

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 subject¹⁶ 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?.

¹⁶ AW Moore 1907 and Leslie Quilliam 1989

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) - S

Hg R1a: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-Z283>S7680

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. Y-DNA testing and analysis shows that this male line belongs to Haplogroup R1a and the lowest level Y-SNP identifiable is R-Z283>S7680. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia via Scotland 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) - N

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

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. 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.

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?

Christian

Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF41>FGC5572>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 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>BY38379. 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.

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.

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/Cleator/Cleador' 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

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

Cormode

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 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-M198>Z283. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia via Scotland. There is no connection to the other Manx name Kermode

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 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

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. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Proto germanic - possibly L47.

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 shows 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, lived in Scotland?.

Cowin/en

Hg R1b: Celtic origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-L21>DF41>L748?

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>DF41>L748?. 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 Amhlaobh.' 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 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 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

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. 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-L51?

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 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 early England.

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: 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 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 (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

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

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 '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: 0

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 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. More testing required.

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.

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: 0

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 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 England

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.

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 Carran/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 line

Hg R1a: Scandinavian/N Europe origin: Defining Y-SNP: R-Z283>BY44771

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 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-Z283>BY44771. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia. Other versions of this name still surviving today which have been identified by Y-DNA testing are Kegg and Skaggs.

Keig S Line

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 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 Ermyrn/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 suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia/N Europe. More testing required.

Kermode

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 '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.

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

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

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. 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/Kynnish/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?.

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) - line 1

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, 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 suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Scandinavia/Germanic countries.

Kneal(e) - line 2

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

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

Lace

Hg I2: Early British Isles: Defining Y-SNP: I-M223>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>Y12339. Analysis suggests that the patriarchs of this male line, before they arrived on the Isle of Man, lived in Celtic 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 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 Gillow/Lowye/Lowy' and it was believed to mean 'Son of Giolla Dhuhbthaigh.' 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

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?.

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.

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

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.

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: 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 via Scotland.

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>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>DF13>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 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.

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

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 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 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: I-M253

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 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.

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-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 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-117. 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

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. 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

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