Appendix I – Detailed Results for Each Family Name

The information given here for each name indicating its earliest occurrence and possible early forms and derivation is largely taken from "The Personal Names of the Isle of Man" by JJ Kneen first published in 1937. There are several other publications on the same subject and whilst there are some differences between these authors, they are largely in agreement with each other. Such information is included here as the new genetic origin data for each family line being gathered within this project may, in time, cause some new evaluation to take place. The author of this report has neither Gaelic linguistic skills nor knowledge of etymology and hence makes no claims in this respect.

Bell – Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1417. Early forms of the name were 'Belle' and it was believed to mean 'Son of the servant of the bell.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Boyde - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-U198

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1584. Early forms of the name were 'Boydes/Boid/MacBoyd' and it was believed to mean 'Of Bute.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name when found on the Isle of Man is probably formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-U198. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Ulster/Scotland.

Brew – Hg R1a: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-Z283

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1422. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Brow/Mac Brew/Mac Brow/Brewe' and it was believed to mean 'Son of the farmer.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1a and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-Z283. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Norway via Scotland?

Brid(e)son – Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>L159.2

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1540. Early forms of the name were 'Brideson/Brydsonne/Bridson' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Bride.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>L159.2. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Leinster.

Cain(e) - Viking - Hg R1a: Norwegian Viking origin: Defining Y-SNP: R283>S7680>BY30726>R-FGC12770

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1408. Early forms of the name were 'Caine/Mac Kane/Mac Cayne/' and it was believed to mean 'Mac Cathain'. Advanced Y-DNA testing, utilising the Big Y-700 test from Family Tree DNA has confirmed the haplogroup of this family as R1a and has also determined the currently lowest level subclade as R-FGC12770. It appears that the ancestry of this family goes back to the parishes of Ballaugh and Michael. It could be that the treen of Ballacaine in Ballaugh is either 1) named after a Cain(e) ancestor or 2) that Ballacaine is the point of origin for the Cain(e)s and the Cain(e) ancestor took his surname from this land as other Manx families have been shown to do. The Cain(e)s share a common male ancestor with 5 other Manx families who are the Oates, Keigs (including Skaggs), Cormodes, Curpheys and Cretneys. The common ancestor of all these families was born circa early 1000s and was of Norwegian Viking descent with his ancestors having left the west coast of Norway in the 800s. See http://www.manxdna.co.uk/Manx%20Kings.pdf

Cain(e) – Celtic - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF21>S3058

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1408. Early forms of the name were 'Caine/Mac Kane/Mac Cayne' and it was believed to mean 'Mac Cathain.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF21>S3058. This group of men show a genetic profile popularly known as the "Little Scottish Cluster" thus suggesting that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland.

Caley - Hg I1: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M253>P109

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Caley/Cally/Callie' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Caollaidhe.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I1 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M253>P109. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Sweden/Norway.

Callin - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>L1335?

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1422. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Callan/Mac Aleyn/Mac Callin' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Ailin.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>L1335?. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland.

Call/Collister (N) - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-P312>DF27>ZZ12>RS7432

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1418. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Alisandre/Mac Alexander/Mac Alister' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Alexander.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. The study has identified that Collister and Callister are indeed two different variants of the same family name. Analysis also indicates that there are two different Callister genetic families on the Isle of Man. Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified for a group of Callister men whose families originate in Ballaugh on the north of the Island. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-P312>DF27>ZZ12. The early precise origins of this male line, whether Ireland or Scotland, are still undetermined.

Call/Collister (S) - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>M222

The southern Callister family originates from the Castletown area. Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>M222. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Ireland (Ui Niall Dynasty).

Callow - Hg I2: Early British Isles: Defining Y-SNP: I-M223>L126>Y4751>BY19883

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1500. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Aloe/Mac Calo/Mac Callow/Caloe' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Allow.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I2 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M223>L126>BY19883. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Cannell - Hg I2: Early British Isles: Defining Y-SNP: I-M223>L126>Y4751

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1515. Early forms of the name were 'MacDanell/MacCannell/Cannal/McDaniel' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Domhall.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I2 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M223>L126>Y4751. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Early British Isles.

Cannon - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF41?

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1497. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Cannan/Mac Canann/Mac Cannon' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Cano/Cana.' Y-DNA testing up to 33 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF41? Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland.

Carine - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF41?

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1417. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Carron/Mac Carrayne/Mac Carrane/Kerron' and it was believed to mean 'Equivalent to Karran.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. The early origins of this male line are still undetermined.

Carroon - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1430. Early forms of the name were 'Corrowane/MacUrmen/Carowne' and it was believed to mean 'Of Eireamoin - same as Corrin?.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. The early origins of this male line are still undetermined.

Cashen - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Cashen/Caashen/Cashin' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Caisin (curly).' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland?

Casement - Hg I1: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M253

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1430. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Casmond/Casymound/Casmond' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Asmundr.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I1 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M253. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Sweden?

Caveen - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Cavev/MacCaven/Cavyn' and it was believed to mean 'MacDhaimhin - bard/poet.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain. The lack of matches with any other men in the public database suggested that this male line has lived on the Isle of Man for at least 1500 years.

Christian - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF41>MC21>BY38379

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1408. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Crystyn/Mac Christen/Cristen' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Kristinn.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF41>MC21>BY38379. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland.

Clague - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Clewage/Cluag/Claige' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Luathog.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-M269 The early origins of this male line are still undetermined but they appear to share a common male ancestor with the Quine family of Arderry sometime around 1200AD

Cleator - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF23>ZP77

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Cletter/Cleater/Cleader' and it was believed to mean 'Of Cleator (Cumb.).' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name when found on the Isle of Man is probably formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF23>ZP77. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in England.

Clucas - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF21>S3058

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'MacLucas/Clugas/Clugish' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Luke/Lucas.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF21>S3058. This group of men show a genetic profile popularly known as the "Little Scottish Cluster" thus suggesting that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland. The Clucas male line shares a common male ancestor with the northern group of Manx Cains, sometime before 1100AD.

Cojeen - Hg I1: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M253>DF29?

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1417. Early forms of the name were 'MacFadyn/Quattin/Cottine/Cotteene' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Paidin.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

Colquitt - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-U198>DF89>FGC12307

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1504. Early forms of the name were 'Calcots/Calcote/Calcott' and it was believed to mean 'Of Caldecott in Cheshire.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name when found on the Isle of Man is probably formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-U198>DF89>FGC12307. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in France via England.

Comish - Hg R1a: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M198

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1430. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Comishe/Mac Comas/Comas' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Thomas.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1a and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-M198. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

Condra - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-U106>L48

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1515. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Cundre/Cunder/Cunnery/Caundra' and it was believed to mean 'Mac Conraoi.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-U106>L48. Analysis suggests that the origins of this male line, were Proto germanic - possibly L47.

Coole/Cooil - Hg I1: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M253>P109

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1313. Early forms of the name were 'MacDowal/MacCoile/Cooile' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Dubhghall.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I1 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M253>P109. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

Corkill - Hg I2: Early British Isles: Defining Y-SNP: I-M223>L161>PF4135>Y12072>A11115

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1408. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Corkyll/Mac Corkell/Corkil' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Thorkell.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I2 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M223>L161>PF4135>Y12072>A11115. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Early British Isles via Cork.

Corkish - Hg I1: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M253>L1301

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Querkus/Corkysh' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Mark.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I1 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M253>L1301. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

Cormode - Hg R1a: Norwegian Viking origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M198>Z283>BY30726>FT24112

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1500. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Cormott/Mac Cormot' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Thor's wrath.' There is no connection to the other Manx name Kermode which is of Celtic origin. Advanced Y-DNA testing, utilising the Big Y-700 test from Family Tree DNA has confirmed the haplogroup of this family as R1a and has also determined the currently lowest level subclade as R-R-FT24112. All Cormodes can be traced back to either the parish of Bride or Andreas. The Cormodes share a common male ancestor with 5 other Manx families who are the Oates, Keigs (including Skaggs), Cain(e)s, Curpheys and Cretneys. The common ancestor of all these families was born circa early 1000s and was of Norwegian Viking descent with his ancestors having left the west coast of Norway in the 800s.

Corlett - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF13>FGC5494>Z17653

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Corleot/Corleod/Curlett' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Thorljotr.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF13>FGC5494>Z17653.

Corrin - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF13>FGC5494

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1290. Early forms of the name were 'Maktory/Mac Thoryngt/Mac Corrane/Mac Coryn' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Thorfinnr.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF13>FGC5494. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain or Ireland.

Corris - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1504. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Quarres/Mac Wharres/Quarres' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Piers.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-M269. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain or Ireland.

Corteen - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M284

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Costen/Mac Costein/Quartin/Cortin' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Thor's stone.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in the Early British Isles.

Costain - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>M222

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Austeyn/Mac Corsten/Costen' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Thorsteinn.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>M222. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Ireland (Ui Niall Dynasty).

Cottier - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-U106>L47>A1142

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1334. Early forms of the name were 'Macoter/MacOtter/MacCotter/Cotter' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Ottar.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-U106>L47>A1142. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Proto-germanic europe.

Cowin/en - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21?

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1408. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Cowyn/Mac Owen/Mac Cowne/MacCowan' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Comhghan.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland?

Cowley - Hg I1: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M253>Y13039

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1422. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Cowley/Mac Cawley/Mac Awley' and it was believed to mean

'Son of Amhlaoibh.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I1 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M253>Y13039. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

Crain/e - Hg I2: Early British Isles: Defining Y-SNP: I-M223>L161

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1408. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Croyn/Mac Craine/Mac Crayne' and it was believed to mean 'Another form of Karran.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I2 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M223>L161. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in the early British Isles and belong to a cluster of genetic profiles know as Isles C1.

Crebbin - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1417. Early forms of the name were 'MacRobyn/Robyn/Crebbyne' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Robin.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-M269. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in early Celtic Britain or Ireland.

Creer - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF41>L563>FGC14679

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1507. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Crere/Mac Crear' and it was believed to mean 'McCreagh/MacRiogh.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF41>L563> FGC14679. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland.

Cregeen - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1603. Early forms of the name were 'Cridin/Crydin/Crigene/Credgeen' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Bruidin.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R_M269. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Crellin - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF13>M222>S7073>BY11739

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1515. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Nellen/Crelling' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Niallin.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF13>M222>S7073>BY11739. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Ireland (Ui Niall Dynasty) and probably have been on the Island for some time prior to 1000AD.

Crennell - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF13>M222

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1417. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Reynylt/Mac Reynold/Crinill/Crenilt' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Rognvald.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF13>M222. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Ireland (Ui Niall Dynasty).

Cretney - Hg R1a: Norwegian Viking origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M417>BY30726>BY183076>BY182586

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Bretney/Crednie' and it was believed to mean 'Son of the Breton/Welshman'. Advanced Y-DNA testing, utilising the Big Y-700 test from Family Tree DNA has confirmed the haplogroup of this family as R1a and has also determined the currently lowest level subclade as R-BY182586. It appears that all Cretneys will most likely descend from the Cretneys living in Marown in the 1500s.The Cretneys share a common male

ancestor with 5 other Manx families who are the Oates, Keigs (including Skaggs), Cain(e)s, Curpheys and Cormodes. The common ancestor of all these families was born circa early 1000s and was of Norwegian Viking descent with his ancestors having left the west coast of Norway in the 800s.

Cringle - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>M222

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1417. Early forms of the name were 'MacNicol/MacKnaykyll/Knickall' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Nichol.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>M222? Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Ireland (Ui Niall Dynasty).

Crowe- Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>Z253>Z2185>BY2684

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Crawe/Crow' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Cu-chradha.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>Z253>Z2185>BY2684. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Ireland.

Cubbon - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF13>MC14>Z19670

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1430. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Gybbon/Mac Gybbone/Mac Cubbon' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Gibbon.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF13>MC14>Z19670. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland?

Curphey - Hg R1a: Norwegian Viking origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M417>BY30726>BY205816>BY205968

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1422. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Murgsome/Mac Curghy/Curghey' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Murchadh'.Advanced Y-DNA testing, utilising the Big Y-700 test from Family Tree DNA has confirmed the haplogroup of this family as R1a and has also determined the

currently lowest level subclade as R-BY205968. The Curpheys share a common male ancestor with 5 other Manx families who are the Oates, Keigs (including Skaggs), Cain(e)s, Cretneys and Cormodes. The common ancestor of all these families was born circa early 1000s and was of Norwegian Viking descent with his ancestors having left the west coast of Norway in the 800s.

Duke - Hg I1: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M253

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Juke/Jukes' and it was believed to mean 'a nickname.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence. This name when found on the Isle of Man is probably formed elsewhere. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

Duggan - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-P312>DF27>ZZ12

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Duckan/Dogan/Duccan' and it was believed to mean 'Of Dubhagan (dim of dubh "black".' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-P312>DF27>ZZ12. This family belongs to the unique ROX cluster which suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, probably lived in Scotland.

Far(a)gher - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-P312>DF27>ZZ12

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1343. Early forms of the name were 'Fayhare/Farker/Farghere/Farquahar' and it was believed to mean 'of Fearchair.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-P312>DF27>ZZ12. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland, probably. They show a distinctive genetic profile (ROX2 cluster) which is also shown by the Manx Kennaugh and Quirk families, indicating that all these three families descended from the same one man who lived around 850AD.

Fayle - Hg R1a: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-Z283?

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Faile/Fayle/Fell' and it was believed to mean 'MacPhail or Quayle?.'

Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1a and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-Z283? Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

Gale/Gell - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-U152>L2

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Gell/Geyll/Gale' and it was believed to mean 'Son of the foreigner.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-U152>L2. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Garrett - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269>M222

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1430. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Kerd/Mac Kerret/Mac Kerad/Carrett/Karrett' and it was believed to mean 'Son of the artificer.' Y-DNA testing up to 25 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-M269>M222. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in probably Donegal.

Gawne - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-U106>Z343>S20321

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1417. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Gawne/Mac Gawen/Gawn' and it was believed to mean 'Son of the smith.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Gelling - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF13>L513

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Gellen/Gellyne/Gellin' and it was believed to mean 'Descendant of Gealan.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been

identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF13>L513. The early origins of this male line are still undetermined but there is a strong genetic connection with the Kingston family who were first recorded in Northamptonshire in the 1300's. Further analysis is required.

Goldsmith - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF13>CTS4466

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1417. Early forms of the name were 'Goldesmythe/Gouldsmith' and it was believed to mean 'Goldsmith.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence. This name when found on the Isle of Man is probably formed elsewhere. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Gorry - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF13>Z253>FGC3222

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1314. Early forms of the name were 'Mackoury/Gorree/Guorrey' and it was believed to mean 'Gods peace.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF13>Z253>FGC3222. Another version of this name, Corrie, has been found in the descendants of a Manx Gorry man who left the Isle of Man for South Africa in the late 1800's, and obviously whose family name evolved to Corrie in a foreign land and culture.

Halsall - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-P312>DF27>L881

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1505. Early forms of the name were 'Halsal/Halsay' and it was believed to mean 'Of Halsall, Lancashire.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name when found on the Isle of Man is probably formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-P312>DF27>L881. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Hampton - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF23

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1625. Early forms of the name were 'Hunton/Haunton/Hanton' and it was believed to mean 'Of Hampton.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the

name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF23. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in England.

Harrison - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R>L21

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Harrisonn/Herisson' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Harry.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R>L21. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Howland - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF21>S3058

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1626. Early forms of the name were 'Howlaine/Holland' and it was believed to mean 'Diminutive of Hugh, Hughelin.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name when found on the Isle of Man is probably formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF21>S3058. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland.

Hudson/Hudgeon - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-U152>PF6653

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Huchon/Hutcheon/Hutchin' and it was believed to mean 'Eysteinn (everlasting stone).' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-U152>PF6653. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in England?

Joughin - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF41?

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1422. Early forms of the name were 'MacJoychene/MacJoyene/MacJoughin' and it was believed to mean 'Son of the Dean/Deacon.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b

and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF41. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland?

Kaighen/in - Hg I1: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M253>Z140>A196

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1418. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Caighen/Mac Caghen/Caighan' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Eachan.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I1 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M253>Z140>A196. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia via Scotland. All Kaighins living today descend from a single common ancestor named John McCaghyn who paid the annual lord's rent of 15 shillings 8 pence for the quarterland of Ballakaighen in ca 1490. See http://www.kaighin.com/index.html

Kaneen - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1422. Early forms of the name were 'Kynyne/Keneen/Kenen/Keneen/Caneen' and it was believed to mean 'From O Coinin.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. The early origins of this male line are still undetermined.

Karran/Carran - Hg I1: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M253

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1417. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Carron/Mac Carrayne/Mac Carrane/Kerron' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Ciaran.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I1 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M253. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

Kaye/Kay/Kee - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269>L21>L555

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1408. Early forms of the name were 'MacKee/MacKay/MacKey' and it was believed to mean 'From MacAoidh, son of Aoidh.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Keig (N) - Hg R1a: Norwegian Viking origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-Z283>BY30726>Y133827

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1408. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Kyg/Mac Keg/Keage/Kegg/Keige' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Tadhg'. Advanced Y-DNA testing, utilising the Big Y-700 test from Family Tree DNA has confirmed the haplogroup of this family as R1a and has also determined the currently lowest level subclade as R-Y133827.

Y-DNA testing uncovered a long-lost Manx family known as the Skaggs, who shared a common male ancestor with the Keig family in the 1300s. This family's surname was spelt as Skegg at one time. The discovery led to the realisation that the surname was actually Skeig or Skegg in the 1300s. The ancestor of the Keigs remained in the Isle of Man and the name changed overtime to Keig but the ancestor of the Skaggs branched off and left the Isle of Man with the name evolving over time from Skeig or Skegg to Skaggs. In the 1490s the Keigs owned Ballaskeig in the parish of Maughold. The ancestor of the Keig and Skaggs most likely took the name Skeig, from his land, sometime in either the late 1200s or perhaps more likely the early 1300s.

Ballaskeig is a farm that juts out on the Maughold headland, giving one good views up and down the coastand is also high up from sea level. There is a similar farm in Norway known as Skageflå, the first element 'Skage' meaning 'outstanding headland' and the second element 'flå' meaning 'field'. We know that words starting with 'Sk' overwhelmingly came from Viking and Norse language. When we take that into consideration along with the similar features between Ballaskeig and Skageflå it would seem plausible that the former meant 'the outstanding farm'. Skeig as a surname then would have perhaps meant 'man from the outstanding farm'.

The Keigs also share a common male ancestor with 5 other Manx families who are the Oates, Cain(e)s, Cormodes, Curpheys and Cretneys. The common ancestor of all these families was born circa early 1000s and was of Norwegian Viking descent with his ancestors having left the west coast of Norway in the 800s.

Keig (S) - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M259>M222

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1408. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Kyg/Mac Heg/Keage/Kegg/Skeig/Skaggs' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Tadhg.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-M259>M222. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Ireland.

Kell(e)y - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-P312>DF27>ZZ19_1

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1417. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Helly/Mac Kelly/Mac Hellie/Kelley' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Ceallach.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-P312>DF27>ZZ19_1. The early Celtic origins of this male line are still undetermined as men with the R-DF27 Y-SNP are widespread in Europe.

Kennaugh - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-P312>DF27>ZZ12

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Keneagh/Keneaigh/Kenagh' and it was believed to mean 'Coinneach.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-P312>DF27>ZZ12. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland, probably. They show a distinctive genetic profile (ROX2 cluster) which is also shown by the Manx Faragher and Quirk families, indicating that all these three families descended from the same one man who lived around 850AD.

Kermeen - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1429. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Ermyn/Mac Urmen/Curmin' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Eireamon.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-M269. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Kermode - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269>L21>M129

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1417. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Germot/Mac Kermott/Kermod' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Diarmaid.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Kerruish - Hg R1a: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M512>Z287

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1422. Early forms of the name were 'MacFergus/MacKerrous' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Fearghus.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1a and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-M512>Z287. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia via Scotland.

Kewin - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269>L21>FGC5496

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1417. Early forms of the name were 'Mac John/Mac Jon/Mac Kewne' and it was believed to mean 'Mac Eoin, son of John.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-M269>L21>FGC5496? Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Wales. This family appears to be closely linked to the Kinvig male line, but no explanation for this has yet been found.

Kewish - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1408. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Effas/Kewishe' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Thomas.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Kewley - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF13>L1402

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Kewley/Kewloe' and it was believed to mean 'Mac Fhionnlaoich.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-P312>L21>DF13>L1402>A421. The Y-SNP R-L1402 is associated with men originating amongst a group of early Irish families known as the "Seven Septs of Laois" and so we can deduce that the Kewley patriarch arrived on the Isle of Man around 1000AD or before, from that part of Ireland.. The Manx Kewley male line and the Manx Morrison family also share a Y-SNP below (and hence more recent than) L1402 and so both these two families

share the same male common (Irish?) ancestor. See the section on Morrison for more information.

Killey - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF13>FGC5496

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Gill/Mac Kill/Killie' and it was believed to mean 'Same as Gill/Gell/Gale.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF13>FGC5496. The precise early Celtic origins of this male line are still undetermined as men with the R-FGC5496 Y-SNP are spread in Europe.

Killip - Hg Q: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: Q-L527>Y4838

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1417. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Phelip/MacKillip' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Phillip.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup Q and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is Q-L527>Y4838. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Norway.

Kinley - Hg I2: Early British Isles: Defining Y-SNP: I-M223>L161>PF4135>Y12072>A11115

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Fynlo/Kynley/Kinloe' and it was believed to mean 'Mac Fhionnlogha.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I2 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M223>L161>PF4135>Y12072>A11115. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in the early British Isles via Cork.

Kinnish/Kennish - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>M222

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1417. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Enys/Mac Inesh/Kynnishe/Kennish' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Anghus .' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest

level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>M222. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Ireland (Ui Niall Dynasty).

Kinrade - Hg I1: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M253>L22>L813

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1507. Early forms of the name were 'Mac John Rede/Mac Kanrede' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Cu Riada.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I1 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M253>L22>L813. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

Kinvig - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269>L21>FGC5496?

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1515. Early forms of the name were 'Mac John Beg/Kenvig' and it was believed to mean 'So of Cu Beag.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-M269>L21>FGC5496. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Wales. This family appears to be closely linked to the Kewin male line, but no explanation for this has yet been found.

Kissack - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-P312>DF27>ZZ12>RS7432

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1418. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Issak/Mac Kissage/Kissag' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Isaac.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Kneal(e) – Irish - Hg I1: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M253>L338

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1408. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Nelle/Mac Neyll/Mac Nele/Kneal' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Niall.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, and the family history data indicates that this line, whilst found on the Island, previously came from Ireland in the late 1700's.Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I1

and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M253>L338. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man and Ireland, lived in Scandinavia/Germanic countries.

Kneal(e) – Manx - Hg I1: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M253

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1408. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Nelle/Mac Neyll/Mac Nele/Kneal' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Niall.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I1 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M253. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia/Germanic countries.

Kneen - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-U106>Z381>U198?

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1422. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Nevyne/Mac Nyne/Mac Nene' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Naoimhim.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-U106>Z381>U198?. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in France.

Lace - Hg I2: Early British Isles: Defining Y-SNP: I-M223>S7753>Y12339

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1430. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Gilhacosse/Mac Gillhaws/Mac Layse' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Guilley Cass.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I2 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M223>S7753>Y12339. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in N Ireland or Scotland.

Leece - Hg I1: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M253>L22>L813

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1550. Early forms of the name were 'Mk Ilest/Mk Lece/Mac Leece' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Giolla Iosa.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I1 and the lowest level

Y-SNP identifiable is I-M253>L22>L813. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

Lewin - Hg I1: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M253

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1498. Early forms of the name were 'Mc Gilleyn/Mac Gilleon/Lewen/Lewne' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Giolla Eoin.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I1 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M253. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

Looney - Hg I1: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M253>DF29>FGC15561

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1504. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Lawney/Lowyne/Loweny/Mac Lowney/Lewney' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Giolla Dhomhnaigh.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I1 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M253>DF29>FGC15561. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

Lowey - Hg I1: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M253>L1301

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Gillowy/Lowye/Lowy' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Giolla Dhubhthaigh.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I1 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M253>L1301. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

Maddrell - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-P312>L21

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Maderer/Madderer/Madrel' and it was believed to mean 'A madderer (dyer).' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP

identifiable is R-P312>L21. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland.

Martin - Hg R1a: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M512

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1429. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Martyne/Mac Marten' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Martin.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia via Scotland.

Moore (N) - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF41>FGC5572>MC21

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1496. Early forms of the name were 'More' and it was believed to mean 'Descendant of Mordha.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF41>FGC5572>MC21. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland.

Moore (S) - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-U106>L48>L47

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1496. Early forms of the name were 'More' and it was believed to mean 'Descendant of Mordha.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-U106>L48>L47. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Morrison - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF13>L1402

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1430. Early forms of the name were 'Moresone/Morisone/Mylevoirrey' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Mary's servant.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-

L21>DF13>L1402. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Ireland and SW Scotland.

Moughtin/on - Hg I2: Early British Isles: Defining Y-SNP: I-M223

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1505. Early forms of the name were 'MacMoghtan/Mac Moghton/Moughtyn' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Mochtan.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I2 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M223. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in the early British Isles.

Mylchreest - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>Z251?

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'MacGilchrist/MacGilleychreest/McYlchreest' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Giolla Chriost.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>Z251?. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland.

Mylechraine - Hg I2: Early British Isles: Defining Y-SNP: I-M223>M284>L126>S7753>Y36593

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'MacGilcrayne/McIlcaraine/Mylchraine' and it was believed to mean 'son of Giolla Chiarain (St Ciaran).' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I2 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M223>M284>L126>S7753>Y36593. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in N Ireland or Scotland.

Mylrea - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF49>ZP20

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1495. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Gilrea/Maclerea/Maccillrea' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Giolla Riabhaigh.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b

and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF49>ZP20. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Mylroi/e - Hg I1: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M253>Y17395

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1417. Early forms of the name were 'MacGilroy/Melroie/Myleroi' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Giolla Ruadh.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I1 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M253>Y17395. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia via Scotland.

Oates - Hg R1a: Norwegian Viking origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M512>Z283>BY30726>BY154043

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1580. Early forms of the name were 'Otte/Otes' and it was believed to mean 'Odo'. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. The interesting thing about the Oates family is that the bloodline must have been present in the Isle of Man from the 1000's yet the surname doesn't show up till 1580 when it is found in the Manx land records known as the Libri Assedationis (Lib Assed). All other Manx surnames are found in the earliest Lib Assed records from the 1490s to early 1500s. This begs the question, why do we only see Oates owning land from 1580 onwards? Perhaps it is as simple as they simple didn't own land between the late 1400s and 1580s and thus aren't in the records.

The Oates share a common male ancestor with 5 other Manx families who are the Keigs (including Skaggs), Cain(e)s, Cormodes, Curpheys and Cretneys. The common ancestor of all these families was born circa 1000s and was of Norwegian Viking descent with his ancestors having left the west coast of Norway in the 800s.

Quaggin/an - Hg R1a: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M512>CTS8277

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Whaken/Quacken/Quackin' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Dubhagan.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia via Scotland.

Qualtrough - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF21

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1430. Early forms of the name were 'MacQualtroughe/MacWhaltragh/' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Walter.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF21. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Quark - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF41>FGC5572>MC21

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1497. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Quarrak/Mac Quarke' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Mark.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland.

Quayle - line 1 - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269>U106

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1408. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Falle/McPhail/Mac Fale/Mac Faile/Mac Quayle' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Paul.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-M269>U106. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Quayle – line 2 - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269>L513>BY16

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1408. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Falle/McPhail/Mac Fale/Mac Faile/Mac Quayle' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Paul.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-M269>L513>BY16. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in possibly Scotland.

Quiggin - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Hugen/Quygin/Quiging' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Uige.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-M269. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland.

Quilleash - Hg I1: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M253

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'MacFelis/Fellish' and it was believed to mean 'From Paulus or little.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

Quilliam - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF13>Z255>L159.2>ZZ8_1

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1430. Early forms of the name were 'Mac William/Mac Uilliam' and it was believed to mean 'Son of William.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF13>Z255>L159.2>ZZ8_1. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Leinster.

Quine – Arderry - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1403. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Quyn/McQuyne/Quyn/Quoine' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Sveinn.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-M269. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Early Ireland. This family originated in Arderry in Braddan and shares a common male ancestor with the Clague family sometime around 1200AD.

Quine- Santon - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF21>S3058

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1403. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Quyn/McQuyne/Quyn/Quoine' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Sveinn.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF21>S3058. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland. This family originated from the parish of Santon.

Quirk - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-P312>DF27>ZZ12>BY21588

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1430. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Quirk/Mac Quryk/Quirke' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Corc.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-P312>DF27>ZZ12>BY21588. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in possibly Scotland.

Radcliffe - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>M222

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1496. Early forms of the name were 'Ratclif/Raidcliffe' and it was believed to mean 'Of Radcliffe (Lancs).' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name when found on the Isle of Man is probably formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>M222. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Ireland (Ui Niall Dynasty).

Sayle - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>L513

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1540. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Sale/Sale/Sall/Sail' and it was believed to mean 'From Sale (Cheshire).' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name when found on the Isle of Man is probably formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>L513. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Scarffe - Hg R1b: Celtic/Scandinavian origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-P312>L238

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1408. Early forms of the name were 'Skerffe/Mac Skerffe/Skerf' and it was believed to mean 'Skarfr - cormorant.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-P312>L238. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

Shimmin - Hg I2: Early British Isles: Defining Y-SNP: I-M223>CTS1977

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1430. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Sheman/Mac Shemine/Mac Symond/Symyn' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Sigmundr.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I2 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-M223>CTS1977. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Europe.

Skelly - Hg I1: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1343. Early forms of the name were 'Macscali/MacSkaly/MacSkealy/' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Scalaighe (crier).' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup I1 and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-M269. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

Skillicorn - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269>L48

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Skylycorne/Skillycorn/Skylescorn' and it was believed to mean 'Of Skillicorn (Lancs).' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence. This name when found on the Isle of Man is probably formed elsewhere. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Skinner - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269>P312

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'MacSkynner/Skiner' and it was believed to mean 'Skinner or tanner.'

Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name when found on the Isle of Man is probably formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-M269>P312. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Stephen - Hg E: Mediterranean origin: Defining Y-SNP: E-L117

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1408. Early forms of the name were 'Steen/Steone/Staine' and it was believed to mean 'Steven.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup E and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is E-L117. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Mediterranean/N Africa.

Stowell - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-P312>L238?

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Stoile/Mac Stole/Stoall' and it was believed to mean 'From Stowell (Gloucs).' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-P312>L238. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia

Taggart - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF13>L159.2

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Tagart/Taggyrt' and it was believed to mean 'Son of the priest.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF13>L159.2. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Leinster.

Tear/e - Line 1 - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF13>Z253>L1066

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1372. Early forms of the name were 'Mactyr/Mac Tere/Mac Terre/Mc Tyre' and it was believed to mean 'Son of the craftsman.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF13>Z253>L1066. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.

Tear/e - Line 2 -Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>M222>A224

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1372. Early forms of the name were 'Mactyr/Mac Tere/Mac Terre/Mc Tyre' and it was believed to mean 'Son of the craftsman.' Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>M222>A224. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Ireland (Ui Niall Dynasty).

Wade - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Quate/Mac Quayte/Waid' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Wat.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is sometimes found and formed elsewhere, but the Manx version of the name was uniquely formed on the Island. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-M269. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Ireland.

Watterson - Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF13>FGC5496>FGC5539

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1417. Early forms of the name were 'Wauterson/Waterson/Kodhere/Codere' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Walter.' Y-DNA testing up to 111 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-L21>DF13>FGC5496>FGC5539. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic Britain.