

The Kaighins of y Phurt, Kirk Michael, Isle of Man

An Example of How Genetic Genealogy Can Help Solve Long-Standing Family Mysteries

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Summary of Findings

- Members of three current branches of the Kaighin family can positively trace their ancestry back to John Kaighin (Family 435) who was born about 1585 in the Isle of Man. These branches are the New Jersey Kaighn Branch, the Phurt Kaighin Branch and the Ramsey Kaighen Branch.
- The parents of Thomas Kaighin (13370) who had three illegitimate sons with Margaret Boyd have been identified.
- Thomas Kaighin (13370) was married twice; the first marriage in 1820 produced two sons, John and Charles.
- A new branch of the Kaighin family, The Phurt Kaighin Branch, has been identified and named. Members of this branch are found primarily in Canada and Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, England.
- The location of the property of y Phurt in Kirk Michael has been identified, but has been long lost due to coastal erosion.
- Shared Y-DNA STR mutations on DYS490 and DYS495 between Kaighin Y-DNA Project participants Grady Kaighn, Ron Kaighin and Derek Kaighin prove that John Kaighin (435) is their Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA).
- Shared Y-DNA STR mutations on DYS449 and DYS715 between Ron and Derek prove that they share a MRCA somewhere downstream from John Kaighin (435). Follow-on research is required to identify who this MRCA is, and therefore how the Ramsey Kaighen Branch connects into the Kaighin phylogenetic tree.

Background

After more than ten years of research and many frustrating dead-ends, one of the great mysteries of the Kaighin family has finally been solved. As a result of this research, many Kaighins in Canada, Kaighans in Barrow-in-Furness, England and one family of Kaighns in the U.S. can now positively trace their direct paternal ancestry to about 1585 in the Isle of Man. The mystery centered on one Thomas Kaighin who had three illegitimate Kaighin sons with Margaret Boyd in the 1830s. Until now, Thomas' parents were unknown. It has now been discovered that Thomas came from a family of Kaighins long associated with a property know as y Phurt in Kirk Michael.

The Kaighin Y-DNA Project

To understand the process that led to the discovery of Thomas' parents, it is critical to first understand some of the genetic genealogy behind the pursuit. The Kaighin Y-DNA Project was started in 2009 with the intent of solving several Kaighin family mysteries that have remained unsolved after many years of conventional records-based genealogical research. The mystery of Thomas Kaighin and Margaret Boyd has been one of the most enduring of these. Thomas was not named in the Manx parish registers as the father of these sons, however, they carried the Kaighin surname throughout their lives, so we knew that he was a Kaighin. His given name was established

when the marriage certificate of his son Philip was discovered. The father is described in that document as Thos Kaighin, a laborer.ⁱ

With as many as twelve Thomas Kaighins alive in the 1830s in the Isle of Man, it was a challenge to identify the correct one. In 2005, several Kaighin researchers collaborated to come up with a plausible paternal lineage based on circumstantial evidence.ⁱⁱ The scenario proposed that Thomas was from Close Rhenny Curragh, Ballaugh, the son of Thomas Kaighin and Anne Callister. But without actual proof, it was left as just a plausible scenario with the hope that one day the truth would be discovered. The Kaighin Y-DNA Project is what finally led us to that truth.

Y-DNA Explained

Because both parent's DNA is distributed equally on the other 22 chromosome pairs and only the father's DNA is passed to his son virtually unchanged on the Y chromosome pair, only the Y chromosome is useful to determine and compare patrilineal descent. Often, during this process, mutations occur on random markers along the DNA strand, and these mutated markers are then in turn passed on to downstream generations along the male line.

Some of these markers are known to mutate at relatively reliable frequency over the course of hundreds of generations. Some of these are fast mutators, mutating as often as every 3 generations, and some mutate as slowly as once every 250 generations.

These markers are known as Short Tandem Repeat (STR) markers. STRs are segments of repeated code in a short section of the DNA strand. So for example, a certain pattern may appear in a short section 15 times. If a mutation occurs upward, that same pattern will then repeat 16 times in that same section, so subsequent generations will have a value of 16 on that marker until it mutates again. Mutations can occur in both directions, so it is possible to find that a marker mutated (for example) from 15 to 16, and then in some future generation, mutate back down to 15.

The testing company used for the Kaighin Y-DNA project, Family Tree DNA¹, currently tests 111 markers due to their known mutation frequency rates. So every Kaighin who has participated in the project has been tested on the same 111 Y-DNA markers.

When a group of closely related males participate in a Y-DNA project such as this, the results are analyzed for shared mutations between multiple individuals tested. These shared mutations indicate a common ancestor who passed that mutation down to the two or more male descendants who have tested. However, because some markers are known to mutate very quickly, it is possible for a marker to mutate independently along two lines of the same family, causing confusion when interpreting the results. Because of this possibility, fast mutators are generally ignored, and more weight is given to slow mutators. This is the case with the markers shown in Figure 1. All markers shown are relatively slow mutators.

When mutations show up on multiple markers known to mutate relatively infrequently, we can infer that the two or more males who share the values on those slow mutators also share a common ancestor. This is how we can determine when and with whom a mutation occurred – in essence, when a branch formed.²

¹ <https://www.familytreedna.com/>

² For a short read about DNA and how it is used for genetic genealogy, see *Genetics & Genealogy – An Introduction With some DNA Case Study Examples*, Charles F. Kerchner, Jr., 2001-2013. <http://www.kerchner.com/books/introg&g.htm>

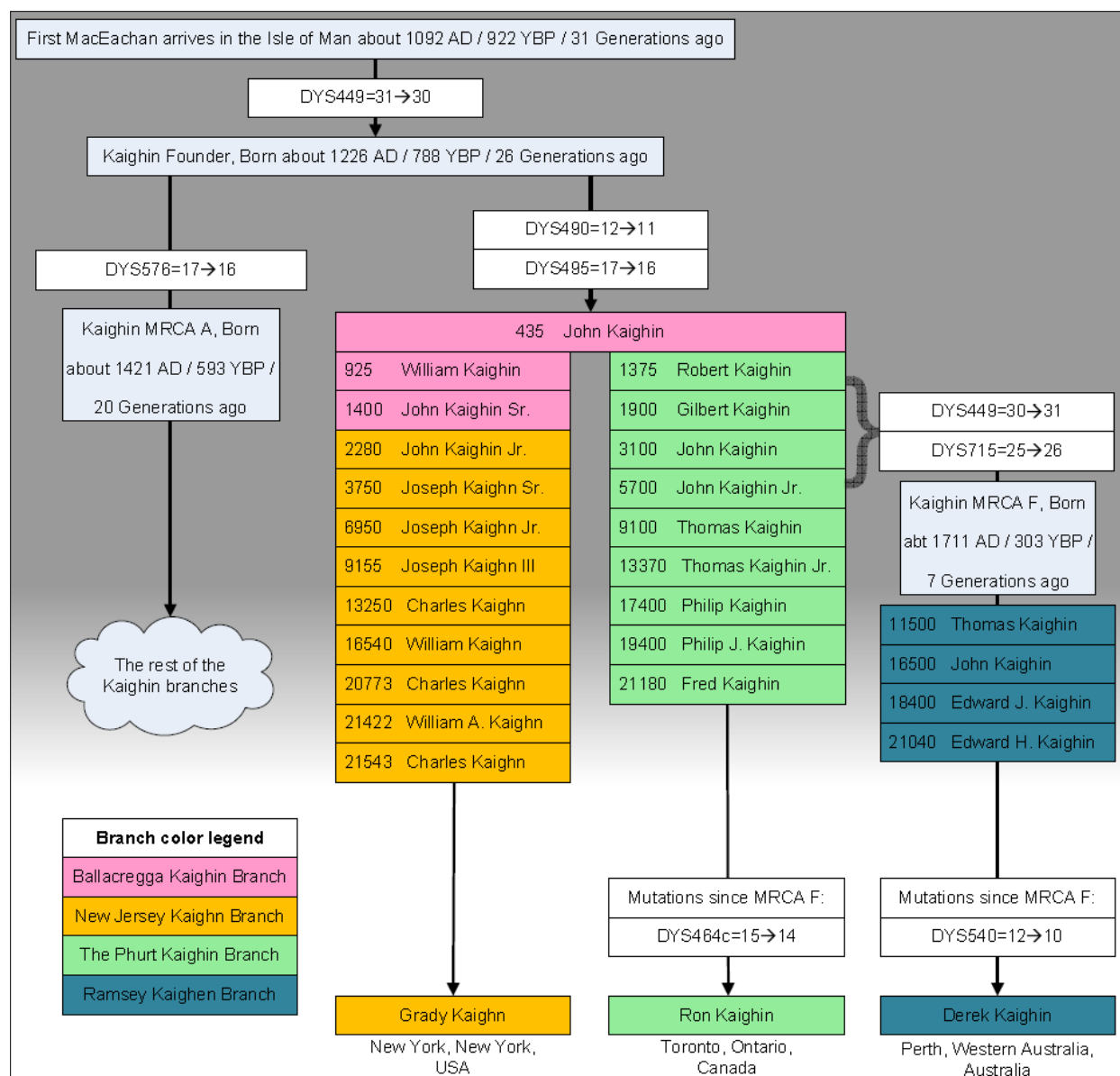


Figure 1. Partial Kaighin phylogenetic tree

The Kaighin Phylogenetic Tree

Figure 1 is a section of the Kaighin Y-DNA phylogenetic tree showing patrilineal descent from John Kaighin (Family 435) to three of his descendants who have participated in the project: Grady Kaighn, Ron Kaighin and Derek Kaighin. Problems with some of the branches on the left side of the tree are still being sorted out, and for the sake of being able to fit the tree onto one page, only the branches relevant to this discussion are shown.

The numbers to the left of each name and in parenthesis in the discussion below are family numbers which can be correlated to Kaighin families found in the Kaighin Genealogy Database.³ The abbreviation MRCA stands for Most Recent Common Ancestor.

Since the chart is only a section of the full phylogenetic tree, none of the markers upstream from the Kaighin founder are shown. The full phylogenetic tree will be available after the Kaighin Y-DNA project is completed. This will include a 7,000 year timeline showing the Kaighin patrilineal descent in Scotland and before the start of the Viking age in Norway.

The top of this chart begins with the immigrant MacEachan, who arrived in the Isle of Man around 1092 AD from southern Scotland. The surname transformed from MacEachan into Kaighin sometime between the taking of the Manorial Rolls in 1515 and the beginning of compulsory record keeping by the established church around 1580.ⁱⁱⁱ

The MRCA to all Kaighins who have participated in the project is known as the Kaighin Founder. Y-DNA marker DYS449 mutated from 31 to 30 somewhere upstream from him, and he passed that value downstream to his descendants. On the left side of the chart the rest of the Kaighin branches are downstream from MRCA A. These branches are not relevant to this discussion, so they are left out of the chart. MRCA A passed downstream the mutation of 16 on marker DYS576. The descendants of John Kaighin (435) on the right retained the value of 17 as passed down from the Kaighin Founder.

The two mutations shown just upstream from John Kaighin (435), DYS490=11 and DYS495=16, are unique to project participants Grady, Ron and Derek, and therefore prove that John is their common ancestor. Those branches on the left retain the values of 12 and 17 respectively as passed down from the Kaighin founder.

Since both Ron and Derek share the mutations DYS449=31 and DYS715=26, and since Grady doesn't share these two mutations, we can deduce that these mutations must have come from Robert Kaighin (1375) or one of his immediate descendants. And since Thomas Kaighin (9100) was married and fathering children during the same period that Thomas Kaighin (11500) was, they couldn't (or more accurately *shouldn't*) be the same person. So the Most Recent Common Ancestor between Ron and Derek (MRCA F) must be Robert (1375), Gilbert (1900), John (3100) or John Jr. (5700). This significantly narrows down the number of candidate Thomas Kaighins who were alive at the time. Many of them are already accounted for in other branches to the left on the chart, so they can be eliminated as possibilities. So there are now only a small number of Thomas Kaighins to work through.

It should be noted that the representation of the shared mutations (DYS449 and DYS715) between Ron and Derek in the chart is not displayed properly. Once the identity of MRCA F (Robert, Gilbert, John or John) is discovered, then the chart will be corrected and these two mutations will be shown upstream from him.

There are two additional mutations shown on the chart. Since one is unique to Ron and one to Derek respectively, these have no consequence to this discussion.

³ Available for download from <http://www.kaighin.com/FamilyHistory/kaighins.zip> (Password required - send email request to greg@kaighin.com). Amplifying information such as dates, locations and other family members can be found in the database. All Kaighin families from as early as records are available up to the present are included in the database.

The Four Kaighin Branches

The Kaighin branches shown in Figure 1 are named and described as follows:

1. **The Ballacregga Kaighin Branch** (extinct). This branch receives its name from the quarterland of Ballacregga, in the parish of Kirk Michael, situated just to the south of Glen Wyllin.⁴ In 1603, John Kaighin (435) purchased a 2/3 share of this estate^{iv} and this purchase represents the earliest known record (to date) for this side of the Kaighin family. Ballacregga remained in the family, via John Kaighin's (1400) son Charles (not shown) until the late 19th century.
2. **The New Jersey Kaighin Branch.** John Kaighin Jr. (2280) became a Quaker and took up with a group of Quakers in Dublin before eventually emigrating with them to Pennsylvania. He became an indentured servant for five years to the leader of this group, Thomas Warne. After his indenture was complete, he purchased about a third of what is now Camden, New Jersey. His sons changed the spelling of their surname to Kaighn and began pronouncing it as *Cain*.^v The Kaighin Y-DNA Project representative for this branch, Grady Kaighn, as well as his father and grandfather are the only remaining genetic Kaighn males from this branch of the family still living. So we are very fortunate to be able to have someone from this branch participate in the project. Without Grady's participation, this problem likely would have remained unsolved.

It should be noted that there are now about 400 other Kaighns living primarily on the U.S. East Coast. These Kaighins were long thought to have been descended from immigrant John Kaighin's son John Kaighin III. However, all are descended from Elias Kaighn of Camden, New Jersey, whose parents remain unknown to contemporary researchers. DNA testing proves that they are not genetic Kaighins.

3. **The Phurt Kaighin Branch.** This is a newly identified and named branch of the Kaighin family. Members of this branch were previously assigned to the Bride and Jurby Kaighin Branch. The property known in Manx as y Phurt (The Port) was situated on the northern side of Glen Wyllin, just to the south of Kirk Michael Village.⁵ This property no longer exists, long ago lost to the sea by coastal erosion.⁶ Robert Kaighin (1375), second son of John Kaighin (435), purchased a 1d (one pence) parcel of this property in 1663 from John Croaghan.⁷ This was not a large piece of property, and the property records do not show any further purchases which would have expanded this family's land holdings. Since Robert was the second son he did not inherit any of his father's property. Therefore he and his descendants lived austere compared to their wealthy Ballacregga Kaighin cousins who would expand their land holdings in Kirk Michael for a further five generations.

The property of y Phurt was passed down via lawful inheritance in 1671 to Robert's son Gilbert (1900), then in 1734 to Gilbert's son John (3100), then in 1743 to John's son

⁴ Bing Maps, quarterland of Ballacregga, Kirk Michael, Isle of Man, <http://tinyurl.com/ballacregga>

⁵ Bing Maps, property of y Phurt, Kirk Michael, Isle of Man, <http://tinyurl.com/ye-phurt>

⁶ What was once the property of y Phurt is now part of the shore of Kirk Michael. The Shore Road featured in this video was originally part of an easement purchased by John Kaighin (5700) from Capt. John Taubman in 1788. This purchase was necessitated by the receding shoreline. The dramatic effects of the erosion can be seen in this YouTube video from 2012: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h4P3J8slpJU>

⁷ See Appendix A, *Transactions for the property of y Phurt, Kirk Michael, Isle of Man, 1663-1801*

John Jr. (5700). The final transaction for this property occurred at the death of John Jr. (5700), when he passed it to his son Thomas (9100) in 1800. There are no further transactions likely because the property became unsuitable for habitation sometime before Thomas died in 1847. During this 150 year period, the nickname 'y Phurt' was often appended to the names of members of this family in the Kirk Michael parish registers and elsewhere.^{vi,vii}

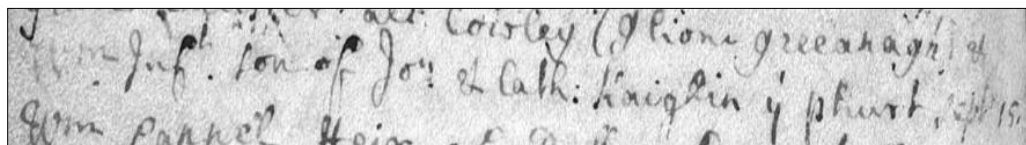


Figure 2 - Kirk Michael burial register showing the burial of William, infant son of John (3100) and Catherine Kaighin y phurt, Sept 15, 1730.^{viii}

4. **The Ramsey Kaighen Branch.** The earliest known generations of this family resided in the town of Ramsey. The father of this family, Thomas Kaighin (11500) married Catherine Gawne in 1819.^{ix} This is as far back as this family has been traced, so the Ramsey Kaighen Branch is still not connected into the tree. Because there were so many Thomas Kaighins alive at the time, no record identifying this Thomas Kaighin can be found before 1819.

Conclusions

Now that the line of descent from John (435) to Thomas (9100) has been established through the combination of Y-DNA analysis and conventional genealogy, we can move on to answer the big question. The mystery at hand centers on Thomas Kaighin (13370). The three illegitimate sons who Thomas fathered with Margaret Boyd were:

- Charles, born in 1834 in Kirk Michael^x
- Philip, born in 1836 in Kirk Michael^{xi} and died as an infant in 1838^{xii}
- Philip, born about 1839 in Castletown

After ten years of research, these were the only provable facts that were known about this family. Who then was Thomas' father? Many descendants of Thomas Kaighin and Margaret Boyd have collaborated with the author over the years trying to answer this question. So it is very satisfying to finally have the answer.

Prior to this discovery there were three separate unconnected families in the Kaighin Genealogy Database, all with a husband named Thomas Kaighin. These were:

Family 8750: Thomas Kaighin and Elizabeth Kelly, married 1787 in Kirk Braddan

- They had one son (John) born about 1789
- Elizabeth Kaighin als Kelly died in 1790 and was buried in Kirk Michael
- Thomas' parent family was unknown

Family 9100: Thomas Kaighin and Jane Quayle, married in 1791 in Kirk Michael

- They had nine children between 1792 and 1810^{xiii}, including a son named Thomas, christened 1 January 1797^{xiv}
- Jane Kaighin als Quayle died in February of 1839 and was buried in Kirk Michael
- In many records, Thomas, the father is listed as the Constable of Kirk Michael Village
- This Thomas was the son of John Kaighin (5100)

Family 13550: Thomas Kaighin and Margaret Camaish, married in December of 1839 in Kirk Andreas

- There were no children from this marriage
- Thomas' parent family was unknown

Recently, the Manx iMuseum made available an extensive collection of historical Manx newspapers.⁸ This announcement from 1839 was discovered in that collection:



Figure 3. Marriage announcement of Thomas Kaighin and Margaret Camaish

Disregarding the scandalous age difference, the significant clue in this clipping is the fact that this was Thomas' third marriage. It also shows that he was born about 1766. This helps to establish that all three families listed above are connected, with the Thomas in all three families being the same person, and he was the son of John Kaighin in family 5700. This also established proof that this Thomas was from the Phurt Kaighin Branch and that he therefore carried the mutations of DYS449=31 and DYS715=26.

His son Thomas (13370), born in 1797 is therefore the father of the three illegitimate sons by virtue of the following facts:

- He inherited the DYS449 and DYS715 mutations from his father and passed them down to his descendants, and eventually to Ron
- He was old enough to father children by 1834
- He died in 1876
- There were no other Thomas Kaighins with the correct genetic profile alive on the Isle of Man at the same time (with the exception of his father)
- In his will in 1876, Thomas bequeathed to "my son Charles the sum of one Shilling".^{xv}

There are now other clues that up to this point were not apparent. Among them, in the 1861 census, Thomas^{xvi} (13370) was living very close to his adult son Charles^{xvii} (not shown on chart) in Kirk Michael Village. It is unknown what type of relationship that he had with his sons. He never married their mother Margaret Boyd who was still alive^{xviii} when he married Catherine Cowley in 1843^{xix} (this marriage produced no children). Margaret Boyd died in 1884^{xx}, yet in his will, Thomas bequeathed all of his possessions to Mary Knight of Kirk Michael and appointed her as his executrix "in consideration of her kindness to me."^{xxi}

It has also been discovered that Thomas was a widower when he married Catherine Cowley in 1843.^{xxii} He previously married Jane Grimshaw in 1820^{xxiii} and she died in 1827.^{xxiv} This marriage produced two sons, John, christened October 2, 1822^{xxv} and Charles, christened

⁸ Available by subscription only: <http://www.imuseum.im/Home.mth>

September 19, 1824.^{xxvi} John died in 1825^{xxvii}, and it is assumed that since Thomas fathered another child named Charles in 1834, this Charles died by then. However, no death or burial record can be found to support this.

Follow-up

The Kaighin Y-DNA Project continues. To date, 14 participants across nine branches of the family have participated, with two new participants pending test results. The latest results have created some uncertainty about the structure of the tree on the left in Figure 1, so more participants are needed to help clear this up. All interested parties are encouraged to participate in whatever way they can. If interested, please contact the author.

The parents of Thomas Kaighin (11500), progenitor of the Ramsey Kaighin Branch still need to be identified. The hope is that since Thomas carried the STR mutations on DYS449 and DYS715, we will be able to narrow down the number of Thomas Kaighins who were born in the correct timeframe to be the father in this family. So far, this hasn't proven to be the case, so the search goes on.

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ⁱ "Isle of Man Parish Registers, 1598-2009," index and images, FamilySearch

(<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-12568-52139-64?cc=1784428> : accessed 17 February 2015), Bride > Marriages 1849-1910 (MS11380-3-2) > image 53 of 135; Manx National Heritage Library, Douglas.

ⁱⁱ Email discussion between Greg Kaighin and Sue Rankin, April 18th, 2005. Accessed February 17, 2015 from http://www.kaighin.com/familyhistory/requests/sue_rankin.htm

ⁱⁱⁱ *Discussion String regarding the dropping of Mac, Mc and Ine in Manx Surnames*, November, 2004. Retrieved from <http://www.kaighin.com/familyhistory/board/mac.htm> February 17, 2015.

^{iv} Libri Vastarum 1576-1813 for Kirk Michael, ref BK001704, 1603, Barrickmore. Transcribed by Robert Cannell. Accessed February 17, 2015 from http://manxmanorialroll.com/trans/vast_mic.html

^v Letter from John Adams to Abigail Adams, 4 July 1775 [electronic edition]. *Adams Family Papers: An Electronic Archive*. Massachusetts Historical Society. <http://www.masshist.org/digitaladams/>. Retrieved from <http://www.masshist.org/digitaladams/archive/doc?id=L17750704ja> February 19, 2015

^{vi} Savage, M. A., *Notes on the Parish Registers of Kirk Michael, Isle of Mann, Vannin Loir*, Vol 1, No 1., pp3/10. April 5, 1881. Transcribed by Frances Coakley. Retrieved from <http://isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/iomnhas/lm1p003.htm>, February 17, 2015

^{vii} Moore, A. W. *The Surnames & Place-Names of the Isle of Man*. London: Elliot Stock, 1890. pp123. Retrieved from <https://ia902708.us.archive.org/9/items/surnamesplacenam00mooruoft/surnamesplacenam00mooruoft.pdf> February 17, 2015.

^{viii} "Isle of Man Parish Registers, 1598-2009," index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-266-12647-38536-68?cc=1784428> : accessed 19 February 2015), Michael > Baptisms, marriages, burials 1611-1751 (MS10469-1-1) > image 56 of 62; Manx National Heritage Library, Douglas.

^{ix} "Isle of Man Parish Registers, 1598-2009," index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-31006-15568-92?cc=1784428> : accessed 17 February 2015), > image 1 of 1; Manx National Heritage Library, Douglas.

^x "Isle of Man Parish Registers, 1598-2009," index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-12416-58248-11?cc=1784428> : accessed 22 February 2015), Michael > Baptisms 1818-1849 (MS10469-1-4) > image 14 of 25; Manx National Heritage Library, Douglas.

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- xi "Isle of Man Parish Registers, 1598-2009," index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-12416-58240-19?cc=1784428> : accessed 22 February 2015), Michael > Baptisms 1818-1849 (MS10469-1-4) > image 16 of 25; Manx National Heritage Library, Douglas.
- xii "Isle of Man Parish Registers, 1598-2009," index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1-11997-10463-32?cc=1784428> : accessed 22 February 2015), Malew, St Marks > Baptisms, banns, marriages, burials 1786-1849 (MS09767-1-5) > image 304 of 340; Manx National Heritage Library, Douglas.
- xiii FamilySearch query results for children christened between 1792 and 1810 in Kirk Michael, Isle of Man to Thomas Kaighin and Jane Quayle, accessed 21 February 2015: <http://tinyurl.com/ku8qj5a>
- xiv "Isle of Man Parish Registers, 1598-2009," index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-12599-3531-25?cc=1784428> : accessed 21 February 2015), Michael > Baptisms, marriages, burials 1751-1817 (MS10469-1-3) > image 110 of 141; Manx National Heritage Library, Douglas.
- xv Will of Thomas Kaighin, Kirk Michael, 1876, Episcopal, No. 159. Probate Records, Church of England, Archbishop of York, Chancery Court, LDS microfilm number 106483.
- xvi Ancestry.com. 1861 Isle of Man Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Class: RG9; Piece: 4431; Folio: 23; Page: 8; GSU roll: 543281, Enumeration District: 2. Accessed 21 February 2015 from http://www.kaighin.com/familyhistory/references/census/1861_iom/13950_Michael_Thomas/image.x.gif
- xvii Ancestry.com. 1861 Isle of Man Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Class: RG9; Piece: 4431; Folio: 9; Page: 11; GSU roll: 543281 Enumeration District : 1. Accessed 21 February 2015 from http://www.kaighin.com/familyhistory/references/census/1861_IOM/15900_Michael_Charles/image.x.gif
- xviii Ancestry.com. *1851 Isle of Man Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Class: *H0107*; Piece: 2523; Folio: 236; Page: 7; GSU roll: 105992-105996, Enumeration District : 4. Accessed 21 February 2015 from http://www.kaighin.com/FamilyHistory/References/Census/1851_IOM/13370_German_Margaret_Boyde/image.x.gif
- xix "Isle of Man Parish Registers, 1598-2009," index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1-11998-10490-50?cc=1784428> : accessed 22 February 2015), Michael > Marriages 1808-1848 (MS10469-3-2) > image 152 of 166; Manx National Heritage Library, Douglas.
- xx "Isle of Man Parish Registers, 1598-2009," index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-266-12421-64795-28?cc=1784428> : accessed 22 February 2015), Kirk-Braddan > Burials 1881-1886 (MS09073-4-5part2) > image 123 of 201; Manx National Heritage Library, Douglas.
- xxi Will of Thomas Kaighin, Kirk Michael, 1876, Episcopal, No. 159. Probate Records, Church of England, Archbishop of York, Chancery Court, LDS microfilm number 106483.
- xxii "Isle of Man Parish Registers, 1598-2009," index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1-11998-10490-50?cc=1784428> : accessed 22 February 2015), Michael > Marriages 1808-1848 (MS10469-3-2) > image 152 of 166; Manx National Heritage Library, Douglas.
- xxiii "Isle of Man Parish Registers, 1598-2009," index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-266-12598-57553-7?cc=1784428> : accessed 22 February 2015), Ballaugh > Baptisms, marriages, burials 1810-1849 (MS10457-4) > image 149 of 313; Manx National Heritage Library, Douglas.
- xxiv "Isle of Man Parish Registers, 1598-2009," index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-266-12598-58928-36?cc=1784428> : accessed 22 February 2015), Ballaugh > Baptisms, marriages, burials 1810-1849 (MS10457-4) > image 266 of 313; Manx National Heritage Library, Douglas.
- xxv "Isle of Man Parish Registers, 1598-2009," index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-266-12598-56482-5?cc=1784428> : accessed 22 February 2015),

Ballaugh > Baptisms, marriages, burials 1810-1849 (MS10457-4) > image 34 of 313; Manx National Heritage Library, Douglas.

^{xxvi} "Isle of Man Parish Registers, 1598-2009," index and images, FamilySearch

(<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-266-12598-58271-26?cc=1784428> : accessed 22 February 2015), Ballaugh > Baptisms, marriages, burials 1810-1849 (MS10457-4) > image 41 of 313; Manx National Heritage Library, Douglas.

^{xxvii} "Isle of Man Parish Registers, 1598-2009," index and images, FamilySearch

(<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-266-12356-43978-87?cc=1784428> : accessed 22 February 2015), German > Baptisms, marriages, burials 1783-1826 (MS10974-1-3) > image 268 of 275; Manx National Heritage Library, Douglas.

Appendix A

Transactions for the property of y Phurt, Kirk Michael, Isle of Man, 1663-1801¹

Source	Family	Year	Old Entry	New Entry
Libri Vast	435 / 1375	1663	Jo Croaghen {9s 3d}	Robt Caghen {1d} cu ceter. Robt Cayne [Kaighin] is entered for 1d of this rent by bill of sayle as aforesd
Libri Assed	435 / 1375	1676		Hen Woods {18s 6d} Hen Woods {9s 3d} Jo Croaghen {9s 2d} Robt Kaighen {1d}
Libri Assed	435 / 1375	1687		Hen Woods 18s 6d, Hen Woods 9s 3d, Jo Croghan 9s 2d Robt Kaighin 1d
Libri Assed	435 / 1375	1696		{Hen Woods} 18s 6d, Hen Woods 9s 3d, Jon Croghan 9s 2d Robt Kaighin 1d
[Rents doubled after the Act of Settlement in 1704]				
Libri Assed	435 / 1375	1716		Hen Woods 17s 6d, Jo Curlett & Kath Curlett 12d, {Dan Croaghen} 18s 4d Gilbt Kaighen 2d
Libri Vast	1900 / 3100	1734 May	Gilbt Kaighin {2d}	John Kaighin his son {2d} cu cetr. The father is dead & the son entered as right heir according to law. Fine 2 1/2d
Libri Assed	3100	1740		John Croughan 2s 7d, Wm Caine & Ro Sittleton 10s 5d, Wm Cannell 16d, Wm Christian 8d, Jo Cannell and Phill Corlet 2s 6d, {Jo Curlett & Cath Curlett} 1740 12d, John Croaghen 18s 4d {Jo Kaighen } 1743 2d
Libri Vast	3100 / 5700	1743 May	Jo Kaighin {2d}	Jo Kaighin his son {2d} cu cetr. The father is dead and the son entered as right heir according to law. Fine 2 1/2 d
Libri Vast		1750		{John Croughan} m1756 2s 7d, {Wm Caine & Ro Sittleton} 10s 5d, {Wm Cannell} 16d, {Wm Christian} 8d, {John Cannell and Phill Corlet} o1750, m1757 2s 6d, {John Curlett} m1756 12d, {John Croaghen} m1758 18s 4d, John Kaighen junr 2d
Libri Vast	5700	1786 Oct	Tho Kaighin {3s 8d}	William Clague {3s 8d} cu cetr. The sd Kaighins mortgage is cancelled and Cath Kelly with Wm Kelly her husband the mortgagors by deed dated 17th Octr 1777 lawfully confirmed sold the said premes to the sd Wm Clague - 2s
Libri Vast	5700	1795 May	John Kaighin Jr {2d}	John Kaighin pred and Thos Kaighin his son {2d}. Entered as before [in margin] fine 1 1/4d
Libri Vast	5700 / 9100	1800 Oct	Thos Kaighen and John Kaighen {2d}	Thos Kaighen pred [pred = as before] {2d}. The sd Thos Kaighen stands for his proportion of the sd rent and the sd John Kaighen being dead the sd Thomas is entered for the remainder of the sd rent as his heir at law. Fine 1 1/4d
Libri Vast	5700 / 9100	1801 May	John Kaighen & Thomas Kaighin his son {2d}	Joney Cannell {2d}. The sd John Kaighen is dead and Thomas his son having become intitled to the [?] of the 2d rent as his heir at law, by Deed dated 28 Janry 1796 mortgaged the premis[es to] the sd Joney Cannell. Fine by JC [in margin] JK being entered [in margin] in Lib Vas O 1800

¹ Transcriptions courtesy of Frances Coakley and Robert Cannell