

Is there any correlation between the etymology of Manx family names and their male line genetic origins?

Introduction

When the Manx Y-DNA study¹ was initiated in 2010 three main objectives were set:-

- Use Y-DNA testing to identify the earlier genetic origins of the ca 135 indigenous Manx male line families and any genetic connections between them.
- To identify the timescales in which the early populations of the Isle of Man arrived on the Island.
- To see if there is any connection between the etymology² of the surviving indigenous Manx family names and their male line genetic origins.

The first two of these objectives have been largely met³ and the analysis contained within this paper now addresses the third and final objective by attempting to establish whether there is any visible correlation between the perceived (documented) origin of a Manx family name and the real genetic origins of the male family line bearing that name as identified within the Manx Y-DNA Study.

Background

Those people who claim Manx ancestry take great pride in their history and origins. The closeness of a stable population living on a small Island together has meant over the centuries that different families have mingled closely with each other and hence possess a consciousness and knowledge of the history of their own particular family on the Island, to a degree not usually seen, for example, in larger and wider communities as in England and elsewhere.

The succession of incoming settlers and invaders over the centuries to the Isle of Man has left an indelible legacy on the Island in terms of the inherited customs, place and family names, genetics and physical traces etc. For example, the historical Scandinavian presence is recognised as an inherent feature of the life and memories of the Isle of Man for those people who proudly bear any of the indigenous Manx family names⁴ within their family tree.

Before the advent of DNA testing the only way that people could try and understand what possible genetic connection their family had with these early settlers on the Island, for example, would have been through family legend passed down over the generations. Or alternatively, whether their inherited family name was considered to have had a specific linguistic origin by Manx scholars of etymology writing in the early reference publications of the day.

¹ See www.manxdna.co.uk

² The origin of a word and the historical development of its meaning.

³ See <http://www.manxdna.co.uk/results.htm>

⁴ There are ca 135 Manx family names still surviving today, which can be identified as having been formed on the Island around 7-800 years ago.

Manx Family Names

It is clear from reading the main reference sources on the origins of our Manx family names, that there is still not always a unanimous understanding of the early origins for each of the surviving present-day indigenous Manx family names.

Any possible confusion on the possible origins of Manx names is understandable in light of the very mixed origins, religions and languages of the Manx people over the years.

Furthermore, the earliest surviving formal written records providing evidence on name forms and their use are the land and church registers from the 16th century. Little written evidence⁵ survives from before then and those documents which do, contain few references to names.

The following three sections describe the various factors that have influenced the formation of the Manx family name as we see it today.

1. Languages of the Isle of Man

The first inhabitants of the Isle of Man were Mesolithic⁶ settlers from the surrounding British Isles, who arrived after the last glaciation, between 6,000 to 7,000 years ago. The earliest known language of the Isle of Man was a form of Brythonic Gaelic⁷. These people occupied the Island alone until around 400AD when early Celts arrived from Ireland spreading Christianity and speaking Primitive Irish (Goidelic Gaelic). From then onward, we know that this form of Gaelic was the main language spoken on the Island until the arrival of the Vikings in the 9th century.

By the 10th century, upper class (land-owning) Celts on the Island had started to intermarry with members of the ruling Norse families and their descendants became known as the Norse-Gael⁸. For the duration of Scandinavian rule until the mid-13th century, two languages were spoken on the Island, a Norwegian dialect with traces of Gaelic spoken by the hybrid Norse-Gael upper classes and an Irish dialect by everyone else.

By the end of the 15th century the spoken Norse dialect had virtually ceased being used and Manx Gaelic became the dominant language. Manx Gaelic was an evolution from the Old Irish, containing connections to Hebridean Gaelic, the Irish spoken in northeast and eastern Ireland and the now-extinct Galwegian Gaelic of Galloway, together with some influence from Old Norse.

Following the passage of control of the Island to Sir John Stanley in 1405, the English language started to assume more importance on the Isle of Man, but Manx Gaelic retained its dominant usage until the 19th century when it was overtaken by English.

Brythonic → Goedelic → Norwegian + Goedelic → Manx Gaelic → English

⁵ The main example being *Chronicom Manniae* 1017-1376

⁶ Mesolithic – hunter-gatherers from 7000 years ago.

⁷ Like modern Welsh, Breton and Cornish

⁸ Or Gall-Gael, from *Personal Names of the Isle of Man*, JJ Kneen, page xxiv

2. External Influences on Manx Family Names

Throughout the middle ages, individuals were known by a single personal name, many of which were essentially Celtic nicknames, referring to some descriptive characteristic of the holder. As Christianity grew to become the predominant religious faith on the Island, biblical names started to be used also.

During the time of Scandinavian rule, both personal names and place-names could be given and used in the Gaelic or Norse languages and indeed even some places possessed two names, in each tongue.

In 1169AD Anglo-Norman forces invaded Ireland and took over control of large parts of that territory under the sovereignty of King Henry II. In the subsequent years, numbers of the Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland spilled over into the neighbouring Isle of Man, moving into the more fertile southern part of the Island, and as a result of this influence, a number of Christian names of Norman origin were also adopted then.

From 1266AD the Island was mainly under Scottish control with Scottish settlers arriving from neighbouring Galloway and Argyll and some Manx names surviving today are still believed to show some influence from this time. Following 1405AD and the accession of the Stanley family to the Manx throne, a number of family names of purely English origin could be found on the Island also, some persisting to the present day from those times.

Mesolithic → Celtic → Irish → Norse → Anglo-Norman → Scots → English

3. Evolution of Names

Over time, and as populations became larger and more structured, it no longer became possible to easily identify and distinguish an individual by just one personal name, and so the patronymic name which included a reference to the individual's father came into common use. The most common patronymic name form used on the Isle of Man was Mac = "the son of" and the earliest recorded example of a Manx patronymic name was in the late 11th century, although this form must have been employed before then as Irish patronymic names were known to be in use from the early 10th century. The "o" (son of) patronymic prefix was also used on the Isle of Man, but all those names came originally from Ireland and later died out on the Isle of Man.

The "mac" prefix was used for patronymic names of Gaelic and of Norse origins equally and on this basis, JJ Kneen⁹ concluded that it was not possible to judge from a surname whether a family is of Gaelic or Norse descent.

⁹ Personal Names of the Isle of Man, JJ Kneen, pages xxv-xxvi

The gradual transition of Manx family names from being patronymic¹⁰ names to hereditary¹¹ family names took place largely from ca 1100-1400AD. So it is inevitable that the newly adopted hereditary family names, which are the clear roots of today's unique range of Manx family names, might acknowledge some influence from both the Norse-speaking inhabitants of the Island, the more recent Anglo-Norman and Scottish settlers as well as the early native indigenous Gaelic speakers.

By the early 16th century, it can be seen from the Manorial Rolls¹² of 1511 that all but a few Manx family names had changed to the hereditary patronymic form.

Furthermore, from then onwards it appeared that, for a number of possible reasons, many of these names had started to lose their "mac" prefix, leaving many just with the initial letter of "c", "k" or "q". It is not clear whether this change was just as a result of poor or corrupt transcription of names within a non-literate population, (where the name was virtually only used in the spoken form and no spelling could be checked), careless speech or as a result of a public strategy. Within a hundred years the "mac" form of the family name had all but disappeared.

As well as the introduction of some typical English family names, some families adopted an English version of their Manx name, often to be used interchangeably.

Personal → Patronymic → Hereditary → Modern form (without mac)

See Appendix I

Relevance of Y-DNA testing

We see today that many of the family names we consider to be early Manx might also be found in neighbouring Ireland or Scotland, with shared Gaelic linguistic origins. The early scholars in some cases assumed that the Manx family must have originated off-island, relying on only (incomplete and early) written records for their research. DNA analysis of family genetic lines does not lie, and Y-DNA testing now shows that the majority of the familiar names we consider to be Manx, were indeed formed and adopted on the Isle of Man and not in Ireland

Y-DNA testing analyses the male Y-chromosome which is passed down from father to son and uniquely tracks the male name-bearing line. This means that each male family name line usually has a distinguishable Y-DNA signature associated with it and hence genetic connections can be identified with other male lines going back over thousands of years.

Moreover, the Manx Y-DNA study has highlighted that there are two possibly unexpected implications with the patronymic name form: -

¹⁰ Where a son formed his patronymic family name from the first (given or personal) name of his father. "Son of John" = Johnson or in the Manx Gaelic speaking world "MacJohn". The family name therefore is different for every subsequent male generation (unless a son takes his father's first name also).

¹¹ I.e. where the family name was passed down unchanged from father to son and each subsequent male generation.

¹² Libri Assed

1. There were not an unlimited number of different personal names to act as the basis for a (mac) patronymic name, so inevitably there was some duplication and some identical patronymic family names were later created in parallel but associated with a different male genetic line¹³. This explains why the same family names may occur in parallel in both Scotland and Ireland as well as Mann, without their being any genetic relationship between them
2. Also, for a period of years, originally, a patronymic name would change each subsequent male generation of a family. This meant that sometime later, during that time that a patronymic name became hereditary, then there would be a number of different male family hereditary names who were still descended from the same single earlier male common ancestor some generations previously. The result of this was a group of male line families with different hereditary names, but with identical Y-DNA signatures signifying a single unique male common ancestor.

By undertaking Y-DNA testing of men who bear any of the surviving 135 or so indigenous family names it has been possible to build up a picture of the genetic make-up of the comparatively small male population of the Island in that period when the majority of family names had become hereditary, from 1300AD onwards and immediately after the end of Scandinavian rule.

Approximately 25% of the surviving indigenous male lines today by population are shown by Y-DNA testing to be of Scandinavian origin. We know, however, from the records that the number of different male family names on the Island was significantly greater than the ca 135 surviving today. Possibly some 300+ in total, with a majority falling out of use over the last 700 years through low fertility and the “daughtering out”¹⁴ of family names. Even so, there is no reason to suspect that the number of Scandinavian genetic male lines, at that time, would not still represent a similar proportion.

The majority of men tested however belonged to haplogroup R1b which is indicative of a Celtic or early British Isles origins and is widespread in the British Isles. In some cases, testing has been able to distinguish origins within the British Isles more precisely to specifically Ireland, Scotland or England. However it is important to recognise that over the last 4-5000 years, populations have migrated around the British Isles from one part to another and so if we identify the most recent origin of one particular male line as being Scotland for example, then it does not mean that this line was living there always or preclude ancestors of that line living elsewhere in the Celtic world at other times.

A good example of this is the Y-DNA mutation known as R-M222. This is commonly associated as being a defining mutation for the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages (the Irish Ui Niall dynasty) and was usually deemed to signify an early Irish origin. However recent research¹⁵ shows now that this mutation occurred first in SW England and then moved afterwards through England to Scotland and Ireland.

¹³ Eight examples found on the Isle of Man

¹⁴ The situation where an inherited family name ceased to be passed down to the next male generation and fell out of use, as only daughters were born.

¹⁵ See https://www.academia.edu/8010655/Origins_of_the_Irish_Scottish_Welsh_and_English_R1b-M222_population

Analysis

The two major main literature sources were reviewed in detail to identify how many names there were where there was unanimous and unambiguous agreement on their etymological origins. This proved to not always be a clear picture.

The process used was to look at just the two seminal works¹⁶¹⁷ on the origins of Manx family names and compare what is published in each about the 124 Manx names included in the analysis.

132 family name/genetic line combinations were determined¹⁸ in total within the Manx Y-DNA Study. 124 different family names were represented, but for 8 names there were found to be 2 separate and different male genetic lines associated with each of them, equalling 132 name/genetic combinations in total.

Total number of family names tested	124
Number of names with two genetic lines	8
Total number of names/genetic combinations	132

1. Matching linguistic origins with Y-DNA origins: -

The linguistic origins of each family name were compared between the two main academic literature sources. Agreement was found in 89 cases (72%) out of a total of 124. Of the agreed linguistic origins, 71 cases were of Gaelic origin, 8 were Norse or hybrid Norse-Gaelic, 4 were Anglo-Norman and 6 English (total 89).

Number of names with academic agreement on linguistic origin.	89	72%
Number of names without academic agreement on linguistic origin.	35	28%
Total of family names analysed	124	

In order to determine therefore whether it is possible to predict the genetic origins of a Manx family name from its etymological origins, we need to identify those matches between the linguistic and Y-DNA origins in our dataset.

This analysis shows that only 59 out of this group of 89 names were shown to have equivalent linguistic and Y-DNA origins with each other. This represents a 66% match within this subset of names, but a 48% match from the total larger population of names (124 in total) being considered.

¹⁶ Manx Names (or the surnames and place names of the Isle of Man): by AW Moore and J Rhys. 1906

¹⁷ Personal Names of the Isle of Man: by JJ Kneen. 1937.

¹⁸ Of these 132 male genetic lines, 114 were definitively identified and a further 18 provisionally defined.

		as % of total	as % of total
Number of names with matching linguistic and DNA origins.	59	66%	48%
Total number of names with academic agreement on linguistic origin.		89	
Total of family names analysed			124

On the basis of this assessment then there is probably no more than an evens chance of being able to assume a Y-DNA origin from the linguistic origins of the family name. This supports the conclusion of JJ Kneen that it was not possible to judge from a surname whether a family is of Gaelic or Norse descent.

This evaluation remains largely true if we ignore the need to seek agreement between the two authors and we compare their own etymology conclusions with the known Y-DNA origins individually. Namely: -

- AW Moore: 73 out of 124 names match their DNA origins or 59%
- JJ Kneen: 77 out of 124 names match their DNA origins or 62%

2. Empirical Assessment

Another more pragmatic assessment may be to assume that we would expect the majority of Manx names to be of Gaelic origin anyway, that being the predominant historical culture and as especially as Y-DNA testing shows that the majority of Manx names are of Celtic origin. Therefore, out of the 132 names/genetic combinations in the study, because 64% of the Y-DNA signatures are Celtic, then the odds are in favour of randomguessing that any name has a Celtic/Gaelic origin. The reverse is true of the names with Scandinavian language origins and Y-DNA.

3. Additional Observations

3.1 Irish Connections: AW Moore within his book categorised a number of the Manx family names by their country of origin or formation. It is clear in the detailed text, for most of the Gaelic names, he made many references to apparently related or equivalent Irish family names. The overwhelming inference from this is that Moore believed that the Manx families must have had some direct family connection with these Irish families bearing similar names. The Y-DNA testing of the present-day Manx family names now proves that this is not so, and our Manx family names were formed and adopted on the Isle of Man (and as we now know in parallel to similar names elsewhere in the Gaelic-speaking region). We now know that any possible early connections with Ireland would have been before the time when family names had become hereditary, i.e. before genealogical time.

Of the 124 Manx names we have Y-DNA data for, 111 (90%) have been shown to have formed and adopted their names on the Isle of Man, contrary to the apparent view of AW Moore.

3.2 There is no strong academic agreement between AW Moore and JJ Kneen:

The process of analysis has highlighted the fact that there is really no overall strong academic agreement on the individual linguistic origins and roots of Manx family names.

If we apply a more stringent test for academic agreement of the basis for these names, then we can restrict analysis to identify the selection of those names where the experts agreed *both on the linguistic origins of a name and its root, at the same time.*

The root of the family name was agreed in 66 cases (53% of a total of 124) between the two reference sources. At 53% this is an inferior level of agreement even than for just the linguistic origins which was 72% (89 out of 124).

Developing this further therefore, we see that only 59 of the 89 family names with agreed linguistic origins had also agreed matching roots for their names at the same time.

So, from the 124 Manx family names selected in this study, the two main academic experts only agreed on both the linguistic origins and roots together, for 48% of the time. (59 out of 124).

Number of names with academic agreement on both the root and the linguistic origin of the name at the same time.	59	48%
Total of family names analysed	124	

This does not provide a high level of confidence overall in the detail of their work.

Conclusions

The two major reference sources on the etymology of Manx family names provide us with unparalleled insights into their scholarly and comprehensive research into the early records of the Isle of Man, in a way that no one else has done. Their work contributes richly to our understanding of our Manx history and origins. Nevertheless, it is disappointing to uncover, as a result of our analysis, the extent to which these authors appear not to agree on the origins and roots of a significant proportion of those Manx family names which survive in use today on the Island.

Thus overall it is true to conclude that one cannot predict the male genetic origins of a Manx family with any confidence, just from the perceived linguistic origins of the family name itself because: -

- There is a relatively low level of agreement in general between the experts in defining the linguistic origins of each Manx family name in the first place.
- Whilst the majority of Manx family origins are Celtic and the majority of family names are of Gaelic origins, there will anyway be a higher random probability to predict that any Gaelic name will have a Celtic origin, but that is by accident rather than by design.
- Because only a small proportion of names appear to be of Norse origin, much less than the number of names revealed by Y-DNA to have Scandinavian origins, then any correct prediction again will be by accident rather than design.

Manx Y-DNA Study - John A Creer – © 2020

Reference Sources

Disclaimer: The author has no skill or expertise either in the understanding of the Gaelic languages or the general etymology of Manx family names, so any errors or misunderstandings in this article are entirely the fault of the author!

There is a selection of reference books which cover the subject of Manx family names and their origins. These have been produced over the last century by various scholars of Manx history and life, and together represent a solid body of reference information for the etymology of our distinctive range of Manx family names.

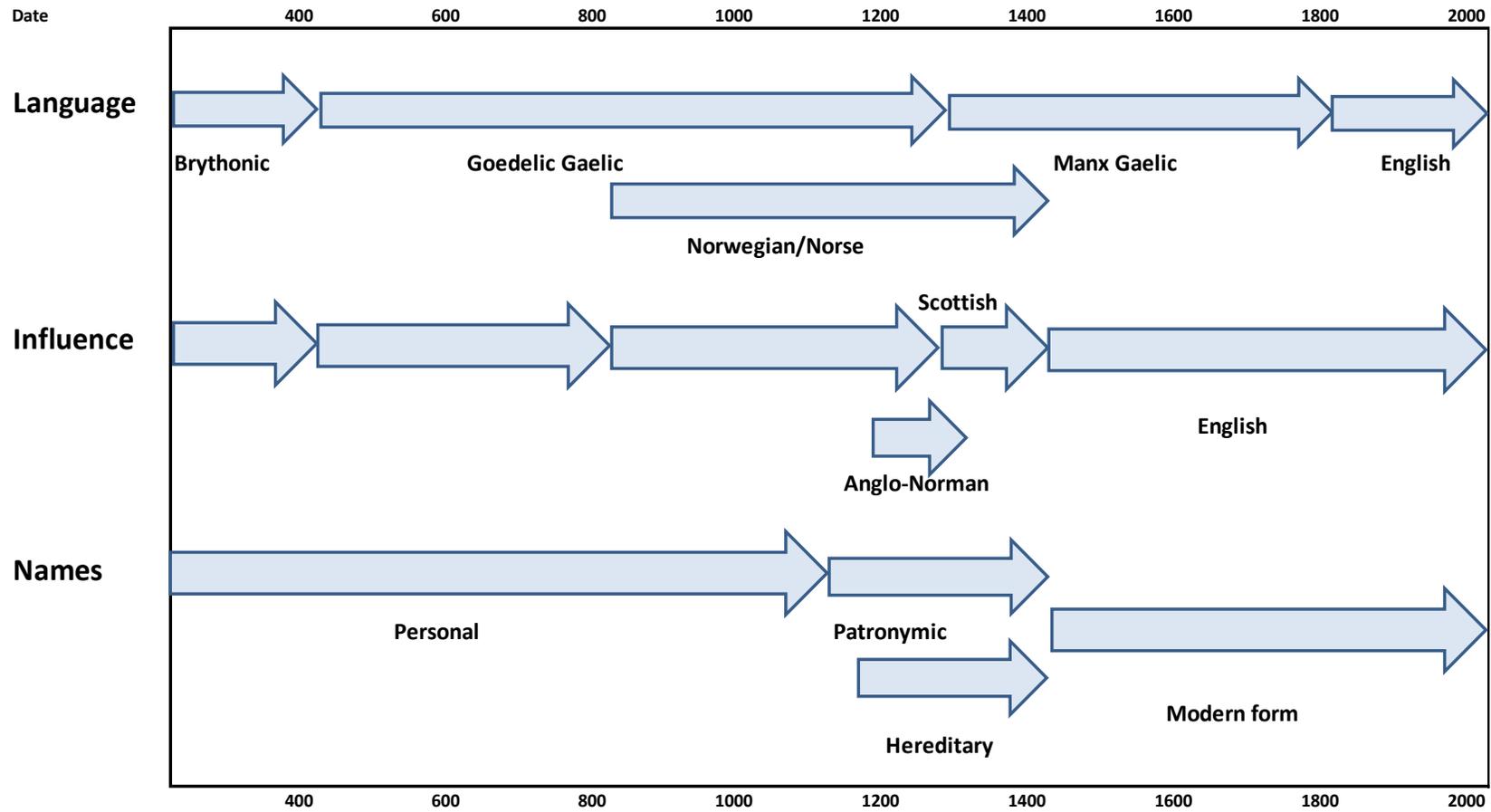
The four main primary reference sources consulted by and available to the author for this analysis were: -

- **Manx Names (or the surnames and place names of the Isle of Man):** by AW Moore and J Rhys. 1906. This was the first pioneering research into the origins of Manx names. AW Moore was the Speaker of the House of Keys and a renowned and prolific Manx history scholar and the wealth of detail in this book is unparalleled.
- **Personal Names of the Isle of Man:** by JJ Kneen. 1937. Kneen followed on from the work of AW Moore but he focussed only on Manx family names and did not include places. This work provides an exhaustive list of all the family names found in Manx records up to the 1930's and stretches beyond just the familiar indigenous names.
- **A Third Manx Scrapbook – Part I:** by WW Gill. 1963. Walter Gill wrote a number of publications on various aspects of the Isle of Man and Manx life. One of them contained several sections on Manx family names and their origins. However, this work only included comments on 36 of the 124 different names in our analysis and, by and large, provided no new real insights. So, this source was largely ignored to simplify the picture.
- **Surnames of the Manks:** by L Quilliam. 1996. Quilliam uses more recent sources of information, in addition to the above reference sources, to provide a comprehensive summary of what is known of their origins. However, the author summarises and reports the etymological conclusions of the other two main authors, rather than applying any specialised judgement or knowledge of his own to resolve differences either way between the two main sources. On that basis this resource was deemed as being of no added value and subsequently excluded from the detailed analysis.

The other seminal reference source is the Manorial Roll of the Isle of Man (Liber Assedationis) 1511-15 translated by the Rev T Talbot and edited by W Cubbon. This book was extensively used as a primary reference source by the above four authors and is acknowledged as such in their works.

A summary of the results from the Manx Y-DNA study can be found here: <http://www.manxdna.co.uk/MYDNA9%20Summary%20table.pdf>

Appendix I – Timescales



Can one predict the genetic origins of a Manx family from the etymology of their name?

Appendix 2 – Data

Name	A.W. Moore 1906		JJ Kneen 1936		Origin agreed	Agreed Linguistic origin	Root agreed	DNA agreed	Y-DNA Haplo group	DNA Origin	DNA Lingstic match
	Root name (son of)	Linguistic origin	Root name (son of)	Linguistic origin							
Bell		English	Servant of the bell	English	Yes	English	No	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Boyde	Giolla Buidhe	Gaelic	Of Bute	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Yes	R1b	Ulster/ Scotland	Yes
Brew	Vriw	Gaelic	Brughadha	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Yes	R1a	Norway	No
Brid(e)son	Brighde	Gaelic	Bride	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Leinster	Yes
Cain(e) - Viking	Cathain	Gaelic	Cathain	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1a	Norwegian Viking	No
Cain(e) - Celtic	Cathain	Gaelic	Cathain	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Scotland	Yes
Caley	Caollaidhe	Gaelic	Caollaidhe	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	I1	Scandinavia	No
Callin	Cathalan	Gaelic	Ailin	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Yes	R1b	Scotland	Yes
Call/Collister - N	Alexander	Gaelic	Alexander	Anglo-Norm	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	R1b	Scotland	N/A
Call/Collister - S	Alexander	Gaelic	Alexander	Anglo-Norm	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	R1b	Ireland	N/A
Callow	Calbach	Gaelic	Allow	Hybrid N-G	No	N/A	No	Yes	I2b	Scotland	N/A
Cannell	Conall/Domhall	Gaelic	Domhall	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	England	No
Cannan	Cannananain	Gaelic	= Cannon?	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Part	I1	Scandinavia	No
Cannon	Cannananain	Gaelic	Son of Cano/Cana	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Yes	R1b	Scotland	Yes
Carine	Ciarain	Gaelic	=Karran?	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Part	R1b	Scotland	Yes
Carroon	Ciardubhan	Gaelic	Eireamoin/Ciardubhan	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Part	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Casement	As-mundr	Norse	Asmundr	Hybrid N-G	Yes	Hybrid N-G	Yes	Yes	I1	Sweden?	Yes
Cashen	Caisin	Gaelic	Caisin (curly)	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Part	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Caveen	Caimhin	Gaelic	Dhaimhin - bard	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Christian	Kristinn	Norse	Kristin	Norse	Yes	Norse	Yes	Yes	R1b	Scotland	No
Clague	Leog	Gaelic	Luathog	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Cleator	Of Cleator (Cumb)	Anglo-Norm	Of Cleator (Cumb)	English	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	N/A
Clucas	Luke	Gaelic	Luke/Lucas	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Scotland	Yes
Cojeen	Cagadhan	Gaelic	Paidin	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Part	I1	Scandinavia	No
Colquitt	Of Caldecott	Anglo-Norm	Of Caldecott - Cheshire	English	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	R1b	England via France	N/A
Comish	James or Thomas	Gaelic	Thomas	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1a	Norway	No
Condra	Not found		Conraoi	Gaelic	No	N/A	No	Yes	R1b	England	N/A
Coole/Cool	Cumhail	Gaelic	Dubhghall	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Yes	I1	Scandinavia	No
Corkill	Turkill	Norse	Thorkell	Hybrid N-G	Yes	Hybrid N-G	Yes	Yes	I2a	Early British -Cork	No
Corkish	Fergus	Gaelic	Mark	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Yes	I1	Scandinavia	No
Cormode	Diarmid	Gaelic	Thor's wrath	Hybrid N-G	No	N/A	No	Yes	R1a	Norwegian Viking	N/A
Corlett	Thorljotr	Norse	Thorljotr	Hybrid N-G	Yes	Hybrid N-G	Yes	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	No
Corrin	Odhrair	Gaelic	Thorfinnr	Hybrid N-G	No	N/A	No	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	N/A
Corris	Feorais	Anglo-Norm	Piers	Anglo-Norm	Yes	Anglo-Norm	No	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Corteen	Cruitin	Gaelic	Thor's stone	Hybrid N-G	No	N/A	No	Part	I2	Scandinavia	N/A
Costain	Austeyn	Gaelic	Thorsteinn	Hybrid N-G	No	N/A	No	Yes	R1b	Scotland?	N/A
Cottier	Ottarr	Norse	Ottar	Norse	Yes	Norse	Yes	Yes	R1b	England	No
Cowell/Ie	Cathmaoil	Gaelic	Cathmaoil	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Scotland	Yes
Cowin/en	Eoghan	Gaelic	Comhghan	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Yes	R1b	Scotland	Yes
Cowley	Aulay	Norse	Amhloaibh/Olaf	Hybrid N-G	Yes	Hybrid N-G	Yes	Yes	I1d	Scandinavia	Yes
Crain/e	Ciarain	Gaelic	= Karran?	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Yes	I2a	Early British Isles	Yes
Crebbin	Robin	Anglo-Norm	Robin	Gaelic	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	N/A
Creer	Freer	Anglo-Norm	Creagh	Gaelic	No	N/A	No	Yes	R1b	Scotland	N/A
Cregeen	Criocain	Gaelic	Bruidin	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Yes	R1b	Ireland	Yes
Crellin	Raghnaill	Norse	Niallin	Gaelic	No	N/A	No	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	N/A
Crennell	Raghnaill	Norse	Rognvald	Hybrid N-G	No	N/A	No	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	N/A
Cretney	Bretnagh	Gaelic	Briton/Welshman	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1a	Norwegian Viking	No
Cringle	Kringla	Norse	Nichol	Gaelic	No	N/A	No	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	N/A
Crowe	Fiachan	Gaelic	Cu-chradha	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Yes	R1b	Ireland	Yes
Cubbon	Gilbert	Anglo-Norm	Gibbon	Anglo-Norm	Yes	Anglo-Norm	Yes	Yes	R1b	Scotland	No
Curphey	Murchadha	Gaelic	Murchadh	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1a	Norwegian Viking	No
Duggan	Dubhagan	Gaelic	Dubhagan	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Scotland - probably	Yes
Duke		English	a nickname	English	Yes	English	Yes	Part	I1	Scandinavia	No
Far(a)gher	Fearghoir	Gaelic	Fearchair	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Scotland - probably	Yes
Fayle	Paul's servant	Gaelic	Phail/Paul	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Yes	R1a	Scandinavia	No
Gale/Gell	Foreigner	Anglo-Norm	Foreigner	Gaelic	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	R1b	Europe	N/A
Garrett	Gerraudr	Norse	Artificer	Gaelic	No	N/A	No	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	N/A
Gawne	Smith	Gaelic	Smith	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Gelling	Guillan	Gaelic	Gealan	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Goldsmith		English	Goldsmith	English	Yes	English	No	Part	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Gorry	Godfreydr	Norse	Gods peace	Hybrid N-G	Yes	Hybrid N-G	Yes	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	No
Halsall		English	Of Halsall, Lancashire	English	Yes	English	No	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Hampton		English	Of Hampton	English	Yes	English	No	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Harrison		English	Harry	English	Yes	English	No	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Howland	Hualagan	Gaelic	Hugh	Anglo-Norm	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	R1b	Scotland	N/A
Hudson/Hudgeon		English	Eysteinn	Gaelic	No	N/A	No	Yes	R1b	England	N/A
Joughin	Deacon	Gaelic	Dean/Deacon	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Scotland?	Yes
Kaighen/in	Eachan	Gaelic	Eachan	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	I1	Scandinavia	No
Kaneen	Cianan	Gaelic	O Coinin	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Part	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Karran/Carran	Ciarain	Norse	Ciaran	Gaelic	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	I1	Scandinavia	N/A
Kaye/Kay/Kee	Aedha	Gaelic	Aoidh	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	I2b1	Europe	Yes
Keig N line	Tadhg	Gaelic	Tadhg	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1a	Norway	No
Keig S Line	Tadhg	Gaelic	Tadhg	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Kell(e)y	Ceallach	Gaelic	Ceallach	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Kennaugh	Cainneach	Gaelic	Coinneach	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Scotland - probably	Yes

Can one predict the genetic origins of a Manx family from the etymology of their name?

Name	A.W. Moore 1906		J.J. Kneen 1936		Origin agreed	Agreed Linguistic origin	Root agreed	DNA agreed	Y-DNA Haplo group	DNA Origin	DNA Lingstic match
	Root name (son of)	Linguistic origin	Root name (son of)	Linguistic origin							
Kermeen	Heremon	Gaelic	Eireamon	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Kermode	Diarmaid	Gaelic	Diarmaid	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Kerruish	Feorais	Anglo-Norm	Fearghus	Hybrid N-G	No	N/A	No	Yes	R1a	Scandinavia	N/A
Kewin	John	Gaelic	Eoin	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Wales?	Yes
Kewish	Uais	Gaelic	Thomas	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Part	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Kewley	?	Norse	Fhionnlaioich	Gaelic	No	N/A	No	Yes	R1b	Ireland	N/A
Killey	= Gill	Gaelic	= Gill/Gell/Gale?	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Killip	Phillip	Gaelic	Phillip	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	Q	Norway	No
Kinley	Cinfaolaidh	Gaelic	Fhionnlogha	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	I2a	Early British Isles/Cork	Yes
Kinnish/Kennish	Aenghuis	Gaelic	Anghus	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Kinrade	Birthplace	Gaelic	Cu Riada	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Yes	I1	Scandinavia	No
Kinvig	Birthplace	Gaelic	Cu Beag	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Yes	R1b	Wales?	Yes
Kissack	Isaac	Gaelic	Isaac	Anglo-Norm	No	N/A	Yes	Part	R1b	Celtic Britain	N/A
Kneal(e) - Irish	Niall	Gaelic	Niall	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	I1	Scandinavia	No
Kneal(e) - Manx	Niall	Gaelic	Niall	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	I1	Scandinavia	No
Kneen	Cianain	Gaelic	Naomhim	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Yes	R1b	France?	Yes
Lace	Leifr	Norse	Guilley Cass	Gaelic	No	N/A	No	Yes	I2b	N Ireland/Scotland	N/A
Leece	Leifr	Norse	Giolla losa	Gaelic	No	N/A	No	Yes	I1d	Sweden	N/A
Lewin	John's servant	Gaelic	Giolla Eoin	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	I1	Scandinavia	No
Looney	Luinigh	Gaelic	Giolla Dhomhnaigh	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Yes	I1	Scandinavia	No
Lowey	Luigh	Gaelic	Giolla Dhubhthaigh	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Yes	I1	Sweden	No
Maddrell	Lancashire place	Anglo-Norm	A madderer (dyer)	English	No	N/A	No	Yes	R1b	Scotland	N/A
Martin	Martin's servant	Gaelic	Martin	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Part	R1a	Scandinavia	No
Moore (northside)	Mordha	Gaelic	Mordha	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Scotland?	Yes
Moore (southside)	Mordha	Gaelic	Mordha	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Morrison	Mary's servant	Gaelic	Mary's servant	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Ireland/SW Scotland	Yes
Moughtin/on	Mochta	Gaelic	Mochtán	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	I2b	Early British Isles	Yes
Mylichreest	Giolla Chreest	Gaelic	Giolla Chriost	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Scotland?	Yes
Mylechraine	Guilley Cuirain	Gaelic	Giolla Chiarain	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Part	I2	N Ireland/Scotland	Yes
Mylrea	Gilrea	Gaelic	Giolla Riabhaigh	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Mylroi/e	Gilroy	Gaelic	Giolla Ruadh	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	I1	Scandinavia	No
Oates	Ote	Anglo-Norm	Odo	English	No	N/A	No	Yes	R1a	Norway	N/A
Quaggin/an	Taidhgin	Gaelic	Dubhagan	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Part	R1a	Scandinavia	No
Qualtrough	Walter	Anglo-Norm	Walter	Hybrid N-G	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	N/A
Quark	Mark	Gaelic	Mark	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Part	R1b	Scotland?	Yes
Quayle - line 1	Paul	Gaelic	Paul	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Quayle - line 2	Paul	Gaelic	Paul	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Possibly Ireland	Yes
Quiggin	Taidhgin	Gaelic	Uige	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Yes	R1b	Scotland	Yes
Quilleash	Cuilluais	Gaelic	Paulus	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	No	Part	I1	Scandinavia	No
Quilliam	William	Anglo-Norm	William	Anglo-Norm	Yes	Anglo-Norm	Yes	Yes	R1b	Leinster	Yes
Quine - Arderry	Conn	Gaelic	Sveinn	Hybrid N-G	No	N/A	No	Yes	R1b	Early Ireland	N/A
Quine- Santon	Conn	Gaelic	Sveinn	Hybrid N-G	No	N/A	No	Yes	R1b	Scotland	N/A
Quirk	Cuiric	Gaelic	Corc	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Scotland	Yes
Radcliffe	Of Radcliffe	Anglo-Norm	Of Radcliffe	English	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	N/A
Sayle	=Fayle	Gaelic	From Sale (Cheshire)	English	No	N/A	No	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	N/A
Scarffe	Skarf	Norse	Skarr	Norse	Yes	Norse	Yes	Yes	R1b	Scandinavia	Yes
Shimmin	Little Simon's son	Gaelic	Sigmundr	Norse	No	N/A	No	Yes	I2b1	Europe	N/A
Skelly	Scolaidhe	Gaelic	Scalaighe (crier)	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Skillicorn	Skellig	Norse	Of Skillicorn (Lancs)	English	No	N/A	No	Part	R1b	Celtic Britain	N/A
Skinner	?	Anglo-Norm	Skinner	Hybrid N-G	No	N/A	No	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	N/A
Stephen	Stephen	Gaelic	Steven	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	E3b	Mediterranean	No
Stowell	?	Anglo-Norm	From Stowell (Gloucs)	English	No	N/A	No	Yes	R1b	Scotland	N/A
Taggart	Priest	Gaelic	Priest	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Leinster	Yes
Tear/e - Line 1	Mac-y-theiyr	Gaelic	Craftsman	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Tear/e - Line 2	Mac-y-theiyr	Gaelic	Craftsman	Gaelic	Yes	Gaelic	Yes	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes
Wade	Not found		Wat	Gaelic	No	N/A	No	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	N/A
Watterson	Walter	Anglo-Norm	Walter	Anglo-Norm	Yes	Anglo-Norm	Yes	Yes	R1b	Celtic Britain	Yes