

George Broderick

John Rhŷs in the Isle of Man (1886–1893): Profiles of his informants

Abstract: From 1886 to 1893 Prof. John Rhŷs made all told seven visits to the Isle of Man in order to obtain Manx Gaelic material from native speakers. In all he collected such material from eighty-eight informants from all parts of Man. His linguistic findings were published in his *Outlines of the Phonology of Manx Gaelic* (1893–94; separately 1895). This article is divided into two parts. Part One deals with Rhŷs's visits to Man and with the informants themselves as well as the position of Manx in Man at the time of Rhŷs's investigations. Part Two concentrates on the profiles of his informants, thus providing a detailed background of them and their association with Manx Gaelic and assesses the state of Manx throughout the island during the time of Rhŷs visits there. The profiles here continue the same done for the succeeding native Manx speakers interviewed 1909–1972 (BRODERICK 2018a), thus completing the profiling of all known native Manx speakers recorded 1886–1972.

1 Introduction

Sir John Rhŷs (1840–1915) was appointed as first Professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford when the chair of Celtic was established in Jesus College in 1877. He died aged 75 on 17 December 1915 at The Lodgings, Jesus College, Oxford and was buried six days later in Holywell Cemetery, Oxford. On his death the British Academy, of which he was made a member in 1903, instituted the “Sir John Rhŷs Memorial Lecture” in his honour.¹ With regard to his academic career, on his return to Wales in 1871 after his university education in France and Germany, he began taking an especial interest in Welsh philology (RHŷs 1877),² in British ethnology (RHŷs 1891a), in Manx Folklore (RHŷs 1891b, 1892), in Celtic folklore (RHŷs 1901), in Celtic history

1 For details of Rhŷs's life and times, see Mari A. Williams, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edition, May 2007. Also National Library of Wales Introductory Notice to the Sir John Rhŷs Papers. For details on various aspects of Rhŷs's life and times see the Sir John Rhŷs Memorial Volume *Cambrian Medieval Celtic Studies Sir John Rhŷs Studies 77* (Summer 2019).

2 For details on Rhŷs and his ‘Lectures on Welsh Philology’ see RODWAY (2019: 3–16).

George Broderick, Universität Mannheim,
e-mail: george.broderick@t-online.de

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(RHÿs 1904), and in Celtic inscriptions (RHÿs 1906) as well as in Ogam inscriptions in Wales and Ireland (cf. ZIEGLER 1994, MCMANUS 1997).³ It was in the context of the latter, RHÿs tells us (1887: 61), that he had learned from geologist and archaeologist Prof. Sir William Boyd Dawkins (1837–1929) during the summer of 1886 that two Ogam inscriptions had recently been found in the Isle of Man. Dawkins put Rhÿs in contact with Manx archaeologist Rev. Ernest B. Savage (1849–1915), St. Thomas's Parsonage, Douglas, concerning the matter. Whereupon Rev. Savage invited Rhÿs to come and stay with him for a week in order to view the Ogam inscriptions, which he did 24–31 July 1886.⁴ This visit awoke in Rhÿs his philological and folklore interests in matters Manx, which in turn led to several more visits to Man between 1887 and 1893, this time, in order to collect specimens of Manx Gaelic, then already on the road to obsolescence.⁵ He published his Manx phonological findings in his monograph *The Outlines of the Phonology of Manx Gaelic*, initially printed as an appendage to an edition of Phillips' Manx translation of c. 1610 of the Anglican Book of Common Prayer in Manx Society Vol. XXXIII (MOORE & RHÿs 1893–94 II: xi, 1–183) and as a separate publication in 1895. Rhÿs's eleven notebooks of his Manx visits are housed among his papers, the Sir John Rhÿs Papers ([1822]–1953), in *Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru* National Library of Wales (NLW), Aberystwyth, Reference-Nr. GB 0210 JORHÿs A3/9 (Boxes 60 (Books 1–4), 61 (5–7), 67 (8, 9) 62 (10, 11)).⁶

2 Rhÿs's visits to Man 1886–1893

In the preface to his *Outlines*, RHÿs (1895: v–vii) supplies details of his various visits to Man. He explains how his first visit came about (as noted above), which led on to his succeeding visits. Modern methods of collecting linguistic material from informants in the field today involve the use of a recording machine and a question-

³ For a comprehensive listing of Rhÿs's works on Celtic epigraphy, see SIMS-WILLIAMS (2003: 415, v.s. Rhys).

⁴ For a reappraisal of the Manx Ogam inscriptions, see BRODERICK (2021b).

⁵ For details of native Manx Gaelic speech see BRODERICK (1984–86), of obsolescence in Manx Gaelic see BRODERICK (1999, 2017, 2018a).

⁶ In a note provided by the NLW, the Sir John Rhÿs Papers were placed on deposit in the NLW in 1978, as part of the archive of Sir Idris Foster, by Foster himself, where they were converted into a donation by Rev. Gareth Foster and Mrs. Siân Thomas, his nephew and niece, in 1984. I would like to thank Christopher Lewin for drawing my attention to the Rhÿs Manx manuscripts, and for kindly supplying interested parties, including myself, with digital photographs of the same, along with a brief catalogue. For a detailed assessment of Rhÿs's linguistic contribution to Manx Studies see LEWIN (2019): 65–95. For a different perspective see BRODERICK (2021a).

naire. Depending on the study involved, e.g. whether phonology- or morphology- / syntax-based, is the formulation of the questionnaire. In Rhŷs's day the method involved the informants reading out pieces of Manx, mostly from the Manx Bible, during which the investigator makes linguistic notes, takes down material in phonetic script, or discusses aspects of Manx pronunciation with the informants, etc. This method continued to be used in Man as late as Prof. Carl Marstrand's visits of 1929–30. A similar procedure, but using secular material, was resorted to when cylinder sound-recordings of spoken Manx were first introduced in 1909.⁷ Marstrand collected similar material on his cylinder sound-recordings in 1933.⁸ Thereafter questionnaires were used.⁹

As we see from §1 above, eleven Manx notebooks were made by Rhŷs of his visits to the Isle of Man 1886–1893. Notebooks 2, 6 and 7 constitute the Diary of his visits, Notebook 2 containing the years 1886 and 1887, Notebook 6 the years 1886, 1888, 1890, 1891 and 1892, Notebook 7 the year 1893.¹⁰ The other books contain material collected while out in the field, seemingly all of which had been gathered together essentially for Notebooks 6 and 7. However, we learn from the Introduction to his *Outlines* (Rhŷs 1895: v–vii) that Rhŷs concentrated on nineteen personages who became his main informants. The remainder find mention only in the notebooks. His main informants are as follows:

1. Boyde, John, Ramsey (of Lezayre parish).
2. Cain, William J., Douglas (of Conchan).
3. Cannell, James, Kirk Michael, Michael.
4. Cashen, William, Peel, German (of Patrick).
5. Collister, Thomas, Ramsey (of Ballaugh).
6. Cowley, Margaret [*rect.* Cowle], The Rheast, Bride (of Jurby).
7. Crye, John, Ramsey (of Lezayre).
8. Cubbon, Henry, Ronague, Arbory.
9. Dawson, John, Peel, German (of Michael).
10. Joughin, John, Ballacrebbin, Andreas (of Bride).
11. Keggins, Catherine, Cregneash, Rushen.
12. Kelly, John, Peel, German.
13. Kermod, John, Surby, Rushen.

7 Cf. BRODERICK 1999: 54, 66–67). Early sound-recordings of native Manx speech and Manx traditional songs, etc., made c. 1905–1909 (possibly till 1913) by Yn Çeshaght Ghailckagh ('the Manx Language Society'), are not included here, as (except for four cylinders containing Bible readings) they have seemingly not survived. For details see MILLER (*Manx Notes* 175 (2014): 1–9).

8 Cf. BRODERICK (1999: 54–61, 67–69; 2018b: 183–205).

9 For details of the various recordings made from 1886 to 1972 see BRODERICK (1999, 2017, 2018d).

10 See now BRODERICK (2022).

14. Killip, William, Clyeen, Michael.
15. Mylrea, William, Andreas (of Braddan).
16. Quirk, William, Dalby, Patrick.
17. Sansbury, John, Surby, Rushen.
18. Stephen, John, Ballaugh.
19. Watterson, Henry John, Colby, Arbory.

3 Rhÿs and his Manx informants

3.1 The informants

Over the seven-year period of the visits (1886–1893) Rhÿs was introduced to or came across some 107 potential informants, scattered as they were around the various parishes, who would help him in his collection of Manx Gaelic and Manx folklore material. As already noted, eighty-eight were in fact interviewed. Occasionally Rhÿs supplies the age of his informants. But from what we have gleaned, it would seem that the vast majority were sixty years and over at the time of recording. As can be seen below, the years of birth range in date from 1803 (Edward Faragher – *Neddy Hom Ruy*, Cregneash, Rushen) to 1855/56 (John Christian, Maughold). Unknown are the birthdates of 7/107 (6.54%) of the informants.

3.2 Late Manx

The nineteenth and twentieth centuries see the emergence of that phase of Manx known as “Late Manx” (a natural development from earlier forms of Manx) which is recognised by its emphasis on secular, rather than religious,¹¹ material both in its written and spoken forms - in its written form particularly in newspaper prose texts spanning the period 1821–1846¹² and the Manx stories and reminiscences of Edward

¹¹ This religious aspect dominates the content of material extant in both the foregoing phases of Classical Manx (18th-cent.) and Early Manx (pre-18th-cent.) (cf. BRODERICK 2007), though manuscript collections of some 60,000 lines of carvals (religious folksongs of Reformation provenance) and some 750 sermons in Manx span both the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These two collections, housed in the Manx National Heritage Archive, Douglas, have yet to be worked on, though complete catalogues of both collections are now available in the Manx National Heritage Library.

¹² Those thereafter come within the ambit of Revived Manx which has come down to the present day.

Faragher (*Ned Beg Hom Ruy*) (1831–1908) of Cregneash, Rushen.¹³ The heyday of Late Manx falls within the period c. 1800 to c. 1840 when the language was full of vibrancy and vigour in its idiom and expression and when most of its speakers passed on their Manx to the succeeding generation. This is largely reflected in the Manx of Rhŷs's informants.¹⁴ From the 1840s onward slippage starts gradually to manifest itself; by the 1870s/80s obsolescence had become visible (BRODERICK 1999, 2018a).

3.3 Literacy in Manx among the Manx population

In a note by the late Robert L. Thomson (1924–2006) (THOMSON 1988: 16), it seems that literacy in Manx was quite widespread¹⁵ among the Manx population from the close of the eighteenth and into the early years of the nineteenth century.

The end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century saw an increase in the number but a diminution in the scale of Manx publications (THOMSON & PILGRIM 1988: 16).

Around the year 2000 Thomson and I discussed this development and he intimated to me that the appearance of the Manx Bible, particularly the one-volumed 1819 edition¹⁶ (which because of its compactness and availability¹⁷ found its way into many a Manx household¹⁸), encouraged those who could write (English) to write in Manx as well. This dissemination of the Manx scriptures, etc., occasioned pieces in Manx in the local newspapers at that time. In this context it also continued the

¹³ For details see BRODERICK (1981–82) and more recently LEWIN (2014: 31–92).

¹⁴ For examples see *Dictionary*. For details and a discussion of the period of Late Manx, see BRODERICK (1999, FORTHCOMING I & II).

¹⁵ As will be seen, many of Rhŷs's informants could also read Manx as well as speak it. Some could only speak Manx, not read it.

¹⁶ The first full edition of the Manx Bible came out initially in four parts: New Testament (Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, 1763; Epistles and Revelation, 1767); Old Testament (Genesis to Esther, 1771, repr. 1772; Job to Malachi + Wisdom of Solomon and Ecclesiasticus from the Apocrypha, 1773). Together with the two parts of the Old testament (1771/72, 1773), the two parts of the New Testament were reprinted in one volume in 1775, thus completing the whole Bible in three parts (THOMSON & PILGRIM 1988: 14, CUBBON 1939 II: 762). An edition of the complete Bible (Old and New Testaments) appeared in 1775 in one quarto volume for use by the clergy; only some forty copies were seemingly printed (CUBBON 1939 II: 761).

¹⁷ Five thousand copies of the 1819 Bible were printed at five shillings each. This is in stark contrast to the one thousand copies of each of the two parts of the New Testament (CUBBON 1939 II: 760–765).

¹⁸ Witness, for instance, the number of Manx Bibles sought by Marstrander from native Manx speakers during his visits to Man 1929–1933 (cf. *Dagbok*: Marstrander's Diary). It is noticeable that the first known piece of Manx to appear in a Manx newspaper was that in the *Manks Advertiser* of Dec. 13th 1821, i.e. *after* the appearance of the 1819 Manx Bible.

use of a slightly different orthographical system from the Standard that came to be prevalent in later editions of the Manx Bible,¹⁹ noticed in the newspaper pieces and song-texts of the period, which was largely based on actual pronunciation, and which in itself came to be a “Standard” among lay authors at that time and later.²⁰ The fact that quite a number were also literate in Manx would explain why Rhÿs had so many to read for him.

4 Towards a profile of Rhÿs’s informants

In assessing the Manx of Rhÿs’s informants it may be pertinent at this point to provide as much personal detail as possible in the form of profiles about them in order to determine the extent of their contact with Manx, thus complementing Rhÿs’s own findings. The main documentary sources used here are for the most part the censuses for 1891 and 1901, with occasional reference to the pre-1891 census returns for 1871 and 1881 and the post 1901 census return for 1911, the latter two, 1901 and 1911, supplying details for the of languages (Manx and/or English) spoken by the informants.²¹ For information on informants’ deaths Brian Lawson’s compilation *An Index to Manx Burials*, an online resource, is mainly used. Occasionally, other sources resorted to include Brown’s *Guide and Directory, Isle of Man*, 1882, 1894, as well as material relating to marriages from the Isle of Man Parish Registers, etc.

4.1 Profile categories

The profiles included here essentially detail the informants’ use of Manx. Rhÿs’s informants learned their Manx before the onset of obsolescence in the latter half of the nineteenth century. In some cases, however, shortcomings, for various reasons, e.g. non-use of Manx over a period, could even affect those born early on in the nineteenth century. Details of this sort are supplied in the Profiles themselves in Part Two. In some cases the dates of birth and death are unknown, but the names of the informants concerned are included for completion.

This section contains eleven categories covering various speaker combinations (§4.4.2): The informants are categorised below in this way in order to trace the de-

¹⁹ The orthography in the 1748 edition of St. Matthew’s Gospel differs markedly from that of later editions (cf. also CUBBON 1939 II: 760).

²⁰ Cf. that used in some of the Manx Bible Transcripts (BRODERICK 2019) as well as in MNHL MD900 MS 08307, an 1830s collection of Manx traditional songs, cf. BRODERICK (FORTHCOMING I).

²¹ Here see also MILLER (2007, 2015a).

velopment of Manx in the pre-Endphase period of the last native speakers (cf. BROWDERICK 2018a). Comment on this phase of Manx then ensues.

4.2 The census enumerations

With regard to the census enumerations themselves, those available are garnished with a reference number:

1841: HO107	1861: RG9	1881: RG11	1901: RG13
1851: HO107	1871: RG10	1891: RG12	1911: RG14

Before 1911 the information contained in the actual Schedules (returns) was bound together with the Enumeration Books. From 1911 when machine methods of processing returns were introduced, the Schedules were compiled separately from the Enumerators' Summary Books. The Register General held the household Schedules and the Enumerator's Summary Books. The 1911 census was the first census where a member of the household, rather than the Enumerator, completed the actual forms (Schedules). The Schedules are completed and signed by the head of the household. They contain an address and a Schedule Number. The Schedules are divided into sixteen columns.

For our purposes here, all census reference numbers comprise four components, as we can see in the following reference number from the 1891 census: RG12/4683 128 34:

1. RG12 (reference number for the 1891 census) (see above).
2. 4683 (district number).
3. 128 (folio number).
4. 34 (schedule / household number).

The various census returns available for inspection were made on the following dates in their respective years:²²

1841: 6 June 1841.	1871: 2 April 1871	1901: 31 March 1901.
1851: 30 March 1851.	1881: 3 April 1881.	1911: 2 April 1911.
1861: 7 April 1861.	1891: 5 April 1891.	

²² Cf. <www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>.

4.2.1 The importance of the census years 1901 and 1911 for the assessing the use of Manx in the home

With regard to the census years 1901 and 1911 that make provision for language use²³ in the home, the following differences are to be noted:

1. In **1901** all that was required by the census enumerator was “Language Spoken (children under 3 years of age to be excluded)”, not the language(s) known, i.e. information on the actual language spoken in the home, in which case English may then have been the case, irrespective of whether Manx was known / used or not.
2. In **1911** the question was more specifically framed: ‘(1) If able to speak English only, write ‘English’. (2) If able to speak Manx only, write “Manx”. (3) If able to speak English and Manx, write ‘Both’. No entry to be made in this column for children under three years of age.’ Consequently the information in 1911 is more accurate.

Nevertheless, the information for both years often does not tally:

1. An entry for “English” in 1901 may appear as “Both” in 1911 and vice-versa.
2. An entry for “English” in both years for a given person may both be inaccurate when we know from other sources that the individual concerned also spoke Manx. This may indicate, say, a decision on the part of the family itself to give only “English” for whatever reason, or it may mean that, even though some of the household members may be native Manx speakers, the everyday language of the household by common consent had come to be English.

Though the census enumerators sought the utmost accuracy in obtaining their information, this aim was not always achieved. One area where anomalies may occur is in the ages given, which may or may not tally from one census to another, or, say, from a given census to a following burial, suggesting “under reporting” of them, e.g. looking at the Brew family of Jurby (§4.2.4–9): Caesar Brew, 58 in 1891 but 70 in 1901; Charlotte Brew, 61 in 1891 but 73 in 1901, and Mary Ann Brew, 64 in 1891 but 77 in 1901. Daniel Brew, by contrast, was 48 in 1891 and 58 in 1901.

²³ The appearance of the language question in the 1901 census schedule is apparently due to the intervention by A. W. Moore, SHK, chairman of the Manx Language Society, established in March 1899, rather than by any official initiative on the part of the Isle of Man Government. For details see MILLER (2007: 108–109).

4.2.2 Contents of the profiles

The profiles themselves contain three parts:

- **Part 1** Details supplied by Rhÿs about his informants and their Manx, etc., are included in this section before the onset of the profile itself.
- **Part 2** (indented) provides the family details as given in the relevant census returns, or supplied from baptismal, marriage or burial registers, etc. In order to facilitate understanding of the various documents examples from each register are given here; the various headings in the registers are supplied in **bold type**:

Census Return Lezayre (William Caley) 1891:

Name William Caley, **Relation to Head of Family** Head, **Condition as to Marriage** M[arried], **Age last birthday** 72, **Rank, Profession or Occupation** “Woollen Weaver and Parish Clerk”, **Where born** Andreas.

Marriage Register Lezayre (John Barron) 1874:

Parish Lezayre, **When married** January 17, **Name and Surname** John Barron, **Age** full age [34/35], **Condition** Bachelor, **Rank or Profession** Shoemaker, **Residence at the time of Marriage** Kirk Michael, **Father’s Name and Surname** John Barron, **Rank or Profession of Father** Farmer ~ **Name and Surname** Anne Jane Kewley, **Age** full age [29/30], **Condition** Spinster, **Rank or Profession** [usually no entry],²⁴ **Residence at the time of Marriage** Lezayre, **Father’s Name and Surname** Thomas Kewley, **Rank or Profession of Father** Farmer, **Column Number** 386.

- I use the symbol ~ to indicate the end of the groom’s details and the beginning of those of the bride.
For our purposes here, the census records are our main source of information, with occasional reference to other registers, as given above. In the Isle of Man Census for 1901 and 1911 details of the language(s) known and / or used at home and by whom are given, where applicable. A final line supplies details of the informant’s death, and lastly a final paragraph may contain additional comment concerning the informant and his / her situation.
- **Part 3** is devoted to Comment. In *Manx Gaelic: the End Game* (BRODERICK 2018a: 56–182) the main emphasis of the Commentary was concerned with the juxtaposition of Manx vis-à-vis English, i.e. when Manx went out and when English came in. To an extent, this also applies in this case. But our main concern here is also to comment on the situation of Manx vis-à-vis its speakers and any use

²⁴ For female spouses this column is usually left blank.

of it by succeeding generations, etc. Since the Profiles are very extensive, they are presented at the end of the article in Part Two.

4.3 List of informants by parish²⁵

The listing by parish provide an overview of all informants (including those not interviewed). They concentrate on a survey of the various speaker combinations. This is spread over eleven categories, each representing various combinations. In §4.4.2 the number of informants for each parish is given as a percentage of the overall number of informants, so that we have an idea of the spread of the informants overall, parish by parish. This is relevant for any dialectal considerations. Each parish name is followed by three numerals. The first gives the total number of informants per parish, the second the number of those interviewed, the third the number of those *not* interviewed. A map showing the overall distribution of the informants is also provided.

4.3.1 From the North²⁶ (52/107; 48.60%)

4.3.1.1 ANDREAS (11/107; 10.28%)

Barron, John, Sr. (1810/11–1895), Orrisdale, Ballahowin, Bishop's Court, Michael (of Andreas).

Caley, William (18/19–1896), Kerroo Mooar, Sulby Bridge, Lezayre (of Andreas).

Christian, William (1820/21–1913), Ballacorey, Andreas.

Corlett, William (1825/26–1899), Ballagonnell, Andreas.

²⁵ A full list of the informants can be found in *Studia Celtica* LV (BRODERICK 2021a: 144–147).

²⁶ There is a North-South dialectal divide in Man effected by the presence of a mountain chain running from north-east to south-west, thus dividing the island into two recognisable zones, viz. North and South. This dialectal divide may hark back to the eleventh century, if not earlier, when apparent massive Dublin-organised settlement of Dubliners of Norse and probably Irish speech in the northern areas of Man around Ballaugh Curragh and the northern plain took place following the Battle of Clontarf (1014), out of which the Dublin Norse came unscathed (cf. DOLLEY 1976: 21, BORNHOLDT-COLLINS 2015: 411–465 (esp. pp. 429–430)). For brief details of North-South dialect differences see BRODERICK (2010: 353). This North-South divide affects the allocation of the parishes, eight in the North and nine in the South. For a discussion of the parish names see BRODERICK (1994–2005). However, in order to provide for a more efficient system of holding the Court of Common Law at one particular time, an adjustment in the parish allocation to the Sheadings of Glen Faba and Garff, and of the sheadings themselves to a realigned Northern and Southern District was made by Act of Tynwald on 8 July 1796 (cf. GILL 1883: 349–352). This adjustment had no bearing on the traditional dialect areas.

Curphey, Daniel (1838/39–1918), Andreas.
Gale, William (1811/12–1899), Leodest, Andreas.
Kewley, William (1848/49–1934), The Garey, Lezayre (of Andreas).
Killip, Robert, Rhenwee (1848/49–1913), Regaby, Andreas.
Quarrie, Mrs. Margaret (1822/23–1915), Leodest, Andreas.
Radcliffe, Thomas (1818/19–1898), Ballaradcliffe, Andreas.
Sayle, John James (1841/42–1925), Andreas Village, Andreas.

4.3.1.2 BALLAUGH (8/107; 7.48%)

Cannan / Cannon, John (blind) (1814/15–??), Brundall, Ballaugh.
Collister, Thomas (1838/39–1909), Pooildhooie, Ballaugh.
Corlett, Capt. Thomas (1824/25–1894), Ramsey (of Ballaugh).
Keig, Robert (1829/30–1897), Kirk Michael (of Ballaugh).
Kelly, Dan, “Old Kelly” (“alias Dan yn Ullick”) (1807/08–1897), shoemaker, Kirk Michael (of Ballaugh).
Lace, James / Jem (1836/37–1907), Kirk Michael (of Ballaugh).
Stephen, John (1806/07–1897), “Coroner of Ayre and native of Ballaugh”, Ballaugh.
Teare, William, Ballaugh Village, Ballaugh.

4.3.1.3 BRIDE (6/107; 5.61%)

Brew, James (1816/17–1895), Ballaskelly, Bride (of Lonan).
Joughin, John (1812/13–1891), Ballacrebbin, Andreas (of Bride).
Kneale, William (1803/04–1894), Ballacondra (by Point of Ayre), Bride.
Radcliffe, James (1843/44–?1917), Regaby Cottage, Andreas (of Bride).
Skinner, William (1815/16–1901), Balyonague, Bride.
Wynter, Thomas (1854/55–1921), groom / coachman, Glebe, Andreas (of Bride).

4.3.1.4 GERMAN (1/107; 0.93%)

Cannell, John (1808/09–1895), Ramsey Road, Andreas (of Peel, German).

4.3.1.5 JURBY (9/107; 8.41%)

Brew, Ann (1840/41–1911), Ballagaraghan Cottage, Jurby.
Brew, Caesar (1832/33–1909), Close Clarke, Ramsey Road, Jurby.
Brew, Charlotte (1821/22–1902), Close Clarke, Ramsey Road, Jurby.
Brew, Daniel (1842/43–??), Close Clarke, Ramsey Road, Jurby.
Brew, Margaret (1842/43–??), Ballagaraghan Cottage, Jurby.
Brew, Mary Anne (1818/19–1904), Close Clarke, Ramsey Road, Jurby.
Caley, William (1843/44–1903), police constable, Ramsey (of Jurby).
Clarke, Daniel (1840/41–1933), West Nappin, Jurby.
Cowle (“Mrs. Cowley”), Mrs. Margaret (1821/22–1898), The Rheast, Bride (of Jurby).

4.3.1.6 LEZAYRE (5/107; 4.67%)

Boyde, John (1841/42–1911), Ramsey (of Sulby Glen, Lezayre).

Brew, Thomas (1848/49–1918), Sulby Bridge, Lezayre.

Crye, John (1835/36–1914), Ramsey (of Lezayre).

Faragher, Thomas (1828/29–?1901), dyer, Sulby Glen, Lezayre.

Vondy, Thomas (1810/11–1896), Poyldhooie, Ramsey, Lezayre.

4.3.1.7 MICHAEL (7/107; 6.54%)

Barron, John Thomas Jr. (1838/39–1915), Ballafajeen Gate, Bishop's Court, Michael.

Caine, Henry (1828/29–1894), Ramsey (of Michael).

Cannell, James, “Cannell the Clerk” (1815/16–1903), Kirk Michael (w. wife).

Dawson, John (1824/25–1895), 22 Douglas Street, Peel (of Michael).

Killip, William (1833/34–1922), Clyeen, Michael.

Lace, James / Jem, (1835/36–1907) shoemaker, Kirk Michael.

Watterson, Mrs. Jane (1817/18–1895), Laxey (of Kirk Michael).

4.3.1.8 PATRICK (5/107; 4.67%)

Cashen, William (1839/40–1912), Peel (of Patrick).

Clinton, Mrs. Margaret (1811/12–1897), Balleby, Patrick. **Folklore only.**

Kelly, Capt. John (1807/08–1891), Castle Street, Peel (of Patrick).

Kelly, Miss Margaret (1847/48–1910), Peel (of Patrick). **Folklore only.**

Quirk, William (1809/10–1894), 52 Patrick Street, Peel (of Patrick).

4.3.2 From the South (48/107; 44.86%)

4.3.2.1 ARBORY (5/107; 4.67%)

Clague, Dr. John (1842–1908), Castletown (of Arbory).

Clarke, William (1809/10–1899), 1 Tower Road, Ramsey (of Arbory).

Crellin, Edward (1830/31–1898), The Friary, Arbory.

Cubbon, Harry (1815/16–1891), Ballayelse, Ronague, Arbory (now of Laxey).

Watterson, Capt. Henry John, MHK (1815/16–1894), Colby, Arbory.

4.3.2.2 BRADDAN (2/107; 1.87%)

Caine, William (1810/11–1895), Eary, Michael (of Braddan).

Mylrea, William (1826/27–1893), blacksmith, Andreas Village, Andreas (of Braddan).

4.3.2.3 CONCHAN (2/107; 1.87%)

Cain, William J. (1825/26–1911), Douglas (of Conchan).

Kaighin, John (1831/32–1900), Erin Ville, Ballachrink, Michael (of Douglas CO). **Not a Manx speaker, though his wife is.**

4.3.2.4 LONAN (3/107; 2.80%)

Kelly, Mrs. Anne (1841/42–1909), Laxey, Lonan.

Mylroi [Mylroy], Daniel (1805/06–1899), Laxey, Lonan.

Skillicorn, John (1819/20–1893), Ballagare, Lonan.

4.3.2.5 MALEW (4/107; 3.74%)

Corrin, James (1855/56–1924), Round Table Inn, Ronague, Arbory (of Malew). **Folklore only. Not a Manx speaker, but his wife is.**

Crellin, Thomas (1826/27–1892), Mwyllin y Chleigh, Patrick (of Malew).

Cubbon, John (1812/13–1896), Ronague, Arbory (of Malew).

Unnamed man 3 (Alexander **Davidson** (1812/13–1899), Four Roads, Port St. Mary, Rushen (of Malew).

4.3.2.6 MAROWN (1/107; 0.93%)

Kewley, Mrs. Catherine (1813/14–1895), Lezayre (of Marown).

4.3.2.7 MAUGHOLD (7/107; 6.54%)

Caine, Mrs. Margaret (1809/10–1894), Ramsey (of Maughold).

Christian, John (1855/56–1934), Ballaterson / Ramsey / Ballajora, Maughold.

Cleator, Thomas (1839/40–1924) Balleagheragh, Lezayre (of Maughold).

Corlett, Elizabeth (1841/42–1902), ‘The Jalloo’, Maughold.

Kerruish, Robert (1848/49–1919), Magher Breck, Maughold. **‘Fencing the Court’ Text.**

Looney, Archibald (1817/18–1892), Laxey (of Maughold).

MacSayle, Mrs. Julia (1838/39–1917), Ballakeyll, Andreas (latterly of Ramsey) (of Maughold).

4.3.2.8 RUSHEN (24/107; 22.43%)

Carran: Thomas Corrin (1825/26–1897), The Howe, Rushen, OR **John Corrin** (1830/31–1895), Rushen; Chasm House, by Cregneash, Rushen.

Carrine, John (“Carine Hurbi”) (1823/24–1893), Surby, Rushen.

Clucas, Henry (1814/15–1891), Ballaqueeney, Port St. Mary, Rushen.

Corrin, William (“Billy Jin”) (1816/17–1892), Cronk y Doonee, Rushen.

Faragher, Edward (*Ned Beg Hom Ruy*) (1831–1908), Cregneash, Rushen.

Faragher, Edward (*Neddy Hom Ruy*) (1803.1890), Cregneash, Rushen.

Gawne, William (1822/23–1893), Cregneash, Rushen.

Gawne, Mary (1820/21–1900), Cregneash, Rushen (wife of the foregoing).

Keggin, Isabella (1850/51–1896), Cregneash, Rushen.

Keggin, John (1844/45–1929), Cregneash, Rushen.

Keggin, Mrs. Catherine (1810/11–1892), Cregneash, Rushen.

Keggin, Thomas (1842/43–1922), Cregneash, Rushen.

Keig, Samuel (1813/14–1894), Rushen.

Kelly, Henry (1834/35–1914), Ballaqueeney, Rushen.

Kermode, John (1810/11–1891), Surby, Rushen.

Kermode, Tom “blind fisherman” (1825/26–1901), Bradda, Rushen.

Kneen, Mrs. Eleanor (1805/06–1893), Croit y Caley, Rushen.

Moore, Mrs. Anne (1841/42–1922), Ballaglionney, Fleshwick, Rushen. Wife of **Thomas Moore** next.

Moore, Thomas (1835/36–1923), Ballaglionney, Fleshwick, Rushen.

Qualtrough, Richard (1834/35–1903), Port Erin, Rushen.

Sansbury, Rev. John (1815/16–1908), Surby, Rushen.

Taylor, Mrs. Margaret “Pei Vwyr” [Paie Vooar] (1815/16–1890), Surby, Rushen.

Watterson, Tom (1830/31–1892), The Howe, Rushen

Watterson, Jane (1824/25–1901), The Howe, Rushen, wife of the foregoing.

4.3.2.9 SANTAN (1/107; 0.93%)

Cowley, Thomas [Arthur], (1810/11–1894) Ballachrink, Kirk Michael (of Santan).

4.3.3 Birth / death details unknown (7/107; 6.54%). Not considered.

Paragraphs 4.3.3.1–3 provide us with the distribution over the parishes of those for whom little or no information is available, so that they may be excluded from the survey and thereby do not feature in the calculations.

4.3.3.1 From the North

Unnamed man 1, Glen Maye, Patrick (1/107; 0.93%).

4.3.3.2 From the South

Kelly, Mrs. ?, Glen Rushen, Patrick (of Marown). **Folklore only** (1/107; 0.93%)

Unnamed man 2, Bradda, Rushen (4/107; 3.74%).

Unnamed man 4, Surby, Rushen.

Unnamed woman 1, The Howe, Rushen.

Unnamed woman 2, Cregneash, Rushen.

4.3.3.3 Abode unknown

Collister, William, c/o[usin] of Edward Collister. Abode unknown. **Folksong only** (1/107; 0.93%).

4.3.3.4 Comment

Informants from the North account for 56/107 (52.34%), while those from the South account for 48/107 (44.86%) of the overall total of informants listed.

The areas in the North yielding the following results:

In alphabetical order:		In descending order:	
Andreas	(11/107; 10.28%)	Andreas	(11/107; 10.28%)
Ballaugh	(8/107; 7.48%)	Jurby	(9/107; 8.41%)
Bride	(7/107; 6.54%)	Ballaugh	(8/107; 7.48%)
German	(1/107; 0.93%)	Bride	(7/107; 6.54%)
Jurby	(9/107; 8.41%)	Michael	(7/107; 6.54%)
Lezayre	(5/107; 4.67%)	Lezayre	(5/107; 4.67%)
Michael	(7/107; 6.54%)	Patrick	(5/107; 4.67%)
Patrick	(5/107; 4.67%)	German	(1/107; 0.93%)

The areas in South yielding the following results:

In alphabetical order:		In descending order:	
Arbory	(5/107; 4.67%)	Rushen	(24/107; 22.43%)
Braddan	(2/107; 1.87%)	Malew	(14/107; 3.74%)
Conchan	(2/107; 1.87%)	Maughold	(7/107; 6.54%)
Lonan	(3/107; 2.80%)	Arbory	(5/107; 4.67%)
Malew	(14/107; 3.74%)	Lonan	(3/107; 2.80%)
Marown	(1/107; 0.93%)	Braddan	(2/107; 1.87%)
Maughold	(7/107; 6.54%)	Conchan	(2/107; 1.87%)
Rushen	(24/107; 22.43%)	Marown	(1/107; 0.93%)
Santan	(1/107; 0.93%)	Santan	(1/107; 0.93%)

4.3.3.5 Summary

1. The main areas for North and South are as follows:
 - 1.1. For the North in our sample is Andreas with eleven informants followed closely by Jurby with nine, by Ballaugh with eight, by Bride and Michael with seven each, by Lezaye and Patrick each with five, and German with just one informant.
 - 1.2. For the South we have Rushen as by far the main area with twenty four informants, followed at a distant second by Malew with fourteen informants. The rest form a distant group on their own, ranging in informant numbers between seven (Maughold) and one (Marown, Santan).
2. That is to say, that the greatest number of informants in our sample for the North are to be found mainly in the parishes of Andreas and Jurby, and in the South in Rushen, followed by Malew.

3. The weaker parishes, where very few informants are to be found, are for North: German, and for the South: Marown and Santan, all three yielding only one informant each. The South also shows weak numbers in Maughold (7), Arbory (5), Lonan (3), Braddan and Conchan (2 each).
4. The poor yields in the North for German are likely from its close proximity to the town of Peel. In the South the low yields in Braddan and Conchan are likely from their close proximity to the town of Douglas, and for Santan with its close proximity to Castletown, and to Ballasalla in southern Malew.²⁷ The situation regarding Marown is as yet uncertain.

4.4 A survey of the Manx speakers

In this section we are not concerned with the informants *per se* but with individual households detailing the type of Manx speaker(s) (whether informant, spouse, child / children, etc.) living within each household. For example, although the Brew family of Jurby consists of five individuals, because they are spread over two households, they will only constitute the number two, not five. In this regard, the number of households concerned, including those of non-interviewees, totals 90 in all.

4.4.1 The categories

The eleven categories chosen are as follows:

- Category 1: Informant Manx speaking.
- Category 2: Informant & spouse Manx speaking
- Category 3: Informant and child / children Manx speaking.
- Category 4: Informant, spouse and child / children Manx speaking.
- Category 5: Informant Manx speaking, spouse English only speaking.
- Category 6: Informant Manx speaking, child / children English only speaking.
- Category 7: Informant and spouse Manx speaking, child / children English only speaking.
- Category 8: Informant Manx speaking, spouse and child / children English only speaking.
- Category 9: Informant English only speaking, spouse Manx speaking, children English only speaking.

²⁷ Northern Malew comprises mainly country areas where the bulk of the population, even in Rhŷs's time, would still be Manx speaking, hence the relatively large number of informants from there after Rushen.

- Category 10: Informant “formerly fluent” Manx speaker, now predominantly English only speaking.
- Category 11: Uncertain.

4.4.1.1 Notes

‘Manx speaking’ here in reality means ‘Manx and English speaking’ (there are no known Manx monoglot speakers involved). The term ‘informant’ refers to that person in the household chosen by Rhÿs to supply him with Manx material. Very often the ‘informant’ is the head of the household, whether male or female.

In detailing the informants here, their names are accompanied by their dates of birth and death, followed by their place of abode and (in round brackets) their parish of origin. The parish initials in **bold** type appear at the end of each entry in order to facilitate analysis of the various categories by parish.

The numbers in brackets provide a) the number of households in each category out of the total number of 90, and b) the percentage of households out of the same number (90).

4.4.2 Details of the categories

4.4.2.1 Category 1: Informant Manx speaking (16/90; i.e. 17.78%)

Barron, John, Sr. (1810/11–1895), Orrisdale, Ballahowin, Bishop’s Court, Michael (of Andreas). #AN

Brew, Ann (1840/41–1924), **Margaret** (1815/16–??), Ballagaraghan Cottage, Jurby. #JU

Brew, Caesar (1824/25–1909), **Charlotte** (1821/22–1902), **Daniel** (1842/43–??), **Mary Anne** (1818/19–1904), Close Clarke, Ramsey Road, Jurby. #JU

Carran: **Thomas Corrin** (1824/25–1897), The Howe, Rushen, OR **John Corrin** (1829/30–1895), Rushen; Chasm House, by Cregneash, Rushen. #RU

Clarke, William (1809/10–1899), 1 Tower Road, Ramsey (of Arbory) #AR

Clinton, Mrs. Margaret (1811/12–1897), Ballelby, Patrick. #PA

Corlett, Elizabeth (1841/42–1902), ‘The Jalloo’, Maughold. #MA

Cowle (“**Mrs. Cowley**”), Mrs. Margaret (1817/18–1898), The Rheast, Bride (of Jurby). #JU

Cubbon, Henry (1815/16–1891), Ballayelse, Ronague, Arbory (later of Laxey). #AR

Gale, William (1811/12–1899), Leodest, Andreas. #AN

Kelly, Capt. John (1807/08–1891), Castle Street, Peel, German (of Patrick). #PA

Kelly, Mrs. Anne (1840/41–1909), Laxey, Lonan. #LO

Kneen, Mrs. Eleanor (1805/06–1893), Croit y Caley, Rushen. #RU

Mylroi, Daniel (1805/06–1899), Laxey, Lonan. #LO

Quarrie, Mrs. Margaret (1822/23–1915), Leodest, Andreas. #AN
Skinner, W-illiam (1816/17–1901), Balyonague, Bride. #BR

Distribution over the parishes

North: Andreas 3, Bride 1, Jurby 3, Patrick 2.. #9/16

South: Arbory 2, Lonan 2, Maughold 1, Rushen 2.. #7/16

4.4.2.2 Category 2: Informant & spouse Manx speaking (24/90; 26.567%)

Caine, Henry (1828/29–1894), Ramsey (of Michael). #MI

Caine, Mrs. Margaret (1808/09–1894), Ramsey (of Maughold). #MA

Cannan / Cannon, John (blind) (1814/15–??), Brundall, Ballaugh. #BA

Cannell, James (1817/18–1903), “Cannell the Clerk”, Kirk Michael (w. wife). #MI

Cannell, John (1808/09–1895), Ramsey Road, Andreas (of Peel, German). #GE

Clucas, Henry (1814/15–1891), Ballaqueeney, Port St. Mary, Rushen. #RU

Corlett, Capt. Thomas (1824/25–1894), Ramsey (of Ballaugh). #BA

Corlett, William (1828/29–1899), Ballagonnell AN#AN

Corrin, William (“Billy Jin”) (1815/16–1892), Cronk y Doonee, Rushen. #RU

Cowley, Thomas [Arthur] (1811–1894), Ballachrink, Kirk Michael (of Santan). #SA

Crellin, Thomas (1825/26–1892), Mwyllin y Chleigh, Patrick (of Malew). #ML

Crye, John (1837/38–1914), Ramsey (of Lezayre). #LE

Cubbon, John (1812/13–1896), Ronague, Arbory (of Malew). #ML

Dawson, John (1824/25–1895), 22 Douglas Street, Peel, German (of Michael). #MI

Faragher, Thomas (1828/29–?1901), dyer, Sulby Glen, Lezayre. #LE

Keig, Samuel (1813/14–1894), Port Erin, Rushen. #RU

Kermode, John (1819/20–1891), Surby, Rushen. #RU

Kewley, Mrs. Catherine (1814/15–1895), Lezayre (of Marown). #MR

Kewley, William (1848/49–1934), The Garey, Lezayre (of Andreas). #AN

Killip, Robert (1848/49–1913), Rhenwee, Regaby, Andreas. #AN

Moore, Thomas (1836/37–1923), **Anne** (1839/40–1922), Ballaglionney, Fleshwick, Rushen. #RU

Sansbury, Rev. John (1815/16–1908), Surby, Rushen#RU

Stephen, John (1805/06–1897), “Coroner of Ayre and native of Ballaugh”, Ballaugh. #BA

Watterson, Capt. Henry John, MHK (1815/16–1894), Colby, Arbory. #AR

Distribution over the parishes

North: Andreas 3, Ballaugh 3, German 1, Lezayre 2, Michael 3.. #12/24

South: Arbory 1, Malew 2, Marown 1, Maughold 1, Rushen 6, Santan 1.. #12/24

4.4.2.3 Category 3: Informant & child / children Manx speaking (2/90; 2.22%)**Keggin**, Mrs. Catherine (1809/10–1892), Cregneash, Rushen#**RU****Kelly**, Dan (1807/08–1897), “Old Kelly (alias Dan yn Ullick)”, shoemaker, Kirk Michael (of Ballaugh). #**BA****Distribution over the parishes****North**: Ballaugh 1.. #1/2**South**: Rushen 1.. #1/2**4.4.2.4 Category 4: Informant, spouse & child / children Manx speaking (17/90; 18.89%)****Caine**, William (1806/07–1895), Eary, Michael (of Braddan). #**BN****Caley**, William (1818/19–1896), Kerroo Mooar, Sulby Bridge, Lezayre (of Andreas). #**AN****Christian**, William (1820/21–1913), Ballacorey, Andreas. #**AN****Davidson**, Alexander (1812/13–1899), Four Roads, Port St. Mary, Rushen (of Malew). Of first wife only. #**ML****Faragher**, Edward (*Neddy Hom Ruy*) (1803–1890), Cregneash, Rushen. #**RU****Faragher**, Edward (*Ned Beg Hom Ruy*) (1831–1908), Cregneash, Rushen. #**RU****Gawne, William** (1821/22–1893), **Mary** (1820/21–1900), Cregneash, Rushen. #**RU****Keig**, Robert (1829/30–1897), Kirk Michael (of Ballaugh). #**BA****Killip**, William (1833/34–1922), Clyeen, Michael. #**MI****Kneale**, William (1803/04–1894), Ballacondra (by Point of Ayre), Bride. #**BR****Looney**, Archibald (1817/18–1892), Laxey (of Maughold). #**MA****Quirk**, William (1809/10–1894), 52 Patrick Street, Peel, German (of Patrick). #**PA****Radcliffe**, Thomas (1818/19–1898), Ballaradcliffe, Andreas. #**AN****Taylor**, Mrs. Margaret “Pei Vwyr” [Paie Vooar] (1815/16–1890), Surby, Rushen. #**RU****Vondy**, Thomas (1810/11–1896), Poyldhooie, Ramsey, Lezayre. #**LE****Watterson, Mrs. Jane** (1823/24–1901), **Tom** (1830/31–1892), The Howe, Rushen. #**RU****Watterson**, Mrs. Jane (1817/18–1895), Laxey (of Michael). #**MI****Distribution over the parishes****North**: Andreas 3, Ballaugh 1, Bride 1, Lezayre 1, Michael 2, Patrick 1.. #9/17**South**: Braddan 1, Malew 1, Maughold 1, Rushen 5. #8/17

4.4.2.5 Category 5: Informant Manx speaking, spouse English only speaking (5/90; 5.56%)

Brew, James (1816/17–1895), Ballaskelly, Bride (of Lonan). #LO

Clague, Dr. John (1842–1908), Castletown (of Arbory).* #AR

Clarke, Daniel (1840/41–1933), West Nappin, Jurby. #JU

Lace, James (1836/37–1907), shoemaker, Kirk Michael, Michael. #MI

McSayle, Mrs. Julia (1838/39–1917), Ballakeyll, Andreas (latterly of Ramsey) (of Maughold). MA

Distribution over the parishes

North: Jurby 1, Michael 1.. #2/5

South: Arbory 1, Lonan 1, Maughold 1.. #3/5

* There is some doubt as to whether Clague was in fact a native Manx speaker or not. His Manx suggests not, but he would need to have had some Manx in order to talk to his Manx speaking patients when on his rounds, and when collecting traditional song and music material from them. For this see BRODERICK (1982, 2018d).

4.4.2.6 Category 6: Informant Manx speaking, child /children English only speaking (2/90; 2.22%)

Skillicorn, John (1819/20–1893), Ballagare, Lonan. #LO

Wynter, Thomas (1854/55–1921), groom / coachman, Glebe, Andreas (of Bride)#BR

Distribution over the parishes

North: Bride 1.. #1/2

South: Lonan 1.. #1/2

4.4.2.7 Category 7: Informant and spouse Manx speaking, child / children English only speaking (15/90; 16.67%)

1. This section includes persons whose birth years suggest an acquisition of Manx in early life, irrespective of whether they continue using Manx in later life or not.
2. This would include those enumerated as English only speakers in the 1901 and / or 1911 census, implying a later decision to use English formally as the language of the household.
3. The estimated start time for the introduction of English into the household is inserted at the end of each affected entry adjacent to the parish abbreviation (in **bold**).
4. Details regarding the language situation in each of the households can be found in the individual profiles in Part Two.

Barron, John Thomas Jr. (1838/39–1915), Ballafajeen Gate, Bishop's Court, Michael. # (c. 1874/75) **MI**
Boyd, John (1841/42–1911), Ramsey (of Sulby Glen, Lezayre). # (c. 1873/74) **LE**
Caley, William (1843/44–1903), police constable, Ramsey (of Jurby). # (c. 1872/73) **JU**
Carrine, John ("Carine Hurbi") (1822/23–1893), Surby, Rushen. # (c. 1868/69) **RU**
Cashen, William (1838/39–1912), Peel (of Patrick). # (c. 1873/74) **PA**
Cleator, Thomas (1839/40–1924), Balleagheragh, Lezayre (of Maughold). # (c. 1905/06) **MA**
Collister, Thomas (1838/39–1909), Pooildhooie, Ballaugh. # (c. 1885/86) **BA**
Curphey, Daniel (1838/39–1918), Andreas. # (c. 1877/78) **AN**
Joughin, John (1812/13–1891), Ballacreebbin, Andreas (of Bride). # (before 1901) **BR**
Kelly, Henry (1834/35–1914), Ballaqueeney, Rushen. # (c. 1870/71) **RU**
Mylrea, William (1826/27–1893), blacksmith, Andreas Village, Andreas (of Braddan). # (by 1901) **BN**
Qualtrough, Richard (1834/35–1903), Port Erin, Rushen. # (1893; or c. 1865/66) **RU**
Radcliffe, James (1838/39–1917), Regaby Cottage, Andreas (of Bride). # (c. 1881/82) **BR**
Sayle, John James (1841/42–1925), Andreas Village, Andreas. # (c. 1868/69) **AN**
Teare, William (1822/23–1904), Ballaugh. # (c. 1867/68) **BA**

Distribution over the parishes

North: Andreas 2, Ballaugh 2, Bride 2, Jurby 1, Lezayre 1, Michael 1, Patrick 1 **#10/15**
South: Braddan 1, Maughold 1, Rushen 3.. **#5/15**

4.4.2.8 Category 8: Informant Manx speaking, spouse & child / children English only speaking (4/90; 4.44%)

Cain, William J. (1825/26–1911), Douglas (of Conchan) **#CO**
Kermode, Tom "blind fisherman" (1825/26–1901), Bradda, Rushen. **#RU**
Kerruish, Robert (1848/49–1919), Magher Breck, Maughold. **#MA**
Wynter, Thomas (1854/55–1921), Andreas Village, Andreas (of Bride) **#BR**

Distribution over the parishes

North: Bride 1.. **#1/4**
South: Conchan 1, Maughold 1, Rushen 1.. **#3/4**

4.4.2.9 Category 9: Informant English only speaking, spouse Manx speaking, children English only speaking (3/90; 3.33%)

Brew, Thomas (1848/49–1918), Sulby Bridge, Lezayre. Spouse: **Elizabeth Brew** (1848/49–1920), Jurby (children English only) #JU

Corrin, James (1855/56–1924), Round Table Inn, Ronague, Arbory (of Malew). Spouse: **Julia Corrin** (1858/59–1941), Patrick (children English only) #PA

Kaighin, John (1831/32–1900), Erin Ville, Ballachrink, Michael (of Douglas CO). Spouse: **Ann Kaighin** -(1847/48–1904), Jurby (childless). #JU

Distribution over the parishes

North: Jurby 2, Patrick 1.. #3/3

South: none.. #0/3

4.4.2.10 Category 10: Informant “formerly fluent”²⁸ Manx speaker, now predominantly English only speaking (2/90; 2.22%)

The informants here, as suggested by their years of birth, would likely be formerly fluent Manx speakers who early on in life, either through marriage or for whatever reason, made English their preferred language of communication.

Christian, John (1855/56–1934), Ballaterson / Ramsey / Ballajora, Maughold. #MA

Kelly, Miss Margaret (1847/48–1910), Peel City (of Patrick). #PA

Distribution over the parishes

North: Patrick 1.. #1/2

South: Maughold 1.. #1/2

4.4.2.11 Category 11: Uncertain (8). Not considered, but added for completion

Collister, William (18??–??) c/o of Edward Collister. Abode unknown.

Crellin, Edward (1830/31–1898), The Friary, Arbory (of Douglas). Probable English only speaker, also his wife (of Castletown).

Kelly, Mrs. ? (18??–??), Glen Rushen, Patrick (of Marown).

Unnamed man 1, Glen Maye, Patrick.

Unnamed man 2, Bradda, Rushen.

Unnamed man 3; see under **Davidson**, Alexander §4.4.2.4].

Unnamed man 4, Surby, Rushen.

²⁸ A term evidently first used by Nancy C. Dorian (cf. DORIAN 2010: 106) to describe formerly full speakers of a language (in her case East Sutherland Gaelic) who over a long period of non-use have become “rusty” in that language, having chosen English as their preferred language early on in life.

Unnamed woman 1, The Howe, Rushen.

Unnamed woman 2, Cregneash, Rushen.

4.4.3 Summary

The ten categories considered realise the following numbers of households along with their corresponding percentages:

4.4.2.1.	Informant Manx speaking.	16/90;	17.78%.
4.4.2.2.	Informant & spouse Manx speaking.	24/90;	26.67%.
4.4.2.3.	Informant and child / children Manx speaking.	02/90;	02.22%.
4.4.2.4.	Informant, spouse and child / children Manx speaking.	17/90;	18.89%.
4.4.2.5.	Informant Manx speaking, spouse English only speaking.	05/90;	05.56%.
4.4.2.6.	Informant Manx speaking, child / children English only speaking.	02/90;	02.22%.
4.4.2.7.	Informant and spouse Manx speaking, child / children English only speaking.	15/90;	16.67%.
4.4.2.8.	Informant Manx speaking, spouse and child / children English only speaking.	04/90;	04.44%.
4.4.2.9.	Informant English only speaking, spouse Manx speaking (children English only).	03/90;	03.33%.
4.4.2.10.	Informant “formerly fluent” Manx speaker, now predominantly English speaking.	02/90;	02.22%.
[4.4.2.11.	Uncertain – not considered, but inserted for completion.	08].

4.4.3.1 Comment

1. The distribution of the categories in the context of birth-dates is as follows. In this regard we have the following situation:
 - 1.1. The above figures show that the categories attracting the most informants include Categories 1, 2, 4 and 7. That is to say, categories concerned with:
 - 1.1.1. Manx speaking informants alone / with a Manx speaking spouse / with a Manx speaking family on the one hand (viz. Categories 1, 2, 3, 4), and
 - 1.1.2. Manx speaking informant / spouse / with English only speaking children on the other (viz. Categories 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10).
 - 1.2. **Categories 1, 2, 4:** Here we are dealing with informants born before 1840.
 - 1.3. **Category 7:** The situation here is as follows:
 - 1.3.1. Of the seventeen households entered in Category 7, the overwhelming majority (thirteen) were born early in the nineteenth century, but their

children are enumerated in either the 1901 or 1911 census (or both) as English only speaking.

1.3.2. This suggests that many of those born early on in the nineteenth century seemingly chose English as their preferred language of the household at a fairly early date. As noted above (§4.4.2.7), the anticipated starting dates for such an introduction are placed at the end of each entry.

1.3.3. As can be seen, nine (possibly ten) from fifteen such introductions predate the period 1880–1900 (henceforth cited as the “Period”) when it is felt the Manx people communally decided not to transmit Manx to their children, probably from pressure from their children who had opted for English (cf. BRODERICK 2018a).

1.3.4. Of the nine / ten that predate the Period, the first figure in the following list represents the informant’s birth-year, the second the year when English is considered to have been introduced into the household. This is then followed by the initials of their parish of origin:

Barron:	1838/39:	c. 1874/5.	MI
Boyde:	1841/42:	c. 1873/74.	LE
Caley:	1843/44:	c. 1872/73.	JU
Carrine:	1822/23:	c. 1868/69.	RU
Cashen:	1838/39:	c. 1873/4.	PA
Curphey:	1838/39:	c. 1877/78.	AN
Kelly:	1834/35:	c. 1870/71.	RU
Qualtrough(?)	1834/35:	c. 1865/66.	RU
Sayle:	1841/42:	c. 1868/69.	AN
Teare:	1822/23:	c. 1867/68.	BA

Of the ten names cited above, the distribution over the parishes is as follows:

North: Andreas 2, Ballaugh 1, Jurby 1, Lezayre 1, Michael 1, Patrick 1.. #7/10
South: Rushen 2/3.. #2 or 3/10

This would reinforce the view that the language shift in this regard took hold earlier in the North. The following entries are considered to have introduced English into the household either during or after the aforesaid Period and include the following:

Cleator	1839/40:	c. 1905/06	MA
Collister:	1838/39:	c. 1885/86.	BA
Joughin:	1812/13:	before 1901.	BR
Mylrea:	1826/27:	by 1901.	BN
Radcliffe:	1838/39:	c. 1881/82.	BR

Of the five names cited, the distribution over the parishes is as follows:

North:	Ballaugh 1, Bride 2..	#3/5
South:	Braddan 1, Maughold 1..	#2/5

Of these fifteen informants as cited in Category 7, ten (i.e. two thirds) seemingly introduced English formally into the household before the Period. This would reinforce the view that the language shift in Man began in the late 1860s, increasing in frequency during the 1870s, thereby building up to the main Period 1880–1900 (cf. BRODERICK 2018a).

- 1.4. In the other six Categories (viz. 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10) the numbers are few and the percentages low, and some may be regarded as adjuncts to other categories, e.g. Category 3 could be seen as an adjunct to Category 4, Categories 5, 6 and may be combined with Category 7, while Categories 9 and 10 could be seen as individual in their own right.
- 1.5. With regard to the distribution of the categories over the parishes we have the following results:

Category 1:	North:	Andreas 3, Bride 1, Jurby 3, Patrick 2.	09/16.
	South:	Arbory 2, Lonan 2, Maughold 1, Rushen 2.	07/16.
Category 2:	North:	Andreas 3, Ballaugh 3, German 1, Lezayre 2, Michael 3.	12/24.
	South:	Arbory 1, Malew 2, Marown 1, Maughold 1, Rushen 6, Santan 1.	12/24.
Category 3:	North:	Ballaugh 1.	01/02.
	South:	Rushen 1.	01/02.
Category 4:	North:	Andreas 3, Ballaugh 1, Bride 1, Lezayre 1, Michael 2, Patrick 1.	09/17.
	South:	Braddan 1, Malew 1, Maughold 1, Rushen 5.	08/17.
Category 5:	North:	Jurby 1, Michael 1.	02/05.
	South:	Arbory 1, Lonan 1, Maughold 1.	03/05.
Category 6:	North:	Bride 1.	01/02.
	South:	Lonan 1.	01/02.

Category 7:	North:	Andreas 1, Ballaugh 2, Bride 2, Jurby 1, Lezayre 1, Michael 1, Patrick 1.	09/15.
	South:	Braddan 1, Maughold 1, Rushen 4.	06/15.
Category 8:	North:	Bride 1.	01/04.
	South:	Conchan 1, Maughold 1, Rushen 1.	03/04.
Category 9:	North:	Jurby 1, Patrick 1.	03/03.
	South:	none.	00/03.
Category 10:	North:	Patrick 1.	01/02.
	South:	Maughold 1.	01/02.

4.4.3.2 Comment

1. As can be seen, of the larger categories, viz. Categories 1, 2, 4, 7, the difference in numbers between North and South is minimal, if not equal as in Cat. 2, viz. (in the order North / South): Category 1. 9:7, Cat. 2. 12:12, Cat. 4. 9:8.
2. In Category 7 the difference is a little greater: 9:6, thus revealing that the language shift in the North, with regard to the uptake of English by the children, was more advanced than in the South, according to our sample.
3. With regard to the other categories, viz. Categories 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, Category 3 shows the figure 1 in both North and South,
4. Category 5 shows a ratio of 2/5 to 3/5 between North and South.
5. Category 6 shows an equal 1/2 : 1/2 in both North and South.
6. Category 8 shows 1/4 in the North to 3/4 in the South.
7. Category 9: shows 3/3 in the North to 0/3 (none) in the South.
8. Category 10 again shows equality, viz. 1/2 (North) : 1/2 (South).

All in all, we find a more or less simultaneous situation in language shift from Manx to English right across the board in both North and South, lingering a little longer perhaps in Rushen parish in the South. The Rhÿs informants seemingly represent the prelude to the “End-Game”, whereas the later informants, from Marstrander onwards, demonstrate the “End-Game” itself (BRODERICK 2018a).

5 Conclusion

5.1 An overall view of the investigation of Manx (1886–1972)

As can be seen from the various lists of native Manx speaking informants, the investigators had at their disposal the following number of informants, whether potential or actual (BRODERICK 2018d):

Investigator	Period of investigation	No. of potential informants	No. of actual informants
Rhÿs	1886–1893	107	88
Marstrander	1929–33	47	29
Carmody	1949	6	6
Wagner	1950	6	6
Jackson	1950/51	10	7
Clement	1972	1 (+1)	1 (+1)

As can be seen, the numbers of actual informers (i.e. those actually interviewed) begins fairly high but falls low dramatically, thus representing a rapid decline in Manx native speakers over the period 1886–1972. From Table 1 we can see that Rhÿs had by far the greatest number of actual informants, with eighty-eight distributed over all seventeen parishes. He is followed thirty-six years later by Marstrander who could muster up twenty-nine actual informants over thirteen parishes (those parishes not represented include (Northside) German, (Southside) Marown, Braddan, Conchan). The next three (Carmody, Wagner, Jackson) follow sixteen / seventeen years later and basically share six / seven of the last dozen or so native speakers, three from the North, three / four from the South. And twenty-one years later again, with only one (Ned Maddrell, the last reputed native speaker) from the South (the +1 would represent the semi-speaker Ewan Christian (1907–1985), Peel).

If we look at distribution maps of the birthplaces of the various speakers, only Rhÿs and Marstrander could command a fair spread of representation across the island. With Carmody, Wagner, and Jackson we are left with (in the North) only Ballaugh, Andreas and Bride and (in the South) with only Rushen and Arbory, and with Clement only with Rushen, as the parishes where speakers could be found.

5.2 Rhÿs's competitors: Henry Jenner and Rev. Ernest B. Savage

However, Rhÿs was not alone in his Manx investigations. Two interested parties, namely, Henry Jenner and Rev. Ernest B. Savage, began their own surveys of Manx,

Jenner in 1875 (Jenner 1877), whose interest arose out of his concerns for Cornish (Jenner 1874), and Savage in 1884 (Savage 1887). Both sent out postal questionnaires to the Manx clergy (Jenner in 1874), enquiring about the Manx language and following it up with a personal visit to Man in 1875, Savage (1884) receiving a number of letters as to the situation. Jenner's survey is discussed in some detail in LDIM/37–38, 41–43, and so will not be dealt with here, save to say that out of a total population of 41,084 in Man in 1874–75, some 12,350 (i.e. 30.06%) were recorded as habitual native Manx speakers, but also English, while 190 were enumerated as monoglot Manx speakers (LDIM/38, MILLER 2015b: 184).

With regard to Savage, his interest and enquiry were evidently kindled by the Polish linguist and Wendish (Sorbian) expert Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma in 1882, who had become interested in the situation of Manx as an endangered community language. Lach-Szyrma's information was obtained through a number of vague letters from Manx informants (Lach-Szyrma 1882).²⁹ Savage's enquiry was seemingly much more systematic and was aimed particularly at finding Manx monoglots. So far as is known, sixteen letters are extant from fourteen correspondents dating from 14 January to 9 February 1884 inclusive and supplying information for thirteen of the seventeen parishes.³⁰

In 1884 Savage was only able to find eight monoglots, however:

1. **Clague**, John (b. 1809), Ballavarrane LO. Lived a while at 6 Crooked Lane, Douglas, returning to live in Ballavarrane (still in Clague family hands today, cf. Tom Clague (b. 1911 Baldromma LO) recorded by the Manx Place-Name Survey 28. 10. 1991). C/1881 DO RG11/5604/11/16.
2. **Costain**, Jane (b. 1805), m. Thos. Costain (b. 1803), living in Cronk-y-Dooiney AR. Born in Rushen. C/1881 RU RG11/5608/86/8.
3. **Cowley**, John (b. 1803), wid. Ballabeg AR (b. Ballacannell LO). C/1881 AR RG11/5601/112/20.
4. **Keggin**, John (b. 1803), Cregneash RU, wife Charlotte (b. 1805). Only married monoglots recalled. C/1881 RU RG11/5609/9/11.
5. **Keggin**, Charlotte, (b. 1805), Cregneash RU, husband John Keggin (foregoing). C/1881 RU RG11/5609/9/11.
6. **Kinley**, William (b. 1792) in Rushen parish, of Cronk Shinnagh, Ronague AR. C/1881 RU RG5608/78/11.
7. **Mylecharaine**, Thomas (b. 1807), Lezayre, living at Cronk Berrey CO. C/1881 CO RG11/5602/ 32/1.

²⁹ For details of Snyrma's enquiries, see MILLER (2015b: 184–186).

³⁰ The letters are today housed among the personal papers of archaeologist Sir William Boyd Dawkins in the John Rylands University Library in Manchester, Ref. No. WBD/2/E/17 (Miller 2015b: 186).

8. **Oates**, William (b. 1801 Conchan), now in Ballacrye BA, w. Catherine, aged 69. C/1881 BA RG11/5598/61/2.

Other names mentioned in the letters include:

- 9a. **Christian**, John (b. 1817) w. Susanna (b. 1816), Ballakillee BR. C/1881 BR RG11/5599/57/5. OR
- 9b. **Christian**, John (b. 1819) w. Catherine (b. 1824); Ballakillee BR. C/1881 BR RG11/5599/63/1.³¹
10. **Curphey**, Thomas (b. 1790), The Glebe AN, wid. C/1871 AN RG10/5772/158/73.
11. **Joughin**, Catherine (b. 1785) wid. Ballachrink MA, d. 1874 aged 90, bur. 23.11.1874. C/1871 MA RG10/5773/115/108.

According to Miller (2015b: 191–193), other candidates in the letters find mention but “are too vague to be identified.” Miller (*ibid.* 193–197) then provides further information concerning the circumstances of the above names mentioned in the letters.

The foregoing would seem to be the known monoglots living in Man at the time of Rhÿs’s visits. Nothing is known of their Manx, but judging from their years of birth they would very likely have been in receipt of good idiomatic Manx, though some, according to Miller (2015b: 194), could understand some English, but not speak it. From the Census for 1901 onwards³² a category for Manx was included, and though some 190 monoglots were recorded by Jenner in his survey of 1874–75 (LDIM/38, 41), by the time of the 1901 census this had been reduced to 59, 1911 to 31, 1921 to 19, and none thereafter. That is to say, that though there were allegedly a number around during Rhÿs’s time in Man, by the time Marstrander came along thirty-six years later, the known Manx monoglots had seemingly all passed on.

31 It is not certain which of the two Christian families living in Ballakillee BR is meant, and so both are entered here.

32 Except for the year 1881, as it was believed that no known native Manx speakers after Ned Maddrell were then living. However, as we now know (LDIM/36), John Fletcher Kinvig (1893/94–1986), son to Manx native speakers John Dan and Sage Jane Kinvig, Ronague, Arbory, who had been stigmatised by other children in Arbory School c. 1900, hid himself away in Spring Valley, Braddan. He died in 1986, thus outliving Ned Maddrell (1877–1974) by twelve years. So far as is known, he was never recorded.

Manx parish and town abbreviations

Parishes

AN	Andreas	GE	German	ML	Malew
AR	Arbory	JU	Jurby	MR	Marown
BA	Ballaugh	LE	Lezayre	PA	Patrick
BN	Braddan	LO	Lonan	RU	Rushen
BR	Bride	MA	Maughold	SA	Santan
CO	Conchan (Onchan)	MI	Michael		

Towns

CT	Castletown	LA	Laxey	RY	Ramsey
DO	Douglas	PL	Peel		

General abbreviations

at home	i.e. working at home.
b.	born.
BD	Brown's Directory 1882, 1894 (online resource).
BMD	Births, Marriages, Deaths (Isle of Man) (online resource).
BMD/CRD 1837–2005	Births, Marriages, Deaths (UK) Civil Registration Deaths 1837–2005 (online resource).
bur.	buried.
C	Census.
dtr.	daughter.
f.	father.
GB	George Broderick.
gptr.	granddaughter.
Gr.	Greek.
gs.	grandson.
head	head of family.
HLSM	A Handbook of Late Spoken Manx (Broderick 1984–86).
IMFHS	Isle of Man Family History Society (online resource).
IMPR	Isle of Man Parish Registers (online resource).
LIB	Lawson's Index of (Manx) Burials (online resource).
M	married.
MBMD	Manx Births, Marriages, Deaths (online resource).
MNHL	Manx National Heritage Library.
Mx.	Manx.
of + parish name	born in that parish.
OT	oral tradition.
own account	neither employer nor employed, self-sufficient.
<i>rect.</i>	<i>rectius</i> ('more correctly').
S	single (not married).

SHK	Speaker of the House of Keys (lower house of the Isle of Man Government).
scholar /school	attending school.
SPCK	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
worker	employed person.

Documentation

BMD CRD 1837–2005	Births, Marriages, Deaths (UK) Civil Registration Deaths 1837–2005 [online resource].
Brown's Directory Isle Of Man Parish Registers	for the Isle of Man, 1881 [1882], 1894 [online resource]. [online resource].
LAWSON, Brian	<i>Burials Index Micro-Site. Isle of Man Family History Society.</i> [online resource].
MBMD	Manx (Isle of Man) Births, Marriages, Deaths [online resource].
UK Census online	(also for Isle of Man) [online resource].

6 The profiles

There now follows a detailed list of the Profiles³³ of the informants interviewed / noted by Professor John Rhys during his visits to Man (1886–1893). Total 107.

(1.) John Barron (1810/11–1895), Ballahowin, Bishop's Court, Michael (of Andreas)

“[...] his father the older Baron has a good pronunciation [...]”. (Rhys 6/97 [1890]).

1871: John Barron, here as John Barron, head, M, 59, farmer of 72 acres, of Andreas, living in Barnagh, Michael, with his wife, **Elizabeth**, M, 58, farmer's wife, of Malew, and their children, John, son, S, 33, shoemaker, of Michael, Thomas, son, S, 25, mariner at fishing, of Michael, William, son, S, 23, farmer's son, of Michael, Sarah, dtr., S, 18, of Michael, Elenor, dtr., S, 14, of Ballaugh. Also living with them was Henry E. Boyde, grandson, S, 14, of Michael, Jane Kneen dtr., M, 36, miner's wife, of Andreas, John Kneen, grandson, 9, scholar, of Ballaugh, William Kneen, grandson, 7, scholar, of Ballaugh, and Margaret E Kneen, granddaughter, 9 mo. of Lonan. (RG10/5772 41 62).

1881: John Barron, head, widower, 71, Farmer 4 acres. Local Methodist Preacher, of Andreas, living in Orrisdale, Kirk Michael, with his daughter **Eleanor**, S, 24, house-keeper, of Ballaugh. (RG11/5598 27 49).

1891: John Barron, head, widower, 80, retired farmer, of Andreas, was living on his own in Orrysdale [Orrisdale], Ballahowin, Bishop's Court, Michael. (RG12/4683 107 25).

Elizabeth Barron died, listed as aged 63, and was buried in Michael on 16 March 1875. (LIB).

John Barron died, aged 84, and was buried in Michael on 24 September 1895 (LIB), and so was not enumerated in the 1901 or 1911 census. But Rhys (6/97) confirms that **John Barron** had Manx.

Comment: John Barron's birth-year (c. 1810/11) would indicate that he would likely be receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would that of his wife

³³ The profiles for the Rhys informants were first put together by Stephen Miller, Vienna, at my request, during December 2015 and the first ten days of January 2016. They were later adjusted by myself to include additional information, modelled as they were on the profiles for the latter native speakers, published as first of the two groups, from TREBITSCH (1909) and MARSTRANDER (1929–33) onwards to the end (1972) (cf. BRODERICK 2018a).

Elizabeth (c. 1812/13). Nevertheless, Rhÿs is clearly satisfied that John Barron is a Manx speaker and that he has “a good pronunciation” (Rhÿs 6/97), presumably also his wife.

(2.) John Thomas Barron (1838/39–1915), Ballafajeen, Bishop’s Court, Michael

“**Mr. Barron** the Shoemaker between Kirk Michael and Bishops Court [...]”.
(Rhÿs 6/97 [1890]).

1874: Marriage Lezayre 17.01.1874 John Barron, full age [34/35], bachelor, shoemaker; Kirk Michael, f. John Barron, farmer ~ Anne Jane Kewley, full age [29/30], spinster, -, Lezayre, f. Thomas Kewley, farmer.
(IMPR Lezayre, 17.01.1874, 386).

1881: John Thomas Barron [son to **John Barron Sr.**], here John Barron, head, M, 42, shoemaker, of Michael, living at Ballafageen with his wife **Jane**, M, 37, of Lezayre, along with their children Emma, dtr., 6, scholar, of Michael, John, son, 4, of Michael, and Jane, dtr., 1, of Michael.
(RG11/5598 30 71).

1891: John Thomas Barron, head, M, 52, shoemaker, employer, of Michael, living at “Ballafageene Gate”, Bishops’s Court, Michael, with his wife **Jane A.**, M, 47, of Lezayre, with their children Emma, daughter, S, 16, dressmaker apprentice, of Lonan, John, son, 14, field worker, of Michael, Jane, daughter, 11, scholar, of Michael. Also living with them was **Thomas Kewley**, father-in-law, M, 86, retired farmer, of Lezayre, and his wife **Catherine Kewley**, mother-in-law, M, 77, of Marown.
(RG12/4683 107 14).

1901: John Thomas Barron, here as John Barron, head, M, 61, shoemaker, own account, at home, of Michael, was still living in “Ballafadine” [Ballafajeen] with his wife Jane, M, 56, of Lezayre, and two children John, son, S, 24, journeyman joiner, worker, of Michael, and Jane, dtr., S, 21, also of Michael.

Manx: All enumerated as English only speakers.
(RG13/5300 9 63).

1911: John Thomas Barron, here as John Barron, head, 72, widower, bootmaker, own account, at home, of Michael, living now in Rhencullen, Michael, along with his daughter Jane, 31, S, of Michael, and Evan Kewley, boarder, 52, S, tailor, own account, at home, of Lezayre.

Manx: as in 1901 all entered as speakers of English only.
(RG14/34727 24 1).

Thomas Kewley died, age given as 87, and was buried 5 June 1893 in Lezayre.
(LIB).

Catherine Kewley died, aged 80, and was buried 13 October 1895, also in Lezayre.
(LIB).

Jane Ann Barron died, aged 61, and was buried in Michael on 28 September 1906.
(LIB).

John Thomas Barron died, aged 76, and was buried in Michael on 12 May 1915. (LIB).

Not interviewed.

See also no. (71.) below.

Comment: Although entered as an English only speaker in the 1901 and 1911 census, John Thomas Barron, given that he was born c. 1838/39, may possibly have been a Manx speaker, nevertheless, as may also have been his wife Jane (c. 1844/45). He is recorded as living with his father John Barron, a Manx speaker, in Barnagh, Michael, in 1871, but by 1881 he was living in Ballafajeen, Michael, along with his family, i.e. he had moved from home and set up on his own. He and his wife probably decided that English would be the language of the household, either formally on the birth of their first child Emma (c. 1874/75) or on their marriage shortly before (1874).

(3.) John Boyle (1841/42–1911), Ramsey (of Lezayre)

“I read also occasionally with **Mr. John Boyd** [...] brought up in the parish of Lezayre.” (1892). (RHŷs 1895: vii).

“He learnt Manx from his grandfather and from his father. The former was a native of Crosby in Marown but they lived in **Boyd’s** time in Sulby Glen. The grandfather died aged 90 about 30 years ago, so he must have been born about 1766” (1886).

(RHŷs 1895: vii).

“Residence Roddington House, North Promenade, Mooragh, Ramsey”.

(Rhŷs 6/166 [1892]).

1891: John T. Boyle, here as John J. Boyle, head, M, 49, architect, surveyor & public valuer, of Lezayre, living in Roddington House, St. Olave’s District [North Promenade on the Mooragh], Ramsey, along with his wife **Esther S.**, M, 48, of Andreas, and their children Esther E., dtr., S, 17, of Ramsey, John S., son, S, 16, of Ramsey, and George H., son, S, 14, scholar, of Ramsey. Living with them was Frank W. Davis, boarder, S, 29, civil engineer, of Worcestershire, England.

(RG12/4685 14 130).

1901: John T. Boyle, head, M, 59, architect and surveyor, own account, of Lezayre, living in Snaefell House, Mooragh, Ramsey, along with his wife **Esther S.**, M, 58, of Andreas, and their children Esther E., dtr., S, 27, of Ramsey, George H., son, S, 24, draper’s clerk, worker, of Ramsey. Living with them was Margaret Wall, servant, S, 19, general servant domestic, of Ireland.

Manx: All entered as English only speakers.

(RG13/5307 97 93).

Esther Sarah Boyle died, aged 66, and was buried in Lezayre on 3 October 1909. (LIB).

John T. Boyde died, aged 69, and was buried in Lezayre on 14 March 1911.

(LIB).

Comment: John T. Boyde's birth-year (c1841/42) would suggest that he learned good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would also his wife Esther (b.c. 1842/43). However, both are enumerated as English only speakers in the 1901 census. This could be interpreted as their language preference for bringing up a family. In this regard, English was probably formally introduced into the household on the birth of their first child Esther E. (c. 1873–74).

The Brew family of Jurby

(4.) Ann Brew (1840/41–1924), Ballagaraghan Cottage, Jurby (of Andreas)

“**Anne Brew** and sister **Marg. Brew** and their brothers look as if they talked a good bit of Manx among themselves”. (Rhÿs 6/142a [1891]).

1891: **Ann Brew**, niece, S, 48, general servant, of Andreas, was living in Jurby East Ballagarraghan Cottage along with her aunt **Margaret Clarke**, head, S, 75, retired, living on own means, of Jurby, and another aunt **Elizabeth Clarke**, 71, sister to **Margaret**, both of Jurby. (RG12/4684 57 12).

1901: **Ann Brew**, head, S, 60, farmer, was living at Kerrow Geinnee, Jurby, along with her cousin **Margaret A. Clarke**, S, 21, dressmaker, worker, also of Jurby.

Manx: **Ann Brew** was enumerated as a Manx speaker, **Margaret Clarke** as English only. (RG13/5302 73 10).

1911: **Ann Brew**, head, 70, S, sheep farmer, own account, of Jurby, was now living in Sartfield, Jurby, along with her cousin **Margaret Ann Clarke**, 32, S, dressmaker, own account, at home, of Jurby, and **Mary Ann Gilray** [Gilrea], boarder, 94, widow, of Jurby. The schedule is signed by **Margaret Ann Clarke**.

Manx: Both **Ann Brew** and **Mary Ann Gilray** are entered as Manx speakers, **Margaret Ann Clarke** as English only. (RG14/34695 6 1).

Ann Brew died, aged 83, and was buried in Jurby on 17 January 1924. (LIB).

Comment: Ann Brew's birth-year (c. 1840/41) would suggest a receipt of good idiomatic Manx during infancy and youth. As Margaret Anne Clarke had no Manx, Ann Brew would always have spoken English to her when they lived together in Kerrow Geinnee, but would likely have spoken Manx to Mary Ann Gilrea on their own, but English when Clarke was present. This would suggest that the household had become English speaking by 1901 at the latest.

(5.) Caesar Brew (1824/25–1909), Close Clarke, Ramsey Road, Jurby

“**Anne Brew** and sister **Marg. Brew** and their brothers look as if they talked a good bit of Manx among themselves”. (Rhÿs 6/142a [1891]).

1891: Caesar Brew, widower, 58, retired blacksmith, of Jurby, was living in Close Clarke, Ramsey Road, Jurby, with three of his siblings: **Mary Ann**, unmarried, 64, retired dressmaker, **Daniel**, unmarried, 48, millwright and joiner, and **Charlotte**, 61, retired dressmaker, all three of Jurby. (RG 12/4684 51 27).

1901: Caesar Brew, 70, was still living in Close Clarke, along with his brother **Daniel**, 58, and two sisters **Mary A[nn]**, 77, and **Charlotte**, 73.

Manx: All four could speak both Manx and English. (RG13/5302 68 26).

Caesar Brew died, aged, 84, and was buried in Jurby on 11 November 1909.

(LIB).

Not interviewed.

Comment: The birth-year of Caesar Brew (c. 1824/25) would indicate receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth. Although Caesar Brew was not interviewed, it is clear that all four siblings had Manx and would likely have used it all the time they were together.

(6.) Charlotte Brew (1821/22–1902), Close Clarke, Ramsey Road, Jurby

“**Anne Brew** and sister **Marg. Brew** and their brothers look as if they talked a good bit of Manx among themselves”. (Rhÿs 6/142a [1891]).

1891: Charlotte Brew, sister, S, 61, retired dressmaker, of Jurby, was living in Close Clarke, Ramsey Road, Jurby, with her three siblings: **Caesar Brew**, brother, widower, 58, retired blacksmith, of Jurby, **Mary Ann**, sister, S, 64, retired dressmaker, of Jurby, and **Daniel**, brother, S, 48, millwright and joiner, also of Jurby. (RG12/4684 51 27).

1901: Charlotte, 73, was still living in Close Clarke, along with her sister **Mary Ann**, 77, and two brothers **Caesar**, 70, and **Daniel**, 58.

Manx: All four could speak both Manx and English. (RG13/5302 68 26).

Charlotte Brew died, aged 80, and was buried in Jurby on 28 June 1902. (LIB).

Not interviewed.

Comment: Charlotte Brew’s birth-year (c. 1821/22) would indicate receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth. As all four were Manx speakers, Manx was almost certainly the language of the household during their time there.

(7.) Daniel Brew (1839/40³⁴–1912), Close Clarke, Ramsey Road, Jurby

“Ap[ril] 17. [1891] Set out from Ramsey [...] for Jurby and saw Brew, a Joiner at Bala hasney [Ballahasney] in Jurby, a man of about 40 and his sister older than he and more sensible than he”. (Rhŷs 6/142a [1891]).

1891: Daniel Brew, head, S, 48, joiner, millwright, carter, own account, of Jurby, was living in Close Clarke (Ramsey Road) [by Ballahasney], Jurby, with his brother **Caesar Brew**, widower, 58, retired blacksmith, own account, of Jurby, and two sisters [**Mary**] **Ann Brew**, S, 64, retired dressmaker, own account, of Jurby, and **Charlotte Brew**, S, 61, retired dressmaker, own account, also of Jurby.

(RG12/4684 51 27).

1901: Daniel Brew, head, S, 58, of Jurby, joiner, millwright, carter, was still living in Close Clarke, along with his brother **Caesar**, widower, 70, retired blacksmith, of Jurby, and two sisters **Mary A[nn] Brew**, S, 77, shop keeper, at home, and **Charlotte Brew**, S, 73, shop keeper, at home, of Jurby.

Manx: All four are enumerated as Manx speakers. (RG 13/5302 68 26).

Robert Daniel Brew, as listed, died, listed aged 72, and was buried in Jurby on 9 July 1912. (LIB).

The Brew household at Close Clarke consisted of **Daniel Brew**, as well as **Mary Ann** and **Charlotte Brew** and clearly their sister **Margaret Brew** lived elsewhere (in Ballagaraghan Cottage, Jurby). This is a suggested match only and needs to be confirmed.

Rhŷs (6/142a) has **Daniel Brew** living as a “Joiner at Bala hasney in Jurby”. Stephen Miller reminds me that this is a mistake. Living in Ballahasney in 1901 was **William Kewin**, 51, joiner, and his brother, **Thomas**, 61, farmer, both of Jurby and both Manx speakers. (RG13/5302 67 8).

Comment: Daniel Brew’s birth-year (c. 1839/40) would suggest receipt of good idiomatic Manx during his infancy and youth. As all four had Manx it is probable that they spoke the language all the time they were together.

(8.) Margaret Brew (1815/16–??), Ballagaraghan Cottage, Jurby (of Andreas)

“**Anne Brew** and sister **Marg. Brew** and their brothers look as if they talked a good bit of Manx among themselves”. (Rhŷs 6/142a [1891]).

³⁴ Both the censuses for 1891 and 1901, if his respective ages 48, 58 are correct, would put his birth-year as 1842/43. If the Robert Daniel Brew in LIB (died aged 72 in 1912) refers to the same person, his birth-year would come out as 1839/40.

1891: Margaret Brew, head, S, 75, of Jurby, sister to **Mary Ann Brew** (next), S, 64, was living in Balla-garaghan Cottage, Jurby East, Jurby, with her sister **Elizabeth Clarke**, S, 71, also of Jurby, and her niece **Ann Brew**, S, 48, general servant, of Andreas. (RG12/4684 57 12).

Margaret Brew's date and place of burial cannot be found. (LIB).

Not interviewed.

Comment: Margaret Brew's birth-year (c. 1815/16) would indicate that she was in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth.

(9.) Mary Ann Brew (1818/19–1904), Close Clarke, Ramsey Road, Jurby

1891: Mary Ann Brew, S, 64, retired dressmaker, of Jurby, was living in Close Clarke on the Ramsey Road, Jurby, along with her two brothers **Caesar Brew**, 58, widower and retired blacksmith, of Jurby, **Daniel Brew**, S, 48, millwright and joiner, of Jurby, and sister **Charlotte Brew**, S, 61, retired dressmaker, of Jurby, all on their own account. (RG12/4684 51 27).

1901: Mary A[nn] Brew, S, 77, shop keeper, at home, of Jurby, and her three siblings: her two brothers **Daniel Brew**, head, S, 58, joiner, millwright, carter, own account, of Jurby, and **Caesar Brew**, 70, widow, retired blacksmith, of Jurby, and sister **Charlotte Brew**, 73, shop keeper, at home, of Jurby.

Manx: All listed as Manx speakers. (RG13/5302 68 26).

Mary Ann Brew died, aged 85, and was buried in Jurby on 18 February 1904.

(LIB).

Not interviewed.

Comment: Mary Ann Brew's birth-year (c. 1818/19) would indicate receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth. As all had Manx it is likely that would have used it all the time they lived together.

As can be seen, there seems to have been an element of under reporting of ages by the three siblings: **Caesar**, 58, in 1891, then 70 in 1901; **Charlotte**, 61 in 1891, then 73 in 1901; **Mary Ann**, 64 in 1891, then 77 in 1901. By sober contrast **Daniel** was 48 in 1891 and 58 in 1901. Unless, of course, the ages of the siblings were incorrectly entered by the enumerator?

(10.) Jamys / James Samuel Brew (1816/17–1895), Ballaskelly, Bride (of Lonan)

“a labourer born and bred in Lonan, lives in a hut on the flat near the shore on the farm of Balla-genny [Ballaghennie] in Bride, his mother always talked Manx to him because the mother knew no English”. (Rhÿs 6/72 [1890]).

1891: Jamys (James) Brew, head, M, 74, living on [own] income, of Lonan, was living in Ballaskelly (not “Ballagenny”, as Rhÿs), Bride, with his wife **Alemaná J.**, M, 30, of Douglas, along with their children Thomas C., son, S, 7, of Bride, William R., son, S, 3, of Bride, and John E., son, S, 1, of Bride. (RG12/4684 102 7).

Jamys Brew died, aged 78, and was buried in Bride on 17 June 1895. (LIB).

So far no date or place of burial for **Alemaná** can be traced. (LIB).

Comment: Clearly a native Manx speaker. His birth-year (c. 1816/17) would indicate that he was in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth. Coming from Douglas his wife **Alemaná J.** (b.c. 1860/61) is unlikely to have had Manx. If so, English would likely have been formally introduced into the household on the birth of their first child Thomas C. (c. 1883/84).

**(11.) Thomas Brew (1848/49–1918), “Railway Crossing”, Lezayre (of Andreas)
Elizabeth Brew (1848/49)–1920), “Railway Crossing”, Lezayre (of Jurby)**

“shoemaker at Sulby Bridge”. (Rhÿs 6/46 [1888]).

1891: Thomas Brew, head, M, 43, railway plate labourer, of Andreas, was living at the “Railway Crossing” [at Sulby Bridge], Lezayre, along with his wife **Elizabeth**, M, 40, of Jurby, and their children Jane, dtr., 9, scholar, of Ballaugh, and Ambrose, son, 5, also of Ballaugh. (RG12/4684 149 16).

1901: Thomas Brew, head, M, 52, tram driver, worker, at home, of Andreas, was now living at 73 Derby Road, Douglas CO, along with his wife **Elizabeth**, M, 52, of Jurby, and their children: Frederick, son, S, 20, butcher, of Ballaugh, Cissie, dtr., S, 17, of Braddan, Florrie, dtr., S, of Braddan, James A., son, 10, of Braddan.

Manx: Thomas Brew is enumerated as an English only speaker; his wife **Elizabeth** as a Manx speaker; all the children are enumerated as English only speakers.

(RG13/5304 28/29 49).

1911: Thomas Brew, head, 62, M, tram driver, [Douglas] Corporation, worker, of Andreas, was now living at 10 Stanley View, Douglas, along with his wife **Elizabeth**, 62, M 36 yrs. [c. 1874–75], of Jurby, and their children: William Henry, son, 33, M 10 yrs. [c. 1900–01], baker, worker, of Ballaugh, Elizabeth Sophia, dtr., 22, S, of Braddan, and James Alfred, son, 20, S, butcher, worker, of Braddan.

Manx: **Elizabeth Brew** is enumerated as a Manx speaker, her husband **Thomas** and the children English only. (RG14/34682 10 1–5).

Thomas Brew died, aged 69, and was buried in Douglas Borough Cemetery on 30 May 1918. (LIB).

Elizabeth Brew died, aged 71, and was buried in Jurby on 11 November 1920. (LIB).

Comment: Eliabeth Brew's birth-year (c.1848/49) would suggest an acquisition of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth. Rhÿs (6/46) has Thomas Brew as a "shoemaker at Sulby Bridge". But this occupation is clearly not recorded in the 1891 Census for Thomas Brew. This Brew, however, is the only one that fits here. If this is correct, i.e. that we have the right family, then Rhÿs would likely have spoken to Thomas Brew's wife Elizabeth, who had Manx, but not Brew himself.

(12.) William J. Cain (1825/26–1911), Douglas (of Onchan)

"Mr. Savage introduced me [...] to **Mr. W. J. Cain**, clerk of Braddan Church and native of the parish of Braddan, who read Manx to me several times. **Mr. Cain** is one of the best Manxmen living, and whenever I visit the Island he reads for me and listens with patience to my many questions." (1886). (RHÿs 1895: vi).

"Ballaoates near Mullen y Corran towards Baldwin is his native place as here Mr. Caine of Braddan was brought up together there he tells me". (Rhÿs 6/148 [1891]).

1858: Marriage Braddan, 25 Dec. 1858: **Will. Jos. Cain**, full age [33], bachelor, miller, Mullin Corran, f. Will. Cain, paper manager ~ **Jane Creer**, full age [32], spinster, -, Church St., Douglas, f. Matthew Creer, cooper. (IMPR Braddan 25.12.1858, 240).

1861: William Joseph Cain, head, M, 35, grocer, here enumerated as of Braddan, living at 23 Church Street, St. George's, Douglas, with his wife, Jane, M, 33, of Malew, and their daughter Eliza G. 6 months, of Douglas. Living with them is Jane Creer, mother-in-law, widow, 59, of Malew, and Thomas Creer, brother-in-law, 32, baker, also of Malew. (RG9/4416 54 48).

1871: William J. Cain, head, 45, miller, land owner, of Onchan, living in Lark Hill ON, with his wife **Jane**, M, 43, of Malew, and their sons William, S, 10, scholar, and Robert, 3, scholar (sic), both of Onchan. Also in the same household are Jane Creer, mother-in-law, widow, 70, annuitant, of Malew, Thomas Sayle, servant, S, 49, farm servant indoor, of Michael, James Bridson, servant, S, 18, miller, of Douglas, James Killey, servant, 12, assistant to miller, of Onchan.

(RG10/5774 141 46).

1881: William J. Cain, head, M, 55, retired miller, of the "Parish of Braddan", living at 16 Wood-bourne Square, St. George's, Douglas, along with his wife **Jane**, M, 53, of

Malew, and their children William J., S, 20, banker's clerk, of Douglas, Robert, S, 13, scholar, of Onchan, and nephew Herbert Lindop, S, 14, scholar, of Douglas.

(RG11/5605 26 4).

1891: William J. Cain, head, M, 65, Parish Clerk of Braddan, of Onchan,³⁵ living at 18 Woodbourne Square, St. George's, Douglas, along with his wife **Jane**, M, 64, of Malew, and their two sons William J., S, 30, also a Parish Clerk (parish not stated), of Douglas, and Robert L., S, 23, assistant clerk in the Douglas Iron Foundry, of Onchan, and Ellen Sandford, lodger, S, 80, living on her own means, of England.

(RG12/4688 83 32).

1901: William J. Cain, head, widower, 75, retired miller, of Onchan, living on his own at 8 Wood-bourne Square, St. George's, Douglas, of Onchan, but seemingly no longer Parish Clerk of Braddan.

Manx: William Joseph Cain is enumerated here as a Manx speaker.

(RG13/5303 85 29).

Jane M. Cain, died, aged 65, and was buried 7 March 1892 in Braddan. (LIB).

William Joseph Cain died, aged 85, and was buried 21 March 1911 in Braddan.

(LIB).

Comment: William Joseph Cain's birth-year (c. 1825/26) would indicate receipt of good idiomatic Manx during infancy and youth, as theoretically could that of his wife Jane (b.c. 1826/27), though her being born and brought up in Douglas, an English speaking town,³⁶ may preclude that. As we do not know for certain whether she was a Manx speaker or not, the introduction of English into the household probably took place either on their marriage (1858) or as from the birth, not of Eliza G. (1861), who seems to have died early, but of their eldest son William (b.c. 1860/61) (cf. 1871 Census). For this see in BRODERICK (2018a: 100–102).

(13.) Henry Caine (1828/29–1894), Kirk Michael, Michael

“**Henry Caine** (working at another shoemaker's) Mr. Barron's [Ramsey], and Barron's mother in law Mrs. Kewley from the North”. (Rhŷs 6/35 [1888]).

³⁵ The William J. Cain noted above from Onchan is probably the William Joseph Cain, of Glendhoo, Onchan, who was sound-recorded by Rudolf Trebitsch of the Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften in August 1909. His dates are 1825/26–1911. For details of his contributions see LDIM/54.

³⁶ For details of the growth of Douglas as a commercial centre see BELCHEM 2000: 442–443 (index), CROWE 2001 (for early period).

1891: Henry Caine, head, S, 62, shoemaker, of Michael, was living in the village of Kirk Michael with his sister **Elizabeth**, S, 66, also of Michael.

(RG12/4683 118 35).

1901: Elizabeth Caine, head, S, 76, formerly domestic servant, of Michael, was still living in Kirk Michael village.

Manx: Elizabeth Caine was enumerated as a Manx speaker. (RG13/5300 16 42).

Henry Caine died, aged 65, and was buried in Michael on 6 March 1894. (LIB).

Elizabeth Caine died aged 84 and was buried in Michael on 8 January 1908.

(LIB).

Comment: Henry Caine's birth-year (c. 1828/29) would indicate receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would his sister Elizabeth (b.c. 1824/25). As they were both native Manx speakers they would have spoken it between them for as long as they were together, until 1894 at any rate.

(14.) Mrs. Margaret Caine (Mrs. Thomas Caine) (1808/09–1894), Ramsey (of Maughold)

"Aug. 9. **1892 Mrs. Caine** (fayr) born in Ramsey but brought up in Maughold where she lost her English between 5 & 6".

(Rhÿs 5/4b [1892]),

"Aug. 11. Thursday. I called on **Mrs. Caine** in the Mooragh Park: she is a native of Ramsey but was brought up in Maughold".

(Rhÿs 6/176 [1892]).

1891: Margaret Caine, wife, M, 81, of Ramsey, was living at 4 Maughold Street [Ramsey] with her husband Thomas, head, 72, "Labourer General", of Castletown.

(RG12/4685 92 71).

Margaret Caine died, aged 85, and was buried in Maughold on 26 October 1894.

(LIB).

Thomas Caine died, aged 82, and was buried in Maughold on 3 June 1900.

(LIB).

Comment: Margaret Caine's birth-year (c. 1808/09) would indicate receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would that of her husband (b.c. 1811/18). It is likely that they would have spoken Manx together as their daily language in their childless household until the death of the wife in 1894.

(15.) William Caine (1806/07–1895), Eary, Michael (of Braddan)

“Went to Greba [Greeba] Towers with Mr. Quayle Farrant and saw an old **Mr. Caine** about 82 a native of Baldwin (Boldyn) [Braddan]”. (Rhŷs 2/16 [1887]).

1891: William Caine, head, M, 80, farmer, employer, of [Baldwin] Braddan, was living in Eary, Michael, with his wife **Ellenor**, M, 74, of Braddan, and their children: Ellenor, dtr., S, 42, farmer’s assistant, employed, of Braddan, James, son, S, 31, farmer’s son, employed, of Braddan, and Daniel H., son, 28 farmer’s son, employed, of Braddan. (RG12/4683 128 34).

1901: Ellenor [Eleanor] Caine, head, widow, 83, farmer, employer, of Braddan, was living at Eary farm, Michael, along with her children: Ellenor, dtr., S, 52, of Braddan, James, son, S, 42, farmer’s son, at home, of Braddan, Daniel, son, S, 38, of Braddan.

Manx: All entered as Manx speakers. (RG13/5300 22 4).

William Caine died, aged 88, and was buried in Marown on 12 February 1895.

(LIB).

An **Eleanor Caine** died, aged 80, and was buried in Braddan on 4 April 1906 (LIB). This is the only entry that, except for the age, would seem to fit. Otherwise date and place of burial unknown.

Comment: William Caine’s birth-year (c. 1806/07) would indicate receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would that of his wife Eleanor (b.c. 1825/26). As the family in 1901 were all entered as Manx speakers, it is clear that both William and Eleanor passed on the language to their children, i.e. the household likely have been Manx-speaking up until the death of Eleanor in 1906 at any rate, if not longer.

(16.) William Caley (1818/19–1896), Kerroo Mooar, Sulby Bridge, Lezayre (of Andreas)

“**Mr. Caley**, Clerk of Lezayre Parish Church near Sulby Bridge, lives in the house called CEARROO MWAR [Rhŷs’s underlining][Kerroo Mooar]”. (Rhŷs 11/[8] [1890]).

1891: William Caley, head, M, 72, woollen weaver and parish clerk, was living at Kerroo Mooar, [nr. Sulby Bridge], Lezayre Rd., of Andreas, with his wife **Margaret**, M, 70, of Lezayre, along with their daughter Margaret, S, 31, of Lezayre, and their grandson William, 8, scholar, also of Lezayre. (RG12/4684 134 8).

Margaret Caley died, aged 71, and was buried in Lezayre on 27 July 1891.

(LIB).

William Caley died, aged 77, and was buried in Lezayre on 16 February 1896.

(LIB).

Comment: William Caley's birth-year of c. 1818/19 and that of his wife Margaret of c. 1819/20 would indicate that both were in receipt of good idiomatic Manx and they probably used it between themselves, possibly also with their daughter Margaret (b.c. 1859/60), but unlikely with their grandson (b.c. 1882/83). If so, then English would come formally into the household on his birth or so?

(17.) William Caley (1843/44–1903), Ramsey (of Jurby)

“Visited **Police Constable Caley** at his house in Ramsey: he is a native of Jurby and does not re-member when he learnt to write Manx or English, but he remembers understanding Manx better than English though he now prefers saying or relating things in English. His pronunciation is some-what peculiar, I think, but it may be he represents his neighbourhood”. (Rhŷs 6/58–60 [1890]).

1891: William Caley, head, M, 47, police constable, of Jurby, was living at 29 College Street, Ramsey, with his wife **Ann Jane**, M, 38, of Malew, with their seven children: Edith, dtr., 19, dressmaker's apprentice, of Ramsey, John James, son, 18, telegraphic messenger, of Ramsey, Elizabeth, dtr., 11, scholar, of Ramsey, Lydia, dtr., 8, scholar, of Ramsey, William Stephen, son, 6, scholar, of Ramsey, Anne Jane, dtr., 4, of Ramsey, and Edward, son, 1, of Ramsey. (RG12/4685 94 104).

1901: William Caley, head, M, 57, retired police constable, was living at 11 Strand Street (at the Wesleyan Mission Hall), Ramsey, with his wife **Anne J.**, 47, of Malew, and their children: Lydia, dtr., S, 18, dressmaker, of Ramsey, William, son, S, 16, house painter, of Ramsey, Anne J., dtr., S, 13, of Ramsey, Edward, son, S, 11, of Ramsey, Alice, dtr., S, 8, of Ramsey, Laura, dtr., S, 6, of Ramsey, and Bertha, dtr., S, 4, of Ramsey.

Manx: William Caley is enumerated as a Manx speaker, the rest English only.

(RG13/5307 155 93).

William Caley died, aged 59, and was buried in Maughold on 16 April 1903.

(LIB).

Comment: William Caley's birth-year (c. 1843/44) would suggest receipt of good idiomatic Manx. But Rhŷs's comments make clear that he is a while without speaking it, probably from the time he married (c. 1872), as his wife is an English only speaker.

(18.) John Cannan / Cannon (1814/15–?1893), Brundall, Ballaugh

“John Cannan³⁷ 78th year Gob ny Mō:ljə; nom. sing. mō:lj”. (Rhŷs 4/7–9 [1893]),

³⁷ The name can be spelt Cannan / Cannon / Cannen.

“and was between 20 and 30 before he could speak English. He has in fact never learnt to pronounce it as his s comes to near TH that he is very difficult to follow”.

(Rhÿs 7/194 [1893]).

1891: John Cannon,³⁸ head, M, 76, agricultural labourer, employed, of Ballaugh, was living in Doundalk [Dundalk]³⁹ No. 1, Ballaugh, with his wife **Jane**, M, 73, of Malew, with their granddaughter Christina Sanderson, S, 9, scholar, of Blackpool, England, and grandson John W. Sanderson, S, 14, agricultural labourer, employed, of Ballaugh. (RG12/4684 28 8).

A **Jane Cannon** died, aged 74, and was buried in Langport, Somerset, Oct.-Dec. 1891. (BMD(UK) CRD 5c 311).

A **John Cannon** died, aged 79, and was buried in Kettering, Northamptonshire, Oct.-Dec. 1893. (BMD (UK) CRD 3b 119).

Otherwise the date and place of burial of **John Cannon** and his wife **Jane Cannon** remain unknown.

Comment: The year 1814/15 would speak for John Cannon being brought up with good idiomatic Manx, learning English, as he says, quite late on (c. 1840 or thereabouts). His wife Jane (b.c. 1817/18) would also have been in receipt of similar Manx, and they would likely have spoken it together, but English with their grandchildren.

(19.) **James Cannell (1817/18–1903), Kirk Michael, Michael**

“In the north I had daily lessons of the same kind from **Mr. Cannell**, cleark of Michael Church [...]”. (1888) (Rhÿs 1895: vi).

“During my stay in the north I read also with Mr. Cannell of Kirk Michael [...]” (1890). (Rhÿs 1895: vi).

“I had readings also with **Mr. Cannell** [...] before leaving” (1892). “[...] I had read with [...] **Mr. Cannell** of Kirk Michael [...]” (1893). (Rhÿs 1895: vii).

“[...] he is from Peel and she [his wife] is from Andreas”. (Rhÿs 6/167 [1892]).

1891: James Cannell, head, M, 73, Parish Clerk of Kirk Michael, of Michael, was living in Kirk Michael village with his wife **Ann**, M, 73, of Ballaugh.

(RG12/4683 118 40). With regard to their places of birth, Rhÿs is clearly mistaken on both counts.

1901: James Cannell, head, M, 84, Parish Clerk, of Michael, was still living in Kirk Michael village along with his wife **Ann**, M, 84, of Michael [*rect.* Ballaugh?].

³⁸ Census ms. ‘Connon’.

³⁹ Three houses by Ballamona Mooar, Ballaugh (cf. PNIM/II: 174).

Manx: **James Cannell** and his wife **Ann** were enumerated as a Manx speakers.

(RG13/5300 15 32).

James Cannell died, aged 87, and was buried in Michael on 22 February 1903.

(LIB).

Comment: James Cannell's birth-year (c.1815/16) would indicate receipt of good idiomatic Manx, as would that of his wife Ann (b.c. 1817/18). As the Cannells had no family it is likely that they would have used Manx daily in the household until the death of one of the pair at any rate.

(20.) John Cannell (1808/09–1895), Ramsey Road, Andreas (of Peel)

“**Mr. John Cannell**, near the smithy in the Ramsey road in Andreas [...]”.

(Rhÿs 6/145 [1891]).

1891: **John Cannell**, head, M, 82, retired coachman, of Peel, was living in the Glebe Road, Andreas, with his wife **Jane**, M, 68, of Andreas. (RG12/4684 66 73).

Jane Cannell died, aged 72, and was buried in Andreas on 18 May 1894. (LIB).

John Cannell died, aged 87, and was buried in Andreas on 7 October 1895.

(LIB).

Comment: As John Cannell's birth-year fell c.1808/09 and that of his wife Jane c.1821/22 both would have been in receipt of good idiomatic Manx. As they had no family they would likely have used Manx in the household until the death of Jane in 1894.

(21a/b.) “Carran”, Chasm House, by Cregneash, Rushen: either

– **Thomas Corrin (1824/25–1898), The Howe, Rushen, or**

– **John Corrin (1829/30–1900), Rushen**

“I reached the Chasm House where I had a talk with **Carran** who is a fair Manxman: he showed me the skø:rən [*Skortyn* ‘Chasms’] [...]”. (Rhÿs 6/178 [1892]).

“[...] it was a remark made by **Carran** of the Chasm House”. (Rhÿs 6/184 [1892]).

Chasm House⁴⁰ was evidently uninhabited in 1891 and 1901, though in terms of the census that can mean no one home on the night of the census, and so someone possibly single. Likely then he is a fisherman sitting on a boat in Port St. Mary. In this respect we have two possible candidates:

⁴⁰ Situated directly above the Chasms (SC196666). Known also as Cregneish House.

1891: Thomas Corrin, head, M, 65, Vessels (CT118 *Courier*), of Rushen.
(RG12/4692 84 118).

1891: John Corrin, head, M, 60, Vessels (CT25 *Confidence*), of Rushen (RG12/4692 76 25), though both are married.

Thomas Corrin died, aged 73, and was buried in Rushen on 8 June 1898. (LIB).

John Corrin died, aged 70, and was buried in Rushen on 13 March 1900. (LIB).
It could be that either (or both) made use of Chasm House during preparations for the fishery?

Comment: Thomas Corrin's birth-year (c. 1824/25) would indicate receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would that of John Corrin (b.c. 1829/30).

(22.) John Carrine (1822/23–1893) (Carine Hurbi), Surby, Rushen

“**Carine Hurbi** (Carine of Surby)”. (Rhÿs 6/189 [1892]).

1891: Carine Hurbi seems to refer to **John Carrine**, M, 67, fisherman, Vessels (CT80 ‘*Zeal*’), of Surby, Rushen. (RG12/4692 81 63). In the same year (1891) for Surby we find **John Carrine's** wife

1891: Ann Carrine, M, 64, fisherman's wife, of Rushen, living with their son James, 22, fisherman, born in Wexford, Ireland, and boarder James Hudson, 56, of Rushen.
(RG12/4692 19 57).

1901: Thomas Carrine, head, M, 54, mariner, employer, of Rushen, was living in Surby with his wife **Catherine**, M, 54, of Patrick, and family: Evan, son, S, 26, shoemaker, worker, of Rushen, Lizzy, dtr., S, 24, dressmaker, of Rushen, Eleanor, dtr., S, 16, dressmaker, worker, of Rushen, Hilda. dtr., S, 14, scholar, of Rushen. Surby seems then to have been taken over by John's son Thomas.

Manx: Both **Thomas** and **Catherine** and their children are enumerated as English speakers. (RG13/5301 120 70).

1911: Thomas Carine, head, 65, M, marine (fisherman), worker, of Rushen, was living in Surby with his wife **Catherine**, 65, M 42 yrs. [c. 1868–69], of Rushen, and their children: Evan, son, 36, S, bootmaker (repairer), pwn account, at home, of Rushen, Hilda, dtr., 24, S, dressmaker, at home, of Rushen, and George H., gs., 11, S, school, of Rushen.

Manx: All enumerated as English only speakers. (RG14/34747 52 1–5).

John Carrine died, aged 70, and was buried in Rushen on 17 October 1893.
(LIB).

Ann Carrine, his wife, died, aged 76, and was buried in Rushen on 25 November 1897.
(LIB).

Comment: John Carine's birth-year (c. 1822/23) would indicate an induction into good idiomatic Manx during his infancy and youth, as would that of his wife Ann (b.c. 1820/21). That he was a Manx speaker is confirmed by Rhÿs. But the confirmation in both the 1901 and 1911 censuses that they were English only speakers suggests that a deliberate decision had been made to have English as the language of the household. This may formally have taken place on the birth of the first child James in c. 1868/69 when they were in Ireland, or on their marriage shortly before.

(23.) William Cashen (1838/39–1912), Peel (of Dalby, Patrick)

"The first part of my stay was spent at Peel, where [...] I had instructive interviews with **Mr. Cashen**, assistant harbour-master [...]" (1891). (RHÿs 1895: vi-vii).

"assistant harbour master" [Peel]. (Rhÿs 6/128 [1891]),

"wife also from Dalby but not quite so old. They both speak Manx and he reads it fluently (address 52 Patrick Street [Peel])". (Rhÿs 6/132 [1891]).

1891: William Cashen, head, M, 51, Assistant Harbour-Master [of Dalby, Patrick],⁴¹ was living at 2 Charles Street, Peel, with his wife **Susannah**, M, 46, of Peel, and their son John C, 18, "Licensed Boat Man", of Malew. (RG12/4683 47 196).

1901: William Cashen, head, M, 60, Custodian of Peel Castle, worker, of Patrick, residing at 7 Marine Parade, with his wife **Susannah**, M, 57, of Peel, and their son John C, S, 27, pleasure boat owner, employer, of Peel.

Manx: William Cashen enumerated as a Manx speaker, his wife and son as English only. (RG13/5306 7 48).

1911: William Cashen, head, 72, M 46 yrs, Custodian Peel Castle, Isle of Man Government, Patrick, living in Marine Parade, Peel, along with his wife **Susannah**, 66, M 46 yrs [c. 1864/65]. of Peel, and their two granddaughters Maud Alice Cashen, 16, single, of USA, and Alice Mary Cashen, 15, of Peel.

Manx: William Cashen is entered as a Manx speaker, his wife and granddaughters as English only. (RG14 34739 45 1).

William Cashen died, aged 73, and was buried in German on 5 June 1912.

(LIB).

Susannah Cashen died, aged 71, and was buried in German on 1 January 1916.

(LIB).

William Cashen was **Sophia Morrison's** Manx tutor (she edited his recollections of Manx folklore and folklife after his death) but wrote that:

⁴¹ His place of birth as Peel is incorrectly given in the 1891 census.

[a]lthough he knew no English till he was nine years old, during his long absence from the Island in after years when he heard not a word of the [Manx] language, he lost much of his fluency, but he spoke and read Manx as much as possible and it all came back to him again (MORRISON 1912: xii).

Comment: William Cashen's birth-year (c. 1838/39) would suggest that he was in receipt of good idiomatic Manx, as might have been his wife Susannah (b.c. 1844/45). Although Cashen's wife is entered as English only speaking in both the 1901 and 1911 censuses, Rhÿs (above) makes clear that both could speak Manx. The census returns would suggest a deliberate decision on the part of the parents to introduce English formally into the household on the birth of their first child John c. 1873/74. Nevertheless, his birth-year of 1838/39 is late, though not impossible, for receipt of a good grounding in Manx. But the circumstances suggest that he felt better with English than with Manx, even though he was clearly a native Manx speaker.

(24.) John Christian (1855/56–1934), Ballaterson / Ramsey / Ballajora, Maughold (of Maughold)

“John Christian, Balladrymæ [Baldromma] & Douglas”. (Rhÿs 3/3b [1892]).

1881: a **John Christian**, S, 25, farm manager, bailiff, of Maughold, son to **Jane Christian**, head, M, 47, farmer of 150 acres employing 2 men and 1 boy, of Maughold, was living in Ballaterson House, Maughold along with his five sisters: Ann Jane, S, 18, scholar, of Maughold, Ellen, S, 15, scholar, of Maughold, Catherine, S, 13, scholar of Maughold, Jane, S, 11, scholar of Maughold and Margaret, S, 3 also of Maughold. Also living with them was the mother Elizabeth Quayle, widow, 64, annuitant, of Maughold, and four servants Ellen Quayle, S, 39, general servant, of Lezayre, Thomas Looney, S, 26, farm servant indoor, of Maughold, John Rogers, S, 42, farm servant indoor, of Ireland, deaf and dumb from birth, and William Loney, S, 15, farm servant indoor, of Maughold. (RG11/5600 18 33).

1891: **John Christian**, head, M, 34, butcher & farmer, employer, of Maughold, was living at Old Cross, Ramsey, Maughold, along with his wife **Anne**, M, 35, of Ramsey, and their children: Catherine-Anne, dtr., 5, scholar, of Maughold, Edward, son, 4, of Ramsey, Thomas Arthur 4m, of Ramsey, Isabel Corlett, cousin, 16, general servant domestic, of Ramsey. (RG12/4685 101 209).

1901: **John Christian**, head, M, 46, farmer and butcher, employer, of Maughold, was still living at Old Cross, Ramsey, Maughold, along with his wife **Anne**, M, 45, of Ramsey, and their children: Catherine A, dtr., 15, of Maughold, Edward, son, 14, of Maughold, Thomas A., son, 10, of Ramsey, Robert, son, 9, of Ramsey, and Mary, dtr., 3, also of Ramsey.

Manx: All enumerated as English only speakers. (RG13/5307 178 147).

1911: **John Christian**, head, 55, M 27 yrs. [c. 1883/84], farming, own account, of Maughold, was now living on his own farming in Ballajora, Maughold.

Manx: **John Christian** is enumerated as an English only speaker.

(RG14/34721 58 1).

1911: AC as **Annie Christian**, mother, 55, M 27 yrs. [c. 1883/84], of Ramsey, was now living in 5 Waterloo Road, Ramsey, along with Catherine Christian, head [dtr.], 25, S, confectionery, confectioner, own account, at home, of Ramsey, as well as her sons Arthur, 20, S, watchmaker, worker, of Ramsey, and Robert, 18, S, shoemaker (repairer), worker, of Ramsey, and her daughter May, 13, school, also of Ramsey.

Manx: All are enumerated as English only speakers. (RG14/34726 3 2).

Annie Christian died, aged 62, and was buried in Maughold on 9 April 1917.

(LIB).

John Christian died, aged 78, and was buried in Maughold on 20 June 1934.

(LIB).

Comment: John Christian's birth-year (c. 1855/56) suggests that he was in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth. Although his wife's birth-year was around the same time (c. 1854/55), she was born and brought up in the town of Ramsey and unlikely at that time to be in receipt of any Manx at all. This would indicate that English was likely introduced formally into the household on their marriage (1883/84). The fact that John Christian was not interviewed suggests either that Rhŷs was not too happy about his Manx, or that Christian himself felt that his Manx was not good enough to be of help.

Rhŷs's reference to Baldromma [Maughold] and Douglas may suggest, in the case of Baldromma (about 1km from Ballaterson), that Christian had constant contact, for whatever reason, with that farm and its then head of household Dora Christian (1818/19–1904) of Maughold. With regard to Douglas, there is no evidence to suggest that he lived or worked at any time in that town.

(25.) William Christian (1820/21–1913), Ballacorey, Andreas

“**William Christian** working by St. Jude's and living near the brick works”.

(Rhŷs 6/56 [1890]),

“**Christian** of Balla Corey near Braust, Andreas, been in Cleveland [Ohio]”.

(Rhŷs 11/[9] [1890]).

1891: **William Christian**, head, widower, 70, retired farmer, of Andreas, was living in Braust with his son John, S, 50, farmer, also of Andreas. Also living with them was Annie Osborn, widow, 40, housekeeper domestic, of Cumberland,

John Kaneen, servant, S, 18, farm servant, of Andreas, and Robert Kaneen, servant, S, 16, farm servant, of Andreas, and Ida Kermeen, servant, S, 15, domestic servant, also of Andreas. (RG12/4684 66 78).

1901: William Christian, father-in-law, widower, 80, retired farmer, of Andreas, was now living in Glen Wyllin, Michael, with his son-in-law **John Caine**, head, M, 43, retired farmer, of Michael, and his wife **Emily** [WC's daughter], M, 38, of Andreas. Also present was Jennie Phillips, niece, S, 18, "Living on own means", of Andreas.

– **Manx: William Christian**, enumerated as a Manx speaker, along with his son-in-law **John Caine** and his wife **Emily** (WC's daughter); niece Jennie Phillips is entered as English only. (RG13/5300 13 10).

1911: William Christian, father-in-law, 90, widower, retired farmer, of Andreas, still living in Glen Wyllin, Michael, along with his son-in-law **John Charles Caine**, head, 53, M, retired farmer, of Michael, and his wife **Emily Caine** [WC's daughter], 48, M 25 yrs. [1885–86], of Andreas. Also living with them was Clara Lace, servant, 28, S, general servant (domestic), of Michael.

Manx: William Christian is enumerated as a Manx speaker, the rest as English only speakers. (RG14/ 34728 9 1–4).

William Christian, listed as **William John Christian**, died, aged 92, and was buried in Andreas on 3 April 1913. (LIB).

Comment: William Christian's birth-year (c. 1820/21) would indicate receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth. The census for 1901 indicates that both William Christian and his son-in-law John Caine and his wife Emily are Manx speakers, suggesting that between themselves they spoke Manx, but English when speaking to the niece or when the niece was present. The enumeration in the 1911 census of the son-in-law and wife as English only speakers suggests that English had become the language of the Caine household, either in 1901 or some time there-after, but before 1911.

(26.) Dr. John Clague (1842–1908), Castletown (of Arbory)

"Dr. John Clague of Castletown". (Rhÿs 6/23 [1888]).

1891: John Clague, head, M, 48, general practitioner, of Arbory, was living at "Crofton", Crofts, Castletown, with is wife **Margaret E.**, M, 46, of Ramsey, along with Elizabeth Costain, servant, S, 26, domestic servant, of Arbory.

(RG12/4691 22 32).

1901: John Clague, head, M, 58, surgeon, physician, of Arbory, was still living at “Crofton” with his wife Margaret, M, 56, but now with a different domestic servant, an Alma S. Leaman, servant, S, 31, general servant domestic, of Rushen.

Manx: **Dr. John Clague** enumerated as a Manx and English speaker; his wife and the servant as English only. (RG13/5308 114 28).

Dr. John Clague died, aged 65, and was buried in Arbory on 26 August 1908.

(LIB).

Dr. John Clague is renowned in the Isle of Man as a collector (1890s) of Manx traditional music and songs and his manuscripts are housed in the Manx National Archive, MNHL MSS 448A, 449B (music), and 450A (song-texts). For details of his Manx traditional music and song collections see BRODERICK 1982. For an edition of Clague’s music mss. see GILCHRIST 1924–26, cf. also MILLER 2015b, 2018: 3–4.

Comment: John Clague’s birth-year (1842) may suggest receipt of good idiomatic in Manx during his infancy and youth in Ballanorris, Arbory. In this regard, Clague, in a letter to Edmund Goodwin 04.04.1899 (MNHL MS 2147/2A), had this to say:

I should tell you that I am able to speak Manx fairly well, that is, I can converse with any one on any ordinary subject, but I should not like to make a very long speech, though that would be due to want of practice. My chief practice in speaking is on matters relating to my own profession, as I always speak Manx to those who understand it (MNHL MS 2147/2A).

For details of Clague’s life and times see KELLY (2006: 85–88).

(27.) Daniel Clarke (1840/41–1933), West Nappin, Jurby

“**Mr. Clarke**, The Treen Chappl, West Nappin”. (Rhÿs 3/13b [1891]).

1891: Daniel R[adcliffe] Clarke, head, M, 49, farmer, of Bride, was living in the West Nappin, Jurby, with his wife, **Celia**, M, 47, of Gloucestershire, England, and their two daughters, Kate C., dtr., 9, scholar, of Jurby, and Annie C., dtr., 6, scholar, of Jurby. Living with them was Clarke’s uncle, James H. Clarke, S, , 66, living on his own means, of Jurby. In addition, there was Maggie Gill, servant, S, 15, general servant domestic, employed, of Jurby, and Edward Clucas, servant, S, 28, farm servant, employed, of Jurby. (RG12/4684 36 10).

1901: Daniel R. Clarke, head, M, 59, farmer & bone-setter, on own account, of Bride, was living in the Nappin along with his wife **Celia**, M, 58, of England, their son Angus, S, 20, student from Oxford, of Jurby, and their daughter Annie C., S 16, pupil teacher, of Jurby.

Manx: Only Daniel Clarke is enumerated as a Manx speaker; the rest English only.

(RG13/5302 54 6).

1911: Daniel R. Clarke, head, 68, M 31 yrs. [c. 1879–80], bone setter, own account, of Bride, was living at 4 Grove Mount, Ramsey, Lezayre, along with his wife **Celia**, 67, M 31 yrs, letting appartments, own account, of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, and their two daughters Margaret Ann, 39, S, private means, of Andreas, and Annie Celia, 26, S, school teacher, of Jurby.

Manx: Only **Daniel Clarke** is enumerated as a Manx speaker; the rest English only. (RG14/34701 43 1–4).

Daniel Radcliffe Clarke died, aged 92, and was buried in Andreas on 30 November 1933. (LIB).

Comment: Daniel Clarke's birth-year (c. 1840/41) suggest that he received ogg idiomatic Manx during his infancy and youth. The censuses for 1901 and 1911 enumerate him alone as a Manx speaker. As he married an English woman c. 1879–80 English would have been formally brought into the household on their marriage, if not during the years of courting, and spoken to their children. But he would have used his Manx with Rhÿs.

(28.) William Clarke (1809/10–1899), Ramsey (of Arbory)

“Visited **Clark Beg** in Tower Street [...]”. (Rhÿs 6/56 [1890]),

“[...] **Mr. Clark**, Tower Street. This old boy is very deaf and I went to see him with Dr. Tellet:⁴² we found him reading Wesley's hymns, he read one to me and pron^d SON “shen”. His wife was ill in bed in the same room”. (Rhÿs 11/[2] [1890]).

1891: W[illia]m Clarke, head, widower, 81, of Arbory, was living at 1st [i.e. 1] Tower Road, Ramsey, Maughold.⁴³ Also in the same house there lived **Anne Cannell**,⁴⁴ head, widow, 65, living [on] own means, of Braddan, along with her grandson John J. 15, scholar, of Liverpool, England. (RG12/4685 38 146/145).

William Clarke died, aged 78 (*rect.* ?88), and was buried in Arbory on 22 July 1899. (LIB).

Comment: Clarke's birth-year (c. 1809/10) would indicate that he was almost certainly in receipt of good idiomatic Manx, coming as he did from the country areas of Arbory. Rhÿs seems to have been satisfied that he had Manx.

⁴² Dr. F. S. Tellet, doctor to the Ramsey Medical Dispensary (RADCLIFFE 1989: 200).

⁴³ His wife is not enumerated in the 1891 census.

⁴⁴ Not a Manx speaker (cf. 1901 census RG13/5307 112 45).

(29.) Thomas Cleator (1839/40–1924), Balleagheragh, Glen Auldyn (of Maughold)

“Had a long talk with a roadman **Thomas Cleator**, a native of Maughold, who had also worked at Laxey. He was good in distinguishing the nasals, but not so distinctive on the l’s and n’s”.
(Rhÿs 6/60–61 [1890]).

1891: Thomas Cleator, head, M, 51, highway labourer, of Maughold, was living in Ballagheragh [Glen Auldyn], Maughold [i.e. Lezayre], with his wife **Esther**, M, 52, of Maughold, and their family: John, son, S 27, general labourer, of Maughold, Eliza, dtr., S, 16, dressmaker’s apprentice, of Maughold, Adam, son, 19, scholar, of Maughold, Joshua, son, 10, scholar, of Maughold, and Ellen, dtr., 8, scholar, of Maughold.
(RG12/4684 143 42).

1901: Thomas Cleator, head, M, 69, labourer, high road lab[ourer], worker, of Ramsey, was living in Glenauldyn, Lezayre, along with his wife, **Esther**, M, 61, own account, of Lezayre,⁴⁵ and their children: Eliza, dtr., S, 25, dressmaker, own account, at home, of Lezayre, Joshua, son, S, 20, plumber, worker, of Lezayre. Also living with them was Maggie Malton, adopted daughter, S, 10, of Lonan.

Manx: Thomas Cleator and his wife **Esther** are enumerated as Manx speakers, the rest English only.
(RG13/5302 14 6).

1911: Thomas Cleator, head, 69, M, highway labourer, of Maughold, was living in Glenauldyn, Lezayre, with his wife **Esther**, 71, M 49 yrs. [c. 1861–62], of Lezayre, and their grandson Thomas W. Craine, 5, of Lezayre.

Manx: Both Thomas Cleator and his wife **Esther** are enumerated as Manx speakers, Thomas Craine as English only.
(RG14/34700 41 1–3).

Thomas Cleator died, aged 83, and was buried in Maughold on 9 April 1924.

(LIB).

Esther Cleator died, aged 92, and was buried in Maughold on 4 March 1932.

(LIB).

Comment: Thomas Cleator’s birth-year (1839/40) would suggest that he was in receipt of good Manx in infancy and youth, as was evidently his wife Esther (b.c. 1839/1840). Both the 1901 and 1911 censuses enumerate Cleator and his wife as Manx speakers. Rhÿs was satisfied he was a competent speaker and was able to comment on it.

⁴⁵ It seems that the census enumerator here has mixed up the parishes of birth of Esther (i.e. Maughold rather than Lezayre) possibly from the false allocation of Ballagheragh [Balleagheragh] to Maughold instead of to Lezayre in 1891 above. The burial place of both Thomas and Esther is entered as Maughold, suggesting the birth place of both.

(30.) Mrs. Margaret Clinton (1811/12–1897), Ballelby, Patrick

“Mrs. Clinton a woman of 79 vigorous and working in the field on his⁴⁶ farm [...]”.

(Rhÿs 6/112[1890]).

“Mrs. Clinton living in Ballelby 79 years of age [...]”.

(Rhÿs 11/[55–56] [1890]).

1891: Margaret Clinton, head, widow, 79, farm servant, of Patrick, living in Ballelby.

(RG12/4682 19 36).

Margaret Clinton died, aged 85, and was buried in Patrick on 23 September 1897. (LIB).

Folklore only.

Comment: Mrs. Clinton’s birth-year (c. 1811/12) indicates that she was in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, even if she only offered folklore material.

(31.) Henry Clucas (1814/15–1891), Ballaqueeney, Port St. Mary, Rushen

“Sep. 17. [...] **Henry Clucas** at the railway hut near Port St. Mary station”.

(Rhÿs 6/18 [1888]).

1891: Henry Clucas, head, M, 76, Railway Gatekeeper, employed, of Rushen, was living at Balla-queeney, Port St. Mary, Rushen, with his wife **Ann**, M, 72, of Arbory, and their granddaughter Margaret A. Woods, S, 21, dressmaker, own means, of Rushen, and Margaret Woods, S, 37, visitor, of Arbory. (RG12/4692 27 8).

1901: Anne Clucas, widow, 82, was living at Smelt, Rose Leigh, Rushen, of Arbory, with Margaret Woods (entered here in error as her daughter), 47, laundress wash, of Arbory.

Manx: Anne Clucas enumerated as a Manx speaker, Margarte Woods as English only. (RG13/5301 102 46).

Henry Clucas died, aged 76, and was buried in Rushen on 21 April 1891. (LIB).

Anne Clucas died, aged 82, and was buried in Arbory on 14 June 1901. (LIB).

Comment: Henry Clucas’s birth-year (c. 1814/15) would suggest receipt of good idiomatic Manc in infancy and youth, as would that of his wife Ann (b.c. 1818/19), and possibly the visitor (b.c. 1853/54). Henry Clucas and his wife would likely have spoken Manx together, and possibly with the visitor, but English with their granddaughter.

⁴⁶ Rhÿs (6/111) does not supply the farm owner’s name, but merely calls him “landlord”.

(32.) Thomas Collister (1838/39–1909), Pooildhooie, Ballaugh

“[...] most of which time I devoted to reading at Ramsey with **Mr. Thomas Callister**,⁴⁷ a native of the parish of Ballaugh, whose pronunciation I found particularly helpful in the matter of nasal vowels” (1892) (RHŷs 1895: vii); “[...] my constant teacher was **Mr. Callister**, whom I visited daily at Pooildooie, his native place in the parish of Ballaugh (1893)”, (RHŷs 1895: vii).

Although **Thomas Callister** was listed by Rhŷs (above) as hailing from Pooildooie, Ballaugh, this farm was, however, recorded in both 1891 and 1901 as being uninhabited. (RG12/4684 20 10/11).

1891: Thomas Callister, head, M, 52, joiner, employer, of Ballaugh, was instead living close by at “Blackwood Cottage” with his wife **Eliza Alice**, M, 42, of Lezayre, and their two children Thomas, son, 5, of Ballaugh, and Edith, dtr., 4, also of Ballaugh. (RG12/4684 20 12).

1901: Thomas Callister, Head, M, 61, joiner, employer, of Ballaugh, was still living in Blackwood Cottage, Ballaugh, along with his wife **Eliza**, M, 52, of Lezayre, and their two children Thomas, son, S, 15, carpenter and joiner’s apprentice, worker, of Ballaugh, and Edith, dtr., S, 14, assisting in house, of Ballaugh.

Manx: Thomas Callister and his wife **Eliza** are enumerated as Manx speakers, the children English only. (RG13/5300 50 12).

1911: Eliza A. Callister, head, 63, widow, farmer, of Lezayre, was now living at Castle Lake, Ballaugh, along with her son Thomas, 25, S, joiner, at home, of Ballaugh, and daughter Edith J., 24, S, assisting in the house, of Ballaugh.

Manx: Eliza A. Callister alone is enumerated as a Manx speaker, her children as English only. (RG14/34638 24 1.3).

Thomas Callister died, aged 70, and was buried in Ballaugh on 19 September 1909. (LIB).

Eliza Alice Callister died, aged 71, and was buried in Ballaugh on 2 September 1919. (LIB).

Comment: Thomas Callister’s birth-year (c. 1838/39) suggests that he was probably in receipt of good idiomatic Manx, as would that of his wife Elia (b.c. 1847/48). Rhŷs seems to have been satisfied with Callister’s competence in Manx. English would likely have been introduced formally into the Callister household on the birth of their eldest child Thomas (b.c. 1885/86).

⁴⁷ Callister is often pronounced as if written ‘Collister’, as here - GB.

(33.) William Collister (18??–??), ?

“Wm. Collister c/o [cousin] of Edward Collister”. (Rhÿs 5/8b [1892]).

To date no additional information available.

Folksong only.

Comment: He is believed to have had some Manx.

(34.) Miss Elizabeth Corlett (1841/42–1902), The Jalloo, Maughold

“Dr. Tellet then took me to see a working man from the Jalloo in Maughold whose name &c. is **Corlett** ‘the Jalloo’”. (Rhÿs 6/144 [1891]).

1891: Miss Elizabeth Corlett, head, S, 49, dressmaker, own account, of Maughold, was living alone at The Jallow, Maughold. (RG12/4684 160 40).

1901: Miss Elizabeth Corlett is listed as **Betsy Corlett**, head, S, 57, seamstress, own account, at home, of Maughold, still living alone at The Jalloo / Jallow, Maughold.

Manx: Miss Elizabeth Corlett / Betsy Corlett is enumerated as a Manx speaker. (RG13/5302 9 51).

Elizabeth Corlett died, aged 61, and was buried in Maughold on 1 June 1902.

(LIB).

This is the only Corlett recorded for The Jalloo, Maughold, at this period.

Comment: Elizabeth Corlett’s birth-year (c. 1841/42) would suggest receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth. If Elizabeth Corlett is meant, then she would likely have been able to be of help to Rhÿs.

(35.) Captain Thomas Corlett (1832/33–1914), Ramsey (of Ballaugh)

“**Captain Corlett** Ramsey”. (Rhÿs 2/[57] [1886]).

1891: Thomas Corlett, head, M, 56, master mariner, of Ballaugh, was living at 43 Waterloo Road, Ramsey, Maughold, with his wife **Margaret**, M, 52, of Ballaugh, and sister **Sarah Kermode**, M, 40, of Ballaugh. Also living with them were two lodgers, Robert Collister, S, 24, plumber, employed, of Douglas, and Henry C. Kerruish, S, 21, grocer, employer, of Maughold. (RG12/4685 29 59).

1901: Thomas Corlett, head, M, 67, master mariner, employer, of Ballaugh, was living at 59 Maughold Street, Ramsey (Maughold), along with his wife **Margaret**, M, 63, of Ballaugh. Living with them was Annie Holt, boarder, S, 39, living on her own means, of England, and Frances Moore, boarder, S, 28, school teacher, worker, of Laxey [Lonan].

Manx: **Thomas Corlett** alone is enumerated as a Manx speaker, the rest English only. (RG13/5307 170 34).

1911: **Thomas Corlett**, uncle, 77, widower, 46 yrs. [c. 1864/65], mariner retired, of Ramsey [*rect.* Ballaugh], was living in ‘Granville’, Brookhill Road, Ramsey, along with his nephew John Corlett, head, 55, M 33yrs [c. 1877/78], iron moulder, iron founder, of Ramsey, and his wife Minnie, 55, M 33yrs, boarding house keeper, of Ramsey, their son John, 28, S, golf club maker, golf club, worker, of Ramsey, and daughter Ada, 25, S, home, of Ramsey.

Manx: All enumerated, including **Thomas Corlett**, as English only speakers. (RG14/34723 124 4).

Margaret Corlett died, aged 65, and was buried in Ballaugh on 4 August 1902. (LIB).

Thomas Corlett died, aged 81, and was buried in Ballaugh on 26 May 1914. (LIB).

Comment: Captain Thomas Corlett’s birth-year (c. 1832/33) would suggest he was in receipt of good idio-matic Manx in infancy and youth, as would that of his wife Margaret (c. 1836/37) and probably his sister Sarah Kermode (c. 1850/51). They probably spoke Manx amongst themselves but English to others in the household. After his wife’s death in 1902 Thomas Corlett apparently moved into the boarding house run by his nephew’s wife where English was evidently the language of the household, hence Corlett’s listing in the 1911 census as an English speaker.

(36.) William Corlett (1828/29–1899), Ballagunnell, Andreas

“The landlady [Mrs. Corlett] brought in her father Mr. Corlet[t] a native of Andreas: the place was near the Ramsey road”. Rhys 6/91 [1890].

“Corlet is now about 66 and he was with Killip [Rhenwee (qv)] as his servant from about 16 to 26 in all 10 years and leaving him about 40 years ago”.

(Rhys 6/99 [1890]).

1891: **William Corlett**, head, M, 65, farmer, own account, of Andreas, was living in Ballagunnell [Ballagunnell], Andreas, with his wife **Eleanor**, M, 61, of Jurby, and their daughter Christian B., S, 18, also of Jurby. (RG12/4684 72 35).

1901: **Eleanor Corlett**, mother-in-law, widow, 70, visitor, of Jurby, was now living on the Clanagh Road, Lezayre, with her son-in-law **William Cleator**, head, M, 37, mason, own account, of Lezayre, and his wife **Isabella J.**, M, 30, of Jurby, along with their three daughters: Eleanor J., 7, school girl, of Lezayre, Alice, 4, school girl, of Lezayre, and Ruby C., 1, of Lezayre.

Manx: **Eleanor Corlett** and son-in-law **William Cleator** are entered as Manx speakers, the others as English only. (RG13/5300 72 31).

William Corlett died, his age entered as 70, and was buried in Andreas on 25 July 1899. (LIB).

Eleanor Ann Corlett, as she is listed, died, aged 71, and was buried in Andreas on 4 September 1902. (LIB).

Comment: William Corlett's birth-year (c. 1828/29) would indicate that he was in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in his infancy and youth, as would that of his wife Eleanor (b.c. 1830/31). We learn from the 1901 census that his son-in-law William Cleator (b.c. 1863/64) was also a Manx native speaker. As William Cleator's wife and children are enumerated as English only speakers, English would likely have entered the household on his marriage c. 1892.

(37.) James Corrin (1855/56–1924), Round Table Inn, Ronague, Arbory (of Malew)
Julia Frances Corrin (1858/59–1941), Round Table Inn, Ronague, Arbory (of Patrick)

“On the way up I stayed to lunch at the Round Table [Inn], where I found the landlord to be a native of Grenaby in Malew Parish and the wife of some place between St. John's and Peel, neither could speak Manx but only Manx-Anglian of a curious kind [...]: the husband, whose name is **Corrin** [...]”. (Rhŷs 6/158 [1891]).

1891: **James Corrin**, head, M, 37, blacksmith, of Malew, was living in the public house “Round Table Inn”, Ronague, Arbory, with his wife **Julia F.**, M, 32, of Patrick, and their four children: Henry, son, 9, scholar, of Castletown, Lily, dtr., 7, scholar, of Malew, Frank, son, 4, of Malew, and Alfred, son, 2, of Arbory. (RG12/4691 82 16).

1901: **James Corrin**, Head, M, 46, blacksmith, own account, at home, was now living in Ballakindry [Ballakinry], Arbory, with his wife, **Julia F.**, 42, of Patrick, and their family (with additional children): William H., son, S, 19, at home, Lilian, dtr., S, 17, of Malew, Frank, son, 14, Alfred, son, 12, Albert E. son, 8, of Arbory, and Wilfred S., son, 5, also of Arbory.

Manx: **Julia Corrin** is enumerated as a Manx speaker; her husband **James Corrin** and children English only. (RG13/5301 167 16).

1911: **James Corrin**, head, 56, M, blacksmith, own account, of Malew, was still living in the Round Table Inn, Ronague, along with his wife **Julia**, 57, M 30yrs. [c. 1880–81], hotel keeper, own account, of Patrick, and their two sons Wilfred, 16, assistant blacksmith, of Arbory, and Alfred, 20, school, of Arbory, as well as their niece Lilly Quayle, 6, of Peel,

Manx: All enumerated as English only speakers. (RG14/34635 25 1–5).

James Corrin died, aged 68, and was buried in Arbory on 19 April 1924. (LIB).

Julia Frances Corrin as listed, died aged 82, and was buried in Arbory on 11 August 1941. (LIB).

Folklore only.

Comment: Rhÿs seemingly did not interview Corrin's wife Julia, who in 1901 was enumerated as a Manx speaker, but was apparently satisfied to have gathered only folklore material from James. His birth-year (c. 1855/56) is quite late, but not impossible, for a grounding in good Manx. The fact that he did not acquire any Manx at all c. 1856 may suggest that the area where he was living in Malew was not too far from largely English speaking Castletown, until 1869 the seat of government in Man.⁴⁸ Julia is enumerated as an English only speaker in the 1911 census, which likely suggests that English formally became the language of the household on their marriage in 1880/81.

(38.) William (Billy) Corrin (Billy Jin) (1815/16–1892), Cronk y Doonee, Rushen

“On the way back [from Dalby] we came down by the Sloc, through Ballakil-Pheric, and there saw two huge standing stones in a field: we afterwards learned they were the only survivals of 5 such monoliths with the marks of a giant's hand ([fōr]) [fo:r] [FOAWR] in the top, for a [fōr] had hurled them with his his hand from the top of Cronk hāry Lā [krɔŋk harə Læ:] [Cronk yn Irree Laa] - that is how the name was pronounced, but the name of that powerful fōr we could not find out. Our informant was **Billy Corrin** better known as **Billy Jin** so called from his mother Jane. He pronoun-ced a few words for us, but there was nothing peculiar in his pronunciation, and he gave us a more sensible form of the Hollantide rhyme⁴⁹ [...]”.

(Rhÿs 6/112–113 [1890]).

1891: William Corrin, head, M, 74, retired farmer, of Rushen, was living in “ChronkeD-hooney” (Cronk y Doonee) with his wife **Catherine**, M, 70, also of Rushen.

(RG12/4692 18 113).

1901: Catherine Corrin, sister-in-law, widow, 79, living on own means, of Rushen, living in Shenvalley, Patrick, with **John Thomas Quirk**, head, M, 40, farmer, employed, of Patrick, and his wife **Eliza**, M, 45, of Rushen and their family: Isalen, dtr., S, 10, of Patrick, Katie, dtr., S, 11, of Patrick, John, son, S, 8, of Patrick. Then comes **Philip Quirk**, brother, S, 22, horseman on farm, worker, of Patrick, **Evan**

⁴⁸ Cf. BELCHEM 2000: 91–93, DAVEY 2013: 129–130.

⁴⁹ For this see BRODERICK 2018b: 31.

Quirk, brother, S, 20, cattleman on farm, worker, of Patrick. Then there is **Catherine Gell**, wife, M, 35, of Patrick, and her two children: John Gell, son, S, 3, of Patrick, Emily Gell, dtr., 1, of Patrick, and finally **John Watterson**, father-in-law, widower, 73, herring fisherman, employed, of Patrick.

Manx: **Catherine Corrin**, **Catherine Gell**, and **John Watterson** are enumerated as Manx speakers, the rest English only. (RG13/5306 128 23).

William Corrin died, aged 76, and was buried in Arbory on 16 January 1892. (LIB). Date and place of burial of **Catherine Corrin** is not known.

Comment: The birth-year of William Corrin (Billy Jin) (c. 1815/16) would indicate that he came by good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth. As his wife Catherine (b.c. 1820/21) was also a native Manx speaker Manx would likely have been the daily language of the household until William's death in 1892.

(39.) Mrs. Margaret Cowle (Mrs. Cowley) (1817/18–1898), The Rheast, Bride (of Jurby)

“I had opportunities [...] of studying the pronunciation also of an aged woman called **Mrs. Cowley**, born and bred in the parish of Bride: her pronunciation seemed to me to be the least affected by English that I had ever heard.” (1890). (Rhÿs 1895: vi). “She spoke Manx more fluently to me than anybody else so I had better opportunities of attempting to catch the sound in actual conversation than before [...]”.

(Rhÿs 6/63 [1890]).

1891: **Margaret Cowle**, widow, 69, of Jurby, was living in Kay Cottage next to the Rheast in Bride with her son Thomas, S, 36, agricultural labourer, of Bride.

(RG12/4684 109 20). She is, however, the only possible match in the census.

Margaret Cowle died, aged 80, and was buried in Bride on 14 August 1898.⁵⁰

(LIB).

Comment: Born in c. 1817/18 Mrs. Cowle would have been in receipt of good idiomatic Manx, as Rhÿs noticed.

⁵⁰ Despite the age discrepancy with the 1891 census this is the only burial that matches.

(40.) Thomas Cowley (Arthur Cowley) (1810/11–1894), Ballalonna, Michael (of Santan).

“**Arthur Cowler**⁵¹ [**Cowley**] [...] Balley Cruink told me that the old people blessed the fairies [...]”. (Rhÿs 6/37 [1888]).

1882: A **Thomas Cowley**, [71], was listed a farmer in Ballachrink, Michael. (BD1882 Michael).

1891: **Thomas Cowley**, father-in-law, M, 80, retired farmer, of Santan, was living in Ballalonna, Michael, with his wife **Elizabeth**, mother-in-law, M, 82, also of Santan, and his son-in-law **John Corjeag**, head, M, 49, farmer, of Michael, and his wife **Elizabeth**, M, 48, also of Michael. Living with them was **Margaret Quayle**, servant, S, 24, domestic servant, of Michael. (RG12/4683 116 16).

1901: **John Corjeag**, head, M, 59, farmer, was living in Park View, Kirk Michael, of Michael, along with his wife **Elizabeth**, M, 57, of Michael, and Jemima Corjeag, sister, S, 44, living on own means, also of Michael.

Manx: All enumerated as English only speakers. (RG13/5300 5 13).

Thomas Cowley died, aged 83, and was buried in Michael on 25 April 1894. (LIB). No details of his wife’s date and place of burial can be found.

Comment: Thomas Cowley’s birth-year (c. 1810/11) would indicate that he in all probability was in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would also that of his wife Elizabeth (c. 1808/09). John Corjeag’s household, even in 1891, would likely have been English speaking.

(41.) Edward Crellin (1830/31–1898), The Friary, Ballabeg, Arbory

“The Friary, Arbory, **Mr. Crellin**”. (Rhÿs 3/1 [1891]).

1891: **Edward Crellin**, head, M, 60, farmer, of Douglas, was working The Friary farm, Ballabeg, Arbory, along with his wife **Catherine**, 58, of Castletown, and their children Edward D., son, S, 26, draper, of Arbory, Frances C., dtr., S, 25, farmer’s daughter, of Arbory, Sara Anne, dtr., S, 24, school teacher, also of Arbory. Living with them was Edith M. Warrington, granddaughter, S, 1, of Arbory, John Bell, father-in-law, widower, 87, retired farmer, of Arbory, as well as John W. Crowe, servant, S, 24, farm servant, of Arbory, and James Corlett, servant, S, 21, farm servant, of Arbory. (RG12/4691 62 34).

⁵¹ “Cowler” is the local Manx pronunciation of the Manx surname *Cowley* OT.

1901: Catherine Crellin, head, widow, 66, of Castletown, was now living in Derbyhaven along with her daughter Edith, S, 31, teacher of school, of Arbory, and Edith M. Warrington, gdnr., 11, of England.

Manx: All enumerated as English only speakers. (RG13/5308 39 75).

No details of burial for **Edward Crellin** or his wife can be found.

Not interviewed.

Comment: As Edward Crellin's birthplace is Douglas and that of his wife Catherine Castletown, both would likely be English speaking, probably from birth. The census for 1901 makes clear that Catherine and her family are English speakers. Edward Crellin seems only to have functioned as a contact man with Rhŷs, rather than a possible informant.

(42.) **Thomas Crellin (1825/26–1892), Mwyllin y Chleigh, Patrick (of Malew)**

“Crellin”. (Rhŷs 6/134–136 [dialect table] [1890]).

“Ap. 16. **Thos. Crellin** mul'jən ə kli: / klɛi [Mwyllin y Chleigh] near St. John's is about 64 years of age and would be five years younger but for rheumatism in in [sic] his legs”. (Rhŷs 6/139–140 [1891]).

1891: Thomas Crellin, head, M, 65, farmer, of Malew, was living in Mullen E Cloie [Mwyllin y Chleigh], Patrick, with his wife **Eliza**, M, 63, of Marown.

(RG12/4682 37 65).

1901: Eliza Crellin, widow, 72, help in house, living in 2 Egerton Terrace, Douglas (St. George).

– **Manx** : **Eliza Crellin** is enumerated as a speaker of English only.

(RG13/5303 53 71).

Thomas Crellin died, aged 66, and was buried in Marown on 28 March 1892.

(LIB).

Eliza Crellin died, aged 82, and was buried in Marown on 22 April 1910. (LIB).

Comment: Thomas Crellin's birth-year (c.1825/26) and that of his wife Eliza (c.1827/28) would indicate a receipt of a good grounding in idiomatic Manx in both cases. It is likely that Manx would have been the daily language of their childless household until the death of Thomas in 1892. Eliza probably then went to live in Douglas to earn some money as a home help and would from then on speak English.

(43.) John Crye (1837/38–1914), Ramsey (of Lezayre)

“I read also occasionally with [...] **Mr. John Crye** [...] brought up in the parish of Lezayre” (1892). (RHÿs 1895: vii).

“Windsor House overlooking the Mooragh [...] and he said he was a native of Lezayre but he did not pronounce altogether like **Boyd**; he sounds his Manx much like the Andreas people [...]”. (Rhÿs 6/167–168 [1892]).

1881: John Edward Crye, head, M, 43, farmer of 100 acres employing 2 labourers; local Methodist preacher, of Lezayre, was farming Ballamin, Bride, with his wife **Elizabeth**, M, 42, of Braddan, as well as Margaret Joughin, servant, S, 37, domestic servant, of Bride, William Radcliffe, servant, S, 17, farm servant (in-doors), of Bride, and Mary Joughin, boarder, widow, 82, annuitant, of Bride. (RG11/5599 63 6).

1891: John E. Crye, head, M, 53, retired farmer and local preacher, of Lezayre, was living at 1 Bay View, Ramsey, with his wife **Elizabeth**, M, 54, of “Baldrine” [Lonan], [error for Braddan]. (RG12/4685 10 83).

1901: John E. Crye, head, M, 62, living on own means, of Lezayre, was now living at Windsor Mount, Ramsey, along with his wife, **Elizabeth**, M, 62, of Braddan.

Manx: John E. Crye and his wife **Elizabeth** are enumerated as Manx speakers. (RG13/5307 102 178).

Elizabeth Crye died, aged 74, and was buried in Lezayre on 12 March 1913. (LIB).

John Crye died, aged 76, and was buried in Lezayre on 16 July 1914. (LIB).

Comment: John Crye’s birth year (c. 1837/38) and that of his wife Elizabeth (c. 1838/39) would likely guarantee an induction into good idiomatic Manx in both cases during infancy and youth. Having no family at all, it is probable that they would have spoken Manx to each other when alone, from 1891 onwards till Elizabeth’s death in 1913.

(44.) Henry Cubbon (1815/16–1891), Ronague, Arbory (of Arbory) (latterly in Laxey)

“[...] before leaving I had a day with a Wesleyan preacher, named **Mr. Henry Cubbon**, at his native place in the Ronnag in the parish of Arbory. I agreed to read with him the following year, but alas! it was not to be: I regret that I had not heard of him earlier, for he died in the course of the ensuing winter” (1891). (RHÿs 1895: vii).

“Ap. 22 [1890] Went from Douglas to Ballabeg beyond Ballayelse, Ronague, Arbory, and walked some four miles to the Ronnag in the hollow under Baroole and there made for Ballayelse in order to find **Harry Cubbon** (pron. Kjëbn) whose old home it is though he permanently lives now at Laxey as methodist preacher”.

(Rhÿs 6/155 [1891]).

1891: Henry Cubbon, head, widower, 73, preacher, employed, of Arbory, was living at 27 Laxey Glen⁵² in Laxey with his daughter Catherine, S, 42, dressmaker, employed, of Lonan, and his grandson Haydn, 9, of Douglas. (RG12/4686 29 169).

Henry Cubbon died,⁵³ aged 75, and was buried in Lonan on 10 December 1891.

(LIB).

Comment: His birth-year (c. 1815/16) would suggest that he was in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth. Such an ability in Manx would be necessary for his calling as a lay preacher.

(45.) John Cubbon (1812/13–1896), Ronague, Arbory (of Malew)

“**John Cubbon** Balla Connal[l]”.

(Rhÿs 3/36 [1891]).

1891: John Cubbon, head, M, 78, retired farmer, of Malew, was living in Ronague, Arbory, along with his wife **Ann**, M, 76, of Arbory, and their children: Margaret, dtr., S, 47, of Arbory, Catherine J., dtr., S, 35, of Arbory, Robert Henry, son, widower, 37, draper, of Arbory, and John James, grandson, S, 14, of Arbory.

(RG12/4691 83 36).

Ann Cubbon died, aged 77, and was buried in Arbory on 27 May 1892. (LIB).

John Cubbon died, aged 83, and was buried in Arbory on 17 June 1896. (LIB).

Comment: His birth-year (c. 1815/16) would indicate the likelihood that he was in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would that of his wife Ann (c. 1814/15) and possibly their daughter Catherine (c. 1855/56) and son Robert Henry (c. 1853/54), but very possibly their grandson (c. 1876/77), given the birth-years of some of the last native Manx speakers from the area, e.g. John Dan Kinvig (c. 1860/61) and his wife Sage Jane Kinvig (c. 1869/70) of Ronague AR, as well as Thomas Leece (c. 1859/60) of Kerrookeil ML (cf. Broderick 2017).

(46.) Daniel Curphey (1838/39–1918), Andreas Village, Andreas

“**Daniel Curphy**”.

(Rhÿs 3/22 [1891]).

1891: Daniel Curphey, head, M, 52, mariner, of Andreas, was living in Andreas Village with his wife **Ann**, M, 48, and their daughter Ellen, S, 13, both of Andreas.

(RG12/4684 80 34).

⁵² i.e. Glen Road, Laxey.

⁵³ “Death of Mr. Henry Cubbon, Lay Missionary”, *Isle of Man Examiner*, 12 December 1891, 5f. I am grateful to Stephen Miller for this reference.

1901: Daniel Curphey, head, M, 62, shoemaker, own account, at home, of Andreas, living in Lawn Cottage, Andreas Village, with this wife **Ann**, M, 59, and their daughter Ellen J., S, 23. Also living with them was his brother-in-law **William Cormode**, S, 64, farmer, own account, at home, of Andreas.

Manx: Daniel Curphey, his wife **Ann**, and **William Cormode** are entered as Manx speakers, the daughter Ellen J. as English only. (RG13/5300 114 35).

Ann Curphey died, aged 69, and was buried in Andreas on 28 July 1911. (LIB).

William Cormode died, aged 70, and was buried in Andreas on 15 March 1908. (LIB).

Daniel Thomas Curphey, as listed, died aged 79, and was buried in Andreas in 1918 (MBMD C1/232).

Comment: Daniel Curphey's birth-year (c. 1838/39) would indicate receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would that of his wife Ann (c. 1841/42) and brother-in-law William Cormode (c. 1837/38). It may be that Daniel Curphey, his wife Ann, and brother-in-law William Cormode would speak Manx to one another, but English in the presence of the daughter Ellen (c. 1877/78).

(47.) John Dawson (1824/25–1895), 22 Douglas Street, Peel (of Michael)

"The first part of my stay was spent at Peel [...] I had instructive interviews with [...] **Mr. Dawson** [...]" (1891) (RHÿs 1895: vii).

"Mr. John Dawson, Ironmonger and Furniture Dealer, 14 Douglas St."

(Rhÿs 6/133 [1891]).

"Ap. 15. Mr. Dawson is about 60: he is a native of Glen Maye in Dalby⁵⁴ which is variously sounded and spelled Dauby, Daby and Doby, but the Manx pron. seems to be [dɒlbi] or [dɛlbi] [...]"

(Rhÿs 6/137 [1891]).

1891: John Dawson, head, M, 65, iron monger, of Michael, was living at 22 Douglas Street, Peel, with his wife, **Charlotte**, M, 65, of German, and two grandchildren Emily, S, 16, shop assistant, employed, of Maughold, and Emily [*sic*], S, 5, of Ramsey. (RG12/4683 34 14).⁵⁵

John Dawson died, aged 70, and was buried 16 March 1895 in German. (LIB).

Charlotte Dawson died, aged 68, and was buried 27 April 1896 in German.

(LIB).

⁵⁴ This designation is evidently not correct, as the 1891 census, if correct, has Michael as his parish of origin.

⁵⁵ Presumably the two grandchildren, having the same fore-names and given their ages, come from separate relationships?

Comment: John Dawson’s birth-year (c. 1824/25), as would that of his wife Charlotte (c. 1824/25), would indicate the likelihood of his / her being in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth. John Dawson was party to the Manx revival in 1872 (cf. LEWIN 2014: 23, note 70).

(48.) Edward Faragher Sr. (Neddy Hom Ruy) (1803–1890), Cregneash, Rushen

“Mr. Fargher”. (Rhŷs 2/[28] [1886]).

“Sep 19 [1888] [...] **Old Fargher** (over 80) could never make much of Irish Gaelic (it does not appear when he heard it as it was scarcely at Dublin or even ‘Wexford’). He understood Scotch Gaelic 3 times better: he understood Irish no better than Welsh!! He has a son **Edward Farragher**⁵⁶ who writes poetry including hymns translated into Manx; but I cannot see him as ‘bee eh cheet (chēt) [tʃet] thie son jə sɑ:rn [dʒəˈsɑ:rn] [‘he’ll be coming home for Saturday]’”. (Rhŷs 6/24 [1888]).

1881: Edward Faragher [Neddy Hom Ruy], head, M, 77, fisherman, of Cregneish [Cregneash], Rushen, was living in Cregneish with his wife **Eunice**, M, 73, of Rushen and their daughter and grandchildren: Elizabeth, dtr., 39, of Rushen, Lina, gdtr., 9, of Rushen, William, gs., 7, of Rushen, Thomas, gs., 6, of Rushen. (RG11/11/5609 8 54).

Edward Fargher died, aged 86, on 17 February 1890, and was buried in Rushen on 19 February 1890. (LIB).

Eunice Faragher died, aged 77, and was buried in Rushen on 23 July 1885.⁵⁷ (LIB).

Comment: Edward Faragher’s birth-year (c. 1803/04) and that of his wife Eunice (c. 1807/08) would indicate the likelihood of both being in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as confirmed in Edward’s case by Rhŷs (above); also their daughter Elizabeth (1841/42).

⁵⁶ i.e. Edward Faragher (Ned Beg Hom Ruy) (1831–1908), Cregneash, Rushen. His original Manx stories and reminiscences were published in BRODERICK (1981, 1982). Reprinted as *Manx Stories and Reminiscences of Ned Beg Hom Ruy*, 2 vols. (Yn Chessaht Ghailckagh, 1991). Earlier, “Four Manx Folktales from the MS. Collection of Ned Beg Hom Ruy”. *Béaloides* 42–44 (1976 [for 1974–76]): 41–61. See also LEWIN 2014: 31–92.

⁵⁷ For comment on him by Ned Maddrell, see HLSM/I: 348–49.

(49.) Edward Faragher Jr. (Ned Beg Hom Ruy) (1831–1908), Cregneash, Rushen

1891: Edward Faragher, head, widower, 58 [*rect.* 60], fisherman, of Rushen, living in Cregneish [Cregneash], was listed on board the Port St. Mary fishing boat CT43 *Willie* seemingly bound for the Irish spring mackerel fishery off Kinsale.

(RG12/4692 77 24).

– In 1891 Faragher's daughter **Lina Clague**, wife, M, 20, of Rushen, was living in Cregneish with her husband **William Clague**, head, M, 22, agricultural labourer, employed, of Rushen, and their son Thomas M[aurice], 1, of Rushen. William is listed as head of the household in the absence of his father-in-law **Edward Faragher** who was at sea.

(RG12/4692 47 81).

1901: Edward Faragher, head, widower, 70, fisherman, own account, home, of Rushen, was living in Cregneish with his son-in-law William Clague, M, 30, labourer, of Santan, his daughter Lina, M, 29, and his grandchildren: Maurice, gs., 11, of Rushen, John, gs., 8, of Rushen, and William, gs., 4, also of Rushen.

Manx: Edward Faragher and his daughter **Lina Clague** are enumerated as Manx speakers, the rest English only.

(RG13/5301 108 145).

Edward Faragher died, aged 77, on 5 June 1908 and was buried in St. Werburgh's churchyard, Black-well, Derbyshire, England, on 9 June 1908.⁵⁸

Not interviewed – away at the fishing.

Comment: Edward Faragher's competence in Manx is confirmed by the Manx stories and reminiscences he wrote and left behind (cf. BRODERICK 1981–82, LEWIN 2014: 31–92).

(50.) Thomas Faragher (1828/29–?1901), Old Sulby, Sulby Glen, Lezayre

"Faragher Dyer Sulby Glen".

(Rhÿs 2/55 [1886]).

1891: Thomas Fargher, head, M, 62, woollen dyer, of "Isle of Man" [Lezayre], was living in Glenway Cottage, Old Sulby, Sulby Glen, Lezayre, with his wife **Catherine**, M, 64, of "Isle of Man" [Bride].

(RG12/4684 115 13).

1901: Catherine Fargher, head, widow, 76, of Glenway Cottage, Old Sulby, of Bride, her husband **Thomas** having died in the interim.

– **Manx: Catherine Fargher** is enumerated as a Manx speaker.

(RG13/5300 63 11),

1911: Catherine Fargher, mother, 86, widow, of Lezayre, was living at 6 Park Road, Douglas, along with her son William James Fargher, head, 43, M, builder, em-

⁵⁸ Blackwell Burial Register 1908, p. 171, sch. 1361.

ployed, of Lezayre, along with his wife Emily Matilda, 48, M 23 yrs.[c.1887/88], of Onchan, and their daughter Doris Emily, 9, of Douglas. Living with them was Joseph Inkerman Castell, brother-in-law, 55, widower, labourer (mason) of Onchan.

Manx: Catherine Fargher alone is enumerated as a Manx speaker, the rest English only. (RG14/34677 31 4).

Catherine Fargher died, aged 99, and was buried in Lezayre on 25 August 1924. (LIB).

As regards **Thomas**, there is no known record of the date and place of his burial. (LIB).

Comment: Thomas Fargher's birth-year (c. 1828/29), as would that of his wife Catherine (c. 1824/25), would indicate the likelihood of their receiving good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth.

(51.) William Gale (1811/12–1899), Leodest, Andreas

“**Mr. Gale** aged 91 or thereabouts who used to preach in Manx at one time: he lives in a cottage beyond the lūdus [Leodest] Chapel (called lūdust by the peasantry) but got very little out of him [...]. He is fast forgetting his Manx and I cannot believe he could conduct a service in Manx of any length: he knows a few prayers and a few other things probably by heart”. (Rhŷs 6/66–67 [1890]).

1891: William Gale, head, widower, 79, retired farmer, of Andreas, was living in Leodest, Andreas, with his daughter **Maggie E.**, S, 39, dressmaker, also of Andreas, and Emilie J., gdr., 14, of Oldham, England. (RG12/4684 63 85).

1901: Margaret Gale, head, widow, 44, dressmaker, was still living in Leodest, Andreas, with Emily J. Gale, niece, S, 23, school-teacher, worker, of England.

Manx: Both enumerated as English only speakers. (RG13/5300 115 52).

William Gale died, aged 87, and was buried in Andreas on 8 April 1899. (LIB).

Comment: Although his birth-year 1811/12 could betray an acquisition by William Gale of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, Rhŷs's above analysis indicates that Gale has been a long while without speaking much, or even no Manx at all, and that his knowledge of it at the time of Rhŷs's visit on him (1890), except for a few texts learned earlier on by heart, seems to have been minimal.

(52/53.) William Gawne (1821/22–1893) & Mary Gawne (1820/21–1900), Cregneash, Rushen

“Mr. Gawne”, “Mrs. Gawne”, “Gawne”. (Rhÿs 6/5, 7–9 [1888]).

1881: William Gawne, head, M, 58, farmer of 60 acres, was living in Cregneash [Farm], Rushen, with his wife **Mary Gawne**, M, 59, farmer’s wife, also of Rushen, and their children: Mary A. dtr., S, 37, William, son, S, 26, farmer’s son, and John T., son, S, 20, joiner, all of Rushen. (RG11/5609 7 37).

1891: William Gawne, head, M, 68, retired farmer, of Rushen, was living in Glendown, Rushen, along with his wife **Mary Gawne**, M, 69, also of Rushen, and their children: Mary A. dtr., S, 48, farmer’s daughter, and William, son, S, 35, farmer’s son, both of Rushen. (RG12/4692 42 7).

William Gawne died, aged, 71, and was buried in Rushen on 30 September 1893. (LIB).

Mary Gawne died, aged 79, and was buried in Rushen on 6 January 1900. (LIB) (GB).

Comment: The birth-years of both William and Mary Gawne, viz. 1821/22 and 1820/21 respectively, argue for a receipt of good idiomatic Manx during the period of infancy and youth of both of them. (the material they supplied to Rhÿs makes that clear), as well as their children Mary (c. 1843/44), William (c. 1854/55) and John (c. 1860/61).

(54.) John Joughin (1812/13–1891), Ballacrebbin, Andreas (of Bride)

“In the north I had daily lessons of the same kind from [...] **Mr. John Joughin** of Balla Crebbin, in Andreas. The latter was a native of Bride and had been brought up within sight of the Point of Ayre. He had been a Wesleyan preacher and for preaching he preferred Manx to English to the end of his life. He was a man of more than average ability, and he had probably a more complete mastery of his language than any other Manxman whom I have had the good fortune to know” (1888). (Rhÿs 1895: vi).

1881: John Joughin, head, M, 68, farmer of 90 acres employing 1 man and lad, of Bride, was living in Ballacrebbin, Andreas, with his wife **Margaret**, M, 54, of Michael, along with their three children: Margaret Ann, dtr., S, 26, farmer’s daughter, of Jurby, John Joseph, son, S, 25, farmer’s son, of Jurby, and William D., son, 11, scholar, of Andreas. Also living with them were William Radcliffe, servant, S, 19, farm servant, of Andreas, and Catherine Quayle, servant, S, 17, domestic servant, of Lezayre. (RG11/5599 49 11).

1901: John Joseph Joughin, head, M, 44, son to John Joughin above, farmer, employer, at home, of Jurby, was living in Ballacrebbin, Andreas, with his wife **Eliza Ann**, M, 37, of Ramsey, and their four young children (5 yrs. - 7 months). Living with them was **Eliza Kee**, grandmother, widow, 72, living on own means, of Lezayre, and three servants.

Manx: All enumerated as English only speakers. (RG14/5300 137 3).

John Joughin died, aged 78, and was buried in Andreas on 27 January 1891.

(LIB).

Margaret Joughin died aged 72 and was buried in Andreas on 1 April 1897.

(LIB).

Comment: The birth-years of John and Margaret Joughin, viz. 1812/13 and 1824/25 respectively, as well as that of grandmother Eliza Kee (1828/29) would indicate that all three had come by good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth. Their two eldest children Margaret Ann and John Joseph were born c. 1854/55 and 1855/56 respectively, and so could possibly have learned good Manx in infancy and youth at that time. The fact that John Joseph is enumerated as an English only speaker in 1901 suggests that, even if he had Manx, English by that date, if not before, had become the language of the household.

(55.) John Kaighin (1831/32–1900), Erin Ville, Ballachrink, Michael (of Douglas)

“A neighbour [...] called **Mr. Kaighin** (pr. Kæghən [kæxən]) of Erin Ville, Michael, came in and told me that Mr. Killip is about 57 or 58. Kaighin showed me a Manx primer which I had not seen before as far as I remember published by a Soc. for promoting Sunday Schools”. (Rhys 6/141 [1890]).

1891: John Kaighin, head, M, 58, retired farmer, own means, of Douglas, was living at Ballachrink, Michael, with his wife **Ann**, M, 43, of Jurby. (RG12/4683 115 8).

1901: Ann Kaighin, widow, 53, living on own account, of Jurby, was now living at Blackwood Cottage, Ballaugh, with her unmarried sister **Jane Kneale**, Head, S, 59, living on own account, also of Jurby.

Manx: Jane Kneale enumerated as a Manx speaker, **Ann Kaighin** an English only speaker. (RG13/ 5300 50 11).

1911: Jane Kneale, head, 69, S, private means, of Jurby, was now living in Lilac Cottage, Ballacorage, Ballaugh, along with her daughter-in-law Christina Kneale, 36, M 16 yrs. [c. 1894/95], private means, of Cheshire, Birkenhead, and granddaughter Eva Kneale, 14, school, of Liverpool Kirkdale.

Manx: Jane Kneale is enumerated as a Manx speaker, the rest English only.

(RG14/34639 2 1–3).

John Kaighin died, aged 68, and was buried in Michael on 26 September 1900. (LIB).

Not interviewed.

Ann Kaighin died, aged 56, and was buried in Michael on 29 March 1904. (LIB).

Jane Kneale died, aged 69, and was buried in Ballaugh on 5 June 1912. (LIB).

Comment: Coming from Douglas, an English speaking town,⁵⁹ as he did, it seems fairly certain that John Kaighin was an English only speaker, but probably not his wife Ann, given that her sister Jane Kneale is enumerated in the 1901 and 1911 census as a Manx speaker. Either Ann or Jane could have been of use to Rhÿs?

The Keggin family, Cregneash Farm, Cregneash, Rushen

– (56.) **Mrs. Catherine Keggin* (1809/10–1892), Cregneash, Rushen.**

– (57.) **Thomas Keggin (1841/42–1922), Cregneash, Rushen.**

– (58.) **John Keggin (1843/44–1929), Cregneash, Rushen.**

– (59.) **Isabella Keggin (1847/48–1896), Cregneash, Rushen.**

“I had lessons in reading Manx daily from [...] **Mrs. Keggin** of Cregneish, [...] in the parish of Rushen, in the south of the Island” (1888) (RHÿs 1895: vi),

“[...] the latter part of my stay was spent in the south in order to read again with **Mrs. Keggin.**” (1890). (Rhÿs *ibid.*),-

“I had readings also with [...] **Mrs. Keggin** before leaving (1892)”. (RHÿs 1895: vii).

1881: Catherine Keggen [Keggin], wife, M, 76, was living in Cregneish [Cregneash] farm, Rushen, along with her husband **Thomas**, head, M, 85, farmer, of Rushen, and their children: Thomas, son, S, 38, farmer’s son, of Rushen, John, son, S, 35, shoemaker, of Rushen, and Isabella, dtr., S, 30, also of Rushen. (RG11/5609 9 66).

1891: Catherine Keggin, head, widow, 80, living on own means, of Rushen, was living at Cregneash Farm in the village of the same name, along with her sons **Thomas**, S, 48, farmer, of Rushen, and **John**, S, 46, of Rushen, and daughter **Isabella**, S, 40, also of Rushen. (RG12/4692 48 91).

1901: Thomas Keggin, head, S, 59, farmer, own account, of Rushen and **John Keggin,** brother, S, 57, farmer’s brother, of Rushen, were still living in Cregneash.

⁵⁹ For the development of Douglas as a commercial centre, see Belchem (CROWE 2001, 2003, DAVEY 2013: 133–134).

Manx: Both **Thomas** and **John Keggin** are enumerated as Manx speakers.

(RG13/5301 107 133).

1911: **Thomas Keggin**, head, 69, S, farmer, employer, of Rushen, was living in Cregneash still along with his brother **John Keggin**, 67, S, farmer, worker, of Rushen, and their sister **Ann Taubman**, 64, S, of Rushen.

Manx: All three are enumerated as a Manx speakers. (RG14/34746 43 1).

Thomas Keggin Sr. died, aged 85, and was buried in Rushen on 15 September 1881. (LIB).

Catherine Keggin died, aged 82, and was buried in Rushen on 3 November 1892. (LIB).

Thomas Keggin Jr. died, aged 80, and was buried in Rushen on 5 June 1922. (LIB).

John Keggin died, aged 85, and was buried in Rushen on 14 March 1929. (LIB).

Isabella Keggin died, aged 48, and was buried in Rushen on 22 February 1896 (LIB). There is no other match for her and the age discrepancy may be accounted for by “age-rounding” in the census for 1891.

Comment: Mrs. Catherine Keggin’s birth-year (c. 1809/10) would indicate that she was in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would that of the siblings Thomas (b.c. 1841/42), John (c. 1843/44) and Isabella (c. 1847/48), as well as that of the grandchild Catherine Taubman (c. 1878/79). This is the only family Rhŷs (1895: ix) says he knew of where more Manx was spoken among them than English. Mrs. Catherine Keggin supplied Rhŷs with much Manx material (qv), and it is clear from the census reports that the family was Manx speaking. The fact that all three siblings, Thomas, John and Isabella, had not married may likely have contributed to that.

– (59a.) **Ann(ie) Taubman (alias Keggin) (1846/47–1932), Cregneash, Rushen.**

Not mentioned by Rhŷs (and so is given the number 59a), is the eldest daughter **Ann**.

1881: **Ann Taubman**, wife, M, 35, farmer’s wife, living in Cregeish [Cregneash], Rushen, of Rushen, along with her husband **John Taubman**, head, M, 45, farmer of 25 acres, of Rushen, and their daughter **Catherine Taubman**, 3, also of Rushen. (RG11/5609 8 60).

1891: **Ann Taubman**, wife, M, 44, of Rushen, was still living in Cregneash with her husband **John Taubman**, head, M, 56, farmer, of Rushen, and their daughter **Catherine Taubman**, 12, of Rushen. (R12/4692 48 85).

1901: **Ann Taubman**, wife, M, 54, of Rushen, living in Cregneash still with her husband **John Taubman**, head, M, 65, farmer, own account, of Rushen, and John’s

brother **William Taubman**, S, 59, farmer's brother, of Rushen. **Catherine Taubman** was now married and had gone to live with her husband (see next).

Manx: All three (**Ann, John & William Taubman**) are enumerated as Manx speakers. (RG13/5301 1081 144).

1911: **Ann Taubman** (b. 1846/47), sister, 64, widow, of Rushen, was now living with her two brothers **Thomas Keggin** (b. 1841/42) and **John Keggin** (b. 1843/44) after the death of her husband **John Taubman** (b. 1835/36).

Manx: All three enumerated as Manx speakers. (RG14/34746 43 1–3).

John Taubman died, aged 73, and was buried in Rushen on 23 November 1909. (LIB).

Ann Taubman died, aged 85, and was buried in Rushen on 23 February 1932. (LIB).

Comment: Ann Taubman's birth-year (c. 1846/147) would indicate receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would that of her husband John (c. 1835/36) and daughter Catherine (c. 1878/179). With regard to their daughter **Catherine**, this is the child referred to by Rhŷs in his *Outlines* (1895: ix). He notes that he knew

of only one family where Manx appeared to be more talked than English and that was Mrs. Keggin's [Cregneash Farm]. She was an octogenarian who had two sons living with her [Thomas & John], together with a granddaughter in her teens. That girl was the only Manx-speaking child that I recollect meeting with in the whole island. (Rhŷs 1895: ix)

See next.

– (59b.) **Catherine Taubman-Kennaugh**⁶⁰ (1878/79–1966), Cregneash, Rushen (later of Port Erin, Rushen).

1901: **Catherine Jane Taubman** here as **Catherine Jane Kennaugh**, M, 22, of Rushen, wife to **Richard Kennaugh**, head, M, 27, grocer, shop keeper, own account, of Arbory, living in Station Road, Port Erin, Rushen, with their 10-month-old daughter Annie, of Port Erin [Rushen].

Manx: **Catherine Kennaugh** is entered here as an English only speaker, as she was then living with her husband (an English only speaker) and their daughter Annie, 10 months. (RG13/5301 87 43).

⁶⁰ William J. C. Kelly of Ballaqueeney, Rushen, who knew some of the younger members of the family, told me (16.09.2016) that the family was known as 'Taubman-Kennaugh' and that their grocer's shop in Station Road was where the Co-op shop now is, opposite the railway station. The family also had the nearby Allandale Café, now Manton's, he said.

1911: Catherine Kennaugh, 32, M, Cregneish [Rushen], wife to **Richard Kennaugh**, head, 37, M, licensed grocer, employer, of Arbory, living in Savier, Station Road, Port Erin, Rushen, both married 12 years [**1899**] with their two daughters Annie, 10, S, school, and Olive, 8, S, both of Port Erin [Rushen].

– **Manx: Catherine Kennaugh** alone is entered here as a Manx speaker, the rest English only. (RG14/ 34745 0281 30).

Not interviewed.

Catherine Jane Taubman-Kennaugh died, aged 87, and was buried in Rushen on 9 February 1966. (LIB).

For full details of Catherine Taubman-Kennaugh's profile see 'Manx Gaelic: the End Game' (BRODERICK 2018a: 150–151).

Comment: Although Catherine Taubman is enumerated as a Manx speaker in the 1911 census and confirmed as such by Rhŷs in 1895 (*Outlines*, p.ix), English became the language of her family household, as her husband Richard Kennaugh (c. 1873/74) was an English only speaker.]

(60.) Robert Keig (1829/30–1897), Kirk Michael, Michael (of Ballaugh)

“**Kegg** K Michael 3 miles very nearly [from Ballaugh]”. (Rhŷs 2/[46] [**1886**]).

1891: Robert Keig, head, M, 61, farmer, of Ballaugh, was living in Ballacain, Ballaugh, with his wife **Ann**, M, 63, of Lezayre, and their children: Matilda Christian Keig, dtr., S, 42, farmer's daughter, employed, of Lezayre, Thomas Edward Keig, son, S, 24, farmer's son, employed, of Ballaugh, Richard Teare Keig, son, S, 22, farmer's son, of Ballaugh, Joseph Benjamin Keig, son, S, 20, bank clerk, of Ballaugh. Living with them was their son-in-law Thomas F. Sutchley, M, 42, coal factor, employer, of Derbyshire, England, and Elizabeth Jane Kneale, servant, S, 22, general servant domestic, of Jurby. (RG12/4684 22 33).

Robert Keig died, aged 67, and was buried in Ballaugh on 11 January 1897.

(LIB).

Comment: Robert Keig's birth-year (c. 1829/30) would indicate a receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would that of his wife Ann (c. 1827/28) and likely their eldest daughter Matilda Christian (c. 1848/49), possibly also the three sons: Thomas Edward (c. 1866/67), Richard Teare Keig (c. 1868/69), and Joseph Benjamin (c. 1870/71)?

(61.) Samuel Keig (1813/14–1894), Port Erin, Rushen.

“Sep 20 [1888], Thursday Samuel Keig (near Qualtrough)”. (Rhÿs 6/29 [1888]).

1881: Samuel Kegg [Keig], head, M, 67, shoemaker, of Rushen, was living in Surby, Rushen with his wife **Elizabeth**, M, 80, of Peel GE. (RG11/5608 103 11).

1891: Samuel Keig is not enumerated anywhere in Man in the 1891 census.

Samuel Keig died, aged 80, and was buried in Rushen on 29 January 1894. (LIB).

Elizabeth Keigh [Keig] died, aged 85, and was buried in Rushen on 18 May 1886. (LIB).

Comment: Samuel Keig’s birth year of 1813/14 indicates that was likely in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth. as would likely his wife Elizabeth (c.1800/01) have been. As they seemingly had no family, they would likely have spoken Manx to each other till the death of Samuel in 1894.

(62.) Mrs. Anne Kelly (1840/41–1909), Laxey, Lonan.

[...] I found a Laxey woman called **Mrs. Kelly**, who can talk Manx but not read it”. (Rhÿs 6/150 [1891]).

1871: William Kelly, head, M, 28, lead miner, of Malew, was living in Agneash, Lonan, with his wife **Ann**, M, 30, of Lonan, and their son William J., 5, scholar, of Lonan. (RG19/5774 7 31).

1881: Ann Kelly, head, widow, 38, former lead miner’s wife, of Lonan, was living at No. 9 Rensell, Laxey, along with her children: Elizabeth, dtzr., 10, scholar, of Lonan, Jospeh ., son., 8, of Lonan, deaf and dumb, Jane, dtr., 6, of Lonan, deaf and dumb, and Charles, son, 2, also of Lonan. (RG11/5601 61 42).

1891: Ann Kelly, head, widow, 49, was living at 10 Rencell, of Lezayre [*rect.* Laxey], with her three children: Joseph H. Kelly, son, S, 18, general labourer, employed, of Lonan, deaf and dumb, Annie Kelly, dtr., S, 16, of Lonan, deaf and dumb, and John Cretney, son, 30, general labourer, employed, also of Lonan. No occupation is entered for her. (RG12/4686 37 227).

1901: Anne Kelly, head, widow, 60, washerwoman, at home, of Laxey, living at Rencell, Laxey, along with her daughter Annie, S, 26, of Laxey, deaf and dumb from birth, and Joseph H., grandson 2, also of Laxey.

Manx: Anne Kelly enumerated as a Manx speaker; no entry for the others.

(RG13/5307 79 120).

William Kelly died, aged 31, and was buried in Lonan on 10 November 1874.

(LIB).

Anne Kelly died, aged 68, and was buried in Lonan on 12 January 1909. (LIB).

Comment: Mrs. Anne Kelly's birth-year (c.1840/41) would indicate that she was probably in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth. Rhÿs confirms that she had Manx. Looking at the family's history since 1871 Ann was evidently widowed early (1874), but lived on with her family in Laxey. The family situation suggests that the eldest son John Cretney, 30, derives from an earlier liaison, his birth-year (c. 1860/61) suggesting possible acquisition of Manx; her youngerer children, being deaf and dumb, would acquire no language.

(63.) Daniel Kelly (1807/08–1897), Whitehouse, Kirk Michael (of Ballaugh)

“**Dan Kelly** Shoemaker alias Dan yn Ullick”. (Rhÿs 6/51–53 [1888]),
 “Old Kelly”. (Rhÿs 6/82 [1890]).

1891: **Daniel Kelly**, head, widower, 83, shoemaker, of Ballaugh, was living in part of the Whitehouse, Kirk Michael, Michael, with his daughter **Ellen Crowe**, widow, 52, dressmaker, of Michael, and her two grandchildren: Frederick, gs., S, 20, mason, of Michael, and Catherine, gdr., 12, scholar, also of Michael.

(RG12/4692 110 60).

1901: **Eleanor Crowe**, mother-in-law,⁶¹ widow, 62, was now living with her son-in-law **Robert Faragher**, head, M, 29, stone mason, worker, of Lezayre, and his wife Frances J., M, 24, of Michael, in Michael Village next to Church View in Kirk Michael.

Manx: **Eleanor Crowe** enumerated as a Manx speaker; rest English only.

(RG13/5300 16 47).

1911: **Eleanor Crowe**, wife's mother, 72, widow, of Michael, is still living with her son-in-law **Robert Faragher**, head, 39, M 12 yrs, stone mason, worker, of Lezayre, and his wife (**Eleanor's** daughter) Frances Faragher, 36 M 12 yrs. [c. **1898–99**], of Michael, and Leslie Faragher, nephew, 4, of Lezayre.

Manx: All enumerated as English only speakers. (RG14/34728 65 1–4).

Daniel Kelly died, aged 89, and was buried in Michael on 2 May 1897. (LIB).

Eleanor Crowe died, aged 76, and was buried in Michael on 22 February 1915.

(LIB).

Comment: Daniel Kelly's birth-year (c. 1807/08) would indicate that he was likely in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would likely have been his daughter Ellen / Eleanor Crowe (c. 1838/39). That all present are enumerated as

⁶¹ What is difficult to understand is how she could be described as a mother-in-law as there is no child to match Frances in 1891, though she would be of an age to come between Frederick and Catherine.

English only speakers in the 1911 census (though we know from the 1901 census that Eleanor Crowe was enumerated as a Manx speaker) would indicate that English had become the daily language of the Faragher household, probably formally on the marriage of Robert and Frances c. 1898–99, if not before.

(64.) Henry Kelly (1834/35–1914), Ballaqueeney, Port St. Mary, Rushen

“Got up a little better and set off to Port St. Mary and took lodgings at **Mr. Kelly** of Ballaqueeney just opposite the station”. (Rhÿs 6/101–102 [1890]).

1891: Henry Kelly, head, M, 56, farmer, of Rushen, was living in Ballaqueeney, Port St. Mary, with his wife **Esther**, M, 52, also of Rushen, along with their children: William A., son, S, 20, farmer’s son, of Rushen, Eleanor M., dtr., S, 19, of Rushen, Sarah Ann, dtr., 17, telegraphist, of Rushen, Bertha E., dtr., 13, scholar, of Rushen, Henry P., son, scholar, of Rushen, Wilfred J. R., son, 7, scholar, also of Rushen. (RG12/4692 27 2).

1901: Henry Kelly, head, M, 66, farmer, employer, of Rushen, living in Ballaqueeney still with his wife **Esther**, M, 62, of Rushen, and their children: William Arthur, son, S, 30, farmer’s son, of Rushen, Eleanor Margaret, dtr., S, 29, of Rushen, Sarah Ann, dtr., S, 27, postal telegraphist, worker, of Rushen, Emily Isabella, dtr., S, 25, of Rushen, Henry Percy, son, S, 21, student at Cambridge, of Rushen, Wilfred S. R., son, S, 17, banker’s clerk, worker. Also living with them was Wilfred Nelson, servant, S, 19, farm servant, worker, of Rushen, and Frederick Taylor, 19, farm servant, worker, of Rushen. (RG13/5301 99 1).

– **Manx: Henry Kelly** and his wife **Esther** could speak both Manx and English, as could their son **Henry Percy**, the rest English only.

1911: Henry Kelly, head, 76, M 43 yrs. [c. 1867–68], farmer, of Rushen, living in Ballaqueeney still, along with his wife **Esther**, 72, M 43 yrs, of Rushen, and two of their six surviving children: Eleanor Margaret, dtr., 39, S, farmer’s daughter, of Rushen, and Henry Percy, son, 34, S, advocate, of Rushen.

Manx: Enumerated as Manx speakers are **Henry Kelly**, his wife **Esther**, and their son **Henry Percy**, **Eleanor Margaret** as English only.

Henry Kelly died in Rushen, aged 79, on 26 February 1914. (LIB).

Esther Kelly died, aged 60, and was buried in Rushen on 16 June 1920. (LIB).

Not interviewed.

Comment: Henry Kelly’s birth-year (c. 1834/35) would suggest that he was probably in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as possibly was his wife Esther (c. 1859/60). With regard to their son Henry Percy, 21, a student at Cambridge, also declared as a Manx speaker, this does not necessarily reflect transmission of the

language, but rather enthusiasm for it in the context of the Manx Gaelic Revival taking place in Man at that time.⁶² With the exception of Henry Percy for reasons given, all the other children are enumerated as English only speakers, which suggests that a decision by the parents to introduce English formally into the household was seemingly made on the birth of their eldest child William A. c.1870/71. Henry Kelly was for a time Rhÿs's host,⁶³ and was later to become one of the founder members of the Manx Language Society in March 1899.⁶⁴

(65.) Captain John Kelly (1807/08–1891), Peel (of Patrick)

"The first part of my stay was spent at Peel, where [...] I had instructive interviews with [...] **Captain John Kelly**" (1891). (Rhÿs 1895: vi-vii).

"**Mr. John Kelly**, Castle Street [Peel] who is nearly 76 and has been the captain of small vessels and traded into different parts of Europe and S. America in his time. He began to forget his Manx vocabulary but has no hesitation as to the pronunciation when he can recall the words". (Rhÿs 6/130 [1891]).

"Ba'læ:ða [Balladda] is the name of a farm in Dalby, the one probably which **Kelly** gives as his native place". (Rhÿs 6/137 [1891]).

1891: John Kelly, head, widower, 77, retired mariner, of Patrick, was living at 27 Castle Street, Peel, with his unmarried daughter **Margaret A**, S. 43, Stationer, also of Patrick. (RG12/4683 68 194).

1901: Margaret Kelly, head, S, 50, bookseller, own account, at home, of Patrick, was living alone at 27 Castle Street, Peel.

Manx: Margaret Kelly is enumerated as an English speaker. (RG13/5306 52 68).⁶⁵

John Kelly died, aged 83, and was buried in German on 2 September 1891.

(LIB).

Comment: John Kelly's birth-year (c.1807/08) would indicate that he was almost certainly in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth.

⁶² The formation of the Manx Language Society took place in Douglas on 18 March 1899. For details see *Isle of Man Examiner* for 18.03.,25.03.1899, and of its founder members (*Isle of Man Examiner* 25.03.1899) (after MILLER 2017: 1–3).

⁶³ Henry Kelly's great-grandson William J. C. Kelly pointed out to me when I visited him on 16 September 2016 where Rhÿs was apparently quartered during his sojourn with the Kelly family.

⁶⁴ The Rhÿs informants cited include: "Dr [John] Clague, Castletown [...], Mr W[illiam] J[oseph] Cain, Douglas [...], Mr Henry Kelly, Ballaqueeney, Mr William Cashen [...], Peel, Mr Thomas Moore, Surby [...], Mr Richard Qualtrough, Ballafesson, Mrs [Esther] Kelly, Ballaqueeney [...], Mr [William] Killip, Clyeen, Michael." *Isle of Man Examiner* 25 March 1899 (after MILLER 2017: 3).

⁶⁵ The identification is clear, despite age-rounding.

(66.) Miss Margaret Kelly (1847/48–1910), Peel, German (of Patrick)

“I remember that **Miss Kelly** at Peel related how she had her neck charmed [...]”.

(Rhÿs 6/143 [1891]).

Unmarried daughter to the foregoing John Kelly.

1891: John Kelly, head, widower, 77, retired mariner, of Patrick, was living at 27 Castle Street, Peel, with his unmarried daughter **Margaret A**, S. 43, Stationer, also of Patrick. (RG12/4683 68 194).

1901: Margaret Kelly, head, S, 50, bookseller, own account, at home, of Patrick, was living alone at 27 Castle Street, Peel.

Manx: Margaret Kelly is enumerated as an English speaker. (RG13/5306 52 68).

A **Margaret Kelly** died, aged 64, and was buried in German on 8 February 1910. (LIB).

Folklore only.

Comment: John Kelly’s daughter Margaret (b.1847/48) would in theory be old enough to have inherited good Manx. But if her family was living all the while in Peel, then perhaps not? If, however, she had Manx and had spoken it to her father, then this would have ended when he died in late 1891.

(67.) Mrs. Kelly, (18??–??), Glen Rushen, Patrick (of Crosby, Marown)

“**Mrs Kelly**, Glen Rushen”.

(Rhÿs 11/[53–54] [1890]).

“She is a native of Crosby [Marown] and has very little information”.

(Rhÿs 6/111 [1890]).

Folklore only.

To date no additional information available.

Comment: None.

(68.) John Kermode (1819/20–1891), Surby / Ballafesson, Rushen

“I had lessons in reading Manx daily from **Mr. John Kermode** of Surby [...]” (1888).

(RHÿs 1895: vi).

“Mr. [Blundell] Brown introduced me in the afternoon to **Mr. John Kermode** of Surby, as a likely man to read me some Manx”.

(Rhÿs 6/4 [1888]).

1881: John Kermode, head, M, 60, fisherman, of Rushen, was living in Surby, Rushen, with his wife **Catherine**, M, 57, also of Rushen. (RG11/5608 102 49).

1891: John Kermode, head, M, 70, living on his own means, of Rushen, blind, living now at Ballafesson, Rushen, with his wife **Catherine**, M, 67, also of Rushen. (RG12/4692 20 74).

1901: Catherine Kermode, widow, 77, of Rushen, was still living at Ballafesson, now sharing the croft with her sister, **Ann Watterson**, head, S, 69, living on own means, of Rushen.

Manx: Catherine Kermode and her sister **Ann Watterson** are enumerated as Manx speakers. (RG13/5301 121 83).⁶⁶

John Kermode died, aged 70, and was buried in Rushen on 16 December 1891.

(LIB).

Ann Watterson died, aged 76, and was buried in Rushen on 15 September 1908.

(LIB).

Catherine Kermode died, aged 88, and was buried in Rushen on 11 February 1911.

(LIB).

Comment: John Kermode's birth-year (c. 1820/21) would indicate that he was almost certainly inreceipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would be his wife Catherine (c. 1822/23) and her sister Ann (1831/32).

(69.) **Thomas Kermode (1825/26–1901), Bradda, Rushen**

“**Kermode** (Blind)”. (Rhÿs 11/[57–59] [1890]),
 “blind fisherman” (Rhÿs 6/118 [1890]), [...] and on my return I came upon Blind Kermode conversing with two of his comrades in Manx and I found that they always did that among themselves, that is to say the fishermen, but never in their houses: there might be 40 or 50 about then they thought who did the same.⁶⁷

(Rhÿs 6/121–122 [1890]).

1891: Thomas Kermode, head, M, 65, mariner, employed, of Rushen, blind from birth, was living at Bradda, Rushen, with his wife **Mary**, 54, of Liverpool, and their two children **Willie** [William], son, 12, scholar, of Rushen, and **Edward**, son, 8, scholar, also of Rushen. (RG12/4692 37 159).

1901: Edward Kermode, S, 18, journeyman baker / breadmaker, worker, of Rushen, was now lodging at 9 Bigwell Street, Douglas, with **William Coole**, head, wid-

⁶⁶ Ann Watterson is entered as the head of the house-hold, so it is clear that Catherine Kermode moved in with her.

⁶⁷ Main informant for Manx traditional music and song for Dr. John Clague, Castletown (cf. MNHL MS. 448A/1–3, 449B, 450A) (cf. GILCHRIST 1924–26), BRODERICK 1982. Strachan's informant for 'A Manx folksong' (cf. STRACHAN 1897).

ower, 53, baker, employer, at home, of Douglas, along with **Thomas Coole**, son, S, 24, journeyman baker / breadmaker, worker, at home, of England, **Gilbert Kennaugh**, lodger, S, 20, journeyman baker / breadmaker, worker, at home, of Arbory, and **Eunice Kelly**, housekeeper, S, 20, domestic servant, of Douglas.

Manx: All entered as speakers of English only. (RG13/5305 26 6).

Edward is the only member of the family living in Man.

Thomas Kermode died, aged 75, and was buried in Rushen on 4 March 1901.

(LIB).

Comment: Tom Kermode's birth-year (c. 1825/26) would indicate that he was almost certainly in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth. As his wife was from Liverpool and therefore an English only speaker, English would have formally become the language of the household on their marriage (c. 1878). But as we can see above, he continued to use Manx outside the home as late as 1890.

(70.) Robert Kerruish (1848/49–1919), Magher Breck / Booilley Velt, Maughold.

“**Robert Kerruish** of Magher Brec[k], Kirk Maughold, has written out the following Manx fencing: [...]”. (Rhÿs 4/16 [1893]).

1891: Robert Kerruish, head, M, 42, farmer, of Maughold, was farming Magher-E-Breck [Magher Breck], Maughold, with his wife **Elizabeth**, M, 40, of Maughold, with their five children: Thomas E., son, S, 17, farmer's son, of Maughold, Catherine C., dtr., S, 14, farmer's daughter, of Maughold, William A., son, S, 12, scholar, of Maughold, James, son, S, 9, scholar, of Maughold, and John, son, S, 3, also of Maughold. Also present were Daniel Christian, servant, S, 16, farm servant, of German, and Catherine Callister, widow, 34, domestic servant, of Andreas. (RG12/4684 171 48).

1901: Robert Kerruish, head, M, 52, farmer (local preacher), employer, of Maughold, was now living in nearby Booil-e-Velt [Booilley Velt], along with his wife **Elizabeth**, M, 50, of Maughold, and children: Thomas E., son, S, 27, worker on farm, of Maughold, William A., son, S, 22, worker on farm, of Maughold, James, son, S, 19, worker on farm, of Maughold, John J., son, 13, of Maughold, Robert A. son, 10, of Maughold, Amy L., dtr., 6, of Maughold, Mona E., dtr., 4, of Maughold. Living with them was **Elizabeth Killip**, mother-in-law, widow, 70, retired from farming, of German, and Sarah Quine, servant, S, 19, general servant domestic, worker, of Laxey.

Manx: Robert Kerruish and his mother-in-law **Elizabeth Killip** are enumerated as Manx speakers, rest English only. (RG13/5302 17 40).

1911: Robert Kerruish, head, 62, M 26 yrs, farmer, Highway Board, employer, at home, of Maughold, living still in Ballavelt [Booilley Velt] along with his wife **Elizabeth**, 60, M 26 yrs., [c. 1884/85] of Maughold, Thomas Edward, son, 38 S, farmer's son working on farm, at home, of Maughold, Mona Elizabeth, dtr., 14, S, farmer's daughter, at home, of Maughold, and **Elizabeth Killip**, mother-in-law, 80, widow, at home, of German.

Manx: Robert Kerruish and his mother-in-law **Elizabeth Killip** are enumerated as Manx speakers, rest English only. (R14/34722 36 1–5).

Elizabeth Killip died, aged 85, and was buried in Maughold on 28 August 1915. (LIB).

Robert Kerruish died, aged 70, and was buried in Maughold on 6 May 1919. (LIB).

Elizabeth Kerruish died, aged 77, and was buried in Maughold on 28 September 1928. (LIB).

'Fencing the Court' obtained.

Not otherwise interviewed.

Comment: Robert Kerruish's birth-year (c. 1848/49) would suggest a probable inheritance of good Manx during infancy and youth, as would likely be the case with his wife Elizabeth (c. 1850/51) and almost certainly the case with the mother-in-law Elizabeth Killip (c. 1829/30).

(71.) Mrs. Catherine Kewley (1814/15–1895), Lezayre (of Marown)

"Mrs. Kewley (Barron's Mother-in-law) born in Marown Parish but lived also in Lezayre". (Rhÿs 6/53 [1888]).

1891: Mrs. Catherine Kewley, mother-in-law, M, 77, of Marown, was living at Ballafageene [Ballafa-jeen] Gate, Michael, along with her husband **Thomas Kewley**, father-in-law, M, 85, retired farmer, of Lezayre. They were residing with their son-in-law **John Barron**, head, M, 52, shoemaker, employer, of Michael and his family (qv). (RG12/4683 107 14).

Thomas Kewley died, aged 87, and was buried in Lezayre on 5 June 1893. (LIB).

Catherine Kewley died, aged 80, and was buried in Lezayre on 13 October 1895. (LIB).

See also §4.2.2. above.

Comment: Catherine Kewley's birth-year (c. 1814/15) would indicate receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would also be the case with her husband Thomas Kewley (c. 1805/06).

(72.) William Kewley (1848/49–1934), Garey, Lezayre (of Andreas)

"[...] another good Manxman **Mr. Kewley** [...] from Andreas: he lives now at the Garey [Lezayre], near the Garey Chapel now converted into cottages [...]"

(Rhÿs 6/144 [1891]).

1881: William Kewley, head, M, 32, woollen spinner, of Jurby, was living in Glenway Cottage [by Sulby Glen] along with his wife **Eleanor**, M, 24, of Lezayre and their children: Robert William, son, 8, of Lezayre, **Isabella J.**, dtr., 2, of Lezayre, and Edward, son, 3m, also of Lezayre. (RG11/5599 84 31).

1891: William Kewley, head, widower, 42, woollen spinner, employed, was living in Old Sulby, Lezayre, along with his children: **Isabella**, dtr., S, 12, scholar, M. W., son, S, 18, mason's apprentice, employed, Edward, son, S, 10, scholar, Thomas A., son, S, 8, scholar, all of "Isle of Man" (parish not named). (RG12/4684 115 9).

1901: William Kewley, head, widow, 52, woollen spinner, worker, of Lezayre, is still living in Old Sulby, Lezayre, but with his daughter **Isabella J.**, 22, of Lezayre.

Manx: William Kewley and his daughter **Isabella** are both enumerated as English only speakers. (RG13/5300 63 8).

1911: William Kewley, head, 61, M 10 yrs. [c. 1901], woollen spinner, woollen factory, worker, of Jurby, was living in Sulby Glen with his wife **Catherine J.**, 54, M 10 yrs., launderer, at home, of Michael.

Manx: William Kewley and his wife **Catherine** are listed as Manx speakers.

(RG14/34696 9 1–2).

Eleanor Kewley died, aged 28, and was buried on 21 April 1885 in Lezayre.

(LIB).

William Kewley died, aged 85, and was buried on 2 May 1934 in Lezayre.

(LIB).

Catherine J. Kewley died, aged 79, and was buried on 2 May 1933 in Lezayre.

(LIB).

Comment: William Kewley's birth-year (c. 1848/49) would suggest an inheritance of good Manx during infancy and youth, as would probably be the case also with his wife Eleanor (c. 1856/57) and his second wife Catherine (c. 1853/54).

(73.) Robert Killip (1848/49–1913), Rhenwee, Andreas

“I pressed him [William Corlett (qv)] for details and he named **Robert Killip** of Ren wi [Rhenwee] a little this side of Regaby and Richard [i.e. James] Ratcliffe who lived near him, only about 60 yards away from Killip ‘any way’”. (Rhŷs 6/99 [1890]).

A **Robert Killip** died, aged 77, and was buried in Andreas on 12 February 1913.

(LIB). **Name noted but not interviewed.** This would seem to be the only Killip that would fit the details of the **Robert Killip** of Rhenwee, Andreas. So far as is known, no other information is available.

Comment: Robert Killip’s birth-year (c. 1848/49), if this be the Robert Killip concerned, would indicate receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth.

(74.) William Killip (1833/34–1922), Clyeen, Michael

“During my stay at Kirk Michael I derived valuable information also from **Mr. Killip** of Clyeen, who is one of the best living readers of Manx” (1888) (Rhŷs 1895: vi).
 “During my stay in the north I read also with [...] **Mr. Killip** of Clyeen [...]” (1890).

(Rhŷs *ibid.*).

“Also I read again with Mr. Killip [...]” (1891). (Rhŷs 1895: vii).

1891: William Killip, head, M, 57, self-styled as a “Yeoman Farmer”, employer, of Michael, was living in Clyeen, Michael, along with his wife **Ann**, M, 50, and their son **William, E. C.**, S, 28, also styling himself “Yeoman Farmer”, of Michael. Also living with them was **Elizabeth Cleator**, servant, S, 29, domestic servant, also of Michael [*recte* ?of Ramsey]. (RG12/4683 115 14).

1901: William Killip, head, M, 67, farmer, employer, at home, of Ballaugh [*rect.* Andreas], was still farming in Clyeen, Michael, along with his wife **Ann**, M, 60, of Michael, and their son William E. C., S, 38, and Elizabeth Cleator, servant, S, 32, servant domestic, of Ramsey.

Manx: William Killip and Elizabeth J. Cleator are enumerated as Manx speakers; Killip’s wife **Ann** and their son William E. C. English only. (RG13/5300 13 1).

1911: William Killip, head, 76, M 28 yrs. [c. 1882–83], farmer, employer, of Ballaugh, still living in Clyeen, Michael, along with his wife **Ann**, 70, M 28 yrs., of Michael, and their son William E. C., 48, S, farmer’s son working on farm, employed, of Michael. Living with them was **Elizabeth Cleator**, servant, 49, S, (domestic) general servant, of Ramsey.

Manx: William Killip, his wife **Ann** and their servant **Elizabeth Cleator** are enumerated as Manx speakers, their son William E. C. as English only.

(RG1434729 2 1–4).

No date or place of burial can be found for **William Killip**. (LIB).

Elizabeth Cleator died, aged 85, and was buried in Michael on 8 February 1912. (LIB).

William Killip died, aged 88, and was buried in Michael in 1922. (MBMD C1/169).

Ann Killip died, aged 88, and was buried in Michael on 3 March 1929. (LIB).

Comment: William Killip's birth-year (c. 1833/34) would suggest an inheritance of good Manx during infancy and youth, as would also be the case with his wife Ann (c. 1840/41) and their servant Elizabeth Cleator (c. 1826/27). Ann's enumeration as an English only speaker in the 1901 census, but as a Manx speaker in that of 1911, may suggest a preference for speaking English in the home? William Killip was one of the founder members of the Manx Language Society in March 1899 (cf. Miller 2017: 3).

(75.) William Kneale (1803/44–1894), Ballacondra, Bride

“**Mr. Kneale** an old *man* of 87 born in the house where he still lives about a quarter of a mile this side of the Point of Ayre”. (Rhÿs 6/71 [1890]).

1891: William Kneale, uncle, S, 87, shoemaker, own account, of Bride, was living at Ballacundyr [Ballacondra,] [nr. the Point of Ayre], Bride, in the household of his nephew **Thomas Kneale**, head, M, 40, mason, of Bride, along with his wife **Mary**, M, 40, of Bride, and their seven children: Jane Ann, dtr., S, 14, Elizabeth, dtr., S, 13, Thomas, son, S, 11, Catherine, dtr., S, 9, Daniel, son, S, 7, Edward, son, S, 4, and Emily, dtr. S, 2, all of Bride. (RG12/4684 98 23).

1901: Mary Kneale, head, widow, 49, farming, own account, of Bride, was still living in Ballacundyr, Bride, along with her children: Thomas T., son, S, 21, stone mason, worker, of Bride, Catherine, dtr., S, 19, of Bride, Daniel, son, S, joiner (house), worker, of Bride, Edward, son, 14, of Bride, Emily, dtr., 11, of Bride, William M, son, 9, also of Bride.

Manx: Mary Kneale alone is enumerated as a Manx speaker, rest English only. (RG13/5302 35 25).

William Kneale died, aged 90, and was buried in Bride on 24 January 1894. (LIB).

Thomas Kneale died, aged 43, and was buried in Bride on 6 July 1893. (LIB).

No date and place of burial can to date be found for **Mary Kneale**. (LIB).

Comment: William Kneale's birth-year (c. 1803/04) indicates that he was almost certainly in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth. His nephew's wife Mary Kneale is enumerated in the 1901 census as a Manx speaker (c. 1851/52), which

may suggest that her husband Thomas Kneale (William Kneale's nephew), who died prematurely aged 43 in 1893, may also have been a Manx speaker. If so, this would imply that, as elsewhere, Manx had been transmitted to the generation succeeding that of (many of) Rhŷs's informants.

(76.) Mrs. Eleanor Kneen (1805/06–1893), Croit-y-Caley, Rushen

“On the way we called on Mrs. Neen [Kneen], Mr. Kelly's mother-in-law; she is a very old lady and was rather deaf”. (Rhŷs 6/113).

1841: Henry Kelly Ballaqueeney's wife **Esther** is entered as a two-year old daughter born to **Richard Kneen**, 35, farmer, of Rushen, and his wife **Eleanor**, 35, also of Rushen, living with their family in Croit y Caley, Rushen, comprising five children: Catherine, 13, William, 11, Elinor, 8, Ann, 6, Esther, 2, all of Rushen. Living with them was Richard Kneen's parents, John Kneen, 75, and his wife Catherine, also 75. **Esther** married **Henry Kelly**, Ballaqueeney, Rushen, in 1868 and details of their family can be found under his name (§4.3.2.8) above.

Mrs. Eleanor Kneen, Henry Kelly's mother-in-law, died, aged 87, and was buried in Rushen on 12 January 1893. (LIB).

Comment: Mrs. Eleanor Kneen's birth-year (c. 1805/06) would indicate that she was almost certainly in receipt of good idiomatic Manx during infancy and youth. Rhŷs (6/113) gathered a few words from her but noted her uncertainty of plural forms, suggesting that she had been a while without speaking much or any Manx at all.

(77.) James / Jem Lace (1836/37–1907), Whitehouse, Kirk Michael (of Ballaugh)

“**Mr. James Lace**, shoemaker K. Michael”. (Rhŷs 6/38 [1888]).

“**Jem Lace** the shoemaker”. (Rhŷs 6/99 [1890]).

1891: James Lace, head, M, 55, shoemaker, own account, of Ballaugh, was living in Kirk Michael, near Whitehouse, Michael, with his wife **Elizabeth**, M, 47, of German, and their granddaughter **Bessie Kewley**, 2, of Michael.

(RG12/4683 110 57).

1901: James Lace, head, M, 65, shoemaker, of Ballaugh, was living in the same place with his wife, **Elizabeth**, M, 57, of German.

Manx: James Lace enumerated as a Manx speaker, his wife **Elizabeth** English only. (RG13/5300 6 20).

1911: Elizabeth Lace, head, 67 widow, private means, of German.

– Manx: **Elizabeth Lace** is enumerated as an English only speaker.

(RG14/34728 94 1).

James Lace died, aged 70, and was buried in Michael on 9 January 1907. (LIB).
Elizabeth Lace died, aged 91, and was buried in Michael on 30 March 1935.

Comment: James Lace's birth-year (c. 1836/37) suggests that he was probably in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as may have been the case with his wife Elizabeth (c. 1843/44). She is enumerated in the 1901 and 1911 census as an English only speaker, but this may merely represent her linguistic preference, especially when bringing up a family.

(78.) Archibald Looney (1817/18–1892), Laxey, Lonan

“**Archibald Looney** is an old man over 70 and beginning to get very shaky: he could read a little but very superficially except in chapters which he happened to know very well[...]. **Looney** was born in Sk. Mā:hal, down near the old Church he said”.

(Rhÿs 6/151 [1891]).

1891: Archibald Looney, head, widower, 70, retired lead miner, and living at 18 Baldhoon Road in Laxey, Lonan, with his son **Robert**, S, 53, also a lead miner.
 (RG12/4686 46 56).⁶⁸

Archibald Looney died, aged 74, and was buried in Lonan on 21 March 1892.

(LIB).

A **Robert Lewney** [sic] with no age [c. 59] recorded was buried in Lonan on 13 May 1897 (LIB). If this is the son, it then explains his absence from the 1901 census. The point here is that he is of an age [c. 1837/38] to have been a Manx speaker.

Comment: Archibald Looney's birth-year (c. 1817/18) would likely indicate that he was in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as may also be the case with his son Robert (c. 1837/38).

(79.) Mrs. Julia McSayle (1838/39–1917), Ballakeyll, Andreas / Ramsey (of Maughold)

“living opposite Mylrea, reads Manx”. (Rhÿs 6/146 [1891]),

“[...] and Balaköl he [Mylrea (qv)] calls the farm where Mrs Mac Sayle used to live [...]. Mrs McSayle herself calls the farm Balaköl which is written she says Ballacheayll or nearly so”. (Rhÿs 6/148 [1891]).

⁶⁸ Their parishes of birth are given simply as “Isle of Man”.

1891: Mrs. **Julia McSayle** not enumerated.

1901: Mrs. **Julia McSayle**, wife, M, 62, of Maughold, was living at 2 Queen's Street, Ramsey, with her husband **John**, head, M, 71, ordinary seaman, of Ramsey.

Manx: **Julia McSayle** is enumerated as a Manx speaker; her husband John English only. (RG13/5307 160 153).

1911: JMcS here as **Judith McSayle**, boarder, 71 widow, of Ramsey, was living at 15 Church Street, Ramsey, along with Margaret Corkish, wife, 49, widow, private means, of Ramsey, Elleanor Corkish, dtr., Judith 18, S, of Ramsey, Mona Corkish, dtr., 15, S, of Ramsey, Margaret Corkish, dtr., 9, school, of Ramsey, Samuel Corkish, son, 12, school, of Ramsey, John Corkish, son, 7, school, of Ramsey, Nellie Strudwick, boarder, 25, M 5 yrs, [**c. 1905/06**] of Ramsey, Nellie Strudwick, visitor, 3, Cheshire, Brighton, and Thomas Strudwick, visitor, 1m, of Ramsey, Isle of Man.

Manx: **Judith McSayle** is enumerated as a Manx speaker, the rest English only. (RG14/34726 167 7).

Julia McSayle died, aged 78, and was buried in Maughold⁶⁹ on 13 April 1917. (LIB).

Comment: Julia McSayle's birth-year (c. 1838/39) would indicate that she was probably in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth.

(80/81.) Mrs. Ann Moore (1839/40–1922), husband Thomas Moore (1836/37–1923), Ballaglionney / Ballafesson, Rushen

"Mrs. **Thomas Moore** Ballalioney, Fleshwick". (Rhÿs 6/31 [1888]).

"Mrs. **Moore** reading Psalm CIIJ". (Rhÿs 6/32 [1888]).

1891: **Ann Moore**, wife, M, 49, living on own means, of Rushen, was living with her husband **Thomas Moore**, head, M, 54, living on own means, of Rushen, in Ballaglionney, Fleshwick, Rushen. (RG12/4692 38 167).

1901: **Ann Moore** (here as Anny Moore), wife, M, 59, living on own means, of Rushen, and her husband **Thomas**, head, M, 64, living on own means, were now living in Ballafesson, Rushen.

Manx: Both **Ann** and **Thomas Moore** enumerated as Manx speakers. (RG13/5301 122 100).

⁶⁹ South Ramsey (on the southside of the Sulby River), where Queen's Street lies, is in the parish of Maughold. North Ramsey (on the northside of the said river) lies in the parish of Lezayre.

1911: Ann Moore (here as Anne Moore), wife, 69, M 45 yrs. [c. 1865–66], of Rushen, and her husband **Thomas Moore**, head, 74, M, retired farmer’ of Rushen, were now living in Brookfield, Port Erin, Rushen.

Manx: Both **Ann** and **Thomas Moore** are enumerated as “English and Manx” speakers. (RG14/34747 70 1–2).

Mrs. Ann Moore died, aged 82, and was buried in Rushen on 8 December 1922. (LIB).

Thomas Moore died, aged 86, and was buried in Rushen on 6 January 1923. (LIB).

Comment: Mrs. Ann Moore’s birth-year (c. 1839/40) and that of her husband Thomas Moore (c. 1836/37) would indicate that they probably are in receipt of good Manx idiom during their infancy and youth. As they seemingly had no family they would likely speak Manx with each other as the language of the household until death did them part (1922).

(82.) William Mylrea (1826/27–1893), Ballaradcliffe, Andreas (of Braddan)

“I spent it [Rhŷs’s visit] partly at the Archdeacon’s at Andreas, where I read with a **Mr. Mylrea**, a Wesleyan preacher and blacksmith from the parish of Braddan, and with others.” (1890) (RHŷs 1895: vi). “Also I read again [...] with **Mr. Mylrea** [...]” (1891) (RHŷs 1895: vii).

1891: William Mylrea, head, M, 64, blacksmith, of Braddan, was living in Ballaradcliffe, Andreas, with his wife **Mary**, M, 65, of Michael, and their children: Thomas D., son, S, 29, blacksmith, of Andreas, Elizabeth J., dtr., S, 23, dress-maker, of Andreas, and Francis, dtr., S, 21, dressmaker, also of Andreas. (RG12/4684 73 48).

1901: Mary Mylrea, head, M, 75, of Michael, was still in Ballaradcliffe, along with her children: Thomas, son, S, 39, blacksmith, employer, of Andreas, and Francis, dtr., S, 30, of Andreas. (RG13/5300 174 50).

Manx: **Mary Mylrea** is enumerated as a Manx speaker; the rest English only. (RG13/5300 124 50).

1911: Thomas Daniel Mylrea, head, 49, M blacksmith, employer, of Andreas, was living in Andreas Village, Andreas, with his wife, Edith Elizabeth, 41, M 2 yrs, of German, and their stepsons James Edwin Christory, 13, school, of Jurby, and John Cannan Christory, also of Jurby.

Manx: All four are enumerated as English only speakers. (RG14/34630 10 1–4).

William Mylrea died, aged 66, and was buried in Andreas on 11 July 1893 (LIB).

Mary Mylrea died aged 85 and was buried in Andreas on 2 February 1911.

(LIB).

Comment: William Mylrea's birth-year (c. 1826/27) would indicate a receipt of good idiomatic Manx during infancy and youth, as would that of his wife Mary Mylrea (c. 1825/26). Their children Thomas (c. 1861/62), Elizabeth (c. 1867/68), and Francis (c. 1869/70) theoretically could have acquired Manx, but the fact that they are enumerated as English only speakers in the 1901 and Thomas and his family in the 1911 census indicates that English was the preferred language of the household certainly by 1901, if not before.

(83.) Daniel Mylroi (1805/06–1899), Laxey Glen, Laxey, Lonan

“Daniel Mylroy”.

(Rhŷs 3/26 [1891]).

1891: Daniel Mylroi, head, widower, 85, retired farmer, of Lonan, and seemingly sharing 59 Laxey Glen in Laxey village, Lonan, with the Cannell household.

(RG12/4686 35 202).

1894: Daniel Mylroi is entered as a farmer on the Glen Road, Laxey.

(BD1894 Lonan).

Daniel Mylroi died, aged 95, and was buried in Lonan in 1899. (MBMD B 172).
Not interviewed.

Comment: Daniel Myroi's birth-year (c. 1805/06) would indicate receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth.

(84.) Richard Qualtrough (1834/35–1903), Port Erin, Rushen

“R^d Qualtrough, the Clerk & Shoemaker, Rushen”.

(Rhŷs 6/14 [1888]).

1891: Richard Qualtrough, head, M, 56, shoemaker and Parish Clerk [of Rushen], employer, of Rushen, was living at “The Barracks” (by Rowany) in Port Erin with his wife Annie, M, 58, also of Rushen, and their two daughters Annie E., S, 25, and Martha R., S, 14, both of Rushen.⁷⁰

(RG12/4692 38 169).

1901: Richard Qualtrough, head, widower, 66, parish clerk, was now living in the Clerk's Glebe, Rushen, along with his two daughters Annie A, S, 35, and Martha R., S, 24, dressmaker, and his grandson William, S, 5, born in England.

⁷⁰ Draper and general milliner, 15 Malew Street, Castletown BD1894 Castletown.

Manx: **Richard Qualtrough** enumerated as a Manx speaker, rest English only.

(RG13/5300 122 101).

Annie Qualtrough died, aged 63, and was buried in Rushen on 26 June 1896.

(LIB).

Richard Qualtrough died, aged 68, and was buried in Rushen on 1 October 1903.

(LIB).

Comment: Richard Qualtrough's birth-year (1834/35) would indicate an acquisition of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would that of his wife Annie (1832/33). English likely became the general language of the household after Annie's death in 1893, if not on the birth of their first child Annie (1865/66), particularly as they were living in the village of Port Erin and not in a country area.

(85.) Mrs. Margaret Quarrie (1822/23–1915), Leodest, Andreas

“On the way back [from visiting Mr. Gale, Leodest] I talked to an old **Mrs. Quarry** who wanted to sell her t^hunagøn [‘ducks’], she had been in the habit long ago of going to Maughold Well on La Lunas”.

(Rhÿs 6/67 [1890]).

1891: Margaret Quarrie, head, widow, 68, living on her own means, of Andreas, was living alone in Leodest, Andreas, next to the “Leodest Primitive [Methodist] Chapel”.

(RG12/4684 70 3).

1901: MQ here as **Margaret Quarry**, head, widow, 78, living on own means, of Andreas, was still living in Leodest.

Manx: **Margaret Quarrie** is enumerated as a Manx speaker. (RG13/5300 124 60).

1911: Margaret Quarrie, aunt, 88 widow, private means, of Andreas, is now living in Ballawhane, Andreas, with her nephew John C. Cormode, head, 63, M 33 yrs, farmer, employer, of Lonan, his wife, Ellen Jane, 51, M 33 yrs. [c. 1877–78] of Maughold, and their children: Elleanor Jane, dtr., 32, M 13 yrs. [c. 1897–98], farmer's daughter, dairy work, worker, of Andreas, Thomas Cormode, son-in-law, 40, farmer's son-in-law, working on farm, worker, of Andreas, Elleanor M, gdtr., 10, school, of Andreas, John S, gs. 8, of Andreas. Living with them was John Gawne, servant, 52, S, cowman on farm, workerm of German, Robert Kissack, servant, 20, S, horseman on farm, worker, of Andreas, and Nellie Simpson, servant, 15, general servant domestic, worker, of Andreas.

Manx: **Margaret Quarrie** alone is enumerated as a Manx speaker, rest English only.

(RG14/34630 1 7).

Margaret Quarrie died, aged 92, and was buried in Andreas on 5 February 1915.

(LIB).

Comment: Margaret Quarrie’s birth-year (c.1822/23) would indicate a receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth.

(86.) William Quirk (1809/10–1894), 52 Patrick Street, Peel (of Dalby, Patrick)

“The first part of my stay was spent at Peel, where I read repeatedly with an octogenarian native of Dalby, [vii] named **William Quirk** [...]” (1891). (Rhÿs 1895: vi–vii).

1891: William Quirk, head, M, 81, mariner, of Patrick, was living at 52 Patrick Street, Peel, with his wife **Margaret**, M, 76, of Patrick, and their daughter, Eleanor, S, 36, domestic servant, also of Patrick. (RG12/4683 60 75).

William Quirk died, aged 85, and was buried in German on 1 April 1894. (LIB).

Margaret Quirk died, aged 80, and was buried in German on 23 June 1894.

(LIB).

Comment: William Quirk’s birth-year (c.1809/10) would indicate an acquisition of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would that of his wife Margaret (c.1813/14) and possibly the daughter Eleanor (c.1854/55).

(87.) James Radcliffe (1838/39–1917), Regaby Cottage, Andreas (of Bride)

“and **Richard** [i.e. **James**] **Ratcliffe** who lived near him [**Robert Killip**, Rhenweel], only about 60 yards away from Killip ‘any way’”. (Rhÿs 6/99 [1890]).

1891: James Radcliffe, head, M, 47, agricultural labourer, employed, of Bride, was living in Regaby Cottage, Andreas, with his wife **Elizabeth**, M, 44, also of Bride, along with their children: William H., son, 12, scholar, of Bride, Thomas A., son, 11, scholar, of Bride, Daniel, son, 9, scholar, also of Bride, and Catherine A., dtr., 6, scholar, of Andreas. (RG12/4684 90 42).

1901: James Radcliffe, head, M, 61, agricultural labourer, of Bride, was living in Larivane, Andreas, with his wife **Elizabeth**, M, 55, of Bride, and daughter Catherine, 16, of Andreas.

Manx: All are listed as English only speakers. (RG13/5300 117 79).

1911: James Radcliffe, head, 75, widower, farm labourer, of Andreas, was living alone in Ballakey, Bride.

Manx: James Radcliffe is enumerated as a Manx speaker. (RG14/34649 45 1).

James Radcliffe died, aged 78, and was buried in Bride on 10 February 1917.

(LIB).

Not interviewed.

Comment: James Radcliffe's birth-year (c. 1838/39) would indicate that he was in all probability in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would that of his wife Elizabeth (c. 1845/46). That both James and his wife Elizabeth are enumerated as English only speakers in the 1901 census, but that James as a Manx speaker in the 1911 census, would indicate their language preference vis-à-vis the children; if so, then probably formally introduced into the household on the birth of their eldest child Daniel (b.c. 1881/82).

(88.) Thomas Radcliffe (1818/19–1898), Ballaradcliffe, Andreas

"[...] called on **Mr. Ratcliffe** of Balla Ratcliffe born in 1819 and learnt from him something about the Mollys⁷¹ [...]" (Rhŷs 6/79 [1890]).

1891: Thomas Radcliffe, head, M, 71, farmer, of Andreas, was living in Ballaradcliffe, Andreas, with his wife **Jane**, M, 72, also of Andreas, with their children: John W., son, S, 48, farmer's son, of Andreas, James, son, S, 34, farmer's son, of Andreas, Esther, dtr., S, 40, also of Andreas. Living with them was John Cowle, servant, S, 23, farm servant, of Jurby, John Moore, M, 41, farm servant, of Lezayre, and Maggie Brew, servant, S, 20, domestic servant, of Lonan. (RG12/4684 73 45).

Thomas Radcliffe died, aged 79, and was buried in Andreas on 4 April 1898.

(LIB).

Jane Radcliffe died, aged 77, and was buried in Andreas on 22 July 1895. (LIB).

Comment: Thomas Radcliffe's birth-year (c. 1818/19) would indicate a receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would that of his wife Jane (c. 1817/18), and possibly also their children: John (c. 1842/43), James (c. 1856/57) and Esther (c. 1850/51).

(89.) John Sansbury (1815/16–1908), Ballachrink / Surby, Rushen

"I had assistance also from **Mr. John Sansbury** of Surby [...]" (1888).

(Rhŷs 1895: vi).

"**The Rev Sansbury** Balla Craill (Kneale)".

(Rhŷs 2/[33]),

"**The Rev. John Sansbury**, Surby".

(Rhŷs 6/26 [1888]).

1891: John Sansbury, head, M, 75, farmer, employer, of Rushen, was living in Ballachrink, Rushen, along with his wife **Anne**, M, 71. Living with them were:

⁷¹ i.e. about the Manx surnames beginning with *Myle-* (older *Molle-*, *G mac gille*), viz. *Mylecharaine* (*G mac gille Chiaráin*), *Mylechreest* (*G mac gille Chríosta*), *Mylevoirrey* (*G mac gille Mhuire*), etc.

Charles A. Clague, servant, S, 24, farm servant, employed, of Rushen, George Quayle, servant, S, 23, farm servant, employed, of Castletown, and James Comish, servant, S, 17, farm servant, employed, of Rushen, together with Louisa Cotton, servant, S, 21, general servant domestic, employed, of Rushen, and Alice Clague, servant, S, 19, general domestic servant, employed, of Rushen.

(RG12/4684 73 48).

1901: John Sansbury, head, M, 85, farmer, employer, of Rushen, was now living in Surby along with his wife **Anne**, N, 81, farmer's wife, of Rushen, Living with them was William A. Catton, servant, S, 24, carter on farm, worker, of Rushen, William Edwin Cooil, servant, S, 20, carter on farm, worker, of Rushen, and Annie Cavin, servant, S, 24, general domestic, of Rushen.

Manx: John Sansbury and his wife **Anne** are enumerated as Manx speakers, rest as English only (RG13/5301, 120, 67).

1911: Anne Sansbury, head, 91, widow, M 58 yrs. [c. 1852–53], private means, of Rushen, was living in Surby House, Port Erin. Living with her was Anna Corrin, servant, S, 29, general servant domestic, of Rushen.

Manx: Anne Sansbury is enumerated as a Manx speaker, **Anna Corrin** English only. (RG14/34747 53 1).

John Sansbury died, aged 92, and was buried in Rushen on 11 July 1908. (LIB).

Anne Sansbury died, aged 91, and was buried in Rushen on 5 December 1911.

(LIB).

Comment: John Sansbury's birth-year (c. 1815/16) would indicate a receipt of good idiomatic Manx during infancy and youth, as would that of his wife Anne (c. 1819/20). As they had no family they would likely speak Manx with each other until death intervened, but English with the servants.

(90.) John James Sayle (1841/42–1925), Keeiltusthag, Andreas

“Mr. Sayle who lives near the smithy read to me the Prayer Book portion of 1 Cor. xv 20 [...]”. (Rhÿs 6/62).

1891: John Jas. Sayle, head, M, 49, farmer, employer, of Andreas, lived at Keeiltustag, Andreas, along with his wife **Catherine**, M, 50, also of Andreas, and their children: Alfred A., son, S, 22, assistant, employed, of Andreas, Robert L., son, S, 18, joiner apprentice, employed, of Andreas, Eliza L., dtr., S, 15, scholar, of Andreas, Elizabeth M., dtr., S, 14, scholar, of Andreas, and Emma C., S, 9, scholar, also of Andreas. (RG12/4684 61 1).

1901: John J. Sayle, head, M, 59, farmer, own account, at home, of Andreas, lives still at “Kieiltustag” along with his wife **Catherine**, M, 60, of Andreas, and their

children: Alfred A., son, S, 30, farmer's son, worker, at home, of Andreas, Robert L., son, S, 28, farmer's son, worker, of Andreas, Eliza J., dtr., S, 25, of Andreas, Elizabeth M., dtr., S, 22, of Andreas, Ennett E., dtr., S, 19, of Andreas. Living with them is Ellen J. Clarke, visitor, S, 38, dressmaker, own account, of Andreas.

Manx: All are enumerated as English only speakers. (RG13/5300 112 8).

1911: John Jas. Sayle, head, 69, widower, farmer, employer, of Andreas, was still living at "Kieltush-gag", Andreas, along with his two sons Alfred Arthur, 40 S, farmer son working on farm, worker, of Andreas, and Robert Laurence, 38, S, farmer son working on farm, worker, of Andreas, and his two daughters Eliza Jane, 35, S, daughter working on farm, worker, of Andreas, and Emma Enid, 29, S, daughter working on farm, worker, of Andreas.

Manx: All are enumerated as English only speakers. (RG14/34629 15 1–5).

Catherine Sayle died, aged 60, and was buried in Andreas on 18 October 1901.

(LIB).

John J. Sayle died, aged 83, and was buried in Andreas on 22 March 1925. (LIB).

Comment: The birth-year of John James Sayle (c. 1841/42) would suggest that he was porbably in receipt of good Manx in infancy and youth, as would that of his wife Catherine (c. 1840/41). The fact that both were enumerated, along with their family, as English only speakers in the 1901 and 1911 censuses suggests that they introduced English into the household early on, probably on the birth of their eldest child Alfred (c. 1868/69).

(91.) John Skillicorn (1819/20–1893), Ballagare, Lonan

"**John Skillycorn** living with his son and daughter-in-law in a cottage in Balagör [Ballagare] up above the village of Laxey". (Rhÿs 6/153 [1891]).

1891: John Skillicorn, father, widower, 71, lead miner, employed, of "Isle of Man", was living with his son **William James Skillicorn**, head, M, 47, lead miner, employed, of "Isle of Man" along with his wife **Emily**, M, 43, and family, all of [Lonan] "Isöe of Man", at 31 Baldhoon Road, Lonan. (RG12/4686 48 66).

1901: William James Skillicorn, head, M, 56, lead miner, worker, of Lonan, was living in 16 Dumbells Terrace, along with his wife **Emily**, M, 53, of Lonan, and their children: Fanny M., dtr., S, 18, of Lonan, Frederick S., dtr., S, 12, Alfred E., son, 10, of Lonan.

Manx: **William James Skillicorn** was enumerated as a Manx speaker, the rest English only. (RG13/ 5307 84 190).

John Skillicorn died, aged 73, and was buried in Lonan on 19 June 1893. (LIB).

A **William James Skillicorn** died, aged 62, and was buried in Lonan on 13 April 1909. (LIB).

Comment: The birth-year of John Skillicorn (c. 1819/20) would indicate that he was in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in his infancy and youth, as would also that of his son William James (c. 1844/ 45).

(92.) William Skinner (1816/17–1901), Ballayonague / Glentruan, Bride (of Andreas)

“**Skinner** ½ mile from Bride, good judge of Irish and Scotch Gaelic”.

(Rhÿs 11/[8] [1890]).

1891: William Skinner, head, S, 75, labourer, own account, of Andreas, was living alone in Ballayonague, Bride. (RG12/4684 97 12).

1901: William Skinner, head, widower, 84, general labourer, of Andreas, living alone in Glentruan, Bride.

Manx: William Skinner is enumerated as a Manx speaker. (RG13/5302 46 12).

William Skinner died, aged, 84, and was buried in Bride on 24 August 1901.

(LIB).

Not interviewed.

Comment: William Skinner’s birth-year (c. 1816/17) would indicate that he was almost certainly in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth. It may be that Rhÿs became suspicious of his apparent pedantry and decided to leave him alone?

(93.) John Stephen (1807–1897), Ballaugh Village, Ballaugh

“I had readings [...] with **Mr. John Stephen** of Ballaugh [...]” (1893). (RHÿs 1895: vii).

“[...] till lately Coroner, sometimes of the Sheading of Michael but mostly of that of Ayre and that of Garff, as the one containing Ramsey”. (Rhÿs 7/195 [1893]).

1891: John Stephen, head, widower, 84, coroner local [i.e. Coroner of Michael Sheading] of Ballaugh, was living in Ballaugh village in “Laburnum House” with his housekeeper **Elizabeth Corlett**, 56, housekeeper domestic, of Andreas.

(RG12/4684 7 35).

1901: Elizabeth Corlett, head, widow, 66, living on own means, of Andreas, was living alone in Ballaugh village.

– **Manx: Elizabeth Corlett** is enumerated as a Manx speaker.

(RG13/5300 37 38).

John Stephen died, aged 91, in 1897 and his death was registered in Ballaugh.

(LIB).

Comment: John Stephen's birth-year (c. 1805/06) would indicate that he almost certainly was in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would likely his housekeeper, Elizabeth Corlett (c. 1834/35), enumerated as a Manx speaker in the 1901 census. If so, then they would may have spoken Manx together until John Stephen died in 1897.

(94.) Mrs. Margaret Taylor (Paie Vooar) (1815/16–1890), Surby, Rushen.

“Pei Vwyr” [Paie Vooar]. “I went [...] in search of Pei Vwyr’s Cottage [near Surby], and asked for **Mrs. Tailor**, for that is her name. Her face is disfigured with scurvy or some such disease, and she has a strapping daughter with her and she has two or three children and her husband is a labourer [...]”. (Rhÿs 6/115 [1890]).

1871: Margaret Taylor, wife, M, 53, of Rushen, was living in Surby, Rushen, with her husband **John**, head, M, 61, agricultural labourer, of Rushen, and their daughter Anne, S, 12, also of Rushen. (RG10/ 5778 60 36).

1881: Margaret Taylor, head, widow, 63, “formerly fisherman’s wife”, of Rushen. (RG11/5608 106 104).

John Taylor died, aged 66, and was buried in Rushen on 5 May 1876. (LIB).

Margaret Taylor died, aged 74, and was buried in Rushen on 17 October 1890. (LIB).

Comment: Margaret Taylor's birth-year (c. 1815/16) would indicate a receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth.

(95.) William Teare (1822/23–1904), Ballaugh Village, Ballaugh.

“Tear Ballaugh”. (Rhÿs 2/[46] [1886]),

“Mr. Tear Postmaster at Ballaugh cannot read Manx but can speak it”.

(Rhÿs 6/47 [1888]).

1891: William Teare, head, M, 69, sub-postmaster, employer, of Ballaugh, was living in Ballaugh Village with is wife **Jane**, M, 58, employed, of Lezayre, and their son William L., S, 23, assistant in Post Office, employed, of Ballaugh, and their daughter Isabella J., 22, telegraph clerk, also of Ballaugh. (RG12/4684 6 33).

1901: William Teare, head, M, 79, of Ballaugh, was still living and working in the post office with his wife **Jane**, M, 68, of Lezayre, and their two adult children: William L., son, S, 33, civil service postman, of Ballaugh, and Isabella J., dtr., S, 32, post office clerk, of Ballaugh.

Manx: William Teare and his wife **Jane** are enumerated as Manx speakers, their children English only. (RG13/5300 37 30).

1911: **Jane Teare**, head, 78, widow, private means, of Lezayre, is now living in Lily Cottage, Ballaugh, along with her son **William Lace Teare**, 43, S, retired postman, registrar of births and deaths, of Ballaugh, and her daughter **Isabella Jane Teare**, 42, S, retired postmistress, of Ballaugh.

Manx: **Jane Teare** is enumerated as a Manx speaker, her children as English only.

(RG14/34636 30 1–3).

William Teare died, aged 81, and was buried in Ballaugh on 23 August 1904.

(LIB).

Jane Teare died, aged 79, and was buried in Ballaugh on 2 July 1912.

(LIB).

Comment: William Teare's birth-year (c. 1822/23) would indicate that he was almost certainly in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as probably would also be the case with his wife Jane (c. 1832/33). That their children are enumerated as English only speakers in the 1901 census would suggest just that, implying that English was formally introduced into the household on the birth of their eldest child William (c. 1867/68), or that English was the preferred language of the children.

(96.) Thomas Vondy (1810/11–1896), Ballachrink (Pooildhooie), Ramsey (of Lezayre)

“Vondy, Pool dooie Ramsey”.

(Rhŷs 4/1 [1893]).

1881: **Thomas Vondy**, head, M, 69, retired farmer, of Lezayre, was living in Greenland House, Lezayre, along with his wife **Margaret**, M, 51, of Maughold, and their four children: Christian E., dtr., S, 22, of Lezayre, John, son, S, 13, of Lezayre, Arthur, son, S, 4, of Lezayre. Living with them was **Margaret Bamber**, cook, S, 74, formerly cook domestic servant, of Braddan. (RG11/5599 108 34).

1891: So far as is known, Thomas Vondy is nowhere enumerated for 1891 in Man.

Thomas Vondy died, aged 85, and was buried in Lezayre on 26 October 1896.

(LIB).

Comment: Thomas Vondy's birth-year (c. 1810/11) would indicate a receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as with his wife Margaret (c. 1839/40), probably with their cook Margaret Bamber (c. 1806/07), of Braddan, and possibly with the children: Christian E., (c. 1858/59), John (c. 1867/68), and Arthur (c. 1876/77).

(97.) Captain Henry John Watterson (1815/16–1894), Colby, Arbory

“I had assistance also from [...] **Captain Waterson** of Colby (1888)”. (RHÿs 1895: vi).

1891: Henry J. Watterson, head, M, 75, farmer, Captain of the Parish & Member of the House of Keys [1880–1891],⁷² employer, was living in Colby in Arbory with his wife **Catherine**, M, 77, and Elenor Costain, servant, S, 66, general servant (domestic), employed, all listed as of “Isle of Man” [of Arbory].

(RG12/4691 72 35).

1901: Catherine Watterson, mother-in-law, widow, 84, living on own means, of Arbory, was living with her son-in-law William Cooper, head, M, 50, master builder, employer, of Douglas, and his wife **Mary**, M, 51, of Arbory, and their children: William, son, S, 21, jeweller’s assistant, of Douglas, Catherine, dtr., S, 15, dressmaker, worker, of Douglas, and George, son, 11, of Douglas.

Manx: Catherine Watterson and Mary Cooper are enumerated as Manx speakers, the rest English only. (RG13/5303 69 78).

Henry John Watterson died, aged 78, and was buried in Arbory on 15 March 1894. (LIB).

Catherine Watterson died, aged 85, and was buried in Arbory on 20 February 1901. (LIB).

Comment: Henry Watterson’s birth-year (c. 1815/16) would indicate that he was almost certainly in receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would that of his wife Catherine (c. 1815/16), and possibly that of Mary Cooper (c. 1849/50).

(98.) Mrs. Jane Watterson (1823/24–1901), The Howe, Rushen

“**Mrs. Waterson** on the Howe”. (Rhÿs 6/16),

“On the way back I called at **Mrs. Waterson** (Co’diær) [ko’diær] and found old Tom gone. She had a house full of sailors and others”. (Rhÿs 6/179 [1892]).

1891: Jane Watterson, wife, M, 66 fisherman’s wife, of Rushen, 66, is the wife of fisherman **Thomas Watterson** (next):. She was living in Glensast [Glenchass], Rushen, with her daughter **Sarah J**, S, 30, also of Rushen.⁷³ (RG12/4692 51 140).

⁷² <http://www.tynwald.org.im/memoff/former/Pages/HoKAB.aspx> (Retrieved 17.06.2018).

⁷³ Stephen Miller reminds me that as residences on The Howe (hill area of the Cregneash peninsula) were seemingly poorly recorded by the enumerator in the 1891 Census, they were likely living in the Fistard area in that year.

1901: Jane Watterson, head, widow, 77 of Rushen, was living in Fistard [by Port St. Mary] with her daughter Sarah J., S, 38, of Rushen, and son William, H, 35 also of Rushen.

Manx: Jane Watterson and her two children, **Sarah** and **William**, were all enumerated as Manx speakers. (RG13/5301 104 89).

William Henry Watterson (son) later died, aged 39, and was buried in Rushen on 10 June 1906. (LIB).

Mrs. Jane Watterson died, aged 77, and was buried in Rushen on 11 August 1901 (LIB). Wife of the following **Thomas Watterson**.

Comment: Jane Watterson's birth-year (c. 1823/24) would indicate a receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would also those of the children: Sarah J. (c. 1860/61), William S. (c. 1865/66). The 1901 census confirms that the foregoing were all enumerated as Manx speakers.

(99.) Thomas Watterson (1830/31–1892), The Howe, Rushen

“Mrs. Waterson on the How and **Tom Waterson**”. (Rhŷs 6/32–33 [1888]).

1891: Thomas Watterson, head, M, 60, fisherman, of Rushen, was listed on board the Port. St. Mary fishing boat CT38 *Black Hawk*⁷⁴ (Vessels 1891 RG12/4692 77).

Thomas Watterson died, aged 61, and was buried in Rushen on 21 January 1892. (LIB).

Husband of the foregoing **Mrs. Jane Watterson**.

Not interviewed – away at the fishing.

Comment: Thomas Watterson's birth-year (c. 1830/31) would indicate receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth.

(100.) Mrs. Jane Watterson (1817/18–1895), Laxey, Lonan (of Michael)

“[I] found first a Mrs. Waterson who could talk Manx but I discovered that she had not long come from Kirk Michael”. (Rhŷs 6/150 [1891]).

1891: Jane Watterson, head, widow 74, was living at 1 Mines Road, Laxey, with her children: John Jas. S, 39, agricultural labourer, William H., S, 37, agricultural labourer, and George E., 27, agricultural labourer. Living with them was Eliza-

⁷⁴ Probably bound for the mackerel fishing off Kinsale, Ireland.

beth Corkill, servant, S, 20, general servant (domestic). Their places of birth are given simply as “Isle of Man”. (RG12/4686 43 23).

Mrs. Jane Watterson died, aged 77, and was buried in Lonan on 24 February 1895. (LIB).

Not interviewed.

Comment: Jane Watterson’s birth-year (c. 1817/18) would indicate the receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, possibly also her three sons: John James (c. 1851/52), William H. (c. 1853/54), and George E. (c. 1863/64).

(101.) Thomas Wynter (1854/55–1921), The Glebe, Andreas (of Bride)

“[...] **Winter** the coachman [to the Archdeacon of Man, Andreas]”.

(Rhÿs 6/70–71 [1890]).

1891: Thomas Wynter, 36, coachman, groom [to the Archdeacon of Man], of Bride, was living at the Mission Room, Glebe Road, Andreas, with his wife **Mary**, M, 37, of Bride, and their children: Mary, dtr., 14, scholar, of Bride, Harold, son, 13, scholar, also of Bride, Edel, dtr., 11, scholar, of Andreas, Katie J., dtr., 8, scholar, of Andreas, and Thomas, son, 6, scholar, also of Andreas. Living with them was **Anne Cowley**, mother-in-law, widow, 79, of Bride. (RG12/4684 65 68).

1901: Thomas Wynter, head, M, 46, coachman domestic [to the Bishop of Sodor and Man], worker, of Bride, was living at Bishop’s Court, Ballaugh, with his wife **Mary**, M, 47, of Bride, and their children: Mildred M., dtr., S, 8, of Andreas, Katie, dtr., S, 18, dressmaker, worker, of Andreas, and Herbert, son, S, 5, also of Andreas.

Manx: Thomas Wynter is enumerated as a Manx speaker, his wife **Mary** and children as English only. (RG13/5300 44 23).

Thomas Wynter died, aged 66, and was buried in Hexham, Northumberland, Jan.-Mar. 1921. (BMD/CRD 10b 539).

Comment: Thomas Wynter’s birth-year (c. 1854/55) would indicate that he probably received good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth, as would that of his wife Mary (c. 1853/54) and the mother-in-law Anne Cowley almost certainly (c. 1811/12). That Mary is enumerated as an English only speaker in the 1901 census may suggest language preference in bringing up the children.

(102.) Unnamed woman 1 (18??–18??), The Howe, Rushen

“A woman at a cottage in the Howe above the Chapel”.

(Rhÿs 6/23 [1888]).

To date no further information available.

Comment: None.

(103.) Unnamed woman 2 (18??–18??), The Howe, Rushen

“An illiterate woman living on the How between Port Erin and Cregneish [...]”.

To date no further information available.

(Rhÿs 6/125 [1890]).

Comment: None.

(104.) Unnamed man 1 (18??–??), Glen Maye, Patrick

“In the village of Glen Maye we visited an old man who was asked a few things, but as he was rather stupid we did not trouble him long”.

(Rhÿs 6/111 [1890]).

To date no further information available.

Comment: None.

(105.) Unnamed man 2 (18??–??), Bradda, Rushen

“The name of the well is [ʈəβərtʃ ’aLræn] (?nʹ), which I got again from a man at Bradda”.

(Rhÿs 6/189 [1892]).

To date no further information available.

Comment: He seemingly had some Manx.

(106.) Unnamed man 3: Alexander Davidson (1812/13–1899), Four Roads, Port St. Mary, Rushen (of Malew)

“In the morning I had a talk in Manx with an old carpenter at the Four Crosses”.

(Rhÿs 6/190 [1892]).

The joiner at Cross Four Ways is likely a **Davidson**. The 1901 census has a **Davidson** as blacksmith and with two sons as joiners, all English speakers, and so I assume the father is dead by 1901. Looking at the various Isle of Man censuses, we have the following:

1881: Alexander Davidson, head, M, 69, retired blacksmith, of Malew, was living in Ballaqueeney,⁷⁵ Rushen, with his wife **Isabell**, M, 64, of Rushen, and their daughter Catherine, S, 21, dressmaker, also of Rushen. (RG11/5608 124 155).

1891: Alexander Davidson, head, M, 78, farmer, own account, here listed as of Rushen, is still in Ballaqueeney RU along with his wife **Isabella**, M, 74, of Rushen, and daughter Catherine, S, 31, dress-maker, own account, of Rushen. (RG12/4692 27 6).

⁷⁵ Ballaqueeney is not far from Four Roads.

1901: William Davidson, head, M, 59, blacksmith, worker, of Rushen, was living at Four Roads [Port St. Mary], along with his wife **Sarah**, M, 55, of Rushen, and their three sons: Thomas, S, 24, joiner, worker, of Rushen, William, S, 21, joiner, worker, of Rushen, and Herbert, 12, scholar, also of Rushen, as well as their daughter Florence, S, 23, of Rushen.

Manx: All are entered as English only speakers. (RG13/5301 124 125).

Isabella Davidson died, aged 78, and was buried in Rushen on 18 November 1895. (LIB).

Alexander Davidson died, aged 86, and was buried in Rushen on 26 July 1899.⁷⁶ (LIB).

Comment: Alexander Davidson's birth-year (c. 1812/13) would indicate that he was almost certainly in receipt of good idiomatic Manx, as would be his wife Isabella (c. 1816/17), and possibly the daughter Catherine (c. 1859/60). The birth-year of Davidson's second wife Sarah (c. 1845/46) could also suggest a receipt of good idiomatic Manx in infancy and youth. That she was enumerated as an English only speaker in the 1901 census may suggest her language preference in bringing up the children.

(107.) Unnamed man 4 (18??–18??), Surby, Rushen

"Went to Surby to have some Manx read to me; on the way I talked to a rare old blockhead". (Rhÿs 6/104 [1890]).

To date no further information available.

Comment: None.

⁷⁶ I am grateful to Stephen Miller, Isle of Man, for this notice.

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