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[16] 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 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. The one man tested is of Celtic origin, but further testing is still required to determine the early origins of this male line.

Boyde

Hg I1: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M253 (possibly L22)

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 there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence. This name when found on the Isle of Man is possibly formed elsewhere. Analysis of the one man tested suggests that the early ancestors of his male line lived in Scandinavia. Further testing is still required.

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 (possibly R-CTS8277). Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia. The Viking patriarch must have arrived on the Island around 1000AD

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' 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) – Southern

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

[16] AW Moore 1907 and Leslie Quilliam 1989

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 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. The study has identified that there are two different Caine genetic families on the Isle of Man. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that the southern male line (with families in German and Michael) 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 possibly via Scotland. This family must have arrived on the Isle of Man around 1000AD and are also descended from the same single (Viking/Gael-Gall?) male ancestor as the Keig and Oates families of the Isle of Man.

Cain(e) - Northern

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

The northern group of Manx Caine families appear to originate from the Lonan area. Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers has been such that the ancestral haplotype has been identified and 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 (probably)

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-P109 (probably). 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 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 as the possible Y-SNP R-L1335 indicates membership of the Scots genetic cluster.

Call/Collister - N

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

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.' 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 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 (members of the Ui Niall Dynasty).

Callow

Hg I2: Origin Celtic Britain: Defining Y-SNP: I-M223>M284

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 probably I-L126. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in early Britain.

Cannell

Hg I2: Early British Isles: Defining Y-SNP: I-M223>P37.2> L161

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>P37.2> L161. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived elsewhere in the early British Isles and belong to a cluster of genetic profiles known as “Isles–D3”

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 42 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 Scotland. More testing is required.

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 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 Sweden.

Christian

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

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 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. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, probably lived in Scotland. The Moore, Christian, Cowell and possibly the Quark male lines appear to be all descended from one patriarch who most likely lived on the Island before family name adoption from 1050AD onwards.

Clague

Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269>U106?

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>U106? The early origins of this male line are still undetermined and more testing is required.

Cleator

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

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 (Cumberland).' 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 when found on the Isle of Man is probably formed elsewhere. The precise early origins of this male line are still undetermined. More testing is still required.

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. More testing is still required.

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.

Coole/Cooil

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

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 there is sufficient 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 the Coole men tested, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia. More testing is still required.

Corkill

Hg I2: Early British Isles origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M223>L161>PF4135

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-L161>PF4135. Analysis indicates that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia. The Corkill and the Kinley male lines descended from the same Scandinavian male ancestor.

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 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 the one Corkish man tested who probably represents the main ancestral line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia. More testing is still required.

Cormode

Hg R1a: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M417

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.' 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-M417. There is no connection to the Manx name Kermode. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia via Scotland.

Corlett

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

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-DF13>FGC5494. The early origins of this male line are still undetermined.

Corrin

Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269>P311

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 there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence and further testing is required.. This name appears unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. The early origins of this male line are still undetermined.

Corteen

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 any confidence. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. More testing is required.

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 indicates 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: Possible defining Y-SNP: R-M269

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 there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence and more testing candidates are required. This name is probably unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. The early origins of this male line are still undetermined.

Cowell/le

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

The earliest surviving documentary record of this name on the Island was from 1511. Early forms of the name were 'Mac Cowle/Cowl/Cowle' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Cathmhaoil.' 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. The study confirms that the names Cowell and Cowle are equivalent variants of each other.

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, probably lived in Scotland. The Moore, Christian, Cowell and possibly the Quark male lines appear to be all descended from one patriarch who most likely lived on the Island before family name adoption from 1050AD onwards.

Cowin/en

Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF41>L745?

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 possibly R-L21>DF41>L745. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland. More testing would be helpful.

Cowley

Hg I: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-L22

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 I and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is I-L22. Analysis inidcates 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 origin: 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 be another form of the name 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-L161. No genetic connection with the Karran family is seen. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived elsewhere in the early British Isles and belong to a cluster of genetic profiles known 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 on one man 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. More testing is required.

Creer

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

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 might derive from the locative 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, which is shared by only a few men. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, probably lived in Scotland.

Crellin

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

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>M222>S7073. 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 from before 1000AD.

Crennell

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 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 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 Ireland (Ui Niall Dynasty). More testing required.

Cretney

Hg R1a: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M417

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.' 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-M417. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

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 of one man up to 37 markers has been such that there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence and more testing is required. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Analysis suggests that this male line might have lived on the Island for some time pre 1000AD before they arrived from Ireland.

Crowe

Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>Z253>L1066?

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 and possibly also L1066+. The early origins of this male line are strongly associated with Ireland.

Cubbon

Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: P312>DF13>MC14

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 P312>DF13>MC14. It is still not clear whether the early origins of this male line are associated with Scotland or Ireland.

Curphey

Hg R1a: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M417

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.' Y-DNA testing up to 37 markers on one man has been such that there is still insufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence, and more testing is required. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Analysis indicates that the patriarchs of the one man tested, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

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.

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 and it is established that the two variants of the name, Gell and Gale, are equivalent to each other. 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. The early origins of this male line are still undetermined but R-L2 is indicative of an early Italian-Celtic origin.

Garrett

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 '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. The early origins of this male line are still undetermined.

Gawne

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

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 the ancestral haplotype appears to have 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>Z343. The precise early origins of this male line are still undetermined and more testing is required.

Gelling

Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-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-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 underway.

Gorry

Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-DF13>Z253>FGC3249

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-DF13>Z253>FGC3249. The early origins of this male line are still undetermined. 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.

Hudson/Hudgeon

Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-U152

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 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 and more testing is required.

Joughin

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 '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-M269. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man were Celtic, and the lack of matches in the database for the Joughin genetic profile might suggest that this a early Manx family line. More research is needed.

Kaighin

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-Z140>A196. Analysis indicates that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man lived for some time in Galloway, Scotland after they originally arrived from Scandinavia..

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 and it has been shown that the names Carran and Karran are variants of each other. 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 indicates that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

Keig

Hg R1a: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M198>Z283

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/' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Tadhg.' 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 R1a and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-M198>Z283. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia possibly via Scotland. This family must have arrived on the Isle of Man around 1000AD and are also descended from the same single (Viking/Gael-Gall?) male ancestor as the Cain and Oates families of the Isle of Man.

Kell(e)y

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

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

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 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 indicates that the patriarchs of the male line of the one man tested, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia. More testing is required.

Kermode

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 'Mac Germot/Mac Kermott/Kermod' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Diarmaid.' 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. The early origins of this male line are still undetermined. More testing is required.

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 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 the one man tested, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia via Scotland. More testing is required.

Kewley

Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-P312>L21>DF13>L1402>A421

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-P312>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-P312>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

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 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 Q and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is Q-L527. Analysis indicates that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

Kinley

Hg I2: Early British Isles origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M223>L161>PF4135

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-L161>PF4135. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived elsewhere in the early British Isles and belong to a cluster of genetic profiles known as “Isles–A”. The Corkill and the Kinley male lines descended from the same Scandinavian male ancestor.

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 there is sufficient data to confirm the ancestral haplotype with confidence. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. Testing shows that the names Kennish and Kinnish are variants of the same name. Analysis confirms that the patriarchs of the male line of the men tested, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Ireland (members of the Ui Niall Dynasty). More testing is required.

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 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 possible

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 there is sufficient 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 of the one man tested, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, possibly lived in Wales. Deeper testing is required.

Kissack

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

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. The early origins of this male line are still undetermined. More testing is required.

Kneal(e)

Hg I1: Scandinavian/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, 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>L338. Analysis indicates that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia and/or parts of German speaking Europe. There is some evidence to suggest that there may be more than one genetic family of Kneales on the Island and further testing is underway to try and answer this question.

Kneen

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

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. The precise early origins of this male line are still undetermined, but R-Z381 is associated with the House of Bourbon.

Lace

Hg I2: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M223>M284

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 and probably M284. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in early Britain.

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 indicates that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia.

Lewin

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

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 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 and a further man is required for testing.

Looney

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

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. Analysis indicates 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, probably Sweden or Norway.

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. The early precise origins of this male line are still undetermined.

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 the male line of this man tested, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia via Scotland. More testing is required.

Moore

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

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. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland? The Moore, Christian, Cowell and possibly the Quark male lines appear to be all descended from one patriarch who most likely lived on the Island before family name adoption from 1050AD onwards.

Morrison

Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-P312>L21>DF13>L1402>A421

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-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 Morrison patriarch arrived on the Isle of Man some time before from that part of Ireland. The Manx Kewley male line and the Manx Morrison family also share a Y-SNP (A421) below (and hence more recent than) L1402 and so both these two families must share the same male common (Irish?) ancestor. The picture is complicated however by the fact that there is a group of Morrison men with ancestry in SW Scotland, who are also L1402+ but who do not show the A421 mutation. So it is possible that the Scottish Morrison name formation occurred separately and in parallel to the Manx Morrison name formation. Research is still in progress.

Moughtin/on

Hg I2: Early British Isles origin: 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 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 elsewhere in the early British Isles.

Mylechraine

Hg I2: Early British Isles origin: Defining Y-SNP: I-M223>M284

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 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 Ireland..

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 that the ancestral haplotype has been identified. This name is unique to the Isle of Man and is not formed elsewhere. The early origins of this male line are still undetermined but may possibly be Scotland. More testing is needed to determine whether this line is Z251+.

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 1511. 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. The Irish family McElrea are direct descendants of the Manx Mylreas the lines having separated around 1500-1600. The early origins of this male line are still undetermined as we still cannot be clear exactly where the Mylrea/McElrea patriarch came from before he arrived on the Isle of Man. Possibly it might have been Ireland, sometime pre 900AD, as R-DF49 contains a mix of Celtic and English names.

Mylroi/e

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 'MacGilroy/Melroie/Myleroi' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Giolla Ruadh.' 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 indicates that the patriarchs of the male line of the one man tested so far, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia. More testing is needed.

Oates

Hg R1a: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M512>Z283

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.' 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 R1a and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-M512>Z283. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia possibly via Scotland. This family must have arrived on the Isle of Man around 1000AD and are also descended from the same single (Viking/Gael-Gall?) male ancestor as the Cain and Oates families of the Isle of Man.

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 the one man tested from this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia via Scotland. More testing is required.

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. It is possible that this male line shows the marker L1336+ which is strongly indicative of an Irish origin. More testing is required.

Quark

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 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 the one man tested from this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scotland. The Moore, Christian, Cowell and possibly the Quark male lines appear to be all descended from one patriarch who most likely lived on the Island before family name adoption from 1050AD onwards.

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/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 there are two different Quayle male genetic lines on the Island. One line, with an apparent origin on the north of the Island, belongs to Haplogroup R1b with the lowest level Y-SNP being identifiable as R-M269>U106. The early origins of this male line are still undetermined. More testing is still required.

Quayle Line 2

Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-M269>L513?

The other Quayle line appear to originate in the south of the Island and Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1b and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is probably R-M269>L513. The early origins of this male line are still undetermined. More testing is still required.

Quilliam

Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>Z255>L159.2>Z16429

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>Z255>L159.2>Z16429. 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 suggests that there are two Quine genetic families on the Island, one from Arderry in the parish of Braddan and another from Glentraugh in the parish of Santon. The Arderry 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.

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 of a member of the Santon line 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. This one man from the Santon line who has been tested shows 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. This male line shares a common male ancestor with the northern group of Manx Cains and the Clucases sometime before 1100AD.. More testing is required.

Quirk

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

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. 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 Faragher families, indicating that all these three families descended from the same one man who lived around 850AD.

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 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>M222. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Ireland (members of the 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 1480. 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 there is sufficient 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 the men tested from this male line may well have come originally from Scotland.

Scarffe

Hg R1b: 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 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>L238. Analysis indicates that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia as the genetic marker R-L238 is a rare one within R1b and uniquely indicates a Scandinavian origin.

Shimmin

Hg I2: Continental Europe origin: 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 indicates that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in early mainland Europe.

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. The early origins of this male line are still undetermined but the one man tested shows a possible Anglo-Saxon origin. More testing is needed.

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 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. The early origins of the male line on the one man tested are still undetermined. More testing is required.

Stephen

Hg E: Mediterranean origin: Defining Y-SNP: E-117

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 must have been 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-117. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in the Mediterranean/N African region.

Stowell

Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: 0

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 (Gloucestershire).' Y-DNA testing up to 33 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. More testing is still required.

Tear/e - Line 1

Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>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 and analysis suggests that there are two Teare genetic families on the Island, the first (Line 1) with roots in Peel and Patrick and the other (line 2) emanating from Andreas. Y-DNA testing up to 67 markers on members of line 1 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>Z253, and possibly L1066. The early origins of this male line are still undetermined and more research is needed.

Tear/e - Line 2

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

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 of line 2 members from Andreas, 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. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Ireland (members of the 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 most probably 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. The early origins of this male line are still undetermined.

Watterson

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

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. The precise early Celtic origins of this male line are still undetermined as men with the R-FGC5496 Y-SNP are spread in Europe.