

REFERENCE ONLY

Fargher Family

RENDER UNTO CAESAR

When I was at school, I tried to keep my second name a secret. It provoked everything, metaphorically speaking, from stabbing in the back to being treated like a dog. But to check the register in each new class, we had to shout out our full name, and even the teacher would laugh when I answered "Martin CAESAR Faragher". Because of this I objected when my wife wanted to give this name to one of our sons, but I now come to regret that after four generations the noble name of Caesar will be no more.

I can only conjecture why great great-grandfather Thomas Fargher, baptised 1788/9 in German and married to Mary Kelly 1786/7 in Patrick, called his son Caesar in 1823, but it was not an uncommon name then, and there is a Caesar Kelly at the right time and place to have been a relation. Also nearby, in the big house of Ballawattleworth, lived a Caesar Wattleworth. Caesar started off as a surname in the Isle of Man. It is common in landed families to give the mother's maiden name as a child's Christian name to ensure favour from her side. Thus Quayle Curphy Farrant, whose mother was a Curphy, was a beneficiary of the "Farrant's Ballaquayle" estate on which much of late Victorian "Upper Douglas" was built.

This is not of course peculiar to the Isle of Man, but what is unusual there is that it has been customary in all classes of society. If you have one of those distinctive but common Manx names, that sort of extra name does identify you when "Which so-and-so's is he, then?" is posed during a bit of skeet. Many of us will have been pleased to come across somebody thus named in our own family tree, and custom is still being honoured, so that I have a great nephew who is labelled, after his conventional Christian name, as a 'Faragher Teare', just as his grandmother (my sister) was a 'Rackham Faragher'.

Of course, there is another way that Caesar could have become a forename. Where a child is born out of wedlock, one way of hinting at paternity is give it the father's forename. I do not know if this was a Manx custom but when I was a boy in Douglas, it was hinted to me by old inhabitants well versed in ancient scandal that while the name of Caesar may have become popular through the Waterloo exploits of Caesar Bacon (see "The Brig Caesar" in February 1991's Journal) the gallant major may also have put his name about through other exploits.

The first person to have this surname was John Caesar of Ballahick. He was an MBE in 1643, and became Attorney General under the Commonwealth. Walter Gill, in his "Third Manx Notebook" asserts that he must have been a descendent of Caesar Aldemare, a Venetian who came to London in 1550 and became Court Physician. His son, Sir Julius became Chancellor of the Exchequer and Master of the Rolls and changed his surname to Caesar, his grandmother having borne the ducal name of Caesarini. However there is only circumstantial evidence that John Caesar and the young Julius Caesar buried in Old Marown, are descended from this pinnacle of English law.

In contrast, my un-pedigreed great grand father Caesar was a farm labourer who had come into Douglas by 1854, and was a carman (hackney driver) in 1881. Although he was baptised Fargher, his children were shown as Faragher, or occasionally



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Over 200 families are listed and checked against the poor records which I have been compiling, even more can be added about some of the families above.

Widow Joyner received 5s 10d on May 8th 1730, when Mr. Thompsons charity was distributed, Nicholas and Ann Kewley were also listed as receiving money in their case 2 shillings. Widow Kissag received 2 shillings also to help her support her 3 daughters.

Castletown register of St. Mary's dating from 1824 gives the name of the child being baptised, plus the parents names, occupation and approximate address, which is much early than many church registers in including occupations and addresses.

Also in St. Mary's Church many soldiers were married while serving in Castletown and their regiment name is given alongside, their marriage entry.

In Jurby a list of names are given for those receiving Manx prayer books in 1840, plus names of confirmations for the 18th century.

In St. Mathews as well as the census for Douglas there is a list of scholarships awarded and again they are very early to add the occupations and addresses of parents when children were baptised, in many this information is only given after Tynwald passed an Act for the better regulating Parish and other Registers of Baptisms, marriages and Burials in the Isle of Man, in 1849.

So please next time you look at a parish register don't go to just the entry you are looking for, but cast an eye over some of the other lists of names given and see if you can add to the details of your family in this way. As I have only listed very few of the extra items which can be found.

If anyone would like me to consult the list of families from the St. Mathews register of the Douglas census for the year 1730 or the Rushen baptisms of 1760, I have copies at home and would be willing to make a search of these for members who cannot have access to the Manx records, as they live off the Island.

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Records of the poor have now been extended to all over the island, see example on page 84 dating from early 18th century to the end of the 19th century, compiled from any sources including church registers, pension lists, will, court cases, poor house records, the House of Industry and books in private hands.

Information such as listed in this article can be of great help to add to your family tree, in many cases I receive 'Trees' for publication that have very little details on, please can I appeal for members to add as much, information as possible including dates of DEATH which are often missing, as I am amazed how many people have managed to trace their family back to the 18th century but haven't looked at a single burial register! I would have thought it was impossible to compile family records without consulting burials, monumental inscriptions or wills. We know that looking through thirty years of burial registers can be boring but please it is all part of your family history.

Editor

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The list of Douglas families for 1730 differs slightly and has several more names than the one published many years ago by the Manx Society, so even if you are familiar with that one it is worth checking.

Farragher. That would be how he pronounced it, but as he could not sign his name, it was then up to the scribe.

His son, the second Caesar, born 1854, though he too put an X on his marriage lines in 1880, became a successful master plasterer, responsible for the ornamental glories of the Palace Ballroom which was replaced by the present Lido. My own father, the third Caesar Faragher (b. 1890), and his two brothers, Charles and Thomas, followed their father into the building trade in the great construction boom of the Manx visiting industry.

Last summer I visited Kelly's Court, otherwise known as "Little Hell", and appropriately at the foothill of Athol Street. It is said that the burliest of policemen feared even to go there even in pairs late on Saturday night. Now it is the site of a new bistro, and an art gallery where I bought a Manx watercolour for a sum whose equivalent would have kept my great-grand father in spuds and herring for months, when he lived in Kelly's Court. It would be quite an idea to round up his descendants and over a meal and a bottle in that bistro, render unto Caesar the things that are Caesars. The problem is that Caesar the Car Man might be scandalised to find that so many of us were the sort who would not have been welcome in Little Hell: teachers, social workers, lawyers, medical men, assorted bosses, and even a Consular official. Faced with such nobbs, he might decide to come back and haunt us.

In case any reader thinks they might be in either sense of the phrase, a distant cousin of mine, here are some geneological gleanings to check out.

ELIZABETH CLARKE who married the first Caesar Faragher, was baptised 1820 in Patrick, and was the daughter of John Clarke who married Ellenor Teare 1811 in Patrick.

PHILIP FARGHER, baptised 1829 German, younger brother of Caesar (1) married Frances Sayle at Braddan in 1852, and became a farm worker at Orrisdale. Their only son THOMAS PHILIP b.1869 Ballaugh, became Buck's Rd organist and a competition choir-master. He married NESSIE COTTIER and their children included ARTHUR SAYLE COTTIER FARGHER of Conister Trust.

MARY ANN FARGHER, b.1817 German, sister of married ROBERT QUIRK of German in 1849. They had MARY ANN (1847 Patrick), ELEANOR JANE (1853 German), and ROBERT (1853 German).

JOHN STARKEY married (1855 Ramsey) an ELINOR? who was either a close relation of Caesar (1) or his wife. They had JOHN JAMES, and ELIZABELLA ANNE, who married a local lighthouse keeper named JOE SALTHOUSE who married MARTHA.

CAESAR FARAGHER (2) b.1856 Braddan, married ELEANOR, daughter of CHARLES COWLEY (Douglas sailor), whose wife was a Sayle.

Her brother CHARLES kept a plumbers/fishing tackle shop in Castle and JOSEPH (plumber) and NORMAN (joiner) were his sons. The Cowley family ran boats in the bay and to Port Soderick.

The siblings of Caesar Faragher (2) were as follows:

ELIZABETH FARAGHER (1848 Patrick) has descendents who are FRAZER and NEILANS in Edinburgh, and became Mrs. WAINRIGHT on Merseyside. Her daughter Grace became Mrs. SCHAFER, and RONALD DOBBIE in Isle of Man is her grandson. She had a sister who became Mrs. HARDAKER.

ELEANOR FARAGHER (1850 Patrick) married a Ramsey baths attendant named Christian and settled in Liverpool but her son WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, blinded in the Great War, lived in Hillside Avenue, Douglas. Her daughter Jessie had JAMES CHRISTIAN PATTEN, (Formby) whose daughter Maureen has a family in New Zealand.

EMILY FARAGHER (1854 St. Barnabas) became Mrs. OWEN in Manchester. Her daughter became Mrs. Edward WOLFENDON. IVY LEWTHWAITE (Manchester) is her daughter.

PHILIP FARAGHER (1859 St. Georges) was a rope-man, married but died young. It is not known if they had children.

MARGARET JANE (1864 St. Matthews) married George Creer. She kept a sweet shop in the Back Strand Street area, and they lived in Lord Street. It is not known if they had children.

ISABELLA (twin of above) married JAMES MOTION from Govan, Scotland. They settled in Liverpool and had a large family:

Who married into the families - MANNING, BUTTERWORTH, BLACK, HARDING in the Isle of Man, the latter having McRAFFERTY descendents in Canada.

On the Island there are numerous descendents of my grandfather Caesar Faragher, with such names as Spencer, Fick, Cowin, Magee, Drinkwater, Putnam, Percival, Lewney, and Venables. There are Faraghers too, but only through a female who married a man with her surname, and there used to be Colvins, Maddrells and Teares. However in France and in England, there are young male Faraghers who are the "three greats" grandchildren of that first Caesar, so who knows? some day one of them may decide to reinstate the ancestral name.

I should be very pleased to hear from anyone who finds a connection. My information is more detailed than shown above.

Martin C. Faragher

4 Kirloe Ave., Leicester LE3 3LA Tel. 0533 386620

ANYONE LOOKING FOR JOHN LAWSON ?

From the Daily Inter Ocean (Chicago)
About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a man supposed to be JOHN LAWSON died suddenly at the Marine Hospital Office in the Custom House.

In his pocket was found a masters certificate bearing the name of JOHN LAWSON and stating that he was 53 years old and a native of the Isle of Man.

Lawson was employed in May 1878 on the Tug CLEMATIS. The Coroner was notified and ordered the removal of the body to the County Undertakers Office.



(Back Row, Left to right); George Ashton (Organ Builder - Went to India); Caesar Faragher (Father of Martin Farghet); Charles Cain (Father of Jim Caine); (Front Row): William Stone; Ernest Shimmin (Science Teacher D.H.S.B. Father of Geoff and Bernard Shimmin); William Chapman (Founder of Travel Agency, but Butcher in 1910).

(Picture taken July 1910)

KERROWGLASS

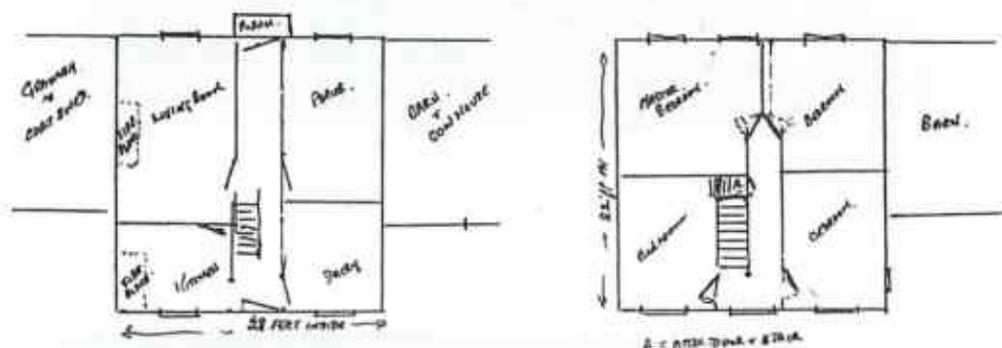


KERROWGLASS ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY REFERENCE ONLY

Lower Kerrowglass is situated 1 3/4 miles south of Kirk Michael on the Peel road. The house is two fields off the road and is a typical Manx farmhouse with wooden beams in the living room, kitchen and ceiling in the parlour and dairy, it has four bedrooms, (Tin bath and 'THIE VEG' down the yard), boarded attic and slate roof. Walls approximately 2 feet thick in stone.

Water was carried in and out until the 1940's the water was laid on in 1966.

PLAN OF KERROWGLASS HOUSE



The plan is slightly out of shape and not to scale. Also on the property is a Joiners shop above the old stable and I think Hugh was a Joiner, did the woodwork himself and I have been told went about doing woodwork in the area. I have also been told he worked on Peel Cathedral.

Kerrowglass was only a small place of 14 acres and the land went down to the high water mark. There was a legal dispute as to who should repair the fences about 1920 on the fields below the road - it went to Court and was given in Hugh's favour but no one said anything about costs - the two fields were sold (to cover the legal fees) to the neighbour with whom the dispute was about - beware Athol St. - Kerrowglass is now only 12 acres!

by Richard Cowley

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