



Queensland Manx Society

Serving the Manx Community since 1914

NEWSLETTER JUNE 2021

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Our Tynwald Day is coming up on Saturday 3rd. July and we look forward to seeing as many of our members there to celebrate this day as possible. Being the most important day on the Isle of Man celebrated on the 6th. July, we have always celebrated it on the nearest Saturday to that date. Come along and bring your family and friends.

Our Family and Heritage Day Picnic was a wonderful day at the Logan Village Green and Museum with bright sunshine, lots of activity around the green, a small market day with lots of home-made products and some cheerful volunteers at the Museum. If you did not make it there then you have missed an opportunity to meet up with friends and have a chat. We hope to see you at our next function. On the day, we welcomed two new family members - David and Coraline Cowin and David's brother Richard and his wife. David, unfortunately was unable to be there as he was in hospital, and his apologies were delivered by Coraline. We look forward to hearing Richard's tenor voice at one of our next events as we sing the Manx National Anthem and Ellen Vannin.

We are coming up to the end of the fiscal year of our Society and our books will be closed off for a financial statement to be produced from our Auditor. Have you re-joined and sent a payment to the Treasurer, Doug Quayle (details following)? We need to up-date our records for administrative purposes and to enable us to seek funding for projects that we would like to initiate. So help us to keep this

great organisation going by keeping up to date with your membership and attending functions that are organised. If you have a problem in getting to any function due to transport, please contact George Cowin on 0421 210 222 and we will arrange for someone to pick you up and get you there. Your involvement is important to us so we can enjoy your company and you can join in communication with other members. Also, if you are able to join our Management Committee and help with organising events, we would be appreciative of your involvement. No one will expect major effort from you but your contribution with ideas will help us arrange interesting events.

On that note, our Annual General Meeting will be conducted at the Brisbane Square Library in Brisbane City Square on 28th. August 2021 at 11.00 am. Please consider attending it and have your say on ideas for our Society in General Business. This is the opportunity to have your say and help the Management Committee to hear what you have to say. We are always seeking opinions on how our Society should be organised and you are where these ideas come from.



TYNWALD DAY



QUEENSLAND MANX SOCIETY INC.

SATURDAY 3RD. JULY 2021

11.00 AM. FOR 11.30 AM.

ARANA LEAGUES CLUB

DAWSON PARADE, KEPERRA.

Two Course Meal with alternative drop of roast chicken or chunky beef and sweets will be sticky date pudding or tiramisu.

Bar service will be available.

Our Talented Guest Speaker and Entertainer will be Sue Wighton who has written the book "The Accidental Writer" and discuss the incentive to write her book. She is a multi-instrumentalist singer and will perform some Celtic songs. We look forward to her contribution to the day.

Entry will be \$32.00 per head.

Come along and enjoy a wonderful afternoon. Bring a family member and friend along to enjoy a friendly fun filled occasion.

Contact Treasurer Doug Quayle on 0490 771 235 and book a seat early.

INTER-GAELIC CELEBRATION OF SAINT COLUMBA – COLMCILLE 1500

An Inter-Gaelic commemoration is now underway marking the birth, 1500 years ago, of the 6th. Century Saint Colmcille of Columba. His legacy has contributed to the development of the language, culture and traditions of the Gaelic Nations of Ireland (Irish: Eire), Scotland (Scottish Gaelic: Alba) and the Isle of Man (Manx Gaelic: Mannin). He had a significant impact upon the course of Scottish and Irish history. Saint Columba's legacy continues to be of relevance today. The year-long Inter-Gaelic Celebration lasts from 7th. December 2020 until 7th. December 2021. However, it is hoped this celebration of the legacy of Colmcille is not only confined to his contribution, but is an inspiration to future co-operation across all of the Gaelic countries and Gaelic speaking communities around the world. Gaelic was the Celtic language spoken by Columba and his followers. The Goidelic or Gaelic language of Ireland, Scotland and Isle of Man form one of the two groups of Celtic languages still spoken in the world. The other being the Brittonic languages of Brittany (Breton: Breizh), Cornwall (Cornish: Kernow) and Wales (Welsh: Cymru).

Saint Columba also known as Colm Cille, or Chille (Old Irish, meaning 'dove of the church'), Colm Cille (Irish), Calum Cille (Scottish Gaelic), Columb Killey (Manx Gaelic) is thought to have been born on the 7th. December 520 AD or 521 AD near Gartan, which was part of Tyrconnell (Irish: Tir Chonaill), now in modern County Donegal in Ireland. Columba's father was said to be Fedlimid and is recorded as being a descendent of an Irish King, Nial Noigiallachand. His mother Eithne of the Cenel Conailla , was a descendent of Cathair Mo'r, a former King of Leinster. This royal lineage placed Columba in line to the throne of the Ui' Ne'ill clan. Much of what is known about Saint Columba's life is recorded in the hagiography Vita Columbae " The Life of St. Columba". It was written a century after Columba's death by Adomna'n of Iona. He was Abbot of Iona from 679 AD until his death in 704 AD. It is recorded that Columba's early career involved him being trained in poetry and the bardic tradition under a Christian bard named Gemman and he studied at a series of monastic schools, most notably under Finnian of Moville and Finnian of Clonard. Columba was ordained as a priest by Bishop Etchen in 551 AD. He is known as one of the Twelve Apostles of Ireland' (Irish: Dha' Aspal De'ag na hE'ireann).

These were the twelve early Irish monastic saints of the sixth century who studied under St Finnian. During his early career Columba was involved in the establishment of a number of monastic settlements including most notably in Derry (Irish; Doire) c. 540 AD. Columba/Colmcille is the patron-saint of the city of Derry. It was from Derry, in 563 AD, that Columba along with 12 disciples set sail for Da'l Riata (also known as Dalriada in Scotland). At that time Da'l Riata was a Gaelic kingdom that encompassed the western seaboard of Scotland and the north-eastern corner of Ireland. Conall mac Comgaill was king of Da'l Riata and a cousin of Columba. It is said he granted the Island of Iona (Scottish Gaelic: I'Chaluim Chille) to Columba in order for him to settle and found his monastic community. Iona Abbey became an important centre of Gaelic monasticism for three centuries. It was from this base that Columba would spend the rest of his life undertaking missionary activity throughout Scotland, particularly amongst the Pictish people of Scotland.

One interesting story in Adomnan's account of St Columba's life is the first recorded sighting of the famous Loch Ness Monster. It was on 22nd. August 565 AD when Columba came across a group of people burying a man by the River Ness during his journey through the lands of the Picts. Columba was told that the man had been attacked by a "water beast" which had dragged him under the water. In this story Columba sent his follower Luigne moccu Min to swim across the river. When the beast came after him, Columba made the sign of the cross and ordered the beast to leave and the monster fled. It is recorded that after his arrival in Scotland he only went back to Ireland once. However, it is thought that his links also helped to negotiate the political relationship between the Ui' Ne'ill clan and the Dalriandian kingdom. For the Gaelic warrior kings of Da'l Riata,

it is not hard to see how Columba was a useful asset. He was a trusted advisor to the King, his monastery provided a high level of education for their sons, and he served as a diplomat to the king's neighbours in the Pictish kingdoms and Ireland.

St Columba died on Iona on 9th. June 597 AD and this date is celebrated as his Feast Day, which is the annual religious celebration of a day dedicated to a particular saint. It is said that Columba's relics were removed in 849 AD and divided between Scotland and Ireland. King Kenneth I, who has been considered to be the founder of the Kingdom of Alba (Scotland), sent them for safekeeping to Dunkeld and Ireland where they were reputedly buried in Downpatrick, County Down, with St Patrick and St Brigid. In celebrating the life of Colcille/Columba there is a recognition of the important legacy of his influence on the shared Gaelic traditions of Scotland, Ireland and the Isle of Man and in other areas of the world where Gaelic people have settled. It is clear that Columba and his followers had a major influence on religion and spiritual life.

From the London Manx Society Newsletter

Written by Alastair Kneale – First published in Celtic News

QUEENS PIER OPENS TO VISITORS

It is a sight not seen for years. Scores of visitors taking a Sunday stroll on the pier at Ramsey on 2nd. May last. It's not yet open to the public, however, these sightseers were some of the 360 who had contributed by buying the timber that forms its decking and other fittings.

The first stage of the project to bring the pier back to its former glory has now been completed and these benefactors were delighted to admire the first finished section. Project manager, Stuart McKenzie is hoping for continued generosity to drive the effort to finish the remaining stretch of the pier.

The Queen's Pier Restoration Trust, which signed a five year lease with the Department of Infrastructure in 2017 to refurbish the first three is planning a grand reopening, if possible in late July. It will then be timed to mark the 135th. Anniversary of the opening of the Ramsey landmark in 1886 and provide the chance for the public to emulate May's visitors.

The 720 yard long pier closed in 1990 and remained mothballed until the summer of 2017 when the lease to restore those first three bays was given and, although the Covid pandemic has caused delays, work was able to continue with a solitary volunteer watched by another to ensure safety. The trust will now focus on phase two which will undertake the restoration of bays four to eight, a task that ought to be much easier as all are identical. However, with sixty bays in total and all the ironwork needing to be replaced, each bay costing around £50,000 to restore, there is a lot of money to be raised.

"It is all down to money", said Stuart. "If the money is there we can order all the steel so it's ready. Without the money, nothing happens".

Douglas Barr-Hamilton -London Manx Society

Sourced: QPRT, Manx Radio, iomtoday

LAXEY WHEEL CLOSED FOR ANOTHER YEAR

The popular tourist attraction and Laxey land mark had to be closed for the second year in a row after a fault was discovered in the connecting rod last September. The subsequent survey revealed a need for repair to the wheel mechanism as well as to the rods. The repair work is estimated to cost some £450,000 and we are informed that Manx National Heritage and the Isle of Man Treasury have agreed to share the cost. It is hoped that the wheel will be turning again and open to visitors by the start of the 2022 tourist season.

Douglas Barr-Hamilton – London Manx Society

Sourced: iomtoday

CAV'S FOUR

It is great to see a Manx cyclist hitting the headlines in April.

It happened in mid-month when Laxey's Mark Cavandish, now 35, won his first stage victory for more than three years following a bout of glandular fever. Competing in the tour of Turkey road race, he then followed it up with two more in succession and went on to win the final stage in a dramatic sprint finish.

He seems to be back to his best form.

Douglas Barr-Hamilton – London Manx Society

The word "Manx" is frequently spelled "Manks" in historical sources, particularly those written by natives of the island; the word means "Mannish", and originates from the Old Norse Mannisk. The name of the island, Man, is frequently spelled "Mann".

The Isle of Man had become separated from Great Britain and Ireland by 6500 BC. It appears that colonisation took place by sea sometime during the Mesolithic era (about 6500 BC). The island has been visited by various raiders and trading peoples over the years. After being settled by people from Ireland in the first millennium AD, the Isle of Man was converted to Christianity and then suffered raids by Vikings from Norway. After becoming subject to Norwegian suzerainty as part of the Kingdom of Mann.

Genealogy Researching your **Manx** family history can be a very interesting and rewarding hobby. **Manx** National Heritage produce a very helpful Information Sheet giving general information as well as the details for a number of societies and sources available to help you get started.

It is impossible to construct a full family history without some knowledge of historical and geographical aspects of the Island as these are unique and quite distinct from those of England. The history, as far as needed for genealogy, can be split into 5 (possibly 6) periods:

1. Celtic period (strong links to what is now Ulster) pre 10th Century
2. [Norse period](#) 10th through to 13th Century
3. Brief Scottish control though with considerable, and ultimately successful, English harassment
4. Feudal period, first under the [Stanleys](#) from 1406 and then the [Atholls](#) until [revestment](#) in 1765
5. English control and general neglect until 1860's

Manx DNA

Introduction

This is a website for the Manx Y-DNA project which is seeking to assess and analyse the spread and diversity of Y-DNA profiles present in men of Manx origin and identify their early origins before their families arrived on the Isle of Man.

There is a distinct group of family names which are unique to the Isle of Man - and the Manx population will be a mixture of old Irish, Early British Isles, Scandinavian/N European and some Scottish DNA. The purpose of this project is to try and clarify some of the early genetic origins of the Manx and to try and identify where the early Manx settlers came from and possibly when they arrived.

The project started in 2010 and the database now contains the Y-DNA results for more than 577 men of Manx descent covering some 117 (completely) and 15 (partially) of the surviving 130-135 early Manx family names. Full information on the range of results achieved by the project can be found [here](#) (updated 11th November 2020).

A totally new report has been added comparing the predicted linguistic origins of Manx surnames with their actual origins as determined through Y-DNA testing.

Participation

If you are male and possess one of the qualifying family names, and you know that your paternal line ancestors came originally from the Isle of Man - then you are kindly invited to take part in this project. [See here for more details](#).

Men possessing any of the following Manx names are still needed to be tested:-

Cannan, Carine, Carroon, Cashen/in, Cojeen, Corjeag/Cavendish, Corteen, Kewish, Goldsmith, Martin, Mylechraine, Quaggan/in, Quaye, Quilleash, Quark, Skillicorn and Vondy

Free tests may be available to men with these family names - all on a first come, first served, basis and subject to appropriate genealogy - please [contact John Creer](#)

If you are male and possess one of the qualifying names and you wish to take part to learn more about your male ancestry, then please go [here](#).

If you have any questions about this site please contact [John A Creer](#). Copyright John A Creer 2010-2021

How many first names are in Isle of Man?

Manx First Names & Surnames | Isle of Man | As Manx as the Hills Courtesy of Fockleyr Gaelg-Baarl / Dictionary Manx-English (1993), a listing of 148 first names in Manx together with 37 family / surnames.

[Manx First Names & Surnames | Isle of Man | As Manx as the ...](#)

asmanxasthehills.com/manx-first-names-surnames-baby-...

[See all results for this question](#)

Do you have a Manx family name in the Isle of Man?

If you are male and possess one of the following Manx family names*, and you know that your family comes from or originally came from the Isle of Man - then you are eligible to take part in this study.

[Manx Family Names](#)

manxdna.co.uk/manx_family_names.htm

Index of Family Names - Moore - Isle of Man

isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/manxnb/nindex.htm

CAIN(E) CALCOT(T) CALEY. CALLIN. CALLISTER. CALLOW. CAMMAISH. CANNAN. CANNELL.

ANNUAL CALENDAR

Sun 27 th . June	CCAQ Friendship Day	Creek Road Mount Gravatt	12.00 pm.
Sat 3 rd . July	QMS Tynwald Day	Arana Leagues Club Dawson Pde. Keperra	11.00 am.
Sat 31 st . July	CCAQ Annual General Meeting	Services Club Coorparoo	11.00 am.
21-22 nd . August	Scots in the Bush	Boondooma Homestead	
Sat 28 th . August	QMS Annual General Meeting	Brisbane Square Library	11.00 am.
Sat 29 th . August	Ipswich Historical Society Golden Mount Festival	Cooneana Heritage Centre 1041 Redbank Plains, New Chum	
Sun 26 th . Sept.	Heritage & Friendship Day With Ipswich Historical Society	Cooneana Heritage Centre 1041 Redbank Plains, New Chum	1.00 pm.
Sun 31 st . October	QMS Hop Tu Naa Picnic	Bongaree Beach Bribie Island	10.00 am.
27 th . November	CCAQ Christmas Party	Services Club Coorparoo	11.00 am.
11 th . December	QMS Christmas Party	Arana Leagues Club	11.00 am.

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