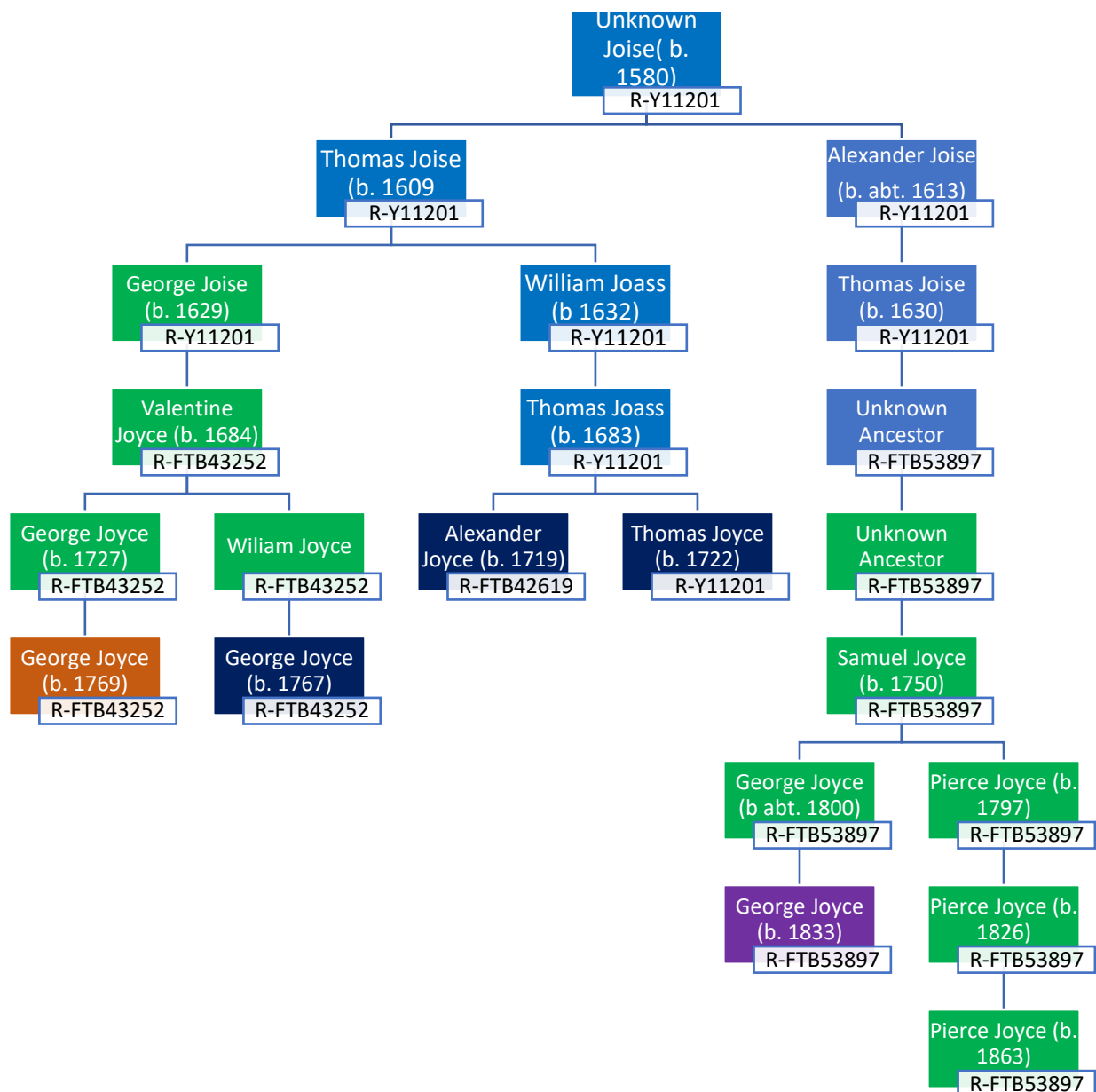
(October 2021)

Recently, a number of male Joyce descendants from Ulster have completed Y-111 and Big-Y tests with FTDNA. The results strongly support that these various lineages (summarized below) have common Scottish Joass/Joss/Joyce ancestors. In addition, an analysis was conducted combining both Y-111 and Big-Y test results, along with known traditional ancestral records, to determine the likely time-frame (and generation) of the various MRCA between the various

descendants (and lineages). This report will certainly be modified and updated, as additional testing and/or ancestral records become available.

### Summary of Analysis

Here attached is Joass/Joss/Joyce tree resulting from the analysis:



### Background of Analysis

There are a number of articles in recent years that have described not only the differences between STRs (Short Tandem Repeat) mutations used in Y-111 tests, and SNPs

(Single Nucleotide Polymorphism) mutations used in Big-Y tests, but also the usefulness of each in determining Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (TMRCA) and thus for each of us descendants a place in the larger family tree. As little as 10 years ago, it was fairly easy to differentiate the usefulness of each, because of the nature of each mutation. For SNPs, they occur fairly infrequently and only occur once and do not change (once in the lifetime of mankind), and thus are passed down generation to generation. For STRs they can occur more frequently, and can often revert back to previous generations mutation, thus making them more unreliable for more ancient TMRCA analysis. Also given the higher cost and thus less testing available from Big-Y (SNPs), and the much less costly Y-111 (STRs), it was generally accepted that if you were looking for TMRCA analysis greater than 500 or 1,000 years, you typically would utilize Big-Y (SNPs) testing, and for anything more recent, one would use Y-111 (STRs) for a TMRCA analysis. Here is an FTDNA post giving more detailed discussion:

<https://dna-explained.com/2014/02/10/strs-vs-snps-multiple-dna-personalities/>

As we sit today, more and more male individuals are conducting Big-Y testing such that more recent (in genealogical time-frames) SNPs are being discovered every day. Our own Joyce/Joass/Joss family is a good example of more testing and thus results coming in monthly versus previously yearly. The outflow for this more frequent testing, is that the time-frame gap between using SNPs and STRs for TMRCA calculation are now overlapping and genealogist are now proposing to utilize both Big-Y (SNPs) and Y-111 (STRs), along with traditional ancestral records to determine TMRCA for a genealogical group such as our Joyce Clan of Ulster. Here is a very recent article published a few months ago, describing the combined technique in statistical detail, but the key points can be garnered in the Abstract and Introduction:

<https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4425/12/6/862/htm>

As mentioned previously, this report utilized data from FTDNA Big-Y, Y-111, and traditional ancestral records to develop the most likely Ulster Joyce tree above. It should be understood by the reader, that this tree will potentially be modified and added to, as more test results become available. In that sense it is a living and evolving tree...as all family trees should be.

### **TMRCA Analysis Utilizing SNPs**

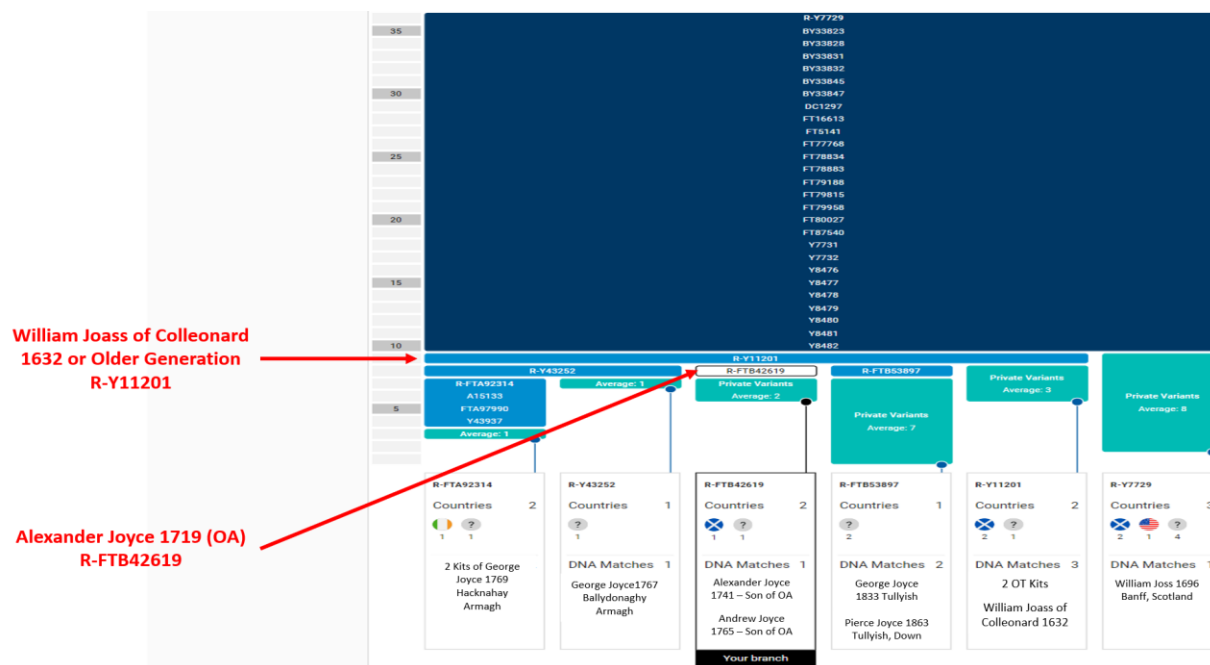
The following FTDNA post describes how to utilize the Big-Y results, in particular the Big-Y Block Tree.

<https://dna-explained.com/2019/01/24/family-tree-dnas-new-big-y-block-tree/>

The key learnings from the post are as follows:

- The general consensus is that a SNP generation is, on average, between 80 and roughly 140 years (2 to 4 ancestral generations)
- Since SNPs are mutations they represent an event at birth of an ancestor, so TMRCA's are estimated utilizing SNP mutation rates from birth to birth dates
  - An estimated date of an ancestor represents the birth date of the ancestor
- Private variants are SNPs not yet named
- Big-Y Block Tree provides a SNP generation time-line, that can be utilized (particularly when combined with actual ancestral records)

Here is the current Big-Y Block for the Joyce Clan of Ulster kits. Note the names of the kits are replaced with ancestral information. For example, under "My Branch" we have substituted Jim with his ancestor Andrew Joyce b. 1765 son of OA (Alexander Joyce b. 1719). In addition, the other kit in "My Branch" we have listed as his ancestor Alexander Joyce b. 1741 son of OA.



Given that the Andrew Joyce son of OA kit, and Alexander Joyce son of OA kit, have a shared SNP (R-FTB42619), but descend from two different sons of OA, and do not share that SNP with the 2 OT (Thomas Joyce b. 1722...brother of OA) kits, we can safely conclude that SNP R-FTB42619 is a mutation that occurred with the birth of OA (this is depicted with the information in red to the left in the above figure).

Also from the above figure, we can get an idea of how many years and ancestral generations occur per SNP in Jim's line. The calculation would be his birth date minus OA's birth date or

1954-1719 or 235 years with a total of 3 SNPs (1 SNP plus 2 private variants between him and birth of R-FTB42619 (see post on Big-Y Block tree for example calculation)...resulting in  $235/3$  equals **78 years per SNP**. Which is in line with the average stated above of **80-140 years per SNP**. In addition, we can calculate the number of ancestral generations per SNP. For both the descendant kits of OA, they average 6 ancestral generations to OA, and thus 6 generations divided by 3 SNPs or **2 generations per SNP**.

Next we know that the SNP R-Y11201 is at least 2 generations back from OA (OA's grandfather William Joass of Colleopard b. 1640), given that the kit in the 5th column identified with that name in the figure above shares that same R-Y11201 SNP and that kit has ancestral records leading back to William Joass but from a different son than the OA and OT kits, and given it could have been passed to William Joass (i.e. it could be a generation or 2 older)...this is depicted with the information in **red** to the left in the above figure.

Given that SNP R-Y11201 could be an older generation than William Joass of Colleopard, the question would be how much older? Given that SNPs average 80-140 years per (2-4 generations), this would suggest that **R-Y11201** is likely 80-140 years older than OA's birth date making it **likely somewhere between about 1639 to 1579** (1719-80 to 1719-140). Candidates for this R-Y11201 SNP would include William Joass of Colleopard b. 1632, his father Thomas Joass of Cullynwart b. abt. 1610, and William's unknown grandfather.

We now also confirm that descendants of George Joyce 1769 and George Joyce 1767 because they share the SNP R-Y43252 do share a common ancestor, around a similar time and generation as Alexander Joyce 1719 (OA). Similarly, for descendants of George Joyce 1833 and Pierce Joyce 1863 both of Tullyish, County Down, they share the SNP R-FTB53897 and thus share a common ancestor around a similar time and generation as Alexander Joyce 1719 (OA)

Now that we have established a range of likely parentage to R-Y11201, SNP R-Y43252, and SNP R-FTB53897, we will now utilize STR data from Y-111 kits to see if it provides further insight.

### **TMRCA Analysis Utilizing STRs (Y-111 Testing)**

Short Tandem Repeats (STRs) is another form of Y-DNA mutation and can also be utilized to determine potential Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (TMRCA) between 2 individuals. In simple terms, the more mutations between the 2 individuals, the further back in time their MRCA. Similarly, to SNP analysis, the results are reported in a range, and represent a statistical probability. The reader can consider it as a normal distribution curve (classical bell curve), such that if two individuals have a TMRCA of 1-11 generations, that it has a chance of being between 1 and 11 generations back in time, with an average of 6 generations. As with most bell curves there is a higher chance of being around the average of 6 than on the extremes of 1 or 11. For this reason we will focus on the average of these results but must always keep in mind that there can be a range. One way to reduce this range is to compare one

individual with multiple other individuals in the family tree, and then take the average of the averages, which is what we did in this report.

There are a number of tools that can be used to analyze Y-111 results. We chose to use the "Dean McGee's Y-DNA Utility Ysearch/FTDNA Mode" which interfaces easily with FTDNA where all our male Ulster Joyce descendants tested. The following figure is a screenshot of the results expressed in a matrix, showing the range of generations per pair. For example, David Joyce and Pierce 1863 descendant have a TMRCA between 2 and 13 generations with an average of 8.

Haplotype Pairwise Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (Generations)											
ID	modal	David Joyce	Vince Joyce	Tom Joyce	Jim Joyce	William T.	William Joass	George 1769	George 1767	Pierce 1863	George 1833
modal	111	1-10	1-11	2-13	1-10	1-11	1-10	1-11	1-11	1-11	2-13
David Joyce	1-10	111	1-10	1-11	1-11	2-13	1-11	2-13	2-13	2-13	3-16
Vince Joyce	1-11	1-10	111	1-10	1-10	1-11	2-13	3-16	3-16	3-16	4-18
Tom Joyce	2-13	1-11	1-10	111	1-11	2-13	3-16	4-18	4-18	4-18	6-21
Jim Joyce	1-10	1-11	1-10	1-11	111	1-10	1-11	2-13	2-13	2-13	3-16
William T.	1-11	2-13	1-11	2-13	1-10	111	1-10	3-16	3-16	3-16	4-18
William Joass	1-10	1-11	2-13	3-16	1-11	1-10	111	2-13	2-13	2-13	3-16
George 1769	1-11	2-13	3-16	4-18	2-13	3-16	2-13	111	1-11	3-16	3-16
George 1767	1-11	2-13	3-16	4-18	2-13	3-16	2-13	1-11	111	3-16	4-18
Pierce 1863	1-11	2-13	3-16	4-18	2-13	3-16	2-13	3-16	3-16	111	2-13
George 1833	2-13	3-16	4-18	6-21	3-16	4-18	3-16	3-16	4-18	2-13	111
	Tightly Related	Related		Probably Related	Possibly Related		Not Enough Data				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Infinite allele mutation model is used</li> <li>- Average mutation rate varies: 0.0027 to 0.0027</li> <li>- Mutation rates from I. McDonald, 2017</li> <li>- Values on the diagonal indicate number of markers tested</li> <li>- The TMRCA is expected to be in the range shown (5% to 95%)</li> <li>- Related means in a genealogical time frame as <a href="#">defined by ISOGG</a></li> </ul>										

The table above was purposely developed to show testers that are more "Tightly Related" as shown by the color green in the upper left quadrant. These are all descendants of Thomas Joass/Joyce b. 1683 of Ballynahinch, County Down, Ulster. While the remaining quadrants show mainly more distantly related individuals (color yellow) to each other and are the other male Ulster Joyce testers (shown as their respective oldest known ancestor). At a high-level view, this initially suggests that the various Ulster Joyce lineages of George 1769, George 1767, Pierce 1863, and George 1833, likely have MRCA's further back on the ancestral tree than William Joass of Colleonard b. 1640. One notable difference, in these other quadrants is it would appear George Joyce 1769 and George Joyce 1767, are tightly related. We explore the

table in more detail next, which will give some perspective of the TMRCAs and where these MRCAs are on the Joyce/Joass/Joss family tree.

First step is to convert the ranges above to an average generations per pair, to do this we developed a table showing how the various Ulster Joyce lines compare with the Thomas Joass descendants and the William Joass of Colleonard descendant. Here is the resultant table...

<b>Estimated Generations</b>							
<b>111 Markers</b>	<u>David</u>	<u>Vince</u>	<u>Tom</u>	<u>Jim</u>	<u>William T.</u>	<u>W. Joass</u>	<u>Average</u>
<b>William Joass</b>	6	8	10	6	6		<b>7</b>
<b>George 1769</b>	8	10	11	8	10	8	<b>9</b>
<b>George 1767</b>	8	10	11	8	10	8	<b>9</b>
<b>Pierce 1863</b>	8	10	11	8	10	8	<b>9</b>
<b>George 1833</b>	10	11	14	10	11	10	<b>11</b>

Next step is to normalize this table to make it easier to understand. We do this by focusing on a standard ancestor, in this case we normalized the table above to William Joass of Colleonard b. 1632. To do this we subtracted 6 generations from the David/William Joass pair result which gives 0, and then subtract 6 from each Ulster Joyce pair with David, and then repeat this for Vince, where we subtract 8 for all his pairings, etc. across the table. The normalized table is shown here:

<b>Estimated Generations - Normalized</b>							
<b>111 Markers</b>	<u>David</u>	<u>Vince</u>	<u>Tom</u>	<u>Jim</u>	<u>William T.</u>	<u>W. Joass</u>	<u>Average</u>
<b>William Joass</b>	0	0	0	0	0		<b>0</b>
<b>George 1769</b>	2	2	2	2	4	2	<b>2</b>
<b>George 1767</b>	2	2	2	2	4	2	<b>2</b>
<b>Pierce 1863</b>	2	2	2	2	4	2	<b>2</b>
<b>George 1833</b>	4	4	4	4	6	4	<b>4</b>

The table also shows the average of the averages in the far right column and provides an estimate of where each Ulster Joyce line fits into the Joyce/Joass/Joss tree. The number in the right average column represents the number of generations older than William Joass of Colleonard b. 1640...so with **George Joyce 1769, George Joyce 1767, & Pierce Joyce 1863, it would suggest their ancestor would tie with the William Joass line at William Joass' grandfather (father of Thomas Joass of Cullynwart b. 1620)**. The table above also suggests that **George Joyce 1833 line ties with the family line at William Joass' 2nd great grandfather.**

Next, we explored the relationship of the various Ulster Joyce lines with each other. We converted the ranges on the Ulster Joyce lines above to an average generations per pair, then we developed the following table:

Estimated Generations				
111 Markers	George 1769	George1767	Pierce1863	George1833
George 1769		6	10	10
George 1767	6		10	11
Pierce 1863	10	10		8
George 1833	10	11	8	

Starting with George Joyce 1769 of Hacknahay, Armagh and George Joyce 1767 of Ballydonaghy, Armagh which were contemporaries and lived next to each other. We know they are two separate individuals from traditional ancestry records highlighted below in the "Traditional Ancestry Records" section of this report. George Joyce 1769 is 5 generations back from the tester which suggests that George's father could be the MRCA between them and George Joyce 1767 is 6 generations back from the tester, and of course George 1767 couldn't be the father of George 1769, plus we know the father of George 1767 is William Joyce from the baptismal record. So again, statistically it could be 7-8 generations back and the **likely scenario is that the parents of both George 1769 and George 1767 were brothers, which were George Joyce and William Joyce respectively, and that the MRCA between the two testers is the Grandfather of George 1769 and George 1767.** Given the normal naming pattern at the time, it would not be surprising if the Grandfather was named George Joyce as well.

The next closest MRCA to look at is between Pierce 1863 and George 1833 at 8 generations. George 1833 is 5 generations from the respective descendant tester, and thus the MRCA would be the great grandfather of George 1833. **The MRCA would then be the father of Samuel Joyce, father of George Joyce, father of George Joyce b. 1833 all of Tullyish, County Down, NI.** At the time of this report, we do not have a lineage for Pierce Joyce 1863, but we do know that Samuel Joyce grandfather to George 1833 had a son Pierce Joyce of Tullyish which adds further confirmation to them having an MRCA in that time-frame. More work will be done on this Ulster Joyce line to see if a record's connection can be made.

The remaining pairings between the "George 1769/George 1767 of Hacknahay & Ballydonaghy" line and the "Pierce 1863/George Joyce 1833" are all 10-11 generations back in time for MRCAs. This will be addressed in the next section where we reconcile the findings from the STR analysis here, with the previous SNP analysis, and the traditional records to form support for the hypothetical tree shown at the beginning of this report.



## Reconciliation of SNP and STR Analyses Along With Traditional Ancestral Records

Starting with **the MRCA of George 1769 and George 1767**, we established based on STR analysis that it was likely they shared an MRCA of a grandfather, who if we use 25-40 years per generation would put him born in the range 1690-1720, which aligns with the Big-Y Block tree above. Given that the SNP R-Y43252 for George 1769 and George 1767 is generationally on the same line as SNP R-FTB42619 which we know is Alexander Joyce b. 1719 and thus would support the theory of it being the **grandfather of the two Georges**. For now, we will name him **Grandfather? Joyce abt. 1705 of B&H** (Ballydonaghy & Hacknahay).

Now how do the two Georges line and the **Grandfather? Joyce abt. 1705 of B&H** intersect **(MRCA) with the Joyces that descend from William Joass of Colleonard b. 1632**. It is possible that they could descend directly from William Joass of Colleonard given that SNPs mutate on average 2 to 4 generations...and this would align with a 2 generation mutation rate. There are no obvious ancestral records to support this, but there are potential paths to get there, since some of the 1st and 2nd generation branches from William Joass of Colleonard are likely incomplete. However, we know from the STR analysis, that it indicates an intersection point (MRCA) 2 generations back from William, and it is not only the average of 6 kits, but 5 of the 6 kits show it to be 2 generations back. Being 2 generations back would also not conflict with the average mutation rate for SNPs of 2-4 generations. Thus, we decided to show the **MRCA** as the midpoint between it possibly being William Joass of Colleonard and the grandfather of William Joass, which would put it at the father of William...or **Thomas Joass of Cullynwart 1610-1665**. There are also traditional ancestral records (more detail provided in the Traditional Ancestral Records section below) that give support to a son of Thomas Joass of Cullynwart being a George Joass abt. 1629 who married Margaret Innes in Banff, Scotland (home for Thomas Joass of Cullynwart), which would align with him being a very viable candidate in the lineage of the two Georges and tie the line to Thomas Joass of Cullynwart.

Next, we explore how the **MRCA (and lineage) of Pierce 1863 and George 1833** intersect **(MRCA) with the Joyces that descend from William Joass of Colleonard b. 1632**. From the Y-111 table above, it appears that they intersect the William Joass of Colleonard somewhere between 2-4 generations back, or the **MRCA of William Joass' grandfather to possibly his 2nd great grandfather and would be the 2nd or 3rd great grandfather of Samuel Joyce of Tullyish County Down**. If we use 40 years per generation on average this would put this **Joass/Joss ancestor born around 1539-1579**.

## Traditional Ancestral Records

From a traditional genealogy viewpoint, acquiring the necessary records to support DNA analysis this far in the past has been challenging. Considering this difficult situation, however, we have been able to obtain key genealogical information. This is largely due to the easy availability of early baptisms from Scotland and from County Armagh, NI, and a few surviving records from Ballynahinch, County Down, NI. With that in mind, **let us first examine the more distant traditional records related to the early generations of Josses, in particular Thomas Joise of Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland (b. abt. 1609).**

**On August 9, 1629, Thomas Joise of Belhelvie witnessed the baptism of his first son, George Joise. Three years later on May 22, 1632, his second son, William Joise was baptized.** Based on the supporting information that follows the records below, this is likely the same William Joass who later became Laird of Colleonard, Banff, Scotland. In addition, we believe this **George Joass is a very valuable candidate for being the father of the Joyces of Ballydonaghy, NI.** Following are the baptism records from familysearch.org for William and George Joise.

Willeame Joise	Son	M	^
Name	Willeame Joise		
Sex	Male		
Christening Date	22 May 1632		
Christening Place	Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland		
Christening Place (Original)	Belhelvie, Aberdeen, Scotland		
Birth Date	5		
Father's Name	Thomas Joise		
Father's Sex	Male		

Georg Joise	Son	M	^
Name	<b>Georg Joise</b>		
Sex	<b>Male</b>		
Christening Date	<b>9 Aug 1629</b>		
Christening Place	<b>Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland</b>		
Christening Place (Original)	<b>Belhelvie, Aberdeen, Scotland</b>		
Birth Date	<b>8</b>		
Father's Name	<b>Thomas Joise</b>		
Father's Sex	<b>Male</b>		

What is the history of Thomas Joise? And what evidence is there to identify him as Thomas Joass of Cullynwart (father of William Joass of Colleonard)?

According to traditional evidence, Belhelvie is just 32 miles away from Fren draught Castle where Thomas Joass of Cullynwart served as Stewart. In fact, in 1630 Thomas Joass is recorded as a suspect when Fren draught Castle was burned down. The consequences of this tragic event, no doubt, played an important role in why Thomas Joass resettled in Banff. After the incident, Sir George Ogilvie, Laird of Banff, "*becomes cautioner and surety that.... Thomas Joise.... will remain within the burghs of Edinburgh and the Canongate and appear before the Council.*" And just 8 years later in 1642, **Thomas Joass becomes Factor and Chamberlain to Sir George Ogilvie of Banff. Based on this evidence, it is an easy leap to conclude that Thomas Joise of Belhelvie is likely the same Thomas Joass of Fren draught Castle.**

In addition, we have Y-DNA data from a previous y-DNA study conducted by Dr. Tyrone Bowes in 2018, that strongly shows that Joass ancestors lived in Southern Scotland around the Inverurie area which is midway between Fren draught Castle and Belhelvie.

This is particularly convincing when you study the genealogy of the family of Thomas Joass of Cullynwart. Thought to have been born around the year 1620, it was previously estimated that Thomas's son, William Joass, was born about 1640. **After comparing these two timelines, it is easy to identify Thomas Joise of Belhelvie and his son, William (b. 1632), as likely being the same family.** Furthermore, when you consider that William Joass of Colleonard had a son, Thomas Joass (b. 1683), it can be seen that Thomas is common name within the family. Below is an image of the baptism of Thomas Joass from familysearch.org:

Name **Thomas Joass**  
 Sex **Male**  
 Christening Date **3 Dec 1683**  
 Christening Place **Banff, Banffshire, Scotland**  
 Christening Place (Original) **Banff, Banff, Scotland**  
 Birth Date **12**  
 Father's Name **Wm. Joass**  
 Father's Sex **Male**

Additionally, there is a marriage record between a George Joass and a Margaret Innes dated 09 Apr 1681, in Banff, Scotland (where Thomas Joass of Cullynwart, and William Joass of Colleonard later lived). This date would be consistent with the birth date of George Joise (Belhelvie) of 1629. Additionally, we know that there are records indicating William Joass of Colleonard's sister Margaret married an Innes, and therefore very conceivable that a brother (George) could have married an Innes as well.

Furthermore, the male Innes family were Ministers in the Banff area and would have been likely very close to the Joass family who were men of the gospel in their own right.

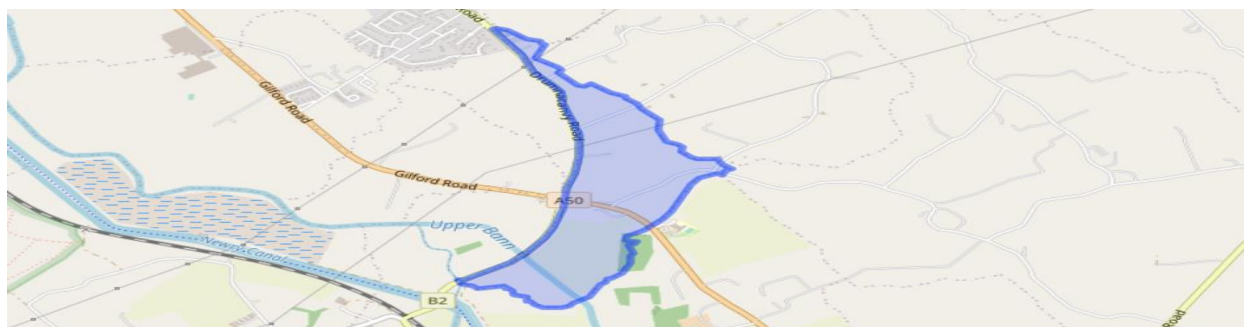
**The aforementioned baptism records have also proved important for the descendants of George Joyce (1767-1807) and George Joyce (1769-1862)** of County Armagh. Until recently, their Joss/Joass origins and how they could have arrived in Ballydonaghy have been a mystery. However, after acquiring their baptism records which correlates nicely with the Y-DNA evidence, a lineage has become ever clearer. In particular, how they might be descended from George Joise of Belhelvie. As noted in the DNA analysis, both George Joyce (b. 1769) and (b. 1767) are closely related to each other. So much so, they even share a SNP that only their lineage inherited, R-Y43252. But what traditional genealogical evidence do we have to support the TMRCA analysis that they likely share a grandfather? Or even George Joise (b. 1628) as a possible TMRCA?

The first George to be baptized was George Joyce (b. 1767) who was born to William Joyce and Ann of Ballydonaghy, County Armagh. Two years later on November 11, 1769, the other George was baptized to George Joyce and Elizabeth of Hacknahay, County Armagh. These can be seen in the following baptism records from the Seagoe Parish, courtesy of PRONI:

Joyce	bap p122/2 George 16/08/1767 bap p128/2	[William & Ann Joyce
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Joyce	bap p130/2 George 20/11/1769 bap p133/2	[George & Elizabeth Joyce - Hacknahay [Bapt. at Home by the Revnd. Mr. Campbell - Drumcree
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From a genealogical point of view **this is also very convenient since Ballydonaghay and Hacknahay are located next to each other**. This can clearly be seen in the following screenshots from <https://www.townlands.ie>. The first image is of Ballydonaghay, the second is of Hacknahay:



This case is further strengthened by the baptism record of the father of George Joyce (1769-1862), who is yet another George. Baptized on October 10, 1727 to Valentine Joyce (b. abt. 1683) and Isabella of Ballydonaghay, George (b. 1727) is also likely the brother of William Joyce, father of George Joyce (1767-1807). This baptism can be seen below:

Joyce	bap 1681/1 George 10/10/1727 bap 1827/1	[Valentine & Isabel Joyce [Richard & Catharine Joyce
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When compared with the DNA analysis, the traditional **genealogical evidence supports the likelihood that Valentine Joyce (b. abt. 1683) is the grandfather of George Joyce (1767-1807) and George Joyce (1769-1862)**. However, this isn't the only conclusion that can be drawn. It can

be seen from the DNA analysis that Valentine Joyce could have also been a son of George Joise (b. 1629) who married Margaret Innes in 1681 in Banff, Scotland. This George Joyce was also likely the same George Joyce documented in 1709 as living in Ballydonaghy, County Armagh.

Name **George Joass**  
 Sex **Male**  
 Spouse's Name **Margaret Innes**  
 Spouse's Sex **Female**  
 Marriage Date **9 Apr 1681**  
 Marriage Place **Banff, Banffshire, Scotland, United Kingdom**  
 Marriage Place (Original) **Banff, Banff, Scotland**

#### George Joass's Spouses and Children

[OPEN ALL](#)

**Margaret Innes**

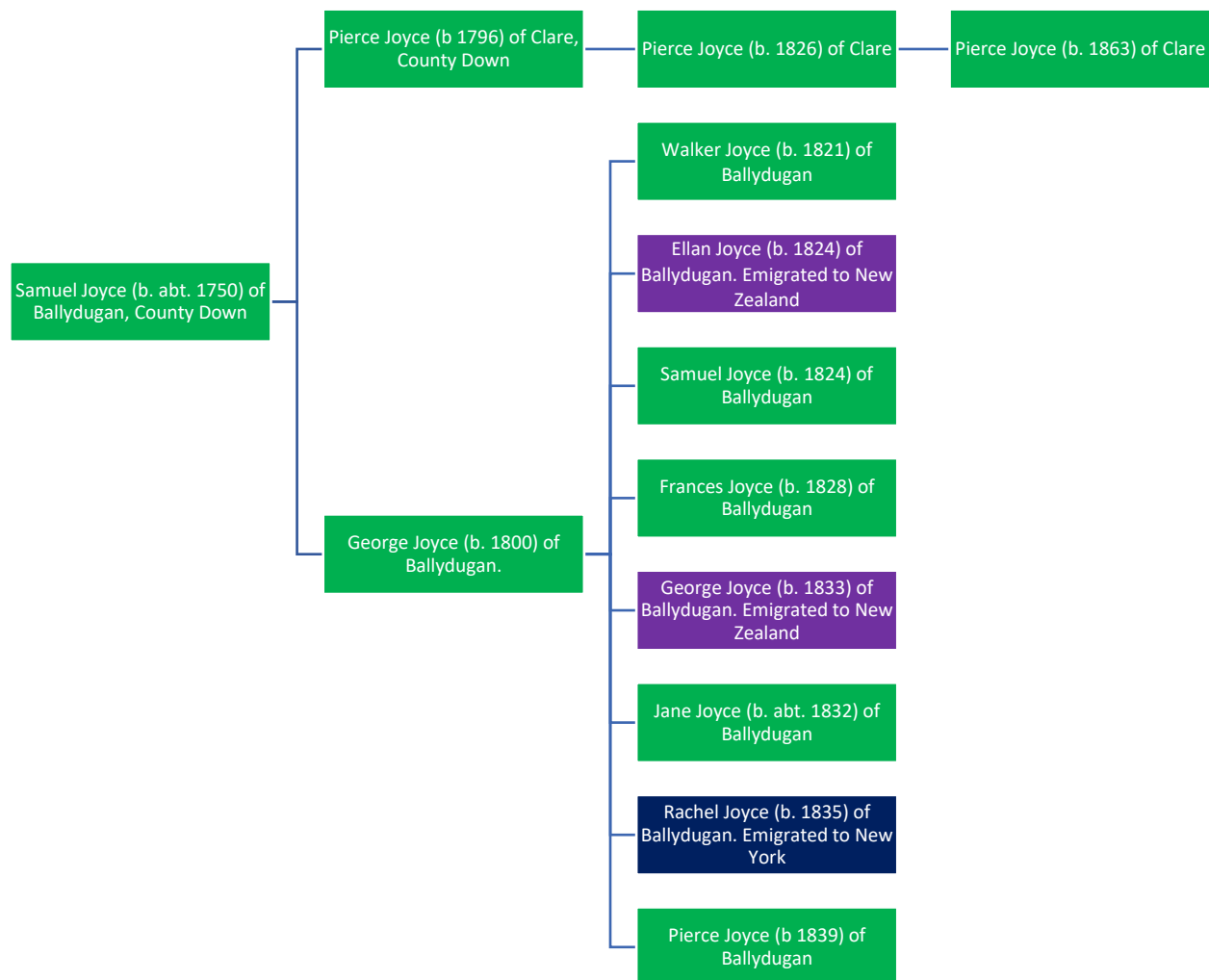
Wife

F

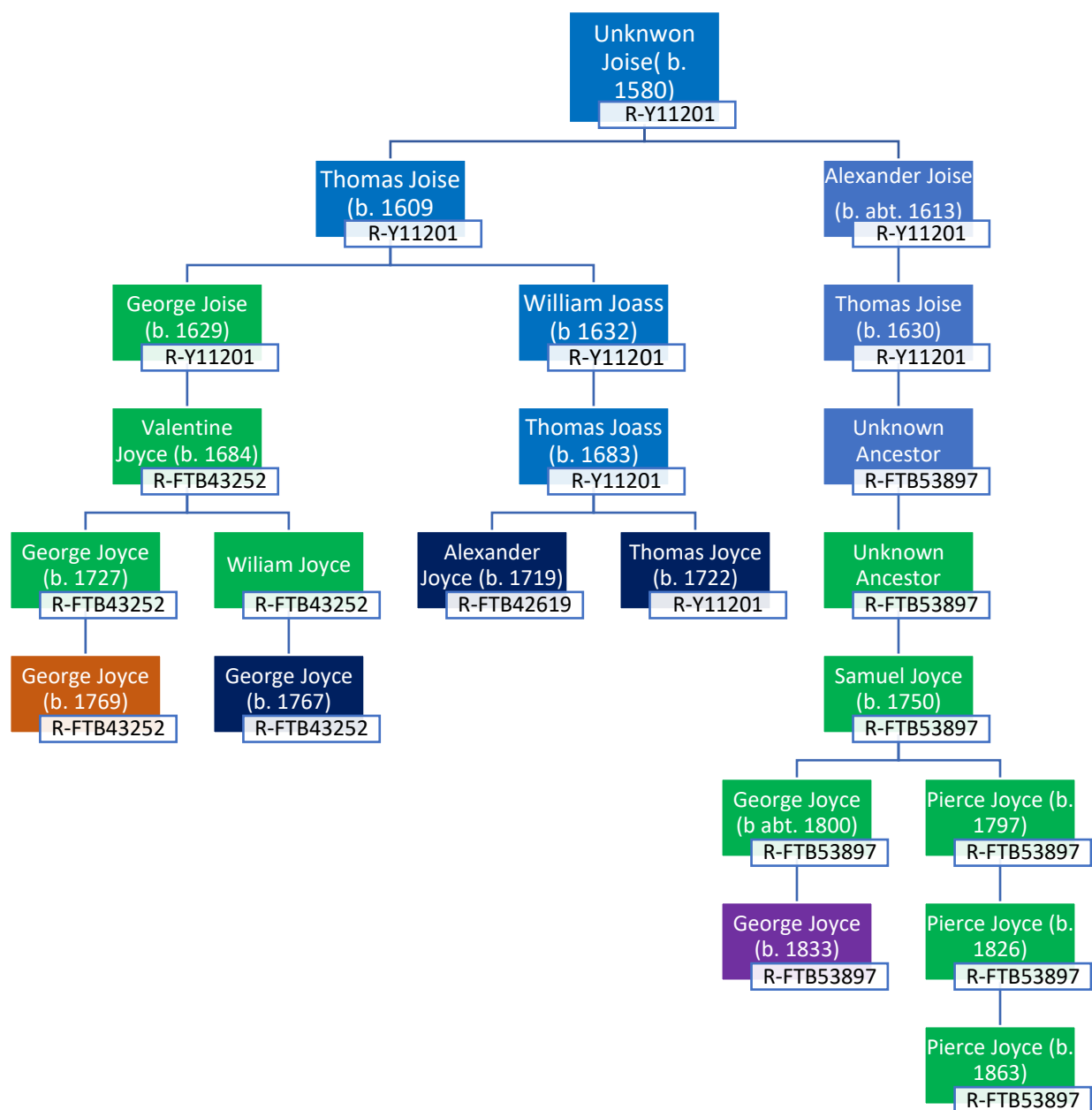


This, however, is not the only Ulster-Scot Joyce lineage to be directly related to the family of Thomas Joise (b. 1609) of Belhelvie, Scotland. As previously noted, **based on Y-DNA the lineages of George Joyce (b.1833) and Pierce Joyce (b. 1863) likely share a MRCA with the father of Thomas Joise (b. 1609).** In fact, **these Joyce lineages share a SNP, R-FTB53897, which is exclusive only to their male descendants.** But what traditional genealogical evidence do we have to support this conclusion? To understand this, it is important to first establish how they are related to each other in recent times.

The earliest documented ancestors for both these Joyce branches are Samuel Joyce of Jane Walker of Ballydugan, County Down who married in 1774. Unfortunately, there is no solid documentation beyond this, but based on surviving records from NI, we have a good idea of who their children were. In particular for the lines of George Joyce (b. 1833) and Pierce (b.1863). This can be seen in following family tree:



Unfortunately, we have no documentation beyond Samuel Joyce (b. abt. 1750) of Ballydugan, except for a few surviving references to wills that no longer exist. It is here where we rely heavily on the TMRCA analysis and compare it to the timeline of the other Ulster-Scot Joyces. **The purpose of which is to see if it makes sense from a timeline point of view, especially when you consider that Thomas Joise (b. 1609) likely had a brother named Alexander Joise (b. abt. 1610).**



This baptism for this Alexander Joise can be baptism of a Thomas Joise (b. 1630) to an Alexander Joyce of Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. **While it is not confirmed that Samuel Joyce (b. 1750) is descended from an Alexander Joise, possible brother to Thomas Joise (b. 1609), it cannot be completely dismissed either.** This is because the TMRCA analysis is supporting the above family tree.



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Name **Thomas Joise**  
Sex **Male**  
Christening Date **2 May 1630**  
Christening Place **Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland**  
Christening Place (Original) **Belhelvie, Aberdeen, Scotland**  
Birth Date **5**  
Father's Name **Alexander Joise**  
Father's Sex **Male**

**Thomas Joise's Parents and Siblings**[OPEN ALL](#)[Alexander Joise](#)

Father

M

