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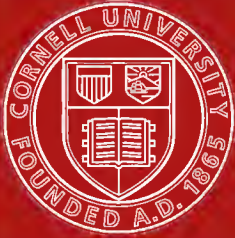
THE GIFT OF
HENRY W. SAGE

1891

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SURNAMES OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM

SURNAMES
OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM:

A CONCISE ETYMOLOGICAL
DICTIONARY

BY

HENRY HARRISON

Author of "The Place-Names of the Liverpool District",
"Lancashire Place-Names", "The Vernacular Form
of Abjuration and Confession of Faith, &c.",
"Romancing about Names", "The Origin of
Yankee", "Italian Onomatology", &c.

Assisted by GYŌA HARRISON, formerly of Queen's College, London

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The List of Subscribers had to be closed at an early period, as the Publisher found that the original subscription-price of £1 1s. 0d. was inadequate owing to the cost of printing being considerably greater than had at first been anticipated; but he has pleasure in stating that most of those above named have voluntarily paid an extra 10s. 6d. in addition to their original subscription.

FORESPEECH II.

Owing to the War the Second Volume of the Dictionary has taken longer to complete than was anticipated when the First Volume was issued. There is little to add to the preface to Vol. I. In February, 1917, I suffered a grievous loss by the death, after a long illness, of my wife Gyða, only daughter of the late Professor F. S. Pulling, M.A. Oxon. During the past two years my friend Mr. A. A. Neil, M.A., Ph.D., has kindly helped me with the proof-reading. I should once again acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Edward Smith for the loan of his very useful MS. Index of Place-Names occurring in Dr. Birch's 'Cartularium Saxonicum.' This Index, with some revision, ought to be printed at the expense of the nation. I only regret that I had not the use of it for the early parts of the First Volume of the Dictionary.

It has not been thought desirable, on consideration, to print the list of treatises quoted, promised in the first Forespeech. Such a list could have little intrinsic value; and, in any case, paper has now to be economized.

I wish, in conclusion, to express my thanks to Mr. Walter Bradley, Managing Director of the Morland Press, Ltd., for very valuable co-operation in various ways.

HY. HARRISON.

August 1918.

ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

- A.-Fr. = Anglo-French.
 A.-Fr.-Lat. = Anglo-French-Latin.
 agent. = agential, denoting the agent.
 anc. = anciently.
 app. = apparently.
 Aram. = Aramaic.
 A.-Sax. = Anglo-Saxon or Old English.
 asp. = aspirated.
 assim. = assimilated; assimilation.
 Bel. = Belonging.
 Bret. = Breton.
 Cal. Geneal. = *Calendarium Genealogicum* (temp. Hen. III.—Edw. I.).
 Cal. Inq. ad q. Damu. = *Calendarium Inquisitionum ad quod Damnum* (temp. Edw. II.—Hen. VI.).
 Cal. Inq. P.M. = *Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem* (A.D. 1217-1485).
 Cal. Rot. Chart. = *Calendarium Rotulorum Chartarum* (temp. John—Edw. IV.).
 Cal. Rot. Orig. = *Calendarium Rotulorum Originalium* (temp. Hen. III.—Edw. III.).
 Cart. Sax. = *Cartularium Saxonicum* (Birch).
 Celt. = Celtic.
 Cod. Dipl. = *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici* (Kemble).
 Cont. = Continental.
 contr. = contraction.
 Corn. = Cornish.
 corr. = corrupt(ion).
 Dan. = Danish.
 Dan.-Norw. = Dano-Norwegian.
 der. = derivative.
 Dial. = Dialect(al).
 dim. = diminutive(s).
 Dipl. Angl. = *Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici* (Thorpe).
 Dut. = Dutch.
 E.D.D. = *English Dialect Dictionary*.
 E., Eng. = English.
 E. Eng. = Eastern English.
 E. Fris. = East Frisian.
 E.M.E. = Early Middle English.
 E. Mod. E. = Early Modern English.
 f. = from, formed on.
 fil. = filial, son-.
 Flem. = Flemish.
 form. = formerly; formative.
 Frank. = Frankish.
 Fris. = Frisian.
 Gael. = Gaelic.
 Gaul. = Gaulish.
 Goth. = Gothic.
 Gt. Inq. of Serv. = *Great Inquest of Service* (A.D. 1212).
 Heb. = Hebrew.
 Hund. Rolls = *Hundred-Rolls* or *Rotuli Hundredorum* (A.D. 1274).
 Ir. = Irish.
 L.Ger. = Low German.
 L.Lat. = Low Latin, Late Latin (Post-classical).
 M.Dut. = Middle Dutch.
 M.E. = Middle English (12th to 15th cent.)
 meton. = metonymic.
 M.H.Ger. = Middle High German (12th to 15th cent.)
 M.Ir. = Middle Irish (12th to mid. 16th cent.)
 M.N.E. = Middle Northern English.
 M.Scot. = Middle Scottish.
 M.Wel. = Middle Welsh.
 Nat. Gaz. = *National Gazetteer of Gt. Britain and Ireland*, 12 vols., 1868.
 N.E. = Northern English.
 N.E.D. = *New English Dictionary*.
 N.Fr. = Northern French.
 Norw. = Norwegian.
 occ. = occasionally.
 O.Bret. = Old Breton.
 O.E. = Old English or Anglo-Saxon.
 O.Fr. = Old French.
 O.Fris. = Old Frisian.
 O.Gael. = Old Gaelic.
 O.H.Ger. = Old High German.
 O.L.Ger. = Old Low German.
 O.Ir. = Old Irish.
 O.N. = Old Norse or Icelandic.
 O.N.E. = Old Northern English.
 O.S.E. = Old Southern English.
 O.Sax. = Old (Continental) Saxon.
 O.Teut. = Old Teutonic.
 O.Wel. = Old Welsh.
 Parl. Writs = *Parliamentary Writs* (A.D. 1272-1326).
 Pict. = Pictish.
 Plac. de Quo Warr. = *Placita de Quo Warranto* (temp. Edw. I., II., III.).
 Plac. Dom. Cap. Westm. = *Placita in Domo Capitulari Westmonasteriensi* (temp. Rich. I.—Edw. II.).
 plen. = plenary.
 Rot. Norm. = *Rotuli Normanniae* (A.D. 1200-5 and 1417).
 Scand. = Scandinavian.
 Sem. = Semitic.
 s.n. = sub nomine.
 S.E. = Southern English.
 S.Fr. = Southern French.
 Swed. = Swedish.
 Teut. = Teutonic.
 var. = variant(s); variantly.
 Wel. = Welsh.

* = Not recorded (Based on analogy).

Old English and Old Norse þ, ð = th

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SURNAMES

[The following clever verses by JAMES SMITH, of 'Rejected Addresses' fame, although they have more than once been printed, are worth reproducing here.]

Men once were surnamed from their shape or estate,
(You all may from History worm it);
There was Lewis the Bulky, and Henry the Great,
John Laekland, and Peter the Hermit.
But now, when the door-plates of Misters and Dames
Are read, each so constantly varies
From the owner's trade, figure, and calling, Surnames
Seem given by the rule of contraries.

Mr. Box, though provoked, never doubles his fist,
Mr. Burns, in his grate, has no fuel;
Mr. Playfair won't catch me at hazard or whist,
Mr. Coward was winged in a duel.
Mr. Wise is a dunce, Mr. King is a whig,
Mr. Coffin's uncommonly sprightly,
And huge Mr. Little broke down in a gig,
While driving fat Mrs. Golightly.

Mrs. Drinkwater's apt to indulge in a dram,
Mrs. Angel's an absolute fury,
And meek Mr. Lyon let fierce Mr. Lamb
Tweak his nose in the lobby of Drury.
At Bath, where the feeble go more than the stout,
(A conduct well worthy of Nero),
Over poor Mr. Lightfoot, confined with the gout,
Mr. Heaviside danced a Bolero.

Miss Joy, wretched maid, when she chose Mr. Love,
Found nothing but sorrow await her:
She now holds in wedlock, as true as a dove,
That fondest of mates, Mr. Hayter.

Mr. Oldcastle dwells in a modern-built hut,
Miss Sage is of madcaps the archest;
Of all the queer bachelors Cupid e'er cut,
Old Mr. Younghusband's the starchest.

Mr. Child, in a passion, knock'd down Mr. Rock,
Mr. Stone like an aspen-leaf shivers;
Miss Poole used to dance, but she stands like a stock
Ever since she became Mrs. Rivers;

Mr. Swift hobbles onward, no mortal knows how,
He moves as though cords had entwin'd him;
Mr. Metcalfe ran off, upon meeting a cow,
With pale Mr. Turnbull behind him.

Mr. Barker's as mute as a fish in the sea,
Mr. Miles never moves on a journey;
Mr. Gotobed sits up till half-after three,
Mr. Makepeace was bred an attorney.

Mr. Gardener can't tell a flower from a root,
Mr. Wilde with timidity draws back,
Mr. Ryder performs all his journeys on foot,
Mr. Foote all his journeys on horseback.

Mr. Penny, whose father was rolling in wealth,
Kick'd down all his fortune his dad won,
Large Mr. Le Fever's the picture of health,
Mr. Goodenough is but a bad one.

Mr. Cruickshank stept into three thousand a year,
By shewing his leg to an heiress—
Now I hope you'll acknowledge I've made, it quite clear
That surnames ever go by contraries.

THE ORIGIN OF OUR SURNAMES

The Anglo-Saxons were well acquainted with the use of what we call surnames; but naturally with them such use was exceptional, and by way of distinguishment, as, for example, in the famous case of the two ill-fated 7th-century missionaries to the Continental Saxons, both named Hewald and distinguished from each other by the descriptive surnames, from the colour of their hair, Black (Niger) and White (Albus). The earliest historical instance of an Anglo-Saxon surname seems to be that of Hengest's son, the Kentish King Eric (Bæda's Oeric), d. A.D. 512, who was surnamed Æsc (Bæda's Oisc), i.e. Lance or Spear, from the ash-wood shaft. In the following century we have perhaps the earliest recorded instance of an Anglo-Saxon patronymic: a monk named Biscop (Bishop) was surnamed Baducing, that is Baduc's Son. By the 10th century, with the increase of population, surnames had become commoner, and we meet with such patronymics as (Eanulf) Penearding, i.e. Pen(h)heard's Son, and (Wulfhere) Cidding, i.e. Cidda's or Cydda's Son, as well as names like Wulfgar Léofa (Beloved), Wulfsie se Blaca (the Black), and the equivalent of our local surnames in Bryltwald on (variantly æt) Mæreweorthe; while in at least one instance we find what may be considered to be the counterpart of our modern double-barrelled surnames: Wulfhun se Blaca æt Sumortune. Later still, in the 11th century, we meet with Godwig se Bucca (the Buck), Ælfwig se Réod (the Red), Ælfweard Dudda, Wulfgær æt Hiwerc, Ælfwig æt Hægdune; and a daughter of Cnut, Gunhild, was surnamed Æthelthryth.

Anglo-Saxon Surnames

Further, as to the Scandinavian side of our ancestry, we find, as descendants of Harald Blátand (Blue Tooth), Svend Tiúgu-skegg (Fork-Beard), Thorgils Sprakalegg (Creak-Leg), Svend Estridsen (Estrid's Son), and Harald Herafót (Harefoot); while one of Blátand's daughters married Olaf Tryggvason (Tryggvi's Son).

Old Scandinavian Surnames

The Anglo-Saxons had three words denoting 'surname' or 'cognomen': *cūðnama*, literally 'familiar name'; *fréonama*, lit. 'free name'; and *tó-nama*, lit. 'additional name.' The Norsemen used the word *kenningar-nafn*, from the genit. sing., *kenningar*, of *kenning*, 'mark of recognition'. The present-day Dano-Norwegian word is *tilnavn*.

A.-Saxon and Scand. words for 'Surname'

The ordinary names of the Anglo-Saxons "were imposed," says Sharon Turner ('Hist. of the A.-Saxons,' IV. 47), "as with us, in their infancy, by their parents. In several charters it is mentioned that the persons therein alluded to had been called from their cradles by the names expressed, and which they had received 'not from accident, but from the will of their parents.'"

Turner on A.-Saxon Names

"The Hebrews attached great importance to the meanings of their names" ('Camb. Bible Dict.,' p. 109); but it has been argued, on insufficient grounds, that the Anglo-Saxons, on the contrary, paid no such regard to signification. It is true that there are a certain number of Anglo-Saxon compound or bi-elemental personal names which seem to lend colour to this theory; but, on the other hand, the vast majority of them make perfectly good sense on analysis, and were evidently originally formed with a specific semantic purpose. Thus the leading German etymologist, Kluge, does not hesitate to

Meaning of A.-Saxon Names

translate Old Germanic names when he has occasion to mention them in his 'Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache' (ed. 1910)—e.g. Ruodolf (Famous Wolf), Adalolf (Adolf), the common A.-Saxon Æthelwulf (Noble Wolf), Kuonrât, the A.-Saxon C(o)enréd (Wise Counsel), Gothic Frithareik-s=German Friedrich=A.-Saxon Frithuric, Eng. Frederick (Peace-Ruler), etc.; and Sweet enlarges on the meaning of Béowulf (lit. Bee-Wolf) in his 'A.-Saxon Reader,' p. 216, although I by no means agree with his extended explanation. Moreover we find at any rate one Anglo-Saxon, the Northumbrian Latin poet Æthelwulf (Æthelwulf), giving the signification of his name:

Hæc *Lupus*, alte Pater, stolido de pectore *Clarus* . . .

quoted by T. Wright in 'Biographia Britannica Literaria: A.-Saxon Period,' p. 371. Two famous Anglo-Saxon scholars, Bæda and Alhwin (Alcuin), both wrote treatises on the interpretation of Hebrew names; and Bæda liked to comment on the signification of names, as in the case of Felix ('Hist. Eccl.,' II. xv.).

A useful 'List of Anglo-Saxon Names still in use as Surnames' (with an Index of Modern Names), by the late Prof. Skeat, appears in the Transactions of the Philological Society, 1907, pp. 57-85. As the basis of this treatise Skeat has used Searle's 'Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum' (1897) for the Old-English names and Bardsley's 'Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames' (1901) for modern and Middle-English names; both of which works were referred to in my Introduction to Vol. I. It is necessary to say here that I do not agree with some of the statements made by Skeat in his paper, notably the assertion that certain Egel- or Ægel names are "intermediate forms" or "later variants" of Æthel- names: the two elements are quite distinct, although there may have been one or two late instances of confusion between them. Other points of difference may be noted by anyone who cares to compare the treatment of certain of the names discussed with the etymologies given in my Dictionary.

Skeat on
A.-Saxon
Names as
Modern
Surnames

Kemble's 'Names, Surnames, and Nic-Names of the Anglo-Saxons' (1846) was a noteworthy publication in its day. It was published while his famous 'Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici' (1839-48) was in course of issue to the public. This latter work has never been completely superseded, because Dr. Birch's 'Cartularium Saxonicum' (1885-1893) stops short at A.D. 975; but with regard to the quality of the two publications Dr. Birch's own statement as to the 'Codex Diplomaticus,' that "the texts are in a large proportion of cases edited incorrectly, and that, in some instances, to a serious extent," may safely be accepted.

Kemble's
and Birch's
A.-Saxon
Charters

The, Vogue
of
Surnames

The oft-put question, When did surnames come fully into vogue in this country? is a very difficult one to answer. The late Isaac Taylor, author of several editions of the celebrated 'Words and Places,' later wisely replaced by the much more trustworthy 'Names and their Histories' (1896), contributed the following to 'Notes and Queries' (2nd Feb. 1901) a year only before his death, so that the note represented his mature opinion. "Surnames," he says, "grew out of descriptive appellations, and the date at which they originated varied according to the locality and the person's rank in life. In the South we find them at the beginning of the twelfth century. In the Northern counties they were not universal at the end of the fourteenth; and in remote parts of Wales, in the mining districts, and in

Isaac
Taylor
on our
Surnames

the slums of Glasgow they are still unknown. They were first used by the barons and franklins, then by the tradesmen and artisans, and lastly by the labourers."

The Hundred-Rolls, A.D. 1274, abound in surnames; and the editor of the Year-Books of Edward III. indicates in the volume for the year 1345 what may be considered the general establishment of surnames—at any rate in the South of England. William Camden, appointed Clarenceux King-of-Arms in 1597, had reached a somewhat similar conclusion in the chapter on Surnames in his 'Remaines concerning Britaine': I quote from a reprint of the Somerset Herald's edition of 1674 which was partly edited by M. A. Lower, author of 'Patronymica Britannica' (1860) and 'Essays on English Surnames' (4th ed., 1875), works which were long held in high esteem but which must now be considered as largely obsolete. "About the year of our Lord 1000 (that we may not minute out the time)," says Camden, "surnames began to be taken up in France. . . . But not in England till about the time of the Conquest, or else a very little before, under King Edward the Confessour, who was all Frenchified. And to this time do the Scottish men also refer the antiquity of their surnames, although Buchanan supposed that they were not in use in Scotland many years after. Yet in England, certain it is, that as the better sort, even from the Conquest, by little and little took surnames, so they were not settled among the common people fully, until about the time of King Edward the Second; but still varied according to the father's name, as Richardson, if his father were Richard; Hodgeson, if his father were Roger, or in some other respect; and from thenceforth began to be established (some say by statute) in their posterity. . . . As for my self, I never hitherto found any hereditary surname before the Conquest, neither any that I know; and yet both I my self and divers whom I know, have pored and pused upon many an old Record and evidence to satisfie our selves herein; and for my part I will acknowledge my self greatly indebted to them that will clear this doubt."

Lower's
Pioneer
Works

Camden's
Essay on
Surnames

In the 12th century, as we know from an oft-quoted anecdote, it was considered, among the upper classes, literally *infra dignitatem* not to have a surname. "So it seemed a disgrace," wrote Camden, "for a Gentleman to have but one single name, as the meaner sort and bastards had. For the daughter and heir of Fitz Hamon, a great Lord, (as Robert of Gloucester, in the Library of the industrious Antiquary Master John Stow writeth,) when King Henry the First would have married her to his base son Robert, she first refusing answered:

Robert
Fitzroy,
Earl of
Gloucester

It were to me a great shame
To have a Lord withouten his twa name.

Whereupon the King his father gave him the name of Fitz Roy, who after was Earl of Gloucester, and the only Worthy of his Age in England."

As to the approximate date of the introduction of surnames in France we find, again, that Camden was not much out in his estimation when comparison is made with the investigations of modern scholars. Monsieur H. de Gallier, in his essay on the origin of proper names in 'La Revue,' Paris, 1901, shows that

French
Surnames.

the heredity of names was not evident in France before the 11th century, and then was confined to the nobility. It is hardly necessary for me to dwell on the enormous influence which the inflow of Frenchmen into this country after the Conquest has had upon our nomenclature: even a cursory perusal of this Dictionary is sufficient to show how large a proportion of our surnames had their origin on the other side of the English Channel. One feature is, however, worthy of special remark: the form in our 13th-14th century records is very often the present-day French form, which shows what little change a large number of surnames have undergone in France in the course of centuries.

On the always interesting subject of British surnames derived from French place-names perhaps I may be allowed to quote here a note which I contributed to "Notes and Queries" in 1902 (22nd Feb.) after a tour in Normandy:—

SURNAMES DERIVED FROM FRENCH TOWNS (9th S. viii. 464; ix. 16).—As your querist seems to be interested in these, when next he is in Normandy he should take an opportunity of examining the list of "Compagnons de Guillaume à la conquête de l'Angleterre en MLXVI.," which he will find graven over the main doorway (inside) of the old church at Dives. He can there feast his eyes on famous Anglo-Norman names galore—Durand, Giffard, Talbot, Malet, de Venables, Tirel, de Colleville, Archer, Gibard, Gilbert, de Malleville, Basset, Lovvet, de Perci, de Manneville, de Vernon, de Laci, de Maci, de Chandos, Corbet, de Harcourt, de Mortemer, de Glanville, Maltravers, de Tilly, Bertran, &c.—that is to say, unless he choose the more comfortable and fashionable occupation of lounging in the gateway of the old "Hostellerie de Guillaume le Conquérant" in the Rue d'Hastings. The monument in the church was erected by the Société Française d'Archéologie in August, 1862, just about a year after Arcisse de Caumont set up his celebrated "Colonne Commémorative" on the hill overlooking the mouth of the Dives, whence the Bastard started on his eventful voyage.

Wales is the country of the British Isles which is poorest in surnames. In the 16th Annual Report of the Registrar-General for England and Wales (1853) it is stated that the surnames of the Principality, "if surnames they can be called, do not present the same variety [as in England], most of them having been formed in a simple manner from the Christian or forename of the father in the genitive case, 'son' being understood. Thus, Evan's son became Evans, John's son Jones, &c. Others were derived from the father's name coalesced with a form of the word *ap*, 'son,' by which Hugh ap Howell became Powell, Evan ap Hugh became Pugh; and in like manner were formed nearly all the Welsh surnames beginning with the letters B and P. Hereditary surnames were not in use even among the gentry of Wales until the time of Henry VIII., nor were they generally established until a much later period; indeed, at the present day they can scarcely be said to be adopted among the lower classes in the wilder districts, where, as the marriage registers show, the Christian name of the father still frequently becomes the patronymic of the son." Numerous stories are told of the fondness of the Welsh, up to a comparatively recent period, for lengthy surnames formed on the

Welsh
Surnames

ap- or ab- (for Welsh *mab*, mutated *fab*, Old Welsh *map*, 'son') method; and the ensuing dialogue, from an Elizabethan play, may be taken as a type of these:—

Judge. What bail? What sureties?

Davy. Her cozen ap Rice, ap Evan, ap Morice, ap Morgan, ap Lluellyn, ap Madoc, ap Meredith, ap Griffin, ap Davis, ap Owen, ap Shinkin [Jenkin] Jones.

Judge. Two of the most sufficient are enow.

Sheriff. An't please your Lordship, these are all BUT ONE!

Which is the commonest Welsh surname? The well-informed anonymous writer of an article on Welsh Surnames in "The Liverpool Post" of 9th August, 1913, says that if the matter were gone into carefully it would probably be found that the most common Welsh surname was not Jones but Williams, and this would be found to be particularly the case in North Wales. "In many a district Williamses, often not at all related to one another, are ridiculously numerous, and various expedients have to be adopted whereby to distinguish one family from another. Often, as in Scotland, a man gets to be known by the name of his house. He, a Williams, let us say, is known as 'Gwr Vron Wen,' the 'goodman of the white slope,' and the goodwife is known as 'Gwraig Vron Wen.' . . . A recent standard work on Wales suggests inviting the Joneses and the Williamses to choose for themselves new names and getting them duly registered by a new registration-authority proposed to be specially appointed for the purpose."

The
Commonest
Welsh
Surname

The same writer does not neglect to dwell upon the Flemish names of South-West Wales. "In South Wales—scarcely at all in North Wales—are to be found surnames ending in -kin, such as Jenkin, Watkin, Hopkin. These names are interesting, for, though now borne by people thoroughly Welsh, the names are Flemish. In the reigns of Henry I. and Henry II. large numbers of Flemings from the Low Countries were settled in South Wales with the view, partly, of helping the Norman Lords-Marchers in the gradual conquest of that part of the Principality. It was the Flemings who brought in the names ending in -kin—the 'Jenkin' or 'Little John,' the 'Watkin' or 'Little Walter,' the 'Hopkin' or 'Little Robert.' But no Flemings invaded North Wales, and so North Wales has no -kin."

The
Flemish
Names of
S.W.
Wales

The editor of the 'Registra Antiqua de Llantilio Crossenny et Penrhos in Comitatu Monumethensi, 1577-1644.' (1917) says that at the period in question the use of surnames was just beginning to become general in Wales. The entries in these Monmouthshire registers include cognomens like Gweydd, Meddyg, Saer and Rhodwr, that is, Weaver, Doctor, Carpenter and Wheelwright respectively. 'The Registers of Conway, 1541-1793' (1900) record some patronymics that never came into general vogue, such as Bedward (ab Edward), Borworth (ab Iorwerth) and Bymphrey (ab Humphrey); Boumphrey being the present-day usual form.

Names in
Welsh
Registers

A useful list of Welsh and Welshified personal names (*enwau personau*), with their English equivalents, is given in the Anwyl-Spurrell Welsh Dict., ed. 1915.

Cornish surnames form an interesting class; but they have hitherto been inadequately dealt with. Bannister's well-known 'Glossary of Cornish Names' (1871) is rightfully described by Jenner, in a very

Cornish
Surnames

useful and interesting chapter on the subject in his 'Handbook of the Cornish Language' (1904), as being of "so eminently uncritical a character as to be of little use." Nevertheless Bannister deserves credit for his industry and enterprise.

The Registrar-General's Report already quoted says:—"From the circumstances of their common British origin it might be supposed that the Welsh people and the inhabitants of Cornwall would exhibit some analogous principles in the construction of their surnames; such, however, is not the case. The Cornish surnames are mostly local, derived from words of British root; and they are often strikingly peculiar. A large number have the prefix *Tre*, a town; the words *Pol*, a pool, *Pen*, a head, *Ros*, a heath, and *Lan*, a church, are also of frequent occurrence in surnames." Jenner, referring to such famous Cornish names as Trelawny, Rosevear, Carlyon, and Penrose, truthfully remarks that "to the ordinary Saxon they sound highly aristocratic, and are introduced into modern 'up-country' novels in a way that is often amusing to a Cornishman."

Scottish
Surnames

Much of a sound character has been written about Scottish names by writers north of the Tweed, but also much that is unsound; and there are a few terrible gentlemen who find Gaelic origins for everything—even the commonest and best-known purely English names. One of the best books on the subject (at any rate as to Celtic names) is the 'Personal Names and Surnames of the Town of Inverness' (1895), by the late Alexander Macbain, author of an 'Etymological Gaelic Dictionary' (1911). He points out, in regard to the Celtic names recorded in the 14th-15th centuries, that most of the patronymics given are not real surnames. "Henry Fynlasone, bailie of Inverness (1475-8), is not really a Clan Finlayson man, for he is otherwise called Henry Fynlaw (Gaelic Eanraig Fhionnlaigh, Henry Finlay's, i.e., Henry of Finlay). This is still a common way in Gaelic for patronymic definition; for instance, John, son of Thomas, may be either Iain Thomais (John Tom's) or Iain Mac-Thomais."

Scottish
Estate-
Names as
Personal
Names

Macbain enlarges upon the common custom in Scotland of calling a farmer or laird by the name of his farm or estate. "Thus, we speak of Netherton, Ballintomb, &c., when we mean the tenant or proprietor. The abuse of this style of speech and writing was carried so far that farmers often signed their letters and documents by their farm-names—a privilege which noblemen and clerics in high place alone possess. An Act was passed in the 17th century forbidding the practice. Illegal as it is, we still speak of Cluny and Lochiel, and, as they are associated with the heroic period of our Highland history, these names are, practically, part of ourselves, and must abide with us."

Registrar-
General on
the Origin
of Scottish
Surnames

In the 6th Report of the Registrar-General for Scotland we find the following remarks on the origin of Scottish surnames:—"Almost all the names of our Border and Highland Clans belong to the class of surnames derived from patronymics, and they are peculiarly Scottish, neither belonging to England nor to Ireland. These surnames include all those beginning with Mac, as Macgregor, Mactaggart, etc., besides the simple ones, as Fraser, Cameron, Grant, &c. . . . The surnames derived from rank and occupation are very numerous, but are equally common to England as to Scotland. . . . Surnames taken from the locality in which the persons

originally resided form a very numerous class, and they also are, to a great extent, peculiar to Scotland, seeing that there is scarcely a county, parish, town, river, or remarkable locality but has its name perpetuated in the surnames. . . . The sobriquets perpetuated as surnames are, perhaps, the most varied of all, and embrace every personal or mental quality supposed to reside in the different individuals to whom they were originally given."

Period of Origin of Scottish Surnames

Mr. G. M. Fraser, the Aberdeen public librarian, in 'The Aberdonians and other Lowland Scots' (1914) says that in Aberdeen (as in other Lowland Scottish towns) the use of surnames began in the 12th century. "Prior to that time persons of English blood were distinguished in various ways—John the Smith, Richard the Mason, Adam son of John, David son of Alice, and so on. Or they would be distinguished by the place of origin—John de Kintor, Adam de Fyfe, William de Mearns, and so forth."

In 1899 statistics were published of the comparative prevalence of the principal Scottish surnames. The leading position held by the name Smith is noteworthy. It should, however, be remembered that very frequently in Scotland Smith is a translation of the synonymous Gaelic Gow, Gowan, and Caird:—"In Glasgow every 130th person is a Campbell, every 129th a Wilson, every 128th a Robertson; 1 in every 125 is a Miller, 1 in 124 a Thomson; 1 in 121 answers to Brown, while Smith easily takes premier place with 1 in every 88. Smith is likewise first, and still more popular, in Edinburgh, the proportion being almost 1 in 50; Brown numbers 1 in 59, and Robertson 1 in 62. Then a long way off comes Stewart, 1 in 98, with Ross, Campbell, and Clark practically equal at a score of points more. In Dundee, where every 72nd man is of the great family of Smith, that name just beats Robertson, closely attended in turn by Thomson, Scott, and Stewart. Brown is quite overshadowed by even such names as Nicoll, Fleming and Low. Smith and Miln run neck and neck in Aberdeen, with Davidson close up, the figures respectively being 1 in 47, 48, and 51. In Perth, Stewart just beats Young for first place, Smith being third a long way behind. Inverness still more revolutionises Lowland statistics. Every 33rd person there is a Fraser, every 43rd a Macdonald, every 48th a Mackenzie. Smith is quite uncommon at 1 in 270. In Ayr, again, Smith has most responders, with 1 in 80. Smith and Maxwell are inseparable in Dumfries, Wilson being a good third."

Comparative Prevalence of leading Scottish Surnames

The great prevalence of certain leading surnames in various towns and villages in Scotland has led to the introduction of an organized system of distinctive nicknames, this especially being necessary where many persons bearing the same surname also indulge in the same Christian name. In 'Notes and Queries,' 22nd May, 1915, Sir Herbert Maxwell draws attention to an article in 'Blackwood's Magazine,' March, 1842, on the subject of these 'tee-names,' as they are sometimes called. "It seems that there were then in the little seaport of Buckie no fewer than twenty-five males rejoicing in the name of George Cowie, distinguished from each other as Carrot, Doodle, Neep, Biglows, Beauty, Bam, Helldom, Collop, Stoattie, Snuffers, Rochie, Toothie, Todlowrie, &c. The writer of the article vouches for the following story being authentic:—

Necessity for Distinctive Nicknames in Scotland

A stranger had occasion to call on a fisherman of the name of Alexander White, but he was ignorant both of his house and his tee-name. . . . Meeting a girl, he asked:—

'Could ye tell me fa'r Sanny Fite lives?'

'Filk [which] Sanny Fite?'

'Muckle Sanny Fite.'

Filk muckle Sanny Fite?'

'Muckle lang Sanny Fite.'

'Filk muckle lang Sanny Fite?'

'Muckle lang gleyed [squinting] Sanny Fite.'

'O, it's Goup-the-lift [stare-at-the-sky] ye're seeking,' cried the girl; 'and fat the deevil for dinna ye speer [inquire] for the man by his richt name at ance!'"

Surname
Troubles of
a Scotch
Fishing
Town

The writer of an article on 'Distinction-Names' in 'Chambers's Journal,' 11th Sept. 1897, discusses the surname-troubles of a certain small Scotch fishing-town, where the so-called streets have (or had) no names, the houses no numbers, and the cognomina are distinguished by their sameness. Here a skipper may be known by the name of his boat, but more frequently by his wife's maiden-name, which is the one used for postal purposes; and this latter usage seems to be very general. "But this would not always be sufficient. It frequently happens that the distinction is already in use. For example, when James Foster married Katie Logie, there was already a James Foster (Logie) in the village, and he was forced to find another distinction. He accordingly called himself James Foster (Katie). That is, if the surname is in use, the husband assumes the Christian name of his wife. Thus we have John Thomson (Helen) and John Thomson (Isabel). It not unfrequently happens that both the surname and Christian name of his wife are in use; then the newly-married man must find another suitable distinction. Two plans are open. He may take both the names or retain his mother's. The former plan is clumsy, and leads to confusion. Still, either through fondness of their wives or from necessity, some adopt it, and several names run in this form, Andrew Walker (Euphemia Deas)."

A list of Gaelic and Gaelicized personal names, with their English equivalents, is given in M'Alpine's Gaelic Dictionary, ed. 1898.

The surname-confusion referred to above is by no means confined to Scottish fishing towns and villages. 'The Southport Guardian,' 3rd December, 1913, contained a report of a supper to fishermen and boatmen from the district of Marshside, in the borough of Southport. Here a few surnames (such as Wright, Ball, Sutton, and Rimmer) have to suffice for almost the whole population. At the supper in question no fewer than thirty-one men of the name Wright were present. Of these twelve bore the Christian name John; five, William; four, Thomas; four, Robert; two, Henry; and two, Richard; and, in consequence, the above-named Wrights and others are distinguished in the newspaper-report by the following nick-names in brackets after the name proper:—Toffy, Clogger, Wheel, Stem, Pluck, Diamond, Shrimp, Hutch, Cock, Sweet, Pantry, Few, Pen, Fash, Mike, Willox, Strodger, Daddy, Smiler, Nice, Jenny's, Manty, Fullsea, Music, Owd Ned, Margery, Buskin, Orchard, Siff, and Muff.

Surname
Confusion
not peculiar
to Scotland:
A Lancashire
instance

The Irish name-system is elaborate and somewhat complicated; but it is extremely interesting. And Ireland is very fortunate in having a Registrar-General (Sir Robert E. Matheson) who has taken the deepest interest in its surnames and their origins, as is evidenced by his valuable publications (mentioned hereafter) on the subject, which have received encomiums from the highest quarters. But this Irish name-system has hitherto had only sporadic etymological treatment; and there is, for example, no work on the surnames of Ireland comparable with the late Dr. Joyce's well-known two volumes of 'Irish Names of Places' (7th ed., 1898). This publication, however, contains two excellent chapters on, respectively, Irish personal and family-names, and Irish nicknames. An exceedingly useful little work on Irish names and surnames is Mr. de Wulf's 'Sloinne Gaedheal is Gall' (1906). It contains, besides a long and valuable historical introduction, separate alphabetical lists of Christian names and surnames with their Irish forms (in Irish characters). Donovan's papers on Irish family-names, printed in the 'Irish Penny Journal,' 1840-1, were formerly much quoted; and there are numerous elucidatory notes on personal names in the 'Annals of the Four Masters,' a work of extraordinary value, the full name-indexes to which have been of the greatest help to me.

Irish
Surnames

The early Irish, like the Anglo-Saxons, had usually only one name; but sometimes, also as in the case of the Anglo-Saxons, a surname was added for the sake of distinction. The additional name was customarily a nickname from some personal peculiarity, or a patronymic formed by prefixing either *mac*, 'son', to the father's name, which was then put in the genitive case, or *ó*, or *ua*, 'grandson', to the grandfather's name, which was then similarly inflected. Some of these early personal names, like Aodh, Brian, Cian, Conchobhar, Domhnall, Donnchadh, Eochaidh, and Eoghan (in the Irish-character forms the *h* is represented by a dot over the preceding letter), have been in uninterrupted use from the earliest period of which there is any record down to the present day; and the majority, although long obsolete as Christian names, are still preserved as surnames. "Probably," says de Wulf, "all the names in use in Ireland before the fifth century were of native origin; but from that period onwards foreign names have been borrowed from time to time from the various nations with which Ireland was brought into contact, directly or indirectly, in the course of her history. A number of names of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew origin came in with Christianity. They were almost exclusively Biblical names and the names of the first Christian missionaries; but, strange to say, they were not adopted, to any considerable extent, as Christian names by our Gaelic ancestors. Even the name of the National Apostle, which is now so common, did not come into general use until a comparatively late period, and its adoption even then was due to Danish and English influence. The first Irishman of whom we have record as bearing the name was Patrick O'Murray, Abbot of SS. Peter and Paul's Church at Armagh, who is mentioned in the Annals at the year 1255. Forms derived from these names by prefixing *Maol* [Shaven One, i.e. Monk] and *Giolla* [Servant] were, however, common in Ireland from early Christian times."

Early Irish
Names

Name
Patrick

Irish surnames proper came into use gradually from about the middle of the tenth century, and were formed, as shown above, by

Period and Method of Introduction of Irish Surnames Proper

prefixing O', or Ua-, to the grandfather's name, or Mac- to the father's, which names may have been occupative, as well as purely personal. That the mediæval Irish were well acquainted with the meaning of their names is sufficiently proved by the frequency with which they interchanged them with others of similar signification. Many Irish families have two surnames derived from different ancestors; and some have two surnames, one of which begins with O', the other with Mac-. Mac- surnames are, on the whole, of somewhat later formation than O' surnames.

Anglicization of Irish Names

Most Irish names and surnames were Anglicized during the second half of the 16th century. This Anglicization seems to have been the work of Anglo-Irish Government officials who possessed, in some cases, a knowledge of Irish. "The Anglicized form was in most instances originally much nearer the Irish pronunciation than at present, owing partly to a change in the sound of the English letters, and partly to the corruption of the Irish forms. Thus O'Brien and O'Neill were originally pronounced O'Breen and O'Nail."

Nicknames Common in Ireland

Nicknames are very common in Ireland. "Among the rural population in many parts of the country," says Joyce, "almost every third man is known by some name besides his ordinary surname and Christian name. Sometimes these epithets are hereditary, and commemorate some family peculiarity or tradition; but more often they describe a personal characteristic of the individual. Sometimes they carry reproach, and are not used except to insult; but very often they are quite inoffensive, and are accepted as a matter of course and with perfect good humour. I knew a village where more than half the people were familiarly known by nicknames, which were always used, the proper names being hardly ever mentioned."

Some Ulster Sobriquets

Some examples of these sobriquets were given in a paper on the Ulster Dialect (chiefly Donegal) which was read in 1899 before the Philological Society (London) by Mr. H. C. Hart. "Nicknames are frequent. 'Sally Look-up' had a squint. 'Paddy Polite' polished manners. 'Susey Fluke' was a fisherwoman. James Culliagh was the son of a famous *culliagh*, or cockfighter. Gallagher is so common a name in Fanet that substitutes have to be found for it. One Gallagher is called 'Bowers' for the sole reason that he used to have a friend of that name with him; this has descended to his son. Other Gallaghers, who live on a low-lying farm, are known as the 'Lowlys.' In Inishtrahull the name Gallagher is almost universal; so they adopt three generations of Christian names, 'Con-Dan-Owen,' i.e., Con, son of Dan, son of Owen."

The Commonest Irish Surnames

In his 'Special Report on Surnames in Ireland,' issued as a Blue Book in 1894 (when he was Assistant Registrar-General), and as a Stationery Office publication in 1909, the present Registrar-General, Sir Robert Matheson, prints a table of 100 of the chief surnames (including variants) in Ireland, together with the estimated population (1890 figures) bearing each surname. The first 20, in numerical order, are: Murphy, Kelly, Sullivan, Walsh, Smith, O'Brien, Byrne, Ryan, Connor, O'Neill, Reilly, Doyle, McCarthy, Gallagher, Doherty, Kennedy, Lynch, Murray, Quinn, Moore. This list shows the extent to which the prefixes Mac- and O' have been lost. As de Wulf says, "most surnames have been mutilated by dropping Mac- or O', and Mac- when retained is usually, but incorrectly, written Mc- or M'."

Only one of the 20 Irish names given above figures in the first 20 English and Welsh commonest surnames, according to the Report for 1853 of the Registrar-General for England and Wales: that one is the ubiquitous Smith, which is first in England (as in Scotland), the remaining 19, in numerical order, being: Jones, Williams, Taylor, Davies, Brown, Thomas, Evans, Roberts, Johnson, Wilson, Robinson, Wright, Wood, Thompson, Hall, Green, Walker, Hughes, Edwards.

Compared with the Commonest English and Welsh Surnames

As the Irish Registrar-General points out, it is impossible now, in some cases, to trace whether families are of Celtic or English descent as some of the English settlers took Irish names and Irish families were compelled to adopt English surnames; and he quotes a Statute of 1366, which provided, *inter alia*, that Englishmen were to use the English language and English names, discarding Irish nomenclature entirely. "In 1465 (5 Ed. IV., cap. 3), a law was passed enacting 'that every Irishman that dwells betwixt or amongst Englishmen in the County of Dublin, Myeth, Vriell, and Kildare . . . shall take to him an English Surname of one town, as Sutton, Chester, Trym, Skryne, Corke, Kinsale; or colour, as white, blacke, browne; or arte or science, as smith or carpenter; or office, as cooke, butler . . .'"

Doubt as to Irish or English Descent

But, notwithstanding this enactment, surnames derived from native place-names are exceedingly rare in Ireland, as they are in Wales.

14th-15th century Statutes

A writer on the subject of Irish nomenclature in 'The Athenæum,' 17th May, 1902, says: "In Irish history both processes are found—English settlers adopted Irish names and customs for safety where they were in a small minority; Irish people adopted English translations of their names by way of aspiration to polite manners and more aristocratic society."

In his 'Varieties and Synonymes of Surnames and Christian Names in Ireland' (1901), Sir Robert Matheson dwells upon the difficulties encountered by persons searching the Indexes at the General Register Office, Dublin, owing to the great variations in names in Ireland. "These variations are not only in spelling and form, but entirely different names are used synonymously by the same person or by members of the same family. Many of these cases are direct translations of Irish names into English, or *vice versa*, while in others they are equivalents, modifications, or corruptions of them. In a country where two different languages are spoken it might be expected some such cases would occur, but in Ireland the practice is much more widespread than is commonly supposed. In addition to the changes attributable to the difference of language, time has a powerful effect in altering names, which have also a tendency to assume various forms in different districts. Illiteracy also operates in corrupting names, while they are also frequently varied in spelling and form at pleasure."

Varieties of Irish Names

Manx names are a small but interesting class; and they are adequately dealt with in the late A. W. Moore's 'Surnames and Place-Names of the Isle of Man' (2nd ed. 1903). The Island has a threefold nomenclature, in consonance with its history: (1) Celtic (Gaelic), (2) Scandinavian, (3) English. In a paper on Manx Gaelic read before the Philological Society (London) in 1902, Mr. R. W. Heaton lamented the rapid decay of the language, as shown by the fact that whereas in 1821, out of a population of 40,000, at least half were able to speak their mother-tongue, at the language-census of

Manx Names

1901 less than a tenth of the natives returned themselves as bilingualists, in spite of a vigorous movement for a revival of Manx Gaelic as a spoken language.

C-, K-, and Q- names in Man A leading feature of the Gaelic nomenclature of the Isle of Man is the number of names beginning with C, K, or Q—a relic of the 'son' prefix *Mac-*. The Registrar-General for Ireland, in the 'Special Report' already referred to, says that on visiting the Island he was "much struck by the peculiar forms many names had assumed there, differing from those found in Ireland, though evidently derived from the same source. Thus, the name 'Clucas' is the Manx form of Lucas, both names being derived from the Celtic MacLucais—Son of Luke. 'Cannell,' a name peculiar to the Isle of Man, is from the Celtic MacConaill—Son of Conall. The Irish modern form is M'Connell. 'Kermode,' another Manx name, is contracted from the Celtic name MacDiarmaid, Son of Diarmaid—Irish modern form M'Dermott. 'Mylchreest' is from the Celtic Mac Giolla Chriosd—Son of the Servant of Christ. The modern Irish form is Gilchrist." Quilliam, again, is for MacWilliam.

Foreign Patronymic Endings A necessarily sketchy survey of the surnames of these Islands being thus concluded, it may be well to glance briefly at one or two leading features of the name-systems of other countries, beginning with what is perhaps the leading characteristic, the patronymic suffixes. The common Danish cognate, *-sen* (for *søn* or *sævn*), of our *-son* termination is not confined to Denmark; it occurs in parts of North Germany (for Low Ger. *sōn*) and Holland (for *zoon*, usually, however, suffixed as *-zon*). One famous Danish *-sen* name, Thorwaldsen, recalls the part which the great sculptor plays, as a poor little scullion, in Hans Andersen's 'Children's Prattle.' The chamberlain's proud little daughter, it will be remembered, haughtily proclaimed at the party (according to one of the standard English translations) that "those whose names end in 'sen' are not worth knowing; they are of no account at all: one must put one's arms akimbo and make these 'sens' keep their distance." And the boy menial, peeping at the party from behind the door, is depressed: "his father's name, and therefore his own name too, ended in 'sen'; so that he was of no account; he could never come to any good."

The Danish Jansen (see the writer's 'Glossary of the Principal Foreign Names found in British Directories' for this and other names) is in Holland proper Janzon or Jantzon. The family of the German scholar Mommsen came from the former Danish province of Schleswig. The Danish Nielsen has been wrongly equated by some Continental writers with the Dutch Cornelissen. The (High) German *-sohn* (as in Mendelssohn, Davidssohn, etc.) is, however, modern, and generally an affix to Jewish names. A curious exception to the Teutonic *-son* patronymics occurs in Frisian, in which *-ma*, cognate with Anglo-Saxon *māga*, 'son,' is used.

There has been much discussion as to the origin of the Spanish name-genitive in *-ez* (as in Mendez, Fernandez, etc.). Prince Lucien Bonaparte decided that it was Basque; a German writer on nomenclature affirmed that it represented the Latin *-icius*; Diez maintained that it was Gothic. I do not think there is any doubt that it is the Old Teutonic genitive suffix *-es* (Gothic *-is*).

Other interesting Continental equivalents include the Roumanian *-escu, -esco*; the Hungarian *-fi, -fiŷy* (*fiú*, 'boy,' 'son'); the Slavonic *-vich, -evich, -ich* (*-vitch, -evitch, -itch*), *-eff, -ev*; the Armenian *-ian*; the Gr. *-ides* (*-ιδης*) and the later *-(o)poulos* (Mod. Gr. *πῶλος* = Anc. Gr. *πῶλος*, 'young man,' 'son'); etc. The Polish termination *-ski*, it may parenthetically be mentioned, is an adjectival suffix to surnames derived from place-names: thus *Poznanski* = German *Posener*.

The mention above of German-Jewish names reminds us of the extraordinary nomenclature which was compulsorily inflicted on the Semites in Austria and Germany (also to some extent in France) in the later years of the 18th and the early years of the 19th century. This bizarre nomenclature is a never-failing source of astonishment and amusement to those Britons who have learned German and attempt to translate the names. It is true that the persistence with which the Jews stuck to their single Hebrew names had, with the increase of population, become a nuisance to the States mentioned; but the casual method adopted in surnaming the Jewish population—viz., in Austria (1787) by means of small committees presided over by a stallmeister (riding-master), which worked in a great hurry in order to get the troublesome business over, has always been a sore point with a large number of the nominees, particularly those who were sent away from the committees with comical, and in some cases outrageous, surnames. Thus Kleinpaul in his 'Deutsche Personennamen' (1909) tells (p. 118) a story of two Jews coming out of the Police-Office and discussing the respective family-names which had just been given to them: One of them had wisely released a little cash privately over the transaction, and had received a correspondingly respectable name—*Weisheit* (Wisdom). The other had to be more or less content with *Schweisshund* (Bloodhound). "Why *Schweisshund*?" said the first; "hast thou not paid enough?" "Gott und die Welt!" returned the second Israelite, "I gave half my fortune to have the one letter *w* put in"—which meant, euphoniously speaking, that an attempt had been made, in the first place, to impose on the unfortunate individual a German equivalent of 'Dirty-dog.' Other quaint German-Jewish names dating from this period of compulsion are *Eselshaupt* (Ass's-head), *Rindskopf* (Ox-head), *Kohlkopf* (Cabbage-head, i.e., Block-head), *Kanarienvogel* (Canary-bird), *Zentnerschwer* (Hundred-weight-heavy), *Himmelblau* (Sky-blue), *Süsskind* (Sweet-child: needless to say ironical), *Kirschrot* (Cherry-red), *Temperaturwechsel* (Change-of-temperature), *Kanalgeruch* (Canal-smell), *Küsse-mich* (Kiss-me), *Muttermilch* (Mother's-milk), *Mandelblüth* (Almond-blossom); while, in some cases, nonsensical names were bestowed through misunderstandings, as, for example, when a Jew named Ephraim went to the Police-Office at Frankfort-on-Main: "Wie heissen Sie?" (What's your name?) demanded the official (meaning his existing Jewish name). "I weiss net, rothen Sie's" (I don't know; help me out with it) unluckily replied the son of Shem in his Jewish-German dialect, which, in the hurry, was not properly grasped by the committee. "Very well, you are named Ephraim Rothensies" was the verdict. Of course many of the Jews received unobjectionable names like *Hirsch* (Hart), *Löwe* (Lion), *Wolf*, *Silber* (Silver), *Rubinstein* (Ruby-stone), *Bernstein* (Amber), *Goldstern* (Gold-star), etc.: it was only when the changes had been rung indefinitely on

Compulsory
German-
Jewish
Surnames

Comical,
occasionally
Outrageous,
Names
Given

these and similar names that the officials were more or less driven to bestowing fanciful and ridiculous family-names; although, in extreme cases, there is little doubt that personal prejudice played a great part in the decisions of the committees.

The
Roman
Name-
System

Of all the ancients the Romans had by far the most elaborately developed name-system. The upper classes usually had three names: first, the praenomen, corresponding to our Christian name; second, the nomen proper, sometimes called the nomen gentilicium, i.e., the family-name; third, the cognomen, or agnomen, i.e., the surname; although where there were four names the last was the agnomen. Thus in the name Caius Julius Caesar, Caius was the praenomen, Julius the nomen proper, or gentile or family name, Caesar the cognomen. In the case of Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus, the last name was the agnomen; but cognomen was sometimes used for agnomen, as in "Scipio, cognomine Africanus." The Romans freely used what we call nicknames (properly ekenames). Thus Quintus Fabius Maximus had no fewer than three at different periods of his life: firstly, Verrucosus (Lat. *verruca*, a wart), from a wart on his lip; secondly, Agnicula (Lat. *agnus*, a lamb), from his gentleness; thirdly, Cunctator (Delayer), from his guerilla tactics against Hannibal. But the Latins had no single word for our nickname as expressing contempt: their equivalent for this was *nomen contumeliosum* or *ignominiosum*; therefore the historians commonly say that Fabius was "surnamed" (cognominatus) Verrucosus, or Cunctator. Cognomentum was sometimes used for cognomen.

Latinized
English
Surnames

As we all know, English names were often Latinized in our mediæval records. Lists of these have been collected and printed at various times—e.g. in Nicolas's 'Notitia Historica' (1824), in Lower's 'Essays on English Surnames' (4th ed. 1875), and in the various editions of Wright's 'Court-Hand Restored.' Many Latinizations will be found in my Dictionary under the corresponding surnames. Occasionally these Latinizations are useful from an etymological point of view; at other times they are misleading.

Indian
Nomen-
clature

To go further afield something should be said about the personal nomenclature of our great Indian Dependency. From time to time experts in this subject have made interesting contributions to that very useful repository, 'Notes and Queries,' from which I beg leave to quote. "It may be taken as a general rule", says one of several correspondents writing in the issue of 27th March, 1909, "that among themselves no genuine native of India, whether Mohammedan, Hindu, Sikh, or Christian, has a surname in the European sense. When any such native travels to Europe, Europe insists, for its own convenience, that he should have a surname like other people. The Indian native cannot but submit, as he submits to other strange customs of dress, food, &c.; but he submits with amusement. The Brahmin Ramaswami Iyengar and the Sudra Ranga Pillai become to the British tradesmen and others R. Iyengar, Esq., and R. Pillai, Esq., the British not knowing that Iyengar and Pillai are mere caste and social honorifics. . . . Names of genuine Indians are purely personal. Only official designations are hereditary." But, writes another correspondent, "the Parsees have heritable surnames exactly as we have: Mundvawala, Kolhapurewala, Petit, Bharucha, Billimoria, Ready-money, &c."

"The Muslimin", said the late W. F. Prideaux, "have no patronymics [this applies also to the Muslim Turks], but are occasionally designated after the names of their birthplace or tribe, e.g., Saiyid Husain Bilgrami, a member of the Indian Council, called after the town of Belgaum, or Ahmed Durrāni, after the Afghan tribe. Mah-rattas, in addition to surnames in *-kar*, have often hereditary names derived from occupations, as Gaekwar, a cow-tender."

The late Jas. Platt, Jr., had an interesting note in the issue of 'N. and Q.' of 15th June, 1907, on the word 'Ramsammy.' "It is curious," he remarks, "that this word should have acquired the sense of a drunken spree. It is very well known as a slang-term applied by Europeans to Hindus, much as we call a Scotchman Sandy or Sawney. It is derived from the common Hindu personal name Ramsammy, more correctly Ramaswamy, 'devotee of the god Rama.' There are other names of the same termination, such as Krishna-swamy, 'devotee of the god Krishna.' Indian Mohammedans do not use these names, but have a similar class formed with the prefix 'Ghulam.' Among my correspondents I count a Ghulam Rasull ('servant of the Prophet') and a Ghulam Mohi-ud-din ('servant of the saint Mohi-ud-din')."

It is not a far cry from India to China. The following information as to Chinese names is extracted from "Chinese Characteristics" (1897, Chinese Names p. 56), by Arthur H. Smith:—"It certainly appears singular that an eminently practical people like the Chinese should be so inexact in regard to their own personal names as observation indicates them to be. It is very common to find these names written now with one character and again with another, and either, we are informed, will answer. But this is not so confusing as the fact that the same man often has several different names, his family-name, his 'style,' and, strange to say, a wholly different one, used only on registering for admission to literary examinations. It is for this reason not uncommon for a foreigner to mistake one Chinese for two or three. The names of Villages are not less uncertain, sometimes appearing in two or even three entirely different forms, and none of them is admitted to be more 'right' than another. If one should be an acknowledged corruption of another, they may be employed interchangeably; or the correct name may be used in official papers and the other in ordinary speech; or yet again, the corruption may be used as an adjective, forming with the original appellation a compound title."

Two examples of curious nomenclatural customs among savages Curious Nomenclatural Customs among Savages may serve to close this essay. In Madagascar, according to 'The Church Abroad,' Jan. 1915, a Malagasy child "is not called after his father but the father calls himself after his child, changing his name; for instance, a man who has a son called Rakato will take the name Rainikoto, 'the father of Rakato'—the father was known formerly as Rabe." The Murray Islanders, it appears from the 'Reports of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits' (vol. vi. 1908), have a "multiplicity of names belonging to each individual, one of these names being particularly private, special to the man himself, and mentioned with great reluctance."

HY. HARRISON.

THE INDEXING OF SURNAMES

The Committee on the Indexing of Archæological Transactions appointed by the Congress of Archæological Societies published in 1899 the following recommendations:—

That surnames with the Norman prefix 'de,' e.g., 'd'Amori,' 'de Bohun,' 'd'Eyncourt,' 'de Lisle,' 'de la Tour' (which have often become anglicized by coalescing, as 'Deincourt,' 'Darell,' 'Delamotte,' &c.), be indexed under D, with cross-references to the eventual surname, under which the references will be given, as 'de Braose, see Braose;' 'de Vere, see Vere.'

That surnames with the [English] prefix 'atte,' e.g., 'atte Field,' 'atte Tree,' 'atte Teye,' &c., be indexed under those forms, but that a cross-reference be appended in each case to the form without the prefix, as 'atte Green, see also Green,' and 'Green, see also atte Green.' This rule will apply also in case of such prefixes as 'o' the,' 'in the,' &c.

That surnames with the [Norman] prefix 'Fitz,' e.g., 'Fitz Hugh,' 'Fitzalan,' and [Latin] 'Fil. Johannis,' be indexed only under 'Fitz,' except that such a case as 'John Fitz Richard of Loughton' be indexed under 'Fitz Richard' and 'Loughton.' It should be clearly understood that this is only a convention for index purposes, and does not determine the actual form of the surname. Names prefixed by [Welsh] 'Ap,' [Gaelic and Irish] 'Mac,' [Irish] 'O,' [Dutch] 'Van,' or [German] 'Von' should be indexed under those prefixes.

That surnames like 'Le Strange,' 'l'Estrange,' 'le Tyler,' &c., be indexed under L, with cross-references to the true surname, under which the references will be given, as 'le Tyler, see Tyler'.

That the names of sovereigns be indexed under the personal name, with the numerical title when it occurs, followed by (emperor), (king), &c., e.g. 'Henry VIII. (king),' 'Elizabeth (queen),' 'Maud (empress).'

That names of bishops be indexed under their sees, abbots, &c., under their abbeys, princes and peers under their titles, and so forth, with cross-references from their proper names; and saints under their personal names, e.g., 'Agatha (Saint)'; but surnames and place-names derived from saints should be indexed under the full name, as 'St. Ives,' 'St. Pancras.'

A DICTIONARY OF SURNAMES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

M

MAAS, v. the Appendix of Foreign Names.

MAB(B) (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a dim. of *Mabel* or *Amabel*,
Lat. *Amabilis* = AMIABLE, LOVABLE [Lat.
amabil-is]
(Celt.) occ. the Wel. *mab* = SON.

MABBETT } = *Mabb* 1 (q.v.) + the Fr.
MABBITT } dim. suff. *-et, -ot*.
MABBOTT }

MABBS, **MABB'S** (Son): v. *Mabb*.

MABERLEY } for *Mabley*, q.v.
MABERLY }

MABEY } = *Mab* (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-y*,
MABIE } *-ie*.

MABLEY, for the earlier *Mabilie*, *Mabely* [Lat.
amabil-is, amiable, with E. dim. suff. *-y, -ie*.]

MABON (A.-Fr.-Lat.) = *Mab*(b) 1 (q.v.) + the
Fr. dim. suff. *-on*.

(Celt.) YOUTH, HERO [Wel. *mabon*]

Mabon ab Modron.—

'Kulhwch ac Olwen': *Mabinogion*.

MABSON = **MAB'S SON**: v. *Mab*.

MAC- (Celt.) SON (of) [Ir. and Gael.]

MAC ADAM (Celt. and Heb.) SON OF ADAM:
v. *Adam*.

MACAIRE (A.-Fr.-Gr.) BLESSED, PROSPEROUS
[Gr. *Μακάριος*]

MAC ALASTER } (Celt. + Gr.) SON OF
MAC ALESTER } ALISTER or ALASTER =
MAC ALISTER } Alexander, q.v. [Gael.
MAC ALLESTER } *Alasdair*
MAC ALLISTER }

MAC ALAVEY } v. *MacLeavy*
MAC ALEAVEY }

MAC ALL for *MacCall*, q.v.

MAC ALLAN (Celt.) SON OF *Allan*, q.v.

MAC ALLEN (Celt.) SON OF *Allen*, q.v.

MACALLUM (Celt.) for *MacCallum*, q.v.

MAC ALPIN } (Celt.) SON OF ALPIN: v. *Alpin*
MAC ALPINE }

MACAN } for *MacCann*, q.v.
MACANN }

MAC ANDREW (Celt.-Gr.) SON OF ANDREW
v. *Andrew*.

MAC ARD (Celt.) = *Mac Art*, q.v.

MAC ARDLE (Celt.) SON OF ARDGHAL =
MIGHTY OR NOBLE VALOUR [Ir. and Gael.
ard, noble, etc. + the asp. form of *gal*,
valour, battle]

MAC ART (Celt.) SON OF ART = STONE, or
NOBLE, EXALTED.

See *Arthur* 2.

MAC ARTHUR (Celt.) SON OF ARTHUR: v.
Arthur 2.

MAC ATEER, a form of *Mac Intyre*, q.v.

MAC AULAY } (Celt. + Scand.) SON OF OLAF =
MAC AULEY } ANCESTRAL RELIC [Gael. *Mac*
MAC AWLEY } *Amhlaidh* or *Amhlaóibh* — *mac*,
son; O.N. *Olaf* — *ái*, great grandfather
+ *leif*, relic]

(Celt.) SON OF AULAY or AULEY [Gael.
and Ir. *Mac Amhalghadha*]

Mac Auliffe

MAC AULIFFE (Celt.-Scand.) v. Mac Aulay.

MAC AVOY (Celt.) 1 SON OF AEDH THE YELLOW-HAIRED [Ir. and Gael. *Mac Aedha Bhuidhe* : v. Mackay; *buidhe*, yellow]

2 SON OF THE SERVANT OF THE YELLOW-HAIRED [Ir. and Gael. *Mac Gille Bhuidhe*]

MAC BAIN (Celt.) 1 SON OF Bain, q.v.
2 for Mac Bean, q.v.

MAC BEAN (Celt.) SON OF BEATHA = LIFE [Gael. *mac*, son + *beathan* (*th* mute), genit. of *beatha*, life]

MAC BEATH } (Celt.) SON OF LIFE [Gael. *mac*,
MAC BETH } son of; *beatha*, life]

MAC BRIDE } (Celt.) SON OF BRIGIT : v.
MAC BRYDE } Bridget.

MAC BRIEN (Celt.) SON OF Brien, q.v.

MAC CABE (Celt.-Lat.-Gr.-Syr.) SON OF THE ABBOT [Ir. and Gael. *Mac Aba*—*mac*, son + *aba*(*dh*, genit. of *ab*, abbot)
Cp. Mc Nab.

MAC CAFFERY } (Celt.) SON OF Caffery, q.v.
MAC CAFFRY }

MAC CAIG (Celt.) v. Mac Kaig.

MAC CALL (Celt.) SON OF CATHAL = WAR, WARRIOR [Gael. *Mac Cathail*—*mac*, son + *cathail*, genit. of *cathal*, warrior : *cath*, war]

MAC CALLAN for Mac Allan, q.v.

MAC CALLUM (Celt.) SON OF Malcolm, q.v.

MAC CANN (Celt.) 1 SON OF CANA = THE WHELP [Ir. *Mac Cana*]

2 SON OF CATHAN = WARRIOR [Ir. *Mac Cathain*—*cath* (*th* = *h*), war, warrior + the genit. of the dim. suff. *-ain*]

MAC CARDLE for Mac Ardle, q.v.

MAC CARDY for Mac Hardy, q.v.

MAC CARRICK (Celt.) SON OF CARRICK OR CARRACH = ROUGH-FACED [Ir. and Gael. *carrach*]

MAC CARROLL (Celt.) SON OF Carroll, q.v.

MAC CARTE for Mac Art, q.v.

MAC CARTEN for Mac Artan (Celt.) = Mac Art (q.v.) + the dim. suff. *-an*.

MAC CARTHY (Celt.) SON OF CARTHACH [Ir. *Mac Carthaigh* (genit. of *Carthach*)—*car*, a friend, or *carr*, a cart, also a spear, + the suff. *-t(h)ach*].

Mac Connell

MAC CARTIN, v. Mac Carten.

MAC GARTNEY (Celt.)? SON OF CART(H)-ANNACH = the KIND [Ir. *carthannach*, charitable, kind]

MAC CARTY = Mac Carthy, q.v.

MAC CASKIE (Celt.) SON OF GAISGEACH = the HERO or CHAMPION [Gael. *Mac Ghaisgich*]

MAC CAUL = Mac Call, q.v.

MAC CAULEY } for Mac Auley, q.v.
MAC CAWLEY }

MAC CAY (Celt.) = Mackay, q.v.

MAC CLANCY } (Celt.) SON OF THE RED-
MAC CLANCHY } COMPLEXIONED [Ir. *Mac Fhlannchaidh* (*fh* mute)—*flann-ach*, red + the pers. suff.]

MAC CLAY (Celt.) SON OF Lay, q.v.; or = Mac Leay, q.v.

MAC CLEAN for Mac Lean, q.v.

MAC CLEARY (Celt.) 1 SON OF THE CLERK OR CLERGYMAN [Gael. *Mac Clereich*]
2 SON OF Leary, q.v.

MAC CLELLAN } (Celt.) for Mac Lellan,
MAC CLELLAND } q.v.

MAC CLEMENT (Celt. + Lat.) SON OF Clement, q.v.

MAC CLEMENTS = Mac Clement (q.v.) + the Eng. genit. *-s* suff.

MAC CLORY, app. for Mac Lowry, SON OF Lowry, q.v.

MAC CLOUD for Mac Leod, q.v.

MAC CLURE for Mac Lure, q.v.

MAC CLYMONT, for Mac Lamont, SON OF LAMONT or LAMOND : v. Lamond.

MAC COLE } for Mac Call, q.v.
MAC COLL }

MAC COMB } (Celt.-Heb.) Gael. equiv. of
MAC COMBE } Tom's SON : v. Thomas
MAC COMBIE }

MAC CONCHIE } (Celt.) SON OF DON-
MAC CONECHY } CHADH or DUNCAN : v.
MAC CONKEY } Duncan [Gael. *Mac*
MAC CON(N)ACHIE } *Dhonnchaidh* (*dh* mute)
MAC CON(N)OCHIE }

MAC CONNAL } (Celt.) SON OF Connell, q.v.
MAC CONNELL }

MAC CONWAY (Celt.) SON OF Conway, q.v.

MAC CORMAC } (Celt.) SON OF CORMAC(K):
MAC CORMACK } v. Cormac(k)
MAC GORMICK }

MAC CORQUODALE (Celt. + Scand.) for Mac Thorketil, SON OF THORKETILL = THOR'S KETTLE (Sacrificial Cauldron of Thor) [Gael. *mac*, son; O.N. *Thórr* + *ketill*]

MAC COURT (Celt.) SON OF ART: v. Arthur.

MAC COWAN for Mac Owan, q.v.

MAC COY } (Celt.) SON OF THE YELLOW-
MAC COYD } HAIRD [Ir. and Gael. *Mac Bhuidhe*—*buidhe*, yellow]

MAC CRACKEN (Celt.) app. for Mac Cairachan = SON OF CARRACHAN. *Carrachan* is a dim. of *Carrach*, 'rough-faced' [M'Alpine (*Gael. Dict.*) defines *carrachan* as 'a little, old-fashioned fellow']

MAC CRAE v. Mac Rae.

MAC CRAITH } for Mac Raith (Celt.) SON
MAC CREATH } OF RATH = GRACE OR LUCK
MAC CREITH }

MAC CREA (Celt. or Celt.-Teut.) SON OF Rea, q.v. Also for Mac Crae = MacRae, q.v.

MAC CREADIE } (Celt. + Teut.) SON OF
MAC CREADY } REDDIE, a dim. of Redmond, q.v.

MAC CREARY }
MAC CREERY } for Mac Crory or Mac Rory,
MAC CRIRIE } q.v.

MAC CREAVAY }
MAC CREAVEY } (Celt.) SON OF Reavy, q.v.
MAC CREAVY }
MAC CREEVEY }

MAC CRORY for Mac Rory, q.v.

MAC CUBBIN (Celt. + Teut.) SON OF CUBBIN, a Manx mutation of Gibbon, q.v.

MAC CUE for Mac Hugh, q.v.

MAC CULLAGH } (Celt.) SON OF CULLOCH:
MAC CULLOCH } v. Culloch.
MAC CULLOUGH }

MacBain (*Names of Inverness*, p. 38) says that 'Mac Culloch is possibly Mac Lulach—Little Calf.'

MAC CULLEN (Celt.) SON OF Cullen, q.v.

MAC CULLUM for Mac Callum, q.v.

MAC CURDY for Mac Hardy, q.v.

MAC CURRAN (Celt.) SON OF Curran, q.v.

MAC CURRICK (Celt.) for Mac Carrick, q.v.

MAC CUTCHEON (Celt. or Celt.-Teut.) SON OF HUCH(E)ON, a dim. form of Hugh, q.v.

MAC DAVID (Celt. + Heb.) SON OF DAVID: v. David

MAC DAVITT }
MAC DEVITT } for Mac David, q.v.

MAC DERMOTT, prop. Mac Diarmid, q.v.

MAC DIARMID (Celt.) SON OF Diarmaid, q.v. [Ir. *Mac Diarmada*]

MAC DONA } (Celt.) SON OF DONAGH OR
MAC DONAGH } DONNCHADH: v. Donaghie.

MAC DONALD } (Celt.) SON OF DONALL: v.
MAC DONNELL } Donal(d)

MAC DONOUGH = Mac Donagh, q.v.

MAC DOUGAL } SON OF DOUGAL(L): v.
MAC DOUGALL } Dougal(l) [Ir. and Gael. *Mac Dubhghaill*]

MAC DOWALL } SON OF DOWALL: v. Dowall
MAC DOWELL }

MAC DUFF (Celt.) SON OF DUBH: v. Duff

MAC EACHAN } (Celt.) SON OF EACHAN:
MAC EACHEN } v. Eachan.

MAC EACHARN } (Celt.) SON OF EACHT(H)-
MAC EACHERN } IGHEARN = HORSEMAN,
HORSE-LORD [Gael. *each*, horse + *tigh-earn*, lord]

MAC ELROY for Mac Gilroy (Celt.) SON OF Gilroy, q.v.

MAC ENTAGART } (Celt.) SON OF THE
MAC ENTEGART } PRIEST [Gael. *Mac-an-t-shagairt*]
MAC ENTEGGART }

The Gael. word for 'priest' (nom. case) is *sagart*; for the rule as to eclipsis see the note under Mac Intyre.

MAC ENTIRE }
MAC ENTYRE } = Mac Intyre, q.v.

MAC EVOY = Mac Avoy, q.v.

MAC EWAN } SON OF Ewan, Ewen, q.v.
MAC EWEN }

MAC FADDEN } (Celt.-Lat.) SON OF LITTLE
MAC FADYEN } PADDY OR PATRICK [Ir. *Mac Phaidín*]

See Patrick.

Mac Fall

MAC FALL (Celt.-Lat.) SON OF PAUL [Gael. *Mac Phail*: v. Paul]

MAC FARLAN } (Celt. + Heb.) SON OF
MAC FARLAND } PARLAN OR PARTHOLAN =
MAC FARLANE } Bartholomew, q.v. [Gael.
MAC FARLIN } *Mac Pharlain*, genit. of
Parlan]

MAC FEE } (Celt.) SON OF DUBH-SHITH (*sh*
MAC FIE } and *th* = *h*) = DARK OF PEACE
[*mac*, son + *dubh*, dark + *shith*, genit. of
sith, peace]

MAC FERSON = Mac Pherson, q.v.

MAC GAIN (Celt.+Heb.) SON OF JOHN [Gael.
Mac Eòin, genit. of *Iain*: v. John.
(Celt.) SON OF Kane, q.v.

MAC GAIR (Celt.) SON OF THE SHORT
[Ir. and Gael. *Mac Girr*, *Mac Ghearr*—
garr, short]

MAC GANN for Mac Cann, q.v.

MAC GARRICK for Mac Carrick, q.v.

MAC GARRY (Celt.) SON OF Garry (q.v.) or
GADHAR: v. O'Gara.

MAC GAULEY for Mac Auley, q.v.

MAC GAURAN (Celt.) SON OF SAMHRADHAN
= SUMMER [Ir. *Mac Samhradhain* (*s* aspi-
rated), genit. of *Samhradhán* = *samhradh*,
summer + the dim. suff. *-án*]

MAC GAVIN (Celt.) SON OF Gavin, q.v.

MAC GEACHIN for Mac Eachan, q.v.

MAC GEAGH P for Mac Geoch or Mac
Keogh, q.v.

MAC GEE
MAC GHEE } = Magee, q.v.
MAC GHIE

MAC GENNIS } (Celt.) SON OF Angus, q.v.
MAC GINNESS } [Ir. *Mac Aenghusa*, genit. of
MAC GINNIS } *Aengus*]

MAC GEOCH = Mac Keogh, q.v.

MAC GIBBON (Celt.+Teut.) SON OF Gibbon,
q.v.

MAC GILCHRIST (Celt.) SON OF Gilchrist,
q.v.

MAC GILL (Celt.) SON OF GILLE = the SER-
VANT OF DISCIPLE [Gael. *gille*]

MAC GILLIVRAY } (Celt.) SON OF GILLE -
MAC GILVERY } BHRÀTH = SERVANT OF
JUDGMENT [Gael. *gille*, servant + *bhràth*,
genit. of *bràth*, judgment]

Mac Greary

MAC GINITY } (Celt.) SON OF FINNACHTA [Ir.
MAC GINTY } *Mac Fhinnaichta* (*fh* mute) =
the FAIR [Ir. *fi(o)m* + the double suff.]
or the OLD [Ir. *fi(o)m* + the adj. suff.
-*ta*]

MAC GINLEY (Celt.) 1 an aspirated form of
Mac Finley: v. Finlay.
2 for Mac Kinley, q.v.

MAC GINN (Celt.) SON OF FINN = the WHITE
or PALE [Ir. *Mac Fhinn* (*fh* mute)]

MAC GIVEN, ? for Mac Gavin, q.v.

MAC GLADE, app. for Mac Leod, q.v.

MAC GLASHAN (Celt.) SON OF GLASSAN: v.
Glashan.

MAC GLENNON for Mac Lennan, q.v.

MAC GLINCHEY for Mac Linchey (Celt.) =
SON OF Lynch, q.v.

MAC GLOIN } (Celt.) the Irish *Mac Giolla*
MAC GLOINE } *Eòin*, SON OF THE SERVANT
MAC GLOYNE } or DISCIPLE OF IAIN = John,
MAC GLONE } q.v. [Ir. *mac*, son + *giolla*,
servant, disciple + the genit. of *Iain*]

MAC GLORY, v. Mac Clory.

MAC GLYNN = Macklin, q.v.

MAC GOFF (Celt.) SON OF Goff, q.v.

MAC GOLDRICK (Celt.+Teut.) SON OF Gold-
rick, q.v.

MAC GORMAN } (Celt.) SON OF Gorman,
MAC GORMAND } q.v.

MAC GORRIN, for Mac Orain (Celt.) SON OF
Oran, q.v.

MAC GOUGH (Celt.) SON OF Gough or Goff,
q.v.

MAC GOVAN } (Celt.) SON OF THE SMITH
MAC GOWAN } [Ir. and Gael. *Mac Gobhan*]
MAC GOWEN }
MAC GOWN }
Cp. Gow.

MAC GOVERN = Mac Gauran, q.v.

MAC GRADY (Celt.) SON OF Grady, q.v.

MAC GRANDLE, for Mac Randle (Celt. +
Teut.) SON OF Randle, q.v.

MAC GRATH, for Mac Craith, q.v.

MAC GREARY, v. Mac Creary.

Mac Greavey

MAC GREAVEY }
 MAC GREAVY } v. Mac Creavey, &c.
 MAC GREEVEY }
 MAC GREEVY }

MAC GREGOR (Celt. + Gr.) SON OF GREGOR :
 v. Gregor.

MAC GRORY for Mac Rory, q.v.

MAC GUFFIE for Mac Coffey, SON OF COFFEY,
 q.v.

MAC GUFFIN (Celt.) ? SON OF GEIBHIONN =
 the CAPTIVE [Ir. *geibhionn*, captivity, bond-
 age]

MAC GUIN(N)ESS, v. Mac Guinness, Mac
 Gennis.

MAC GUIRE (Celt.) SON OF THE PALE-COM-
 PLEXIONED [Ir. *Mac Uidhir* - *mac*, son +
uidhir, genit. of *odhar*, pale, sallow]
 Cp. Hoare 2.

MAC GUIRK } (Celt.) SON OF CORC = KNIFE
 MAC GURK } [Ir. *Mac Cuirc* - *cuirc*, genit.
 of *corc*, a knife]

MAC HALE 1 for Mac Cahill (Celt.) SON OF
 CATHAL : v. Cahill.

2 the Irish *Mac Héil*, said (as to the
 main name) to be of Anglo-Norman origin.
 Dr. Mac Hale, Archbishop of Tuam,
 always spelt his name *Machéil* (Joyce).

MAC HARDY (Celt. + Teut.) SON OF HARDY :
 v. Hardy.

(Celt.) for Mac Caradoc, SON OF
 CARADOC : v. Cradock.

MACHELL (Fr.-Lat.) 1 BUTCHER [O.Fr.
mac(h)el : cp. Lat. *macellarius*, a meat-
 purveyor]
 2 also said to be a corr. of or used for
Malchien, NAUGHTY DOG [Lat. *mal-us* +
canis]

MACHEN }
 MACHIN } (Fr.-Heb.) French double dims. of
 MACHON } Matthew, q.v.

MAC HENDRY (Celt. + Teut.) SON OF HENDRY
 = Henry, q.v.

MAC HUGH (Celt. + Teut. or Celt.) SON OF
 HUGH : v. HUGH The name Mac Hugh
 is often the Anglicized form of the Ir. *Mac*
Aedha, SON OF AEDH or AODH (*dh* mute)
 = ARDOUR.

Cp. Magee.

MAC HUTCHON (Celt. + Teut. or Celt.) SON
 OF HUTCHON, a dim. of Hugh, q.v.

MAC ILRAITH } (Celt.) SON OF THE GREY OR
 MAC ILRATH } BRINDLED SERVANT - MAN
 MAC ILWRAITH } [Gael. *Mac Gille-riabhaich*
 - *mac*, son of + *gille*, m., servant +
riabhaich, genit. of *riabhach*, grey, brindled]

Mackay

MAC INDIE (Celt.) SON OF JOHN THE BLACK
 [Gael. *Mac Ian-duibh* - *mac*, son of + *Ian*,
 John + *duibh*, genit. of *dubh*, black]

MAC INNES (Celt.) an asp. form of Mac
 Angus, SON OF ANGUS, q.v.

MAC INROY (Celt.) SON OF JOHN THE RED
 [Gael. *Mac Ian-ruaidh* - *mac*, son of +
Ian, John + *ruaidh*, genit. of *ruadh*, red]

MACINTIRE } (Celt.) SON OF THE CARPEN-
 MACINTYRE } TER [Gael. and Ir. *Mac-an-t-*
shaoir]

The Gael. and Ir. word for Carpenter
 (nom. case) is *saor* or *saer*; *s* does not
 appear in Macintyre because, according
 to Gael. phonetics, when a noun beginning
 with *s* is preceded by the article the *s* is
 eclipsed when the noun is nominative fem.,
 genitive masc., or (generally) dative masc.
 and fem. Each eclipsable consonant has
 its own eclipsing letter; that of *s* is *t*.

Cp. Mactaggart = The Priest's Son.

MACINTOSH (Celt.) SON OF THE CHIEF OF
 PRINCE [Gael. *Mac-an-tòisiche*]

MAC IVER } (Celt. + Teut.) SON OF IVER : v.
 MAC IVOR } Iver.

MAC IVERS (A.-Celt.-Teut.) MAC IVER'S (Son)
 v. Mac Iver.

MACK (Celt.) An abbreviation of one or other
 of the numerous *Mac*-names.

MACKAGUE } for Mac Thaidhg (Manx-Celt.),
 MACKAIG } SON OF TADHG = the POET
 or PHILOSOPHER.
 Cp. Keig:

MACKAIN } (Celt.) SON OF KAIN OR KANE
 MACKANE } [Ir. *Mac Cathain* : v. O'Kain]

MACKAREL } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname from
 MACKEREL } the MACKEREL [M.E. *makarel*,
 MACKRELL } *makerell*, O.Fr. *makerel* (Fr.
maquereau), from the prim. form, *macca*, of
 Lat. *macula*, a spot.]

Richard Makarel.—*Hund. Rolls*.

MACKARNESS (? Scand.) An obscure name,
 prob. local [O.N. *nes*, a promontory].
 Bardsley noted the occurrence of 'William
 de Maukurneys' in the *Hund. Rolls* (Lincs),
 and the same spelling is found in a York-
 shire roll of 1324-5. Guppy ('The Homes
 of Family-Names', p. 299) found that the
 name in the form Mackaness was peculiarly
 a Northamptonshire surname.

MACKAY (Celt.) SON OF AEDH or AODH = AR-
 DOUR [Gael. and Ir. *Mac Aedha* or *Aodha* (*dh*
 mute) - *mac*, son + *aedh*, *aodh* (genit.
aedha, *aodha*), fire, ardour : cp. Wel. *aidd*,
 ardour]

Mac Kean

Aedh in its original application was probably used in the sense of a fiery warrior. The name has been in use in Ireland from the most remote antiquity, and it was used among the Gauls (*Aedui*) in the time of Julius Cæsar.—Joyce, *Irish Names*, ii. 150.

MAC KEAN } (Celt.) SON OF Keen(e), q.v.
MAC KEAND } Also = Macklan, q.v.
MAC KEEN }

MAC KEATING (Celt.) SON OF Keating, q.v.

MAC KEE = MacKay, q.v.

MAC KEEVER, for Mac Iver, q.v.

MAC KELLAR (Celt.+Lat.) SON OF THE CELLARER [Gael. *mac*, son + a borrowing from Lat. *cellarius*, cellarer; Lat. *cella*, storehouse]

MAC KELVEY } (Celt.) ? SON OF THE SERVANT OF THE DARK (Man)
MAC KELVIE } [Ir. and Gael. *Mac Giolla Dhubhthaich* — *mac*, son + *giolla*, *gille*, servant: v. Duffy]

MAC KENDRICK, for Mac Hendrick (Celt.+ Teut.) SON OF Hendrick, q.v.

MAC KENNA (Celt.) SON OF Kenna, q.v.

MAC KENNEY } (Celt.) SON OF Kenny, q.v.
MAC KENNY }

MAC KENZIE } (Gael.) SON OF COINNECH = HANDSOME.

MAC KEOGH (Celt.) SON OF EOCHAIDH = HORSEMAN [Ir. *Mac Eochadha* — *mac*, son + *eochaidh* (genit. *eochadha*), horseman; *ech* (Gael. *each*) a horse]

MAC KEON } (Celt.) SON OF EOGHAN OF
MAC KEOWN } OWEN: v. Owen² [Ir. *Mac Eoghain*]

MAC KERNAN (Celt.) SON OF Kernan, q.v.

MAC KERROW (Celt.) SON OF Kerrow, q.v.

MAC KEVITT (Celt.+Heb.) SON OF David, q.v. [Ir. and Gael. *Mac Dhevitt* (*dh* mute)]

MAC KEW for Mac Hugh, q.v.

MACKEY } = Mackay, q.v.
MACKIE }

MAC KIAN (Celt.+Heb.) SON OF IAIN = John, q.v. [Ir. and Gael. *Mac Eòin*, genit. of *Iain*]

MAC KIBBIN for Mac Gibbon (Celt.+Teut.), SON OF GIBBON: v. Gibbon.

MAC KILLOP (Celt.+Gr.) SON OF Philip, q.v.

Mac Lay

MAC KIM } (Celt. + Heb.) SON OF Sim,
MAC KIMM } q.v. [Gael. *Mac Shim*, nom. *Sim* (*sh* = *h*)]

MAC KIN for Mac Kian, q.v.

MAC KINLAY } (Celt.) SON OF CINFAOLADH
MAC KINLEY } = LEARNED OR SKILFUL LEADER [Ir. *Mac Cinfaolaidh* (*fh* mute) — *mac*, son + genit. of *cinfaoladh* — *cinn*, head, leader + *faoladh*, learned, etc.]

MACKINNA = Mac Kenna, q.v.

MAC KINNEY = Mac Kenny, q.v.

MAC KINNON (Celt.) SON OF FINGON = FAIR-BIRTH [Gael. *mac*, son + the asp. form of *fi(oinn)*, fair + a der. of *gin*, to beget]

MAC KINTOSH = Macintosh, q.v.

MAC KIRDY for Mac Hardy, q.v.

MACKLE for Mickle, q.v.

MAC(K)LEHOSE, app. for Micklehose (Teut.) BIG HOSE (a nickname) [O.E. *micel* = O.N. *mikill* + O.E. O.N. *hosa*]

MACKLIN (Celt.) an asp. form (*Mac Fhlainn* — *fh* mute) of *Mac Flainn*, SON OF FLANN: v. O'Flinn.

MAC KNIGHT (Celt.) = Mac Naught, q.v. (A.-Celt.) SON OF THE KNIGHT: v. Knight.

MAC KOWEN for Mac Owen, q.v.

MACKRELL, v. Mackarel.

MAC KUEN } for Mac Ewen, q.v.
MAC KUNE }

MAC KYE = Mackay, q.v.

MAC LACHLAN SON OF Lachlan, q.v.

MAC LAGAN (Celt.) app. SON OF THE SERVANT OF AODHAGÁN OR ÆD HAGÁN = ARDOUR [Gael. *Mac Gille Aodhagain*: v. Egan, and cp. Mackay]

MAC LAINE = Mac Lean, q.v.

MAC LAREN (Celt.+Lat.) SON OF Lawrence, q.v. [Gael. *Mac Làbhruinn*]

MAC LARTY, a contr. form of Mac Flaherty, SON OF Flaherty, q.v.

MAC LAUGHLIN (Celt.) SON OF Laughlin or Loughlin, q.v.

MAC LAWIRIN = Mac Laren, q.v.

MAC LAY (Celt.) SON OF Lay, q.v.; or = Mac Lay, q.v.

Mac Lean

MAC LEAN (Celt.+Heb.) SON OF THE SERVANT OF JOHN [Gael. *Mac Gille-Edin*—*mac*, son + *gille*, *m.*, servant + *Edin*, genit. of *Iain*, John : v. John]

MAC LEAR (Celt.) SON OF Lear, q.v. ; or for Mac Lure, q.v.

MAC LEARY (Celt.) I SON OF Leary, q.v.
2 for Mac Cleary, q.v.

MAC LEAVY } (Celt.) SON OF DONLEAVY =
MAC LEAY } BROWN OF THE HILL [Gael. *mac*, son + *donn*, brown + *shléibhe*, genit. of *sliabh*, hill, mountain]

MAC LELLAN } (Celt.) SON OF THE SERVANT
MAC LELLAND } OF FILLAN = WOLF [Gael. *Mac Gillaolain* (*fh* mute) — *mac*, son + *gille*, servant + the genit. of *faolan*]

MAC LENNAN (Celt.) I SON OF THE SERVANT OF FINNAN = FAIR ONE [Gael. *mac*, son + *gille*, *m.*, servant + *fhi(o)nn* (*fh* mute) genit. of *fi(o)nn*, fair + the dim. suff. -*án*]

2 SON OF THE SERVANT OF ADAMNAN = LITTLE ADAM

MAC LEOD (Celt.+Scand.) SON OF LJÓT = UGLY [Gael. *mac*, son + O.N. *ljót-r*, ugly]

MAC LEVEY = Mac Leavy, q.v.

MAC LOUGHLAN } (Celt.) SON OF Loughlan,
MAC LOUGHLIN } q.v.

MAC LUCKIE (Celt.-Lat.) SON OF LUCKIE, a dim. of Luke, q.v.

MAC LURE (Celt.) I SON OF THE LEPER [Gael. and Ir. *Mac Lobhair* — *mac*, son + *lobhair* (*bh* = *w*), genit. of *lobhar*, a leper]

2 SON OF THE SERVANT OF THE BOOK [Gael. *Mac Gille Leabhair*—*mac*, son + *gille*, *m.*, servant + *leabhair* (*bh* = *w*) genit. of *leabhar*, a book]

MAC MAHON (Celt.) SON OF MATHGHAMHAN = the BEAR : v. Mahon

MAC MANN, app. corr. of Mac Mahon, q.v.

MAC MANUS (Celt. + Scand.-Lat.) SON OF MANUS OR MAGNUS = THE GREAT [Lat. *magnus*]

MAC MASTER (Celt. + Lat.) SON OF THE MASTER [Gael. *maighistear*, Lat. *magister*, master]

MAC MATH (Celt.) SON OF THE GOOD [Ir. and Gael. *math*, good]

Mac Naughton

MAC MEECHAN } (Celt.) SON OF MIADHACHAN
MAC MEEHAN } = the NOBLE or HONOUR
MAC MEAKIN } ABLE [Ir. *miadhach* +
MAC MEEKIN } the dim. suff. -*án*]
MAC MICKEN }

MAC MICHAEL (Celt.) SON OF Michael, q.v.

MAC MILLAN } (Celt.) SON OF MILLAN OR
MAC MILLIN } MULLAN = the BALD ; MONK,
DISCIPLE [Gael. *Mac Mhaolain*, genit. of
Maolán : v. Mullan]

The Irish form of this name is usually Mac Mullan.

MAC MINN (Celt.) SON OF MEANN = the FAMOUS ; or the KID [Ir. and Gael. *Mac Minn*, genit. of *Meann*]

MAC MORROUGH } I the Irish *Mac Murchad*-
MAC MORROW } *ha* : v. *Mac Murchie*.
MAC MURROW } 2 the Irish *Mac Muiread*-
haigh : v. *Mac Murray*.

MAC MULDROCH } (Celt.) SON OF THE
MAC MULDROW } LITTLE DISCIPLE [Ir. *Mac Maoil droch*—*maol* or *mael*, disciple, servant + *droch*, little, short]

MAC MULLAN } (Celt.) SON OF MULLAN =
MAC MULLEN } the BALD ; MONK, DISCIPLE :
MAC MULLIN } v. Mullan.

The Highland form of this name is usually Mac Millan, q.v.

MAC MURCHIE } (Celt.) SON OF MURCHADH
MAC MURCHY } = SEA-WARRIOR [Ir. *mu(i)r*, sea + the asp. form of *cath*, war, warrior]

Cp. Murphy.

MAC MURRAY (Celt.) I SON OF MOROGH : v. Murray.

2 for Irish *Mac Murchadha* : v. Mac Murchie.

MAC NAB } (Celt.+Lat.-Gr.-Syr.) SON OF
MAC NABB } THE ABBOT [Gael. *Mac-an-Aba*—*mac*, son + *an*, of the + *aba(dh)*, genit. of *ab*, abbot — Lat. *abbas*, Gr. *ἄββᾶς*, Syr. *abbā*, a father]

Cp. Mac Gabe.

Abair trì uairean *Mac-an-Aba* gun do chab a dhùnadh (Say three times *Mac Nab* without shutting your mouth).—

St. Columbus's Conundrums.

MAC NAGHT } (Celt.) SON OF NEACHD. = a
MAC NAUGHT } PLEDGE ; or PURE ONE [Ir. *neachd*]

MAC NAGHTEN } (Celt.) SON OF NEACHTAN
MAC NAUGHTAN } = a PLEDGE ; or PURE
MAC NAUGHTON } ONE [Ir. and Gael. *neachd* + the dim. suff. -*án*]

Mac Nair

MAC NAIR (Gael.) SON OF THE HEIR [Gael. *mac*, son + *an*, of the + *oighre*, heir]*
(Ir.) SON OF THE RISER [Ir. *mac*, son +
an, of the + *ineirghe*, riser]

* This name is not from one source. The Gairloch branch is descended from an Iain Odhar, whose name is condensed into *In-uir*. The pronunciation and other facts point to a third origin also: *Mac An-fhuidhir* [*fh* and *dh* mute] = the Stranger's Son. Prof. Mackinnon makes the name *Fuibhir*, and takes it from Lat. *faber*, smith.

—MacBain, *Inverness Names*, p. 40.

MAC NALLY (Celt.) SON OF THE POOR-MAN [Ir. *Mac-an-Fhailgigh* (*fh* mute) — *mac*, son + *an*, of the + the genit. of *fáilgeach*, poor]

MAC NAMARA (Celt.) SON OF CUMARA = HOUND OF THE SEA (prob. denoting a skilful sailor) [Ir. and Gael. *Mac Conmara* — *mac*, son + *con*, genit. of *cú*, a hound + *mará*, genit. of *muir*, the sea]

MAC NAMEE (Celt.) SON OF CUMIDHE = the MEATH HOUND [Ir. *Mac Conmidhe* — *con*, genit. of *cú*, a hound + *midhe*, bel. to the Prov. of Meath]

MAC NAY } v. Mac Nee

MAC NEAL }
MAC NEALE } for Mac Neil(l, q.v.
MAC NEALL }

MAC NEE (Celt.) SON OF THE NIGHT [Ir. and Gael. *Mac-na-h-Oidhche* — *mac*, son + *na*, of the + the phon. insertion *h* + *oidhche*, night]

MAC NEIL }
MAC NEILE } (Celt.) SON OF NEIL(L : v. Neil(l
MAC NEILL }

MAC NEILLY (Celt.) SON OF FILEADH = the BARD, POET [Ir. *Mac-an-Fhileadh* (*fh* mute) — *mac*, son + *an*, of the + the genit. of *fileadh*]

MAC NEISH } (Celt.) SON OF Angus, q.v.
MAC NISH } [Gael. *Mac Naois*, a dial. form of *Mac Angus*]

MAC NICHOLL } (Celt. + Gr.) SON OF
MAC NICOL } Nic(H)OL, a dim. of
MAC NICOLL } Nic(h)olas, q.v.

MAC NIVEN } SON OF Niven, q.v.
MAC NIVIN }

MAC NULTY (Celt.) SON OF ULTACH = the ULSTERMAN [Ir. *Mac-an-Ultaigh* — *mac*, son + *an*, of the + the genit. of *Ultach*]

Mac Ready

MACONOCHIE, v. Mac Con(n)achie.

MAC ORIS } (Celt. + Gr.) SON OF PIERCE.
MAC ORISH } *Pierce*, A.-Fr. form of *Peter*,
q.v. [Ir. *Mac Fheorais* (*fh* mute), genit. of
Feoras]

MAC OWAN } (Celt.) SON OF OWAN OR OWEN:
MAC OWEN } v. Owen [Ir. *Mac Eoghain*, genit.
of *Eoghan*]

MAC PARLAN } the unasp. forms of Mac
MAC PARLAND } *Farlan*, etc., q.v.
MAC PARLIN }

MAC PHAIL (Celt. + Lat.) SON OF PAUL, q.v.
[Gael. *Mac Phail*, genit. of *Páil*]

MAC PHEE = Mac Fie, q.v.

MAC PHERSON (Celt. + Lat.) SON OF THE PARSON : v. Parson [Gael. and Ir. *Mac Phearsuin*, genit. of *pearsún*, parson — Lat. *persona*]

MAC QUADE } v. Mac Quoid.
MAC QUADID }

MAC QUARRIE (Celt.) SON OF GUAIRE = the NOBLE, GREAT [Gael. and Ir. *guaire*]

MAC QUEEN (Celt.) a Scotch asp. form of Ir. Mac Sweeney, q.v.

(Celt. + Norse) asp. form of Mac Sween, q.v.

MAC QUHAE } asp. forms of Mac Quade :
MAC QUIE } v. Mac Quoid.

MAC QUILLAN } (Celt.) 1 Ir. *Mac Uid(h)ilín*
MAC QUILLIN } 2 confused with Mac
Cullen, q.v.

MAC QUILLIAM (Celt. + Teut.) SON OF William, q.v.

MAC QUIN } (Celt.) SON OF CONN = the
MAC QUINN } WISE ONE [Ir. *mac*, son +
cuinn, genit. of *conn*, wise one]

MAC QUIRE = Mac Guire, q.v.

MAC QUIRK = Mac Guirk, q.v.

MAC QUOID (Celt.) SON OF THE YELLOW-HAIRED [Ir. and Gael. *Mac Bhuidhe* (*bh* = *w*) — *buidhe*, yellow (haired)]

MAC RAE (Celt.) SON OF RATH = GRACE OF LUCK [Gael. *Mac Raith* (*th* = *h*) (Celt. or Celt. + Teut.) SON OF RAE: v. Rae = Ray.

MAC READY (Celt. + Teut.) SON OF REDDIE, a dim. of Redmond, q.v.

Mac Ritchie

MAC RITCHIE (Celt. + Teut.) SON OF RITCHIE, a dim. of Richard, q.v.

MAC ROBBIE } (Celt. + Teut.) SON OF
MAC ROBIE } ROBBIE, a dim. of Robert, q.v.

MAC ROBERT (Celt. + Teut.) SON OF Robert, q.v.

MAC ROBERTS = Mac Robert (q.v.) + the Eng. genit. -s suff.

MAC RORY (Celt.) SON OF RUADHRI: v. Rory.

MAC RURY = Mac Rory, q.v.

MAC SHANE (Ir. + Heb.) SON OF John, q.v. [Ir. *Mac Seoin*]

MAC SHERRY, SON OF Sherry, q.v.

MAC SWEEN (Celt. + Norse) SON OF SWEEN or SWAYN = the SWAIN [O.N. *sveinn*, a swain, boy]

(Celt.) See Mac Sweeney.

MAC SWEENEY }
MAC SWEENEY } (Celt.) SON OF SUIBHNE:
MAC SWINAY } v. Sween(e)y.
MAC SWINEY }
MAC SWINNEY }

MAC TAGGART (Celt.) SON OF THE PRIEST (Gael. *Mac-an-t-shagairt*)

The Gael. word for 'priest' (nom. case) is *sagart*; for the rule as to eclipsis see the note under Mac Intyre.

MAC TAGUE (Celt.) SON OF THE POET [Ir. *Mac Taidhg*, genit. of *Tadg*, a poet]

MAC TAVISH (Celt. + Heb.) SON OF Thomas, q.v. [Gael. *Mac Tamhais*, genit. of *Tamas*]

MAC TEAR }
MAC TEER } forms of Mac Intyre, q.v.
MAC TIER }

Cp. Mac Ateer.

MAC TIERNAN (Celt.) SON OF TIGHEARNAN: v. Tiernan.

MAC TIGHE } (Celt.) SON OF THE POET [Ir.
MAC TIGUE } *Mac Taidhg*, genit. of *Tadg*, a poet]

MAC VEIGH } (Celt.) SON OF THE YELLOW-
MAC VEY } HAURED (One) [Ir. *Mac Bhuidhe*
MAC VIE } (*bh* as *v*; *dh* mute)—*buidhe*, yellow (haired)]

MAC VICAR } (Celt. + Lat.) SON OF THE
MAC VICKER } VICAR [Lat. *vicarius*]

MAC WADE = Mac Quade = Mac Quoid q.v.

Magennis

MAC WALTER (Celt. + Teut.) SON OF Walter q.v.

MAC WALTERS } = Mac Walter (q.v.) +
MAC WATERS } the E. genit. -s suff.

MAC WATT } (Celt. + Teut.) SON OF WATT,
MAC WATTIE } WATTIE, dims. of Walter, q.v.

MAC WEAN = Mac Queen, q.v.

MAC WHA } (Celt.) SON OF THE YELLOW-
MAC WHAE } HAURED (One) [Ir. *Mac Bhuidhe*
(*bh* as *w*; *dh* mute)—*buidhe*, yellow (haired)]

MAC WILLIAM (Celt. + Teut.) SON OF William, q.v.

MAC WILLIAMS = Mac William (q.v.) + the Eng. genit. -s suff.

MACY } = Massey, q.v.
MACEY }

MADDEN } (Celt.) DOG, HOUND [Ir. *Madadhan*
MADDIN } — *madadh*, a dog + the dim. suff. -*án*]

MADDICK } (Celt.) GOODLY, BENEFICENT
MADDOCK } [Wel. forms *Madawc*, *Madog*;
Wel. *madog*, goodly — *mad*, good]

Madawc the son of Maredudd [Meredith] possessed Powys within its boundaries, from Porfoed to Gwauan in the uplands of Arwystli.—

'The Dream of Rhonabwy': *Mab inogion*, tr. Guest.

MADDISON } 1 MAUD'S SON: v. Maud.
MADISON } 2 = Mattison, q.v.

MADDOCKS } (A.-Celt.) MADDOCK'S (SON) :
MADDOX } v. Maddock

MADEWELL (Eng.) Dweller at the MEADOW-WELL [O.E. *mæd*, meadow + *wielle*]

MADGE, v. Maggs

MADIN = Madden, q.v.

MADLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Madley or Madeley = the MEADOW-FIELD [O.E. *mæd* + *leah*]

MAGEE (Celt.) SON OF AEDH OF AODH = ARDOUR [Ir. *Mac Aedha* or *Mac Aodha* (*dh* mute)—*mac*, son + the genit. of *aedh*, *aodh*, ardour, fire : cp. Wel. *aidd*, ardour]

Cp. Mackay; also Aidan

MAGENIS } = Mac Gennis, q.v.
MAGENNIS }

Mageoghegan

MAGEOGHEGAN (Celt.) SON OF ECHEGAN = (Little) HORSE [Ir. *Mac Echeagain*—*mac* son + the genit. of *ech(e)gán*, dim. of *ech*, a horse]

MAGER, 1 a var. of Meager, q.v.
2 v. Major.

MAGERAGHTY (Celt.) SON OF OIRECHTACH or AIRECHTACH = the NOBLEMAN [Ir. *Mac Oireachtaigh* or *Mac Aireachtaigh*—*mac*, son + *aireach*, a noble + *taigh*, genit. of the plu. suff. *-tach*]

MAGGS (A.-Gr.) MAGG'S (Son): Magg, a dim. of *Margaret* = a PEARL [Lat. *margarita*, Gr. *μαργαρίτης*, a pearl]

MAGILL = Mac Gill, q.v.

MAGIN } = Mac Ginn, Mac Gennis, q.v.
MAGINN }

MAGINESS } = Magennis, Mac Gennis,
MAGINNESS } q.v.
MAGINNIS }

MAGNUS (Scand.-Lat.) GREAT [Lat. *magnus*]
Cp. Mac Manus

MAGRATH } = Mac Craith, q.v.
MAGRAW }

MAGSON, MAG(G)'S SON : v. Maggs.

MAGUIRE = Mac Gulre, q.v.

MAHER (Celt.) for the Ir. *O'Maher* or *O'Meagher*, DESCENDANT OF MEACHAIR = the FAIR, HANDSOME [Ir. and Gael. *meachair*]

MAHON } (Celt.) the BEAR [Ir. and Gael.
MAHONE } *mathghamhuin*]

MAHONEY } for O'Mahoney, q.v.
MAHONY }

MAIDMAN (Eng.) 1 MEADOW-MAN [O.E. *mæd* mead(ow + *mann*)
2 confused with the succeeding name.

MAIDMENT (Teut.) POWER - PROTECTION [O.Teut. *Madmunt*, *Medmund*, etc. — * *mád*, * *méd* = O.E. *mōþ*, power, reverence, etc. + O.H.Ger. *munt* = O.E. *mund*, protection]

MAIL } = Male, q.v.
MAILE }

MAIN } (Teut.) STRENGTH [M.E. *main*, O.E.
MAINE } *mægen* = O.Sax., O.N., O.H.Ger. *megin*, strength, power (a fairly common element in O.Teut. names]

Male

(Fr.-Celt.) One from the DUCHY OF MAINE [Fr. *Maine*, the Lat.-Celt. *Cenomania*]

(Fr.-Lat.) name derived from an armorial or trade sign of a HAND (or a nickname) [Fr. *main*, Lat. *man-us*, the hand]

MAINPRICE } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) SURETY [Fr. *main*,
MAINPRISE } Lat. *man-us*, the hand + *prise*,
a taking, f. pp. *pris* of *prendre*, to take;
Lat. *prehendere*]

MAINWARING (Fr.-Lat.-Teut.) Bel. to Mesnilwarin (France) = the MANOR of WARIN [v. *Mennell* and *Warin*]

Robert de Meynwarin.—*Hund. Rolls*.
Warin de Menwarin.—*Cal. Ing. P.M.*

MAIR } 1 Scot. forms of Mayer or Mayor,
MAIRE } q.v. [Gael. *maor*, an officer]
2 the A.-French *Mair(e)* = Mayor, q.v.
Ne to be *mair* above men
Ne mynystre under kynges.
—*Piers Plowman*, 9486-7.

MAISEY } (Celt.) FAIR, HANDSOME [Gael.
MAIZEY } *maiseach*]
(Scot.-Gr.) a dim. (*Maisie*) of *Margaret* :
v. Maggs

MAITLAND (Scot.-Eng.) Bel. to Maitland (Haddington), prob. = 'the Meadowland' [O.E. *mæd-land*] if not 'the Wormy Land' [O.E. *maða* (Ger. *made*) worm, maggot + *land*]

MAJOR (Lat.) GREATER, BIGGER [Lat. *major*, comp. of *magnus*]
Cp. Mayor

MAKEPEACE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) PEACEMAKER, MEDIATOR [M.E. *mak*, *maken*, O.E. *macian* to make + M.E. *paes*, *peas*, *pais*, O.Fr. *pais* (Fr. *paix*), Lat. *pax*, *pacis*, peace]

MAKIN = May (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-kin*

MAKINS, MAKIN'S (Son) } v. *Makin*
MAKINSON, MAKIN'S SON }

MALBY for Maltby, q.v.

MALCOLM } (Celt.) (Shaven) SERVANT or
MALCOM } DISCIPLE OF ST. COLUMBA [Gael. *mael*, shaven one, monk, servant, disciple + *Coluim*, of Columba]

MALDOON = Muldoon, q.v.

MALE (Celt.) 1 SHAVEN ONE; MONK, DISCIPLE [Gael. and Ir. *mael*, *maol*, prim. 'bald']
2 Dweller at a BALD or BARE HILL or CAPE [same etym.]
(Eng.) for Mayhall, q.v.

Males

MALES (A.-Celt.) **MALE's** (Son) : v. **Male**

MALIN } like *Molly*, a double dim. of *Mary*,
MALLIN } also of *Matilda* [v. under *Malkin*]

MALKIN (A.-Fr.-Teut.) a double dim. of *Matilda*, early form *Mahtild* = **MIGHT** (in) **WAR** [O.Sax.O.H.Ger. *maht* = O.E. *m(e)ahht*, *mihht* (= Goth. *maht-s*) = O.N. *mátt-r*, might, power + O.Sax. O.E. *hild* = O.H.Ger. *hilt* = O.N. *hild-r*, war, battle]

The second element of *Matilda* is therefore the Teut. female christian name *Hilda*.

(A.-Heb.) a double dim. of *Mary* = **BITTERNESS** [Heb. *Máráh*]

Malkin became a provincialism for a slut; and even a scarecrow.

The kitchen *malkin* pinnes Her richest lockram 'bout her reechie necke.

—Shak., *Coriol.*, II. 1.224.

MALLAN } (Celt.) **BALD**; **MONK**, **DISCIPLE** [Ir.
MALLON } *Maelán*—*mael* + the dim. suff. *-án*
MALLIN }

MALLARD (Fr.-Teut.) 1 a nickname from the **WILD DRAKE** [M.E. O.Fr. *malard*, *malart*, a wild drake]

2 the French *Ma(i)llard*, L.Lat. *Malehard-us*, O.Ger. *Madelhard* = **SPEECH**- or **COUNCIL**-**STRONG** [the Cont. Teut. cognate of O.E. *mæpel*, speech, council, etc. + O.Sax. *hard* = Goth. *hardu-s* = O.H.Ger. *hart* = O.E. *h(e)ard*, hard, strong, etc.]

MALLET } 1 (Fr.-Lat.) **NAUGHTY** [Fr. *mal*
MALLETT } (Lat. *mal-us*) + the dim. suff. *-et*]

Cp. **Bonnett**.

2 **ACCURSED** [Norm. Fr. *maleit*, pp. of the verb *maleir*, to curse; Lat. *maledicere*]

Maleit seit oi cil accidenz.—

(*Cursed* be to-day that mischance)

Bén., *Chron. de Norm.*, v. 11591; Moisy.

Malet is on the mural list of "Compagnons de Guillaume à la conquête de l'Angleterre en MLXVI" in Dives (Calvados) Church; also in the copies of the Roll of Battle Abbey.

MALLEY, v. **O'Malley**.

MALLINSON } **MAL(L)IN'S SON** : v. **Mal(l)in**.
MALLISON }

MALLOCH } (Celt.) the Irish *Mochealloç*, the
MALLOCK } name of a saint who flourished at the beginning of the 7th cent. and gave his name to Kilmallock in Limerick.

MALONE (Celt. + Heb.) **SERVANT** or **DISCIPLE** OF **ST. JOHN** : v. **John** [Ir. *Mael Eóin*]

Manchester

MALONEY } (Celt.) for the Irish *O'Maoldhomh-*
MALONY } *naigh* (*dh* and *mh* mute) =
GRANDSON OF THE **SERVANT** or **DISCIPLE**
OF **DOMHNACH** [Ir. *ó* or *ua*, grandson;
maol, servant, disciple]

MALPAS } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to **Malpas**
MALPASS } (Chesh.) = the **BAD PASS** or **ROAD**
[Fr. *mal pas*, Lat. *mal-us* + *pass-us*, a step,
track]

This pure French name on the Welsh border is due to the old Norman Castle which was built to command the pass.

MALSTER (Eng.) for **Maltster** (orig. female)
MALT-MAKER [M.E. *malstere*; O.E. *m(e)alt* + the fem. agent. suff. *-estre*]

MALTBY (Scand.) Bel. to **Maltby** = a **MALT-HOUSE** [Scand. *malt* + *by*]

MALTHOUSE } (Eng.) Keeper of a **MALT-**
MALTHUS } **HOUSE** [O.E. *m(e)alt* + *hús*]

MALTMAN (Eng.) **MALT-MAKER** [O.E. *m(e)alt* + *mann*]

MAN } (Eng.) **VASSAL**, **SERVANT**; **HERO**
MANN } [O.E. *mann*, man, vassal, hero]

This name is found in the *Liber Vitae* (9th cent. ff.), and in early times was doubtless often used as an heroic appellation: later the notion of vassalage or service was more fully developed.

Previously to paying the wergild, the king's 'mund' (a fine to the king for breach of his protection) was to be levied; after which, within twenty-one days, the 'healsfang' (apprehensio colli, collistrigium) was to be discharged; and after that, within twenty-one days, the 'manbót,' or indemnity to the lord of the slain for the loss of his *man*.—

Lappenberg-Thorpe, *A.-Sax. Kings*, ii. 413.

Like master, like *man*.—Old Proverb.

The vassal or tenant, kneeling, ungirt, uncovered, and holding up his hands between those of his lord, professed that he did become his *man* from that day forth, of life, limb, and earthly honour.—

Blackstone; Webster.

Henry le Man.—*Hund. Rolls*.

(Celt.) Bel. to (the Isle of) **MAN** [? Cymric *mán*, place, or district]

MANBY (Scand.) Bel. to **Manby** (Lincs), 13th cent. *Manby* = ? 'Mann's,' or 'Magne's Estate' [O.N. *by-r*]

MANCHESTER (A.-Lat.-Celt.) Bel. to **Manchester**, the *Mameceaster* of the A.-Saxon Chronicle and prob. the *Mancunium*

of Roman times [cp. Wel. *mân*, a place; the second element is O.E. *ceaster*, a (Roman) city, Lat. *castra*, a camp]

MANDER = Maunder, q.v.

MANDERS = Maunders, q.v.

MANDERSON = Maunderson, q.v.

MANDEVILLE (Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Mandeville (Normandy)=the GREAT ESTATE [corr. of Lat. *Magna Villa*]

Both Mandeville, Eure, and Mandeville, Calvados, occur as *Magna Villa* in the 12th cent.

Cp. Manville

MANDRELL = Mander or Maunder, (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-el* [Lat. *ell-us*]

MANESTY } (Eng.) Bel. to Manesty (Cum-
MANISTRY } berland), app. = the COMMON or PUBLIC STY, or ROAD [O.E. *ge)mcêne*, common, public + *stig*, a sty, pen; or *stig*, a path, road]

MANFIELD (Eng.) Bel. to Manfield = the COMMON FIELD [O.E. *ge)mcêne*, common, public + *feld*]

MANGAN } (Celt.) I for the Irish *O' Mongain*,
MANGIN } GRANDSON or DESCENDANT OF MONGAN = HAIRY [Ir. *mong*, (long) hair, mane + the dim. suff. *-án*]

2 for the Irish *O' Managain*, GRANDSON or DESCENDANT OF MANAGAN

MANGER (Eng.) MERCHANT, TRADER, DEALER [O.E. *man(c)gere*]

Hwæt sægst þu, *Mangere*?
Quid dicis tu, *Mercator*?

Ælfrici Colloquium, 10th cent.

MANIFOLD. Dweller by the River Manyfold or Manifold, co. Staffs.

MANISTY, v. Manesty.

MANLEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Manley =
MANLY } I MANNA'S LEA [A.-Sax. **Mannan-leáh*—*Mannan*, genit. of *Manna*]

2 the COMMON LEA [O.E. *ge)mcêne*, common, public + *leáh*]

(Celt.) corr. forms of Mac Neilly (q.v.) or of Mac Nally (q.v.)

MANLOVE (Eng.) MAN-BELOVED [A.-Sax. *Manleof*—*man(n)*, man, hero + *leóf*, beloved, dear]

MANNERING for Mainwaring, q.v.

MANNERS (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Of the MANORS [O.Fr. *manoir*, a mansion—*manoir*, *maneir*, to dwell; Lat. *manere*]

Dugdale states that the ancestors of the Rutland (Manners) family were 'persons of great note in Northumberland for in 25 Henry II. Henry *de Maners* paid 80 marks for livery of his father's lands in that country.'—*Burke's Peerage*, &c.

The name was Latinized *de Maneritis*

MANNING (Eng.) MANN'S SON: v. Man(n), and + the O.E. fil. suff. *-ing*

Manning was the name of a moneyer temp. Æthelred I.

MANNION, an asp. form of Mangan, q.v.

MANSELL (A.-Fr.-Lat.) ONE BELONGING TO A MANSE; a FARMER [A.-Fr. *ma(w)nsel*; Fr. *manse*, land sufficient to support a family; L.Lat. *mansa*, a farm; Lat. *mansus*, pp. of *manere*, to reside + the Fr. suff. *-el*, Lat. *-ell-us*]

Sampson le Maunsel.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Robert le Mansel.—*Plac. Dom. Cap. Westm.*

In its original (French) home this surname is now found as *Manseau*, *Manceau*, *Mancel*, &c.

On donnait, au moyen âge, le nom de *Mansel* à l'individu qui cultivait une manse ou qui était préposé à la perception de ses revenus.—

Moisy, *Noms de Fam. Norm.*, p. 263.

MANSER I for Mansergh, q.v.

2 for Mansell, q.v.

MANSERGH (Teut.) Bel. to Mansergh (Westmoreland) = MANN'S (? Harrow-) LAND [v. Man(n), and cp. M.Dan. *harge*, a harrow: also cp. O.E. *plôh*, a plot of (plough-) land]

MANSFIELD (Eng.) Bel. to Mansfield = the FIELD or PLAIN OF THE RIVER MAUN or MANN [the river-name is prob. Celt., ? Wel. (*afon*) *mân*, small (river) + O.E. *feld*]

Mansfield is situated on the N. bank of the small river Maun or Mann.—*Nat. Gaz.*

MANSON (Eng.) MAN(N)'S SON: v. Man(n) and + O.E. *sunu*.

(Scot.-Scand.) an assim. form of *Magnusson* = MAGNUS'S SON [Lat. *magnus*, great + O.N. *sun-r*]

Magnus was adopted by the Norsemen as a name out of admiration for Charlemagne (Carolus Magnus).

Mantel(l)

MANTEL(L) } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname or trade-
MANTLE } name [M.E. O.Fr. *mantel* (Fr.
manteau), a cloak; Lat. *mantell-um*, a
 covering]

MANTON (Eng.) Bel. to Manton (Lincs, Rut-
 land, &c.) = (prob.) MAN(N)A'S ESTATE
 [O.E. *tún*]
 Manton, Worcester, was the A.-Sax.
Mantún.

MANUEL for Immanuel: v. **Emanuel.**

MANUS, v. **Mac Manus.**

MANVILLE (Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Manneville
 (Normandy) = the GREAT ESTATE [Lat.
Magna Villa]
 Manneville, Calvados, occurs as *Magna
 Villa* in 1201; Manneville-sur-Risle,
 Eure, was *Magna Villa* in the 11th cent.
 Cp. **Mandeville.**

MANWARING = **Mainwaring**, q.v.

MAPLE } (Eng.) Dweller at the MAPLE-
MAPLES } TREE(S) [O.E. *mapul-treof*]

MAPLESON 1 **MABEL'S SON**: v. under **Mabb.**
 2 for **Mapleston**, q.v.

MAPLESTON (Eng.) Dweller at the MAPLE'S
 ENCLOSURE [O.E. *mapul (-tred)*, maple;
tún, enclosure]

MAPP, a sharpened form of **Mabb**, q.v.

MAPPIN for **Mabbin**, a double dim. of **Mabel**:
 v. **Mabb.**

MARA (Celt.) 1 for **O'Meara**, q.v.
 2 a shortening of **Mac Namara**, q.v.

MARCE = **Mercæ**, q.v.

MARCH (Eng.) Dweller at a BOUNDARY,
 BORDER, FRONTIER, MARK [M.E. *marche*,
 O.E. *m(e)arc*]

Austyn at Caunterbury
 Cristned the kyng,
 And thourgh miracles, as men now rede,
 Al that *marche* he tornede
 To Crist and to cristendom.

—*Piers Plowman*, 10513-17.

March, Cambs, had the same spelling
 in the 13th cent.

MARCHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Marcham, Berks;
 9th cent. Latin charter, *Mercham* = the
 MARCH-LAND [v. under **March**, and +
 O.E. *ham(m)*, a piece of land, enclosure]

MARCHANT (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **MERCHANT** } [M.E.
marcha(u)nt, O.F. *march(e)ant* (Fr. *mar-
 chand*); f.Lat. *mercans*, pres. p. of *mercari*,
 to trade]

Marison

A *marchant* was ther with a forked berd
 In mottelye, and hye on horse he sat.
 —Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 270-1.

MARCOCK = **Mark** (q.v.) + the pet suff.
-cock.

MARCROFT (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the LAKE-
 FIELD [O.E. *mere*, a lake + *croft*]
 2 the BOUNDARY-FIELD [O.E. *mære*, a
 boundary + *croft*]

MARCUS (A.-Lat.), v. the more usual Eng.
 form **Mark.**

MARCUSON, **MARCUS'S SON**: v. **Marcus.**

MARDEN (Eng.) Bel. to Marden = 1 the
 POOL-VALLEY [O.E. *mere*, a pool + *denu*,
 a valley]
 2 the BOUNDARY-VALLEY [O.E. *mære*, a
 boundary]

But Marden, Wilts, was the A.-Saxon
Mere-dún, 'the hill by the mere.'

MARDON (Eng.) usually for **Marden** (q.v.);
 but *-don* normally represents O.E. *dún*, a
 down, hill.

MARGARET (A.-Lat.-Gr.) **PEARL** (Lat. *mar-
 garita*, Gr. *μαργαρίτης*)

MARGERISON, **MARGERY'S SON**: v. **Margery**

MARGERY, a dim. of **Margaret**, q.v.

MARGET(T) }
MARGIN } double dims. of **Margaret**, q.v.
MARGOT }

MARGETSON, **MARGET'S SON** } v. **Marget(t).**
MARGETTS, **MARGETT'S (SON)** }

MARGINSON, **MARGIN'S SON**: v. **Margin.**

MARGISON } **MARGY'S OR MARGERY'S SON**:
MARGISSON } v. **Margery.**

MARGRIE, v. **Margery.**

MARIGOLD (Heb. + Eng.) the flower-name
 [(the Virgin) *Mary*, Heb. *Márah*, bitterness
 + O.E. *gold* (from the colour)]

MARION } (A.-Fr.-Heb.) dims. of *Mary* =
MARYON } BITTERNESS [Heb. *Márah*; with
 the Fr. dim. suff. *-on*]

MARISON, **MARY'S SON.**

Confused with **Morison**, q.v.

Marjoribanks

MARJORIBANKS (Scot.) Bel. to Marjoriebanks.

'When, Walter, High Steward of Scotland, and ancestor of the royal house of Stewart, espoused *Marjorie* (Margaret), only daughter of Robert Bruce, and eventually heiress to the crown, the barony of Ratho was granted by the king as a marriage portion to his daughter, by charter which is still extant; and these lands, being subsequently denominated "Terra de Ratho Marjorie-banks," gave rise to the name of Marjoribanks.'

‡ —*Burke's Landed Gentry*, ed. 1849.

MARK, the Latin *Marcus*, a common Roman prænomen (gen. abbreviated M.) = **HAMMER** [Lat. *marcus*, a hammer; dim. *marculus*]

(Eng.) Dweller at a **MARK** or **BOUNDARY** [O.E. *m(e)arc*]

MARKEY (Celt.) **HORSEMAN, RIDER** [Ir. *marcach* = Gael. *marcaiche* — *marc*, a horse]

MARKHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Markham = the **MARK**- or **BOUNDARY**-**LAND** [O.E. *m(e)arc* + *ham(m)*]

MARKLAND (Eng.) Dweller at the **MARK**- or **BOUNDARY**-**LAND** [O.E. *m(e)arc* + *land*]

MARKS } 1 **MARK'S** (Son) : v. **Mark**
MARX } 2 for **Marcus**, q.v.

MARKSON, MARK'S SON : v. **Mark**†

MARL } (Fr.-Lat.) the French *Marle, Merle*,
MARLE } a nickname from the **BLACKBIRD**
[Fr. *merle*, Lat. *merula*]
(A.-Fr.-Lat.-Celt.) Dweller at the **MARL**
[O.Fr. *marle*, L.Lat. *margila*, dim. of Lat. *marga*, marl; Celtic]

Cp. **Clay**.

(Teut.) the O.Teut. name - element *Marl-, Merl-, Marl-* (as in A.-Sax. *Mærleswegen*) [f. *mári, mère*, famous]

MARLAND (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the **LAKE**-**LAND** [O.E. *mere* + *land*]
2 the **BOUNDARY**-**LAND** [O.E. *mère* + *land*]

MARLBOROUGH (Eng.) Bel. to Marlborough Marlborough, Wilts, occurs in the A.-Sax. Chronicle (A.D. 1110) as *Mærlebeorg* — 'to Easton he (Henry) wæs æt Mærlebeorge' [O.E. *beorg*, a hill; the first portion of the name is prob. the A.-Sax. name-element *Mærle*, f. *mère*, famous, glorious]

MARLER (Eng.) **MARL**-**WORKER** [v. under **Marl**, and + the E. agent. suff. -er]

Marriner

MARLEY (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the **LAKE**-**LEA** [O.E. *mere*, a lake + *leah* (M.E. *ley*)
2 the **BOUNDARY**-**LEA** [O.E. *mère* + *leah*]

MARLOW (Eng.) Bel. to Marlow (Bucks), the Domesday *Merlawe* = the **HILL** or **TUMULUS** by the **MERE** [O.E. *mere*, a lake + *hléw*]

MARMION } (Fr.) a nickname = **LITTLE**
MARMON } **MONKEY** [O.Fr. *marmion*, a marmot or small monkey; *merme*, very small (Scheler) + the dim. suff. -i-on]

MARNER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **MARINER, SAILOR** [M.E. O.Fr. *mariner* (Fr. *marin, marinier*); Lat. *marin-us*, marine]

MARPLE (Eng.) Bel. to Marple, anc. *Murpull* = (app.) the **MOOR**-**POOL** [O.E. *mór* + *pu*]

But for the old form recorded it would have been natural to refer the first element of this name to the O.E. *mère*, 'a boundary,' as Marple is on the R. Gort, which there separates the counties of Chester and Derby.

MARPLES 1 genit. (or pl.) of **Marple**, q.v.
2 a corr. form of **Maples**, q.v.

MARR (Celt.) Bel. to Mar(r (Aberdeensh.), 12th cent. *Marr*, which the late Whitley Stokes thought was from a tribal name.

(Eng.) Bel. to Marr (Yorks), 14th cent. *Merre*, prob. = the **POOL** [O.E. *mere*]

Cp. the Northumbrian dialect - word *mar*, 'a pool.'

MARRAT
MARRATT
MARRETT
MARRIAN
MARRIN
MARRION
MARRIOT
MARRIOTT
MARRITT
MARRYAT
MARRYATT
MARYON

(A.-Fr.-Heb.) dims. of *Mary* = **BITTERNESS** [Heb. *Máráh*; with the Fr. dim. suffixes -at, -et, -ot, -in, -on]

MARRIAGE (Eng.) doubtless a place-name: the suff. is prob. for -*ridge* or -*wich*; the first element representing either O.E. *mère*, 'boundary,' or O.E. *mere*, 'lake.'

But note O.E. *mér-hege*, 'boundary-hedge.'

MARRINER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **MARINER** [Fr. *marinier*, f. *marin*, marine; Lat. *marin-us*]

MARRISON (A.-Heb.) **MARY'S SON**.

Confused with **Morrison**, q.v.

MARROW (Eng.) **COMPANION, MATE, LOVER**
[M.E. *marwe*]
(Celt.) for **Morrow**, q.v.

MARRS } (Eng.) Dweller at the **MAR(R)S** or
MARS } **MERES** [v. **Marr** 2]

MARSDEN } (Eng.) Bel. to Marsden (Lancs,
MARSDIN } Yorks, and Durham) = the
MARSH-VALLEY [O.E. *mersc*, a marsh +
denu, a valley]

MARSH (Eng.) Dweller on **LOW, WEI LAND,**
a **MORASS** [O.E. *mersc*]

MARSHAL } (A. - Fr. - Teut.) lit. HORSE-
MARSHALL } **SERVANT; FARRIER;** later,
STEWARD [M.E. *marschal, marchal, marshall,*
etc., O.Fr. *maresc(h)al* (Fr. *maréchal*, fARRIER;
field-marshal); O.H.Ger. *marascalh* -
marah, a horse + *scalh* (O.E. *scealc*), a
servant]

And with that word he gan unto hym calle

A squier, that was *marshal* of his halle.

—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, E 1929-30.

Gentil furent li senescal

Gentil furent li *marescal*.

—Wace, *Rom. de Rou*, 5963.

MARSLAND (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the **POOL-**
LAND [O.E. *meres*, genit. of *mere*, a pool
+ *land*]
2 the **MARSH-LAND** [O.E. *mersc* + *land*]

MARSON 1 for **Marston**, q.v.

2 **MARK'S SON**: v. **Mark**.

MARSTON (Eng.) Bel. to Marston = 1 the
POOL-FARMSTEAD [O.E. *meres*, genit. of
mere, a pool + *tún*]

2 the **MARSH-FARMSTEAD** [O.E. *mersc*
+ *tún*]

MARTEL } the French *Martel* = **HAMMER**
MARTELL } (a nickname, as in the case of
Charles *Martel*) [O.Fr. *martel*, f. Lat.
martul-us]

Robert *Martel*.—*Hund. Rolls*.

MARTEN (A.-Fr.-Lat.) for **Martin**, q.v.

(A.-Fr.-Teut.) a nickname from the

MARTEN or **WEASEL** [for *martern*, M.E.

O.Fr. *martin*, of marten's fur; M.E. O.Fr.

martre, L.Lat. (pl.) *martures*; of Teut.

origin]

MARTIN (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **MARTIAN** [M.E. O.Fr.

Martin, Lat. *Martin-us*; Lat. *Mars, Martis*,

the god of war]

(Eng.) Bel. to Martin, for **Marion**, q.v.

MARTINDALE (Eng.) Bel. to Martindale, for
Martondale: v. **Marion**, and + O.E. *dæl*.

MARTINEAU, v. the Appendix of Foreign
Names [dim. suff. *-eau*, earlier *-el*, Lat.
-ell-us]

MARTINET, v. the Appendix of Foreign
Names [dim. suff. *-et*]

MARTINS, MARTIN'S (SON) } v. **Martin**.
MARTINSON, MARTIN'S SON }

MARTLAND, for **Markland**, q.v.

MARTON (Eng.) Bel. to Marion = the **POOL-**
FARMSTEAD [O.E. *mere* + *tún*]

MARTYN = **Martin**, q.v.

MARVIN (Eng.) 1 **SEA-FINN** [A.-Sax. *Merefin*—
mere, sea, lake + the national name]

2 **FAMOUS FINN** [A.-Sax. *Mærfin*—*mære*,
famous, glorious]

There has naturally been confusion with
the next name.

MARWIN (Eng.) 1 **FAMOUS FRIEND** [A.-Sax.
Mærwine — *mære* = O.Sax. O.H.Ger.
mæri, famous + *wine* = O.Sax. O.H.Ger.
wini, friend]

2 **SEA-FRIEND** [A.-Sax. *Merewine*—*mere*,
sea, lake]

MARWOOD (Eng.) Bel. to Marwood = 1 the
POOL-WOOD [O.E. *mere* + *wudu*]

2 the **BOUNDARY-WOOD** [O.E. *mære* +
wudu]

MARX = **Marks**, q.v.

MASCALL } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) prob. for Marscal
MASCOLL } (*Maresc(h)al*), the hard form of
Marshall, q.v.

Gilbert le Marscale.—*Hund. Rolls*.

MASH (Eng.) 1 meton. for **MASH-MAKER** [der.
of O.E. *miscian*, to mix]

2 for **Marsh**, q.v.

MASKALL
MASKELL } v. **Mascall**, &c.
MASKILL }

MASKERY } app. for **Muskery**, q.v.
MASKRY }

MASLEN } (Fr.) the French *Masselin* = 1 a
MASLIN } double dim. f. *Mass(e)*, = (a) a
dim. of **Thomas**, q.v. (b) a dim. of *Maxime*,
Lat. *Maximus*, 'greatest.'

2 an assim. form of *Marcelin*, a dim. f.
Lat. *Marc-us*: v. **Mark**.

(Eng.) meton. for (1) MAKER or SELLER of MASLINS [M.E. *maselin*, *maselyn*, a goblet or bowl, sometimes made of maslin (a mixed metal like brass), but generally of maple-wood: O.E. *mæs(t)ling*, *mæslen*, a kind of brass, a metal vessel]

2 WORKER in MASLIN, a kind of brass [see above]

They fette [fetched] hym first the
sweete wyn
And mede eek in a *maselyn*.

—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, B 2041-2.

Nor brass, nor copper, nor *maslin*, nor mineral.—*Lingua*, O.Pl., v. 192; T. Wright.

MASON (A.-Fr.-Teut.) [O.Fr. *masson* (Fr. *maçon*), of Teut. orig.]

This name may also be for *Mayson*, q.v.

MASSER (Eng.) 1 MERCHANT [O.E. *massere*]
2 MASS-PRIEST [O.E. *massere*]

MASSEY } (Fr.) 1 Bel. to Macé, Macey, or
MASSIE } Massy (villages in Normandy) =
MASSY } MATHEUS'S ESTATE [Lat. *Mathi-*
acum; *-ac-um* being the Lat. form of the
Gaul. poss. suff. *-ac-os*]

A de Maci occurs in the list of 'Compagnons de Guillaume à la Conquête de l'Angleterre en MLXVI' graven over the main doorway (inside) of the old Church at Dives.

2 a contr. form (*Macé*, *Macey*) of *Matthieu* = *Matthew*, q.v.

MASSINGER for Messenger, q.v.

MASSINGHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Massingham (Norfolk), 13th cent. *Massingham* and *Messingham* = the HOME OF THE MÆSSA FAMILY [A.-Sax. *Massingahám* — *inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *hám*, home]

MASSON (Fr.) 1 = *Mason*, q.v.

2 a dim. f. *Mass(e)*: v. under *Maslin*.

MASTERMAN (Eng.) MASTER'S MAN or SERVANT.

MASTERS (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the }
MASTER'S (Son) } [M.E. *maister*,
MASTERTON (A.-Fr.-Lat.) } O.Fr. *maistre*,
the MASTER'S SON } Lat. *magister*]

MATES prob. = *Matts*, q.v.

MATHER (Eng.) 1 MOWER [O.E. *mæðere*].

2 POWER-ARMY [A.-Sax. *Mæthere* — *mæð*, power, capacity, rank, reverence + *here*, army]

MATHERS, MATHER'S (Son) } v. *Mather*.
MATHERSON, MATHER'S SON }

MATHESON for *Matthewson*, q.v.

Prob. occ. also for *Matherson*, q.v..

In the North Highlands *Matheson* is used as a translation of *Macmahon*, q.v.

MATHEW = *Matthew*, q.v.

MATHEWS = *Matthews*, q.v.

MATHIAS, v. *Matthew*. *Mathias* is also a Continental Teut. form.

MATHIESON, } for *Matthewson*, q.v.
MATHISON, } Prob. occ. also for *Mather-*
son, q.v.

MATHWIN (Eng.) POWER-FRIEND [A.-Sax. *Mathwine* — v. under *Mather* 2, and + O.E. *wine* = O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *wini* = O.N. *vin-r*, friend]

MATKIN, a double dim. of *Matthew*, q.v.

MATKINS, MATRIN'S (Son)
MATKINSON, MATRIN'S SON } v. *Matkin*.

MATLAND = *Maitland*, q.v.

MATSON, MAT(r)'S SON: v. *Matt*.

MATT, a dim. of *Matthew*, q.v.

MATTERSON = *Matherson*, q.v.

MATTEY
MATTAY } forms of *Matthew*, q.v.
MATTHEY }

MATTHEW (A. - Lat. - Gr. - Heb.) GIFT OF JEHOVAH [Lat. *Matthæus*, *Matthias*, Gr. *Ματθαῖος*, *Μαθθίας*, Heb. *Matthiáh* — *matthath*, a gift + *yáh*, abbrev. of *Jehóváh*]
Mat(t)hew is used as an Anglicization of *Mahon*, q.v.

MATTHEWS, MATTHEW'S (Son) } v.
MATTHEWSON, MATTHEW'S SON } *Matthew*

MATTHIAS, v. *Matthew*.

MATTINSON } for *Matthewson*, q.v.
MATTISON }

MATTOCK for *Maddock*, q.v.

MATTOCKS for *Maddocks*, q.v.

MATTS, MATT'S (Son) } v. *Matt*.
MATTSON, MATT'S SON }

MAUD } dims. of MATILDA: v. under
MAUDE } *Malkin* ante.

MAUDESLEY
MAUDSLAY } v. *Mawd(e)sley*.
MAUDSLEY }

Mauger

MAUGER (Fr.-Teut.) a French descendant of the O.Ger. *Madelger* = COUNCIL-SPEAR [the Cont. Teut. cognate of O.E. *mæðel*, speech, council, etc. + O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *gér*, a spear]

MAUGHAN = Mahon, q.v.

MAUL } 1 Bel. to Maule (Seine-et-Oise)
MAULE } 2 for *Mall*, a dim. of Matilda, also
MAULL } of Mary : v. Matkin.

3 poss. also representing the A.-Sax. male pers. name *Moll* : v. Moll.

MAUND, meton. for *Mauder*, q.v.

MAUNDER (Eng.) MAKER OF MAUNDS (Baskets) [O.E. *mand*, a basket + the agent. suff. *-ere*]

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) BEGGAR [f. M.E. *maundee*, 'the washing of the disciples' feet'; O.Fr. *mande*; L.Lat. *mandat-um*, the foot-washing; Lat. *mandare*, to command]

The divill (like a brave *maunder*) was rid a-begging himselfe, and wanted money.
 —*Search for Money*, A.D. 1609.

MAUNDERS, MAUNDER'S (SON) } v.
MAUNDERSON, MAUNDER'S SON } *Mauder*

MAUNSELL = Mansell, q.v.

MAURICE (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) MOORISH; DARK [Lat. *Mauritius* — *Maurus*, Gr. *Μαῦρος*, a Moor]

Serl fil. Morice.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Mauricius Capellanus.—*Pat. Rolls*.

In Ireland, Morris or Morrish has often been adopted as a simplified substitute for such native names as *Muirgheas* (v. *Morrissey*) and *Moriarty*, q.v.

MAW (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the Maw or Mow [O.E. *mága*, a mow]

William de la Mawe.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 MAN, WARRIOR; SON, KINSMAN [O.E. *magu*]

MAWDESLEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Mawdesley
MAWDSLEY } (Lancs) = MAUD'S or MOUD'S
 LEA [M.E. *ley*, O.E. *leah*]

Hugh de Moudesley.—
Lanc. Inq., A.D. 1293.

Thomas de Maudesley.—
Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1398.

MAWDITT (Fr.-Lat.) the French *Maudit* = NAUGHTY, lit. BADLY CONDUCTED [Fr. *mal*, Lat. *male*, badly + Fr. *duit*, pp. of *duire*, Lat. *ducere*, to lead]

MAWER (Eng.) MOWER [f. O.E. *máwan*, to mow]

Mayor

MAWSON (Eng.) MAW'S SON : v. Maw, esp. 2.

(Teut.) MAUD'S SON : v. Maud.

(Heb. + Eng.) for MARY'S SON : *Mary* = 'Bitterness' [Heb. *márdh*]

MAXIM (A.-Fr.-Lat.) GREATEST [Fr. *Maxime*, Lat. *Maxim-us*; superl. of *magnus*, great]

MAXTON (Eng. or Celt. + Eng.) Bel. to Maxton = MACCUS' ESTATE [A.-Sax. *Maccus-tún*]

MAXWELL (Eng. or Celt. + Eng.) Dweller at MACCUS' SPRING or POOL [A.-Sax. *Maccus-w(i)elle*]

Ælfere and Maccus, móðige tweogen [brave twain].—

The Battle of Maldon (A.D. 993), 80.

MAY } (Eng.) 1 MAN, WARRIOR; KINSMAN,
MAYE } SON [M.E. *may*, O.E. *mága*, *mè(c)g*]
 Byrhtnóðes *mæg*.—

The Battle of Maldon, 114.

2 YOUNG GIRL, MAID [M.E. *mai*, *may*, O.E. *mæg(f)*]

That has na barn, ne *mai* ne knave.—
Cursor Mundi, 12067.

Thow glorie of wommanhede, thow faire *may*.—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, B 851.

(A.-Heb.) dims. of Matthew, q.v.; also of Mary [Heb. *Márdh*, bitterness]

MAYALL } = Mayhall, q.v.; cp. also Miall.
MAYELL }

MAYBRICK (Fr. - Lat. + Eng.) Dweller at (prob.) the MAY-(Tree) BRECK [Fr. *Mai*, Lat. *Mai-us*, month of May + Prov. E. *breck*, a heath, sheep-walk]

MAYBURY (Eng.) Bel. to Maybury = the TRIBAL or NATIONAL HILL [O.E. *mægð*, tribe, nation, province + *beorg*, hill]

MAYCOCK = May (q.v.) + the E. pet suff. *-cock*.

Also a term for an effeminate man, a milksop—

He sholde be no cowarde, no *maycocke*.
 —*Pilgr. Perf.*, A.D. 1526; N.E.D.

Cp. Meacock.

MAYCOX, MAYCOCK'S (SON) : v. Maycock.

MAYER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) MAYOR [M.E. *meir(e)*,
MAYOR } *myre*, *maire*, Fr. *maire*, *mayer*,
maieur, Lat. *major*, compar. of *magnus*,
 great]

David le Meir.—*Hund. Rolls*.

John le Myre.—*Plac. Dom. Cap. Westm.*

Mayers

And namely ye maistres
Meires and jugges [judges]
 That have the welthe of this world.—
Piers Plowman, 4866-8.

This name is occ. an Anglicized form of the corresponding German MEYER, which see in the appendix of Foreign Names.

MAYERS, MAYER'S (Son) : v. Mayer.

MAYES, MAY(E)'S (Son) : v. May(e).

MAYGER, a var. of Meager and Meagher, q.v.

MAYHALL (Eng.) Bel. to Maghull (S.W. Lancs), 13th cent. *Mahal(e)* = the TRIBAL or NATIONAL HILL [O.E. *mægð*, tribe, nation, province + *hal(h)*, a slope, hill, corner] (A.-Heb.) a form taken by Michael, q.v.

MAYHEW, an A.-Fr. form of Matthew, q.v.

Robert Maheu.—*Hund. Rolls*.

The present day French forms are *Maheu* and *Mahieu*.

MAYHOW for Mayhew, q.v.

MAYKIN = May (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-kin*.

MAYLE = Male, q.v.

MAYLER } (Celt.) the SHAVEN ONE, MONK,
 MAYLOR } DISCIPLE [Ir. *Maelir*, *Maolir*—*mael*,
maol + the pers. suff. *-ir(e)*]

Maelir mac Maelir.—
Annals of the F.M., A.D. 1205.

MAYNARD (A.-Fr.-Teut.) POWER-BRAVE [O.Teut. *Meginhard*, etc.—O.Sax. *megin* = O.E. *mægen* = O.H.Ger. *megin* = O.N. *megin*, main, power, strength + O.Sax. *hard* = O.E. *h(e)ard* = O.H.Ger. *hart* = O.N. *harð-r*, hard, brave]

MAYNE = Main(e, q.v.

MAYO (A.-Fr.-Heb.) for Mayhew, q.v.

(Celt.) Bel. to Mayo = the PLAIN OF THE YEWES [Ir. *Magh-eó*]

MAYOR, v. Mayer.

MAYSON, MAY'S SON : v. May.

Cp. Mason.

MEACHEN }
 MEACHIN } v. Mac Meechan.
 MECHAN }

MEACHER } SNEAK, PETTY THIEF [E.M.E.
 MEECHER } *muchare*, later *mycher*, *micher* ;
 of French orig.]

Mecars

MEACOCK (Eng.) EFFEMINATE MAN, COWARD, MILKSOP [prob. f. O.E. *mæg*, woman, maiden ; with the E. pet suff. *-cock*]

Shee found fault with him because he was a *meacocke* and a milkesoppe.—

Tarlton, *Newes out of Purgatorie*, A.D. 1590.

Cp. Maycock.

MEAD } (Eng.) Dweller at a MEADOW [O.E.
 MEADE } *mæd*]

Robert atte Mede.—*Parl. Writs*.

MEADER (Eng.) 1 = Mead (q.v.) + the agent suff. *-er*.

2 MOWER [O.E. *mæðere*]

The *meader* walks forth with his scythe on his shoulder.—

Old Ballad, *Notes and Q.*, 1854, X.480

MEADOWS (Eng.) Dweller at the GRASS-LANDS [O.E. *mæðwe*, dat. of *mæd*, a meadow]

MEADS (Eng.) pl., or genit., of Mead, q.v.

MEAGER (Eng. or A.-Fr.-Lat.) LEAN, THIN, MEAGRE [M.E. *meagre*, O.Fr. *maigre*, Lat. *macer*, lean : cp. O.E. *mæger* = O.N. *magr* = Ger. *mager*, lean]

Hugh le Megre.—*Parl. Writs*.

I am *megre* and have ben longe seke [sick].—*Morte d'Arthur*, X. lxxxvii.

(Celt.) for Meagher = Maher, q.v.

MEAGHER } v. Maher.
 MEAKER }

MEAKIN 1 for Makin, q.v.

2 for Mac Meakin, &c.

3 =? Meek(e (q.v.) + the dim. suff. *-kin*.

MEAKINGS } MEAKIN'S (Son) : v. Meakin.
 MEAKINS }

MEAL (Celt.) Dweller at a LITTLE ROUND MEALE } HILL [Gael. and Ir. *meall*]

MEALL } (Scand.) Dweller at a SANDHILL [O.N. *mel-r*]

MEALEY, v. O'Melly or O'Malley.

MEALOR, a var. of Maylor, q.v.

MEAN (Celt.) LITTLE [Ir. *min* = Gael. *mion*]

MEAR (Eng.) Dweller at a MERE [O.E. *mere*, a pool]

(Celt.) MERRY, JOYOUS [Gael. and Ir. *mear*]

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) a form of Mayer, q.v.

MEARES }
 MEARS } pl., or genit., of Mear, q.v.
 MEEARS }

- MEARNS** (Celt.) Bel. to 1 Mearns (Kincardine), c. 1200 *Moerne*, acc. to Sir H. Maxwell ('Scot. Land-Names', p. 58) representing Gael. *Magh Girginn*, 'the Plain of Cirig'.
2 Mearns (Glasgow), 12th cent. *Meorns*, *Mernis*, &c., sugg. to represent Gael. *Magh Eòrna*, 'field of barley'; with Eng. pl. -s suff.
- MEATYARD** = *Meteyard*, q.v.
- MECKLE** = *Mickle*, q.v.
- MECREDDY** = *Mac Creadie*, q.v.
- MEDCALF** (Eng.)? **MAD** or **SILLY CALF** (nick-name for a frisky individual) [O.E. *ge)mōdd*, foolish, mad + *c(e)alf*]
Bardsley, however, thinks that this is a corruption of the next name.
- MEDCRAFT** (Eng.) Dweller at a **MEADOW-CROFT** [O.E. *mōd* + *croft*]
- MEDD** = *Mead*, q.v.
Philip atte Medde.—*Parl. Writs*.
- MEDDOWS** = *Meadows*, q.v.
- MEDHURST** (Eng.) Dweller at the **MEADOW-WOOD** [O.E. *mōd* + *hyrst*, a wood]
- MEDLAND** (Eng.) Dweller at the **MEADOW-LAND** [O.E. *mōd* + *land*]
- MEDLEY** (Eng.) Bel. to *Medley* = 1 the **MEADOW-FIELD** [O.E. *mōd* + *leah*, a field]
2 (for *Midley*) the **MIDDLE LEA** [O.E. *mīdd* + *leah*]
- MEDWAY** (Celt.) Dweller by the R. *Medway* [the second element is prob. the Wel. *g)wy*, water]
- MEDWIN** (Teut.) the O.Teut. *Madwin*, *Medwin*—**mād*, **mēd* = O.E. *mōð*, power, reverence, etc. + *win*- [O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *wini* = O.E. *wine* = O.N. *uin-r*, a friend]
- MEE** (Eng.) a var. of *May*, q.v. [O.E. *mē(c)g*] (Celt.) abbrev. of *Mac Namee*, q.v., or *Mac Meechan*, q.v.
- MEECH** (Eng.) a palatalized form of *Meek*(e), q.v.
(A.-Fr.-Lat.) perh. meton. for *Maker* or *Seller of Wick* [A.-Fr. *meche*, Fr. *mèche*. Lat. *myx-us*, wick]
- MEEHAN**, v. *Mac Meehan*.
- MEEK** } **MILD, HUMBLE** [M.E. *meke*, *meoc*.
MEEKE } O.N. *mjúk-r*, soft, meek]
Robert le Meke.—*Cal. Inq. P.M.*
- MEEKIN** } for *Meakin*, q.v.
MEEKING }
- MEEKS, MEEK'S (Son)** : v. *Meek*.
- MEERES** } = *Mear(e)s*, q.v.
MEERS }
- MEES, MEE'S (Son)** } v. *Mee*.
MEESON, MEE'S SON }
- MEGGS, MEG(G)'S (Son)** } *Megg*, a var.
MEGGSON } **MEG(G)'S SON** } of *Magg* : v.
MEGSON } *Maggs*
- MEGGY**, a double dim. of *Margaret* : v. *Maggs*
- MEGILL** for *Mac Gill*, q.v.
- MEGINN** for *Mac Ginn*, q.v.
- MEHEW** = *Mayhew*, q.v.
- MEIKLE** = *Mickle*, q.v.
- MEIKLEJOHN** = *Micklejohn*, q.v.
- MELBOURNE** } (Eng.) Bel. to *Melbourne* =
MELBURN } (prob.) the **MILL - BROOK**
[O.E. *myln* + *burne*]
Lord *Melbourne*, after whom the capital of Victoria was called, took his title from the Derbyshire *Melbourne*.
- MELDON** (Eng.) Bel. to *Meldon* = (prob.) the **MILL-HILL** [O.E. *myln*, a mill + *dūn*, a down, hill]
(Ir.) for *Muldoon*, q.v.
- MELDRUM** (Celt.) Dweller by the **BARE RIDGE** [Gael. *mael*, *maol*, bald, bare + *drum*, a ridge]
- MELHUISH** (Eng.) Bel. to *Melhuish* = (prob.) the **MILL-HUISH** [O.E. *myln*, a mill, : v. *Huish*]
- MELLADEW** (Eng.) **HONEYDEW, NECTAR** [O.E. *mele-dedw*]
- MELLER** for *Miller*, q.v.
- MELLIN** for *Malin*, q.v., and *Melling*, q.v.
- MELLING** (Eng.) Bel. to *Melling* = (the Settlement of) the **MÆL-TRIBE** [Domesday *Melinge*; A.-Sax. **Mēlingas* — *mōl*, a sword, also *TALK, SPEECH* + the pl. (dat. pl. -*ing-um*) of the fil. suff. -*ing*]
- MELLIS** (Celt. + Heb.) **SERVANT OR DISCIPLE OF JESUS** [Gael. *Mael Iosa*]
- MELLISH** (Celt. + Heb.) v. *Mellis*,
(Eng.) an assim. form of *Melhuish*, q.v.
- MELLOR** (Eng.) 1 for *Miller*, q.v.
2 Bel. to *Mellor* = ? the **MILL-BANK** [M.E. *melle*, O.E. *myln*, a mill; O.E. *ōra*, a bank]

Mellville

MELLVILLE } (Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Malleville in
 MELVILL } Normandy = the BAD ESTATE
 MELVILLE } [Fr. *malle*, Lat. *mala*, bad +
 Fr. *ville*, Lat. *villa*, estate]

A *de Malleville* occurs in the list of "Compagnons de Guillaume à la Conquête de l'Angleterre en MLXVI" graven over the main doorway (inside) of the old church at Dives, Calvados. But Lord Melville took his title from Melville in Midlothian, the fief of a Norman in the time of David I, which in the thirteenth century we find as *Malavilla*.

MELLY, v. O'Melly.

MELONE = Malone, q.v.

MELROSE (Celt.) Bel. to Melrose = the BARE PENINSULA or HEADLAND [Gael. *maol*, bare + *ros*]

MELSON, app. MALE'S SON: v. Male.

MELTON (Eng.) Bel. to MELTON for Milton =
 1 the MILL-STEAD [O.E. *mytn* + *tūn*]
 2 the MIDDLE FARM [O.E. *middel* + *tūn*]

MENCE (Teut.-Lat.) a dim. of Lat. *Clemens*: v. Clement.

MENDEL } v. the Appendix of Foreign
 MENDELL } Names.

MENDOZA, v. the Appendix of Foreign Names.

MENLOVE for Manlove, q.v.

MENNELL (Fr.-Lat.) Member of a Nobleman's HOUSEHOLD or RETINUE; a RETAINER [O.Fr. *mesnil*, L.Lat. *mansionilis*, dim. of Lat. *mansio*, *-onis*, an abode, habitation]

Mesnil était originairement le nom que l'on donnait au domaine rural d'un personnage notable, et sur lequel il résidait habituellement avec sa famille et ses tenanciers.—

Moisy, *Noms de Fam. Norm.*, p. 322.

Cp. Mennie.

MENNIE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Member of a Nobleman's HOUSEHOLD or RETINUE; a RETAINER [M.E. *meynee*, *meiny*, *menye*, a household, retinue; O.F. *meisnee*, *mesnie*, etc., a family; L.Lat. *maisnada*, *mansnada*, a family; f. Lat. *mansio*, *-onis*, an abode, habitation]

Sir Myrthe cometh into this place,
 And eke with hym cometh his *meynee*,
 That lyven in lust and jolite.—

Chaucer, *Rom. of the Rose*, 614-6.

Cp. Mennell.

Merridoch

MENTEITH (Celt.) Bel. to Menteith = the MOOR OF THE (RIVER) TEITH [Gael. *Monadh Teid*]

MENZIES, Scot. (genit.) form of Mennie, q.v.

Before all the *menzie*, and in her moment of power, the Queen humbled her to the dust by taxing her with her shame.—

Scott, *The Abbot*, XXXI.

The *z* in this name represents the M.E. *z* = *y*.

MERCER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) STOREKEEPER; HABER-DASHER, DRAPER [M.E. *mercier*, Fr. *mercier*; L.Lat. *mercerius*, trader; Lat. *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise]

Ketel le Mercer.—*Hund. Rolls*.

MEREDITH (Celt.) the O.Welsh *Maredud* (*dd=th* [? the Mod. Wel. *marwddydd*, 'mortal day'—*marw*, mortal; *dydd*, day])

Maredud ap Ywein.—

[Meredith son of Owain]

Brut y Tywysogion, A.D. 985.

Maredud ab Grufud.—

[Meredith son of Griffith]

do. do. A.D. 1270.

Madawc the son of *Maredudd* possessed Powys within its boundaries, from Porfoed to Gwauan in the uplands of Arwystli.—'The Dream of Rhonabwy': *Mabinogion*, tr. Guest.

MERISON } 1 MERRY'S SON: v. Merry.

MERRISON } 2 MERRICK'S SON: v. Merrick.

3 MARY'S SON.

MERRELL } the French *Mérel*, *Mériel* [the
 MERRILL } stem may be the O.Teut. **mér*, famous (Goth. *mér-s* = O.H.Ger. *mári*—M.H.Ger. *mare*—= O.E. *mære*); or the O.H.Ger. *meri* (mod. *meer*) = O.Sax. *meri* = O.E. *mere*, sea, ocean; or Celtic, — + the dim. suff. *-el*, Lat. *-ell-us*]

MERRET } the French *Méret* [the stem is
 MERRETT } the same as in *Merrell* (q.v.) + the dim. suff. *-el*]

MERRICK, an aphæresized form of Almeric, q.v.

MERRICKS, MERRICK'S (SON): v. Merrick.

MERRIDEW, prob. for the French *Mère de Dieu*, from dwelling by an effigy of the 'Mother of God.'

Cp. Pardew for the Fr. *Pardieu*.

Hardly for Meredith.

MERRIDOCHE = Murdoch, q.v.

Merriman

MERRIMAN } (Eng.) GAY FELLOW [v. Merry,
MERRYMAN } and + *man*]

MERRIT } for Merret(t, q.v.)
MERRITT }

MERRY (Eng.) GAY, BLITHE, PLEASANT [M.E. *merie, mirie, &c.*, O.E. *myrige*] (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the French *Mer(r)y*, L.Lat. *Medericus*, O.Teut. *Medric* [v. under Medwin, and + O.Teut. *-ric* (mod. *-rich*), ruler]

MERRYWEATHER (Eng.) a nickname for a GAY or BLITHE FELLOW [v. Merry, and + O.E. *weder*, weather]

Andrew Meriweder.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Merryweather was formerly an idiomatic phrase for joy, pleasure, or delight.—Halliwell, *Dict.*

MERSER = Mercer, q.v.

MERSH = Marsh, q.v.

MERTON (Eng.) Bel. to Merton = the MERE-FARMSTEAD [O.E. *mere*, a pool + *tún*]

MERYETT, the French *Mériet*: v. Merret(t).

MERYON, the French *Mérimon*: v. under Merrell and + the dim. suff. *-on*.

MESHAM } (Eng.) Bel. to Mesham or Mas-
MESSHAM } ham = prob. MÆ(C)G'S HOME or ESTATE [genit. of O.E. *mæ(c)g*, man, warrior, son + *hām*]

MESKELL = Mascall, q.v.

MESNEY } French forms of Mennie, q.v.
MESNY }

MESSANGER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) MESSAGE-BEAR-
MESSINGER } ER, FORERUNNER [with intrus. n: M.E. and Fr. *messenger*; f. Fr. *message*, L.Lat. *missaticum*, message; Lat. *missus*, p.p. of *mittere*, to send]

MESSENT, app. the mod. French *messéant*, 'unseemly, unbecoming' [Fr. *mes-*, Lat. *minus*, compar. of *parvus*, little + a deriv. of Lat. *sedere*, to sit]

MESSER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 MASTER, SIR, SQUIRE [O.Fr. *messier* for *messire*—*mes*, Lat. *meus*, my + *sire*, Lat. *senior*]

Messer, vieux mot pour *messire*: La Fontaine l'a fréquemment appliqué à des animaux, et même à l'estomac, qu'il a appelé *messer Gaster*.—

Stappers, *Dict. d'Étym. Franç.*, p. 606.

2 FIELD-KEEPER, HARVESTMAN [Fr. *messier*, L.Lat. *messarius*; f. Lat. *messis*, harvest: cp. Lat. *messor*, a reaper, mower]

Meyler

John le Messer.—*Hund. Rolls*.

3 a (Scot.) var. of Macer = MACE-BEARER [O.Fr. *maissier, massier*]

Ane *messer* or uthir officiar of armes.—*Reg. Pr. Ccl. Scot.*, A.D. 1550.

4 PURVEYOR (esp. of meat) [f. M.E. *messe*, O.Fr. *mes* (mod. *mets*), a dish of meat; ult. f. Lat. *mittere, missum*, to send]

In the 18th cent. *Messers* and *Salters* are mentioned together.

METCALF } for Medcalf, q.v.
METCALFE }

METEYARD (Eng.) meton. for a SURVEYOR [M.E. *mete-yard*, a measuring rod—O.E. *metan*, to measure; *gyrd, gerd*, rod]

METHUEN } (Celt.) Bel. to Methven (Perth),
METHVEN } 13th cent. *Methphen* [the second element is prob. the Gael. *abhúinn* (pr. aven), river (Almond); the first is doubtful, perh. Gael. *maoth*, smooth]

Methven is also the name of a tributary of the Clyde.

MEW (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at the FALCONS', or the FOWLS', PLACE [M.E. *mewe, mew*; O.Fr. *mue*, a mew, a moulting; O.Fr. *muer*, Lat. *mutare*, to change]

Ful many a fat partrich hadde he in *mewe*.—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 349.

She findes forth comming from her darksome *mew*,

Where she all day did hide her hated hew.—Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, l.v. 20.

(Eng.) a nickname from the GULL [O.E. *mæw*, a sea-gull]

John le Mew.—*Close Rolls*, A.D. 1292.

MEWS, pl., or genit., of Mew, q.v.

MEY } v. May(e).
MEYE }

MEYLER (Celt.) 1 a var. of *Mayler*, q.v.

2 a Welsh surname of app. mixed origin [cp. O.Wel. *meiliwr*, a transgressor; Wel. *maeliwr*, a trader; also Wel. *milwr*, a soldier]

Milwyr Ynys Prydein.—

'Kulhwch ac Olwen': *Mabinogion*.

Gronw a Ridit a *Meilyr* meibon Owein ab Edwin.—

[Goronwy, Rhirid, and *Meilyr*, the sons of Owain son of Edwin]

Brut y Tywysogion, A.D. 1122.

Meynell

Meiler et Ivor.—

Annales Cambriae, A.D. 1170.

Nicholas ap *Meyler*, A.D. 1222.—

Hist. St. David's.

MEYNELL, v. Mennell.

MEYNPRICE for Mainprise, q.v.

And he amendes mowe [may] make,

Lat [let] *meynprise* hym have.—

Piers Plowman, 2257-8.

MEYRICK, v. Merrick.

MIALL, a syncopated form of Michael, q.v.

MICHAEL (A.-Heb.) WHO IS LIKE TO GOD?

[Heb. *Mikhaél*—*mí*, who? + *k'*, like +
El, God]

MICHAELS, MICHAEL'S (SON)
MICHAELSON, MICHAEL'S SON } v. Michael.

MICHEL } *Michel* is the A.-French form of
MICHELL } Michael, q.v.

Walter Michel.—*Hund. Rolls*.

MICHELS, MICHEL'S (SON): v. Michel.

MICHIE, a Scot. double dim. of Michael, q.v.

MICHOLS = Michaels, q.v.

MICKEL } (Eng. and Scand.) BIG, GREAT
MICKLE } [O.E. *micel* = O.N. *mikill*]

For the eldridge knight, so *mickle* of
migte.—*Sir Cauline*, 63.

MICKLEJOHN (Teut.-Heb.) BIG JOHN [O.E.
micel = O.N. *mikill*, big + *John*, q.v.]

MICKLEM for Mickleham (Eng.) Dweller at the
BIG ENCLOSURE [O.E. *micel*, big + *ham(m)*,
a piece of land, enclosure]

The Surrey Mickleham occurs in
Domesday Book as *Micleham*.

MICKLEWRIGHT (Eng.) the BIG WRIGHT
(WORKER) [O.E. *micel* + *wyrhta*]

MICKLETHWAIT } (Scand.) Bel. to Mickle-
MICKLETHWAITE } thwaite (Yorks, Cumb.)
= the BIG CLEARING [O.N. *mikill*, big +
þueit, a clearing]

MIDDLEHURST (Eng.) Bel. to Middlehurst
= the MIDDLE COPSE or WOOD [O.E.
middel + *hyrst*]

MIDDLEMASS } for Michaelmas (Eng.) One
MIDDLEMISS } born on 29TH SEPTEMBER
[M.E. *micelmesse*, *mighelmesse*, &c.: v.
Michael and + O.E. *mæsse*]

Miles

MIDDLETON (Eng.) Bel. to Middleton = the
MIDDLE FARMSTEAD [O.E. *middel* + *tún*]

MIDDLEWICK } (Eng.) Dweller at the MID-
MIDDLEWEEK } DLE PLACE [O.E. *middel* +
wíc]

MIDGLEY } (Eng.) Dweller at the BIG LEA
MIDGLY } [O.E. *micel* + *leah* (M.E. *ley*)]

This is the palatal form of the equiva-
lent guttural Mickley.

MIDWINTER (Eng.) born at CHRISTMAS
[M.E. *midewinter*, *midewynter*, Christmas;
O.E. *mid-winter*]

Gonnilda Midewynter.—*Hund. Rolls*.

MIELL, a syncopated form of Michael, q.v.

MIER, v. Meyer.

MIGHELL } vars. of Michael, q.v.
MIGHILL }

MILBANK } (Eng.) Dweller at the MILL-
MILLBANK } BANK [M.E. *mille* + *banke*]

MILBORN }
MILBOURNE } (Eng.) Dweller by the MILL-
MILBOURNE } STREAM [O.E. *myl(e)n* +
MILBURN } *burne*]

MILDMAY (Eng.) MILD MAID (a nickname)
[M.E. *mild(e)*, O.E. *milde*, gentle, mild +
M.E. *may*, O.E. *mæg*(f)]

MILDRED (Eng.) I MILD COUNSEL [A.Sax.
Mildred (masc.)—*milde*, mild + *ræd*,
counsel]

Her *Mildred* bisceop forðferde.

(In this year Bishop Mildred [of Wor-
cester] died).—*A.-Sax. Chron.*, A.D. 772.

2 MILD STRENGTH [used for the A.-Sax.
Mildþryþ (fem.)—*milde* + *þryþ*]

Saint Mildred or Mildthryth was
abbess of a nunnery at Minster in the
Isle of Thanet at the end of the 7th
century.

MILES i f. the classical *Milo*, with the Eng.
genit. -s suffix. [Lat. *Milo(n)*, Gr. *Μίλων*;
prob. rel. to Gr. *μύλλω*, to mill, crush]

Milo occurs in Domesday Book as the
name of a Norman landholder; and
afterwards we find

Milo le Messer.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Milo Basset.—*Plac. de quo Warr*.

2 the Latin *Miles* (= SOLDIER), used in
the Middle Ages as a title.

Ego Godricus miles.—

Chart. Edw. Conf., A.D. 1066.

Mileson

Wycharde miles.—*Hund. Rolls.*

. . . a good knyght : his name was
Myllis.—*Morte d' Arthur*, I. xxi.

3 adopted as an Eng. representative of
the Irish *Maelmordha* = NOBLE DISCIPLE
[*Ir. mael, maol*, disciple + *mórdha*, noble]

MILESON, MILES' SON : v. Miles.

MILFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Milford = the FORD
by the MILL [v. under Mill, and + O.E.
ford]

Adam de Milford.—*Hund. Rolls.*

MILL (Eng.) Dweller at or by a MILL [M.E.
mill(e), for earlier *miln(e)*, *meln(e)*, *myln(e)*,
O.E. *myl(e)n*]

Roger atte Mille.—*Hund. Rolls.*

(Fr.) the French *Mille* = 1 an aphære-
sized form of *Emile*, formerly also written
Emille; Lat. *Æmili-us* [prob. rel. to Gr.
αἰμῶλ-ος, flattering, winning, wily]

2 *Milo* : v. under Miles.

MILLAN 1 v. Mac Millan.

2 the French *Millan* (also *Milhan*), an
abbrev. form of *Emilian* (*Emilien*), the
Latin *Æmilian-us*, f. *Æmili-us* : v. Mill
(Fr.)

MILLAR for Miller, q.v.

MILLARD (Fr.) the French *Mille* (v. Mill
(Fr.)) + the dim. suff. *-ard* [Teut. *hard*]
(Eng.) an assim. form of Millward, q.v.

MILLBANK (Eng.) Dweller at the MILL-BANK
[v. under Mill and Bank]

MILLBOURN(E) (Eng.) Dweller at the MILL-
STREAM [O.E. *myl(e)n* + *burne*]

MILLEN } 1 a var. of Millan, q.v.

MILLIN } 2 an Anglicization of the German
Mühlen (Mills)

MILLER (Eng.) CORN-GRINDER [M.E. *millere*,
mellere, for earlier *milner(e)*, *mylner(e)*; f.
O.E. *myl(e)n*, a mill]

See Milner.

MILLERSON, (the) MILLER'S SON.

MILLET } the French *Mille* (v. Mill (Fr.)) +
MILLETT } the dim. suff. *-et, -ot*.
MILLOT }

Roger Millot.—*Hund. Rolls.*

MILLHOUSE (Eng.) Dweller at the MILL-
HOUSE [O.E. *myl(e)n* + *hūs*]

Milman

MILLICAN } (Celt.) for the Irish *O'Maoil(e)a-*
MILLIGAN } *cáin*, *O'Maoil(e)agáin*, GRANDSON
MILLIKEN } OF DESCENDANT OF MAOLACÁN,
MILLIKIN } MAOLAGÁN = the LITTLE BALD OF
SHAVEN ONE, MONK, DISCIPLE [Ir.
maol, bald, &c. + the double dim. suff.
-ac-án, (for *-óc-án*), *-ag-án* (for *-óg-án*)]

MILLICENT (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the common French
Milcent, *Milsent*, *Milsant* = THOUSAND
SAINTS [Lat. *de Mille Sanctis*]

Cp. *Toussaint* (All Saints), also a
common French surname and masc.
christian name, and a Norman (Seine-
Inférieure) place-name.

The A.-Fr. fem. christian name *Milli-*
cent (which has been confused with the
above masc. name), earlier *Melicent*,
Melisant, is app. for the O.Teut. *Amala-*
swinth [*amal(a)* of uncertain orig. : *swinth*,
strong, as in Goth. *swinþ-s* = O.H.Ger.
-swind = O.-Sax. *swiði* = A.-Sax. *swið*]

MILLINER for Milner, q.v.

MILLINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Millington = 1
the ESTATE OF THE MIL(L)- FAMILY
[A.-Sax. **Mil(l)inga-tún-inga*, genit. pl.
of the fil. suff. *-ing*; *tún*, estate, farmstead,
&c.]

2 the MILL ENCLOSURE OF FARMSTEAD
[O.E. *mylen* + *tún*]

The Cheshire Millington occurs in the
14th cent. as *Mulynton*.

MILLMAN (Eng.) the MILL-MAN; MILLER
[O.E. *myl(e)n* + *man(n)*]

MILLMORE } (Celt.) Dwellers at the BIG
MILMORE } HILL [Gael. *meall*, a hill +
mór, big]

MILLN } = Milne, q.v.
MILLNE }

MILLNER = Milner, q.v.

MILLNS = Milnes, q.v.

MILLROY, v. Milroy,

MILLS (Eng.) 1 One living at or by CORN-
MILLS.

2 MILL'S (Son) : v. Mill.

MILLSON, MILL'S SON : v. Mill.

MILLWARD, v. Milward.

MILMAN (Eng.) the MILL-MAN; MILLER
[O.E. *myl(e)n* + *man(n)*]

Milne

MILNE (Eng.) One living at or by a CORN-MILL [M.E. *miln(e)*, *metn(e)*, *myln(e)*, O.E. *myl(e)n*, a mill]

Thomas atte Milne.—*Cal. Inq. P.M.*

John atte Meine.—*Hund. Rolls.*

As don [do] these rokkes or these *milne* stones.—

Chaucer, *Troil. & Cris.*, ii. 1384.

MILNER (Eng.) CORN-MILLER : v. Miller.

Alan le Milner.—*Cal. Rot. Orig.*

William le Melner—*Parl. Writs.*

Munde the *mylnere*.—

Piers Plowman, iii. 113.

This name = the French Meunier [O.Fr. *molinier*], German Müller [O.H.Ger. *mülindri*], all being ultimately from Latin *mola*, a mill.

MILNES } pl. and genit. of Milne, q.v.
MILNS }

MILROY (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Maoilruaidh*, DESCENDANT OF MAOLRUADH = the RED DISCIPLE [*maol*, shaven one, monk, disciple + *ruadh*, red]

MILSOM for Milson = Millson, q.v.

MILSON = Millson, q.v.

MILSTED (Eng.) Bel. to Milsted = 1 the MILL-STEAD [O.E. *myl(e)n* + *stede*, a place]

2 the MIDDLE STEAD [O.E. *middel*]

MILTHORP(E) (Eng. or Scand.) Bel. to *Milthorpe*, *Milnthorpe* = the MILL-VILLAGE [O.E. *mylen* = O.N. *mylna*, mill + O.E. and O.N. *þorp*]

MILTON (Eng.) Bel. to Milton = 1 the MILL ENCLOSURE or FARMSTEAD [O.E. *myl(e)n* + *tún*]

Milton, Kent, was *Mylentún* in A.D. 822.

2 the MIDDLE ENCLOSURE or FARM-STEAD [O.E. *midde*]

Milton Abbas was formerly Middleton; and Great Milton, Oxon, occurs in Domesday Book as *Midelton*.

MILWARD (Eng.) MILL-KEEPER, MILLER [M.E. *mill(e)*, O.E. *myl(e)n* + M.E. *ward*, O.E. *w(e)ard*, keeper]

Robert le Milleward.—*Hund. Rolls.*

MINCH (A.-Lat.) NUN [M.E. *minch*, a nun : v. Minchin]

MINCHENER } Anglicized forms of the Ger-
MINCHINER } man *Münchener*, = ONE
FROM MÜNCHEN [v. Minchin²]

Minter

MINCHIN } (A.-Lat.) NUN [M.E. *minchin* for
MINCHEN } *minchen*, O.E. *mynece*, a nun;
O.E. *munuc*, Lat. *monach-us*, a monk]

(Ger.-Lat.) One from MÜNCHEN (Munich), 11th cent. *Munichen* [a dat. pl. form f. O.H.Ger. *muni(h)h* {Lat. *monach-us*, a monk}]

MINETT } the French *Minet*, = 1 an abbrev.
MINITT } of *Guilleminet*, a double dim. f.
Guillaume, Teut. *Wilhelm* : v. William.

2 a dim. f. the O.Teut. name-element *Minn-* : v. *Minn*¹ [Fr. dim. suff. *-et*]

MINISTER (A.-Lat.) 1 the Latin *minister*, 'servant', 'attendant', 'assistant', was usually adopted as a designation by the thanes who witnessed Anglo-Saxon charters, as 'Ego Ælfwine minister'; hence we find it as an agnomen in the 13th-century Hundred Rolls, as 'Haldanus minister.'

2 for *Minster*, q.v.

MINN 1 the O.Teut. personal name *Min(n)a* [O.Sax. *minn(i)a* = O.H. Ger. *minna* = O.E. *myne*, love, orig. memory, memorial, as in O.N. *minne*]

2 v. *MacMinn*.

3 for *Milne*, q.v.

MINNS, **MINN'S** (Son) } v. *Minn*.
MIN(N)SON, **MINN'S SON** }

MINSHALL } (Eng.) Bel. to Minshull, Cheshire
MINSHULL } [the 14th cent. form *Mynshull* seems to point to the M.E. *hul(l)*, O.E. *hyll*, a hill; but a deed of the 12th cent. has *Munsculf*, *sculf* representing O.E. *scylfe*, a shelf or ledge (of land), *Mun-* app. being for O.E. *munuc*, Lat. *monach-us*, monk, as the church at Church Minshull "was served by monks from Combermere Abbey"]

Church Minshull was so called in order to distinguish it from the adjoining Minshull-Vernon, which owes its second name to the ancient lords of the manor, the Vernons.

MINSTER (A.-Lat.) 1 Dweller at a MINSTER [O.E. *mynster*, Lat. *monasterium*]

2 for *Minister*, q.v.

MINTER (A.-Lat.) (legal) COINER; MONEY-LENDER, BANKER [M.E. *mynetere*, O.E. *mynetere*, minter, money-changer; f. Lat. *moneta*, mint, money]

Ralph le Myneter.—*Mun. Gildh. Lond.*

MINTON (Eng.) Bel. to Minton (Salop), 13th cent. *Mineton* [the first element is either for O.E. *mynet*, coinage, or the A.-Sax. pers. name *Min(n)a* (v. Minn) + M.E. *-ton* = O.E. *tún*, enclosure, dwelling]

MIRFIELD (Scand. + Eng.) Bel. to Mirfield (Yorks), 14th cent. *Mirfeld* = the BOG-FIELD [M.E. *mir*, *mire*, O.N. *myrr* (whence Dan. *myr*), a bog + M.E. O.E. *feld*]

MISON } (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Misson (Notts)
MISSON } [perh. an assim. shortened form of Misterton, which is found in the same wapentake of Bassetlaw]
2 abbrev. of Misterton, q.v.

MISTERTON (Eng.) Bel. to Misterton (Notts, Leic., Soms.) = the MASTER'S DWELLING [M.E. *mister*, *maister*, O.E. *mægester*, master, teacher; Lat. *magister* (*m(a)ister* is also f. O.Fr. *maistre*, mod. *maître*)]

MITCHAM } (Eng.) Bel. to Mitcham (Surrey),
MITCHEM } anc. *Michelham* = the BIG ENCLOSURE OR PIECE OF LAND [O.E. *mic-el*, big + *ham(m)*]

MITCHELL (A.-Heb.) a palatal form of Michael, q.v.
(Eng.) a palatal form of Mickle, q.v.
Roger Michel.—*Hund. Rolls*.

MITCHELSON, MITCHELL'S SON : v. Mitchell.

MITCHENER } for Minchener, Minchiner,
MITCHINER } q.v.

MITCHESON } 1 for Mitchelson, q.v.
MITCHISON } 2 for Mitchinson, q.v.

MITCHIN, the French *Michin*, a double dim. of *Michel* = Michael, q.v.

MITCHINSON, MITCHIN'S SON : v. Mitchin.

MITFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Mitford (Northumb.), 13th cent. *Mitford* = the CONFLUENCE-FORD [O.E. *ge/myrfe*, a confluence + *ford*]
Mitford is at the junction of the rivers Wansbeck and Font.

MITTON (Eng.) Bel. to Mitton = the CONFLUENCE-FARMSTEAD [O.E. *ge/myrfe*, a confluence + *tún*]

Mitton, Worc., occurs in a 10th-cent. Latin charter as *Myttun*, and is near the junction of the Stour with the Severn. Mitton, Yorks, at the confluence of the Rivers Hodder and Ribble, was form. *Mytton*. Little Mitton, Lancs, is at the meet of the Calder and the Ribble.

MIZEN } v. Mison.
MIZON }

MOAR = Moir, q.v.

MOBBERLEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Mobberley
MOBERLEY } (Chesh.), anc. *Modburlegh* =
MOBERLY } (the Lady) MODBURH'S LEA
[A.-Sax. *Modburh* (genit. *Modburge*)—*mód*, mind, courage (mood); *burh* (f.), strong-hold + *ledh*, lea]

MOBBS, a var. of Mabbs, q.v.

MOCKRIDGE = Mugg(e)ridge, q.v.

MODY = Moody, q.v.

And so cometh Dobest aboute
And bringeth a-doun *Modi*.—

Piers Plouman, X. 212.

MOFFAT } (Celt.) Bel. to Moffat (S.Scot.),
MOFFATT } 13th cent. *Moffete* [its situation is
MOFFETT } said to make probable the
MOFFIT } etymology of Gael. *magh*, a plain
MOFFITT } + *jada*, long]

MOGFORD = Muggford, q.v.

MOGG } 1 for *Magg* : v. Maggs.
MOGGE } 2 for Mogue, q.v.

MOGGRIDGE } = Mugg(e)ridge, q.v.
MOGRIDGE }

MOGHAN } (Celt.) 1 LITTLE MAN, LABOURER,
MOHAN } SLAVE [Ir. *mogh*, man, &c. + the
MOHEN } dim. suff. *-án*]
2 for Mahon, q.v.

MOGUE (Celt.) MY LITTLE AEDH = ARDOUR [O.Ir. *Maedhog* for *Mo-Aedh-og*—*mo*, my + *aedh* (*dh* mute), ardour, fire + the dim. suff. *-óg*]

There were several saints called *Maedhog*, of whom the most celebrated was *Maedhog*, first bishop of Ferns in Wexford, who died A.D. 625.—

Joyce, *Irish Names*, ii. 30.

In Wexford *Mo-aedh-óg* is common; but the Catholics make it Mogue and the Protestants Moses! (Joyce)

MOIR (Celt.) BIG, GREAT [Gael. (and Ir.) *mór* = Wel. *mawr*]

In Aberdeen this name is pronounced *More*.

MOLD (A.-Fr.-Teut.) a contr. form of *Matilda* : v. Malkin.

King Willam adde ispoused, as God yet [gave] that cas,

The erles doghter of Flaundres, *Mold* hire name was.—

Rob. Glouc. Chron. (Wm Conq.), 295-6.

Mole

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Mold, form. *Moald*, a corr. of Fr. *Montalt* = the HIGH (Castle) MOUNT [Lat. *mons*, *mont-is*, a mount + *alt-us*, high]

In mediæval (Latin) documents the founder of the famous Norman castle at this place was called *de Monte Alto*.

Cp. **Mowat**(t).

MOLE (Eng.) 1 a nickname (*a*) from the animal [M.E. *molle* = L.Ger. *mull*]

(*b*) from being marked with a mole [M.E. *mole*, O.E. *mál*, a spot]

2 the A.-Sax. male pers. name *Mole-*, *Moll*.

(Celt.) **BALD** [Wel. *moel* = Gael. and Ir. *maol*]

(Eng. or Celt.) Dweller by the River Mole.

(A.-Fr.-Teut.) prob. also, like *Mold* and *Moule*, a form of *Matilda*: v. **Malkin**.

MOLES, genit., and pl., of **Mole**, q.v.

MOLESWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Molesworth (Hunts), 13th cent. *Molesworth(e)* = MOLE'S ESTATE [O.E. *worð*]

MOLINEAUX (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Molin-
MOLINEUX } eaux (Normandy) = the
MOLINEUS } LITTLE MILLS [O.Fr. *molinel*,
MOLYNEUX } a dim. f. L.Lat. *molin-us*, Lat. *molina*, a mill]

Adam de Molyneus.—*Testa de Nevill*.

MOLL (A.-Heb. and Teut.) a dim. of *Mary*; also (Mall) of *Matilda*: v. **Malkin**.

(Eng.) an A.-Sax. male name borne e.g. by an eighth-century Northumbrian king—

Moll ofslóh [killed] Oswine.—

A.-Sax. Chron., A.D. 761.

MOLLER, an Anglicized form of the Dan.-Norw. *Möller* = **MILLER**.

MOLLET } = **Moll** (q.v.) + the Fr. dim.
MOLLETT } suff. *-et*.

MOLLIS, **MOLLY**'s (Son) } *Molly*, a double
MOLLISON } dim. of *Mary*;
MOLLESON } **MOLLY**'S SON } also of *Matilda*:
v. **Malkin**.

MOLLOCK = **Mullock**, q.v.

MOLLOY (Celt.) SERVANT or DISCIPLE OF THE NOBLE or GOOD [Ir. *Maolmhuaidh* or *Maelmhuaidh* (*mh*, *dh* mute)—*maol* or *mael*, servant, disciple + the genit. of *muadh*, noble, good]

MOLONEY } = **Maloney**, q.v.
MOLONY }

Monkmon

MONACHAN } (Celt.) MONK [Ir. and Gael.
MONAGHAN } *manach*, a monk + the dim.
MONAHAN } suff. *-án*]

MONCKTON (Eng.) Bel. to Monckton, Monkton = the MONK'S or MONKS' FARM or ESTATE [O.E. *munuc*, a monk; *tún*, farm, &c.]

Monkton, Kent occurs as *Muncetun* in a Latin charter of A.D. 961. Monkton, Durham, belonged to the monks of Jarrow. At Monkton-Farleigh, Wilts, there are the ruins of a Cluniac convent.

MONCRIEFF (Celt.) Bel. to Moncrieff (Perthshire), 11th cent. *Monidcroib* = the HILL OF THE TREES [Gael. *monadh*, a hill, moor; *craobh*, genit. pl. of *craobh*, a tree]

A large portion of the hill is in a good state of cultivation, and its heights are richly wooded.—*Nat. Gaz.*

MONDAY (Eng.) a pers. name and nickname from the day [O.E. *mónandæg*, m., day of the moon]

(Fr.-Teut.) the French *Mondy*, a dim. form of *Raimond* [v. **Raymond**]

MONEY (Fr.) Bel. to Monnai (Orne), France [prob. Fr. *monnaie*, Lat. *moneta*, a mint]

MONEYPENNY (Eng.) app. for Manypenny, prob. a nickname for a well-to-do person [M.E. *moni*, *mony*, *mani*, O.E. *monig*, *manig*, many + M.E. *peni*, O.E. *peni(n)g*, a penny]

Herbert Manipeni.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Richard Monypeny.— *do*.

MONGER (Eng.) DEALER, TRADER [O.E. *mangere*]

MONIER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 MONEYER, BAN-
MONNIER } KER, (Legal) COINER [M.E. *mon(n)ier* (Fr. *monnayeur*); f. M.E. O.Fr. *monete* (Fr. *monnaie*), money; Lat. *moneta*, a mint, money]

John le Monnier.—*Mun. Guildh. Lond.*

2 for the French *Meunier* = **MILLER** [O.Fr. *meunier*, Lat. *molinari-us*]

MONIGAN } for Monaghan, q.v.
MONIGHAN }

MONKHOUSE (Eng.) Dweller at or by the MONK'S or MONKS' HOUSE [O.E. *munuc* (Lat. *monach-us*), a monk; *hús*, a house]

MONKMAN } the MONK'S MAN (-SERVANT)
MONKMON } [E. *monk* = Dan.-Norw. *munk*]

Johannes Munkman.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Monks

MONKS, the **MONK'S** (Son) [O.E. *munuc* (Lat. *monach-us*), a monk]

MONKTON (Eng.) Bel. to Monkton = the **MONK'S** or **MONKS' FARMSTEAD** or **ESTATE** [v. **Monckton**]

MONRO } (Celt.) Dweller at a **RED MORASS**
MONROE } [Gael. *moine*, a morass + *ruadh* (dh mute), red]

MONSON 1 = **Manson**, q.v.
2 for **MONK'S SON**.

MONTAGU } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Montaigu
MONTAGUE } (Normandy) = the **PEAKED HILL** [Fr. *mont*, Lat. *mons*, *mont-is*, a hill + Fr. *aigu*, Lat. *acut-us*, pointed]

This name was Latinized in mediæval documents *de Monte Acuto*.

There are a Montaigu and a Montaignes-Bois in the Manche Dept.

MONTEFIORE (Ital. Flower-Hill): v. the Appendix of Foreign Names

MONTEITH (Celt.) Bel. to Monteith (Perthshire) = the **MOOR OF THE RIVER TEITH** [Gael. *monadh*, a moor]

MONTFORT } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Montfort
MONTFORD } (France) = the **STRONG (FORTIFIED) HILL** [Fr. *mont*, Lat. *mons*, *mont-is*, a hill + Fr. *fort*, Lat. *fort-is*, strong]

There is a Montfort-sur-Risle in the Eure Dept.

MONTGOMERY (A.-Fr.-Lat. + ? Teut.) Bel. to Montgomery = the (**CASTLE**-) **HILL OF GOMERIC**.

The Welsh town of Montgomery—formerly called by the Welsh *Tre-Faldwyn*, or 'Baldwin's (*b* mutated to *f*) Place', from a lord of the marches temp. William I.—rose around the castle which was recaptured from the Welsh by Roger de Montgomeri (*de Monte Gomerico*), so called from his Norman estate.

Comte de Montgomery.—
Paris Directory.

MOODIE } (Eng.) **SPIRITED**, **BRAVE**, **PROUD**;
MOODY } later, **MOROSE**, **GLOOMY** [M.E. *mody*, O.E. *mōdig*]

See **Mody**.

MOON (Eng.) a name derived from a trade or armorial sign [O.E. *mōna*]

Cp. the corresponding German *Mond*.

(Fr.) Bel. to Moon, Mohun or Mohon (France).

Moran

There is a Moon in the Manche Dept. (Normandy); and there is a Mohon in the Ardennes Dept. and in the Morbihan Dept.

MOONEY (Celt.) **HERO** [Ir. *Maonach*—*maon*, a hero + the pers. suff. *-ach*]

MOOR } (Eng.) Dweller at a **MOOR** [M.E.
MOORE } *mor(e)*, *moore*, O.E. *mōr*, a moor]

John atte Mor.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Jordan de la Mor.—*do*.

Adam del More.—*Parl. Writs*.

Away then hyed the heire of Linne Oer hill and holt, and *moore* and fenne. —'The Heir of Lynne': Percy's *Reliques*.

(A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) **MOOR** (Native of N. Africa); of **DARK COMPLEXION** [Fr. *More*, *Mauve*, Lat. *Maur-us*, Gr. *Maûp-os*, a Moor]

Robert le More.—*Close Rolls*.

John le Moor.—*Plac. de Quo Warr.*

(Celt.) 1 **BIG** [Ir. and Gael. *mōr*]

2 **NOBLE** [Ir. *Mórdha* (dh mute)]

MOORCOCK 1 a nickname from the bird [O.E. *mōr* + *cocc*]

2 = **MOOR** (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.), q.v. + the E. pet suff. *-cock*.

MOORCRAFT, a Northern form of **Moorcroft**, q.v.

MOORCROFT } (Eng.) Dweller at the
MOORECROFT } **MOOR-CROFT** [O.E. *mōr*, a moor + *croft*, a small field]

MOORES }
MOORSE } **MOOR(E)'S (Son)**: v. **Moor(e)**
MOORS

MOORHEAD (Eng.) Dweller at the **HEAD OF THE MOOR** [O.E. *mōr* + *heafod*, head, upper part]

MOORHOUSE (Eng.) Dweller at the **HOUSE ON THE MOOR** [O.E. *mōr* + *hūs*]

MOORMAN (Eng.) = **Moor** (q.v.) + *man*.

MOORSOM (Eng.) Bel. to Moorsham (Yorks) = the **MOOR'S HAM** [genit. of O.E. *mōr*, a moor + *ham(m)*, a piece of land, dwelling]

MOORWOOD (Eng.) Dweller at the **MOOR-WOOD** [O.E. *mōr* + *wudu*]

MORAN (Celt.) 1 **SEA-WARRIOR** [Ir. *Murchadh-an*—*mu(i)r*, sea + the asp. form of *cath*, war, warrior + the dim. suff. *-án*]

2 **BIG**, **TALL** [Ir. (and Gael.) *mōr* + the pet suff. *-án*]

Morand

MORAND } the common French *Morand*, *Mor-*
MORANT } *ant*, Lat. *Morand-us* [the gerund.
p., 'requiring to be delayed,' of Lat.

moror, to delay]

MORBEY } (Scand.) Bel. to Moreby (Yorks)
MORBY } and Moorby (Lincs) = the MOOR-
HABITATION(S) [O.N. *mór* + *by-r*]

Elena de Moreby.—

Yorks *Poll-Tax*, A.D. 1379.

MORCOM } (Eng.) Dweller in a MOOR-
MORCOMBE } **HOLLOW** [O.E. *mór* + *cumb*
(a word of Celt. orig.: Wel. *cwm*, a
hollow]

MORDAN 1 for **Morden**, q.v.

2 for **Mordant**, q.v.

MORDANT } (Fr.-Lat.) BITING, SARCASTIC
MORDAUNT } [Fr. *mordant*, pr. p. of *mordre*,
Lat. *mordere*, to bite]

Robert le Mordaunt.—*Hund. Rolls*.

MORDECAI (Heb. - Pers.) the Hebrew
Mord'khai = LITTLE MAN [from the Per-
sian]

MORDEN } (Eng.) Bel. to Morden = 1 the
MORDIN } **MOOR-HOLLOW** [O.E. *mór* + *denu*]

2 for **Mordon**, q.v.

Morden, Surrey, was the A.-Sax.
Mórdún.

MORDON (Eng.) Bel. to Mordon = the MOOR-
HILL [O.E. *mór* + *dún*]

Confused with the preceding name.

MORE = Moor(e), q.v.

Midst *mores* and mosses, woods and
wilds,

To lead a lonesome life.—

'The Marriage of Sir Gawaine';
Percy's *Reliques*.

MOREBY = **Morb(e)y**, q.v.

MORECRAFT = **Moorcraft**, q.v.

MORECROFT = **Moorcroft**, q.v.

MOREHOUSE = **Moorhouse**, q.v.

MOREL } (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) DARK-COLOURED

MORELL } [M.E. O.Fr. *morel*(l); O.Fr. *More*,
Moor, black man + the dim. suff. *-el*
(Lat. *-ell-us*); Lat. *Maur-us*, Gr. *Maûp-os*, a
Moor : cp. Fr. *moreau*, m., *morelle*, f., very
black]

Thomas Morel.—*Hund. Rolls*.

On désigne encore aujourd'hui, en
Normandie, un cheval noir sous la
dénomination de cheval *morel*.—

Moisy, *Noms de Fam. Norm.*, p. 328.

Moriarty

MORELAND (Eng.) Dweller at the MOOR-
LAND [O.E. *mór* (M.E. *more*) + *land*]

MORETON (Eng.) Bel. to Moreton = the
MOOR-FARM [O.E. *mór* (M.E. *more*) +
tún]

MOREWOOD (Eng.) Dweller at the MOOR-
WOOD [O.E. *mór* (M.E. *more*) + *wudu*]

MOREY (Fr.) Bel. to Morey, Mory (France), the
M.Lat. **Moriacum* = MORUS' (MAURUS')
ESTATE [-*ác-um*, the Lat.-Gaul. poss. suff.]

There is a Mory in the Pas-de-Calais
Dept.; the Moreys are found further
south.

(Eng.) Dweller at the MOOR-HEY
(-ENCLOSURE) [M.E. *more*, O.E. *mór*, moor
+ M.E. *hey*, *hay*, O.E. *haga*, an enclosure,
messuage]

(Celt.) a var. of **Murray**, q.v.

MORFIL } (Fr.) a nick- or trade-name =
MORFILL } ELEPHANT'S TUSK, IVORY [Fr.
morfil; app. of Arabic orig.]

(Wel.) WHALE (a nickname) [Wel.
morfil]

(Eng.) for MOOR-FIELD [O.E. *mór* +
feld]

MORFOOT } (Eng.) Dweller at the MOOR-
MORFITT } **FOOT** [O.E. *mór* + *fót*]
MORPHETT }

MORGAN (Celt.) 1 BRIGHT or WHITE SEA
[Wel. *Morgan-mór*, sea + *can*, white,
bright; with *c* mutated to *g*]

Ac y bu varw *Morgan*.—

[And *Morgan* died]

Brut y Tywysogion, A.D. 972.

Morgan Cam [Crooked].—

Ann. Camb., A.D. 1246.

And Arthur caused *Morgan Tud* to be
called to him. He was the chief phy-
sician.—'Geraint the Son of Erbin':

Mabinogion, tr. Guest.

2 MARINER [Ir. *Muireagán*, f. *muir*, sea]

In Ireland the name *Morgan* also
sometimes represents a previous *Morogh*:
v. **Murray**.

MORGANS (A.-Celt.) MORGAN'S (Son): v.
Morgan.

This name replaces the Welsh *Ap-*
Morgan [*ap*, ab, son]

MORIARTY (Celt.) SEA-RIGHT or SEA-TRUE
[Ir. *Muircheartach* — *muir*, sea + the asp.
form of *ceart*, right, justice, true + the
pers. suff. *-ach*]

Morice

MORICE } = Maurice, q.v.
MORRICE }

MORIN (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) MOOR; DARK-COM-
PLEXIONED [Fr. *More* (v. **MOOR(e)**² + the
dim. suff. *-in*]

Simon Morin.—*Hund. Rolls.*

Morin is one of the commonest French
surnames.

The name of the French St. Morin was
Latinized *Maurinus*.

(Celt.) a var. of *Moran*, q.v.

MORING 1 Dweller at the MOOR-PASTURE
[O.E. *mór* = O.N. *mór* + O.North, and
East. E. *ing*, O.N. *eng*, a pasture, meadow]
2 = Morin (q.v.) with intrusive *-g*.

MORISON, MORICE'S SON: v. **Morice** =
Maurice.

MORLAND = Moreland, q.v.

MORLE, app. for Morel, q.v.

MORLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Morley = the MOOR-
LEA [O.E. *mór-léah* (M.E. *ley*)

MORLING, app. the French *Mor-e* (v.
MOOR(e)²) with the E. double dim. suff.
-ling]

Hugh Morlyng.—*Hund. Rolls.*

MORPETH (Eng.) Bel. to Morpeth, 13th cent.
Morphath = the MOOR-PATH [O.E. *mór* +
pæð]

MORRALL for Morrell, Morell, q.v.

MORRELL } = Morell, q.v.
MORRILL }

MORREY = Morey, q.v.

MORRICE } = Maurice, q.v.
MORRIS }
MORRISS }
MORRISH }

MORRIN = Morin, q.v.

MORRISEY } (Celt.) for O'Morrisy, DESCEN-
MORRISSAY } DANT OF MUIRG(H)EAS = SEA
MORRISSEY } CHARM or CONJURATION [Ir.
MORRISSY } *O'Muirgheasa*—*ó* or *ua*, grand-
son, descendant + *muir*, sea + the genit.
of *geas*, a charm, conjuration, incantation,
&c.]

MORRISON, MORRIS'S or MAURICE'S SON:
v. **Maurice**.

In the Highlands, Morrison is used to
translate the Gael. *M'Gille-Moire* = Son
of the Servant or Disciple of Mary [v.
Gilmour]

Mortlock

MORROW (Celt.) = Murray, q.v.

(Eng.) Dweller at the MOOR-Row (of
Dwellings) [O.E. *mór* + *rōw*]
Willelmus de Morerawe.—
Yorks *Poll-Tax*, A.D. 1379.

MORSE } v. **Moorse**, **Mooses**.
MORSS }

MORSON 1 MORE'S SON: More = **Moore**,
q.v.
2 for **Morrison**, q.v.

MORT, prob. an abbrev. of **Mortimer**, q.v.; but
app. also a French nickname [Fr. *mort*,
stagnant, dormant, dull; Lat. *mortu-us*,
dead], as the diminutive forms *Mortel*,
Mortet, are likewise found in France.

MORTAN } (Fr.) One from Mortain, Mortaigne,
MORTEN } (Normandy).
MORTIN }

The Mortaigne in the Eure Dept. was
Mortitania in A.D. 1196.

(Eng.) for **Morton**, q.v.

MORTIBOY for the French *Mortibois* = DEAD
WOOD [v. under **Mort** and **Boyce**]

MORTIMER (Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Mortemer (Nor-
mandy) = the DEAD or STAGNANT WATER
[Fr. *mortemer*—Lat. *mortu-us*, dead; L.Lat.
marā, a pool, from the pl. (*maria*) of Lat.
mare, sea: cp. Fr. *mare*, a pool, pond; and
eau morte, still water]

Hugh de Mortuomari.—*Hund. Rolls.*

Roger de Mortimer.—*Hund. Rolls.*

A *de Mortemèr* occurs in the mural list
of "Compagnons de Guillaume à la
Conquête de l'Angleterre en MLXVI,"
in the old church at Dives, Normandy.

The origin of the name of the Vallée de
Mortemer, Eure Dept., is explained in
'Gallia Christiana'— "Vallis *Mortui*
Maris ab antiquo appellata propter in-
undationem fontium . . ."

N.B.—This name has sometimes been
used in Ireland as a substitute for the
native **Moriarty**, q.v., and **Murrogh**, q.v.

MORTIMORE for Mortimer, q.v.

MORTLOCK (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Mortlake,
or Dweller at the STAGNANT POOL [Fr.
mort-lac—Lat. *mortu-us*, dead; *lac-us*, a
lake, pool]

Mortlake, Surrey, was Latinized in
mediæval records *Mortuus Lacus*.

Morton

(Celt.) Bel. to Mortlach (Banff) = (prob.) the Big KNOLL [Gael. *mór*, big + *tulach*, a knoll]

MORTON (Eng.) Bel. to Morton = the MOOR FARM or VILLAGE [O.E. *mór* + *tūn*]

MORTY, an abbrev. of 1 Mortimer, q.v.
2 (occ.) Moriarty, q.v.

MORTYN, v. Martin, Morten.

MOSELEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Moseley = the
MOSELY } MOSS-LEA [O.E. *mós* (= O.N. *mósi*), a marsh, moor, moss + *leáh*]

MOSER, v. Mosser.

MOSES (Gr.-Heb.-Copt.) SAVED FROM THE WATER [Lat. *Moyses*, Gr. *Μωυση̅ς*, *Μωσῆς*, Heb. *Mōsheh*; f. Copt. *mō*, water, and *ousje*, to deliver]

MOSLEY } v. Moseley.
MOSSLEY }

MOSS (Eng. and Scand.) Dweller at a MARSH or MOOR " [O.E. *mós* = O.N. *mósi*]

A Richard del Moss was Bailiff of Liverpool in 1405.—

Baines, *Hist. L'pool*, p. 193.

(A.-Gr.-Heb.-Copt.) an English abbrev. form of Moses, q.v.

Cp. the French form *Moise*.

MOSSER (Eng. and Scand.) = Moss 1 (q.v.) + the agent. suff. *-er*.

(Scand.) Bel. to Mosser (Cumberland), app. the pl. (*mosar*) of O.N. *mósi*, a moss, esp. as Mosser "is divided into two parts called High and Low Mosser."

MOSESSES, genit. (and pl.) of Moss, q.v.

MOSSMAN (Eng.) = Moss (q.v.) + *man*.

In the Scandinavian-peopled districts, esp. Yorks, *man*, suffixed to a pers. name, usually denotes 'Servant of . . .'

MOSSOP (Eng. and Scand.) Dweller at the MOSS-HOPE (Valley, Hollow) [v. Moss and Hope]

MOTE } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) 1 Dweller at a MOAT
MOTT } [(Dial. E. *mot*), M.E. O.Fr. *mote* (Fr. *motte*), a mound (with or without a super-structure), dike, or foss; of Teut. orig.]

The *mote* is of mercy

The manoir aboute.—

Piers Plowman, 3678-9.

De la Motte is a common French surname.

2 the O.Teut. name-element *Mót-*, *Mód-*, = COURAGE.

Richard Mote.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Moulton

MOTLEY (A.-Fr.) a nickname [cp. M.E. *mottelye*, &c., a dress of many colours]

(Fr. + E.) Dweller at 1 the MOTE-LEA [v. under Mote 1, and + M.E. *ley*, O.E. *leáh*]

2 the MOTE-LOW [M.E. *low(e)*, *law(e)*, O.E. *hlæw*, a hill, (burial) mound]

Thomas de Motlawe.—

Yorks *Poll-Tax*, A.D. 1379.

The *Mot-* here, however, may represent the A.-Sax. name-stem *Mód-* = O.Ger. *Mót-* [A.Sax. *mód*, mind, courage (mood) = O.Sax *mód* = O.N. *móð-r* = O.H.Ger. *m(u)ot* (mod. *mut*)]

MOTTERAM, v. Mottram.

MOTTERSHEAD (Eng.) Bel. to Mottershead (Chesh.), 14th cent. *Mottersheved*, *Mottresheved* = MODHERE'S HEAD(LAND) [the A.-Sax. pers. name is a compound of *mód*, mind, courage (mood), with *here*, army (the corresponding O.N. name *Móðher* is seen in Motherby, Cumb.)— + M.E. *heved*, O.E. *hedfod*, head, high ground]

Robert de Mottresheved.—

Chesh. Chmbrln.'s Accts., A.D. 1303-4.

MOTTRAM } (Eng.) Bel. to Mottram (Chesh.)
MOTTRUM } = MODHERE'S HOME or ESTATE [v. under the preceding name (Mottershead is close to Mottram), and + O.E. *hám*, home, &c.]

An Adam de Mottrum was gaoler of Macclesfield and bailiff of the forest there in the middle of the 14th cent.—

Chesh. Chmbrln.'s Accts., A.D. 1301-60.

MOUL }
MOULE } = Mole, q.v.

MOULD = Mold, q.v.

MOULDER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) an occupative surname [f. M.E. *molde*, O.Fr. *mole*, a mould; Lat. *modul-us*, a measure]

MOULDS, MOULD'S (Son) : v. Mould = Mold.

MOULSON 1 MOUL(E)'S SON : Moul(e) = Mole, q.v.

2 MOULD'S SON : Mould = Mold, q.v.

MOULTON (Eng.) Bel. to Moulton = 1 the MULE-ENCLOSURE [O.E. *múl* (Lat. *mul-us*) + *tún*]

2 MULA'S ESTATE [O.E. *tún*]

The Norfolk Moulton was *Múlantún* in A.D. 1037; and it and the Lincolnshire Moulton were *Multon* in the 13th cent.; as was the Cheshire Moulton in A.D. 1303.

Mouncey

Much

MOUNCEY } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller on or by a
MOUNSEY } HILLOCK [O.Fr. *moncel*, *muncel*,
monceau (Fr. *monceau*, a heap); Lat.
monticell-us, dim. of *mons*, *mont-is*, a hill]

Puis prist Morpath, un fort chastel

Qui ert [Lat. *erat*] assis sur un *moncel*.—
 G. Gaimer, *Chron.*; Godefroy.

There is a Monceau in the Nord Dept.; and there are two Les Monceaux in the Calvados Dept. and one in the Orne Dept.

Comtesse du Moncel.—*Paris Directory*.

MOUNT (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a HILL
 [M.E. *mount*, *mont*, Fr. *mont*, Lat. *mons*,
mont-is, a hill]

Alan atte Mount.—*Close Rolls*, A.D. 1338.

MOUNTAIN } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a
MOUNTAIN } MOUNTAIN [O.Fr. *montaine*
 (mod. *montagne*), L.Lat. *montanea*; Lat.
montana, a hilly district]

Montagne-Fayel is in the Somme Dept.

MOUNTFORD = **Montford** = **Montfort**,
 q.v.

MOUNTJOY (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Montjoie
 (Normandy) = a CAIRN or MONUMENTAL
 HEAP [Fr. *mont*, Lat. *mons*, *mont-is* + Fr.
joie, Lat. *gaudi-a*, pl. of *gaudi-um*, joy]

Montjoie, for *Montjoie-Saint-Denis*, was an ancient war-cry of the French, from the hillock near Paris where St. Denis suffered martyrdom.

There are two places called Montjoie in the Manche Dept.

MOUNTNEY } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Montigny,
MOUNTENEY } Montagny (Normandy) = the
 HILLY DISTRICT [M.Lat. *Montanac-um*—
montana, a mountain (f. Lat. *mons*, *mont-*
is, a mountain); with the Lat.-Celt.
 collective suff. *-ác-um*]

We find a Montigny in the Calvados, Manche, Seine-Inférieure, Somme, and Pas-de-Calais Depts.

Robert de Mounteny.—*Hund. Rolls*.

MOUTRIE (Scot.) app. from the Fifeshire river Motray, where the suff. is prob. O.N. *á* = O.E. *ed*, 'river.'

MOVILL (Celt.) Bel. to Movilla or Moville = the FIELD OF THE OLD TREE [Ir. *Magh-bhile*]

MOWAT } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) corr. and abbrev. of
MOWATT } *de Mont(h)aut* or *Mont(h)alt* = of
 (THE) HIGH MOUNT [O.Fr. (lit.) *del*
mont(h)alt (mod. Fr. *du mont haut*), Lat.
ae illo monte alto]

In the supposed copies of the Roll of Battle Abbey this name variously appears as *Mohaut*, *Monhaut*, *Monthaut*, &c.

(A.-Fr.-Teut.) a double dim. of *Matilda*: v. Malkin.

Cp. Mold.

MOWBRAY (Fr.) Bel. to Montbray (Manche, Normandy) [Fr. *mont*, Lat. *mons*, *mont-is*, a hill: the second element may be O.N.Fr. *bray*, mire (of Scand. orig.), or a pers. name]

MOWL
MOWLE } 1 a dim. of *Matilda*: v. Malkin.
MOWLL
MOWELL } 2 Bel. to Maule (France)

MOXON, Mogg's SON: *Mogg* = *Magg*: v. Maggs.

MOY } (Celt.) Bel. to Moy (Scotland and
MOYE } Ireland) = a PLAIN or LEVEL FIELD
 [Gael. and Ir. *magh*]

(Fr.-?Celt.) Bel. to Moy, Moye (France) [perh. of same meaning and origin as above, the Celt. (Gaul.) word being Latinized *mag-us*]

MOYCE } (Fr.-Heb.) Anglicized forms of Fr.
MOYES } *Moise* = *Moses*, q.v.

(A.-Celt.) = *Moy(e)* (q.v.) with the Eng. genit. -*s* suff.

MOYLAN (Celt.) for the Ir. *O'Maolain* = DESCENDANT OF MAOLAN: v. Mullan.

MOYLE (Celt.) 1 SHAVEN ONE; MONK, DISCIPLE [Ir. and Gael. *mael*, *maol*, prim. 'bald']

2 Dweller on or by a BALD or BARE HILL or HEADLAND [same etymology]

MOYLES = *Moyle* (q.v.) with the Eng. genit. -*s* suff. Also an Ir. form of Miles, q.v.

MOYNAGH = *Mooney*, q.v.

MOYS } = *Moyes*, q.v.
MOYSE }

Willam Moyse.—*Hund. Rolls*.

MOYSES 1 a M.E. form of *Moses*, q.v.

Moises that saugh [saw] the bush with flumes rede

The Holy Goost, the which that *Moyses* wende [weened]

Had ben a-fyr.—

Chaucer's A.B.C., 89, 93-4.

2 *Moyes's* (Son): v. *Moyes's*

MOZELEY } = *Moseley*, q.v.
MOZLEY }

MUCH (Eng.) BIG, GREAT [M.E. *moche*, *mucho*, later forms of M.E. *moch-el*, *much-el*, O.E. *myc-el*, big]

Muckleston

A *much*e man, as me thoughte,
And lik to myselve . . .

Piers Plowman, 5038-9.

But he ne lafte nat for reyn ne thonder,
In siknesse nor in meschief, to visite
The ferreste [furthest] in his parisshe,
*much*e and lite [great and small].—
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, ProL. 492-4.

MUCKLESTON (Eng.) Bel. to Muckleston =
MUCEL'S ESTATE [O.E. *tún*]

MUCKLESTONE (Eng.) Bel. to Mucklestone
= the GREAT STONE (Rock, Monument,
or Stone Castle) [O.E. *mycel* + *stán*]

MUCKLOW (Celt.) Dweller by the PIG-LAKE
[Gael. and Ir. *muc*, pig + *loch*, lake]

MUDD (Eng.) Dweller at the MUDDY PLACE
[M.E. *mud*(*de*, mud; O.L.Ger.]

Cp. Clay.

MUDFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Mudford, or Dweller
at the MUDDY FORD [v. under *Mudd*, and
+ M.E. O.E. *ford*]

MUDIE for Moodie, q.v.

MUFF (A.-Scand.) a corrupt form of the M.N.E.
maug(*h*) = BROTHER - IN - LAW [O.N.
mág-r]

The Irish place-name Muff is Ir. *magh*,
'a plain.'

MUFFAT } for Moffat, q.v.
MUFFET }
MUFFIT }

MUGFORD (Eng.) Dweller at the GREAT
FORD [M.E. *muk-el*, O.E. *myc-el*, great +
ford]

Cp. Much.

MUGG(E)RIDGE (Eng.) Dweller at the GREAT
RIDGE [M.E. *muk-el*, O.E. *myc-el* + M.E.
rigge, *rugge*, O.E. *hrycg*]

MUGGLETON (Eng.) Bel. to Muckleton, or
Dweller at the GREAT ENCLOSURE OR
FARMSTEAD [M.E. *mukel*, O.E. *mycel* +
M.E. *-ton*, O.E. *tún*]

MUGLESTON } for Muckleston, q.v.
MUGLISTON }

MUIR } (Scot.-Teut.) Dweller at a MOOR
MUIRE } [Scot. — O.E. and O.N. *mór*]

And as that Ryall raid ovir the rude
mure

Him betyde ane tempest that tyme
hard I tell.—

The Taill of Rauf Coilyear, 13-14.

MUIRHEAD (Scot.-Teut.) Dweller at the
MOOR-HEAD [Scot. — O.E. and O.N. *mór*
+ O.E. *headfod* = O.N. *höfuð*]

MUIRSON, MUIR'S SON : v. Muir.

Mullin

MULCASTER (Scand. + A.-Lat.) Bel. to Mul-
caster, corrupted to Muncaster (Cumb.),
anc. *Meolcastre* = the (Roman) CAMP at the
SANDBANK or SANDHILL [O.N. *mel-r*, a
sandbank, sandhill + a der. of Lat.
castra, a camp]

Muncaster Castle is situated at Esk-
Meol, near the mouth of the R. Esk.

MULDOON (Celt.) 1 SERVANT OR DISCIPLE OF
(ST.) DUBHAN [Ir. *Maol Dubhain* (*bh*
mute) : Ir. and Gael. *maol*, *mael*, bald, a
tonsured person, monk, disciple, servant;
and v. *Down*?]

2 for the Ir. *Maol-dúin* = CHIEF OF THE
FORTRESS (Joyce).

MULDROCH, v. MacMuldroch.

MULFORD (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the MULE-
FORD [O.E. *múl* (Lat. *mul-us*) + *ford*]

Richard de Muleford.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 the MILL-FORD [M.E. *mulle*, *mulne*, a
mill]

MULHARN } (Celt.) SERVANT OR DISCIPLE
MULHEARN } OF ECHTIGHERN [Ir. *maol*, ser-
MULHERN } vant, &c.; and v. *Ahearn*]

MULHOLLAN } (Celt.) SERVANT OR DIS-
MULHOLLAND } CIPLE OF CALLAN = the
CLAMOROUS [Ir. *Maolchallainn* — *maol*,
servant, &c. + the asp. genit. form of *callan*]

MULLAN } (Celt.) the LITTLE BALD OR
MULLEN } SHAVEN ONE; MONK, DISCIPLE
[Ir. and Gael. *Maolán* — *maol*, bald, &c.
+ the dim. suff. *-án*]

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) v. Mullins.

MULLANEY } for O'Mullan(ey) (Celt.) DE-
MULLANY } SCENDANT OF THE SERVANT OR
MULANY } DISCIPLE OF MEAN = LITTLE
[Ir. *O'Maoilmheanna* (*mh* mute) — *ó* or *ua*,
grandson, descendant + the genit. of
maol, servant, &c. + the genit. of *mean*,
little]

MULLENEUX } = Molineux, q.v.
MULLINEUX }

MULLENS (A.-Celt.) MULLEN'S OR MULLAN'S
(Son) : v. Mullans.

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) v. Mullins.

MULLET (T (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname from the
MULE [Fr. *mulet*, a dim. f. Lat. *mul-us*, a
mule]

MULLIGAN (Celt.) the LITTLE BALD OR
SHAVEN ONE, MONK, DISCIPLE [Ir.
Maolagán, *Maolacán*: v. Milligan, Millican]

MULLIN (Celt.) for the Irish *O'Maoláin* =
DESCENDANT OF MAOLÁN [v. Mullans¹]

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) for the common French
(*Du*) *Moulin* = (Of the) MILL [Fr. *moulin*,
L.Lat. *molin-us*, f. Lat. *mola*, a mill]

Mulliner

MULLINER (Eng.) a var. of Milner, q.v. [M.E. *mulnere*, a miller; f. M.E. *mulne*, O.E. *myl(e)n*, a mill]

There has been some late confusion with the next name.

MULLINEUX for Molineaux, q.v.

MULLINS (A.-Celt.) **MULLIN's** (Son): v. Mullin.

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Moulines or Moulins (France) = the **MILLS** [v. Mullin²]

MULLIS } for Mullins, q.v.
MULLISS }

MULLOCH } (Celt.) Dweller at a **SUMMIT**,
MULLOCK } **HEIGHT, HILL-TOP** [Gael. (and Ir.) *mullach*]

(Eng.) the A.-Sax. name-stem *Múl-* [Lat. *mul-us* (whence also O.H.Ger. *mül*), a mule] + the dim. suff. *-oc*.

Thomas Mulloc.—*Hund. Rolls*.

MULLOY = Molloy, q.v.

MULOCK = Mullock, q.v.

MULROONEY } (Celt.) **SERVANT OF DISCIPLE**
MULRONEY } **OF RUANAIDH = the RED-**
COMPLEXIONED [Ir. *Maolruanaidh—maol,*
mael, servant, etc. + *ruanaidh*]

MULROY (Celt.) **SERVANT OF DISCIPLE OF**
RUADH = the RED-COMPLEXIONED [Ir. and
Gael. *Maolruaidh—maol, mael*, servant, etc.
+ the genit. of *ruadh*, red]

MULVANEY } for O'Mulvan(e)y (Celt.) **DES-**
MULVANY } **CENDANT OF THE SERVANT OF**
DISCIPLE OF MEAN = the LITTLE [Ir.
O'Maoilmheana (mh as v)—*ó* or *ua*, grand-
son, descendant + the genit. of *maol*,
servant, etc. + the genit. of *mean*, little]

MULVEY } (Celt.) **SERVANT OF DISCIPLE OF**
MULVY } **MIADHACH = the NOBLE** [Ir.
Maolmhiadhaigh (mh as v, dh mute)—maol,
servant, &c. + the genit. of *miadhach*,
noble, honourable]

MUMBY } (Scand.) Bel. to Mumby (Lincs),
MUNBY } 13th cent. *Mumby, Munby* = (prob.)
MUND'S SETTLEMENT OR ESTATE [O.N.
mund, hand, protector; genit. *mundu* + *by-r*,
settlement, etc.]

MUMFORD } (Eng.) Bel. to Mundford (Norf.),
MUNFORD } 13th cent. *Mundesford* = **MUND'S**
FORD [O.E. *mund*, hand, protector; genit.
munde + *ford*]

(Fr.-Lat.) corrupt forms of Montfort, q.v.

MUMMERY, a corrupt form of Montbray: v. Mowbray.

Murch

MUNBY, v. under Mumby ante.

MUNCASTER, v. Mulcaster.

MUNCE for Munns, q.v.

MUNCEY } v. Mounsey.
MUNCY }

MUNCKTON, v. Monckton.

MUNDAY } v. Monday.
MUNDIE }
MUNDY }

MUNDELL } (Teut.) **PROTECTOR** [Teut., as
MUNDELLA } O.E., O.Sax., O.N. *mund*, hand,
MUNDLE } protector + the form. or dim.
suff. *-el-a*]

MUNDING (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Munding* =
MUND(A)'S SON [f. O.E. *mund*, hand, pro-
tector; with the fil. suff. *-ing*]

MUNFORD, v. under Mumford ante.

MUNGO (Celt.) **GENTLE - BELOVED** [Wel.
mwyn, gentle + *cu* (mutation-form *gu*),
beloved]

Mwyngu or *Munghu* was a pet-name given to Kentigern, the patron-saint of Glasgow, who passed a portion of his life in Wales.

MUNK (A.-Lat.) **MONK** [O.E. *munuc*, Lat. *monach-us*]

MUNN (Fr.) **1 MONK, FRIAR** [A.-Fr. *m(o)un*,
moyne, O.Fr. *moyne* (Fr. *moine*), monk; Gr.
μόνος, solitary]

Ivo le Moyne.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Geoffrey le Moun.—*do*.

Thomas le Mun.—*do*.

2 Bel. to Mohun or Mohon (France).

MUNNING for Munding, q.v.

MUNNINGS, **MUNNING's** or **MUNDING's** (Son).

MUNNS (A.-Fr.) **MUNN's** (Son): v. Munn.

MUNRO } = Monro, Monroe, q.v.
MUNROE }

MUNSEY = Mounsey, q.v.

MUNT (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a **MOUNT** [M.E.
mnt, *mont*, Fr. *mont*, Lat. *mons*, *montis*, a
hill; also O.E. *munt*, a hill, from Lat.]

MUNTON for Munckton, Monckton, q.v.

MURBY, a var. of Morby, q.v.

MURCH, a var. of March, q.v., the form being due to the diphthongal pron. of March as *Märch*.

Murchie

MURCHIE (Celt.) an Anglicized form of the Ir. *Murchadh*: v. under **Murphy**.

MURCHISON (A.-Celt.) **MURCHIE'S SON**: v. **Murchie** and **Murphy** [Ir. *MacMurchadha*]

MURCOTT } (Eng.) Bel. to Murcot(t) = the
MURCUTT } **MOOR - COTTAGE** [M.E. *mor(e)*,
O.E. *mór* + M.E. *cot(e)*, O.E. *cot*]

Murcot(t), Oxon, and Murcot(t), Northants, were *Morcote* in the 13th cent.

MURDEN for **Morden**, q.v.

MURDO for **Murdoch**, q.v.

MURDOCH } (Celt.) **SEA-HAPPY** [Gael. and
MURDOCK } Ir. *Mu(i)readhach—mu(i)r* sea +
adhach, happy, prosperous, lucky]

MURGATROYD } (Gr. + Scand.) Bel. to
MURGITROYD } Murgatroyd (Yorks), 14th
cent. *Mergretrode* = **MERGRET'S** or **MARGARET'S CLEARING** [v. **Margaret** and **Royd**]

MURISON 1 **MURRAY'S SON**: v. **Murray**'.

2 for **Morrison**, q.v.

MURLESS (Eng.) Dweller at the **MOOR-LEAS** [O.E. *mór*, moor + *leáh*, lea]

MURPHIE } (Celt.) **SEA - WARRIOR** [Ir.
MURPHY } *Murchadh—mu(i)r*, sea + an asp.
form of *cath*, war, warrior]

'*O'Murchadha* [nepotic (genit.) form of *Murchadh*], now always pronounced in Irish *O'Murroghoo*, and Anglicized *Murphy*, without the prefix *O*.'—

Annals of the Four Masters, IV. p. 1158 n.

Murphy is the commonest name in Ireland.

Some leading **Murphys** are now making their name **Morchoe** and **O'Morchoe**—a good change.—**Joyce**.

MURRAY } (Celt.) 1 for *Mor(r)ogh*, a contr. form
MURREY } of (a) *Mu(i)readhach*: v. **Murdoch**;
(b) *Murchadh*: v. **Murphy**.

2 Bel. to **Moray** or to **Morrach** (Scotland) = the **SEA-FIELD** or **MARSH** [Gael. (and Ir.) *murmhagh* (*mh* mute)—*mu(i)r*, sea + the asp. form of *magh*, a field, plain]

MURRELL } = **Morell**, q.v.
MURRILL }

MURRELLS, **MURRELL'S (Son)**: v. **Murrell**, **Morell**.

MURROGH } = **Murray**' , q.v.
MURROUGH }
MURROW }

Musson

MURTAGH
MURTAUGH } (Celt.) from the same Irish
MURTEAGH } original as **Moriarty**, q.v.
MURTOCH }

MURTHWAITE (Scand.) Bel. to **Murthwaite** (Westmd.: 16th cent. *Myrthwaite*) = the **MOOR** or **BOG CLEARING** [O.N. *mýr-r*, a moor, bog + *þreit*, a clearing]

MURTON (Eng.) Dweller at the **MOOR-FARM** [O.E. *mór* + *tún*]

Murton, **Cumb.**, and **Murton**, **Northumb.**, are called indifferently **Murton** or **Moor-town**.

MUSARD (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **LOITERER**, **DAWDLER** [Fr. *musard*; f. *muser*, to muse, loiter]

MUSCHAMP (Fr.-Teut. + Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to **Muschamp** or **Mouchamp** (France) = the **MOSS-FIELD** [Fr. *mousse*, O.H.Ger. *mos*, moss + Fr. *champ*, Lat. *camp-us*, a field]

This name was Latinized in our mediæval records *de Musco Campo* [Lat. *musc-us*, moss]

MUSGRAVE } (Eng.) Bel. to **Musgrave** = the
MUSGROVE } **MOSS-GROVE** [O.E. *méds*, moss,
or O.E. *mós*, a marsh + *gráf*]

MUSHET
MUSHETT } palatal forms of **Musket**(t), q.v.

MUSKER } (Celt.) 'The people descended
MUSKERY } from **Carbery Musc**, son of
MUSKERRY } **Conary II.**, were called *Muscraidhe* (**Muskery**: **O'Dugan**): of these there were several tribes, one of which gave name to the two baronies of **Muskerry** in **Cork**.'—

Joyce, *Irish Local Names*, p. 74.

MUSKET } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname or signi-
MUSKETT } name from the **SPARROWHAWK**
so called [M.E. *musket*, male sparrowhawk;
O.Fr. *mousket*, *mouschet* (Fr. *émouchet*),
L.Lat. *musc(h)etus*, a kind of hawk; f. Lat. *musca*, a fly]

MUSPRATT (Fr.-Teut. + Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a **MOSS-FIELD** [Fr. *mousse*, O.H.Ger. *mos*, moss + O.Fr. *prat* (Fr. *pré*), Lat. *prat-um*, a field, meadow]

MUSSON (Eng.) an assim. form of **Muston**, q.v.

The **Leicestershire** village, *Muston* in the 13th cent., is now indifferently **Muston** or **Musson**.

(Fr.) the Fr. **Musson** or **Mousson** is app. (like **Musset**, **Moussset**) a dim. nickname f. *mousse*, a var. of *mouche*, a fly, beauty-spot, etc. [Lat. *musca*, a fly, (fig.) a meddler]

Mustard

MUSTARD (A.-Fr.-Lat. + Teut.) meton. for Mustarder (Fr. *moutardier*), Mustardmaker, Mustardman (now extinct as surnames) [M.E. *mustard*, *mostard*, O.Fr. *mostarde*, f., with suff. *-ard* (Teut. *hard*), Lat. *must-um*, must]

MUSTON (Eng.) Bel. to Muston; or Dweller at the MOSS FARM or VILLAGE [O.E. *mós*, a marsh + *tún*]

Cp. Musson¹.

MUTCH = Much, q.v.

MYALL, v. Miall, Michael.

MYCOCK, a form of Maycock, q.v.

MYDDLETON = Middleton, q.v.

MYER (Scand.) Dweller at the MIRE or BOG [O.N. *mýr-r*]

Richard del Myre.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) a form of **Mayer**, q.v.

(Heb.) the Jewish *Meir* or *Meor* = LIGHT, LUMINARY [Heb. *mā'ôr*]

(Ger.-Lat.) an Anglicization of the German Meyer = STEWARD [Ger. *meier*, O.H.Ger. *meior*, steward; Lat. *major*]

Nall

MYERS, MYER's (Son): v. Myer.

MYERSCOUGH (Scand.) Bel. to Myerscough (Lancs), A.D. 1317 *Mirescogh* = the Bog-Wood [M.E. *mire*, *myre*, O.N. *mýr-r*, a bog + M.E. *sco(u)gh*, O.N. *skóg-r*, a wood]

MYERSON, MYER's SON: v. Myer.

MYHILL = Michael, q.v.

MYLCHREEST } (Celt. + Gr.) 1 the Manx *Mac MYLCHRIST* } *Giolla Chreest* = SON OF THE SERVANT OF CHRIST.

2 the Manx *Mael Chreest* = SERVANT or DISCIPLE OF CHRIST [*mael*, bald (tonsured) one, servant, disciple]

Cp. Gilchrist.

MYLER = Meyler, q.v.

MYLES = Miles, q.v.

MYLOTT = Millot, q.v.

MYNER } (A.-Fr.-Celt.) MINER [Fr. *miner*, to mine; of Celt. orig.]

Masons and *mynours*,
And many other craftes.—

Piers Plowman, 440-1.

MYTON MYTTON } Bel. to Myton, Mytton: v. Mitton.

N

NABB 1 a contr. of MacNabb, q.v.

2 a pet form of Abel, q.v., with attracted *N-*.

3 a (North.) form of Knapp, q.v.

NABOR for Neighbour, q.v.

NAGEL } (Teut.) NAIL, SPIKE [O.H.Ger. and NAGELE } O.Sax. *nagal* = Goth. **nagl-s* = NAGLE } O.N. *nagl* = Dut. *nagel* = O.E. *nægel*, m., a nail, etc.]

The great prevalence of this name in America is largely due to German immigration. The A.-Saxon name is seen —vocalized—in such Eng. place-names as Nailsworth and Nailstone.

The commonness of Nagle in Ireland may be due to the early-eighteenth-century German immigration; but the Hibernization of *Nóglá* seems to point to a French origin, poss. the place-name Nagel in the Eure Dept.

NAIL } (Eng.) 1 the A.-Sax. pers. name NAILE } *Nægel*: v. under Nagel, &c.

2 v. Nale.

NAILER } v. Naylor, Naylor.

NAIRN } (Celt.) Bel. to Nairn, formerly NAIRNE } *Invernairn* = MOUTH OF THE NAIRN [Gael. *inbhir*, a confluence, river-mouth: the river-name may be for Gael. (*amhuinn*) *an-fhearn* (*fh* mute) = (river) of the alder]

NAISH, a diphthongized form of Nash, q.v.

NALDER (Eng.) a contr. of Atte Nalder or Atten-Alder = AT THE ALDER [M.E. *atte nalder*, E. M.E. *at þen al(d)re*, O.E. *æt þæm alre* (dat. of *aler*)]

NALE (Eng.) a contr. of Atte Nale or Atten-Ale = AT THE ALE (-House) [M.E. *atte nale*, E.-M.E. *at þen ale*, O.E. *æt þæm eale*]
And songen [sang] *atte nale*.—
Piers Plowman, 4027.

NALL (Eng.) a contr. of Atte Nall or Atten-Hall = AT THE HALL [E.M.E. *at þen (for þer) halle*, O.E. *æt þære h(e)alle*]

Occasionally, however, *-all* may be for O.E. *heal(h)*, a corner, also (for *heald*), a slope.

NANCE (Celt.) Bel. to Nance (Cornw.); or Dweller in the VALLEY [Corn. *nans*]

NANGLE (Eng. + Fr.-Lat.) a contr. of Atte Nangle or Atten-Angle = AT THE ANGLE or CORNER [E.M.E. at *pen angle*—O.Fr. *angle*, Lat. *angul-us*, an angle]

Symon in Angulo.—*Hund. Rolls*.

NANSON, NAN'S SON: Nan, a pet form of Ann(e (A.-Heb.), q.v.

NAPER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) NAPERY - KEEPER
NAPIER } [M.E. *nap(p)er(e)*, keeper of the
NAPPER } napery or table-linen; O.Fr. *naperie*,
L.Lat. *naparia*, *mapparia*, napery-department of a household; Lat. *mappa*, a table-napkin: cp. Fr. *nappe*, a table-cloth]

John le Napere.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Jordan le Nappere.— *do*.

NAPTON for Knapton, q.v.

Napton-on-the-Hill is in Warwickshire.

NARRACOTT (Eng.) Dweller at the NARROW Cot [O.E. *nearu* + *cot*]

NASH (Eng.) a contr. of Atte Nash or Atten-Ash = AT THE ASH(-Tree) [E.M.E. at *pen as(c)he*, O.E. at *þœm æsce*]

Pagan atte Nash.—*Cal. Ing. P.M.*

NASMITH } (Eng.) NAIL-SMITH [O.E. *nægel*,
NASMYTH } nail + *smiþ*, smith]

NATHAN (Heb.) GIVEN (of God) [Heb. *Náthán*]

NAUGHTAN } v. MacNaughtan, Mac
NAUGHTIN } Naghten.
NAUGHTON }

NAY (Fr.) Bel. to Nay (Normandy).

(Celt.) for MacNay, MacNee, q.v.

NAYLAR } (Eng.) NAIL-MAKER [M.E. *nayler(e)*;
NAYLER } M.E. *nayl*, O.E. *nægel*, a nail + the
NAYLOR } agent. suff. *-ere*]

John le Naylere.—*Plac. de Quo Warr.*

'Cloutier, a *nayler*, a *nayle-smith*; a seller or maker of *nayles*.'

Cotgrave, *Fr. Dict.*, A.D. 1611.

NEAD (Eng.) app. = Ead(e (q.v.), with attracted *N-* (as in Ned, a pet form of Edward); although there is some evidence of an A.-Sax. pers. name *Néoda* [f. *néod*, zeal, desire]: v. under Needham.

NEADS, NEAD'S (Son).

NEAGLE (Eng.) a contr. of Atten -Egle = AT THE (Sign of the) EAGLE [E.M.E. at *pen egle*—O.Fr. *aigle*, Lat. *aquila*, an eagle]. (Teut.) a var. of Nagle, Nagel, q.v.

Sir R. Matheson gives Neagle as a var. of Nagle in Ireland (*Var. & Syn. Surn. Irel.*, p. 56).

(A.-Lat.) a var. of Nigel, q.v.

NEAL }
NEALE } = Neil(l), q.v.
NEALL }
NEEL }

NEALS, NEAL'S (Son).

NEAME (Eng.) = Eame, UNCLE (v. under Eames), with attracted *N-* from *mine*, *thine*.

NEAMES (Eng.) = Eames (q.v.) with attracted *N-* from *mine*, *thine*.

NEAP (A.-Fr.-Lat.) an abnormal form f. Lat. *nepos*, a grandson, also a nephew: cp. Neave, Neve.

Henry le Nep.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Hugh Nepos.— *do*.

Cp. the common French *Le Neveu*.

(Scand.) Dweller at a PEAK [O.N. *gnípa*]

NEARY (Celt.) the Irish *Náradhach* (nepotic form *O'Náradhaigh*—*dh* mute) [cp. Ir. *nár*, good, happy + *adhach*, 'prosperous, lucky']

NEASMITH, a form of Nasmith, q.v.

NEAT } (Eng.) 1 COMPANION, VASSAL, TEN-
NEATE } ANT [O.E. *ge)neáf*]

2 a nickname from the animal [O.E. *neát*, ox, cow]

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) NEAT, TIDY [Fr. *net-te*; Lat. *nitidus*]

NEAVE } = Neve, q.v.
NEEVE }

NEAVES, NEAVE'S (Son) : v. Neve.

NEED, v. Nead.

NEEDS } v. Neads.
NEEDS }

NEEDHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Needham (Norf., Suff., Derby), 13th cent. *Nedham* [The first element here is somewhat doubtful —perh. a pers. name *Néoda*, f. O.E. *néod*, zeal (cp. Needingworth, Hunts), in which case the second element will be O.E. *hám*, a home, residence, rather than O.E. *ham(m)*, an enclosure, piece of land.]

Needwood, Staffs, was *Nedwode* in the Latin portion of a charter of Eadred A.D. 951.

NEEDLER (Eng.) NEEDLE-MAKER [M.E. *nedlere*, *ned(e)ler*; O.E. *neádl*, needle + the agent. suff. *-ere*]

Lucas le Nedlere.—*Hund. Rolls*.

NEELEY } (Celt.) 1 for the Ir. *MacConghaola*
NEELY } SON OF CONGHAOL : v. Connel.

2 for Mac Neilly, q.v.

NEEP = Neap, q.v.

NEEVE = Neve, q.v.

NEEVES, NEEVE'S (Son).

NEGUS (Eng.), found in 1598 as *Negose* and in 1636 as *Neegoose*, app. represents the O. Angl. (with *ge-* unpalatalized) *néah-gehúsa*, 'neighbour' [*néah*, *nigh* + *gehúsa*, housemate]

Colonel Negus, the concoctor of the drink so called, was of East-Anglian family.

NEIGHBOUR (Eng.) [O.E. *néah-(ge)búr*—*néah*, *nigh*; *ge)búr*, husbandman, boor]

NEIL } (Celt.) CHAMPION [Ir. and Gael.
NEILE }
NEILL } *Niall*
NEILD }

This name was borrowed by the Scandinavians as *Njáll*, *Njál*, and Latinized in England as *Nigellus*.

NEILSON, NEIL'S SON: v. Neil.

NEISH for Mac Neish, q.v.

NELDER (Eng.) a contr. of Atten-Elder = AT THE ELDER (-Tree) [E.M.E. *at þen eldre*: v. Elder²]

Cp. Nalder.

NELL 1 a var. of Neill, q.v.

2 a pet form of Ellen (A.-Gr.), q.v.

Adam Nel.—*Hund. Rolls*.

NELM } (Eng.) a contr. of Atten-Elm = AT
NELME } THE ELM (-Tree) [E.M.E. *at þen elme*, O.E. *æt þæm elme*]

In the Hundred Rolls the name was Latinized both as *ad Ulmum* and *de Ulmo*.

NELMES } = Nelm(e, q.v., with the genit.,
NELMS } and pl., -s suffix.

NELSON 1 NEL'S or NEIL'S SON: v. Neil.

2 NELL'S SON: v. Nell².

Thomas Nelson.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Thomas Nelson.—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1458.

Thomas Neelson.—

Close Roll (Duchy of Lanc.), A.D. 1462-3.

William Neleson.—*Parl. Rolls*, A.D. 1503.

William Nelson.—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1556.

The last named seems certainly to have been an ancestor of Lord Nelson; and the earlier Lancashire Nelson and Neelson

quoted were doubtless of the same stock. The immediate progenitor of the Norfolk Nelsons is supposed to have left Lancashire in the suite of the youngest son of the 1st Earl of Derby when he was appointed Bishop of Ely A.D. 1506-7.

NEND (Eng.) a contr. of Atten-End = AT THE END (of the village, wood, etc.) [E.M.E. *at þen ende*, O.E. *æt þæm ende*]

NERN = Nalrn, q.v.

NESBIT } (Eng.) Bel. to Nesbit(t) (North-
NESBITT } umb.²; Durham), 13th cent.
NESBETT } *Nesebit*, 14th cent. *Nesbyt* [the first element is rather O.E. *nass*, low ground = Dut. *nes*, low marshy ground, than O.E. *nass*, a headland—+ O.E. *bita*, a small piece]

Cp. Nisbet(t).

NESMITH, a var. of Nasmith, q.v.

NESS } (Teut.) 1 Dweller at a PROMONTORY
NESSE } or HEADLAND [O.E. *nass* = O.N. *nes*]

2 Dweller on LOW, MARSHY GROUND [v. under Nesbit and Holderness]

NETHERBY (Scand.) Bel. to Netherby (Cumb.; Yorks) = the LOWER FARM [O.N. *neðri* + *bý-r*]

NETHERCLIFT (Scand.) Dweller at the LOWER CLIFT or CLEFT [O.N. *neðri*, lower; and see Clift]

NETHERCOTE } (Eng.) Dweller at the LOWER
NETHERCOTT } COTTAGE [O.E. *neoðera* + *cot*]

NETHERFIELD (Eng.) Dweller at the LOWER FIELD [O.E. *neoðera* + *feld*]

NETHERSALL } (Eng. and Scand.) Dweller
NETHERSOLE } at the LOWER HALL [O.E. *neðri*, lower
NETHERSOLL } *neoðera* = O.N. *neðri*, lower + O.E. *sæl* = O.N. *sal-r*, a hall]

But in Kent, where the Nethersoles are mostly found, a sole is a pond or pool.

NETHERTON (Eng.) Bel. to Nether-ton; or Dweller at the LOWER FARM or HAMLET [O.E. *neoðera* + *tún*]

NETHERWAY (Eng.) Dweller at the LOWER WAY [O.E. *neoðera* + *weg*]

NETHERWOOD (Eng.) Dweller at the LOWER WOOD [O.E. *neoðera* + *wudu*]

NETTELFIELD (Eng.) Dweller at the NETTLE-FIELD [O.E. *netel* + *feld*]

Nettelton

NETTELTON (Eng.) Bel. to Nettelton =
 1 the ESTATE OF THE NETEL(A FAMILY
 [A.-Sax **Netelinga-tin* — *-inga*, genit. pl.
 of the fil. suff. *-ing*; *tín*, estate, etc.]

The Wilts place occurs in 10th-cent.
 Latin charters as *Netelington*.

2 the NETTLE-ENCLOSURE [O.E. *netel* +
tún]

NETTER (Eng.) NET-MAKER [O.E. *nett*, a net
 + the agent. suff. *-ere*]

NETTLEFIELD = Nettelfield, q.v.

NETTLEFOLD (Eng.) Dweller at the NETTLE-
 FOLD [O.E. *netel* + *fall(o)d*, a sheepfold]

NETTLESHIP (Eng.) Dweller at (prob.) the
 NETTLES-HOPE [O.E. *netel*, nettle; and
 v. *Hope*]

NETTLETON = Nettelton, q.v.

NEVE (Teut.) NEPHEW [M.E. *neve*, O.E. *nefa*
 = O.N. *nefi*, nephew = Dut. *neef*, nephew,
 cousin = M.H.Ger. *neve*, O.H.Ger. *nevo*
 (mod. *neffe*), nephew]

Walter le Neve.—*Hund. Rolls*.

By metonymy, *neve* also denoted a
 spendthrift, or prodigal, as did the Lat.
nepos.

NEVES, NEVE'S (Son): v. *Neve*.

**NEVETT
 NEVITT** } 1 for Knevett, Knyvett, q.v.

2 app. also = *Neve* (q.v.) + the Fr. dim.
 suff. *-et*.

NEVILLE } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to 1 *Néville*
NEVILL } (Normandy: Manche and Seine-
NEVILLE } Inférieure); 2 *Neuville* (very com-
 mon in France) = the NEW TOWN [Fr.
newve (f.), Lat. *nova*, new + Fr. *ville*,
 town; Lat. *villa*, estate, manor]

These names were Latinized in our
 records *de Nova Villa*.

NEVIN (Celt.) 1 a contr. of the Irish *Giolla-
 naebhin* (*bh* as *v*) = the SERVANT or
 DISCIPLE OF THE SAINT [Ir. *giolla*, servant,
 etc. + *naebh*, *naomh* (genit. *naoimh*), a
 saint + the dim. suff. *-in*]

2 the Irish *Cnaimhin* (*mh* as *v*) [Ir.
cnáimh, a bone + the dim. suff. *-in*]

Cp. *Niven*.

(Eng.) prob. also = *Neve* (q.v.) the
 A.-Fr. dim. suff. *-in*.

**NEVINS NEVIN'S (Son)
 NEVINSON
 NEVISON** } NEVIN'S SON } v. *Nevin*.

Newborough

NEW (Eng.) the New (-Comer) [M.E. *newe*,
 O.E. *nīwe*]

Richard le Newe.—*Hund. Rolls*.

NEWALL for Newhall, q.v.

Occasionally, as at Newall-with-Clifton,
 W.Yorks, we find the tautological name
 'Newall Hall.'

NEWARK (Eng.) Bel. to Newark = the NEW
 WORK or STRONGHOLD [M.E. *newe*, O.E.
nīwe + M.E. *wark(e)*, *werk(e)*, O.E. *weorc*, a
 fortification]

Several Scottish Newarkks (notably
 Newark Castle, Selkirk) have affixed the
 tautological 'Castle' to the name.

NEWARN } (Eng.) Dweller at the NEW
NEWARNE } HOUSE [O.E. *nīwe* + *arn*, a
 house]

NEWBALD } for Newbold, q.v.
NEWBALL }

NEWBERRY } v. *Newbury*.
NEWBERRY }

NEWBIGGIN } (A.-Scand.) Bel. to New-
NEWBIGGING } biggin(g), &c., a common
NEWBEGGIN } North. Eng. and Scot. place-
NEWBEGIN } name = the NEW BUILDING
 or DWELLING [O.N. *ný-r* = O.E. *nīwe* +
 O.N. *bygging*]

Stephen de Newebigging.—
Pipe-Roll, A.D. 1259-60.

Newbegin is in N.Yorks.

NEWBOLD } (Eng.) Dweller at the NEW
NEWBOLT } HOUSE or HALL [O.E. *nīwe* +
NEWBOULD } *bold*, a dwelling, house, palace]
NEWBOULT }

See *Bold*².

Thomas de Neubold.—
Inq. ad quod Damn., A.D. 1322.

NEWBON } 1 for Newbo(u)rn, q.v.
NEWBONE } 2 for Newbond, q.v.

NEWBOND } (A.-Scand.) the NEW BOND
NEWBOUND } [O.E. *nīwe*, new; and v. under
 Bond]

Richard le Newebonde.—*Hund. Rolls*.

NEWBORN } (Eng.) Dweller at the NEW
NEWBOURN } BURN or BROOK [O.E. *nīwe*
NEWBURN } + *burne*]

Newburn, co. Fife, owes its name to
 the diverted course of a brook.

NEWBOROUGH (Eng.) Bel. to Newborough:
 v. *Newbury*.

Newborough, Staffs, was *Newburgh*,
Novus Burgus, in the 14th cent.

Newbottle

NEWBOTTLE (Eng.) Bel. to Newbottle; or Dweller at the NEW HOUSE [O.E. *nīwe* + *botl*, a house, building]

NEWBURGH } (Eng.) Bel. to Newburgh,
NEWBURY } Newbury = the NEW STRONG-
HOLD [O.E. *nīwe*, dat. *nīwan-* + *burh*, dat.
byrig]

Newburgh was Latinized *de Novo Burgo*.

NEWBY (Scand.) Bel. to Newby; or Dweller at the NEW FARMSTEAD or SETTLEMENT [O.N. *ný-r* + *bý-r*]

NEWCOMB } for Newcome, q.v.
NEWCOMBE }

NEWCOME } (Eng.) NEWCOMER; STRANGER
NEWCOMEN } [M.E. *neu*, *new(e)*, new(ly) +
come(n); O.E. *nīwe* + *cumen*, pp. of *cuman*,
to come]

Robert le Newcomen.—
Close Rolls, A.D. 1281.

NEWDICK (Eng.) Dweller at the NEW DIKE [O.E. *nīwe* + *dīc*]

NEWELL } for Newall = Newhall, q.v.
NEWILL }

NEWHALL (Eng.) Bel. to Newhall; or Dweller at or by the NEW HALL [O.E. *nīwe* + *h(e)all*]

NEWHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Newham; or Dweller at the NEW ENCLOSURE [O.E. *nīwe* + *ham(m)*, a piece of land, enclosure, dwelling]
Walter de Neuham.—*Hund. Rolls*.

NEWIN (Eng.) Dweller at the NEW INN or HOUSE [O.E. *nīwe* + *inn*, a house; chamber]

NEWINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Newington = AT THE NEW FARMSTEAD, MANOR, ESTATE, &c. [usual A.-Sax. dat. form 'æt *Nīwantīne*, 'from *nīwe* and *tīn*]

Ic Ælfgifu seó hléfdige, Eádweardes cyninges módor, geærndede æt Cnute cyninge mínum hláforde þæt land æt *Nīwantīne*.

(1, Ælfgifu the lady, King Edward's mother, obtained from King Canute, my lord, the land at *New(ington)*.—

Charter of Queen Ælfgifu Emma.

Richard de Newentone.—*Hund. Rolls*.

NEWINS, pl. of Newin, q.v.

NEWLAND (Eng.) Bel. to Newland; or Dweller at the NEW LAND, i.e. Reclaimed Land [O.E. *nīwe* + *land*]

NEWLANDS, pl. of Newland, q.v.

NEWLAY } (Eng.) Dweller at the NEW LEA
NEWLEY } [O.E. *nīwe* + *leáh* (M.E. *ley*, *lay*),
a meadow, pasture, field]

Newsom

NEWLIN } for Newlyn, q.v.
NEWLING }

NEWLYN (Celt.) Bel. to Newlyn (2), Cornwall. Acc. to Bannister this name denotes the 'New Pool' [Corn. *newydh* = Wel. *newydd*, new + Corn. *lyn* = Wel. *llyn*, a pool]; but this can hardly apply to the Newlyn near Truro, whose very ancient church is dedicated to St. Newlyn.

NEWMAN (Eng.) the NEW MAN, NEWCOMER [M.E. *neu*, *newe*, O.E. *nīwe* + *man*]

Richard le Neuman.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Simon le Newemau.—*Close Rolls*.

This name in our directories is sometimes an Anglicization of the corresponding German *Neumann*.

NEWMARCH } (Eng.) Dweller at the NEW
NEWMARK } MARCH [O.E. *nīwe*; and v.
March]

Adam de Neumarche.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Newmark in our directories is frequently an Anglicization of the corresp. German *Neumark*.

NEWNAM for Newnham, q.v.

NEWNES } for Newins, q.v.
NEWNES }

There is a Newnes village in Shropshire.

NEWNHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Newnham; or Dweller AT THE NEW ENCLOSURE, or RESIDENCE, or ESTATE [A.-Sax. dat. form 'æt *Nīwanham(me)*, 'f. *nīwe* and (1) *hamm*, a piece of land, enclosure, messuage; (2) *hám*, dwelling, estate]

NEWPORT (Eng.) Bel. to Newport = 1 the NEW HAVEN [O.E. *nīwe* + *port*, Lat. *port-us*, a harbour]

2 the NEW TOWN [O.E. *nīwe* + *port*; Lat. *porta*, a city-gate]

The name of Newport, I.W., was Latinized both as *Novus Portus* and *Novus Burgus*; Newport, Salop, was called *Novus Burgus (de Novo Burgo)* in its charter by Henry I; Newport, Mon., was called *Novus Burgus* by Giraldus Cambrensis in order to distinguish it from Caerleon.

NEWSAM } (Eng.) Dweller AT THE NEW
NEWSHAM } HOUSES [O.E. *nīwe*, new +
NEWSHOLME } *hūsum*, dat. pl. of *hūs*, a house]
NEWSOM }
NEWSOME }
NEWSUM }

Newsholme, E. Yorks, is also known as Newsham; Newsholme, near Gisburn, is also called Newsome; Newsom (Boldon

Book, *Newsom*), Durham, is alternatively Newsham; Newsham, Gilling Wapentake, is *Newhuson* in Domesday Book, in which the Yorkshire Newsholmes occur as *Newhuse*; Newsham, N. Lancs, was *Neusum* A.D. 1252.

Adam de Neusum.—
Cal. Inq. P.M., A.D. 1254.
 John de Neusum.—
Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1370.

NEWSOM 1 NEW'S SON: v. New.
 2 for *Newsom*, q.v.

NEWSTEAD (Eng.) Bel. to Newstead; or Dweller at the NEW PLACE [O.E. *niwe* + *stede*]

NEWTON (Eng.) Bel. to Newton; or Dweller at the NEW FARMSTEAD, ESTATE, MANOR, &c. [usual A.-Sax. dat. form 'æt *Niwantine*' (v. under *Newington*), f. *niwe* and *tin*]

Alan de Neuton.—
Cal. Inq. P.M., A.D. 1249.
 Willelmus de Neweton.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

NIBB = *Ibb* (q.v.) with attracted initial *N-* (as in *Noll*, a pet form of *Ol-iver*).

NIBBS, NIBB'S (Son) : v. *Nibb*.

NIBLETT = *Nibb* (q.v.) + the double dim. suff. *-el-et*.

NICHOL } dims. of *Nicholas*, *Nicolas*, q.v.
 NICHOLL }
 Cp. *Nicol(l)*.

NICHOLAS = *Nicolas*, q.v.
 This clerk was cleped hende *Nicholas*.
 —Chaucer, *The Millere his Tale*, 13.

NICHOLAS } *NICHOL(L)'S(Son)* } v. *Nichol(l)*.
 NICHOL(L)S }
 NICHOLSON, NICHOL'S SON }

NICK, a dim. of *Nicolas*, q.v.

NICKALL }
 NICKEL(L) } for *Nicol*, q.v.
 NICKLE }
 NICKOLL }

NICKALLS }
 NICKELS } for *Nicols*, q.v.
 NICKOLDS }
 NICKOLLS }
 NICKOLS }

NICKERSON, a corrupt form of *Nickinson* and *Nicholson*, q.v.

NICKIN = *Nick* (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-in*.
 The French form is *Nicquin*.

NICKINS, NICKIN'S (Son)
 NICKINSON } NICKIN'S SON } v. *Nickin*.
 NICKISSON }

NICKLESS for *Nicolas*, q.v.

NICKLIN } for *Nicolin*, q.v.
 NICKLING }

NICKLINSON, NICKLIN'S or NICOLIN'S SON :
 v. *Nicolin*.

NICKS, NICK'S (Son)
 NICKSON, NICK'S SON } v. *Nick*.

NICOL }
 NICOLE } dims. of *Nicolas*, q.v.
 NICOLL }
 NICOLLE }

In the Hundred Rolls we find the forms *Nicoll*, *Nicole*, *Nichole*.

Nicole and *Nicolle* are common French surnames.

NICOLAS (Gr.) VICTORIOUS PEOPLE or ARMY [Gr. *Νικόλαος* — *νικό-* (*νικάω*, to conquer; *νίκη*, victory) + *λαός*, the people, army]

Nicolas is a very common French surname.

NICOLET = *Nicol* (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-et*.

NICOLIN = *Nicol* (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-in*.

NICOLLS } *NICOL(L)'S (Son)* : v. *Nicol(l)*.
 NICOLS }

NICOLSON, NICOL'S SON : v. *Nicol*.

NIEL } = *Neil(l)*, q.v.
 NIELL }

NIELD for *Niel*, *Neil*, q.v.

NIELSON, NIEL'S SON : v. *Niel*, *Neil*.

NIGEL, the Anglicized form of the Lat. *Nigellus* = BLACKISH [a dim. f. Lat. *niger*, black]

Nigellus is frequent in Domesday Book. It was used to Latinize *Niel*, *Neil*, q.v.

NIGHTINGALE } (Eng.) a nickname from the
 NIGHTINGALL } bird [M.E. *nyhtegale*, etc.,
 O.E. *nihtegale*]

NIND for *Nend*, q.v.

NISBET } (Eng.) Bel. to Nisbet (Berwick,
 NISBETT } Roxburgh, Haddington, &c.), a
 form of *Nesbit*, q.v.

The Roxburgh Nisbet was *Nesebita* in the 12th cent., *Nesebit* in the 13th.

NISH, a contr. of MacNish, q.v.

NIVEN (Celt.) a contr. of 'Gilmiven, the Gael. and Ir. *Gille-, Giolla-naoimhén* (*mh* as *v*) = the SERVANT or DISCIPLE OF THE SAINT [Gael. *gille*, Ir. *giolla*, servant, disciple + the genit. of *naomh*, a saint + the dim. suff. *-en*]

Cp. Nevin.

NIVENS, NIVEN's (Son)
NIVENSON } NIVEN's SON } v. Niven.
NIVINSON }
NIVISON }

NIX, NICK's (Son): v. Nick, Nicolas.

William Nix.—*Hund. Rolls.*

NIXEY, an abnormal form = Nix (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-ey*.

NIXON, NICK's SON: v. Nick, Nicolas.

William Nicson.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

NOACK } (Eng.) a contr. of Atten-Oak,
NOAK } -Oke = AT THE OAK [E.M.E. *at*
NOAKE } *pen* (for *per*, f.) *ooke*, *oke*, O.E. *æt*
 } *pœm* (for *pære*) *ác(e)*

Philip Attenoke.—

Close Rolls, A.D. 1275.

NOAKES } pl. of Noak, q.v.
NOAKS }

NOBB, a dim. name = Hobb (q.v.) with attracted *N-* (as in Noll for Ol-iver).

Geoffrey Nobbe.—*Hund. Rolls.*

NOBBS, NOBB's (Son): v. Nobb.

NOBLE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) [Fr. *noûle*; Lat. *nobil-is*, well-known, noble]

NOBLET } 1 = Noble (q.v.) + the Fr. dim.
NOBLETT } suff. *-et*.
NOBLITT }

2 = NOB (v. Nobb) + the Fr. double dim. suff. *-el-et*.

Noblet is a common French surname.

NOCK (Celt.) for Knock, q.v.

(Eng.) = Noak, q.v.

NODDER (Eng.) 1 for the A.-Sax. pers. name *Nophere* [O.E. *nôp*, boldness + *here*, army]

2 perh. also a nickname from M.E. *nodden*, to nod, (orig.) to shake.

NODE (Teut.) = the M.E. *Ode* (occurring, for example, in the 14th-cent. *Yorks Poll-Tax*) with attracted *N-* (as in Noll for Ol-iver) [O. Teut. *Oda*, *Odo*—f. O. Sax. *ôd* = O.N. *auð-r* = O.H. Ger. *ôt* = O.E. *édd*, prosperity, riches]

NODES, NODE's (Son)
NODESON, NODE's SON } v. Node.

NOEL (Fr.-Lat.) Children born at CHRISTMAS-TIDE were sometimes baptised by the French equivalent of our names Christmas and Midwinter [Fr. *noël*, by euphony for *naël*, Christmas; Lat. (*dies*) *natalis*, birth-day]

Adam Noel.—*Scut. of Gascony*, A.D. 1242-3.

NOELSON, NOEL's SON: v. Noel.

NOKE = Noak, q.v.

NOKES = Noakes, q.v.

NOLAN (Celt.) the Ir. *Nuallan* = FAMOUS, NOBLE [Ir. *nuall* + the dim. suff. *-án*]

NOLL 1 a pet form of Oliver (q.v.) with attracted *N-*.

Here lies Oliver Goldsmith, for shortness called *Noll*.—D. Garrick.

2 for Knoll, q.v.

NOON } (Celt.) the Ir. *Nuadhan* (nepotic
NOONE } —genitive—form *O'Nuadhain* =
 } the New [Ir. (and Gael.) *nuadh* (*dh* mute),
 } new + the dim. suff. *-án*]

NOPPS, an unvoiced form of Nobbs, q.v.

NORBURY (Eng.) Bel. to Norbury = the NORTH STRONGHOLD [O.E. *norþ* + *burh*, dat. *byrig*]

Norbury, E. Cheshire, was *Norburie* in the 12th cent., *Northbury* in the 13th. Norbury, Staffs, in Domesday Book *Nortberie*, was *Northbyri* in the 13th cent.

NORCOMBE (Eng.) Dweller at the NORTH HOLLOW [O.E. *norð* + *cumb* (from Celt.)]

There is a Northcombe in W. Devon.

NORCOTT } (Eng.) Dweller at the NORTH
NORCUTT } COTTAGE [O.E. *norþ* + *cot*]

There are places called Norcott in Herts and Berks.

See Northcot(t).

NORCROFT (Eng.) Dweller at the NORTH CROFT [O.E. *norþ* + *croft*, a small field]

There is a hamlet called Norcroft near Barnsley, Yorks.

NORCROSS (Scand.) Dweller at the NORTH CROSS [O.N. *norþ-r* + *kross* (ult. f. Lat. *crux*, *crucis*)]

More specifically, Norcross (spelling the same in the early 16th cent.) near Fleetwood, Lancs.

Norden

NORDEN (Eng.) Dweller at the NORTH VALLEY [O.E. *norþ* + *denu*]

But the name in our directories is sometimes the German and Scand. *Norden* = North.

Confused with *Nordon*.

NORDON (Eng.) Dweller at the NORTH DOWN [O.E. *norþ* + *dún*, a hill]

There are Northdowns in Kent and Pembroke.

Confused with *Norden*.

NORFOLK (Eng.) One from Norfolk, the A.-Sax. *Northfolc* = the NORTHERN PEOPLE [O.E. *norþ* + *folc*, folk, people]

... the fertheste ende of *Northfolk*.—
Piers Plowman, 2950.

NORGATE (Eng.) Dweller at the NORTH GATE [O.E. *norþ* + *geat*]

(Scand.) Dweller at, the NORTH ROAD or WAY [O.N. *norþ-r* + *gata*]

North(e)gate occurs in the Yorks Poll-Tax (A.D. 1379), and *Northgate* in the Hundred Rolls for Norfolk (A.D. 1274).

NORGRAVE } (Eng.) Dweller at the NORTH
NORGROVE } GROVE [O.E. *norþ* + *gráf*]

NORKETT, a corrupt form of *Norcott*, q.v.

NORLEY (Eng.) Dweller at the NORTH LEA [O.E. *norþ* + *leah* (M.E. *ley*)]

More specifically *Norley*, Chesh., in the 14th cent. *Northlegh*, *Northley*.

NORMAN (Teut.) **NORTHMAN** [(1) O.Fr. *Norman* (d, Dan.-Norw. *Nordmand*, O.N. *Norðmað-r* (pl. *Norðmenn*), Northman; Norwegian (2) O.E. *Norðmann*, Norseman; Dane]

In the A.-Saxon Chronicle the term *Norðmen(n)* sometimes embraces the Danes (v. A.D. 787). Elsewhere they are distinguished (v. A.D. 924)—'. . . ðegþer ge Engliſce, ge Deniſce, ge Norðmen, ge oþre' (. . . both English and Danes, and Northmen and others).

Norðman occurs as a pers. name in England in the 10th and 11th centuries.

Normannus (frequent); Norman; Norman.—*Domesday Book*.

Mathew le Norman.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Robert Northman.— *do*.

Norman de Arcy.— *do*.

E[t] Peitevin e[t] Bretun et *Norman*.—
La Chanson de Roland, 3961.

Northampton

NORMANBY (Scand.) Bel. to Normanby (frequent in the great Scandinavian counties Lincs and Yorks) = the NORTHMAN'S SETTLEMENT [v. under *Norman*, and + O.N. *by-r*, settlement, farmstead]

NORMANSELL (Eng.) Dweller at (app.) NORMAN'S or the NORTHMAN'S HALL [O.E. *sal* = O.N. *sal-r*, a hall]

NORMANTON (Eng. and Scand.) Bel. to Normanton = NORMAN'S or the NORTHMAN'S ESTATE [O.E. *tún* = O.N. *tún*, enclosure, estate]

The Normanton near Southwell, Notts, occurs in a tenth-century charter both as *Normantun* and *Nordmantun*.

NORMIN(G)TON for *Normanton*, q.v.

NORREYS (A.-Fr.-Teut.) **NORTHMAN**; **NORTHERNER** [O.Fr. *Noreis*, *Noreys*, *Norreis*, *Nor(r)ois*, Northman, Northerner; *Nor* + *eis*, Lat. *-ensis*]

Hugh le Norreis.—

Charter Rolls, A.D. 1199.

Thomas le Noreys.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Walter le Noreis.—

Parl. Writs, A.D. 1313.

Robert le Norreys.—

Cal. Inq. P.M., A.D. 1327.

Cp. *Norris*.

NORRINGTON, a corrupt form of *Northampton* (q.v.) through the 13th-cent. form *Norhanton(e)*.

NORRIS } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) = *Norreys*, q.v.
NORRIS } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the *NURSE* [M.E. *NORRIS* } *norice*, *noryce*; O.Fr. *norrice* (Fr. *nourrice*); Lat. *nutrix*, *-icis*, a nurse]

Alicia le Noryce.—*Cal. Inq. P.M.*

I trowe that to a *norice* in this cas.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, E 561.

NORTH (Eng.) One from the NORTH [O.E. *norþ*]

NORTHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Northam (Devon, Hants, &c.) = the NORTH ENCLOSURE [O.E. *norþ* + *ham(m)*, a piece of land, enclosure]

NORTHAMPTON (Eng.) Bel. to Northampton, A.D. 917 and 921 *Hamtun*, *Domesday Northantone* = AT THE NORTH HIGH TOWN [O.E. *norþ*, north + *heām*, *heān* dat. of *hehþ*, high + *tún(e)*]

Northampton is situated on a slope rising from the R. Nen. Apparently North- was added to the name in order to distinguish it from Southampton.

Northcot

NORTHCOT } (Eng.) Bel. to Northcot(e),
NORTHCOTE } Northcott = the NORTH
NORTHCOTT } COTTAGE [O.E. *norþ* + *cot*]
 Northcott, Berks, seems, however, to
 be for an earlier Northcourt.

NORTHERN } (Eng.) **NORTHERNER** [M.E.
NORTHERN } *northern*; O.E. *norþern* (and
norþan), from the north]

NORTHEY (Eng. and Scand.) Dweller at
 1 the North Island [O.E. *norþ* = O.N. *norþ-r*
 + O.E. *i(e)g* = O.N. *ey*, island]
 2 the NORTH HEY (Enclosure) [O.E.
hæg-, *haga* = O.N. *hagi*, enclosure, field]
 Northey (Island), Essex, is near the
 meet of the Blackwater and the Chelmer.

NORTHLEY (Eng.) Dweller at the NORTH
 LEA [O.E. *norþ* + *leah* (M.E. *ley*)]

NORTHOP } (Eng.) Bel. to Northop or NORTH-
NORTHUP } HOPE (Flint) [O.E. *norþ*; and v.
 Hope]
 (Scand. and Eng.) for Northorp(e), q.v.

NORTHORP } (Scand. and Eng.) Bel. to
NORTHORPE } Northorp(e) (Lincs^s; Yorks)
 = the NORTH FARM or HAMLET [O.N.
norþ-r = O.E. *norþ* + O.N. and O.E. *þorp*]

NORTHOVER (Eng.) Dweller at the NORTH
 BANK or SHORE [O.E. *norþ* + *ofer*]
 Northover, Soms., is on the north bank
 of the R. Yeo.

NORTHROP } forms of Northorp(e), q.v.
NORTHUP }

NORTON (Eng.) Bel. to Norton = the NORTH
 FARM, ESTATE, or VILLAGE [A.-Sax.
Norþtūn—*norþ* + *tūn*]

NORWELL (Eng.) Dweller at the NORTH
 WELL or SPRING [O.E. *norþ* + *wiell(a)*]

NORWICH (Eng.) Bel. to Norwich, the A.-Sax.
Norþwic = the NORTH PLACE [O.E. *norþ*
 + *wic*]

NORWOOD (Eng.) Dweller at the NORTH
 WOOD [O.E. *norþ* + *wudu*]

NOSWORTHY } (Eng.) Bel. to Nos(e)worthy
NOSEWORTHY } (? Devon) [the second element
 is the O.E. *worþig*, a farm, enclosure:
 the first element may be the South.E.
nose, a neck of land]

NOTHARD (Teut.) 1 NEAT-HERD [O.N. *naut*
 = O.E. *nedt*, cattle + O.N. *hirþi-r* = O.E.
hierde, herd(sman)]

Willelmus Nouthird.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

2 the A.-Sax. pers. name *Noph(e)ard*
 [O.E. *nōþ*, boldness + *h(e)ard*, brave]

NOTLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Notley = 1 the NUT-
 TREE-LEA [M.E. *not(e)*, O.E. *hnutu* + M.E.
ley, O.E. *leah*]

Nottingham

2 NOT(T)'S or HNOTTA'S LEA [pers.
 name f. O.E. *hnot*, bald, close-cropped]

3 CNOTTA'S LEA [pers. name f. O.E.
cnotta = O.N. *knút-r* (whence *Cnut* or
 Canute), a knot]

NOTMAN = NOT(E)'S MAN(-Servant): v.
 under **Nott**.

Richard Noteman.—*Hund. Rolls*.

NOTON, v. **Notton**.

NOTSON, NOT(E)'S or NOTT'S SON: v. **Nott**.
 Johannes Nottson.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

NOTT (Eng.) 1 BALD; CLOSE-CROPPED [M.E.
not, *nott(e)*, O.E. *hnof*]

The A.-Sax. pers. name *Hnotta* occurs.
 Hugh le Notte.—*Hund. Rolls*.

A *not heed* [head] hadde he, with a
 broun visage.—

Chaucer, *Prolog. Cant. Tales*, 109.

... your *nott* headed country gentleman.
 —*Old Plays*, VI. 150; T. Wright.

2 for **Knott**¹, q.v.

3 the (rare) A.-Sax. pers. name *Cnotta*
 [O.E. *cnotta*, m., knot], corresp. to the
 O.N. *Knút-r* [O.N. *knút-r*, m., knot]; also
 (more often) an Anglicized form (10th and
 11th cent. *Cnut*, whence mod. *Canute*) of
 the Scand. name: v. **Knot**(t²) and **Nutt**.

NOTTAGE } (Eng.) 1 a nickname from the
NOTTIDGE } bird called the NOTHATCH (or
 NUTHATCH) [M.E. *not(e)*, O.E. *hnutu*, a nut
 + a palatal deriv. of O.E. *haccian*, to hack]

2 Bel. to Nottage (Glam.) [by analogy,
 the *-age* here may be for *-wich*, O.E. *wic*,
 a place]

NOTTING (Eng.) represents 1 an A.-Sax.
Hnotting = HNOTTA'S SON [f. O.E. *hnof*,
 bald, close-cropped; with the 'son' suff.
-ing]

2 an A.-Sax. *Cnotting* = CNOTTA'S SON
 [O.E. *cnotta*, m., a knot; with the 'son'
 suff. *-ing*]

There seems to be no evidence for a
 local origin [O.N.E. *ing*, a meadow] of
 this name.

Cp. **Nutting**.

NOTTINGHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Nottingham,
 13th cent. *Nottingham*, the A.-Sax. *Snotinga-*
hām = the HOME OF THE SNOT(A FAMILY)
 [the pers. name is prob. contracted f. O.E.
snotor = O.N. *snotr* (in fact, the form
Snothringham occurs in a Latin charter
 A.D. 868), wise, prudent (cp. N.E. *snot*,
 neat, handsome)+the genit. pl. (*-inga*) of
-ing, son + *hām*, home, estate]

NOTTON (Eng.) Bel. to Notton (Yorks: 14th cent. *Notton*; Dorset) = (prob.) **NOTT'S ESTATE** [v. *Nott*, and + M.E. *-ton*, O.E. *tūn*]

NOURSE = Nurse, q.v.

NOWELL } Anglicized forms of Noel, q.v.
NOWILL }

NOWLAN, v. Nolan.

NOYCE } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller by a NUT-
NOYES } TREE; spec., a WALNUT-TREE [Fr. *noix* (O.Fr. *nois*), a walnut, nut; Lat. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut (-tree)]

NUGENT (Fr.) Bel. to Nogent (common in France) = the FAIR (WET) MEAD [Fr. *noue*, a wet meadow; L.Lat. *noda* + O.Fr. *gen(e)*, fair; Lat. *genit-*; f. *gens*, a patrician family]
Noe est encore usité en basse Normandie avec le sens de petit cours d'eau, petit canal, ruisseau. On dit: une prairie de noe, ou de noue, ou par abréviation une noe, une noue, pour une prairie traversée par un ou plusieurs petits cours d'eau qui lui donnent de l'humidité.—Stappers, Dict. Synopt. d'Etym. Franc., p. 795.

Many bearers of the name Nugent in England are immigrants (or descendants of immigrants) from Ireland, where this French name was usually Hibernicized as *Núinnseann*.

NUN(N) (A.-Lat.) 1 **NUN** (a nickname; and prob. applied to the children of a married woman after she had taken the monastic vow) [M.E. O.E. *nunne*, L.Lat. *nunna*, *nonna*]

2 **MONK** [f. L.Lat. *nonn-us*, a monk]

(Eng.) a descendant of the A.-Sax. (royal) pers. name *Nunna* [prob. f. L.Lat. *nonn-us*, a monk, father]

'Ego *Nunna* rex Sǫpsaxonum . . .' (A.D. 692).—*Cart. Sax.*, No. 78.

rarely (Heb.) the Heb. *Nun* [f. Heb. *nún*, to sprout, flourish]

Joshua, the son of *Nun*.—*Ex.* 33. 11.

NUNNS, **NUNN'S** (Son)
NUN(N)SON, **NUN(N)'S SON** } v. **Nun(n)**.

Hugo Nunneson.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

NURSE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) (lit.) ONE WHO NOURISHES [M.E. *norice*, *nurice*, O.Fr. *norrice* (Fr. *nourrice*); Lat. *nutrix*, *-icis*, a nurse]

NURSEY = Nurse (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-y*.

NUSSEY (A.Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Noisy (a fairly common French place-name), the L.Lat. *Nucetum* = the NUT-GROVE [f. Lat. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut (-tree); with the 'plantation' suff. *-et-um*]

There has prob. been some confusion with the preceding name.

NUTBEAM (Eng.) Dweller by the NUT-TREE [O.E. *hnutbedam*]

NUTE, v. **Nutt**.

NUTHALL (Eng.) Bel. to Nuthall (Notts: 13th cent. *Nuthal*) = the NUT (-Tree) NOOK, or SLOPE [O.E. *hnutu* + *h(e)al(h)*, a nook, corner; *h(e)al* (for *h(e)ald*) = O.N. *hall-r*, = Ger. *halde*, a slope]

Cp. **Nuttall**.

NUTHURST (Eng.) Bel. to Nuthurst; or Dweller at the NUT-GROVE [O.E. *hnutu* + *hyrst*]

Nuthurst, Warw., was *Hnuthyrst* A.D. 872.

NUTKIN = Nut(t) (q.v.) + the E. (double) dim. suff. *-kin* [O.L.Ger. *-k-in*]

NUTKINS, **NUTKIN'S** (Son): v. **Nutkin**.

NUTLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Nutley; or Dweller at the NUT (-Tree) LEA [O.E. *hnutu* + *leāh* (M.E. *ley*)]

Nutley, Hants, was *Hnut-leāh* A.D. 932.

NUTMAN (Eng.) 1 DEALER IN NUTS [O.E. *hnutu*, a nut + *man(n)*]
2 NUT(T)'S MAN (-Servant): v. **Nutt** (A.-Scand.)

NUTSON, **NUT(T)'S SON**: v. **Nutt**.

NUTT (A.-Scand.) an Anglicized form (10th and 11th cent. *Cnut*) of the O.N. *Knút-r* (Canute) [O.N. *knút-r*, a knot]
(Eng.) 1 Dweller by a NUT-TREE [O.E. *hnutu*, a nut]

2 occ. conf. with *Nott*, q.v.

NUTTALL } (Eng.) for Nuthall, q.v.
NUTTLE }

Nuttall, Lancs, was spelt the same A.D. 1541.

NUTTER (Eng.) 1 NUT-DEALER [O.E. *hnutu* + the agent. suff. *-ere*]
(rarely) 2 a descendant of the A.-Sax. pers. name *Noðhere* [O.E. *noð*, boldness + *here*, army]

NUTTING (A.-Scand.) may represent: the Anglicized form *Cnut* of the O.N. *Knút-r* (v. **Nutt**, A.-Scand.) with the O.Teut. fil. suff. *-ing*; but more likely = the 'Nut-Meadow' [O.E. *hnut*, nut + O.N.E. *ing*, O.N. *eng*, meadow]

Willelmus Nutyng.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Cp. **Notting**.

NUTTMAN, v. **Nutman**.

NYE (Eng.) a contr. of **Atten-Ey** (e = AT THE ISLAND [E.M.E. *at þen* (for *þer*) *eye* = O.E. *æt þære t(e)ge*]
(Scand.) the Scand. form of **New**, q.v. [Scand. *ny*, new]

O

O'- (Celt.) GRANDSON, DESCENDANT (of) [Ir. *ó* or *ua* (= Gael. *ogha*, a grandchild)]

For O'- names not found below see the name without the prefix.

OAK } (Eng.) Dweller by an OAK-TREE
OAKE } [M.E. *o(c)k*, *ok(e)*, O.E. *ác*]

Richard atte Oke.—*Cal. Inq. P.M.*

OAKDEN (Eng.) Dweller at the OAK-VALLEY
[O.E. *ác* + *denu*]

OAKES, pl., and genit., of Oak(ē), q.v.

Roger of the Okes.—*Parl. Writs.*

OAKESHOTT, v. Oakshott.

OAKEY (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the OAK-ISLAND
or -WATERSIDE [O.E. *ác*, oak-tree + *i(e)g*
(M.E. *ey*), island, etc.]

2 the OAK-HEY (Enclosure) [O.E. *ác*,
oak-tree + *hæg*-, *haga*, enclosure, field]

OAKFORD (Eng.) Dweller at the OAK-FORD
(Ford by the Oaks) [O.E. *ác*, oak-tree +
ford]

OAKHAM (Eng.) Dweller at the OAK-LAND
[O.E. *ác* + *ham(m)*, a piece of land, en-
closure]

OAKHILL (Eng.) Dweller at the OAK-HILL
[O.E. *ác* + *hyll*]

There are villages of this name in Soms.
and Wilts.

OAKLEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Oakley; or Dweller
OAKLY } at the OAK-LEA [O.E. *ác*, oak-tree
+ *leáh* (M.E. *le(y)*)]

This name is commonly found in the
Hundred Rolls as *Ocle(e)*.

OAKMAN (Eng.) = Oak (q.v.) + *man*.

OAKSHOTT (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the OAK-
CORNER [E. *oak*, M.E. *oke*, etc. + Dial. E.
shot, a corner of land; O.E. *ác*, oak-tree,
and *sceát*, *sceát*, a corner, projection]

2 (occ.) the OAKS-WOOD [M.E. *okes*,
oaks + *holt*, O.E. *holt*, a wood]

OAR } (Eng.) Bel. to Oare = the (River-)
OARE } BANK or SHORE [O.E. *óra*]

The Berkshire Oare was *Ora* A.D. 968.

OASLER }
OASTLER } for Ostler, q.v.

OAT } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the French *Ot(t)*, from
OATE } Ger. *Otho*, *Ot(t)o* [f. O.H.Ger. *ót* =
O.Sax. *ód* (= O.N. *auð-r* = O.E. *édd*),
wealth, bliss]

OATES } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the French *Ots*, also
OATS } formerly *Ot(h)es* = *Ot* and *Ot(h)e* (v.
under *Oat(e)* with formative -s.

(Eng.) a nickname for a Dealer in OATS
[M.E. *otes*; O.E. *dte*, *oat*]

Andreas Otes.—*Hund. Rolls*, A.D. 1274.

Otes de Howarth.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

U est *Otes* et li quens [comte]
Berengers?—*La Chanson de Roland*, 2405.

OAT(E)SON, OAT(E)'S or OAT(E)'S SON.

OATLEY (Eng.) Dweller at the OAT-LEA
[O.E. *át(e)*-*leáh*]

OBEE } (Scand.) Bel. to Oby (Norf.) [O.N.
OBEY } *bj-r*, a settlement, farmstead: the
OBY } first element may be for an Angliciza-
tion of the O.N. *eik*, oak (as the neighbour-
ing Ashby is Anglicized), or for a pers.
name—Odd, Aud]

Oby is one of a little cluster of Scand.
names in the country to the north of Yar-
mouth.

O'BEIRNE (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Beirn*, *O'Birn* =
O'Brain, q.v.

OBERRY for Oldbury, q.v.

OBORN } (Eng.) Bel. to Osborne (Dorset),
OBORNE } app. the Domesday *Wocburne* =
the CROOKED BROOK [O.E. *wóh* + *burne*]

O'BOYLAN (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Baoigh(e)allain* =
DESCENDANT OF BAOGH(E)ALLAN [v. under
O'Boyle, and + the dim. suff. -*án*]

O'BOYLE (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Baoighill* = DE-
SCENDANT OF BAOGHALL [Ir. *ó*, grandson,
descendant + the genit. of *baoghal*, peril,
danger]

O'BRAIN (Celt.) DESCENDANT OF BRAN = the
RAVEN [v. O'-, and + the genit., *brain*,
of O.Ir. and O.Gael. *bran*, a raven]

There has been some little confusion
with O'Brien.

O'BRIEN } (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Briain* = DES-
O'BRYEN } CENDANT OF BRIAN [v. O'-, and
+ the genit. of Brian, q.v.]

O'BYRNE (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Broin* = DESCEN-
DANT OF BRAN : v. O'Brain.

The Ir. and Gael. *broimn* is a genit. of
brú, 'belly'; but this (unlike O.E. *wamb*)
does not seem to have been used as a
pers. name.

O'CALLAGHAN (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Ceallachain*
= DESCENDANT OF CEALLACHAN [v. O'-,
and Callaghan]

O'Cassidy

O'CASSIDY (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Caiside* = DESCENDANT OF CA(R)SIDE [(1) Ir. *cas*, a twisted lock; ingenious, clever + the pers. suff. *-id(h)e*; (2) *cais*, love, esteem + the adj. plen. suff. *-de*]

OCCLESHAW (Eng.) Bel. to Occleshaw (Lancs), 13th cent. *Aculleschawe*, *Acolfshag* = ACOLF'S, or ACWULF'S WOOD [O.E. *sc(e)aga*, a wood]

OCCLESTON (Eng.) Bel. to Occlestone (Ches.), A.D. 1303-4 *Occleston* = ACOLF'S or ACWULF'S ESTATE [O.E. *tún*]

This origin is based on the analogy of Occleshaw.

OCHILTREE (Celt.) Bel. to Ochiltree (Ayr), anc. *Uchiltre* = the HIGH HOMESTEAD or HAMLET [Cym. *uchel*, high + *tre*, dwelling(s)]

OCKENDEN (Eng.) Dweller at the OAK-VALLEY [M.E. *oken*, O.E. *ácan*, f. *ác*, oak-tree + M.E. *den(e)*, O.E. *denu*, a valley]

Frequently, however, this name is for Ockendon, q.v.

OCKENDON (Eng.) Bel. to Ockendon (Essex); or Dweller at the OAK-HILL [M.E. *oken*, O.E. *ácan*, f. *ác*, oak-tree + M.E. *-dun*, O.E. *dún*, a hill]

OCKFORD = Oakford, q.v.

OCKLESHAW = Occleshaw, q.v.

OCKLESTON(E = Occleston, q.v.

O'CLEARY } (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Cleirigh* = DE-
O'CLERY } SCENDANT OF CLERECH [v. O'-
and Cleary¹]

OCLÉE, a M.E. var. of Oakley, q.v.

O'CONNELL (Celt.) 1 the Ir. *O'Conghail* = DESCENDANT OF CONG(H)AL, i.e. CONFLICT.

2 the Ir. *O'Conaill* = DESCENDANT OF CONALL, i.e., LOVE, FRIENDSHIP.

O'CONNOR } (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Conchobhair* =
O'CONOR } DESCENDANT OF CONCHOBHAR
[v. O'-, and Connor]

ODAM } (Eng.) I Bel. to Odeham (Devon).
ODEM }

If the first element is the pers. name Ode (v. under Od(d)ie), the second will represent O.E. *hám*, home, estate: if the first element is an aphæretic form of M.E. *wode* (O.E. *wudu*), a wood, the second will represent O.E. *ham(m)*, a piece of land, enclosure.

2 Bel. to Odiham (Hants): v. Odiham.

O'Donohoe

ODDIE } 1 f. the A.-French *Odo*, later *Ode* [f.
ODDY } O.Sax. *ód* = O.N. *auð-r*, wealth, bliss],
ODEY } with the E. dim. suff. *-ie, -ey*.
ODY }

The famous half-brother of William I. always appears on the Bayeux Tapestry as *Odo*.

John fil. Ode.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Cp. Oat(e).

2 f. the common A.-Sax. *Oda*, *Odda* [f. *ód*, a form of O.E. *edd*, wealth, bliss, with the 10th and 11th cent. *Od(d)a* influenced by the cognate O.N. *Auð-r*], with the E. dim. suff. *-ie, -ey*.

The Roman Emperor Otto, and also his nephew of the same name, are called *Odda* in the A.-Sax. Chronicle A.D. 982.

ODDIKER, an assim. form of Oldacre, q.v.

ODELL (Eng.) Bel. to Odell (Beds), form. *Woodhull* = the WOOD-HILL [M.E. *wode*, O.E. *wudu* + M.E. *hull*, O.E. *hyll*]

Odell Castle . . . is situated on an eminence in the midst of well-wooded grounds.—*Nat. Gaz.*

(A.-Fr.-Teut.) a dim. f. *Odo*, *Ode*: v. under *Oddie*, etc. [Fr. dim. suff. *-el*]

ODGER (Teut.) a form (prop. O.Saxon) of *Eadgar*: v. *Edgar* [O.Sax. *ód* = O.H.Ger. *ót* = O.E. *edd* = O.N. *auð-r*, wealth, bliss + O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *gér* = O.E. *gár* = O.N. *geirr*, a spear]

Li quens *Oger* li Daneis

(The count *Oger* the Dane).—

La Chanson de Roland, 3033.

ODGERS, ODGER'S (Son): v. *Odger*.

ODIHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Odiham (Hants), 13th cent. *Odiham* = (app.) Odr's ESTATE [v. Od(d)y, and + O.E. *hám*, home, estate]

ODINEL (Fr.-Teut.) the Scand. name *Ódin*, *Óðinn* [f. O.N. *þð-r*, furious, eager, mad], with the Fr. dim. suff. *-el*.

Geoffrey Odinel.—*Hund. Rolls* (Yorks).

ODLIN (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the French *Odelin*, f. *Odo* [v. under *Oddie*] with the double dim. suff. *-el-in*.

Henry Odelin.—*Hund. Rolls*.

ODLING = Odlin (q.v.) with added *-g*.

ODNEL for Odinel, q.v.

O'DONNELL (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Domhnaill* = DESCENDANT OF DOMHNALL [v. O'-, and Donal]

O'DONOGHUE } (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Donnchadha*
O'DONOCHUE } = DESCENDANT OF DONN-
O'DONOHUE } CHADH [v. O'-, and Dona-
ghie]

O'DONOVAN (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Don(n)dhubhain* = DESCENDANT OF DON(N)DUBHAN [v. O'-, and Donovan]

O'DOWD } (Celt.) the Ir. *Ui Dubhda* = (One
O'DOWDA } of the) DESCENDANTS OF DUBHDA
or DUBHDE [Ir. *ui*, pl. of *ua* or *ó*, grandson,
descendant; and see Dowd (Celt.)]

O'DRISCOLL (Celt.) the Ir. *O'h-Eidirsceoil* =
DESCENDANT OF EIDIRSCÉOL [v. O'-, and
+ the intervocalic insertion *h*, and v.
Driscoll]

O'DUGAN (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Dubhagain* = DE-
SCENDANT OF DUBHAGAN [v. O'-, and
Dugan]

O'DWYER (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Duibhidhir* =
DESCENDANT OF DUBHEIDIR, i.e. BLACK
EIDIR [v. O'-, and + the genit. of *dubh*,
black, dark + the genit. of *eidir*, sense,
wisdom]

ODY, v. Oddy.

O'FALLON (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Fallomhain* =
DESCENDANT OF FALLOMCHAN [v. O'-, and
Fallon]

OFFER } assim. forms of Orfeur, q.v.
OFFOR }

OFFLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Offley (Herts), the
A.-Sax. (10th cent.) *Offan-leah*; Staffs^a,
Domesday *Offeleia*, *Offelie* = OFFA'S LEA
[O.E. *Offan*-, genit. of *Offa* + *leah*, a
meadow, field]

OFFORD (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Offord (Hunts), the
A.-Sax. *Ottanford* = OTTA'S FORD [O.E.
Ottan-, genit. of *Otta* (a var. of *Otto*, q.v.)
+ *ford*]
2 an assim. form of Orford, q.v.

O'FLAHERTY (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Flaitbheartaigh*
= DESCENDANT OF FLAITHBHEARTACH [v.
O'-, and Flaherty]

O'FLINN } (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Flainn* = DE-
O'FLYNN } SCENDANT OF FLANN, i.e. the RED
[v. O'-, and + the genit. of Ir. *flann*, red;
whence also the name Flan(n)agan, with
the double dim. suff. *-óg-án*]

Flann, or, as he is usually called, Flann
of the Monastery, was a celebrated
annalist, poet, and professor, who
flourished at Monasterboice and died
A.D. 1056.—

Joyce, *Irish Names of Pl.*, ii. 148.

O'GARA (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Gadhra* = DESCENDANT
OF GADHAR, i.e. the HOUND [v. O'-, and
+ the genit. of *gadhra* (*dh* mute), a hound]

OGBORN(E) } (Eng.) Bel. to Ogbourne
OGBOURN(E) } (Wilts), form. *Okeburne* = the
OAK (-bordered) STREAM [O.E. *ác* + *burne*:
with *c* (*k*) voiced to *g* by the influence of
the following voiced letter *b*]

OGDEN (Eng.) Bel. to Ogden (Lancs, Yorks,
Hants, &c.)—a voiced form of Oakden,
q.v.

Elias de Akeden.—

Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1246-7.

Thomas Okeden.—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1444.

OGILVIE } (Celt.) Bel. to Ogilvie (Forfar),
OGILVY } early 13th cent. *Ogilvoin* [the first
element may be the Pict. cognate of Wel.
uchel, high; and (if the physiography of
the place bears it out) the second element
may represent a mutated form of Wel.
bán = Gael. *beinn*, a peak: but further
early forms are desirable]

The third son [of Glibride, Earl of
Angus, temp. David I.] Gilbert assumed
the surname of *Ogilvy* from lands so called
in his possession, of which, with Powrie
and Kyneithein in Angus, he had a charter
in 1172.—*Burke's Peerage*, &c., s.n. 'Airlie'.

OGLE (Teut.) 1 Bel. to Ogle (Northumb.), 12th-
13th cent. *Oggel(l)*, *Oggil(l)*, *Oghell*, *Oghill*,
Ogel(l), *Hoggel*, etc. [There is no real hill
at Ogle'; so that in view of the village-
names Ogle(s)by and Ogletorp the
Northumbrian place-name must represent
a pers. name (v. 2) with a lost local suff.]

2 the O.Scand. *Ægel*, *Ægil* [f., with dim.
suff. *-e*], O.N. *æg*-, *agi*, awe, terror] (cp.
Ayl-); and occ. the O.Scand. *Æguald-r*,
Aguald-r [*uald*, might]

See Sir Henry A. Ogle's 'Researches
into the Origin of the Name Ogle' (1901);
and his 'Ogle and Bothel' (1902).

OGLEBY } (Scand.) Dweller at ÆGEL'S, or
OGELBY } ÆGUALD'S, SETTLEMENT or
OGILBY } FARMSTEAD [v. under Ogle^a, and
OGLESBY } + O.N. *bý-r*]

OGLETHORP (Scand.) Bel. to Oglethorpe
(Yorks), the Domesday *Oglestorp* = ÆGEL'S,
or ÆGUALD'S, FARM [v. under Ogle^a, and
+ O.N. *þorp*]

OGLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Ogley (Staffs), 15th cent.
Oggeley, 1300 *Oggeleye* (app. included in
an estate called A.D. 996 *Ocggingtún*) =
= OCGA'S or OCGA'S LEA [O.E. *leah*, a
meadow: *Ogga* (genit. *Oggan*-) is seem-
ingly a dim. form of one of the *Os-g*-
names, such as *Osgar*, *Osgod*, etc.]

O'GORMAN (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Gormain* =
DESCENDANT OF GORMAN [v. O'-, and
Gorman]

O'GRADY (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Gráda* = DESCEN-
DANT OF GRÁDA [v. O'-, and Grady]

O'Hagan

O'HAGAN (Celt.) the Ir. *O'hAedhagáin* = DESCENDANT OF AEDHAGAN [v. O', and + the intervocalic insertion *h* + *aedh*, fire, ardour, and the genit. of the double dim. suff. *-gán* (*-óg-án*)]

O'HALLIGAN (Celt.) the Ir. *O'h-Ailecáin* = DESCENDANT OF AILECAN, i.e. the NOBLE, BEAUTIFUL [v. O', and + the intervocalic insertion *h* + *ail*, a stone, rock; noble, beautiful, + the genit. of the double dim. suff. *-cán* (*-óc-án*)]

O'HANLEY } (Celt.) the Ir. *O'h-Ainlighé* =
O'HANLY } DESCENDANT OF AINLEACH OR
AINLE, i.e. the COMELY, FAIR [v. O', and
+ the intervocalic *h* + the genit. of
ainleach or *ainle*]

O'HANLON (Celt.) [the Ir. *O'h-Anluáin* =
DESCENDANT OF ANLUAN, i.e. NOBLE
WARRIOR [v. O', and + the intervocalic
insertion *h* + *aon*, one, also noble, good,
and the genit. of *luan*, a warrior, hero]

O'HANNAN } (Celt.) 1 the Ir. *O'h-Ainnín* =
O'HANNON } DESCENDANT OF ANNIN.

2 the Ir. *O'h-Annáin* = DESCENDANT OF
ANNAN [v. O', and + the intervocalic
insertion *h* + Ir. *ann*, skill, or *anna*,
wealth; with the genit. of the dim. suff.]

O'HARA (Celt.) the Ir. *O'h-Eaghra* = DE-
SCENDANT OF EAGHRA [v. O', and + the
intervocalic insertion *h*]

Eaghra mac Poprigh*, tighearna Lú-
ghne, Connacht [lord of Luighne, Con-
naught].—

Ann. of the Four Masters, A.D. 926.

*He is the ancestor from whom the
Ui-Eaghra, or *O'Haras*, of Leyny, in the
county of Sligo, have derived their name.
— *A.F.M.*, note, ii. 620.

O'HARE (Celt.) the Ir. *O'h-Ir* = DESCENDANT
OF EAR [v. O', and + the intervocalic in-
sertion *h* + the genit. of Ir. *ear*, east]

O'HART (Celt.) the Ir. *O'h-Airt* = DESCENDANT
OF ART, i.e. a STONE; NOBLE [v. O', and
+ the intervocalic insertion *h* + the genit.
of *Art*: v. under Arthur²]

O'HARTIGAN (Celt.) = **O'Hart** (q.v.) with
the double dim. suff. *ig-án*.

O'HAY } (Celt.) the Ir. *O'h-Aedha* = DESCEN-
O'HEA } DANT OF AEDH, i.e. ARDOUR [v. O',
and + the intervocalic insertion *h* + the
genit. of *aedh*, ardour, fire: cp. Wel. *aidd*,
ardour]

Cp. MacKay.

O'HEALEY (Celt.) the Ir. *O'h-Eilidhe* = DE-
SCENDANT OF EILIDH, i.e. the HIND [v. O',
and + the intervocalic insertion *h* + the
genit. of *eilidh*, a hind]

O'HEANY (Celt.) the Ir. *O'h-Aonaigh* = DE-
SCENDANT OF AONACH, i.e. the PRINCE
[v. O', and + the intervocalic insertion *h*
+ the genit. of *aonach*, a prince]

O'HENERY (Celt.) the Ir. *O'h-Inneirghe* = DE-
SCENDANT OF INDERGHE OR INNERGHE.

Inderghe mac Mocháin

(Inneirghe, son of Mochan).—

Ann. of the Four Masters, A.D. 953.

O'HENNESSY (Celt.) the Ir. *O'h-Aenghusa* =
DESCENDANT OF AENGUS: v. *Angus* [v. O',
and + the intervocalic insertion *h* + the
asp. genit. of *Aengus*]

O'HERAGHTY (Celt.) the Ir. *O'h-Aireachtaigh*
= DESCENDANT OF AIREACTACH, i.e. the
NOBLEMAN [v. O', and + the intervocalic
insertion *h* + *aireach*, a noble + the genit.
of the plen. suff. *-tach*]

O'HICKEY } (Celt.) the Ir. *O'h-Icidhe* = DE-
O'HICKIE } SCENDANT OF ICIDHE, i.e. the
HEALER [v. O', and + the intervocalic
insertion *h* + a deriv. from the root *ic*, to
heal]

O'HIGGIN } (Celt.) the Ir. *O'h-Uiginn* =
O'HIGGINS } DESCENDANT OF UIGE, i.e.
a JEWEL [v. O', and + the intervocalic
insertion *h* + the genit. of *uige*]

O'HYNE } (Celt.) the Ir. *O'h-Eidhin* = DE-
O'HYNES } SCENDANT OF EADHIN [v. O',
and + the intervocalic insertion *h* + the
genit. of a dim. f. *eadh*, a guard, protection]

O'KANE } (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Cathain* (*th* as *h*)
O'KEANE } = DESCENDANT OF CATHAN, i.e.
the WARRIOR [v. O', and + the genit. of
cathán, a dim. f. *cath*, war, warrior]

OKE = **Oak**(e, q.v.)

O'KEEF } (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Caomh* (*mh* as *v*)
O'KEEFE } = DESCENDANT OF CAOMH, i.e.
O'KEEFFE } the BEAUTIFUL [v. O', and
Keef(e)]

OKELL } (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the OAK-CORNER,
OKILL } or SLOPE [O.E. *ác*, oak-tree + *heal*(*h*,
a corner; *heal* (for *heald*), a slope]
2 for **Oakhill**, q.v.

O'KELLY (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Ceallaigh* = DESCEN-
DANT OF CEALLACH: v. **Kelly**¹.

OKELY = **Oakl**(e)y, q.v.

OKEOVER (Eng.) Bel. to Okeover or Oakover
(Staffs), A.D. 1004 *Acofre* = the OAK
(-tree) BANK (of the R. Dove) [O.E. *ác* +
ofer]

OKES = **Oakes**, q.v.

OKEY } = **Oakey**, q.v.
OKIE }

OLDACRE } (Eng.) Dweller at the OLD FIELD
 OLDAKER } [O.E. *e)ald*, old + *acer*, a field]

OLDAM, v. Oldham.

OLDBOROUGH for Oldbury, q.v.

OLDBRAY for Oldbury, q.v.

OLDBURY (Eng.) Bel. to Oldbury; or Dweller at or by the OLD STRONGHOLD (Camp, Fort, Castle) [O.E. *e)ald* + *burh* (dat. *byrig*)]

The Worc. Oldbury occurs in a charter A.D. 972 (in the dative inflected form) as 'on *Ealdanbyri*.'

OLDCASTLE (Eng. + Lat.) Bel. to Oldcastle; or Dweller at the OLD STRONGHOLD (or Fortified Camp) [O.E. *e)ald* + *castel*, Lat. *castell-um*]

The remains of the old stronghold at Oldcastle in Cheshire (A.D. 1357-8, *Oldecastel*) were demolished about 1580. Oldcastle in Monmouth 'was once the residence of Sir John Oldcastle; the remains of the castle are slight' (*Nat. Gaz.*).

OLDERSHAW (Eng.) Dweller at the Alder-wood [M.E. *alder*, *aller*, O.E. *aler*, *alder-tree* + M.E. *shaw(e)*, O.E. *sc(e)aga*, a wood]

OLDHAM (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the OLD ENCLOSURE OF FIELD [O.E. *e)ald* + *hamm*]
 2 the OLD HOLM (Riparian Land) [Dial. E. *holm*, river-island, 'flat land near water'; O.E. *holm*]

Oldham, Lancs, early 13th cent. *Aldholm*, 14th cent. *Oldom*, has three rivers, the Medlock, Irk, and Irwell.

OLDIS } v. Aldis, Aldhouse.
 OLDYS }

There is, however, a Scand. fem. pers. name *Aldis*, for *Alfdís* = 'Elf-Maid' [O.N. *álf-r*, elf + *dís*, maid, goddess]

OLDREY (Eng.) a descendant of the A.-Sax. pers. name *Ealdric* = OLD RULER [O.E. *e)ald*, old + *ric-*, ruler]

OLDRID for Aldred, q.v.

OLDRIDGE for Aldridge, Aldrich, q.v.

OLDROYD (A.-Scand.) Dweller at the OLD CLEARING [M.E. *old*, *ald*, O.E. *e)ald*, old + Dial. E. *royd*, a clearing: v. Royd]

O'LEARY (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Laoghair* = DESCENDANT OF LAOGHAIRE [v. O', and Leary]

O'LEHANE (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Liathain* (*th* as *h*) = DESCENDANT OF LIATHAN, i.e. the GREY [v. O', and + *liath*, grey + the genit. of the dim. suff. *-án*]

OLGER for Alger, Algar, q.v.

OLIFF } (Scand.) the Scand. *Olaf* =
 OLLIFF } ANCESTRAL RELIC [O.N. *Oleif-r*;
 OLLIFFE } f. O.N. *dí*, great-grandfather +
leif-r, relic]

There has been confusion with Olive (Lat.), q.v.

OLIPHANT } (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) a nickname
 OLIVANT } and sign-name from the
 OLLIVANT } ELEPHANT [M.E. *olifant*, *olifaunt*,
ollivant, *oliphant*, *elyphaunt*; O.Fr. *olifant*,
elefant; Lat. *elepha(n)s*, *-antis*; Gr. *ελέφας*,
-antos, elephant]

That ypotame a wonder beest is,
 More than an *olifaunt*, i-wis.—

King Alex., 5184-5.

For maystow [mayest thou] surmounten
 these *olifauntes* in gretnesse or weighte of
 body?—Chaucer, *Boece*, 782.

With antelop or *oliphant*.—
Colkclbie Sow, 448.

OLIVE } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) OLIVE [Fr. *olive*, Lat.
 OLLIVE } *oliva*, the olive]

(Scand.) for Ol(l)iff, q.v.

OLIVER } the French *Olivier*, O.Fr. also
 OLLIVER } *Oliver* [normally Fr. *olivier*, olive
 (-tree: Lat. *olvari-us*, 'of olives'; f. *oliva*,
 the olive; but almost certainly Scand.
 nomenclature has had its influence on the
 great vogue of Oliver—if not the common
 O.N. *Oleif-r* itself (Dan.-Norw. *Olaf*) (v.
 Ol(l)iff), at any rate the O.N. *Oelver* (Dan.-
 Norw. *Olver*) (cp. O.N. *ólvarr*, kind, affectionate); while the somewhat rare Norw.
Oliver is considered by Stöylen ('Norske
 Döbenavne', p. 68) to be f. *Ole Iver*, *Ole*
 being a pet form of *Olaf* or *Olav*]

The form in the 'Chanson de Roland'
 (Oxf. MS.) is invariably *Olivier*—

Li empereres [i.e. Charlemagne] est en
 un grant verger,

Ensembl' od [avec] lui Rollanz et
Olivier.—

La Chanson de Roland, 103-4.

But the 12th-cent. German adaptation
 usually has *Olivier*—

Thó sprah ther helet *Olivier*.

(Then spake the hero *Olivier*).—

Ruolandes Liet, 6005.

OLIVET 1 = Olive (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff.
 -et.

2 Bel. to Olivet (France) = the OLIVE-
 GROVE [Lat. *olivet-um*]

OLLERHAD } (Teut.) Dweller at the ALDER-
 OLLERHEAD } HEAD [O.E. *alor* = O.N. *öl*,
 alder-tree + O.E. *hedfod* = O.N. *höfuð*,
 head, high ground]

Oller(e)nshaw

OLLER(E)NSHAW (Eng.) Dweller at the ALDER-WOOD [*Olleren* is an adj. form of *oller* (v. under Ollerhead) + M.E. *shaw(e)*, O.E. *sc(e)aga*, 'a wood']

OLLERTON (Eng.) Bel. to Ollerton, a form of Allerton, q.v.

OLLETT, a double dim. of (a) **Ol(l)ive** (q.v.), (b) **Oliver** (q.v.) [Fr. dim. suff. *-et*]

OLLEY 1 a double dim. of (a) **Ol(l)ive** (q.v.), (b) **Oliver** (q.v.) [E. dim. suff. *-ey*]

2 Bel. to (a) **Ollé** (Eure-et-Loire), A.D. 1557 *Olley*, 1466 *Oleyum*, 1224 *Orletum*.

(b) **Ouilley*** (Calvados). **Ouilley** would normally give an Anglicized **Oyley** (as in Doyley, q.v.); but the name without the preposition seems to have merged into **Oley**.

Ouilley-du-Houlley in 1215 was *Olleyum*, 1198 *Oily*, 1180 *Oilleia*, *Oilleya*; **Ouilley-la-Ribaude** in the 16th cent. was *Ouilleia*, 1214 *Oilleiala*; **Ouilley-le-Basset** in 1277 was *Oilleium*; **Ouilley-le-Tesson** in 1371 was *Ouilly*, 1155 *Oillie* (Wace, 'Rom. de Rou'), 1106 *Oillei*; **Ouilley-le-Vicomte** in 1279 occurs as *Oilleium* [app. f. a pers. name **O(i)llius**]

Henry de Olly.—*Testa de Nevill*.

OLLIER is a form of the Bret. *Olier*, for the Fr. *Olivier*: v. **Oliver**.

Ernault, in his 'Dict. Bret.-Franç. du dial. de Vannes', gives the form *Oleir*.

OLLIFF } v. **Oloff**.

OLLIS, **OLLEY**'s (Son): v. **Olley**'.

OLLIVANT, v. **Oliphant**.

OLLIVER, v. **Oliver**.

OLNEY (Eng.) Bel. to **Olney** (Bucks), 13th-14th-cent. *Olneye*, A.-Sax. *Ollaneg* = **OLLA**'s ISLAND or WATERSIDE [*Ollan-*, genit. of *Olla* + O.Merc. *eg*, O.E. *ig*, island, etc.]

O'LOGHLIN } v. under **Loughlin**, Lach-
O'LOUGHLAN }
O'LOUGHLIN } lan(n).

OLSEN (Scand.) **OLE**'s or **OLAF**'s SON: v. the Appendix of Foreign Names.

OLVER, v. under **Oliver**, noting the Dan.-Norw. *Olver*.

OLYETT app. = *Oli*, for **Oliver** (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-et*.

O'MAHONEY } (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Mathghamhna*
O'MAHONY } = DESCENDANT OF MATHGHAMHUIN, i.e. the BEAR.

Onions

O'MALLEY (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Maille* = DESCENDANT OF MALL, i.e. the SLOW, TARDY.

OMAN, a Scottish surname, prob. represents (with dropped *-d*, as in Scot. roun' for round, pun' for p(o)und; etc.) the Scand. *Omund*, *Aamund(e)*, (1) O.N. *Amundi*, *Amund-r* [f. O.N. *ati*, great-grandfather + *mund*, hand, protector] (2) O.N. *Agmund-r* (*Ægmund-r*) [f. *agi* (*æg-*), awe, terror + *mund*]

Rygh, in his work on ancient pers. names in Norwegian place-names ('Gamle Personnavne i Norske Stedsnavne', 1901), notes, s.n. *Amundi*, a stead-name **Ommundrud**; and **Biörkmann**, 'Nordische Personennamen in England' (1910), remarks, s.n. *Amund*, that the name is not always definitely to be separated from *Hamund*.

O'MARA } (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Meara* = DE-
O'MEARA } SCENDANT OF MEAR, i.e. the MERRY.

OMBLER, a form of **Ambler**, q.v.

O'MELLY (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Meallaigh* = DESCENDANT OF MEALACH, i.e. the GOOD, PLEASANT.

OMMANNEY doubtless = **Oman** (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-ey*; but the possibility of the suff. being local (M.E. *ey*, O.E. *i(e)g*, = O.N. *ey*, island, waterside; or even for M.E. *hey*, *hay*, O.E. *hæg-*, *haga* = O.N. *hagi*, a meadow) cannot be excluded.

O'MULCONRY (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Maol-C(h)onaire* = DESCENDANT OF THE DISCIPLE OF CONAIRE [v. **O'**, and + *maol*, servant, disciple + *conaire*: *con(n)*, wisdom, sense + the pers. suff. *-aire*]

The Anglicized **Conroy** is from this name as well as from the Ir. *Mac Conraoi* and *O'Conraoi*.

O'NEAL } (Celt.) DESCENDANT OF NIALL:
O'NEIL } v. **Neil**(l) [Ir. *Ua Neill*, *O'Neill*]
O'NEILL }

ONELY } (Eng.) Bel. to **Onely**, Northants:
ONLEY } 16th cent. *Onley*, *Onelie*; **Onneley**,
ONLY } Staffs: Domesday *Anelege* = 1 the SINGLE LEA [M.E. *on*, *one*, *ane*, *en*, O.E. *dn*, one, single, unique + M.E. *ley*, *lie*, O.E. *ledh*, *lea*]

2 **ON(N)A**'S, or **ÆN(N)A**'S, LEA.

ONION (Celt.) for **Enion**, q.v.

(Eng.) occ. conf. with **Unwin**, q.v.

ONIONS 1 **ONION**'s (Son): v. **Onion**.

2 a nickname for an **Onion-Seller** [Fr. *oignon*, Lat. *unio*, *-onis*, onion]

Onslow

ONSLow (Eng.) Bel. to Onslow (Salop), the Domesday *Ondeslow* [the second element is O.E. *hildew*, a (burial) mound, hill: the pers. name (in the genit.) may represent an A.-Sax. *And(e)* (cp. O.E. *anda*, zeal, anger)]

'Roger de Ondeslowe, Lord of Ondeslowe in the liberty of Shrewsbury, 1231.'—*Burke's Peerage*.

ONTHANK for Unthank, q.v.

ONWHYN (13th cent. *Onwinne*) for Unwin, q.v.

OPENSHAW (Eng.) Bel. to Openshaw (Lancs), A.D. 1282 *Opinschawe, Opynsawe*, A.D. 1322 *Openshagh* = the OPEN (app. Unenclosed) WOOD [M.E. *open, opyn*, etc., O.E. *open* (= O.N. *opin*) + M.E. *schawe*, etc., O.E. *sc(e)aga*, a wood, copse]

O'PHELAN (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Faelain* = DESCENDANT OF FAELAN, i.e. the LITTLE WOLF [v. O', and + the genit. of Ir. *faelan* = *fael, faol*, a wolf + the dim. suff. *-án*]

OPIE } may be f. the A.-Sax. pers. name
OPP(E)Y } *Oppa* with the E, dim. suff. *-ie, -ey*; but the name seems to be confined to Cornwall, where (acc. to Lower) it occurs in the 15th cent. as *Opye*, and, later, *Oppie*.

O'QUIN } (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Cuinn* = DE-
O'QUINN } SCENDANT OF CONN, i.e. the WISE [v. O', and + the genit. (*cuinn*) of *conn*, wise]

O'RAFFERTY } (Celt.) i the Ir. *O'Raithbeart-*
O'RAVERTY } *aigh* (*th* mute, *bh* as *v*) = DESCENDANT OF RAITHBEARTACH, i.e., PROSPEROUS, RICH [v. O', and + *raith*, prosperity, profit; *bheartaigh*, genit. of *bheartach*, rich]
2 the Ir. *O'Rabhartaigh* = DESCENDANT OF RABHARTACH OR ROBARTACH, i.e. the RED [v. O', and + *robhar*, red; *-taigh*, genit. of the plen. suff. *-tach*]

ORAM } (Eng.) Dweller at the ENCLOSURE on
OREM } the RIVER-BANK [O.E. *ora*, a bank, shore + *ham(m)*, a piece of land, enclosure]
Owram, Yorks, is *Oure* in Domesday Book. An *Orhem* occurs in a 10th-cent. Berkshire charter.

ORAN (Celt.) the Ir. *Odhran* = Of PALE Complexion [Ir. *odhar* (*dh* mute), pale, sallow + the dim. suff. *-án*]
St. Patrick's charioteer was St. *Odhran*.

ORCHARD (Eng.) Dweller at a FRUIT-GARDEN [O.E. *ortgeard*]

ORCHARDSON (Eng.) prob. represents 'Orchardward's Son' [O.E. *ortgeard-w(e)ard*, a gardener; *sumu*, son]

Orger

ORD } (Eng.) i Dweller at a POINT or HEAD-
ORDE } LAND [O.E. *ord*, a point; spear]
Ord, Northumb., was *Orde* in the 13th cent.

'In Suffolk a promontory is called an *ord*.'—Halliwell, p. 590.

2 the common A.-Saxon name-stem *Ord*- [same etymology: O.E. *ord* also meant 'chief', 'prince']

(Celt.) Dweller at a CONICAL HILL [Gael. *ord*]

ORDISH (Eng.) Bel. to (High) Ordish, nr. Matlock [the second element seems to be the O.E. *edisc*, a park, pasture: early forms are necessary to decide whether the first element is O.E. *óra*, a bank, or the A.-Sax. pers. name *Ord(a)*]

'The name is pretty frequent in Derbyshire, especially between Derby and Burton-on-Trent.'—T. F. Ordish, F.S.A.

ORDWAY (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Ordwig* = SPEAR-WAR or -WARRIOR [O.E. *ord*, spear + *wig*, war; *wiga*, warrior]
Ordwi is fairly common in Domesday Book.

O'REILLY } (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Raghallaigh*,
O'RILEY } *O'Raighilligh* = DESCENDANT OF RAGHALLACH OR ROGHALLACH, i.e. VALIANT, WARLIKE [v. O', and + the genit. of *raghallach* = *róghalach*]

ORFEUR (A.-Fr.-Lat.) GOLDSMITH [M.E. O.Fr. *orfeure*, *orfevre* (mod. Fr. *orfèvre*); Lat. *aur-um*, gold + *faber*, smith]

Peter le Orfeum.—*Hund. Rolls*.

ORFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Orford = i the CATTLE-FORD [O.E. *orf*, cattle + *ford*]
(occ.) 2 the UPPER FORD [O.E. *ofer*, upper + *ford*]

Orford in Suffolk (13th cent. *Oreford*) is, however, the 'Ford over the R. Ore.'

ORGAN (Celt.) the Ir. *Oðhrgan* = the PALE [Ir. *odhar* (*dh* mute), pale, sallow + the double dim. suff. *-gán* (*óg-án*)]

Cp. Horgan.

(A.-Fr.) app. meton. for Organer, q.v.

ORGANER (A.-Fr.) ORGAN-MAKER; ORGAN-PLAYER [M.E. *organer*—*organ* (Fr. *organe*; Lat. *organ-um*, Gr. *ὄργανον*— whence O.E. *organon*—an instrument) + the agent. suff. *-er*]

Peter le Organer.—*Parl. Writs*.

ORGAR } (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Ordgar* [O.E. *ord*,
ORGER } a spear; front, van; prince + *gár*, a spear]

Oriel

The most famous bearer of this fairly common A.-Sax. name was the Devonshire Ealdorman whose daughter Ælfþryþ King Eádgár married, as recorded in the Chronicle A.D. 965—
...heo [she] wæs *Ordgares* dohtar ealdor-
mannes.

The Domesday forms are *Ordgar* and *Orgar*.

ORIEL } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname from the
ORIOLE } **ORIOLE**, i.e. the GOLDEN THRUSH
[O.Fr. *oriol*; Lat. *aureol-us*, golden, splen-
did]

L' *oriol* cante dous et bas.—

Larchey, quot. p. 350.

ORLEBAR } app. corrupt forms of *Orlingbury*,
ORLEBER } q.v. The surname occurs in the
neighbourhood of Orlingbury.

ORLINGBURY (Eng.) Bel. to Orlingbury
(Northants), 13th cent. *Orlingbir'*, doubtless
for an A.-Sax. *Arlingburh* = **ARLING'S**
STRONGHOLD [the pers. name (found in
Domesday Book as *Arling-us*) is f. O.E.
ár, honour, dignity, benefice, prosperity,
etc.; with the double dim. suff. *-ling*—+
burh (dat. *byrig*), a fortified place]

ORM } (Scand.) **SERPENT**; (fig.) **SHIP** (from
ORME } the serpent-figurehead) [O.N. *orm-r*]

Orm was a favourite Scand. name (often
appearing in England as *Urm*); and it is
common in Domesday Book.

Robert fiz Orme.—

Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1284.

ORMANDY, surmised by Bardsley (prob. cor-
rectly), from local knowledge, to be a
corrupt form of Osmunderlaw, an early
form of Osmotherley, a N. Lancs place-
name: v. *Osmotherley*.

ORMEROD } (Scand.) Bel. to Ormerod
ORMROD } (Lancs), early-14th-cent. *Orme-*
ORMROYD } *rode* = **ORM'S CLEARING** [v.
Orm; and + O.N. *ruð*, a clearing in a
wood]

ORMES, **ORME'S** (Son): v. *Orme*.

ORMESHER } for *Ormsshaw*, q.v.
ORMISHER }

ORMESON } **ORM(E)'S SON**: v. *Orm(e)*.
ORMSON }

ORMISTON (Scand.) Bel. to Ormiston =
ORM'S HOMESTEAD [v. *Orm*; and +
O.N. *tún*]

The Haddington place-name Ormistou
was so spelt in the 13th cent. The Lanc.
Urmston occurs as *Ormiston* and *Ormeston*
in the 13th cent.

Orret

ORMOND } (Celt.) One from Ormond (Ire-
ORMONDE } land), the Ir. *Oir-mumhan* (*mh*
mute) = **EAST MUMHAN** (**MUNSTER**) [Ir.
oir, east]

The -d in Ormond is excrement.

ORMSBEE } (Scand.) Bel. to Ormsby = **ORM'S**
ORMSBY } **FARM** or **ESTATE** [v. *Orm*; and
+ O.N. *bý-r*]

The 13th-cent. spelling of the various
Ormsbys (Lincs, Norf., etc.) was usually
Ormesby.

ORMSHAW (Scand. + Eng.) Bel. to Ormshaw
= **ORM'S WOOD** [v. *Orm*; and + M.E.
shaw, O.E. *sc(e)aga* = O.N. *skóg-r*, a wood]

We find *Ormeshaw* as a Lanc. surname
in the 16-17th cent.

ORMSHIRE for *Ormsshaw*, q.v.

ORMSTON, v. *Ormiston*.

ORNSBY is more likely to be for *Hornsbý*
(q.v.) than for *Ormsby*.

O'RORKE } (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Ruairc* = **DE-**
O'ROURKE } **SCENDANT** OF **RUARC**, i.e. the
LITTLE CHUM [v. *O-*, and + the genit. of
Ruarc — *ru*, dear friend; *arc*, little]

ORPED (Eng.) **BOLD**, **VALIANT**, **STOUT** [M.E.
orped(e), bold, etc.; O.E. *orped*, grown up,
active]

Walter le Orpede.—*Hund. Rolls*.

ORPEN } I said to be French and to represent
ORPIN } an earlier *Erpen* [perh. f. the
Cont. Teut. cognate of O.E. *earp*, *eorp*,
dark; with the Fr. dim. suff. *-in*]
2 descendants of the A.-Sax. *Eorþwine*
= **SWARTHY FRIEND** [O.E. *eorþ*, dark,
swarthy + *wine*, friend]

ORR (Celt.) **PALE**, **SALLOW** [Gael. and Ir.
odhar (*dh* mute)]

Poss. there has been some confusion
with *Oar(e)*.

ORRELL } (Eng.) Bel. to Orrell (Lancs?), 13th
ORRILL } cent. *Orhul*, *Horhul*, *Orul*, *Orhil*,
Orhill, etc. [The second element is the M.E.
hil, *hul*, etc., O.E. *hyll*, a hill: and if the
identifications of the Domesday *Otegrimele*
and *Otringemele* with the Wigan and
Sefton Orrell respectively are correct *Or-*
may be the attenuated representative of
the Scand. pers. names *Öðgrim* or *Auð-*
grim and *Ottaring* (*-ing*, 'son' suff.);
although *Otringemele* implies as second
element the O.N. *mel-r*, 'a stretch of sand']

ORRET (Eng.) **WARRIOR**, **CHAMPION** [O.E.
ōretta, *ōreta*]

ORROCK, app. for Horrock, q.v.

ORTON (Eng.) Bel. to Orton = 1 the SHORE or BANK FARMSTEAD or ESTATE [O.E. *ōra*, also *ōfer*, shore, bank + *tūn*]
 2 the UPPER FARMSTEAD, etc. [O.E. *ofer* + *tūn*]
 3 ORDA'S ESTATE [*Orda*, f. O.E. *ord*, a spear]

Orton, or Oretton, Staffs, was the Domesday *Overtune*, and in the 13th century was *Overton* and *Orton*. The Cumberland Orton was *Orretton* c. 1300.

O'RYAN (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Riain* = DESCENDANT OF RIAN, i.e. the KINGLET [v. O', and + *ri*, a king, prince + the genit. of the dim. suff. *-án*]

OSBALD (Eng.) GOD-BOLD [O.E. *ós*, a god + *b(e)ald*, bold]

OSBALDESTON } (Eng.) Bel. to Osbaldeston
 OSBALDISTON } (Lancs) = OSBALD'S
 OSBALDSTON } ESTATE OR MANOR [v. Osbald, genit. *Osbaldes* + O.E. *tūn*]
 Thomas de Osbaldeston.—
Lacy Inq. P.M., A.D. 1311.

OSBERN } v. Osborn(e).
 OSBERNE }

OSBERT (Eng.) GOD-BRIGHT [A.-Sax. *Osberht*, *Osbriht*—*ós*, a god + *be(o)rht*, *briht*, bright, glorious, noble]
Osbriht, a king of Northumbria, was killed at York, A.D. 867, in a conflict with the Danes.

Osbert is the Domesday form.

OSBORN } (A.-Scand.) The O.N. *Asbiörn*
 OSBORNE } = DIVINE BEAR [O.N. *ás*,
 OSBOURN } divine (*áss*, a god) + *biörn*, a
 OSBOURNE } bear] was Anglicized *Osbeorn*,
 OSBURNE } *Osbern*, *Osborn* [O.E. *ós*, a god
 + *be(orn)*, a warrior]

Two famous Osberns were killed in the same battle A.D. 1054—*Osbern* Pentecost, the Norman, fighting for Macbeth; and *Osbern*, the son of Earl Siward, with his father at the head of the ultimately victorious Northumbrians.

Osbern is common in Domesday Book.

OSCROFT (Teut.) Dweller at 1 the Ox-CROFT [O.E. *oxa*, genit. pl. *oxna*, an ox + *croft*, a small field]
 Stephen de Oxecroft.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 the EAST CROFT [*ost*, a N. and East. dial. form (cp. Dan.-Norw. *öst*) of E. *east*, O.E. *eást* + *croft*]

3 OUTH'S (AUÐ(r)'S) CROFT [O.N. *auð-r*, wealth]

Adam de Outhescroft (Oscroft).—
Chesh. Chmbrlins' Accts., A.D. 1303-4.

OSGATHORP } (Scand.) Bel. to Osgathorpe
 OSGATHORPE } (Leic.) = OSGOD'S (AS-
 GAUT'S) FARM [v. under Osgood, and + O.N. *þorp*]

OSGERBY (Scand.) 1 Dweller at OSGAR'S (ASGEIR'S) FARMSTEAD or ESTATE [the pers. name is compounded of O.N. *ás*, divine, and *geir-r*, spear— + *by-r*]
 2 for Osgodby, q.v.

OSGODBY (Scand.) Bel. to Osgodby = OSGOT'S (ASGAUT'S) FARMSTEAD or ESTATE [v. under Osgood, and + O.N. *by-r*]

The Yorks and Lincs Osgodbys were usually *Osgot(e)by* in the 13th cent.

OSGOOD (A.-Scand.) The O.N. *Asgaut* = DIVINE GAUT [O.N. *ás*, divine (*áss*, a god) + the national name (S. Sweden) *Gaut-r*] was Anglicized *Osgot*, *Osgod* [O.E. *ós*, a god]

See the reference to Osgod Clapa under Clapp.

O'SHAUGHNESSY (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Seachnas-aigh* = DESCENDANT OF SEACHNASACH [app. lit. Ir. *seach*, a turn; *nasach*, customary; but Dr. Joyce thinks that the name should be divided thus: *Seach-n-as-ach*—*seach-n*, second + *-as*, abstract termination + the common plen. suff. *-ach*]

O'SHEA } (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Seagháha* = DE-
 O'SHEE } SCENDANT OF SEAGHDHA, i.e.,
 STATELY, MAJESTIC [Ir. *seagháha*]

OSKELL (Scand. *Askell*), a contr. of Oskettle, q.v.

OSKETTLE (A.-Scand.) The O.N. *Asketil* (l [O.N. *ás*, divine (*áss*, a god) + *ketill*, a (sacrificial) cauldron] was Anglicized *Oscytel* [O.E. *ós*, a god + *-cytel*, *cetel*, a kettle, cauldron]

A Danish king *Asketil* is referred to as *Oscytel* in the A.-Sax. Chronicle A.D. 875.

The Domesday form is usually *Oschetel* (*ch* as *k*).

OSKIN, a dim. of one of the Os-pers. names + the E. dim. suff. *-kin* [O.L.Ger. *-k-in*]
Osekin.—*Hund. Rolls*.

OSKINS, OSKIN'S (Son): v. Oskin.

OSLER for Ostler, q.v.

OSMAN } (Teut.) 1 for OSTMAN (EAST MAN),
 OSMON } the name given to a Danish settler in Ireland [Dan.-Norw. *öst*, east]

2 for Osmund, q.v.

OSMAND for Osmund, q.v.

OSMAR } (Eng.) GOD-GLORIOUS [the A.-Sax.
 OSMER } *Osmar*—*ós*, a god + *mære*, glorious, famous]

Osmar was the name of the English soldier whose head, when he was killed

Osment

by Eadric at the battle of Sceorstan (A.D. 1016), was boastfully paraded as that of King Eadmund, whom Osmær was said to closely resemble.

OSMENT for Osmund, q.v.

OSMOND } (Eng. and Scand.) DIVINE PRO-
OSMUND } TECTOR [A.-Sax. *Osmund—ós*, a
god + *mund*, hand, protector: O.N.
Asmund—ás, divine (*áss*, a god) + *mund*]

Osmund was the name of an eighth-century king of the South Saxons; and this form is common in Domesday Book.

OSMOTHERLEY (Scand. + Eng.) 1 Bel. to Osmotherley (Lancs), 13th cent. *Osmund-erlarwe* = OSMUND'S or ASMUND'S TUMULUS or HILLOCK [v. under Osmund; O.N. genit. form *Asmundar* + O.E. *hlæw*, a (burial) mound]

2 Bel. to Osmotherley (Yorks), 13th cent. *Osmunderley*, Domesday *Asmundrelac* = OSMUND'S or ASMUND'S LEA [v. under 1 and + M.E. *ley*, O.E. *leáh*]

OSTLE (Scand.) a contr. of Oskettle, q.v.

OSTLER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) orig. INNKEEPER, which is the present meaning of the Fr. *hôtefier* [M.E. *ostiler*, *hostiler*; O.Fr. *hostelier*, f. *hostel* (mod. Fr. *hôtel*), L.Lat. *hospitale*]

O'SULLIVAN (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Suilleabhain* = DESCENDANT OF SUILEAB(H)AN, i.e. LIGHT or WHITE EYE [v. O', and + *súil*, an eye + a phon. insertion + the genit. of *bán*, light, white]

OSWALD (Eng. and Scand.) DIVINE POWER [O.E. *ós* = O.N. *áss* (*ás*-, divine), a god + O.E. *w(e)ald* = O.N. *uald*, power, might]

The most famous historical bearer of this name was the Northumbrian christian king *Oswald* who fell A.D. 642 in a battle with Penda, king of the Mercians. This battle is traditionally reputed to have taken place at or near Oswestry, formerly *Oswaldestre*, i.e. Oswald's Cross, which the Welsh called by their equivalent Croes Oswallt. The locality does not, however, seem to be a likely one for a conflict between Northumbrian and Mercian troops. An earlier 'Oswald's Cross,' that erected by the saint-king near Hexham, before his victorious encounter with the British King Cædwalla (as related by Bæda, 'Hist. Eccl.', iii. 2), "decided the fate of Britain for ever."

The modern Dano-Norwegian forms are *Aaswald*, *Oswald*.

OSWELL } for Oswald, q.v.
OSWILL }

Oughton

OSWIN (Eng. and Scand.) GOD-FRIEND [O.E. *ós* = O.N. *áss*, a god + O.E. *wine* = O.N. *uin-r*, friend]

Oswine was a 7th-cent. king of Deira; and the name occurs in 'Widsið' (l. 53) as the ruler of the Eowas—
Oswine weold Eowum.

OTFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Otford (Kent), the A.-Sax. *Ottanford* = OTTA'S FORD [Ottan-, genit. of *Otta* + *ford*]

OTLEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Otley (Yorks:
OTTLEY } Domesday *Othelai*; Suff.: 13th
cent. *Otteleye*) = OTTA'S LEA [M.E. *ley(e)*, O.E. *leáh*, lea]

O'TOOLE (Celt.) the Ir. *O'Tuathail* (*th* as *h*) = DESCENDANT OF TUATHAL, i.e. the LEFT-HANDED [v. O', and + the genit. of Ir. *tuathal*, lefthanded, awkward]

OTTAWAY for Otway, q.v.

OTTER (A.-Scand.). The O.N. *Ottar* (r for *Othar* = TERRIBLE ARMY [O.N. *ótti*, terror, dread + *-har*, *her-r*, army] was Anglicized *Othter* ('A.-Sax. Chron.', A.D. 911, 918), *Ohthiere* ('Beowulf,' 5857, etc.).

The modern Scand. forms are *Ottar*, *Aattar*, *Otter*, etc. Stöylen ('Norske Döbenavne,' p. 70) says that this name is often confused with the German Otto.

(Teut.) 1 the O.Ger. *Othar* = PROSPEROUS ARMY [O.H.Ger. *ót*, prosperity + *heri*, army]

2 a nickname from the OTTER [M.E. *oter(e)*, O.E. *oter*, *ottor* = O.N. *otr* = Ger. and Dut. *otter*]

Walter Oter.—*Hund. Rolls*.

OTTEWELL } (Teut.) the M.E. *Otiwel*, *Otiuel*;
OTTIWELL } 'A.-Sax. Chron.' A.D. 1120,
OTTWELL } *Ottuel* [the first element is app.
O.N. *ótti* = O.E. *óht*, fear, dread; the second is rather O.N. *uél*, device, instrument, machine, than Scand. *uel* = O.E. *wela*, weal]

OTTO (Teut.) PROSPERITY, WEALTH [Teut. *Otto* (*Otte*), *Otho*, *Odo*, t.O.H.Ger. *ót* = O.Sax. *ód* = O.N. *auð-r* (occ. conf. with *odd-r*, a spear) = O.E. *eadd*, prosperity, wealth, etc.; sometimes intended as a dim. of an *Ot-*, *Od-*, etc., name]

Ich wolt hêrn *Othen* milte nâch der lenge mezzen.—Walther von der Vogelweide, 'Otto und Friedrich,' 1.

OTTWAY } (Teut.) for the Teut. *Otwig* =
OTWAY } PROSPEROUS WAR [O.H.Ger. *ót*, = O.Sax. *ód*, prosperity, wealth + *wig*, war]

OUGHTON for Aughton, q.v.

Oughtred

OUGHTRIED (Eng.) the common A.-Sax. *Uhtred* = SPRITE-COUNSEL [O.E. *úht* = *wiht*, a sprite, creature + *ræd*, counsel, advice]

Uctred is the usual Domesday form.

See **Ughtred**.

OULD (Eng.) OLD [O.E. *e)ald*]

OULDS, OULB's (Son); v. **Ould**.

OULTON (Eng.) Bel. to Oulton = the OLD FARMSTEAD or HAMLET [O.E. *e)ald* + *tún*]

Oulton, Staffs, was *Oldeton* in the 13th cent.; Oulton, Chesh., was *Olton* in the 14th cent.; Oulton, Suff., is also known as Oldton.

OUSBY (Scand.) Bel. to Ousby (Cumb.), anc. *Ulfby* = ULF's ESTATE [the genit. of O.N. *úlf-r*, wolf + *bý-r*, estate, farm]

OUSTON. Bel. to Ouston. The Northern Oustons prob. (but not certainly) have the same origin for their first element as Ousby (q.v.); but the Leicester Ouston was anc. *Osulweston* = OSULF's or OSWULF's ESTATE [the genit. of *Osulf*, *Oswulf*—O.E. *ós* = O.N. *áss* (in compds. *ás-*), a god + O.E. *wulf* = O.N. *úlf-r*, wolf— + *tún*]

OUTERBRIDGE (Eng.) Bel. to Oughterbridge or Oughtibridge (W. Yorks) [the first element is doubtless the pers. name seen in the Cumberland place-name Oughterby, viz. the Anglicized form, *Ohthere*, of the O.N. *Othar*: v. **Otter** (A.-Scand.). (The Irish place-name component Oughter- is the Ir. *uachdar*, upper)]

OUTRAM (Teut.) PROSPEROUS RAVEN [O.H.Ger. *ót* = O.N. *auð-r*, prosperity + O.H.Ger. *hram* = O.N. *hrann*, a raven]

OUTRED for **Oughtred**, q.v.

OUTTRIM for **Outram**, q.v.

OUVRY (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the Fr. *Ouvré*, *Ouvray*, forms of *Auvray* or *Aubray*: v. **Aubrey** (Fr.-Lat.)

OVEN (Celt.) Dweller at the CAVES [Gael. *uamhan* (*mh* as *v*) = Ir. *uamhanna*; *uamh*, a cave]

OVENDEN (Eng.) Bel. to Ovenden (Yorks), 14th cent. *Ovenden* [the second element is the O.E. *denu*, a valley; it is uncertain whether the first element is O.E. *ofen*, a furnace, or the genit., *Ofan-*, of the A.-Sax. pers. name *Ofa* (*f* as *v*)]

OVENS = **Oven** (q.v.) with the Eng. genit., or pl., -s affix.

OVER (Eng.) Bel. to Over; or Dweller at a RIVER-BANK or a SHORE [O.E. *ofer*]
John de Overe.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Owen

OVERALL (Eng.) Bel. to Overhall; or Dweller at 1 the BANK-HALL [O.E. *ofer*, a bank, shore + *hall*]

2 the BANK or SHORE CORNER [O.E. *h(e)al(h)* or SLOPE [O.E. *h(e)al(d)* = O.N. *hall-r*]

There are at least three places Overhall or Over Hall in Essex.

OVERBURY (Eng.) Bel. to Overbury; or Dweller at 1 the (River-) BANK or SHORE STRONGHOLD [O.E. *ofer*, a bank, shore, edge + *burh* (dat. *byrig*), a fortified place]

2 the UPPER, or HIGHER, STRONGHOLD [O.E. *ofer*, upper; *ufera* (cpv.), higher, upper]

The Worc. Overbury was *Uferabyrig* (dat. case) A.D. 875.

OVEREND (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the UPPER, or HIGHER, END [O.E. *ofer* + *ende*]

2 the BANK or SHORE-END [O.E. *ofer* + *ende*]

OVERS, genit., or pl., of **Over**, q.v.

OVERTON (Eng.) Bel. to Overton = 1 the UPPER, or HIGHER, FARM or HAMLET [O.E. *ofer* + *tún*]

2 the BANK or SHORE FARM or HAMLET [O.E. *ofer* + *tún*]

OVERY (Eng.) Bel. to Overy; or Dweller at 1 the UPPER, or HIGHER, HAY or ENCLOSURE [O.E. *ofer* + *hæg*, *haga*]

2 the BANK or SHORE HAY or ENCLOSURE [O.E. *ofer* + *hæg*, *haga*]

Robert Overhe.—*Hund. Rolls*.

(Fr.) for **Ouvry**, q.v.

OVINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Ovington = the ESTATE OF THE OFA or UFA FAMILY [A.-Sax. **Of-* **Ufinga-tún* — *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, estate, manor, etc.]

The Hampshire Ovington occurs in a 10th-cent. Latin charter as *Ufinctun*.

OWEN. The Welsh and Irish Anglicized **Owen**, O.Wel. *Owein* = Ir. *Eoghan* (O.Ir. *Eogan*) = Gael. *Eòghann* are prob. from Lat. *Eugenius*, Gr. *Εὐγενής* = WELL-BORN [Gr. *εὖ-*, noble + *γένος*, race, descent] Cormac's Glossary gives this origin for *Eogan* (one MS. *Eogen*); and Zimmer considers Owen to be borrowed from Lat. *Eugenius*, as noted by MacBain, p. 400. The mediæval Latinization of Owen as *Oenus* led to a belief that the etymology was the Wel. and Bret. *oen*, 'a lamb.' With much stronger reason it was at one time considered that the name represented Ir. *eoghann* = Gael. *ogann* [f. O.Ir. *óc* = Wel. *og*, young], 'youth.'

Owein brenhin y Picteit
(Owen, king of the Picts).—

Brut y Tywysogion, A.D. 736.

Maredud uab Owein
(Meredith son of Owen)

Brut y Tywysogion, A.D. 986.

Owein uab Uryen.—'Iarlles y fyynnawn'
(Lady of the Fountain): *Mabinogion*.

'Eóghan, dim. Eóghainin = Owen,
Eugene.'—T. Ua Concheanainn,
Mion - Chomhrádh, p. 126.

Cp. Ewan.

OWENS, OWEN'S (Son) : v. Owen.

In Irish, this name is *O'h-Eoghain*.

OWLE (Eng.) a nickname, or sign-name, from
the OWL [O.E. *úle*]

OWLER (Scand.) Dweller by an ALDER [O.N.
öltr = O.E. *alor*]

OWLES, OWLE'S (Son) : v. Owle.

OWSTON, v. Ouston.

Ouston, Leic., is also known as Owston.

OWTRAM } v. Outram.
OWTTRIM }

OXBERRY } (Eng.) Dweller at the Ox-
OXBORROW } HILL [O.E. *oxa*, pl. *oxan*,
OXENBERRY } genit. pl. *oxna* + *be(o)rg*, a hill]

OXENDEN (Eng.) Bel. to Oxendon (Northants:
13th cent. *Oxendon*); or Dweller at the
OX-HILL [O.E. *oxa*, pl. *oxan*, genit. pl. *oxna*
+ O.E. *dún*, a hill]

OXENFORD } (Eng.) Bel. to Oxford, the
OXFORD } A.-Sax. *Oxnaford* (as in the

Chronicle A.D. 910—'t6 *Oxnaforda*') =
the FORD OF THE OXEN [O.E. *oxna*, genit.
pl. of *oxa*, an ox + *ford*]

'Sire Clerk of *Oxenford*,' oure hoste
sayde.—

Chaucer, *The Clerkes Tale of Oxenford*, 1.

OXENHAM (Eng.) Dweller at the OX-PASTURE
[O.E. *oxa*, pl. *oxan*, genit. pl. *oxna* + *ham(m)*]

OXLADE (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the OAK-SLADE
[O.E. *ác* + *slæd*, a valley]

2 the OX WAY or (WATER)COURSE
[O.E. *oxa*, an ox, genit. pl. *oxna* + *lád*, a
way, etc.]

Michael de Ocslade.—*Hund. Rolls*.

OXLEE } (Eng.) Dweller at the Ox-LEA
OXLEY } [O.E. *oxa*, genit. pl. *oxna* + *leáh*]

OXNARD (Eng.) OXEN-HERD [O.E. *oxa*, pl.
oxan + *hierde*, a herd]

Johannes Oxinhard.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

OXSPRING } (Eng.) Bel. to Oxspring (Yorks:
OXPRING } 13th and 14th cent. *Oxpring*);
or Dweller at the OX-SPRING [O.E. *oxa*,
pl. *oxan* + *spryng*, a source of water]

OXTED (Eng.) Bel. to Oxted; or Dweller at
the OX-STEAD [O.E. *oxa*, pl. *oxan* + *stede*,
a place]

OXTON (Eng.) Bel. to Oxton = 1 the OX-
ENCLOSURE [O.E. *oxa*, genit. pl. *oxna* +
tún, enclosure, etc.]

2 Occ's, or Ocg's, ESTATE [O.E. *tún*]

Alexander de Ockeston.—*Hund. Rolls*.

OYLER, a var. of Oowler, q.v.

P

PACE (A.-Lat.-Gr.-Heb.), a variant of Pa(l)sh.
q.v.

William Pace.—*Testa de Nevill*.

Easter-eggs are still called pace-eggs
in the North of England.

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Pas (France); or
Dweller at a PASS or TRACK [A.-Fr. *pace*,
pas, Lat. *pass-us*]

PACK } (A.-Fr.) the French *Paque* = 1 One
PACKE } born during the PASSOVER FESTIVAL
or EASTERTIDE [Fr. *pâque*, O.Fr. *pasque*,
Lat. *pascha*, Gr. *πάσχα*; Heb. *pesakh*, a
passing-over]

2 a der. f. Teut. : v. under (Eng.)

Paque (without a dim. suff.) is now un-
common in France.

(Eng.) 1 the A.-Sax. pers. name
Pac(c)- [either f. an O. Teut. word seen in
O.N. *pakki* (m.) = Dut. *pak* = Ger. *pack*,
a pack; or O.E. *þæca*, deceiver: cp. the
place-name Packington]

2 meton. for Packman, q.v.

John fil. Pake.—*Hund. Rolls*.

William Pakke.—*do*.

PACKARD, the French *Pac(c)ard* (fairly com-
mon) [v. under Pack(e), and + the Fr.
dim. (or intens.) suff. -ard, O. Teut. *hard*,
hard]

PACKENHAM, v. Pakenham.

PACKER (Eng.) PACKMAN, PEDLAR; PACKER
[M.E. *packere*, etc., f. M.E. *packe*, a pack :
v. under Pack(e), (Eng.)]

William le Packere.—

Plac. Dom. Cap. Westm.

Mathew le Pakkere.—*Charter Rolls.*

PACKHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Packham = PÆCCA'S HOME OR ESTATE. [A.-Sax. *Pæcca(n-hám; v. under Pack(e) (Eng.), and + O.E. hám]

PACKINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Packington = the ESTATE OF THE PÆCC(A FAMILY [A.-Sax. *Pæccinga-tún; v. under Pack(e) (Eng.), and + O.E. tún, estate, etc.: cp. the A.-Sax. Pæc(c)ingas]

Packington, Leic., occurs in a 10th-cent. Latin charter as *Pakinton*. Packington, Staffs, was *Pakintone* in the 12th cent.

Cp. Patching (Eng.).

PACKMAN (Eng.) PEDLAR [v. under Pack(e) (Eng.), and + man]

PACY (Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Pacy (Normandy) = PAC(C)IUS' ESTATE [M.Lat. *Pac(c)iacum* — *ac-um*, the Lat. -Gaul. possess. suff.]

Cp. Pass(e)y.

PADBURY (Eng.) Bel. to Padbury, 13th cent. *Padeburi* = PADA'S STRONGHOLD [O.E. *burh*, a fortified place]

PADDEY } 1 double dims. of Patrick, q.v.

PADDIE } 2 descendants of the A.-Sax. pers. *Pad(d)a* with the E. dim. suff. -ey, -ie.

Padda occurs in Domesday Book.

PADDINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Paddington = the ESTATE OF THE PAD(D)A FAMILY [A.-Sax. *Pad(d)inga-tún— *inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. -ing + tún, estate, etc.]

The Middlesex Paddington occurs as *Padingtun* in a 10th-cent. Latin charter.

PADDISON, PADDIE'S or **PADDY'S SON**: v. Paddie, Padd(e)y.

PADDON (Eng.) Dweller at (prob.) the PATH-HILL [O.E. *pæð* + *dún*]

PADFIELD (Eng.) Bel. to Padfield; or Dweller at the PATH-FIELD [O.E. *pæð* + *feld*]

A *pæðfeld* is mentioned in the boundaries specified in a charter of Coenwulf, king of the Mercians, granting land in Kent to the Archbishop of Canterbury A.D. 814.

PADGET }
PADGETT } for Paget, q.v.
PADGIT }

PADLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Padley; or Dweller at 1 the PATH-LEA [O.E. *pæð* + *leah* (M.E. *ley*)]

2 PAD(D)A'S LEA.

The Derbyshire Padley was *Paddeleye* in the 13th cent.

PADMAN (Eng.) DWELLER BY A PATH [O.E. *pæð*, a path + *man*]
2 = Pedman, q.v.

PADMORE (Eng.) Dweller at the PATH-MOOR [O.E. *pæð* + *mór*]

PAGAN } (Lat.) HEATHEN [E. *pagan*; Lat. *pagan-us*, (lit.) a rustic]
PAGEN }
PAGON }

Pagan-us.—*Domesday Book.*

Pagan de la Hale.—*Hund. Rolls.*

Cp. Payne.

PAGE (A.-Fr.-Ital.) BOY-ATTENDANT [A.-Fr. *page*, Ital. *paggio*; prob. f. Gr. *παῖδιον*, young boy or slave]

PAGET } = Page (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff.
PAGETT } -e)t.

PAGHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Pagham (Suss.), the A.-Sax. *Pæcganhám* = PÆCGA'S HOME OR ESTATE [O.E. *hám*]

PAGNAM 1 v. Pagham.

2 v. Pakenham.

PAGNEL (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the O. French *Paganel* = Pagan (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. -el.

PAICE, v. Pace.

PAIGE, v. Page.

PAILE } (Eng.) 1 the A.-Sax. *Pál*: v. under
PAILE } Paling.

2 the A.-Sax. *Pægel* [cp. O.E. *pægel*, m. (M.E. *paille*), a liquid-measure, pail]

3 Dweller at a PALE, i.e. ENCLOSURE, BARRIER, BOUNDARY [O.E. *pál*, pale, stake]

PAILES, genit., and pl., of Pail(e), q.v.

PAILLARD (A.-Fr.-Lat. + Tent.) PROFLIGATE, WANTON; BEGGAR [M.E. O.Fr. *paillard*, f. Lat. *palea*, chaff, straw + the Fr. intens. suff. -ard, O.Frank. *hard*, hard: 'Idée foncière: qui couche ou qui se vautre sur la paille.'—Stappers, p. 200]

PAILTHORP } (Eng.) Bel. to Pailthorpe or
PAILTHORPE } Palethorpe (said to be the name of a chapelry in Notts) [v. under Pail(e) and + O.E. *þorp*, a farm, hamlet]

PAIN } = Payn(e), q.v.
PAINE }

PAINES } PAINE'S (Son): v. Pain(e), Payn(e).
PANES }

PAIRPOINT for Pierpont, q.v.

PAISH = Pash, q.v.

PAISLEY. Bel. to Paisley, the 12th-cent. *Passeleth* and *Paisleth*, 16th-cent. *Passele* [the proposed etymology of the second element, Gael. *leathad*, a slope, hillside, suits the topography of the old town: 'the ancient part occupies the slopes and summit of a declivity.'—*Gaz. Scot.*, ed. Lawson]

Pake

PAKE, v. Pack(e).

PAKEMAN I PAKE'S MAN (-Servant).

2 v. Packman.

PAKENHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Pakenham (Suff.), in a late version of the will of Bishop Theodred (c. 950), *Pakenham*, doubtless for A.-Sax. *Pæc(c)an-hām* = PÆC(C)A'S HOME OR ESTATE [v. under Pack(e) (Eng.)]

PAKES, PAKE'S (Son): v. Pake, Pack(e).

PALETHORPE, v. Pailthorpe.

PALEY (Eng.) Bel. to Paley (Yorks), 14th cent. *Palay* [M.E. *lay*, *ley*, O.E. *ledh*, a lea: the first element is prob. O.E. *pāl*, a pole, stake; but earlier forms of the name are desirable]

PALFREY } (A.-Fr.-Lat., etc.) a nickname
PALFRY } from the saddle-horse so called
[M.E. *palefrai*, *palfrei*, O.Fr. *palefrei* (mod. Fr. *palefroi*); L.Lat. *paraveredus*, an extra post-horse]

PALFREYER = Palfrey (q.v.) + the agent. suff. *-er*.

PALFREYMAN }
PALFREEMAN } PALFREY - KEEPER. [M.E.
PALFREMAN } *palfreyman*, *palfrey-keeper*:
PALFRIMAN } v. under Palfrey, and + E.
PALFRYMAN } *man*]

PALGRAVE (Eng.) Bel. to Palgrave (Suff.; Norf.)=the POLE OR STAKE GROVE [O.E. *pāl* + *gráf*]

The Suffolk place was *Palegrave* in an 11th-cent. will; the Norfolk hamlet was *Palegrave* in the 14th cent.

PALIN, the French *Palin*, app. the Cont.-Tent. cognate of the A.-Sax. name-stem *Pal-* (v. under Paling) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-in* [Lat. *-in-us*] rather than f. O.Fr. *pale* (mod. *pâle*), pale, pallid [Lat. *pallid-us*]

PALING (Eng.) Bel. to Paling or Palling (Norf.) = (the Estate of the) PAL(A) FAMILY [A.-Sax. *Palingas*: the pers. name-stem is app. O.E. *pāl(m)* = O.N. *páll(m)*, a kind of hoe or spade + *-ingas*, pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing*; genit. pl. *-inga*, as in the *Palinga-* of a Sussex charter of King Eadred, A.D. 953.

(Fr.) = *Palin* (q.v.) with added *-g*.

PALISER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) PALISADE- OR FENCE-MAKER [Fr. *palis*, a pale, fence of pales; f. *pal*, a pale, Lat. *pāl-us*, a stake + the agent. suff. *-er*]

PALISTER = Paliser (q.v.), but with the fem. agent. suff. *-ster* [O.E. *-estre*]

PALLARD = Paillard, q.v.

Pankhurst

PALLAT } the French *Pallat*, *Palat* [v. under
PALLATT } *Palin*; and + the Fr. dim. suff. *-at*]

PALLET } the French *Pallet*, *Palet* [v. under
PALLETT } *Palin*; and + the Fr. dim. suff. *-et*]

John Palet.—
Kirby's Quest (Soms.), A.D. 1327.

PALLIARD = Paillard, q.v.

PALLIS } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 Dweller at a FENCED
PALLES } ENCLOSURE [Fr. *palis*; f. Lat. *pāl-us*,
a stake]

2 Dweller at or by a PALACE [A.-Fr. *paleis*; Lat. *palatium*]

PALLISER = Paliser, q.v.

PALLISTER = Palister, q.v.

PALMER (A.-Lat.) PALM-BEARING PILGRIM (from Palestine) [M.E. *palmer(e)*; O.E. *palm* + the agent. suff. *-ere*; Lat. *palma*, a palm-tree]

Ralph le Palmere.—*Hund. Rolls*.

And whan I come to the kirk,
And sholde knele to the roode,
And preye for the peple

For pilgrymes and for *palmeres*.—*Piers Plowman*, 2679-83.

Where with my hands I hewed a house
Out of a craggy rocke of stone,
And livéd like a *palmer* poore
Within that cave myself alone.—

'The Legend of Sir Guy': Percy's *Reliques*.

The corresponding French *Paulmier* and *Paumier* are not nearly so common in France as Palmer is in this country; and there is now confusion with the Fr. *paumier*, a tennis-court keeper.

PALSER for Paliser, q.v.

PAMPHILON }
PAMPLIN } forms of Papillon, q.v.
PAMPLING }

Acc. to T. Wright ('Prov. Dict.') *pampilion* occurs in Hollyband's 'Dictionary', A.D. 1593, with the definition: 'a coat of different colours, formerly worn by servants'; but I cannot find the word there.

PANCOAST, a well-known American corrupt form of Pankhurst, q.v.

PANCRUST for Pankhurst, q.v.

PANGBORN } (Eng.) Bel. to Pangbourn
PANGBOURN } (Berks), A.D. 843-4 *Paginga-*
PANGBOURNE } *burna* = the BROOK OF THE
PÆG(A) FAMILY [*-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing*; *burna*, a brook]

PANKHURST (Eng.) Bel. to Pankhurst or Penkhurst; acc. to Lower, an estate in

Pannell

E. Sussex [M.E. *hurst*, O.E. *hyrst*, a wood: early forms of the name lacking, nothing definite can be said as to the origin of the first element; but the Sussex word *pennock*, 'a small bridge over a water-course, may be mentioned as being phonetically possible]

PANNELL, an assim. form of Pagnet (q.v.)

In the Testa de Nevill (13th cent.) the same person is called *Panel* and *Painel*: v. Pain(e), Payn(e).

PANNETT, the same name as Pannell, Pagnet, with the dim. suff. *-el* replaced by *-et*.

In France *Pan(n)et* and *Panel* are about equifrequent.

PANNIER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) meton. for 1 BREAD-BASKET MAKER.

2 BREAD-SELLER [M.E. *pan(n)ier*, Fr. *panier*, Lat. *panari-um*, a bread-basket; f. Lat. *pan-is*, bread]

Robert le Pannier.—

Close Rolls, A.D. 1275.

PANTER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) PANTRY-KEEPER,
PANTHER } BUTLER [M.E. *pan(e)ter*, *pantere*,
PANTLER } A.-Fr. *pannetier* (Fr. *panetier*),
L.Lat. *panetari-us*; L.Lat. *paneta*, bread-
maker; Lat. *pan-is*, bread]

Robert le Panter.—*Hund. Rolls*.

The furst yere, my son, thow shalle be *pantere* or buttilare.—

John Russel, *Boke of Nurture*, l. 49.

For pacience is hus [house] *paneter*,
And payn [bread] to poverte fyndeth.—
Piers Plowman (ed. Skeat), xvii. 151.

PANTIN, the French *Panetin* = *Panet* (v. under Pannett) + the dim. suff. *-in*.

In moden French a *panтин* is a dancing Jack, puppet.

PANTING = Pantin, with excrement *-g*.

PANTON (Eng. or Scand.) Bel. to Panton (Lincs), 13th cent. *Panton* [the first element seems to be a pers. name, perh. f. O.N. *pantr*, a pledge + *tun*, a homestead, estate]

PANYER = Pannier, q.v.

PAPE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) POPE (a nickname and pageant-name) [Fr. *pape*, Lat. *papa*, whence O.E. *papa*]

Hugh le Pape.—*Plac. Dom. Cap. Westm.*

PAPILLON (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname from the BUTTERFLY [Fr. *papillon*, Lat. *papilio*, *-onis*]

Parfitt

PAPPIN (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the French *Papin* = 1 Pape (q.v.) + the dim. suff. *-in*.

2 the Lat. *Papin-us*, a dim. f. *Papi-us*, the name of a Roman gens [perh. f. Lat. *pappus*, Gr. *παππος*, a grandfather]

PAPWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Papworth (Camb.), 13th cent. *Papworth*, *Pappeworth* = PAP(P)A'S FARM or ESTATE [A.-Sax. **Pap(p)an-worð* — *Pap(p)an-*, genit. of *Pap(p)a*]

PARADICE } (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.-Pers.) 1 Dweller
PARADIS } at a PARADISE, i.e. an open
PARADISE } space or court by a monastery
or church.

2 a pers. name [Fr. *paradis*; Lat. *paradis-us*, Gr. *παράδεισος*, a park, garden, or pleasure-ground — used in the Septuagint for the Garden of Eden: from the Zend]

The surname *Paradis* is much commoner in France than Paradise (&c.) is in this country.

PARAMOR } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) LOVER, SWEET-
PARAMORE } HEART [M.E. O.Fr. *par amour*,
PARAMOUR } by or for love; Lat. *per amor-*
em]

Of *paramours* he sette nat a kers.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 3756.

PARDEW } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) for the French *Par*
PARDEY } *Dieu* = BY GOD; a nickname from
PARDY } this oath [Fr. *par dieu*, Lat. *per*
deum, acc. of *deus*; but the classical form
of the oath was plural—*per deos*]

John Pardiou.—*Rolls of Parl.*

He is a kynges brother sone, *pardee*.—
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 3084.

PARDOE } for the Cont. *Pardo*: 1 f. the
PARDOW } O.Teut. name-stem *Pard-* for
Bard- [v. under *Bardrick*], freq. a dim. of
a name with *Par-* (*Bard-*) for its first
element (such as *Bardwulf*); e.g. the
French saint-name *Pardoux* appeared in
Latin as *Pardulfus*.

2 the Ital., Span., and Portug. *pardo* (for *leopardo*) = LEOPARD.

There has poss. been some confusion with *Pardew*, q.v.

PARDON (Fr.) the French *Pardon* is an accus. (and dim.) form of *Pardo*: v. *Pardoe*¹.

PARFETT } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) PERFECT, UPRIGHT
PARFITT } [M.E. *parfit*, *parfyt*, O.Fr. *parf(e)it*
(Fr. *parfait*), Lat. *perfect-us*]

He [the 'Doctour of Physik] was a
verray *parfit* praktisour.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 422.

For Iob the *parfit* patriarke repreoueth
thy sawes.—*Piers Plowman*, xxi. 153.

Pargeter

PARGETER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **PLASTERER** [f. M.E.
PARGITER } *pargeten*, O.Fr. *pargeter*, *porgeter*,
 to plaster a wall; Lat. *projectare*, to cast
 before]
 'Maçon, a *pargetter*: a roughmason, or
 he that trimmeth walls with rough cast.'—
Nomenclator, A.D. 1585.

PARHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Parham (Suss.; Suff.)
 = the **PEAR-(TREE)-ENCLOSURE** [O.E.
per- + *ham(m)*, a piece of land, enclosure]
 The Sussex Parham was *Perham* A.D.
 959, and also in the 13th cent.

PARIS } (Lat.-Celt.) Bel. to Paris = the
PARISS } Town of the Gaulish Tribe **PARISI**
 [The Roman name of the place which
 is now called Paris was *Lutetia Parisiorum*:
Lutetia was supposed by Whitley Stokes
 to be for *Lucetia*, 'the light or bright
 place'; the tribal name is of doubtful
 origin]

Robert de Paris.—*Hund. Rolls*.

For Frenssh of *Parys* was to hire [her]
 unknowe.—

Chaucer, *Prol. Cant. Tales*, 126.

(Gr.) a pers. name from the celebrated
 Trojan; Lat. *Paris*, Gr. Πάρις [cp. Gr.
πάριος-os, almost equal, just like]

Paris is a very common French surname.

PARISH (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) Dweller at the
 ECCLESIASTICAL AREA so called [M.E.
parisch(e), *parysch(e)*, Fr. *paroisse*, Lat.
parœcia; Gr. παροικία, a sojourning]

Willelmus de Parysch.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

PARK } (Eng. and A.-Fr.) Dweller in an
PARKE } ENCLOSED GROUND [M.E. *parke*,
parrok, O.E. *pearroc*, an enclosure, park
 (O.Fr. *parc* is prob. f. Teut.)]

John del Parc.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Roger atte Parke.—*Parl. Writs*.

PARKER (Eng.) **PARK-KEEPER**, **GAMEKEEPER**
 [M.E. *parker(e)*, etc.; v. under **Park(e)**, and
 + the agent. suff. *-er*]

Our 13th and 14th cent. Rolls abound
 with such entries as 'Adam le Parker' and
 'Michael le Parcur.'

Grayvis [reeves], and baylys [bailiffs],
 and *parker*

Schone [shall] come to acountes every
 yere.—*The Boke of Curtasye*, 589-90.

PARKERSON, the **PARKER'S SON**: v. **Parker**.
 There may have been some confusion
 with **Parkisson**, **Parkinson**, q.v.

PARKES } 1 genit., and pl., of **Park(e)**, q.v.
PARKS }
 2 occ. contr. of **Parkins**, q.v.

Cp. **Perk(e)s**.

PARKHILL (Eng.) Bel. to Parkhill (Yorks,
 Aberdeen, etc.) = the **PARK-HILL** [v.
Park and **Hill**]

PARKHOUSE (Eng.) Dweller at the **PARK-**
HOUSE [v. **Park** and **House**]

PARKHURST (Eng.) Bel. to Parkhurst =
 the **PARK-WOOD** [v. **Park** and **Hurst**]
 Parkhurst (Forest), I.o.W., is mentioned
 in Domesday Book as *Parcus Regis*. The
 Surrey Parkhurst occurs in the 16th cent.
 as *Parkehurst*.

PARKIN } = **Perkin**, a dim. of **Peter**, q.v.
PARKYN }

PARKINS } **PARKIN'S (Son)** }
PARKYNS } } v. **Parkln**.
PARKINSON } **PARKIN'S SON** }
PARKYNSON } }
PARKISSON }

PARKMAN = **Park** (q.v.) + *man*.

PARLBY. The is no trace of a place of this
 name; so that it may be a descendant of
 the A.-Fr. name *Parleben*, *Parlebiën*, 'Good
 Speaker' [Fr. *parle*, he speaks; ult. f.
 Lat. *parabola*, a collation (from Gr.) + Fr.
bien (earlier *ben*), Lat. *bene*, well]

PARLE 1 the French *Pierrel* = *Pierre* (**Peter**)
 + the dim. suff. *-el*.
 2 a form of **Pearl** (q.v.) [cp. Dut. *paarl*,
 pearl]

PARLETT, the French *Pierrelet* = *Pierre*
 (**Peter**) + the double dim. suff. *-el-et*.

PARLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Parley (Dorset; Hants)
 = the **PEAR** (-Tree) **LEA** [O.E. *pere* +
ledh]

PARMENTER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **CLOTHIER**,
PARMENTIER } **TAILOR** [A.-Fr.; O.Fr. *par-*
PARMINTER } *mentier*; O.Fr. *parement*,
PARMITER } ornamental clothing (*-ment*,
 Lat. *-ment-um*); Lat. *parare*, to prepare]

Hamo le Parmenter.—*Fine Rolls*.

Saher le Parmentier.—*Parl. Rolls*.

William le Parmeter.—*Parl. Writs*.

... le drapier et le *parmentier*.—

Louis XI., *Nowv.* xciv. 348; Moisy.

Le sire de Beaumont aperçut un
 chevalier de Normandie, qu'il connut par
 ses *paremens*.—

Chron. de Froissart, ed. Buchon, I. 1. c. 119.

PARNALL } (A.-Fr.-Gr.) formerly *Pernelle*,
PARNELL } Fr. *Pernel*, *Peronel* (m.), *Pernelle*,
Peronelle (f.), the latter Latinized as
Petronella or *Petronilla*, all dim. forms of
Peter (Fr. *Père*, *Pierre*), q.v.

Pernel Clere.—*Hund. Rolls*.

William Peronel.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Parnell

Parnham

Pernele Proud-herte

Platte hire [threw herself down] to the erthe.—*Piers Plowman*, 2599-2600.

Parnell (l went out of fashion as a female christian name owing to its gradually becoming unfavourably connected with the sex—

'*Parnel* (Ital. *Petronella*). A slut; a loose girl.'—*Prov. Dict.*, ed. T. Wright.

Per(r)joneau (-eau for earlier dim. -el, m.) is a rather rare surname in France, as also is *Perineau*; the forms with the dims. -et, -ot being much commoner.

PARNHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Parnham (Dorset) [the second element is either O.E. *hām*, home, estate, or O.E. *ham(m)*, a piece of land, enclosure; for the first element evidence of early spelling is wanted, but it may be noted that Parndon, Essex, was formerly Parringdon]

PARNWELL (Eng.) [the second element is O.E. *wiella*, a spring; for the first element evidence of early spelling is wanting, and the spot is not identified]

PARR (Eng.) Bel. to Parr; or Dweller at a STOCK-ENCLOSURE [M.E. *par(r)*, (East. Dial. E., an animal-pen), O.E. *pearr-*, an enclosure]

The Lanc. place was *Parre* A.D. 1298, *Par* A.D. 1307.

(A.-Fr.-Gr.) an Anglicized form of the French *Père*, *Pierre* = Peter, q.v.

PARRAM for Parham, q.v.

PARRAMORE = Paramore, q.v.

PARRATT } (A.-Fr.-Gr.) 1 = *Parr*² (q.v.) + the
PARRITT } Fr. dim. suffixs. -at, -et, -ot.
PARRITT }

2 occ. a nickname from the PARROT [same etymology as 1: the French christian name *Perrot* was betowed upon the bird as a pet name]

Cp. *Perratt*, etc.

PARRIN (A.-Fr.-Gr.) = *Parr*² (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. -in.

Cp. *Perrin*.

PARRIS } 1 for Paris, q.v.
PARRISS } 2 PARRY'S (Son): v. *Parry*².

PARRISH for Parish, q.v.

PARROCK } v. under Park ante.
PARRICK }

PARRY (Celt. + Teut.) the Welsh *Ap-Harry* = SON OF HARRY: v. Harry [Wel. *ap*, ab, son]

Thomas Ap-Harry.—*Charter-Rolls*.

(A.-Fr.-Gr.) = *Parr*² (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. -y.

Partridge

PARSLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Parsley = (perh.) 'Par(r)'s Lea' [v. *Parr*; and + M.E. *ley*, O.E. *ledh*]

There may have been confusion with **Parslow**.

PARSLOW (Eng.) Bel. to Parslow (? Parsloes, Essex) [O.E. *hlōw*, a (burial) mound, hill: without the evidence of early forms of the name nothing definite can be said as to the origin of the first element, which may represent the A.-Sax. pers. name *Paghere* in the genit. case]

PARSON (A.-Fr.-Lat.) PERSON (of Rank); PRIEST [M.E. *persone*, *persoun*, O.Fr. *persone*; Lat. *persona*]

Walter le Persone.—*Parl. Rolls*.

A good man was ther of religioun,
And was a poure *persoun* of a toun.—
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 477-8.

(A.-Fr.-Gr. + E.) = Pearson, q.v.

PARSONAGE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at, or by, the PARSONAGE [v. under *Parson*], and + the Fr. suff. -age, Lat. -atic-us]

PARSONS, the PARSON'S (Son): v. *Parson*¹.

PARSONSON, the PARSON'S SON: v. *Parson*¹.

PART, a form of *Pert*, q.v.

PARTINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Partington (Chesh.), 16th cent. same spelling = the ESTATE OF THE PEART (A FAMILY) [A.-Sax. **Peartinga-tūn* — *Peart*-prob. a metathesized form of O.E. *præt* (t = O.N. *prett-r* = M.Dut. *per*t, Dut. *part*, a trick, whim + -inga, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. -ing + *tūn*, estate, etc.)]

The place-name *Peartingawyrth* occurs in a Sussex charter c. A.D. 791.

PARTON (Eng.) Bel. to Parton = the PEAR-ORCHARD, or PEAR-TREE FARM [O.E. *pere* + *tūn*]

PARTRICK (Teut.) GLORIOUS RULER [O.Ger. *Perthric* for *Ber*(a)htric — O.H.Ger. *ber*(a)ht = O.Sax. *berht* = O.E. *be*(o)ht = Goth. *bairht-s* = O.N. *biart-r*, bright, glorious + a der. of Teut.**rik-*, ruler, as O.E. *rica* and Goth. *reik-s*]

Partryk occurs in the 'Liber Vitæ' of Durham.

Robertus Pertryk.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

PARTRIDGE (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) a nickname from the bird [M.E. *partrich*(e), *pertrich*(e), O.Fr. *pertris* (mod. Fr. *perdris*), Lat. *perdis*, Gr. *περδίς*, a partridge]

(Teut.) a palatal form of *Partrick*, q.v.

Pascal(i)

PASCAL(L)
 PASCHAL
 PASCO
 PASCOE
 PASKY } v. Pash, Pask.

Paschal Balistarius.—*Close Rolls*.

Pascal (later *Pascau*) is a very common French surname, the form *Paschal* (Lat. *Paschalis*) being comparatively rare.

PASH } (A.-Lat.-Gr.-Heb.) One born during
 PASK } the PASSOVER FESTIVAL or EASTER-
 PASKE } TIDE [M.E. *pask(e)*, *pasche*, *passhe*
 (O.Fr. *pasque*), O.E. *pascha*, Lat. *pascha*, Gr.
 πᾶσχα, Heb. *pesakh*, a passing-over]

John Pask.—*Hund. Rolls*.

John Passhe.—*Valor Eccles.*

PASHLEY, for the French *Passeleu* [Fr. *passe*, a pass, passage; Lat. *pass-us*, a step + O.Fr. *leu*, *loup*, a wolf; Lat. *lup-us*]

PASKALL } = Pascall, q.v.
 PASKELL }

PASKIN = Pask (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-in*.

The French *Pasquin* is not nearly so common as *Pasquet*.

PASKINS, PASKIN'S (SON).

PASMORE = Passmore, q.v.

PASS, v. Pace.

PASS(E)Y, v. Pacy : Pacy-sur-Eure, *Paciacum* in 1195, was *Passy* in 1356.

PASSINGHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Passenham (Northants), the A.-Sax. *Passan-hām* = PASSA'S HOME or ESTATE [O.E. *hām*]

PASSMAN (Fr.-Lat. + E.) DWELLER AT A PASS [M.E. *pas(s)*, a pass, passage; Fr. *pas*, Lat. *pass-us*, a step, track + E. *man*]

PASSMORE. If, as seems likely, this is a M.E. local name, the first element is prob. M.E. *pas(s)*, a pass, passage, narrow path [Fr. *pas*, *passee*; Lat. *pass-us*, a step] + M.E. *more* [O.E. *mōr*, a moor]

Cp. Padmore.

PASTON (Eng.) Bel. to Paston (Northamp.—10th-cent. Latin-charter form *Pastun*; Norf.; Northumb., etc.), usual 13th-cent. form *Paston* = PASA'S ESTATE [A.-Sax. **Pasantūn* — *Pasan*, genit. of *Pasa* (perh. an unvoiced form of *Basa*: v. Bass² and Baston); *tūn*, estate, etc.]

PATCH (A.-Fr.) the French *Pache*, prob. f. Teut.: v. under Pack (A.-Fr.²)

(Eng.) 1 a palatal form of Pack, q.v.

Cp. Patching.

2 JESTER, CLOWN [f. E. *patch*, an inserted piece of cloth]

Patmore

PATCHELL, the French *Pachel* = *Pache* (v. Patch (A.-Fr.) + the dim. suff. *-el*.

PATCHETT, the French *Pachet*, *Pachot* = *Pache* (v. Patch (A.-Fr.) + the dim. suff. *-et*, *-ot*.

Richard Pachet.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Alicia Pachot.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

PATCHIN } the French *Pachin* = *Pache* (v.
 PATCHEN } Patch (A.-Fr.) + the dim. suff. *-in*.

PATCHING (A.-Fr.) = Patchin (q.v.), with added *-g*.

(Eng.) Bel. to Patching (Suss.); the A.-Sax. *Pæcingas* (A.D. 960) = (the Estate of the) PÆCC-FAMILY [-*ingas*, pl. of the O.E. fil. suff. *-ing*]

PATE, a Scot. and N. Eng. dim. of Patrick, q.v.; rarely of Peter, q.v.

PATEMAN = PATE'S MAN (-Servant).

PATER 1 a contr. of Paternoster, q.v.

2 a form of Peter, q.v.

PATERNOSTER (A.-Lat.) PATERNOSTRER, i.e. maker of, or dealer in, paternosters (rosaries) [M.E. *paternōstrer*; Lat. *Pater Noster*, Our Father + the E. agent. suff. *-er*]

PATERSON 1 a Scot. form of Patrickson, q.v.

2 PATER'S SON: v. Pater.

PATES, PATE'S (SON): v. Pate.

PATESHALL (Eng.) Bel. to 1 Pateshull or Pattishall (Northamp.), 13th cent. *Patēs-hulle* = (prob.) PEAT(E)'S HILL [M.E. *hull(e)*, O.E. *hyll*, a hill]

We find the A.-Sax. pers. name *Peata* in *Peatanig* (A.D. 963), now Patney, Wilts.

2 Patshull or Pateshull (Staffs), 13th cent. *Petleshull*, *Patleshull* = PÆTEL'S or PEATEL'S HILL [M.E. *hull*, O.E. *hyll*, a hill]

The A.-Sax. pers. name *Pætla* (for *Pætela*) occurs in a 10th-cent. charter ('Cart. Sax.,' 779).

PATEY } = Pate (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff.
 PATIE } *-e*), *-ie*.
 PATY }

Hugh Paty.—*Hund. Rolls*.

PATFIELD for Padfield, q.v.

PATMAN, v. Pateman.

PATMORE, for Padmore, q.v.

Paton

PATON 1 the French *Paton*, an accus. and dim. form of the O. Teut. *Pato*.

2 Paton is so common a surname in Scotland that it must have another source besides the French name — prob. the dim. of **PATRICK** (q.v.), with the Fr. dim. suff. *-on*.

PATRICK, the Latin *Patricius*, is found in 13th and 14th cent. Eng. records as *Patric*, *Patrik*, *Patryk*, *Paterik*; it is the Ir. *Pátraic*, *Pádraic*, *Pádraig* (O. Ir. *Patric*); Gael. *Pádraig* [Lat. *patrici-us*, patrician, noble]

PATRICKSON, **PATRICK'S SON**: v. **PATRICK**.

PATTEMORE, v. **Patmore**, **Padmore**.

PATTEN } 1 the French *Patin*, f. the O. Teut.
PATTIN } name-stem *Pat-*, with the Fr. dim.
suff. *-in*.

2 Patten, Pattin, like Paton, are so common in Scotland and the North of England that there must be another source besides the French name — prob. the dim. of **PATRICK**, (q.v.), with the Fr. dim. suff. *-in*.

PATTENDEN (Eng.) Bel. to Pattenden, the A.-Sax. *Pattandenu* = **PATTA'S VALLEY** [*Pattan-*, genit. of *Patta* + *denu* (obl. *dene*), a valley]

There is a Pattenden in Kent; and a Hampshire one occurs in a charter of King Eadgar (A.D. 973-4) — 'on *Pattan dene*'.

PATTENER (Fr.) **PATTEN-MAKER** [M. Fr. *patinier*, f. *patin*, a patten, clog; O. Fr. *pate* (Fr. *patte*), a paw]

PATTERSON for **Patrickson**, q.v.

PATTEY }
PATTIE } v. **Patey**, etc.
PATTY }

PATTIN, v. **Patten**.

PATTINGHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Patingham (Staffs), the Domesday *Patingham* = the HOME OF ESTATE OF THE **PATT** (A OR **PEATT**) A FAMILY [A.-Sax. **P(e)attinga-hám* — *inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing*; *hám*, home, etc.]

PATTINSON, **PATTIN'S SON**: v. **Pattin**, **Patten**.

PATTISON } 1 **PATTIE'S SON**: v. **Pattie**,
PATTISSON } **Patey**.

2 for **Pattinson**, q.v.

PATTON, v. **Paton**.

PATTRICK, v. **Patrick**.

Pauncefort

PAUL (A.-Lat.; A.-Fr.-Lat.) **LITTLE** [Gr. Παῦλος, Lat. *Paulus* — *paul-us*, little]

Wiclif (1380) has the spelling *Poul* (e.g. I. Cor. I. i. 1.: '*Poul* clepid apostle of ihesus crist'); but Tyndale (1534) and Cranmer (1539) have *Paul*.

Paul is a common French surname.

PAULDEN (Eng.) Bel. to 1 Polden; 2 Palden
PAULDIN } [The second element is evid. the
M.E. *dene*, O.E. *denu*, a valley ('John de Paldene' occurs in an E. Lanc. deed A.D. 1323—*Lanc. Inq.* ii. 191). The first element may, in the one case, be M.E. *pol(e)*, O.E. *pól*, a pool; in the other, M.E. *pale*, *pole*, O.E. *pál*, a pale, pole, stake]

The affix to Polden Hill, Somerset, app. shows that the *-den* should be *-don*, O.E. *dún*, a hill.

PAULDING = **Pauldin**, **Paulden** (q.v.), with added *-g*.

PAULET } the French *Paulet* = **Paul** (q.v.)
PAULETT } + the dim. suff. *-et*.

Cp. **Pawlett**.

PAULEY } the French *Pauly*, a deriv. f. Lat.
PAULY } *Paulus* through (a) a type *Pauli-us*,
(b) the genit. *Pauli*: v. **Paul**.

PAULIN } the French *Paulin* = **Paul** (q.v.)
PAULLIN } + the dim. suff. *-in*.

Paulin de Basset.—*Hund. Rolls*.

PAULING = **Paulin** (q.v.) with added *-g*.

PAULL, v. **Paul**.

PAULSON, **PAUL'S SON**: v. **Paul**.

PAUNCEFOOT } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) occur in our
PAUNCEFOTE } 13th-cent. records as *Pance-*
fof, *Pancevot*, the Domesday *Pancevolt* =
ARCHED PAUNCH (evid. a nickname for a corpulent person) [O. Fr. *pance* (mod. *panse*), Lat. *pantex*, *-icis*, the belly + O. Fr. *volt(e)*, vaulted, arched (cp. mod. Fr. *voûte*, a vault), Lat. *volut-us*, pp. of *volvère*, to roll]

The mediæval Latinization of this name as *de Pede Planco* (Broad-Foot) was possibly due to motives of delicacy.

Pancevolt is one of the old Norman names which Camden in his 'Remaines' prefaced by: "for who knoweth now what these names were?"

PAUNCEFORT (A.-Fr.-Lat.) may be a separate name from **Pauncefote**, **Pauncefoot** (Burke, s.n. **Pauncefort** - **Duncombe**, mentions a 'Geoffrey de Pauncefort,' A.D. 1209-10): if it is, the meaning is much the same, but the etymology of the second element is, of course, the Fr. *forti(e)*, 'strong' 'stout' [Lat. *fortis*].

Pavely

PAVELY (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Pavilly (Seine-Inférieure), M.Lat. *Pavil(l)iacus* = PAVIL(L)US' ESTATE [-*ác-us*, the Lat.-Gaul. possess. suff.: the pers. name is app. a dim. of Lat. *pav-us* (earlier *pavo*), a peacock]

Robert de Pavely.—*Hund. Rolls*.

PAVETT the French *Pavet*, a dim. f. 1 Lat. *pav-us* (*pávo*), 'peacock.'

2 the place-name Pavie, Ital. Pavia, Lat. *Papia*.

PAVEY } the French *Pavy*, *Pavie*: 1 One from
PAVIE } PAVIE, Ital. Pavia, Lat. *Papia*.
PAVVY }

2 a nickname from a kind of PEACH [Fr. *pavie*; f. the place-name as above]

3 a deriv. f. Lat. *pav-us* (*pavo*), genit. *pavi*, 'peacock.'

PAVIER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) PAVER, PAVIOR [Fr.
PAVIOUR } *paveur*; *paver*, to pave; L.Lat.
PAVYER } *pavare*, for Lat. *pavire*, to ram (as earth)]

PAVIN, the Fr. *Pavin*, a dim. from the same stem as *Pavet*: v. Pavett.

PAVITT for Pavett, q.v.

PAW } (A.-Lat.) a nickname and sign-name
PAWE } from the PEACOCK [M.E. *pawe*, O.E. *páwa*, Lat. *pauo*, a peacock]

Cp. Pay(e).

PAWLE for Paul, q.v.

PAWLETT, 1 Bel. to Pawlett or Paulet (Soms.).

The family-name — Paulet — of the Marquess of Winchester is supposed to be taken from this place. Poss. the naming was the other way. There seems to have been a place called Melcomb Paulet in Somerset—the second name evid. from the French pers. name—in the 15th cent.

2 for Paulet(t), q.v.

PAWLEY } for Paul(e)y, q.v.
PAWLY }

PAWLIN } for Paulin, q.v.
PAWLING }

PAWSON 1 PAW(E)'S SON: v. Paw(e).

2 for Paulson, q.v.

Stephen Pawessone.—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1324.

Simon Paweson.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

PAXMAN, PACK'S MAN (-Servant.): v. Pack.

PAXON } 1 PACK'S SON: v. Pack.
PAXSON }

2 for Paxton, q.v.

Peache

PAXTON (Eng.) Bel. to Paxton = PÆCC'S ESTATE [O.E. *tún*]

Paxton, Hunts, was *Pacston* in the 13th cent.; Paxton, Berw., was *Paxtum* c. 1100.

PAY } (A.-Lat.) a nickname and sign-name
PAYE } from the PEACOCK [M.E. *pa*, *pe*, O.E. *peð*, *páwa*, Lat. *pauo*, a peacock]

PAYAN } see the commoner (but less correct)
PAYEN } Payn(e).

PAYBODY, v. Peabody.

PAYLING, v. Paling.

PAYN } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) lit. RUSTIC; PAGAN,
PAYNE } HEATHEN [M.E. *pain*, *payn*, *payen*, O.Fr. *payen*, *pagien* (Fr. *païen*), pagan; Lat. *pagan-us*, villager—*pag-us*, village] Gilbert Payn.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Payn le Fitz-Waryn.—*Parl. Writs*.

Simon Payn.—*Lanc. Fines* (A.D. 1336).

And the trewe kennesman, the *payenes* sone.—*William and the Werwolf*, 354.

With alle the rytes of his *payen* wyse.—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A2370.

PAYNEL = Payn (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-el*.

John Paynel, Chamberlain of Chester, A.D. 1326-7.

John Painel, Chamberlain of Chester, A.D. 1334-6.—*Chesh. Chmbrlns.' Accts*.

PAYNTER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) PAINTER [M.E. *peyn-tour*; f. Fr. *peindre*, Lat. *pingere*, to paint]

PAYTER for Pater, q.v.

PAYTON 1 Bel. to Payton or Peyton (Devon; Suff.; etc.) = (prob.) PÆGA'S ESTATE [A.-Sax. **Pagan-tún* — *Pagan-*, genit. of *Pæga*]

2 v. Paton.

PEA (Eng.) a nickname and sign-name from the PEACOCK [O.E. *péa*]

Richard le Pe.—*Hund. Rolls*.

PEABODY (Eng.) = Pea (q.v.) + *body* [M.E. *bodi*, O.E. *bodig*]

App. a nickname for a showily-dressed individual.

PEACE, a var. of Pace, q.v.

PEACH } (A.-Fr.) 1 Bel. to Pech (France);
PEACHE } or Dweller at a HILL, PEAK [a palatal form of *pecq* (Le Pech, Seine-et-Oise): cp. Norm. Dial. *pec*, a hob; and L.Ger. *peek* = Dut. *piek*, a pike = O.E. *pic*, a point, pike, peak]

Delpech is a fairly common French surname.

Cp. Peck.

2 (occ.) a nickname from the PEACH and local name from the PEACH-TREE [M.E. *peche* (Fr. *pêche*), O.Fr. *pesche*; Lat. *persicus*, peach-tree, Persian]

Reginald Peche.—*Hund. Rolls*.

J. Delpêche.—*Paris Directory*.

PEACHEY = Peach (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. -ey.

PEACOCK } (Eng.) a nickname and sign-
PEACOCKE } name from the PEACOCK [v. Pea; and + *cock*, O.E. *cocc*]

PEAK } (Eng.) Dweller at a POINTED HILL
PEAKE } [M.E. *pec*, *pek*; O.E. *péac*, a var. of *pic*, a point, pike]

Martyn del Pek.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

The Peak District, Derbyshire, is referred to as *Peac lond* in the A.-Sax. Chronicle, A.D. 924.

See Peck and Pike.

PEAL }
PEALE } v. Peel(e).
PEALL }

PEALLING, v. Pelling.

PEAR (A.-Lat.) Dweller by a PEAR-TREE [O.E. *pere*, Lat. *pir-us*]

(A.-Fr.-Gr.) the French *Pierre* = Peter, q.v.

PEARCE, v. Pierce, Piers.

PEARCEY } v. Pierc(e)y.
PEARCY }

PEARCH, v. Perch.

PEAR is app. a contr. of Pearhead (Robert Perheved—*Hund. Rolls*)—either a nickname, or a local name from a Pear(-Tree) Head (-Land) [v. *Pear*¹; and + O.E. *headfod*, head, high ground, upper part]; but there may have been some confusion with Peart, Pert, q.v.

PEARKE } v. Perk(e)s.
PEARKS }

PEARL (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a name from the Jewel [M.E. *perle*, Fr. *perle*]

Thomas Perle.—*Close Rolls*, A.D. 1343.

PEARMAN } (Eng.) DWELLER BY A PEAR-
PEARMAN } TREE [O.E. *pere* (Lat. *pir-us*) + *mann*]

Cp. Oakman, Ashman, etc.

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) for Pearmont, q.v.

PEARMOND } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Pierremont
PEARMONT } (Picardy) = the ROCK-HILL [Fr. *pierre*, Lat. *petra* (Gr. *πέτρα*), a stone, rock + Fr. *mont*, Lat. *mons*, *montis*, a hill]

PEARS } v. Pierce, Piers.
PEARSE }

PEARSALL } Bel. to Pershall or Pershill
PEARSALL } (Staffs), A.D. 1188 *Pereshulle* [M.E. *hull(e)*, O.E. *hyll*, a hill: the pers. name (in the genit.) may be the O.Fr. *Pere* if not the rare A.-Sax. *Pæghere*]

Sir Robert Tunsall, a noble knight,
And come of royall anceytree;
Sir Iohn Savage, wise and wight,
Sir Iohn *Persall*: there was 3.—
'Bosworth Feilde', 457-60; Percy's *Folio MS.*

PEARSON, v. Pierson.

PEART, v. Pert.

PEASCOD (Eng.) meton. for a seller of peascods [M.E. *peše*, a pea, pl. *pesen*; O.E. *piše*, pl. *pišan*; Lat. *pis-um*, a pea + M.E. *codd(e)*, O.E. *codd*, a bag]

PEASE 1 like Peace, a var. of Pace, q.v.

2 meton. for a seller of PEAS [v. under Peascod]

John Pese.—*Hund. Rolls*.

PEASEGOOD } for Peascod, q.v.
PEASGOOD }

PEASEY (Eng.) Dweller at the PEAS-FIELD [v. under Peascod, and + M.E. *hey*, *hay*, O.E. *hæg*-, *haga*, an enclosure]

PEASNALL } (Eng.) Bel. to Peasenhall, Suff.,
PEASNELL } 13th cent. *Pesenhal* = the PEAS-CORNER (-Field) [v. under Peascod, and + M.E. *hal(e)*, O.E. *h(e)al(h)*, a corner]

PEAT } 1 an Early Mod. E. form of PET
PEATE } [prob. conn. with Fr. *petit(e)*, little, a darling; cp. South. Fr. *petet*, soft, delicate, small-foot: doubtless f. an O.Celtic **pit*, something pointed or slender; cp. Wel. *pid*, a tapering point (Gael. and Ir. *peuta* (earlier **petta*), a pet, are borrowed from A.-Fr.]

You are a pretty *peat*, indifferent fair too.—Massinger, *Maid of Hon.* (A.D. 1632), ii. 2.

2 short for PEATMAN, a Cutter of Peat [M.E. *pet(e)*, L.Lat. *petā*, *peat*]

3 a dim. of Peter, q.v. [cp. Dut. *Piet*]

4 f. the M. Dut. *pete* (mod. *peet*), a GOD-PARENT [like Ger. *pat(h)e*, f. Lat. *pater* (*spiritualis*), with change to the weak masc. decl.]

5 a lengthened (dial.) form of Pitt, q.v.

PEATLING = Peat¹ (q.v.) + the dim. suff. -ling.

PEATS, PEAT'S (Son) : v. Peat.

PEATT, v. Peat.

Peattie

PEATTIE } = Peat(t (q.v.) + the E. dim.
PEATY } suff. -ie, -y.

PEBERDAY for Peabody, q.v.

PECHEY = Peachey, q.v.

PECK 1 a var. of Peak, q.v.

Hugh de Peck.—

Chesh. Chmbrlins.' Accts., A.D. 1325-6.

Ricardus del Pecke.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

2 conf. with Pake, Pack(e, q.v.

PECKER = Peck, Peak(e (q.v.) + the agent.
suff. -er.

Roger le Peckere.—*Hund. Rolls*.

PECKHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Peckham = PECC(A)'S
or PÆCC(A)'S HOME [O.E. *hām*, home,
estate]

Peckham, Kent, occurs in the 10th cent.
as *Peccham*.

Cp. Packham.

PECKOVER } (Eng.) Dweller at the PEAK-
PECOVER } EDGE [v. Peck, Peak, and +
O.E. *ofer*, an edge, margin]

PEDDAR } (Eng.) PEDLER, BAGMAN [M.E. and
PEDDER } Scot. *pedder*(e, f. Dial. E. *ped*, a
basket, hamper; prob. rel. to *pad*]

Richard le Pedder.—

Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1258.

Martin le Pedder(e.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Quhilk [which] at the last of monie
smale couth [could] mak

This bonie *pedder* ane gude fute pak.—

The Thrie Priests of Peblis, 191-2.

PEDDELL } (Teut.) the Dan. - Norw. *pedel*,
PEDDLE } Swed. *pedell*, Dut. *pedel*, Ger.
pedell = BEADLE [L. Lat. *pedell-us*, *bedell-us*;
O.H.Ger. *pitil*, *bitil*]

PEDDIE, app. a dim. form of Peddar,
Pedder, q.v.

PEDLAR } = Peddar, Pedder (q.v.); the -l-
PEDLER } being due to a formation on a dim.,
ped(d)le, of *ped*, a basket, etc.

PEDLEY (Eng.) 1 Dweller at PEDA'S LEA
[O.E. *ledh*, a lea]

2 a var. of Padley, q.v.

PEDMAN (Eng.) equiv. to Peddar (q.v.)
[Dial. E. *ped*, a basket + *man*]

William Pedman.—*Pipe-Roll*, A.D. 1190.

PEEBLES (Celt.) Bel. to Peebles, A.D. 1126

Peever

Pebles [app. the Cymric *pebyll*, pl. of
pabell, a tent, pavilion + the M.E. pl.
suff. -es]

'In *Peblis* toun sumtyme, as I heard
tell . . .—*The Thrie Priests of Peblis*, 1.

PEEK } = Peak(e, q.v.
PEEKE }

PEEL } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 Dweller at a FORTI-
PEELE } FIED RESIDENCE or SMALL CASTLE
[M.E. *pel*, *peill*, *pe(e)le*; O.Fr. *pel*, *pal-us*, a stake. But O.E. *pil*, Lat. *pila*, a
pillar, seems not to have been without in-
fluence]

And at Lythkow wes than [then] a *peill*,
Mekill and stark, and stuffit weill
With Inglis men.—

Barbour, *The Bruce*, x. 137-9.

God save the lady of this *pel*.—

Chaucer, *Hous of Fame*, iii. 220.

'le *Pele* of Hilton,' otherwise 'le Hall
of Wyche Eves.'—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1550.

(occ.) 2 for 'Peeled,' i.e. BALD, TON-
SURED [f. O.F. *peler*; Lat. *pilare*, to make
bald]

Thomas le Pele.—*Parl. Writs*.

Cp. Pile.

PEER for the French *Pierre* = Peter, q.v.

PEERS } = Piers, q.v.
PEERSE }

PEERSON = Pierson, q.v.

PEET } = Peat(e, q.v.
PEETE }

PEETS = Peats, q.v.

PEEVER } Bel. to Peever or Peover (Chesh.),
PEEVOR } anc. *Pevre*.

Peover is on the river of the same name;
but the river-name is prob. taken from
the village-name. The second element
can hardly be the O.E. *ofer*, a river-bank,
as the form of the name with -over is late.
The name has the appearance of having
lost a local suffix; and it may, in fact, be
the *Peeverwich* of a Latin charter of King
Eadgar (A.D. 966: 'Cart. Sax.' No. 1175),
where Pever is prob. a pers. name allied
to the Ger. Pfeifer = Piper [f. O.H.Ger.
pfifa, an early borrowing from Lat. *pipa*, a
pipe (Lat. *pipare*, to pipe); whence also
Ital. *piva*, a pipe, and prob. the Norman
name Pever-el]

John de Pevre.—

Chesh. Chmbrlins.' Accts., A.D. 1303-4.

John Pever.—*Lanc. Fines*, A.D. 1445.

Pegg

PEGG (Teut.) 1 the A.-Sax. name-stem *Pe(c)g-*, *Peg-* (as in the A.-Sax. geogr. names *Pegg-esford*, *Pecganham*, *Peginga-Pægingaburne*, etc. [the stem is seen in Dut. and L.Ger. *peg-el* (whence Mod. High Ger. *pegel*), a gauge, liquid-measure = O.E. *pæg-el*, a vessel for liquids (as wine), prob. orig. with the measure marked off by a peg; as well as in E. *peg*, M.E. *pegge*]

2 the pet form, *Peg* (with dim. suff., *Peggie*), of Margaret (q.v.) is prob. due to the early-8th-cent. St. *Pega* (St. Guthlac's sister), whose name is seen (palatalized) in Peakirk (Northants), whose ancient church is dedicated to St. *Pega* [same etymology]

Peter Peg.—*Hund. Rolls*, A.D. 1274.

Magota Pegge.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

There has prob. been some confusion with Pigg, q.v.

PEGGRAM, v. Pegram.

PEGGS, PEGG's (Son) : v. Pegg.

PEGLER, a gutturalized form of Pedler, q.v.

PEGRAM } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) PILGRIM [O.Fr. *pele-*
PEGRUM } *grin* (Fr. *pèlerin*); Lat. *peregrin-us*, a stranger; the *l* has dropped from the surname through the lengthening of the *e*]

William Pegrin.—*Hund. Rolls*.

PEIL }
PEILE } v. Peel(e).
PEILL }

PEIRCE = Pierce, q.v.

PEIRCEY = Piercy, q.v.

PEIRSON = Pierson, q.v.

PELHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Pelham (Herts), 13th cent. *Pelham* [the first element is prob. an A.-Sax. pers. name *Péola*, or *Pælla*; the second, O.E. *hām*, home, estate]

PELISSIER (Fr.-Lat.) the common French *Pelissier*, *Pélistier* = FURRIER [f. Fr. *pelisse*; Lat. *pellici-us*, of skins—*pellis*, a hide, skin]

PELL } (Eng.) 1 descendants of the A.-Sax.
PELLE } pers. name *Pella* or *Pælla* [cp. O.E. *pell*, *pall* (M.E. *pell(e)*, *palle*), a pallium (Lat.)

2 Dweller at a Pell, Pill, or POOL [Dial. E. *pell*, *pill*, are weak forms of *pool* —O.E. *pól*, *-púl*]

(Fr.-Lat.) the French *Pel*, *Pelle* [nick-names from the O.Fr. and South.Fr. *pel* (Fr. *poil*), hair, beard; Lat. *pil-us*]

William Pelle.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Pembroke

PELLATT } the French *Pelat*, *Pellat*, *Pelet*,
PELLET } *Pellet*, dims. of *Pell(le)*: v. Pell(e)
PELLETT } (Fr.-Lat.) [Fr. dim. suff. *-at*, *-et*]

PELLEW } the French *Pelleau*, a dim. of *Pelle*:
PELLOW } v. Pell(e) (Fr.-Lat.) [Fr. dim. *-eau*,
earlier *-el*, Lat. *-ell-us*]

PELLING 1 the French *Pelin*, *Pellin*, dims. of
Pell(le) (v. Pell(e), Fr.-Lat.), with excrescent
-g. [Fr. dim. suff. *-in*, Lat. *-in-us*]
2 v. Pilling.

PELLITER (Fr.-Lat.) the common French
Pelletier = FURRIER [Fr. *pelletier*; f. O.Fr.
pel (mod. *peau*), Lat. *pell-is*, a hide, skin]
Adam le Peleter.—*Hund. Rolls*.

PELLS, PELL's (Son) : v. Pell.

PELLE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the French *Pelé*, *Pellé* =
the BALD [Fr. *pelé*, pp. of *peler*, Lat. *pilare*,
to make bald]

PELSALL (Eng.) Bel. to Pelsall (Staffs), late
10th-cent. *Peolshale*, (14th cent. *Peoleshale*).
= (prob.) PEOL'S CORNER [O.E. *h(e)al(h)*]

PELTON (Eng.) Bel. to Pelton (Durham)
[v. Pell (Eng.), and + O.E. *tún*, farm,
estate]

PEMBER. There is no trace of this being an
Eng. local name; otherwise it could represent
an O.E. *pin-bearu*, 'pine-grove.' Nor
does it seem to be Cymric. In all proba-
bility it is the descendant of an A.-Sax.
fem. name **Pendburh*; this appears all the
more likely from the occurrence of the
Eng. place-name Pemberton.

PEMBERTON (Eng.) Bel. to Pemberton
(Lancs), A.D. 1200 *Pemberton* [v. under
Pember, and + O.E. *tún*, farm, estate, etc.]

PEMBRIDGE. Bel. to Pembridge (Heref.),
13th cent. *Penbrigge*, *Pennebrigge* [the
bridge, O.E. *brycg*, is over the R. Arrow;
the place is sufficiently close to the Welsh
border for the first element to be the
Wel. *pen*, a head, hill, rather than the
O.E. *penn*, a pen, enclosure, or the A.-Sax.
pers. name *Penda*]

PEMBROKE (Celt.) Bel. to Pembroke, app.
representing the O.Wel. *pen-brog* = the
HEAD of END of the LAND [= Mod.
Wel. *pen*, a head, end + *bro* (compounded,
mutated to *fro*), land, country]

'It derives its name from *Penfro* penin-
sula, which extends for two miles N. of
the town, between it and the main
channel of Milford Haven.'—*Nat. Gaz.*

(There is another *Penfro* in co. Car-
narvon).

Pend(e)gast

Penn

PEND(E)GAST seems to be a compound of *pend-* (seen in the name of the famous 7th-cent. Mercian King Penda), and Teut. *gast* (O.Sax., O.H.Ger., O.Dut. *gast* = Goth. *gast-s* = O.E. *gest*, *gí(est)* = O.N. *gest-r*), guest, stranger. (In purely A-Saxon names the form of the second element was usually *-gist*, as in the case of the *Fripegist* mentioned in the Chronicle, A.D. 993).

If *Pend-* is Teutonic it must be the same word as O.Fris. *pend*, *pand* = East Fris. *pand* = M.L.Ger. and Dut. *pand* = O.N. *pant-r* (m.) = Ger. *pfand*, a pledge (O.Fris. *penda* = Ger. *pfänden*); but there are reasonable grounds for assuming that the stem is Celtic (cp. Chad), viz. the O.Cymric *pend* (Wel. *pen*, Corn. *pe(d)n*) = O.Ir. *ceud* (Ir. and Gael. *ceann*), head, chief.

PENDEGRASS, a corr. form of **Pend(e)gast**, q.v.

PENDER (Eng.) 1 the A-Sax. *Pendhere* [v. under **Pend(e)gast**, and + O.E. *here*, army] 2 a var. of **Pinder**, q.v.

William le Pendere.—*Mun. Gildh. Lond.*

PENDERGAST
PENDERGEST
PENDERGRASS
PENDERGRAST } for **Pend(e)gast**, q.v.

PENDLE. Bel. to Pendle(Hill) (Lancs), A.D. 1294 *Penneltille*, 14th cent. *Penhil*, *Penhul* [the second element is O.E. *hyll*, a hill; the hill being over 1800 feet high, the first element is rather the Cymric *pen*, a head, height, than O.E. *penn*, an animal-enclosure]

PENDLEBURY } (Eng.) Bel. to Pendlebury
PENDLEBERRY } (Lancs), end 12th cent.
Penulbery, 13th and 14th cent. *Penhulbury*, *Penilbury* [This stronghold—O.E. *burh*, dat. *byrig*—can hardly be conn. with **Pendle** (Hill), from which it is some considerable distance; so that the first two elements may represent the A-Sax. pers. name *Penul(e)alh*, or *Penul(e)ald*]

PENDLETON. Bel. to Pendleton (Lancs²), 13th cent. (both places) *Penhulton*, *Penhulton*, *Penelton*, *Penhiltone* [The Manchester Pendleton is near **Pendlebury** (q.v.), so that the first two elements of the name of the former place may be taken to have the same origin with those of the latter. The Pendleton near Clitheroe—otherwise Little Pendleton—is at the foot of **Pendle Hill**: v. **Pendle**]

PENDRED } (Eng.) the A-Sax. *Pendræd*
PENDRETH } [v. under **Pend(e)gast**, and + O.E. *ræd*, counsel, policy]
Pendræd was the name of a Mercian minter in Offa's time.

PENDRICK (Celt. + Teut.) the Welsh *Ap-Hendrick* = SON OF HENDRICK: v. **Hendrick**. [Wel. *ap*, son]

PENDRY (Celt. + Teut.) the Welsh *Ap-Hendry* = SON OF HENDRY: v. **Hendry** [Wel. *ap*, son]

PENEFATHER, v. **Pennefather**, **Pennifather**.

PENFOLD = **Pinfold**, q.v.

PENGELLY } (Celt.) Bel. to Pengelly (Corn-
PENGILLY } wall) = the HEAD OF THE GROVE [Corn. and Wel. *pen*, a head, top + *celli* (*kelly*), a grove]

PENISTON } (Eng.) Bel. to Peniston(e) (W.
PENISTONE } Yorks), 13th cent. *Penneston* = PENN'S ESTATE [O.E. *tún*, estate, farm]

PENK 1 v. **Pink**.

2 a contr. of **Penketh** or **Penkethman**, q.v.

PENKETH } Bel. to Penketh (Lancs), 13th
PENKETT } cent. *Penketh*, *Penket* [this name is not satisfactorily explainable from A-Sax. sources; so that it may poss. be a form of the Wel. *pen coed* (O.Wel. *coit*), 'head or end of the wood']

PENKETHMAN } = **Penketh** (q.v.), and +
PENKEYMAN } *man*.

Richard Penkethman, of Warrington, A.D. 1593.—*Chester Wills*.

PENLINGTON, app. a corrupt form of **Pendleton**, q.v.

PENMAN (Fr.-Lat. + E.) SCRIBE, WRITER [O. Fr. *penne*, Lat. *penna*, a feather + E. *man*]

(rarely) (Celt.) Bel. to Penmaen = the ROCK-HEAD [Wel. *pen*, a head, height + *maen*, a stone, rock]

PENN (Eng.) 1 Dweller at a **PEN** OR **FOLD** [O.E. *penn*]

Adam de la Penne.—*Hund. Rolls*.

The Staffs Penn is *Penne* in Domesday Book.

(occ.) 2 the A-Sax. pers. name *Penn(a)*. (Celt.) Dweller at a **HEAD** OR **HEIGHT** [Wel. *pen*]

The Bucks Penn, *Penna* in the 13th century, is on an eminence from which views of many counties can be obtained. It may therefore be the Welsh *pen*. From this Penn is derived indirectly the first part of the name of Pennsylvania, called after Penn, the Quaker, whose family-name seems to have been taken from the Bucks parish.

(Fr.) the French *Pène* (earlier *Penne*) is

Pennager

(a) a nickname and sign-name from *penne* [Lat. *penna*] a feather; (b) a local name from Celt. *pen(n)*, a rock, head [Gaul. *penn-* = Bret. *pen(n)*]

... *penn*, en gaulois *pennos*, est un mot gallois et breton, d'origine gauloise, qui veut dire 'tête et bout.'—d'Arbois de Jubainville, *Les Celtes* (1904), p. 28.

Larchey mentions (p. 367) a 13th-cent. Albigenian chevalier, Olivier de *Penne*, who had a feather for his blazon and dated his charters from the Château de *Penne* (Rock).

PENNAGER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) PLUMIER, FEATHER-DRESSER [f., with the agent. suff. *-er*, M.E. O.Fr. *pennage*, plumage; Lat. *penna*, a feather; suff. *-age*, Lat. *-atic-us*]

William le Pennager.—*Close Rolls*.

Bardsley says that the Pennager was an 'ensign-bearer.' This may poss. have been an exceptional meaning; it, of course, involves a different etymology for the second element of the name.

PENNANT (Celt.) Bel. to Pennant (a common Welsh place-name) = the HEAD OF THE RAVINE OR BROOK [Wel. *pen*, a head + *nant*, a glen, stream]

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) ONE DOING PENANCE [M.E. O.Fr. *penant*; Lat. *pœnitentia*, penitence]

Thou art nat lyk a *penant* or a goost.—
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, B 3124.

PENNEFATHER, v. Pennifather.

PENNELL } the French *Penel*, *Pennel* = *Pène*,
Penne (v. Penn, Fr.) + the dim. suff. *-ell* [Lat. *-ell-us*]

The old form *Penel* is still commoner in France than the later *Peneau*.

z for Paynel, q.v.

There is also some evidence of confusion with *Pernell* (Parnell), q.v., and *Pinnell*, q.v.

PENNER (Eng.) ONE WHO PENS ANIMALS [f. M.E. *pen(n)*, O.E. *penn*, a pen, enclosure; with the agent. suff. *-er*]

John le Penner.—
Subsidy-Roll (Soms.), A.D. 1327.

There is no evidence that this name ever denoted a maker of writing-pens.

Cp. Pinner.

PENNEY, v. Penny.

PENNICK } (Celt.) BIG HEAD [Bret. *pennek*—
PENNOCK } *pen(n)*, a head + the possess. suff. *-ek*]

Cp. Pinnock.

Penrith

Pennek: Têtu, qui a une grosse tête. Au figuré, entêté, opiniâtre, obstiné
Pennek est un nom de famille assez commun en Bretagne. On dit aussi, par antonomase, simplement *penn*, qui, au propre, signifie tête.—

Le Gonidec, *Dict. Bret.-Franç.*, p. 480.

PENNIFATHER (Eng.) SKINFLINT, NIGGARD, MISER [M.E. *penifader*, *penyfather*; O.E. *pening*, *penig*, penny + *fæder*, father]

Richard Penifader.—*Hund. Rolls*.

The idea presumably was that the miser 'fathered' or treasured every penny.

Alas, this reconfirms what I said, rather; Cosmus has ever been a *penny-father*.—
Harrington, *Epigrams* (A.D. 1615), ii. 21.

PENNIGER, v. Pennager.

PENNIMAN, v. Pennyman.

PENNINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Pennington (Lancs?; Hants) = the ESTATE OF THE PENN(A) FAMILY [A.-Sax. **Penninga-tūn* — *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing*; *tūn*, estate, etc.]

The N. Lanc. Pennington was *Pennigetun* in Domesday Book, *Peninton* in 1202, and *Penynton* in 1262-3. The S. Lanc. place occurs in the same Inquisition c. 1332 ('Lanc. Inq.', ii. 239) both as *Pennington* and *Pynnyngton*.

PENNY (Fr.) the common French *Peny*, also *Peney*, *Penné*, a deriv. from *Pène*, *Penne*: v. Penn (Fr.)

(Eng.) a nickname from the coin [M.E. *peny*, *peni*, O.E. *peni(n)g*]

Alexander Peny.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Robert Peni.— *do*.

PENNYCOOK (Celt.) Bel. to Penicui(c)k (Edinburgh), 13th cent. *Penicok*, *Penycok* [prob. Cym. *pen-y-côg*, head or height of the cuckoo]

PENNYFATHER, v. Pennifather.

PENNYMAN prob. = PENNY'S MAN (-Servant): v. Penny.

PENR(H)YN (Celt.) Bel. to Penr(h)yn = the PROMONTORY [Wel. and Corn. *penr(h)yn*]

PENRITH (Celt.) Bel. to Penrith (Cumb.: 13th cent. *Penreth*, *Penryth*) = the RED HEIGHT [Cym. *pen*, a head, height + *rhuad* (u as ū, dd as th), red, crimson]

The Cumberland town is built of the local red freestone.

Penrose

PENROSE (Celt.) Bel. to Penrose or Penrhos = the HEAD OF THE MOOR or HEATH [Wel. and Corn. *pen*, a head, top + Wel. *rhos* = Corn. *rós*, a moor, heath]

There is a Penrose in Monmouth; and also one in Cornwall.

PENRUDDOCK (E. Celt.) Bel. to Penruddock (Cumb.), 13th cent. *Penredok* [Cym. *pen*, a head, height + *rhuddog* = Corn. *ruddoc* (O.E. *ruddoc*), a redbreast; but the place-name may not refer particularly to the bird—rather to the colour of the hill]

PENRY (Celt. + Teut.) the Welsh *Ap-Henry* = SON OF HENRY: v. Henry [Wel. *ap*, *ab*, son]

PENSON, PENN'S SON: v. Penn.

John Pennesone.—*Close Rolls*, A.D. 1343.

PENTECOST (A.-Fr.-Gr.) a name given to one born at WHITSUNTIDE [M.E. *pentecoste* (e), O.Fr. *pentecoste* (mod. *pentecôte*); f. Gr. *πεντηκοστής*, fiftieth (with reference to the number of days after the Passover)]

Pentecost de Morton.—

Close Rolls, A.D. 1330.

See the note under Osborn.

PENTLAND. Bel. to Pentland (Firth, Parish, Hills) [We find the O.N. form *Pettaland* *fiörð-r* in the Sagas, where *Pettaland* evid. indicates the land of the Pehts or Picts; but the first element of the name of the old Edinburgh parish and the Hills (12th cent. *Pentlant*) may rather be for the Cymric *pen*, a height, and the second represent O.Cym. *lann* (mod. *llan*) = O.Ir. *land*, an enclosure, land]

The Pentland Hills derive their name from a Brythonic *Penn-llann*, whence *Pen-thland*, with the usual *thl* for the strong spirant *ll*.—Rhys, *Celt. Brit.* (ed. 1908), p. 313.

PENTLOW } (Eng.) Bel. to Pentlow
PENTLOW(E) } (Essex), in a late copy of the will of the 11th-cent. Thurstan Wine-sune *Pentelaw* = PENTA'S or PENDA'S HILL or TUMULUS. [O.E. *hléaw*]

From the church-tower on the hill here 46 churches could be seen in 1868 acc. to the *Nat. Gaz.*

PENTNEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Pentney (Norf.),
PENTNEY } 13th cent. *Penteneye* = PENTA'S or PENDA'S ISLAND or WATERSIDE [A.-Sax. **Pendan-ig*—*Pendan-*, genit. of *Penda* + *ig* = O.N. *ey*, island, etc.]

Pentney is on the banks of the R. Nen: the old watery lands are now drained.

PEOVER, v. Peever.

Pepys

PEPIN, the common French *Pepin*, *Pépin*: 1 from the O.L.Ger. *Pip(p)in* (cp. the A.-Sax. *Pippen* and Dut. *Pippin*) [prob. a dim. nickname f. the onomatopoetic word seen in mod. L.Ger. and Dut. *piepen*, Dan.-Norw. *pipe*, Swed. *pipa* (*pip*, a chirp, whistle), Fr. *pépier*, *piper*, Lat. *pipare*, Gr. *πιπιῖσεν*, to pip, chirp, squeak, whistle]

(occ.) 2 the O.Fr. *pepin* (cp. mod. *pépiniériste*), a gardener, nurseryman [app. f. Lat. *pepo*, a melon: cp. the Norman Dial. *pepin*, 'an apple raised from seed']

Pepin is one of the most important names in early mediæval French history. *Pepin of Landen* (Brabant)—d. A.D. 640—was the progenitor of the Carolingian dynasty; his grandson was *Pepin le Gros*. *Pepin le Bref* was the father of Charlemagne; and *Pepin*, King of Italy, was a son of Charlemagne.

William *Pepin*.—*Hund. Rolls*.

PEPPER (A.-Lat. etc.) meton. for PEPPERER, i.e. a Dealer in Pepper [O.E. *pipor*, Lat. *piper*, pepper]

(Eng.) English place-names like *Pepperthorpe*, *Pepper-Hall*, etc., show that this surname must have another origin—prob. (notwithstanding the long *i*) the O.E. *pipere*, a piper: we find the A.-Sax. family-name *Piperinges* in an 8th-cent. charter. ('Cart. Sax.' No. 145).

PEPPERALL } (Eng.) Bel. to Pepper-Hall
PEPPERELL } (Yorks) [v. under *Pepper* (Eng.), and + O.E. *heall*, a hall]

(Fr.) the O.Fr. *Piperel* (mod. *Pipereau*) (1) f. (with the double dim. suff. *-er-el*) the stem seen in *Pepin*; (2) f. (with the dim. suff. *-el*) O.Fr. *piper* (or the corresp. Teut. word), *piper*.

PEPPERCORN (Eng.) meton. for PEPPERER: v. *Pepper* (A.-Lat.) [O.E. *piporcorn*]

PEPPET(T)
PEPIAT(T) } the French *Pepet*, *Pepat* [f. the
PEPIET(T) } stem seen in *Pepin*; with the
PEPIETTE } Fr. dim. suff. *-et*, *-ai*
PEPPIT(T)

PEPPIN, v. Pepin.

PEPRALL, v. Pepperall.

PEPYS, PEP'S or PEPP'S (Son): *Pep* (*p*) is doubtless a shortening of one of the above *Pep* (*p*-) names.

In the Hundred Rolls we find the forms *Pepis* and *Pepes*, the latter form also occurring in the 17th cent. *Peppes*, *Peppis*, and *Pepys* are found in the 16th cent. [*-is*, (*-ys*) for *-es*, the M.E. genit. suff.]

PERCEVAL } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the French *Perce-*
PERCIVAL } *val* = lit. VALLEY-PIERCER,
PERCIVALL } evid. a nickname for a stal-
 wart [Fr. *perce*, 3rd pers. pres. sing. indic.
 of *percer*, O.Fr. *percier*, to pierce, penetrate;
 prob. f. Lat. *pertusus*, pp. of *pertundere*,
 to pierce + Fr. *val*, Lat. *vall-is*, a valley]

This name is one of a series of similar ones: thus we find in French *perce-bois*, 'wood-borer'; *perce-roche*, 'rock-piercer'; *perce-forêt*, 'forest-piercer,' a nickname for a keen hunter. But the matter is complicated by the existence of Perceval or Perseval as a place-name: two hamlets called Perceval are given in the Calvados section of the 'Dict. Topog. de la France.' If the name were really local (although, of course, a duplicate origin is quite feasible) then we might consider the O.Fr. *pers(e)*, 'blue,' 'bluish,' as the etymon of the first element rather than the Norm. Fr. *perce*, 'a hole,' 'opening.'

In the prose version of 'Perceval le Gallois' (ed. Potvin, 1865 etc.), the hero's name is variously (sometimes strangely) written. Thus we find the forms *Pellesvaux*, *Perlevoax*, *Peslevoaux* (perhaps an error), *Percevoaux*, *Percevoax*, as well as the most frequent *Perceval* in the nominative. In Christien de Troyes' lengthy poem, *Percevoaus* seems to be the commonest form, with variations like *Perchevoaus*, *Percheval*, *Pierceval*, in addition to *Perceval*; e.g.—

'J'ai nom *Percevoaus* li Galois.'

'Ha, *Pierceval*, biaux dos amis' [beau doux ami]—*Perceval le Gallois*, 5940-1.

In line 30935 we have '*Percheval* li Galois.'

Potvin took it for granted that the French romance was based on the Welsh 'Peredur,' and remarks (I. 356) that it is not known when or how the Welsh name *Peredur* or the Breton *Peronik* was translated into *Perceval*; whereas a later school thinks that 'Peredur' and others of the 'Mabinogion' were more likely adaptations of Old French romances. The Breton *Peronik* is evid. the French *Péron*, 'Little Peter,' with the common Bret. dim. suff. *-ik*; and if *Peredur* is not Welsh (the name is not convincingly explainable in that language) one might have concluded that it, too, contained the French form of Peter (O.Fr. *Pere*, mod. *Pierre*), with a second element *dur* (Lat. *dur-us*), 'hard,' 'stern,' but for the fact that the name occurs in the 'Annales Cambriae,' A.D. 580, not to mention Geoffrey of Monmouth's 'Hist. Brit.' (iii. 18, 'Vigenius et *Peredurus*'); and *Peredur* not improbably represents a Latin *Peredur-us* [*per-*, intens. prefix + *edur-us*, hard, severe]: cp. the Roman name *Per-tinax*.

Wolfram von Eschenbach's 'Parzival' (early 13th cent.) was based on the French romance. In this German version we have a couple of lines referring to the name showing that the French *Perceval* was interpreted as we have given it above—

'Deiswâr [truly] du heizest *Parzival*:
 Der name ist rehte enmitten durnch.'

Parzival, 140: 16-17.

Malory (as usual with him) has much diversity of form; e.g.—

And her [their] names shal be
Persyval of walys and Lamerak of walis.—

Morte d'Arthur, I. xxiv.

Sir *Percyvale* de galis.—*do. do.* VII. xiii.

PERCEY } (Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Percy (Norman-
PERCY } dy), Percy (Yonne, Haute-Marne,
 &c.) = **PERSIUS**' ESTATE [Percy, Calvados,
 was *Perceium* A.D. 1198: *-eium* was frequently used as an equiv. of the Lat.-Gaul. possess. suff. *-dc-um*. *Persius* is prob. borrowed from the Gr. *Perseus* (Περσεύς), app. a der. f. Gr. *πέρω* (aor. i. *ἔπερα*), to destroy; thus *περσέ-πολις* (*persé-polis*) is translated 'destroyer of cities']

A *de Perci* occurs in the mural list of 'Compagnons de Guillaume à la Conquête de l'Angleterre en MLXVI' in Dives Church; *Percy* is mentioned in conjunction with Pygot in Leland's supposed copy of the Roll of Battle Abbey; and *de Percy* is given in the Abbé de la Rue's supplementary list in his 'Recherches sur la Tapisserie de Bayeux' (Caen, 1824) — "Wace est loin d'avoir transcrit les noms de tous les seigneurs qui aidèrent le Duc Guillaume dans son expédition."

Several *de Percys* occur in our 13th-cent. Hundred-Rolls.

The *Persé* owt of Northombarlande,
 And a vowe to God mayd he.—

Chevy Chase, I. 1-2.

PERCH (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) a nickname from the **PERCH**, so called from its dark spots [Fr. *perche*, Lat. *perca*, Gr. *πέρκη*, — *πέρκ(ν)ος*, dark]

PERDOE, v. *Pardoe*.

PERDUE, v. *Pardew*.

PEREGRINE (Fr.-Lat.) **PILGRIM**, **TRAVELLER**; **FOREIGNER**, **STRANGER** [Lat. *peregrin-us*; whence Span. *peregrino* and Fr. *pèlerin* (Sanctus *Peregrinus*, bishop of Auxerre, d. A.D. 304, became in French Saint *Pèlerin*)]

PERFECT } v. under *Parfett* ante.
PERFITT }

PERHAM (Eng.) Bel. to *Perham*; or *Dweller* at the **PEAR**(-Tree)-**ENCLOSURE** [O.E. *pere* + *ham(m)*]

See *Parham*.

PERK } (Eng.) a form of *Park(e)*, q.v.
PERKE }

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) **SAUCY**, **PERT** [f. M.E. *per-*

Perkes

ken (of birds), to preen, M.E. *perke*, a perch; N.Fr. *perque*, Fr. *perche*, Lat. *pertica*, a rod]

Perke as a peacock.—

Spenser, *Shepheards Calender*: Feb. l. 8. (A.-Gr.) a shortening of *Perkin*, q.v.

PERKES, v. Perks.

PERKIN, a dim. of *Père*, *Pier*(s, etc., i.e. Peter, q.v. [E. dim. suff. *-kin* = Flem. *-ken*; O.L. Ger.

-k-in]

Piers the Plowman is called alternatively *Perkyn*—

Quod *Perkyn* the Plowman,
'By saint Peter of Rome'

Piers Plowman, 3798-9.

Dauncen he koude so wel and jolily,
That he was cleped *Perkyn* Revelour.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 4370-1.

Perkyn the potter into the press past,
And sayd, 'Randol the refe, a doghter
thou hast,
Tyb the dere,'—

'The Turnament of Tottenham,' 21-3:
Percy's Reliques.

PERKINS } PERKIN'S (Son).

PERKISS }

PERKS 1 PERK'S (Son) : v. Perk², ³

2 occ. a contr. of Perkins, q.v.

PERMAIN, v. Pearmain.

PERNEL } v. Parnell.

PERNELL }

The mod. French *péronnelle* = hussy,
gossip, chatterer.

PEROT, v. Perrott, Parrott.

PEROWNE, an Anglicized form of 1 the French *Péron* = *Père*, i.e. Peter (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-on* [Lat. *-on-is*]

William Peron.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 the French *Perron* : v. Perron.

Bishop Perowne, who died in 1904, was a descendant of one of the French refugees who came over after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

PERRATT } the French *Péret*, *Perret*, *Perrette*,
PERRET } *Pierrat*, *Pierret* = *Père*, *Perre*, *Pierre*,
PERRETT } i.e. Peter (q.v.) + the Fr. dim.
suff. *-et*, *-at*.

PERREE } v. Perry.

PERRIE }

PERRIER, the French *Perrier* = 1 STONE-CUTTER [Fr. *pierre* (O.Fr. *perre*, South. Fr. *peira*), Lat. *petra*, a stone, rock + the Fr. agent. suff. *-ier*, Lat. *-arius*]

2 Dweller by a PEAR-TREE [Fr. *poirier* (earlier *peirier*); f. *poire* (*peire*, Span. and Ital. *pera*), Lat. *pirum*, a pear (*pirus*, a pear-tree), with the agent. suff. *-ier*, Lat. *-arius*]

Perryn

PERRIN } the French *Perin*, *Perrin* = *Père*,
PERREN } *Perre*, *Pierre*, i.e. Peter (q.v.) +
the Fr. dim. suff. *-in*.

John Perin.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Perin de la Montaine.—

Morte d'Arthur, X. xxxix.

PERRING = Perrin (q.v.) with added *-g*.

PERRINGS for Perrins.

PERRINS, PERRIN'S (Son) : v. Perrin.

PERRIS, PERRY'S (Son) : v. Perry.

PERRON 1 the French *Perron*, *Pierron* = *Perre*,
Pierre, i.e. Peter (q.v.) + the dim. suff. *-on*
[Lat. *-on-is*]

Saint Pierre was sometimes familiarly
invoked as *Perron*.

2 for the French *Du Perron* = OF THE
PERRON, i.e. STONE STEPS, ROCK, etc.
[f. Fr. *pierre* (O.Fr. *perre*, South. Fr. *peira*),
Lat. *petra*, a stone, rock; with the dim.
suff. *-on*]

PERROT } the French *Perrot*, *Perrotte*,
PERROTT } *Pierrrot*, *Pérot* = *Père*, *Perre*, *Pierre*,
i.e. Peter (q.v.) + the dim. suff. *-ot*.

Robert Perot.—*Hund. Rolls*.

PERRY (Eng.) Dweller by a PEAR-TREE
[M.E. *perye*, *pirie*, *pyrie*, O.E. *pirige*]

Richard de la Pirie.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

William atte Perye.—

Close Rolls, A.D. 1352.

Pyries and plum trees

Were puffed to the erthe.—

Piers Plowman, 2503-4.

And thus I lete hym sitte upon the *pyrie*,
And Januarie and May romynge myrie.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, E 2217-8.

(A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) 1 f. the French *Perre*,
Pierre, i.e. Peter (q.v.) + the E. dim.
suff. *-y*.

2 the French *Perré*, *Du Perré* = OF THE
STONY PLACE [Fr. *perré*, a der. of *perre*,
pierre, a stone, rock; Lat. *petra*]

PERRYER, v. Perrier.

PERRYMAN 1 PERRY'S MAN (-Servant) : v.
Perry (A.-Fr.)

Robertus Perysman.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

2 PEAR-TREE MAN (Dweller at the
Pear-Tree(s) : v. Perry (Eng.)

PERRYN = Perrin, q.v.

PERSHORE (Eng.) Bel. to Pershore (Worc.), the A.-Sax. *Perscora*, *Perscore* (obl. *Perscoran*) = (prob) the PEAR-PLOT [O.E. *pere*, a pear + *scora*, a division of land (cp. O.E. *land-scoru*, a piece of land) : f. the p.p. of O.E. *scieran*, to cut off; hence *scierian*, to allot]

The 'Nat. Gaz.' alludes to the "numerous pear-trees which grew in the vicinity."

PERSHOUSE, v. Purshouse.

PERSOLL, v. Pearsall.

PERT (A.-Fr.-Lat.) SAUCY; earlier, READY, SKILFUL [M.E. *pert*, *apert*, O.Fr. *a(s)pert*, Lat. *expert-us*]

PERTH (Celt.) Bel. to Perth, 12th cent. *Pert*, *Perth* = (prob.) the THORN-BRAKE; THICKET [Pict. cognate of Wel. *perth*]

PESCOD
PESCOTT } v. Peascod.
PESKETT }

PESSONER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) FISHMONGER [f. O.Fr. (10th cent.) *pescion* (Fr. *poisson*), a fish; Lat. *piscio*, *-onis*—*piscis*, a fish; with the Fr. agent. suff. *-er*, Lat. *-ar-is*]

William le Pessonier.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Poissonnier is not an uncommon French surname.

PESTER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) BAKER, PASTRY-COOK [O.Fr. *pestre*, Lat. *pistor*]

Richard le Pëster.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Geoffrey le Pestur,—

Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1284.

Pistor was a surname given to Jupiter by the Romans from a well-known siege incident.

PETCH, v. Peach.

PETER (A.-Lat.-Gr.) STONE, ROCK [Lat. *Petrus*, Gr. *Πέτρος*—*πέτρος*, a piece of rock, a stone; *πέτρα* (whence Lat. *petra*, a stone), a rock, crag]

And ic secge þe, þæt þu eart *Petrus*, and ofer þysne stán ic getimbrige mine cyricean.—

St. Matthew, xvi. 18 (A.-Sax. version).

And I seye to thee that thou art *Petir*, and on this ston I schal bilde mychirche.—
do. do. (Wiclif, 1380).

And I seye also unto thee, that thou arte *Peter*: and upon this rocke I wyll bylde my congregacion.—
do. do. (Tyndale, 1534).

And he nemde Simon *Petrum*.—

St. Mark, iii. 16 (A.-Sax. version).

And to Symount he putte name *Petre*.—
do. do. (Wiclif).

'Oy la?' quod he. '*Peter!* it am I.'—
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, B 1404.

PETERKEN } = *Peter* (q.v.) + the E. dim.
PETERKIN } suff. *-kin* = Dut. *-kin* = Flem.
-ken [O.L.Ger. *-k-in*]

PETERMAN = *PETER'S MAN* (-Servant): v. *Peter*.

PETERS, PETER'S (Son)
PETERSON, PETER'S SON } v. *Peter*.

PETERSEN, the Scand. form of *Peterson*, q.v.

PETHER, a West. Eng. and Corn. form of *Peter*, q.v.

PETHERICK = *Pether (Peter)*, q.v. + the Corn. dim. suff. *-ik*.

PETHERIDGE, a palatal form of *Petherick*, q.v.

PETIFER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) IRON-FOOT (a nickname) [A.-Fr. *pedefer*, Fr. *piéd de fer*—Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, foot; *de*, of; *ferr-um*, iron]
William Pedefer.—*Close Rolls*.

PETIT } (A.-Fr.) LITTLE [M.E. *petit* (E. *petty*),
PETITT } Fr. *petit*; perh. f. the Gaul. cognate
of Wel. *pid*, a point]

Hamo le Petit.—*Hund. Rolls*, A.D. 1274.

Robert Petit.—*Lanc. Fines*, A.D. 1332.

PETKEN } double dims. of *Peter*, q.v. [E.
PETKIN } dim. suff. *-kin* = Dut. *-kin* = Flem.
ken : O.L.Ger. *-k-in*]

PETRE, a M.E. and Fr. form of *Peter*, q.v.

PETRIE 1 the French *Pétry* = (a) the genit., *Petri*, of Lat. *Petrus* : v. *Peter*.

(b) for the Breton *Petrig*, a dim. of *Petr* : v. *Peter* [Bret. dim. suff. *-ig*]

2 a Scot. dim. of *Peter* (q.v.) [N.E. and Scot. dim. suff. *-ie*]

PETT (Eng.) Bel. to Pett (Sussex), a M.E. form of *PIR* [M.E. *pit*, O.E. *pyf*]

Carolus de Pette.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Pett is situated on low, watery ground.

(A.-Fr.) **PET** : v. *Peat*¹.

PETTAFER }
PETTAFOR } v. *Petifer*.

PETTEE } American forms of *Petty*, *Petit*,
PETTEY } q.v.

PETTENGELL
PETTENGILL
PETTINGELL
PETTINGILL
PETTINGLE } corrupt forms of *Portingale*,
q.v.

Pettepher

PETTEPHER, v. Petifer.

PETTER, a form of Peter, q.v.

PETTERS, PETER'S (SON)	} v. Petter,
PETTERSON, PETER'S SON	

PETTET	} I v. Petit.
PETTETT	
PETTIT	
PETTITT	
PETTITT	

2 the French *Petet* (also *Petot*) = SOFT, DELICATE, SMALL-FOOTED [v. under *Peat*] and + the Fr. dim. suff. *-et* (and *-of*)

PETTIFER	} v. Petifer.
PETTIFOR	
PETTIPHER	

PETTIGREW (A.-Fr.-Lat.) CRANE-FOOT (a nickname) [A.-Fr. *pee de grue*, foot of a crane—Lat. *pes, pedis*, a foot; *de*, of; *grus* (abl. *grue*), a crane]

Pettigrew is therefore the same as the word 'pedigree,' which occurs in the 15th-cent. 'Promptorium Parvulorum' as *petygru*, etc.

PET(T)INGER, a (North.) form of Pottinger, q.v.

PETTIT	} v. Petit.
PETTITT	

PETTIVER, v. Petifer.

PET(T)MAN, a var. of Pitman, q.v. [M.E. *pette*, a pit]

PETTRIDGE (Eng.) Bel. to Pettridge (Kent), A.D. 747 *Pællanhyrge* (Lat. charter), mid-10th-cent. *Pællan-hrycg* = PÆLLA'S RIDGE [A.-Sax. *Pællan*, genit. of *Pælla* + *hrycg*, a ridge]

PETTY, a weak form of Petit, q.v.

PETTYFER, v. Petifer.

PETWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Petworth (Sussex), the Domesday *Peteorde*. If the Domesday-Book form had been the earliest found there would have been little difficulty in concluding that Petworth was Pæta's or Peata's Estate; but there seems to be no doubt that the place is that referred to in a late-8th-cent. Latin charter of Aldwulf, Ealdorman of the South Saxons ('dux Sûþ-Saxonum'), as *Peartingawyrth* = the ESTATE OF THE PEART-FAMILY [v. under Partington; and + O.E. *wurþ*, *weorþ*, enclosure, farm, estate]

PEVENSEY. Bel. to Pevensey, 11th cent. *Pefenesea*, A.D. 960, 857, and 790 *Pevenisel*, A.D. 788 *Pevenesel* [The earliest forms dispose of the river (O.E. *ed*) theory, and in all probability the second element is the

Phelan

O.E. *sele* (= O.Sax. *seli*), a hall, house. The pers. name, although doubtless Teutonic, is not A.-Saxon: it app. represents a Cont. Low-Ger. variant of the A.-Sax. *Pippen* (v. Pippin, Pepin), with medial *p* labio-dentalized to *f* (and then *v*): cp. O.N. *páfi* (Dan.-Norw. *pave*) and O.L.Ger. *pávos* (M.Dut. *paves*), pope; while A.-Saxon *pápa* (prob. owing to earlier borrowing) has retained the *p* of Lat. *papa*: cp. also Fr. *pauvre* (O.Fr. *poivre*) from Lat. *pauper*; Ital. *piva*, a pipe, from Lat. *pipa*; and *Peverell*]

PEVERALL } the Norman *Peverel* (Latinized PEVERELL } as *Piperellus*), a form of the O. Fr. *Piperel* (later *Pipereau*), with medial *p* labio-dentalized to *f* = *v*: v. *Pepperell* (Fr.); and *Peever*.

William *Peverel*, to whom William I. entrusted the care of the castle which he built at Nottingham, is said, on very meagre authority, to have been an illegitimate son of the Conqueror.

William *Peverel*.—

Gt. Inq. of Serv., A.D. 1212.

Sir Hugh le *Peverel*, A.D. 1344.—

Blomefield, *Hist. Norf.*

PEVERLEY (Eng.) Dweller at PEVER'S LEA [v. under *Peever*; and + M.E. *ley*, O.E. *leáh*]

PEW, a contr. of the Wel. *ap-Hew* = SON OF HEW or HUGH: v. *Hew*², *Hugh*. [Wel. *ap*, *ab*, son]

Cp. *Pugh*.PEWTER, meton. for *Pewterer*, q.v.

PEWTRER (A.-Fr.) PEWTERER, i.e. PEWTER-WORKER [M.E. *pewtir*, *pewtyr*, *peutre*; O.Fr. *pe(a)utre*, *peutre*, a kind of metal, an alloy: app. conn. with E. *spelter*]

PEWTRESS, the fem. form of *Pewterer*, q.v.PEYTON (Eng.) Bel. to Peyton: v. *Payton*.

PHARAOH } normally an imit. form of *Farrow PHARAOH* } (q.v.); rarely a borrowing of the PHARO } Egyptian regal title *Pharaoh* [cp. O.Egyptian *Pr-'o*, 'great (or royal) house']

"In the New Kingdom it [*Pr-'o*] became at once personal, and was soon a common term for the king . . . documents exist naming the *Pr-'o Nk'w*, the exact equivalent of 'Pharaoh-Necho' . . . In Old Coptic (of the 2nd cent. A.D.) the descendant of *Pr-'o* is simply *Pero*, 'the king.'"—*Bible Dict.*, ed. Hastings, iii. 819.

PHEASANT (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) a nickname and sign-name from the bird so called [M.E. *fesa(u)nt*, Fr. *faisan*, Lat. *phasiana*]

PHELAN for O'Phelan, q.v.

Phelip

PHELIP } forms (chiefly West. Eng.) of **Phillip**,
PHELP } q.v.

king *Phelip* of France.—

Rob. Glouc. Chron.: Wm. Conq., 493 (7786).

PHELIPS } **PHEL(I)P'S** (Son).
PHELPS }

PHETHIAN, v. **Phythian**.

PHEYSEY, usually for **Facey** (q.v.); rarely for **Vasey** (q.v.)

PHIBB, a dim. of **Phil(e)bert**, q.v.

PHIBBS 1 **PHIBB'S** (Son).

2 for **Phipps**, q.v.

PHILBERT } French forms of the O.Ger.
PHILEBERT } *Filibert* = **VERY** or **GREATLY**
ILLUSTRIOUS or **NOBLE** [v. under **Filmer**,
and + O.Sax. *berht*, O.H.Ger. *beraht* =
O.E. *be(o)ryht* = Goth. *bairht-s* = O.N.
biart-r, (lit.) bright, glorious, illustrious, etc.]

The O.German name was Latinized
Philibertus.

PHILBIN for **Philpin**, q.v.

PHILBRICK } (East. Eng. or Scand.) Bel. to
PHILBRIGG } *Felbrigg* (Norf.: 13th cent. *Fel-*
bregge, 15th cent. *Fellbrigg*); or Dweller at
a **DRAWBRIDGE** [O.E. *feall-* (f. *feallan*, to
fall) = O.N. *felli-* (f. *fella*, to fell, let fall)
+ O.East.E. *brycg* = O.N. *bryggja*, a
bridge (cp. Swed. *fällbro*, a drawbridge)]

PHILBY for **Filby**, q.v.

PHILCOCK, a dim. of **Philip** (q.v.) + the pet
suff. *-cock*.

PHILCOX, **PHILCOCK'S** (Son): v. **Philcock**.

PHILIBERT, v. **Philbert**.

PHILIP } (A.-Lat.-Gr.) **HORSE-LOVER** [Lat.
PHILIPP } *Philippus*, Gr. *φιλιππος*—*φιλ-*os, lov-
PHILLIP } ing; *ππος*, a horse]
PHILLIPP }

PHILIPPS } **PHILIP'S** (Son) }
PHILIPS } } v. **Philip**.
PHILLIPPS }
PHILLIPS }

PHILIPSON } **PHILIP'S SON** }
PHILLIPSON }

PHILKIN, a dim. of **Philip** (q.v.) + the E. dim.
suff. *-kin*.

PHILLIMORE, v. **Fillmore**.

PHILLIS, for the French *Félice*, Lat. *Felicia*
(M.Lat. form also *Felisia*), a fem. form of
Felix, q.v.

Picard

PHILLOT(T, a dim. of **Phillip** (q.v.) + the Fr.
dim. suff. *-ot*.

PHILLOT(T)**S**, **PHILLOT**(T)'S (Son).

PHILLP, like **Philp**, for **Philip**, q.v.

PHILLPOT } = **Philip** (q.v.) + the Fr. dim.
PHILLPOTT } suff. *-ot*.
PHILPOT }
PHILPOTT }

Phillppot and *Phillppet* are common
French surnames.

PHILLPOTTS, **PHILLPOT**(T)'S (Son): v.
Phillpot(t).

PHILP for **Philip**, q.v.

PHILPIN = **Philip** (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff.
-in.

PHILPS, **PHILP'S** (Son): v. **Philp**, **Philip**.

PHILSON, **PHIL'S SON**: *Phil*, a dim. of **Philip**,
q.v.

PHIN } v. **Finn**.
PHINN }

PHINNEY, v. **Finney**.

PHIPP, a dim. (assim.) form of **Philip**, q.v.

PHIPPEN } = **Phlpp** (q.v.) + the Fr. dim.
PHIPPIN } suff. *-in*.

PHIPPS, **PHIPP'S** (Son) } v. **Phipp**, **Philip**.
PHIP(P)**SON**, **PHIPP'S SON** }

PHIZACKERLEY for **Fazackerley**, q.v.

PHENIX (Gr.) Dweller at the sign of the
PHENIX [Lat. *phœnix*, Gr. *φοίνιξ*]

PHYSICK, a corrupt form of **Fishwick** (q.v.),
through the intermediate form **Fishick**
(found in a 17th-cent. London Register).

PHYTHIAN, app. for **Vivian**, q.v.

PIATT, v. **Pyett**.

PICARD (Fr.) 1 **PICARDIAN** i.e. one from
Picardy, Fr. *Picardie*, a province-name of
doubtful origin, but almost certainly f.
Fr. *pique* (*pic*), a pike (v. **Pick**¹), with the
dim. suff. *-ard*.

The Société des Antiquaires de Picardy,
it appears, considers that *Picard* denoted a
pike-man; and it is surmised that *Picardie*
was famous for this class of soldier.

2 = *Pic*(q (v. **Pick**) + the dim. suff.
-ard [Teut. *hard*, hard, brave]

Stephen Picard.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Ricardus Picard.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Cp. **Pichard**.

Pickard

PICHARD, a palatal form of Picard, q.v.

Roger Pickard.—*Hund. Rolls*.

See the note under Pitcher.

PICK (Fr.) the French *Pic, Picq, Picque* = 1 a nickname from the PIKE (weapon) [Fr. *pique*, a pike, spear; the same word as *pic*, a pick, and Ital. *picca*, a pike; also O.E. *pic*, a pike: cp. Lat. *pic-us* a wood-

pecker] 2 a nickname from the WOODPECKER [Fr. *pic*, Lat. *pic-us*]

Picus (mod. *Pico*) was an old Italian deity who, according to the legend, was changed by Circe into a woodpecker.

3 Dweller at a PEAK, POINTED HILL [Fr. *pic(q)*]

Hugh Pick.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Walter Pik.— *do.*

(Eng.) 1 a weak form of Peak(e), q.v.

Ralph del Pikke.—*Plac. de Quo Warr.*

2 the A.-Sax. pers. name *Pic, Picc* [hardly O.E. *pic* (n.), pitch (North. *pi(c)k*): it must therefore be a weak form of O.E. *pic* (m.), a pike]

PICKANCE 1 for Pickens, q.v.

2 a contr. of Pickavance, q.v.

PICKARD, v. Picard.

PICKAVANCE } (A.-Fr.) 1 SPUR FORWARD! (a
PICKAVANT } nickname) [f. Fr. *piquer*, to prick, spur; *avant*, forward]

Cp. William Prikeavant.—*Hund. Rolls*.

(occ., later) 2 With a PEAKED BEARD, such as was fashionable in the Shakespearean period [Late A.-Fr. *pickedevea(u)nt*, Fr. *pique-devant*, lit. 'peak in front']

Pickavance is prob. really for the genit. form (Pickavants) of Pickavant.

PICKBURN (Eng.) Dweller at the PIG-BROOK [v. under Pigg, and + M.E. *burn(e)*, O.E. *burne*]

PICKEN } for the French *Pi(c)quin, Picon* =
PICKIN } *Pic(q)* (v. Pick) + the dim. suff. *-in*, *-on*.

PICKENS, PICKEN'S (Son): v. Picken.

PICKER 1 = Plck (Eng.), Peak(e), q.v. + the agent. suff. *-er*.

Cp. Pecker.

2 the PICKER, GATHERER.

PICKERDITE, doubtless a corrupt form of Bickerdike = BI(C)KER'S DIKE [v. under Bickersteth, and + O.N. *diki*, O.E. *dic*]

PICKERELL } 1 the French *Piqueret*, a double
PICKERILL } dim. f. *Pic(q)*: v. Pick..

Pickup

Sabina Pikerel.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 for *Peakrel*, an old dim. name for a native of the Peak District, the A.-Sax. *Péac-land*.

PICKERING (North.) Bel. to Pickering (N. Yorks), 13th cent. *Pikering*, app. = PIKER'S MEADOW [O.N. *eng* (Anglicized *ing*), a meadow]; but Canon Taylor, who resided in the vicinity, says ('Names and their Hist.', p. 222), that Pickering Lythe was "the *lythe* or district of the Pickerings, the 'men of the Pikes' or Peaks of the moors, at the foot of which lies the town of Pickering."

William de Pikereng (Yorks).—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Hugh de Pikereng.—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1310.

PICKERSGILL (Scand.) Bel. to Pickersgill = PIKER'S RAVINE [O.N. *gil*, a ravine]

PICKET } the French *Pi(c)quet, Picot* = *Pic*,
PICKETT } *Picq* (v. Pick) + the dim. suff. *-et*, *-ot*.

Picot occurs in Domesday Book, and *Piket* in the Hundred Rolls.

PICKFORD (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the FORD by the PICK or PEAK [v. Pick (Eng.), Peak(e); and + M.E. O.E. *ford*]

2 a PIG-FORD [v. under Pigg]

3 v. Pitchford: the Shropshire place of this name was also called *Pic(k)ford* in the 13th cent.

PICKIN, v. under Picken.

PICKLE (Eng.) Bel. to Pickhill (Yorks, etc.) = 1 the PEAK-HILL [v. Pick (Eng.), Peak(e); and + O.E. *hyll*]

2 the PIG-HILL [v. under Pigg]

PICKLES, genit., and pl., of Pickle, q.v.

In Yorkshire, the surnames Pickles and Pighills seem to have been interchangeable.

PICKMAN, v. Pikeman.

In the *Plac. de quo Warranto*, A.D. 1292, the same individual is referred to as *Pikman* and *Pikeman*.

PICKMERE (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the LAKE by the PICK or PEAK [v. Pick (Eng.), Peak(e), and + M.E. O.E. *mere*, a lake]

2 the PIG-LAKE [v. under Pigg]

PICKOP } (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the PICK or
PICKUP } PEAK HOPE or HILL-RECESS [v. Pick (Eng.), Peak(e), and Hope]

2 the PIG-HOPE [v. under Pigg]

There is a Pickup near Whalley, Lancs.

PICKRELL for Pickerell, q.v.

PICKSLEY, v. Pixley.

PICKSTOCK (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the PICK or PEAK PLACE [v. Pick (Eng.), Peak(e), and + M.E. *stock*, O.E. *stóc*]

2 the PIG-PLACE (Piggery) [v. under Pigg]

PICKTHALL. Bel. to Pic(k)thall (acc. to Bardsley, near Ulverston, Lancs) [the second element is app. O.E. *þell*, a plank (-way): the first element may be for *pig* (v. under Pigg; hardly for *pick* = *peak*)]

PICKWELL (Eng.) Bel. to Pickwell; or Dweller at 1 the PIG-SPRING (spring frequented by swine) [v. under Pigg, and + M.E. *welle*, O.E. *w(i)ella*]

2 PIC(C)A'S SPRING.

PICKWICK (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the PICK or PEAK PLACE [v. Pick (Eng.), Peak(e), and + M.E. *wick*, O.E. *wic*]

2 the PIG-PLACE (Piggery, or Swine-market)place [v. under Pigg]

The form *Pikewike* occurs in the Wilts Hundred Rolls (there is a Pickwick near Corsham, Wilts), *Bykewyk* in a Somerset Subsidy-Roll A.D. 1327, and *Pikwik* in a 17th-cent. Yorkshire Register.

PICKWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Pickworth (Lincs, Rutl., etc.) = 1 PIC(C)A'S ESTATE or FARM [O.E. *worþ*]

2 the ESTATE OF THE PICC- FAMILY [A.-Sax. *Piccinga-worþ* — *-inga-*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing*]

3 the PICK or PEAK FARM [v. Pick (Eng.), Peak(e), and + O.E. *worþ*]

Pickworth, Lincs, was *Pickewurth*, *Pyke-wurth*, *Pik(e)worth* in the 13th cent.

PICTON (Eng.) Bel. to Pic(k)ton (Flint, Yorks, Chesh., etc.) = 1 PIC(C)A'S ESTATE [O.E. *tún*]

2 the PICK or PEAK FARM [v. Pick (Eng.), Peak(e), and + O.E. *tún*]

Picton, Flintshire, was *Picton*, *Pyc-ton*, and *Peketon* in the 13th cent.

PIDCOCK, found in the 13th cent. as *Pittcok*, is prob. f. a descendant of the fairly common A.-Sax. pers. name *Piat*, or *Peot(t)*, with the E. pet suff. *-cock*; but see also under Piddington.

PIDDINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Piddington = the ESTATE OF THE PIDA or PYDA FAMILY [A.-Sax. **Pid-* or **Pydinga-tún* — *-inga-*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, estate, etc.]

The Oxfordshire Piddington was *Piding-ton* in the 13th cent.

PIDDUCK, app. f. the stem seen under Piddington; with the O.E. dim. suff. *-uc*.

PIDGEON } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname (and sign-
PIDGIN } name) from the PIGEON [Fr. *pigeon*,
O.Fr. *pipjon*, Lat. *pipio*, *-onis*, a pigeon]

PIDGLEY for Pidsley, q.v.

PIDSLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Pidsley (Devon), A.D. 930 *Pideres-leth* = PID(H)ERE'S LEA.

PIEL, v. Peel.

PIER, the French *Pierre*, Lat. *Petr-us*: v. Peter.

PIERCE, v. Piers.

PIERCEY } 1 = Pierce, Piers (q.v.) + the E.
PIERGY } dim. suff. *-y*.

2 var. of Percy, q.v.

PIERMAN, v. Pearman.

PIERPOINT } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Pierrepont
PIERPONT } (N. France); or Dweller at
PIERREPONT } the STONE BRIDGE [Fr. *pierre*,
Lat. *petra* (Gr. *πέτρα*), stone + Fr. *pont*,
Lat. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge]

This name was Latinized in our records *de Petra Ponte*; and in the 13th cent. is usually *Perpont*, *Perpunt*.

There are villages called Pierrepont in the Depts. Calvados and Somme.

PIERS, an A.-Fr. form of *Petrus*: v. Peter.

Piers Emerik.—*Parl. Rolls*.

Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., came of a Guienne family.

At heigh prime *Piers*

Leet the plowgh stonde.—

Piers Plowman, 4020-1.

PIERSE, v. Piers.

PIERSON, PIER'S, or PIERS', SON: v. Pier, Piers.

PIETT, v. Pyett.

PIGG (Scand.) a nickname and sign-name from the PIG [M.E. *pig* (ge must represent Dan.-Norw. *pige-svin*, a young female swine (cp. Dan.-Norw. *pigebarn*, a female child)—*pige* = Swed. *piga* = O.N. *pika*, a girl: note the corresp. Low Ger. *bigge*, a pig, a little child, and Dut. *big*, *bigge* (t), a young female pig (we find the form with *p-* voiced to *b-* in this country in the 17th cent.: "In English we call a young swine a *bigg*."—R. Holme, 'Armoury'; N.E.D.) In common usage, *-svin* (-swine) was dropped, as it was in the case of *hog*: v. Hogg. The first three words of Dr. Johnson's definition of a pig—'a young sow or boar'—contain the original meaning of the word]

This surname is found in the Hundred Rolls as *Pig* and *Pigge*.

PIGGIN is found in the 14th cent., as *Pickyn*: v. *Pickin*, *Picken*.

PIGGOT } 1 the French *Pigot*, *Pigat*, *Piguet*,
PIGGOTT } denoted individuals whose faces
PIGOT } were spotted or pitted [f. O.Fr.
PIGOTT } *pigue*, pockmarked, freckled, etc.,
with dim. suff. *-ot*, *-at*, *-et*]

2 for *Picot*: v. under *Picket*(t).

Pygot occurs in Leland's supposed copy of the Roll of Battle Abbey; *Pigot* in Holinshed's copy; and *Pigot* is the usual form in the Hundred-Rolls.

A 15th-cent. Thomas *Pygot*, of Norfolk, was also known as *Picot*.

PIGHILLS, v. under *Pickles*.

PIGRAM } = *Pegram*, q.v.
PIGRUM }

PIKE (Eng.) 1 Dweller at a POINTED HILL; also a POINTED PIECE OF LAND, a GORE [M.E. *pike*; O.E. *pic*, a point, pike]

2 a nickname from the weapon, also the fish, so called [same etymology]

3 Dweller at a TURNPIKE [same etymology]

See *Peak*(e and *Pick*).

PIKEMAN (Eng.) 1 PIKE-SOLDIER [M.E. *pike*, a weapon; O.E. *pic*, a point, pike + *man*]

2 TURNPIKE-KEEPER.

The cheery toot of the guard's horn to warn some drowsy *pikeman*.—

Tom Brown's School-Days, I. iv.

3 = *Pike*¹ (q.v.) + *man*.

PIKESLEY, v. *Pixley*.

PILCH, meton. for a pilch-maker: v. *Pilcher*.

PILCHER (A.-Lat.) PILCH MAKER OR DEALER [M.E. *pilchere*, *pylchere*; f. M.E. *pilche*, *pylche*, a fur garment; O.E. *pyl(e)ce*, Lat. *pellicea*]

PILDITCH (Eng.) Dweller at a POOL-DITCH [Dial. E. *pill*, a weak form of O.E. *pul*, a pool; O.E. *dic*, a ditch, dike]

PILE (A.-Lat.) Dweller at a SMALL TOWER [M.E. *pile*; O.E. *pil*, Lat. *pila*, a pillar]

Richard atte Pile.—

Subsidy-Roll (Soms.), A.D. 1327.

Swinburne, a little castle or *pile*.—

Holland, *Camden*; T.L.O. Davies, p. 493.

Cp. *Peel*(e).

PILGRAM } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) PILGRIM [O.Fr.
PILGRIM } *pelegrin*; Lat. *peregrin-us*, a stran-
ger]

The modern French form, *Pèlerin* (also meaning a hypocrite), is found in our Hundred-Rolls.

PILKINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Pilkington (Lancs), A.D. 1212 *Pilkinton*, 1246 *Pilking-ton*, 1319 *Pylyngton*; A.-Sax. **Pilocinga-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE PILOC FAMILY [the pers. name is prob. the O.E. *pil* (Lat. *pilum*), a spike, dart, with the dim. suff. *-oc* (*-uc*) + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, estate, manor, etc.]

Lieut.-Col. Pilkington, F.S.A., of Liverpool, has written much on his ancestry, including a 'History of the Pilkington Family and its Branches, 1066-1600' (1912). He notes that "James *Pilkington* (who became Bishop of Durham), in 1559 when Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, signed his name '*Ja: Pilkinton*,' whilst in his will of 1571 he wrote '*Ja: Pilkington*'; the bishop's brother Leonard, who succeeded him as Master of the College, signed '*Leo. Pylyngton*,' and in his will of 1598, '*Leonarde Pilkington*.'"

PILL 1 the Dial. E. *pill*, a form of O.E. *pul*, a pool: v. *Pool*(e [v. under *Pilton*]¹)

2 a weak form of *Peel*, q.v.

PILLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Pilley (Yorks) 14th cent. *Pillay*; Hants, etc.) [M.E. *ley*, *lay*, O.E. *leáh*, a meadow: the first element may be the Dial. E. *pill*, a pool, or O.E. *pil*, a stake, or the A.-Sax. pers. name *Pila*]

PILLIN } (Eng.) Bel. to Pilling (Lancs), A.D.
PILLING } 1671 *Pillin*, 16th cent. *Pylyn*, *Pilyn*, *Pillin(g)*, 1270 *Pylin* [It is uncertain whether the *-g* in Pilling is original. If it is, the name may represent an A.-Sax. **Pilingas* (dat. **Pilingum*), '(the Estate of the) Pil-Family'; or the *-ing* may be the O.N.E. *-ing* (O.N. *eng*), a meadow, the first element being Dial. E. *pill* a pool; or the second element may really be N.E. *ling* (O.N. *lyng*), heath. But if — as seems not unlikely — the *-g* here is excrement, *-lyn* or *-lin* may be the N.E. *lin*, a pool, and *pil* be O.E. *pil*, a stake (there is, or was, a large moss at Pilling; also noted 'fence-dikes']

PILLINGTON (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Pillington, 14th cent. (Yorks) *Pylyngton*, A.-Sax. **Pilinga-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE PIL-FAMILY [the pers. name is prob. f. O.E. *pil*, a dart + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, estate, etc.]

2 There may have been some confusion with *Billington*, q.v.

PILLMAN = *Pill* (q.v.) + *man*.

PILLSBURY } (Eng.) Bel. to Pilsbury (Derby),
PILSBURY } A.-Sax. **Pilesburh* = PIL(E)'S STRONGHOLD [O.E. *burh*, a fortified place]

PILLSWORTH, v. *Pilsworth*.

Pilsdon

PILSDON (Eng.) Bel. to Pilsdon, form. *Pillesdon* (Dorset) = PĪL(Ē)'S HILL [O.E. *dūn*, a hill]

Near this village is Pilsdon Pen Hill (930 ft.): if (as in all probability is the case) the Pen is the Wel. *pen*, a hill, we have in this name three separate words denoting a height.

PILSON, prob. for Pilsdon, q.v.

PILSWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Pilsworth (Lancs) = PĪL(Ē)'S FARMSTEAD [O.E. *worþ*, farm, message]

The 'ancient hamlet' of Pilsworth formed part of the fee held by Roger de Middelton, A.D. 1212.

PILTER, a var. of Pelliter, q.v.

PILTON (Eng.) Bel. to Pilton (Soms.; Devon; Northants; Rutland, etc.) = 1 the POOL ENCLOSURE or FARM [a weak form of O.E. *pul*, a pool + *tūn*: a variant rendering of the boundaries specified in a Somersetshire charter of Ini, king of Wessex ('Cart. Sax.' No. 112), has *pil* where the charter printed in full has *pul*]

2 the STAKE-ENCLOSURE [O.E. *pil*, a stake, pile + *tūn*]

3 PĪLA'S FARM OF ESTATE.

Pilton, Somerset, occurs in an eighth-century Latin charter ('Cart. Sax.' No. 142) as *Piltun*, and in another form of the same charter as *Piltun* and *Poulton*. The Devonshire Pilton was *Pilton* in the 13th cent.

PIM } (Teut.) f. the O. Teut. pers. name *Pimo*,
PIMM } *Pymma*, the latter being the name of a 10th-cent. abbot mentioned in the 'Lib. Vit. Eccl. Dunelm.' [orig. uncertain, but not improbably a dim. form of the O. Teut. *Pimbēht* (found in France to-day as *Pimberty*, *Pinbald*, etc.)]

Pimme is a common form in the 13th-cent. Hundred-Rolls; *Pym*, *Pyme*, and *Pymme* occur in the 14th cent.

PIMBLETT }
PIMBLOTT } = Pim (q.v.) + the Fr. double
PIMLETT } dim. suff. *-el-et*, *-el-ot*.
PIMLOTT }

Pimelet, *Pimelot*, are now rare in France; but forms with a single dim. suff., e.g. *Pim(b)el*, *Pimet*, are fairly common.

The medial *b* sometimes occurring in this name is the common post-*m* labial intrusion.

PINCH prob. represents the Dan.-Norw. *Pinse* = Pentecost, q.v.

PINCHARD = Pinch (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-ard* [O. Frank. *hard*, hard, brave]

Pinke

PINCHBACK } (Scand.) Bel. to Pinchbeck
PINCHBECK } (Lincs), 13th cent. *Pincebe(c)k*, A.D. 966 *Pincebek*, A.D. 810 *Pyncebek* = PINCE'S or PINSE'S BECK [v. under Pinch, and + O.N. *bekk-r*, a brook]

Swedish borrowed E. 'pinchbeck,' the metal, in the form *pinback*.

Note that 'pinchback' was formerly used to denote a miser; more specifically, one who denied himself proper clothes [E. *pinch and back*]

PINCHES, PINCH'S (Son): v. Pinch.

PINCHIN } 1 = Pinch (q.v.) + the Fr. dim.
PINCHING } suff. *-in*.

2 for Pinchon, q.v.

PINCHON, the North. Fr. form of Fr. *pinson* = the FINCH [like Ital. *pincione*, a chaffinch, allied to O.H.Ger. *fincho* and O.E. *finc*, finch]

Janet, Janot ! mais quel oysel [oiseau] es-tu ?

Es-tu *pinchon*, linot, merle, ou cahu ?
Anc. Chans. Norm.; Moisy.

PINCKNEY, v. Pinkney.

PINDAR } = Pounder, q.v.
PINDER }

Walter le Pinder.—*Hund. Rolls*.

'The Pindar (or Pinder) of Wakefield' (George a Greene) is the subject of one of the Robin Hood ballads.

She doth not only think of lusty Robin Hood,
But of his merry man, the *Pindar* of the Town
Of Wakefield, George a Greene.—
Drayton, *Poly-Olbion*, xxviii, 70-2.

PINE (A.-Lat.) Dweller at a PINE(-Tree) [O.E. *pin(-tréow)*, Lat. *pin-us*]

PINER = Pine (q.v.) + the agent. suff. *-er*.

PINERO, an altered form of the Portug. *Pinheiro* = a PINE-TREE [f. Lat. *pin-us*]

PINFOLD (Eng.) Dweller at a CATTLE-POUND [f. M.E. *pinnen*, *pennen*, O.E. *pennian*, to pen + M.E. *fold*, O.E. *fald*, a fold]

PINGEON 1 for Pinchon, q.v.

2 for Pidgeon, q.v.

PINGSTON, v. Pinxton.

PINK } 1 a nickname from the CHAFFINCH
PINKE } [Dial. E. *pink*: cp. Wel. *pinc*, a finch; gay, fine]

'Pink: chaffinch; pinkfooted goose.'—
S. Willcox, *Local Names of Brit. Birds*,

Pinkerton

2 the A.-Sax. pers. name *Pinca*, *Pinc(k)* (we find the latter form in *Pinckesbrugg*, occurring in a Somersetshire charter A.D. 936) [O.E. *pinca*, *pyuca*, m., a point]

PINKERTON. A doubtful name. Lower ('Patronymica Brit.') says that *Pynkerton* occurs in the Ragman Roll, A.D. 1296, and that it is a corrupt form of *Punchardon*, which is found, by the way, in the Yorkshire and Devonshire Hundred-Rolls. This is not very likely. *Punchardon* evid. represents the Orne place-name Pontchardon [Fr. *pont*, bridge; *chardon*, thistle, spike]. In my opinion, Pinkerton is an obscure or lost Scottish enclosure-name, the pers. name perhaps being the French *Pingard*, if not the A.-Sax. *Pinca*. If, however, the *-ton* is not the M.E. *-ton*, *tun*, 'an enclosure, the name may represent—with intruded *r*—the French *Pingueton*, a double dim. pers. name f. Lat. *pingu-is*, fat.

PINKNEY (Eng.) Bel. to Pinkney (Norfolk: 13th cent. *Pinkenev*; Wilts, etc.) = (prob.) PINCA'S ISLAND or RIPARIAN LAND [A.-Sax. **Pincan-ig* — *Pincan-*, genit. of *Pinca* (O.E. *pinca*, m., a point), + *ig*, island, waterside]

PINKS, PINK'S (Son) : v. **Pinck.**

PINKSTON(E, v. Pinxton).

PINN (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to (Le) Pin (Normandy, etc.) = the PINE (-Tree) [Fr. *pin*, Lat. *pin-us*, pine-tree]

(Le) Pin is a common French place-name.

(Eng.) the somewhat rare A.-Sax. pers. name *Pinn(a)* [O.E. *pinn*, pin, peg, pen (Lat. *penna*): cp. *Pinnell* (Eng.)]

Pinn is occ. a var. of *Penn*, q.v. In an 8th-cent. Wiltshire charter ('Cart. Sax.' 279a) we find, in the boundary portion, the phrase 'usque la [sic] *pinne* vel *penne*.'

PINNELL (A.-Fr.-Lat.) The common French *Pinel* (later, *Pineau*) is a dim. f. Fr. *Pin* (v. under *Pinn*'). It seems to have been used as a purely pers. name: it formerly also meant 'bouquet,' just as the Lat. *pin-us* also denoted 'a garland (of pine-leaves)'.
The O.Fr. *pinel*, in addition to its primary signification, denoted a pine-wood ('bois de pins').

Roger Pinel.—*Hund. Rolls*.
John Pinel.—*do*.

(Eng.) (rarely) the A.-Sax. *Pinnel*, found in a charter A.D. 796 relating to land at *Pinnelesfeld* (supp. Pinchfield, Rickmansworth). As this charter is headed *Pynnesfeld*, *Pinnel* is evid. merely a dim. of *Pinn*: v. *Pinn* (Eng.)

Pinnell is occ. for *Pennell*, q.v.

Pinyon

PINNER (Eng.) 1 for *Pinder* = **Pounder**, q.v.

O yonder stands my steed so free
Among the cocks of hay, Sir;
And if the *pinner* chance to see,
He'll take my steed away, Sir.—

'The Baffled Knight,' 17-20: Percy's *Reliques*.

2 **PIN MAKER OR DEALER** [M.E. *pynner*, *pinner*; f. M.E. *pinne*, O.E. *pinn*, a pin, peg]

Pynners, nedelers, and glasyers.—

Coché Lorelles Bote, Percy Soc., vol. vi.
3 Bel. to *Pinner* (M' sex).

Pinner is supposed to derive its name from the little river *Pin*, in which case *-er* would represent O.E. *óra*, a bank, shore; but more likely the stream-name has been 'invented' from the village-name.

PINNICK 1 Dweller at a PINE-GROVE [Bret. *pinég* — *eg* (= Corn. *-ek*), plen. suff.]

2 for **Pinnock**, q.v.

PINNIGER }
PINNEGAR } forms of **Pennager**, q.v.
PINNIGAR }

PINNINGTON, v. Pennington.

PINNION (Celt.) for the Wel. *Ap-Einion* = SON OF EINION: v. **En(n)ion** [Wel. *ap, son*].

PINNOCK (Eng.) 1 a nickname from the HEDGE-SPARROW [M.E. and Dial. E. *pinnoc(k)*; *pin(n)* for *pen*, a feather, wing (Lat. *penna*) + the dim. suff. *-oc(k)*]

Richard Pinnoc.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Thus in the *pinnock's* nest the cuckoo lays.—

Wolcot ('Peter Pindar'), *Works* i. 416.

2 Bel. to Pinnock (Glouc.) [*Pinn-* is prob. for *Penn-* (see the note under *Pinn*); with the dim. suff. *-oc(k)*]

(Celt.) the place-name *St. Pinnock* in Cornwall shows that *Pinnock* was also a Cornish pers. name.

Cp. **Pinnick**.

PINSON, 1 the French *Pinson*, a nickname from the FINCH [Fr. *pinson*, L.Lat. *pinsio*: v. under *Pinchon*]

2 (occ) **PIN(N)'S SON**: v. **Pinn**.

PINTO, v. the Appendix of Foreign Names.

PINXTON (Eng.) Bel. to *Pinxton* (Derby) = PINC'S ESTATE [A.-Sax. *Pinc(k)es-tun*: v. under *Pink*(e), and + O.E. *tun*, estate, etc.]

PINYON, v. Pinnion.

Pipe

PIPE 1 a pers. name (found as a man's name — *Pipe*—in Domesday Book) f. the stem seen under *Pepin* (the A.-Sax. *pipe*, a musical instrument (pipe), is a fem. noun).

John Pype.—

Subsidy-Roll (Soms.), A.D. 1327.

2 Bel. to Pipe (Hereford: Domesday *Pipe*; Staffs: 12th cent. *Pipe*, *Pype*); or Dweller by a PIPE or AQUEDUCT [M.E. *pipe*, *pype*, O.E. *pipe*]

Lichfield has for centuries received its water by piping from springs at Pipe (Staffs).

PIPER (Eng. and Scand.) PIPER [M.E. *pyper(e)*, *piyer(e)*, O.E. *pipere* = O.N. *pipari*]

Richard le Pipere.—*Parl. Writs*.

Pipere was an A.-Sax. pers. name, as we see from a charter of Nunna, king of the South Saxons, granting land at *Piper-inges*.

PIPET } v. Peppet(t).
PIPETT }

Pipet is now a somewhat rare surname in France.

PIPPIN, v. Peppin, Pepin.

William Pippin.—*Hund. Rolls*.

PIRIE } (Eng.) Dweller by a PEAR-TREE
PIRRIE } [M.E. *pirie*, *pyrie*, O.E. *pirige*, **purige*]

Piries [some MSS. *pyries*] and plumtrees Were puffed to the erthe.—

Piers Plowman, 2503-4.

PIRT, v. Pert.

PITCAIRN (Celt.) Bel. to Pitcairn (Perthshire), 13th cent. *Peticarne* = the CAIRN-CROFT [Pict. *pett*, a croft, piece of land. = Wel. and Corn. *peth*, a portion (several of the East. Scot. Pit- place-names were anc. *Peth-*); and Celt. *carn*, a cairn]

There are (or were) two cairns by Pitcairn.

PITCHARD, v. Pichard.

PITCHER (A.-Fr.) 1 the French *Picher*, *Pichier*, palatal forms of *pigu(i)er* = PIKE-MAN [f. Fr. *pique*, a pike, the same word as *pic*, a pick, and Ital. *picca*, a pike; also O.E. *pic*, a pike: cp. Lat. *pic-us*, a woodpecker]

2 for the French *Pichard*: v. Pichard.

Colonel D. G. Pitcher, in his 'Notes on the Surname Pitcher' (1912), mentions a will of the year 1551 in which the testator, John *Pycharde*, makes a bequest to his uncle William *Pytcher*, also referred to as *Pichard*; while the testator's wife is Alice *Pytchard*. In the Inq. P.M. held in the same year the testator's name appears as

Pichard and also *Pichar*, and that of his wife as *Pycharde*. The name of a Royalist major who was shot in London in 1648 is entered in the Parliamentary journals as William *Picard*; in the proceedings of the trial as William *Pitcher*.

PITCHFORD } (Eng.) Bel. to Pitchford (Sal-
PITCHFORTH } op), 13th cent. *Picheford*, also *Picford* [the place is said to owe the first element of its name to a pitchy oil-well there — O.E. *pic*, pitch + *ford*]

Cp. Pickford.

PITHER, v. Pether.

PITHOUSE (Eng.) Dweller at the PIT-HOUSE (House by the Pit) [O.E. *pyt(t) + hūs*]

There is a place called Pit Houses in Northumberland; and a Pitthouse is mentioned in a 17th-cent. Dorsetshire Visitation.

PITKE(A)THLY (Celt.) Bel. to Pitkeathly or Pitcaithly (Perth) [the first element is the Pict. *pett*, a croft, piece of land (v. under Pitcairn); the second has been referred to the Gael. *caithleach*, husks, chaff (doubtful)]

PITKIN, a dim. of Peter (q.v.), with the E. dim. suff. *-kin* [O.L.Ger. *-k-in*]

Prob. in many cases for the Dutch *Pietken*.

PITMAN (Eng.) DWELLER AT A PIT [O.E. *pyt + man*]

PITNEY (Eng.) Bel. to Pitney (Soms.) = PIT(T)A'S WATERSIDE [prob. A.-Sax. *Pit(t)anig* — *Pit(t)an-*, genit. of *Pit(t)a + ig*, island, waterside]

We find the form *Pittanig* in a charter A.D. 963 ('Cart. Sax.', 1118); but here it is a variant of the forms *Peattanig* and *Peatanig* which occur earlier in the same charter and seem to relate to Patney, Wilts.

PITT (Eng.) 1 Dweller at a PIT [O.E. *pyt(t)* (Lat. *pute-us*)]

Robert in the Pyt.—

Parl. Writs, A.D. 1300.

Simon atte Pitte.—

Close Rolls, A.D. 1352.

2 (rarely) the A.-Sax. pers. name *Pita*.

PITTAWAY = Pittway (q.v.) with intrus. medial *-a-*.

PITTET } vars. of Pettet, Pettit, q.v.
PITTIT }

PITTMAN = Pitman, q.v.

Pittman

Pitts

PITTS, genit., and pl., of Pitt, q.v.

PITTWAY (Eng.) Dweller at the PIT-WAY, i.e. the way to or by the pit [O.E. *pyt(t) + weg*]

PIX, PICK'S (Son) : v. Pick.

PIXLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Pixley (Heref.), 13th cent. *Pikesley* = PIC'S LEA [the pers. name is f. O.E. *pic*, a pike + *leah* a lea]

PIXTON (Eng.) 1. Bel. to Pixton = PIC'S ESTATE [A.-Sax. **Pices-tūn*]

There is a Pixton Park in Somersetshire.
2 for Pinxton, q.v.

PLACE (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) Dweller at a PLACE, i.e. a HALL or COUNTRY MANSION [Fr. *place*, a place, town, square; Lat. *platea*, Gr. *πλατεῖα* (lem. of *πλάτος*, wide), a broad street]

John atte Place.—

Subsidy Roll (Soms.), A.D. 1327.

In the 17th century the term 'place-house' was used to denote a country-seat—

'I hate London; our *place-house* in the country is worth a thousand of 't.'—

Wycherley, *The Country Wife*.

PLACKETT, a nickname, with dim. suff. *-ett*, f. the French *plaque*, a patch, badge, etc.

PLAICE, v. Place.

PLAIN (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a PLAIN or LEVEL [Fr. *plain(e)*, a plain, lea, heath; Lat. *plan-um*, a plain]

Confused with Plane, q.v.

PLAISTED, v. Playstead.

PLAISTER (A.-Lat.-Gr.) for PLASTERER [f. O.E. *plaster* = O.Fr. *plastre* (Fr. *plâtre*), a plaster; Lat. *emplastr-um*, Gr. *ἐμπλαστρ-ον*, a plaster]

PLAISTOW } = Plastow, q.v.
PLAISTOWE }

PLANE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a PLANE-TREE [M.E. *plane*, Fr. *plane*, *platane*, Lat. *platan-us*, Gr. *πλάτανος*, a plane-tree]

Confused with Plain, q.v.

PLANK (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 Dweller at the PLANK, i.e. over a watercourse or bog [N.Fr. *planque* (Fr. *planche*), Lat. *planca*]

Matilda de la Plank.—*Cal. Geneal.*

There is a place called Les Planques in the Pas-de-Calais Dept.

2 the French pers. name *Planque*, Lat. *Planc-us* [from a stem *plac-*, flat; cp. Gr. *πλάξ*, 'anything flat and broad']

Plancus (app. orig. applied to a flatfooted individual) was a nomen of the gens Munatia.

Platt

PLANT } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a PLANTA-
PLANTE } TION or GROVE [Fr. *plant*; Lat. *planta*, a twig, graft]

Du Plant (*Duplant*) is not an uncommon French name.

PLANTEROSE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) ROSE-GROWER [Fr. *plante*, he plants; f. Lat. *planta*, a plant + Fr. *rose*, Lat. *rosa*, a rose]

John Planterose.—*Hund. Rolls.*

An analogous French name is *Plantevignes*, for a vine-grower.

de Planterose occurs in the Paris Directory, as if for an equiv. 'of the Rosebush.'

PLASKET } (N.Eng. or Scand.) Dweller at a
PLASKETT } SWAMPY PIECE OF LAND [N. and
PLASKITT } East. Dial. E. *plash*, a shallow pool; cp. O.E. *plæsc* = M.Dut. *plash* (pron. *plash*), a puddle, and Dan.-Norw. *plasker*, to splash : *-ei(t)* app. represents O.E. *hēð* = O.N. *heið-r*, Dan.-Norw. *heðe*, a heath]

The palatal form is seen in the West. Eng. *ploshett*, 'a swampy meadow.'

Plaskets, Northumberland, situated on the River North Tyne, is variously *Plawsketts* and *Plashetts*.

PLASTER, an etymologically more correct form than Plaister, q.v.

PLASTO } (Eng.) Bel. to Plastow or Plai-
PLASTOW } stow (Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Kent, etc) = the PLAYGROUND, ATHLETIC GROUNDS, AMPHITHEATRE [O.E. *plegstōw*]

Nicholas de la Pleystowe.—*Hund. Rolls.*

PLATER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 PLATE-MAKER [f. Fr. *plat*, a dish; plate — *plat*, flat; L.Lat. *platt-us*, flat; cp. Gr. *πλάτος*, flat, wide]

2 PLAITER, FOLDER [f. M.E. *playte*, O.Fr. *pleit*; a fold; Lat. *plicat-us*, folded]

Walter Playtur.—*Hund. Rolls.*

PLATT (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller on a FLAT [Fr. *plat*; v. under Plater]

Du Plat (*Duplat*) is now rather rare in France.

(Eng.) Dweller at a PLOT of ground [M.E. *plat(t)*, app. f. O.E. *plot*, with the M.E. spelling influenced by Fr. *plat*]

Now therefore take and cast him into the *plat* of ground.—II. *Kings*, ix. 26.

Roger del Plat.—*Plac. Dom. Cap. Westm.*

Geoffrey de Platte.—

Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1285.

Plattan

PLATTAN } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a PLANE-
PLATTEN } TREE [Fr. *platane*: v. under Plane]

The fruitfull olive, and the *platane* round.—*The Faerie Queene*, I. i. ix.

PLATTS, genit., and pl., of Platt, q.v.

Johannes de Plattes.—

Yorks *Poll-Tax*, A.D. 1379.

PLAYER (Eng.) ACTOR; ATHLETE [O.E. *plegere*]

PLAYFAIR (Eng.) PLAYMATE [M.E. *playfere*,
plaiifere; O.E. *plega*, play + *féra*, com-
panion]

Than out and cam the Jewis dochter,
Said, Will ye cum in and dine?

I winnae cum in, I cannae cum in

Without my *playferes* nine.—

'The Jewis Dochter,' 5-8; Percy's *Reliques*.

PLAYLE } (Eng.) app. for Playhale = the
PLAYLL } SPORTS-CORNER (Field) [O.E. *plega*,
play, sport + *healh*, a corner]

PLAYNE, v. Plane.

PLAYSTEAD } (Eng.) Dweller at 1 a PLAY or
PLAYSTED } SPORTS PLACE [O.E. *plega*,
play, sport + *stede*, a place]

Philip atte Pleystede.—

Subsidy Roll (Soms.), A.D. 1327.

2 a SPORTS POST or PILLAR [O.E. *plega*
+ *studu*, pillar, etc.]

John atte Pleystude.—

Subsidy Roll (Soms.), A.D. 1327.

PLEASANCE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 Dweller at or by
a COUNTRY-SEAT or PLEASANT RETREAT
[A.-Fr. *pleasa(w)nce*, *pleseance*, Fr. *plaisance*,
lit. pleasure; in French topography short
for 'maison de plaisance,' country-seat,
villa, or 'lieu de plaisance,' pleasant re-
treat; O.Fr. *plaisant*, pleasing: v. under
Pleasant]

Reginald de Plesence.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Plaisance is a fairly common French
place-name.

2 PLEASANT'S (Son): v. Pleasant.

PLEASANT (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the French *Plaisant*
= PLEASANT, DROLL; JESTER, HUMOUR-
IST [O.F. *plaisant*, pleasing, f. *plaisir*, Lat.
placere, to please]

PLESTU for Plastow, q.v.

PLEVIN (Fr.) PLEDGE [O.Fr. *plevine*, a pledge;
f. O.Fr. *plevir*, to pledge]

PLEW, a North. form of Plow, q.v.

Of pales, of powndis, of parkis, of *plewes*,

Of tonnes, of towris, of tresoures un-
tolde.—*Awntyrs of Arthure*, 146-7.

Pluck

PLEWS (Eng.) PLEW'S (Son): v. Plew, Plow.
(Celt. + Teut.) perh. occ. for Wel. *Ap-
Lewis* = SON OF LEWIE, q.v.

PLIMLEY, v. Plumley.

PLIMMAR, v. Plummer.

PLIMPTON, v. Plympton.

PLIMSAUL } (Eng.) Bel. to Plemstall or
PLIMSOLL } Plemonstall (Chesh.) = PLEG-
MUND'S PLACE [O.E. *st(e)all*, a place: the
pers. name is a compound of O.E. *plega*,
play, sport, and *mund*, protector]

A form of this name A.D. 1326-7 was
Pleymundestowe [O.E. *stów*, a place] A
Plegmund was Archbishop of Canterbury
A.D. 890-914.

PLOMER, v. Plumer.

PLOW (Eng.) 1 a nickname and sign-name
from the PLOUGH [M.E. *plow*, *plouh*, O.E.
plōh = O.N. *plōg-r*]

The pris neet [prize cattle] of Piers
Plow.—*Piers Plowman*, 13487.

And maister Nicke the silkman at the
Plow.—Pasquin, *Night Cap* (A.D. 1612);
Lower, i. 211.

2 Dweller at the PLOUGH-LAND.

See Plew.

PLOWDEN (Eng.) Bel. to Plowden (Salop),
13th cent. *Ploeden* [the second element is
M.E. *den(e)*, O.E. *denu*, a valley: the first
is doubtful; but note that the
celebrated Marian lawyer Plowden ('The
case is altered, quoth Plowden': Proverb)
was called *Ployden* by John Fletcher, and
that *ploye* was a M.E. var. of *plowe*, plough
(it was, however, also a rare var. of M.E.
pleye, play)]

PLOWMAN (Eng.) PLOUGHMAN [M.E. *plow*,
O.E. *plōh* (O.N. *plōg-r*), plough + *man(n)*]

I may nat doon as every *plowman* may.—
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, E 799.

PLOWRIGHT (Eng.) PLOUGH-MAKER [M.E.
plowwrighte; O.E. *plōh* + *wyrhta*]

PLOWS, genit., and pl., of Plow, q.v.

PLOYD (Celt.) for the Welsh *Ap-Lloyd*, *Ap-
Llwyd* = SON OF LLWYD: v. Lloyd [Wel. *ap*,
son]

PLUCK (A.-Fr.-Lat.) an Anglicized form of the
French *Pluque*, *Pl(c)que*, a nickname for
a SHAGGY individual [like Fr. *ploc*, cow-
hair (also Fr. *peluche*, plush), from a
L.Lat. **piluc(e)-us* (cp. Ital. *peluccio*), shaggy,
hairy; f. Lat. *pil-us*, hair]

Plucknett

Poe

PLUCKNETT (A.-Fr.-Lat.) an Anglicized form (Hund. Rolls, *Plukenet*) of the French *Pluquinet*: v. under **Pluck**, and + the Fr. double dim. suff. *-in-et*.

PLUCKROSE (Eng.), 13th cent. *Pluckerose*, is app. a nickname for an official who, under an ancient tenurial condition, had periodically to pluck a rose [O.E. *pluccian*, to pluck, gather + *rose* (Lat. *rosa*), a rose]

PLUES, v. **Plews**.

PLUM
PLUMB } (Eng.) Dweller by a **PLUM-TREE**
PLUMBE } [O.E. *plúme*]
PLUME }

(Fr.-Lat.) a nickname, or trade-name, from the French *plume*, a feather, plume [Lat. *pluma*]

The *b* in forms of this name is the common post-*m* labial intrusion.

In France, the surname is also found with the dim. suff. *-et* (*Plumet*).

PLUMBLEY } (Eng.) Dweller at the **PLUM-**
PLUMBLY } **TREE LEA** [O.E. *plúme* + *leáh*]
PLUMLEY }

PLUMBRIDGE for **Plumridge**, q.v.

PLUMER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 **FEATHER-DRESS-**
PLUMMER } **ER** [Fr. *plumier*; f. *plume*, a feather, plume, Lat. *pluma*]

2 **PLUMBER** [Fr. *plombier*; f. *plomb*, Lat. *plumb-um*, lead]

(Eng.) = **Plum(m)** (Eng.), q.v. + the agent. suff. *-er*.

John le Plumer.—*Hund. Rolls*.

PLUMM, v. **Plum**.

PLUMPTON (Eng.) Bel. to **Plumpton** = the **PLUM-TREE ORCHARD** or **ENCLOSURE** [O.E. *plúme* + *tún*]

Both the Northants and the Lanc. **Plumpton** were *Plumton* and *Plumpton* in the 13th cent.

PLUMPTRE(E) } (Eng.) Dweller by a **PLUM-**
PLUMTREE } **TREE** [O.E. *plúm-tréow*]

There are two villages called **Plumtree** in Notts.

PLUMRIDGE (Eng.) Dweller at the **PLUM-TREE RIDGE** [O.E. *plúme* + *hrycg*]

PLUMSTEAD } (Eng.) Bel. to **Plumste(a)d** =
PLUMSTED } the **PLUM-TREE PLACE** [O.E. *plúm-stede*]

Plumstead, Kent, was *Plumstede* in the 10th cent.

PLUNKET } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) for the French (*de*
PLUNKETT } or *del*) *Plonquet(te)*, (*de* or *del*)
PLUNKITT } *Planquet(te)* = 1 (Of the) **PLANK-**
WAY, **PLANK-BRIDGE** [Nor. Fr. *planque*
(Fr. *planche*), with dim. suff. *-et(te)*; Lat. *planca*, a board]

2 f. the Lat. *Planc-us* = **FLATFOOTED** [with Fr. dim. suff. *-et(te)*]

There is a *La Planquette* in the Eure Dept., Normandy.

(A.-Fr.-Teut.) a nickname or trade-name from the cloth so called [M.E. *plunket*, *plonket(te)*, a coarse white woollen cloth; a form of A.-Fr. *blanket*, O.Fr. *blanchet*; a dim. f. O.H.Ger. *blanch*, white]

Hir belte was of *plonkette* [one MS. *blunket*], with birdis full baulde,

Botonede with besantes, and bokelledé full bene.—*Awntyrs of Arthure*, 364-5.

There may have been sporadic confusion with **Plucknett**, q.v.

PLYMPTON (Celt. + Teut.) Bel. to **Plympton** (Devon) = the **TOWN** on the R. **PLYM** [O.E. *tún*, enclosure, dwelling(s), town: the river-name is doubtless Celtic; cp. Wel. *plym-ol*, writhing, twisting]

(Eng.) a form of **Plumpton**, q.v.

POCHIN, the French *Pochin*, a dim. nickname f. Fr. *poche*, a pouch, bag, sack, (also) pock, pustule [app. O.N. *poki*, a poke, bag; and cp. O.E. *poc/c* = Dut. *pok*, a pock]

POCKETT, the French *Po(c)quet*, a dim. nickname from North. Fr. *poque* = Fr. *poche*: v. under **Pochin**.

POCKLINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to **Pocklington** (E.Yorks), 14th cent. *Pokelyngton*, 13th cent. *Poclinton*, *Poklyngton*, A.-Sax. **Poccelinga-tún* = the **ESTATE OF THE POCCEL FAMILY** [-*inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing*; *tún*, estate, etc.]

POCOCK, a form of **Peacock**, q.v. [cp. O.E. *páwa* (Lat. *pauo*), a peacock]

A sheef of *pocok* arwes [arrows], bright and kene,

Under his belt he bar ful thriftily.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, ProL 104-5.

PODGER, app. a by-form of **Roger**, q.v.

PODMORE (Eng.) Bel. to **Podmore** (Staffs), 14th cent. *Podmore*, *Podemor*, Domesday *Podemore* = the **TADPOLE-MOOR** [M.E. *pode*, a tadpole (prob. allied to O.N. *padda*, a toad) + *more*(e), O.E. *mōr*]

POE (A.-Lat.) a nickname and sign-name from the **PEACOCK** [M.E. *po(e)*, O.E. *páwa*, Lat. *pauo*]

Cp. **Pocock**.

Pogg

In the North of England the name *poe* seems to have been transferred at some late period to the turkey.

POGG } (Eng.) the M.E. *Pogge* (Yorks),
POGGE } A.-Sax. **Pocga* [a var. of O.E. *pohha*,
allied to O.N. *poki*, a pouch, bag]

POGGSON } POG(G)'S SON : v. Pogg.
POGSON }

POILE, a dial. var. of Pole, Pool(e, q.v.)

POINDEXTER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the French *Poing-dextre* (also *Poingdextre*) = RIGHT FIST (a sign-name) [Fr. *poing*, Lat. *pugn-us*, a fist + Fr. *dextre*, Lat. *dexter*, right]

POINTER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) POINT OF LACE MAKER [M.E. *poynter*, *poyntour*, f. M.E. *poynt*, *point*, Fr. *point* — Lat. *punct-um*, a point] 'Point : A tagged lace, used in ancient dress.'—*Hallitwell*.

Vasse le Poynter.—*Hund. Rolls*.

POINTING 1 for Ponting, q.v.

2 (occ.) conf. with Pointon, Poynton, q.v.

POINTON (Eng.) Bel. to Pointon or Poynton: v. Poynton.

POLACK } (Teut.-Slav.) POLE, POLANDER
POLAK } [Dan.-Norw. *Polak*, Swed. *Polack* ;
of Slavonic origin, as Russ. *Polyák(e)*,
Polander]

To be a preparation 'gainst the *Polack*.
—*Hamlet*, II. ii. 63.

POLAND (A.-Slav.) Bel. to Poland, the Fr. *Pologne*, Ger. *Polen*, Pol. *Polska* [f. Slav. *pólē*, a plain]

(Eng.) Dweller at the POOL-LAND [O.E. *pól* + *land*]

POLDEN (Eng.) Dweller at the POOL-HOLLOW [O.E. *pól* + *denu*]

POLE (Eng.) Dweller at a POOL [O.E. *pól*]
Peter de la Pole.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

John atte Pole.—

Chesh. Chmbrlins.' Accts., A.D. 1347-8.

The *pole* of helle to my witesse.—

Chaucer, *Rom. of the Rose*, 5966.

POLKINGHORN } (Celt.) Bel. to Polkinhorne
POLKINGHORNE } (Cornwall) [*pól* is the
POLKINHORN } common Corn. word for a
POLKINHORNE } a pit or pool : the second
element is app. a pers. name]

POLLACK } 1 Bel. to Pollack (Hants) [doubt.
POLLAK } ful : perh. O.E. *pól*, pool + *ác*, oak
(tree : cp. the Kentish place-name
'Poleash']

2 for Pollock, q.v.

3 for Pola(c)k, q.v.

Pomroy

POLLARD (A.-Fr.-Lat. + Teut.) the French *Polard*, *Pollard* ; *Pol(l)-* for Paul (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. *-ard*, Teut. *hard*, hard, brave]

(Teut.) One with a CLOSE-CROPPED HEAD [M.E. *pol(l)ard*, f. *pol(l)*, to clip the hair ; *pol*, poll, the head : cp. L.Ger. *polle*]

William Pollard.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Henry Pollard.—*Parl. Writs*.

POLLEN, prob. for Paulin, q.v.

POLLETT }
POLLIT } 1 dims. of Paul, q.v. [Fr. dim. suff.
POLLITT } -*et*, -*of*]
POLLOTT }

2 (occ.) Bel. to Pawlett (Soms.) : v. Pawlett.

The Registers of Oxford Univ. in the 16th century show more than one instance of the same individual being referred to as *Paulet*, or *Poulet(t)*, and *Polett*.

POLLEX, app. for POLLA(C)K'S (Son) : v. Polla(c)k.

POLLEXFEN. ? Dweller at POLLA(C)K'S FEN (-land : v. Polla(c)k.

POLLEY 1 for Pawley, Pauley, q.v.

2 a weak form of Pooley, q.v.

POLLINGER, an unvoiced form of Bollinger = Bullinger, q.v.

POLLMAN, a weak form of Poolman, q.v.

POLLOCK } (A.-Lat.) = Paul (q.v.) + the
POLLOK } E. dim. suff. *-ock* [O.E. *-oc*]

(Celt.) Dweller at 1 the PLACE OF HOLES or PITS [Gael. (and Ir.) *pollach* — *poll*, a hole, pit, pool + the pleo. suff. *-ach*]

2 the LITTLE PIR [Gael. *pollag*]

Pollo(c)kshaws, Glasgow, was *Pollock* in the 12th cent.

POLLY, v. Polley.

POLSON (Lat. + E.) PAUL'S SON : v. Paul.

(rarely) (A.-Heb.) POLL'S SON : *Poll*, used as a pet form of *Mary* = BITTERNESS [Heb. *márá'h*]

POMEROY } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at an
POMMERY } APPLE - ORCHARD [Fr. *pom-*
POMROY } *meraié*, apple - orchard ; L.Lat.
pomeretum (-*etum*, plantation suff.), apple-orchard, fruit-garden ; Lat. *pomarium*, orchard — *pom-um*, any kind of fruit]

Henry de la Pomeraye.—*Hund. Rolls*.

La Pommeray is a Calvados (Normandy) village-name.

Berry Pomeroy, Devon, owes its second name to a Norman grantee.

Pomfret

POMFRET
POMFRETT } well-known corrupt forms of
POMFRITT } Pontefract, q.v.
POMPHERET }

Robert Pumfret.—*Hund. Rolls.*

POMFREY for Pumfrey, q.v.

POND (Eng.) Dweller at 1 a POUND [v. Pound]
2 a POOL [M.E. *pond(e)*, a var. of *pond(e)*:
v. Pound]

Roger atte Ponde.—
Close Rolls, A.D. 1343.

PONDER = Pond (q.v.) + the agent. suff. *-er*:
more specifically, 'keeper of a po(u)nd.'
William le Pondere.—*Hund. Rolls.*

PONSABY for Ponsonby, q.v.

PONSONBY (Fr.-Lat. + Scand.) Bel. to
Ponsonby (Cumb.) = PONSON'S SETTLE-
MENT or ESTATE [Ponson is the fairly
common French pers. name (Cumberland
historians mention a Norman Fitz-Pon-
son), a dim. f. Lat. *Ponti-us*:—+ O.N. *bj-r*]

PONTEFRACT (A.-Lat.) Bel. to Pontefract
(Yorks) = BROKEN BRIDGE [Lat. *pōns*,
pōnt-is, a bridge + *fract-us*, broken].
"It was called by the Saxons [*sic*]
Kirkby, but after the Conquest obtained
the name of 'Pontfract,' from the breaking
down of the bridge over the river Aire by
the Northumbrian insurgents in 1070
to arrest the progress of William the
Conqueror, who was in pursuit with a
formidable army."—*Nat. Gaz.*

But the foregoing statement is said to
be doubtful.

Pontefract was Latinized in our records
as *Ponsfractus* (*de Pontefracto*).

PONTIFEX (A.-Lat.) PONTIFF (a nickname
and pageant-name) [Lat. *pontifex*, a high
priest; in Late Lat., a bishop, the pope]

PONTING (A.-Fr.-Lat.) for (with common ex-
crescent *-g*) the French *Pontin*, Lat. *Pon-
tin-us* [orig. uncertain, but prob. f. (with
suff. *-in*) either Lat. *pōns*, *pōntis*, a bridge,
or Lat. *pōntus* (Gr. *πόντος*), the sea; or
both]

A Pontinus was one of Cæsar's
murderers.

POOK } (Eng. and Scand.) nicknames from
POOKE } the ELF or SPRITE so called [M.E.
pouke, O.E. *pūca* = O.N. *pūki*]

John Pouk.—

Subsidy-Roll (Soms.), A.D. 1327.

POOL } (Eng.) Dweller by a POOL or LAKE
POOLE } [M.E. *pool(e)*, *pol(e)*, O.E. *pōl*]

Cp. Pole.

Poppinjer

POOLEY (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the POOL ISLAND
or WATERSIDE [O.E. *pōl* + *(e)g*]

2 the POOL-LEA [O.E. *pōl* + *leāh* (M.E.
ley)]

3 the POOL-HEY [O.E. *pōl* + *hæg*, *haga*
(M.E. *hey*, *hay*), a field, meadow, enclosure]

POOLMAN (Eng.) = Pool (q.v.) + *man*.

POORE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) POOR [M.E. *poure*, *povre*,
etc., O.Fr. *paure*, *povre* (Fr. *pauvre*), Lat.
pauper]

William le Poure.—

Close Rolls, A.D. 1272-3.

POPE (A.-Lat.) a nickname and pageant-name
[O.E. *pāpa*, Lat. *pāpa*, pope, father]

Hugh le Pope.—*Hund. Rolls.*

Lepape (sometimes *Le Pape*) is a fairly
common French surname.

POPHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Popham = (prob.)
POPPA'S HOME [O.E. *hām*, home, estate:
Poppe was an Old Frisian pers. name]

POPINJAY } (A.-Fr., etc.) a nickname from the
POPJAY } PARROT [M.E. *popinjay*, *papejay*,
POPJEE } etc., O.Fr. *papegai*, Span. *papa-*
POPJOY } *gayo*, a parrot]

POPKIN (Celt. + Teut.) for the Welsh *Ap-
Hopkin* = SON OF HOPKIN: v. Hopkin
[Wel. *ap*, son]

John ap Hopkin.—

Cal. to Pleadings (*Eliz. Reg.*)

(Teut.) = *Pop(p)* (v. under Popham) +
the E. dim. suff. *-kin* [= Dut. and Flem.
-ken, O.L.Ger. *-k-in*]

POPKINS } POPKIN'S (Son): v. Popkin.
POPKISS }

POPLE } (Teut.-Lat.) Dweller by a POPPLE-
POPPLE } or POPLAR-TREE [M.E. *popyl* (*-tre*),
O.E. *popel*, *popul* = Scand. *poppel*; Lat.
popul-us, the poplar]

POPLETT (Eng.) Dweller at the POPLAR-
HEAD(land [v. under Pop(p)le, and + O.E.
hedfod, a head, high ground])

POPPETT (A.-Fr.-Lat.) an old term of endear-
ment (normally applied to a girl) = LITTLE
ONE; DARLING (the mod. *puppet*) [A.-Fr.
popet (M.Fr. *poupette*, a baby; and cp. Fr.
poupée, a doll), f. Lat. *pup-us*, a little boy,
pup-a, a little girl, doll; with dim. suff. *-ei*]

In France, *Popet* and *Popot* are about
equifrequent.

POPPINJER for Popinjay.

Poppleton

POPPLETON (Eng.) Bel. to Poppleton (Yorks), 14th cent. *Popelton*, 13th cent. *Popilton*, 10th cent. *Popeltún* = the POPLAR ENCLOSURE or FARM [v. under Pop(p)le, and + O.E. *tún*]

POPPELWELL (Eng.) Dweller at a POPLAR-SPRING (spring by poplar(s) [v. under Pop(p)le, and + O.E. *w(i)ella*, a spring])

PORCH (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at the PORCH or PORTICO (of some large house or public building); and hence prob. a Doorkeeper [Fr. *porche*, a porch, portal; Lat. *portic-us*, a portico]

Stephen atte Porche.—

Close Rolls, A.D. 1369.

PORCHER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 the common French *Porcher* = SWINEHERD [Fr. *porcher*, L.Lat. *porcari-us*; f. Lat. *porc-us*, a swine]

(occ.) 2 = Porch (q.v.) + the agent. suff. *-er*.

Roger le Porcher.—*Cal. Inq. P.M.*

PORCHESTER, v. Portchester.

PORRETT } 1 the French *Porret*, *Porret*, app.
PORRITT } rather for *Pauret*, a dim. f. O.Fr. *paure* (Fr. *pauvre*), Lat. *pauper*, 'poor,' than a nickname from O.Fr. *porret*, f. Lat. *porrus*, 'a leek' [Fr. dim. suff. *-et*]

See Poore.

2 for Parrett, Parritt, q.v.

PORSON 1 for Parson, q.v.
(occ.) 2 for Pawson, q.v.

PORT (A.-Lat.) Dweller at 1 a HARBOUR [O.E. *port*, Lat. *port-us*]
2 a (City-) GATE [O.E. *port*, also Fr. *porte*; Lat. *porta*]

Henricus del Port.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Walter de la Porte.—*Hund. Rolls*.

PORTBURY (Eng.) Bel. to Portbury (Soms.), 14th cent. *Portbury* [O.E. *burh*, a stronghold: the first element is rather O.E. *port* (Lat. *port-us*), a harbour, than O.E. *port* (Lat. *porta*), a gate; the place is near Portishead]

PORTCH for Porch, q.v.

PORTCHESTER (A.-Lat.) Bel. to Por(t)chester (Hants), the A.-Sax. *Portceaster*, app. the Roman *Portus* [O.E. *port*, Lat. *port-us*, a harbour + O.E. *ceaster*, Lat. *castr-um*, a (Roman) stronghold]

'Previously to the destruction of the harbour, through the retiring of the sea, this place was the principal station of the British navy, now removed to Portsmouth.'

—*Nat. Gaz.*

Portsmouth

PORTEOUS } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname from
PORTEUS } the BREVARIY [M.E. *portous*,
portous, *porthors*, O.Fr. *portehors*, 1 (portable) breviary; f. Fr. *porter*, Lat. *portare*, to carry, and Fr. *hors*, Lat. *foras*, out of doors, abroad]

For on my *porthors* here I make an oath.—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, B 1321.

We find the name in a famous old Scottish metrical romance—

Call your self Sir *Porteous*.—

Roswall and Lillian, 371.

In Scotland the word came to denote a roll of indictments.

PORTER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 PORTER, CARRIER [Fr. *porteur*; f. *porter*, Lat. *portare*, to carry]
2 DOORKEEPER, GATEKEEPER, JANITOR [Fr. *portier*, Lat. *portari-us*; f. Lat. *porta*, a gate]

Robert le Porter.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Albin le Portour.—*Mun. Gildh. Lond.*

Com forth, I wol unto the yate go;

These *porters* [some MSS. *portours*] ben unconnung [are stupid] evere mo.—

Chaucer, *Trail. & Cris.*, V. 1138-39.

PORTINGALE } (A.-Lat.) a PORTUGUESE
PORTINGALL } [M.E. *Portingale*, *Portyngall*,
PORTI(N)GELL } etc., i.e. Portugal, anc. *Portucale* ('Terra *Portucalensis*'), Lat. *Portus Cale*, the Roman name of the mod. Portuguese *O Porto*, The Port]

The princes daughter of *Portingale*.—

William and the Werwolf (14th cent.), 114.

The mediæval ballad 'Old Robin of Portingale' was printed by Percy.

PORTINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Portington (Yorks), 13th cent. *Portington*, A.-Sax. **Portinga-tún* = the ESTATE of the PORT-FAMILY [-*inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. -*ing* + *tún*, estate, etc.]

PORTMAN (Eng.) 1 GATEMAN [O.E. *port* (Lat. *porta*), a gate + *man(n)*]
2 TOWNSMAN [O.E. *portman(n)* — *port*, a town, by extension from *port* (Lat. *porta*), a (city-) gate]

PORTSMOUTH (Eng.) Bel. to Portsmouth, the A.-Sax. *Portes-mūða* = PORT'S MOUTH [O.E. *mūða*, mouth of a harbour or river]

As Portsmouth Harbour was the *Portus Magnus*, or Great Port, of the Romans, if the Saxon Port whō, according to the Chronicle A.D. 501, landed at *Portes-mūða*, did not eventually elect to be known from the place where he disembarked, the coincidence of nomenclature is peculiar; but as the name Port occurs elsewhere in (certainly later) Anglo-Saxon times it is not altogether unlikely that Port was the invader's actual name and that he deliber-

Portugal

Potts

ately chose, from sentimental reasons, to land at a haven which was already known as (the) Port, from the Latin *Port-us*. Nevertheless, the nominal association here, and in the Chronicle A.D. 534 ("hie [Cerdic and Cynric] sealdon heora twǣm nelum Stúfe and Wihlgare eall Wiht-eáland"—i.e., "they gave to their two nephews, Stuf and Wihgar, the whole of the Isle of Wiht (Wight)," affords much justification for Latham's remark ('Eng. Lang.', ed. 1855, p. 18): "The names of Port and Wihlgar give us the strongest facts in favour of the suggested hypothesis, viz., the *ex post facto* evolution of personal names out of local ones."

A mediæval Latinization of 'Portsmouth' was *Portus Ostium* [Lat. *ostium*, entrance, mouth]

PORTUGAL, a more correct form than the commoner Portingale, q.v. ante.

The *Portugal* found a road to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope.—

Howell, *Letters*, I. i. 35; T.L.O. Davies.

PORTWAY (Eng.) Dweller at a PORT-WAY, i.e. a High Road or Main (Paved) Street [O.E. *port*, a town, by extension from *port* (Lat. *porta*), a (city-) gate + *weg*, a way, road]

In Philemon Holland's contemporary translation of Camden's 'Britannia' we find such phrases as "The *Port-way*, or high paved street" (p. 557); "The high *Port-way*, or Roman street" (p. 507).

There is a Portway in Herefordshire and one in Oxfordshire; and the Roman road between Salisbury and Silchester used to be called Port Way.

PORTWINE, for Potvine, q.v.

POSLETT, a shortened form of Postlethwaite, q.v.

POSNETT, for Poslett, q.v.

POSSELWHITE, for Postlethwaite, q.v.

POSTANCE } Dweller at (app.) the POSTERNS
POSTANS } [O. Fr. *posterne* (Fr. *pôterne*) for *posterle*, Lat. *posterula*, a secret or private way, a back-door]

POSTEL (Teut.-Lat.-Gr.) APOSTLE, PREACH-
POSTILL ER [M.E. *a postel*, O.E. *a postol* and
POSTLE O.N. *postoli*, Lat. *apostol-us*, Gr.
POSTOL ἀπόστολος]

William Postel.—*Testa de Nevill*.

This is a *postels* lyfe!—

Skelton, *Why come ye nat?* 223.

POSTGATE } (Eng.) Dweller at the POST or
POSGATE } STAKE GATE or OPENING [O.E. *post* (Lat. *post-is*) + *geat*]

POSTLETHWAITE (Scand.) Dweller at POSTEL'S (POSTOL'S), or the APOSTLE'S CLEARING [v. under Postle, Postel; and + O.N. *puetit*, a clearing]

This is a common North-Lancashire surname; but it prob. originated in Cumberland or Westmorland.

POTHECARY, an aphæresized form of APOTHECARY.

Cp. Potticary.

POTKIN, a dim. of Philpot (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-kin* [O.L.Ger. *-k-in*]

POTT 1 a dim. of Philpot, q.v.

2 the rare A.-Sax. pers. name *Pott-* [cp. O.E. *pot*, m., a pot]

Reginald Pot.—*Hund. Rolls*.

POTTAGE, meton. for Pottinger, q.v.

POTTEL, the French Potel, a dim. of Philpot (q.v.) + the dim. suff. *-el* [Lat. *-ell-us*]

Richard Potel.—*Hund. Rolls*.

POTTER (Eng.) POT-MAKER; POT-SELLER [M.E. *poter(e)*, *potter(e)*; O.E. *pot*, a pot + the agent. suff. *-ere*]

The potter whom Robin Hood failed to despoil said that the 'pottys' which he was carting to Nottingham for sale there were worth 'two nobellys' (*Roben Hode and the Potter*).

'Potter, a hawker of earthenware.'—

Dial. of Lonsdale, p. 64.

POTTERTON (Eng.) Bel. to Potterton (Yorks) = the POTTER'S PLACE [v. under Potter, and + O.E. *tún*, dwelling(s)]

POTTICARY (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) APOTHECARY [M.E. *potecary*, *apotecarie*, O.Fr. *apotecaire*, L.Lat. *apotecari-us*; f. Lat. *apotheca*, Gr. ἀποθήκη, a storehouse]

POTTINGER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) POTTAGE-MAKER [M.E. *potenger* (with common intruded *n*), *potager*, etc.; f., with agent. suff. *-er*, Fr. *potage* — *pot*, a pot + the suff. *-age*, Lat. *-atic-us*]

John Potenger.—*Valor Eccles.* (Hen.viii).

POTTLE, v. Pottel.

POTTON (Eng.) Bel. to Potton (Beds), 13th cent. *Pottone*, 10th cent. *Pottún* [prob. = Pot-Yard (potter's yard) rather than Pott(a)'s Dwelling—O.E. *pot*, a pot; *tún*, enclosure, etc.]

There is also Potton Island, Essex.

POTTS 1 POTT'S (Son): v. Pott.

2 a nickname for a maker or seller of

Potvine

Powter

POTS; also a kitchen-man or scullion [O.E. *pott*, a pot]

A serving-man of low degree,
One Tommy *Pots* it is his name
For I had a lover of my own, she said;
At Strawberry Castle there liv'd he:
He change his name from Tommy o'
th' *Potts*,

And the Earl of Arundell now he shall
be,—

Fair Rosamond of Scotland, 22-3, 413-16.

POTVINE, for the French *Poitivin*, i.e. a NATIVE OF THE PROVINCE OF POI(C)TOU [Lat. *Pictavin-us*, f. *Pictavia*, the Lat. name of *Poictou*. The name of the tribe called the *Pictavi*, earlier *Pictones*, is doubtless allied to that of the *Picts*, Lat. *Picti*, prob. from *pict-us*, painted]

POUL, a M.E. (and French) form of Paul, q.v.

As *Poul* the apostle
To the people taughte.—

Piers Plowman, 12,038-39.

POULETT = Poul, Paul (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-et*.

POULSON for Poulson, q.v.

POULSON, POUL'S SON: v. Poul, Paul.

POULTER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) POULTERER [M.E. *pol(eter)*, *pul(eter)*; f. M.E. *pul(e)te*, Fr. *poulet*, a chicken, dim. of *poule*, a hen; Lat. *pulla*, fem. of *pullus*, a young animal]
Adam le Poleter.—*Parl. Writs*.
Osbert le Puleter.—*Hund. Rolls*.

POULTON (Eng.) Bel. to Poulton = the POOL FARMSTEAD or HAMLET [O.E. *pul*, *pól*, pool + *tún*]

The Gloucestershire Poulton was *Pultun*, A.D. 855. The Lancashire Poulton was *Poltun* in Domesday-Book; *Pulton* A.D. 1196.

POUND } (Eng.) Dweller at the ENCLOSURE
POUNDE } FOR STRAYED CATTLE [O.E. *pund*]

POUNDER (Eng.) IMPOUNDER (of Stray Cattle) [M.E. *pundere*; f. O.E. *pyndan*, to shut up]

Richard le Pundere.—*Fine-Rolls*.

See Pinder.

POVAH, v. Povey.

POVALL } the French *Povel*, a form of the
POVELL } Flemish *Pauwel* = Paul, q.v.
POVILL }

POVER, v. Poore.

Acursed may wel be that day
That *povere* man conceyved is.—

Chaucer, *Rom. of the Rose*, 468-9.

POVEY, a nickname from the OWL [West. E. *povey*]

POW } Scot. and North. Eng. apocopated
POWE } forms of Pool(e), q.v.

POWDER (Celt.) Bel. to Powder (Cornwall) = the OAKTREE-REGION [Corn. *pow* (Wel. *pau*), region; *dar* (Wel. *d̄atr*), oaktree]

POWDRELL, the French *Poudrel*, app. for the O.Tent. pers. name *Poldheri* [O.H.Ger. *bold*, *bold* + *heri*, army] + the Fr. dim. suff. *-el* [Lat. *-ell-us*]

POWEL } (Celt.) 1 the Welsh *Ap-Howell* (=
POWELL } SON OF HOWEL(L : v. Howel.

John ap-Howell.—*Charter-Rolls*.

Trahern ap-Howel (a Welsh hostage in Chester Castle).—

Chesh. Chmbrins' Accts., A.D. 1320.

2 for the old Welsh pers. name *Puyll* = FORWARD; WARY [Wel. *puyll*]

'*Puyll*, pendeveg Dyved' (*Puyll*, lord of Dyfed).—*Mabinogion*.

(A.-Lat.) forms of Poul, Paul, q.v.

Seinte *Powel* vorbead wümmen to prechen.—*Ancren Riwele* ('Speche')

POWER, a var. of Poore, q.v.

Warin le Powre.—*Hund. Rolls*.

POWERS, POWER'S (SON).

POWIS (Celt.) Bel. to Powys-land (Wales) [cp. Wel. *powys*, calm, peace]

. . . ymhob un o dri chwmwd *Powys*

(. . . in each of the three wapentakes of *Powys*).—

'Breuddwyd Rhonabwy' (Rhonabwy's Dream); *Mabinogion*.

POWLE, v. Poul, Paul.

POWLES, POWLE'S (SON) } v. Powle, Paul.
POWLESON, POWLE'S SON }

POWLESLAND. Dweller at POWLE'S LAND: v. Powle, Paul.

POWLETT, a var. of Pawlett, Paulett, q.v.

POWLEY, a var. of Pawley, Pauley, q.v.

POWLING, a var. of Pawling, for Paulin, q.v.

POWLSON, POWL'S SON: v. Poul, Paul.

POWNALL } (Eng.) Bel. to Pownall (Chesh.),
POWNELL } A.D. 1356-8 *Pounal*, *Pounale* =
(app.) PUNA'S HALL [O.Merc. *hall*, a hall]

The 'Hall' in 'Pownall Hall' is therefore prob. tautological.

POWNCEBY, a corrupt form of Ponsonby, q.v.

POWTER, a var. of Pewter, q.v.

Poxon

POXON, v. Pogson.

POYNDER for Pounder, q.v.

POYNDEXTER, v. Poindexter.

POYNINGS (Eng.) Bel. to Poynings (Suss.), A.D. 960 *Puningas* = (the Estate of) the PUN-FAMILY [-ingas, pl. of the fil. suff. -ing]

POYNTER, v. Pointer.

POYNTING, v. Pointing.

POYNTON (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Poynton (Chesh.), form. *Poynington*; A.-Sax. **Puninga-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE PUN-FAMILY [-inga, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. -ing; *tún*, estate, etc.]

2 Bel. to Pointon (Lincs), 13th cent. *Pointon*, *Poynton*; A.-Sax. **Punantún* = PUNA'S ESTATE [*Punan-*, genit. of *Puna*; *tún*, estate, etc.]

Alan de Pointon.—

Cal. Ing. P.M., A.D. 1283.

Cp. Poynings.

POYNTZ (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 Bel. to Ponts (Normandy) = the BRIDGES [Fr. *pont*, Lat. *pōns*, *pōntis*, a bridge]

There is a Ponts in the Manche Dept., and another in the Seine-Inférieure Dept.

2 for the French *Pons* (Norm. Fr. *Ponz*), Lat. *Pontius* [f. either Lat. *pōns*, *pōntis*, a bridge, or Lat. *pōntus* (Gr. *πόντος*), the sea; or both]

Walter fil. Ponz.—

Domesday Book, A.D. 1086.

Reginald de Ponz, otherwise de Pontibus.

Lanc. Inq., A.D. 1216-22.

Nicholas Poynz.—*Hund. Rolls*, A.D. 1274.

POYSER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) WEIGHER [A.-Fr.
POYSER } *poiser(e)*, *peiser(e)*, weigher; f. O.Fr.
poiser, *peiser*, Lat. *pensare*, to weigh]

PRAED (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a MEADOW [O.Fr. *prade*, L.Lat. *prata*; Lat. *prat-um*, a meadow]

PRANCE (Teut.) a nickname from E. *prance*, 'to make a show' [M.E. *pra(u)ncen*, to prance: cp. Dial. Dan. *pranse*, to strut, *pransk*, proud; Dan.-Norw. *prange*, Swed. *prunka*, to make a show; Dut. *pronk*, a show, *pronken*, to strut]

Willelmus Prance.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

PRANKARD } from the stem seen under
PRANCARD } Prance; with the Fr. dim. suff.
PRANKERD } -ard, O.Frank. *hard*, hard [cp.
M.E. *pranken*, to adorn, decorate; and
Dial. E. *prank*, frolicsome]

PRATER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) for the French *Prêtre* = PRIEST [O.Fr. *prestre*, Lat. *presbyter*]

Prentis(s)

PRATT (Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a MEADOW [O.Fr. *prat* (Fr. *pré*), Lat. *prat-um* (a meadow), whence also South. Fr. *prat*, Ital. *prato*, Span. *prado*]

Prat and *Duprat* are common French surnames.

Marquis de Prat.—*Paris Directory*.

Cp. Pray.

(Eng.) a nickname from the O.E. *pratt*, 'craft,' 'a trick.'

Thomas Prat.—*Hund. Rolls*.

PRAY (Fr.-Lat. and Scot.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a MEADOW [O.Fr. *pray* (Fr. *pré*), Lat. *prat-um*]

The *pray* byspret wyth spryngand sproutis.—Douglas, *Virgil*, 400, 40.

Pray, *Pré*, *Dupray*, *Dupré*, are common French surnames.

Cp. Pratt.

PREATER, v. the commoner form Prater.

PRECIOUS (A.-Fr.-Lat.) PRECIOUS; AFFECTED [O.Fr. *precieus* (mod. *précieux*); Lat. *pretios-us*, valuable]

There is an apparently well-authenticated instance of this name being used for an earlier 'Priesthouse.'

PREECE, v. Prees(e).

PREEDY, the Welsh equiv. (*Ap-Readie*) of the Gael. Mac Creadie, q.v. [Wel. *ap*, son]

PREEN (Eng.) the A.-Sax. pers. name *Præn* [perh. a form of O.E. *præon*, m., a brooch, preen]

(Celt.) Bel. to Preen; or Dweller by a (Prominent) TREE [Wel. *præn*]

PREES } (Celt.) 1 the Welsh *Ap-Rhys* = SON
PREESE } OF RHYS, i.e. ARDOUR [Wel. *ap*,
son; *rhys*, ardour]

Cp. Price.

2 Bel. to Prees; or Dweller at the BRAKE or BRUSHWOOD [Wel. *pres*]

Note 'Prees Heath,' Shropshire.

PREIST, v. Prest.

PRENDERGAST for Pend(e)gast, q.v.

Prendergast, a parish in Pembrokeshire, owes its name to Prendergast Place, formerly a seat of the Prendergast family.

PRENTICE } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) aphæresized forms
PRENTIS(S) } of APPRENTICE [M.E. *prentis*,
prentys, *prentyce*, *aprentis*, O.Fr. *aprentis*; ult. f. Lat. *appre(h)ndere*, to lay hold of, learn]

A *prentys* whilom dwelled in oure citee, And of a craft of vitailers was hee.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 4365-6.

Prescot

PRESCOT } (Eng.) Bel. to Prescot, Pres-
PRESCOTT } cott = the PRIEST'S or PRIESTS'
 DWELLING [M.E. *prest(e)*, O.E. *préost*
 (from Lat.-Gr.), priest; O.E. *cot*, cottage,
 dwelling]

The Lancashire Prescot was *Prestecote*
 in the 12th cent.

PRESLAND } (Eng.) Dweller at the PRIEST'S
PRESSLAND } or PRIESTS' LAND [v. under
Prescot(t); and + O.E. *land*]

William de Prestlond.—

Chesh. Chmbrlins.' Accts., A.D. 1312-13.

PRESLEE }
PRESLEY } (Eng.) forms of Priestley, q.v.
PRESSLEE }
PRESSLEY }
PRESSLEE }
PRESSLIE }

PRESOW. Bel. to Preesall (N. Lancs), 13th
 cent. *Presho*, *Preshow*, 14th cent. *Preshou*,
Preshow [The second element is evidently
 O.N. *haug-r*, a mound; the first element is
 obscure; it does not seem to represent a
 Scand. pers. name, and as there is a hamlet
 called Preeze (Domesday *Pres*) in the same
 Hundred of Amounderness the possibility
 of *Pres-* being the Cymric *pres*, a brake,
 brushwood, cannot definitely be
 excluded]

PRESS (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname from the
 instrument so called [Fr. *presse*; f. *presser*,
 Lat. *pressare*, to press]

(Celt.) Dweller at a THICKET [Gael.
preas]

I do not think that there has been any
 confusion with *Prees*.

PRESSON (Eng.) I PRIEST'S SON [v. *Prest*;
 and + O.E. *sunu*]

William le Prestessone.—

Cal. Rot. Orig.

z an assim. form of *Preston*, q.v.

PREST } (Eng.) PRIEST [M.E. *prest*, O.E.
PREIST } *préost*. (f. Lat.-Gr.)]

Sir Parish *Prest*, quod he, for Goddes
 bones . . . —Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, B 1166.

Yong men to him thay war baith Clark
 and *Preist*.—

The Thrie Priests of Peblis, 458.

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) **READY**, **QUICK** [M.E. O.Fr.
prest (mod. Fr. *prêt*), Lat. *praest-us*]

As *prest* as a sperhawk [sparrowhawk].

—*Piers Plowman*, 4191.

The modern French *preste*, agile, quick,
 sharp, is from Ital. *presto*.

PRESTAGE } for *Prestwich*, q.v.
PRESTIGE }

Price

PRESTER (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) **PRIEST** [A.-Fr.
 O.Fr. *prestre* (Fr. *prêtre*); Lat. *presbyter*,
 Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, an elder of the church]

Thomas le Prestre.—*Hund. Rolls*.

I will . . . bring you the length of *Prestre*
 John's foot.—*Much Ado*, &c., II. i. 278.

PRESTON (Eng.) Bel. to Preston = the
 PRIEST'S or PRIESTS' PLACE; CHURCH-
 DOMAIN [O.E. *préost*, priest; *tún*, estate,
 etc.]

We see the genit. pl. form, *Préostatin*,
 in a charter of the year 946 ('*Cart. Sax.*
 No. 811). Preston near Cirencester is
 stated to have belonged to the Confessor's
 priest - chancellor Regenbald. Preston
 near Ledbury "anciently belonged to a
 religious house." Preston, Lancs, is
Prestone in Domesday Book. Preston,
 Warwickshire, is the Domesday *Prestetone*.
 The 13th-cent. form of this common place-
 name is usually *Preston*, e.g.—

Adam de Preston.—

Scut. of Gascony, A.D. 1242-3.

PRESTWICH (Eng.) Bel. to *Prestwich* = the
 PRIEST'S or PRIESTS' PLACE [O.E. *préost*,
 priest; *wic*, dwelling(s)]

Adam de Prestwych.—

Gt. Inq. of Serv., A.D. 1212.

PRETIOUS, v. *Precious*.

PRETT, a var. of *Pratt*, q.v.

PRETTIMAN, v. *Prettyman*.

PRETTY (Eng.) **CRAFTY**, **SLY**; **FINE** [M.E.
pretie, *praty*, fine, crafty; O.E. *prættig*,
 cunning]

PRETTYMAN } = *Pretty* (q.v.) + *man*.
PRETYMAN }

PREVOST (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **PROVOST** [O.Fr. *pre-
 vost* (mod. *prévôt*); Lat. *praeposit-us*, a
 prefect, commander]

Alan Prepositus.—*Hund. Rolls*.

PREW (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **GALLANT**, **VALIANT** [M.E.
prew, *prue*, O.Fr. *prou*, *preu* (Fr. *preux*), *prod*,
 gallant; app. f. **prud-us*, a syncopated form
 of Lat. *provid-us*, foreseeing]

William le Prue.—*Cal. Inq. P.M.*

PREWETT } = *Prew* (q.v.) + the Fr. dim.
PREWITT } suff. *-et*.

The form in our 13th-cent. Hundred-
 Rolls, *Pruet*, is the present French form.

PRICE, v. *Preece*, *Prees* (æ¹).

Madot [Madog] Ap-Ris, A.D. 1381.—

Thierry, *Conq. de l'Angleterre*, App. II. 27.

Harry Ap-Rice, A.D. 1544.—

Privy Purse Exp., *Princess Mary* (Bardsley).

Prichard

PRICHARD (Celt. + Teut.) the Welsh *Ap-Richard* = SON OF RICHARD: v. Richard [Wel. *ap*, son]

John Ap-Richard.—
Valor Eccles., temp. Hen. viii.

PRICHETT 1 a palatal form of Prickett, q.v.
2 a weak form of Prichard, q.v.

PRICKARD (Celt. + Teut.) the Welsh *Ap-Rickard* = SON OF RICKARD: v. Rickard [Wel. *ap*, son]

PRICKETT (Eng.) a nickname (and sign-name) from the second-year BUCK so called [M.E. *pri(c)ket*, *pryket*; f. M.E. *priken*, O.E. *prician*, to prick]

And joyed oft to chace the trembling
pricket.—

Spenser, *Shepherds Calender* (Dec.)

(Fr.) the French *Priquet*: (a) a dim. f. the Teut. base **prik*, to prick.

(b) a contr. of *Perriquet*, f. the Bret. *Perric*, a dim. of O.Fr. *Perre* (Peter); with the Fr. dim. suff. *-et*.

(Celt. + Teut.) a weak form of Prickard, q.v.

Richard Priket.—*Hund. Rolls*.

PRICKITT for Prickett, q.v.

PRIDAY } (? Celt.) Bel. to Priddy (Soms.)
PRIDDEY } [Early forms lacking, nothing de-
PRIDDEY } finite can be said of the origin of
PRIDEE } the name: it may poss. be f. Wel.
pridd, clay, esp. as there seems to have
been a hamlet called Prid in Devonshire
in mediæval times; and Pridd- occurs in
Welsh place-names]

PRIDE (Eng.) a nickname and pageant-name
[O.E. *prȳd*-, *prȳte*, pride]

(Celt.) PRECIOUS, DEAR [M.Wel. *prid*]

PRIDEAUX. Bel. to Prideaux (Cornwall), 13th cent. *Prydeaus*, *Prudeaus*, *Prideas*, *Pridias* [If this is a native Cornish name we might well consider the Corn. *pri(d)* (Wel. *pridd*), clay + Corn. *aus*, *als* (Wel. *allt*), a cliff, if this suited topographically; but it is stated that 'Prideaux' was originally the name of a castle belonging to a Norman, in which case the name might be French, poss. the French place-name (Les) Pradeaux, a (pl.) dim. f. O.Fr. *prade*—Lat. *prat-um*—a meadow; but this is not at all borne out by the 13th-cent. forms quoted above]

Note.—Colonel W. F. Prideaux tells me that the earliest form of the name is *Pridias*, *Pridyas*, *Prydyas*. In this case the second

Prink

element may be the Corn. cognate of Wel. *ias*, 'what pervades,' 'nature'; and a French origin must be definitely excluded.

PRIDGEON (Fr.) for the French *Preuxjean* = GALLANT JOHN [v. under Prew and John]

PRIDHAM for Prudhomme, q.v.

PRIESTER, v. Prester.

PRIESTLEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Priestley or
PRIESTLAY } Priestleigh; or Dweller at the
PRIESTLY } PRIEST'S or PRIESTS' LEA
[O.E. *prēost*, priest; *leah*, lea]

Priestleigh, Soms., was *Prestlegh* A.D. 1327.

PRIESTMAN (Eng.) an augmentative of Priest: v. *Prest*, and + *man*.

(N.Eng. and Scand.) PRIEST'S MAN (-Servant).

PRIESTNALL (Eng.) Bel. to Priestnall (?Chesh.) [Earlier forms than the 16th-cent. *Prestenall* lacking, it cannot definitely be said whether *-all* represents O.Merc. *hall*, a hall, O.E. *h(e)al(h)*, a nook, corner, or O.E. *h(e)al(d)*, a slope: *Presten-* is a M.E. adjunct form of *prest*, priest]

PRIME (A.-Fr.-Lat.) THIN, SLENDER, SMALL [O.Fr. *prim(e)*; Lat. *prim-us*, first]

PRIMMER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) PREMIER, FIRST, CHIEF [O.Fr. *primier* (Fr. *premier*), Lat. *primari-us*]

PRIMROSE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname from the flower [A.-Fr. *primerose*, by false analogy for *primerole*, f. L.Lat. *primula*, a primrose (but O.Fr. *primerose* denoted the hollyhock)]

Thomas Primerose.—

Close Rolls, A.D. 1424-5.

But the Rosebery family took their surname from an estate at Primrose, co. Fife.

PRINCE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname (applied e.g. to a prince's servant) and pageant-name [Fr. *prince*; Lat. *princeps*, chief, leader]

PRING (Eng.) a voiced form of Prink, q.v.
(Fr.) = Prin(n) (q.v.) with added E. -g.

PRINGLE, a Scottish surname, was supposed by MacBain to be a corrupt form of the O.F. *pelegrin*, a pilgrim; but this is extremely doubtful. The name rather = Pring (q.v.) with the dim. suff. *-el*. A pringle was formerly a small Scottish silver coin worth about a penny.

PRINK (Eng.) PERT, FORWARD [Dial. E., f. *prink*, to adorn, show off; app. a form of E. *prick*, O.E. *prician*, to prick]

PRIN(N) (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 THIN, SMALL, DELICATE [O.Fr. *prin*, a reduction of *prim(e)*; Lat. *prim-us*, first]
2 contr. of Perrin, q.v.
William Prin.—*Hund. Rolls*.

PRIOR (A.-Fr.-Lat.) HEAD OF A PRIORY; also a nickname (as for a prior's servant) and pageant-name [M.E. O.Fr. *pri(ou)ur* (Fr. *prieur*); Lat. *prior*, first]

PRITCHARD (Celt. + Teut.) for the Welsh *Ap-Richard* = SON OF RICHARD, q.v. [Wel. *ap*, son]

See Prichard.

PRITCHETT }
PRITCHITT } v. Prichett.

PRITT for Prett (through dial. lengthening of the *e*), a var. of Pratt, q.v.

William de Preet, *alias* Pret.—
Plac. de quo Warr.

PRITTY for Pretty, q.v.

PRIVETT (Eng.) Bel. to Privett (Hants), said to be the Saxon *Pruniesflöd* = PRUNT'S STREAM; but I have not elsewhere met this pers. name [O.E. *flöd*, a stream, flood; O.E. *flöde*, a channel]

PROBART } (Celt. + Teut.) for the Welsh
PROBERT } *Ap-Robert* = SON OF ROBERT,
q.v. [Wel. *ap*, son]

PROBIN } (Celt. + Fr.-Teut.) for the Welsh
PROBYN } *Ap-Robin* = SON OF ROBIN, q.v.

William ap-Robyn.—*Parl. Rolls*.

We find the form *Probin* in 16th-cent. Cheshire deeds.

PROCKTER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) PROCTOR, PRO-
PROCKTOR } CURATOR [M.E. *prok(e)tour*, a
PROCTER } contr. of *procuratour*; O.Fr.
PROCTOR } *procurator*, Lat. *procurator*,
manager, agent, administrator]

For I make Piers the Plowman
My *procuratour* and my reve.—

Piers Plowman, 13471-2.
Willelmus Proktour.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

PRODGER } (Celt. + Teut.) for the Welsh
PROGER } *Ap-Rodger* or *Ap-Roger* = SON OF
Ro(d)ger, q.v. [Wel. *ap*, son]

PROFFITT } (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) PROPHET (a
PROFIT } nickname) [O.Fr. *prophete*, Lat.
propheta, Gr. *προφήτης*]

PROPERT, a var. of Probert, q.v.

PROSSER } (Celt.) for the Welsh *Ap-Rosser*
PROSSOR } = SON OF ROSSER, q.v.

David ap-Rosser.—
Valor Eccles., temp. Hen. viii.

PROST (Eng.) PRIEST [M.E. *prost*, O.E. *preōst*, priest]

An *prostes* upe londe singeth.—
The Owl and the Nightingale (13th cent.),
733.

PROTHERO } (Celt.) for the Welsh *Ap-Rhydd-*
PROTHEROE } *erch* = SON OF RHYDDERCH OR
PROTHROE } RHUDDERCH, i.e. the REDDISH-
PROTHER } BROWN [Wel. *ap*, son; the pers.
name is a compound of Wel. *rhudd* (*dd* as
th), red, and *erch*, dark brown]

PROUDFOOT } (Eng.) the M.E. *Proudfot*,
PROUDFUTE } *Prud(e)foote*, a nickname for
PROUDFIT } one with an arrogant gait
[M.E. *pr(o)ud*, *pr(o)ut(e)*, etc., O.E. *prūt*,
proud (prob. of Fr. origin) + M.E. *fof(e)*,
O.E. *fōt*, a foot]

PROUDLOVE (Eng.) a nickname of the same class as Sweetlove, Dearlove, etc. (poss. bestowed on the successful suitor of a village belle) [v. under Proudfoot, and + M.E. *love*, O.E. *lufu*, love]

PROUT (Eng.) PROUD [M.E. *pr(o)ui(e)*, O.E. *prūt* (prob. of Fr. origin)]

Thomas le Prute.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Sturme he was thoru out al, and heivol
[haughty] and *prout*.—

Rob. Glouc. Chron.: 'Wm. Conq.' 406 (7729).

PROVAN } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) meton. for a purveyor
PROVEN } of provender or provisions, etc.
[Dial. E. *provan*, *proven* (Scot. *prowan*), for
provanā, Fr. *provende*, provision, provender;
L.Lat. *præbenda*, a payment, etc.]

We find the Early Mod. E. *provant-*
master, one who provided for soldiers.

Theaw may sleep if t'l lay th' *proven*
ready.—Collier (Lancs), *Tim Bobbin*, p. 67.

PROVAST } (A.-Lat.) PROVOST [O.E. *prāfoſt*;
PROVIST } Lat. *præposit-us*, a commander]
PROVOST }

PROWSE } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) VALIANT, GALLANT
PROUSE } [M.E. O.Fr. *prous*, *pro(u)s*, (Fr.
preuz)]

Richard le Prouz.—*Hund. Rolls*.

To countenance their wedding feast did
want nor knight nor *prorowse*.—

Warner, *Albions England*, A.D. 1592.

PRUCE 1 One from PRUSSIA [M.E. *Pruce*, Fr.
Prusse, Ger. *Preussen*]; said to be from a
Lithuanian or Lettish word meaning
'neighbours']

And if I sente over see . . .
into *Pruce*-lond.—

Piers Plowman, 8811-13.

2 occ. conf. with Prouse, Prowse, q.v.

Prudame

PRUDAME for Prudhomme, q.v.

PRUDEN seems, like Provan, Proven, to have lost a final dental, and to be for PRUDENT [Fr. *prudent*; Lat. *prudens -entis*, foreseeing]

PRUDHOMME (A.-Fr.-Lat.) UPRIGHT, HONEST MAN; EXPERT [A.-Fr. O.Fr. *prudhom(m)e*, *prodhom(m)e* (Fr. *prud'homme*); app. f. a syncopated form **prud-us* of Lat. *prouid-us*, foreseeing + Lat. *homo*, man]

Geoffrey Prudhomme.—*Hund. Rolls*.

PRUE, v. Prew.

PRUETT, v. Prewett.

PRUST, v. Prost.

PRYCE, v. Price.

PRYDE, v. Pride.

PRYER } v. Prior.
PRYOR }

PRYKE (Eng.) a diphthongized form of Prick, a term of endearment, also the name of a pointed weapon [M.E. *prikke*, *prike*, O.E. *prica*]

PRYNNE, v. Prinn.

PRYM } v. Prime.
PRYME }

PRYTHERCH (Celt.) the Welsh *Ap-Rhydderch*: v. under Prothero.

PUCK, v. Pook(e).

PUCKRIDGE (Eng.) Bel. to Puckeridge (Herts) = PUCA's or the ELF RIDGE [O.E. *pūca*, an elf; *hrycg*, a ridge]

PUDDEFOOT } (Teut.) app. a nickname for a
PUDDIFOOT } Club-footed Person [cp.
PUDDEPHAT } L.Ger. *puddig*, thick, stumpy;
and + E. *foot*, O.E. *fōt*]

PUDDIFER, v. Petifer.

PUDDLE (Eng.) 1 SQUAT, DUMPY [Dial. E., with dim. suff. *-le* for *-el*: cp. L.Ger. *puddig*, thick, stumpy, f. the same base seen in O.E. *puð-oc*, a wen]

2 Dweller at a PUDDLE [M.E. *puðel*, a small muddy pool; f., with dim. suff. *-el*, O.E. *puðd*, a ditch]

PUDSEY (Eng.) Bel. to Pudsey (Yorks), 14th cent. *Puddesay*, Domesday *Podechesaie* = PUDECS or PUDOC's WATERSIDE [The pers. name (in the genitive) is from the same base as O.E. *puðoc* (*-oc*, dim. suff.), a wen + M.E. *ey*, O.E. *ī(e)g*, waterside, island]

Pulleng

PUGET (Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Puget (France) = a RIDGE or HEIGHT [f. L.Lat. *podium*, a ridge, height — Lat. *podium*, a projecting structure; with the Fr. dim. suff. *-et*]

PUGH } for the Welsh *Ap-Hugh* = SON OF
PUGHE } HUGH: v. Hugh.

PULBROOK (Eng.) Dweller at the POOL-BROOK [O.E. *pól* + *bróc*]

PULESTON (Eng.) There is no trace of a local name Puleston, which is prob. rather a contracted form of the Herefordshire place-name Puddleston than a corrupt form of *Paulestun.

PULFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Pulford (Chesh.), A.D. 1303-4 *Pulford* = the FORD at the POOL [O.E. *pól* + *ford*]

PULHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Pulham (Norf.; Dorset), 13th cent. *Pulham* = the POOL-LAND [O.E. *pól* + *ham(m)*, an enclosure, piece of land]

PULLAR } (Eng.) Dweller at the POOL-BANK
PULLER } [O.E. *pól*, a pool + *óra*, a bank, shore]

We find the redundant form Pullar Bank in Sussex.

PULLEN } 1 meton. for a POULTERER
PULLAN } [M.E. *pullen* (*pullain(e)*, poul-
PULLEINE } try; a pl. form of Fr. *poule*, a
PULLEYN(E) } hen, fowl, L.Lat. *pulla*, fem.
PULLIN } of Lat. *pullus*, a chicken]

'Poullailer, a poultier or keeper of *pullaine*.'—Cotgrave, *Fr. Dict.*, ed. 1650.

She . . . knows how *pullen* should be cramm'd.—

Beaumont & Fl., *Scornful Lady*, V. ii.

2 the French *Poullain* = (a) a nickname from the COLT [M.Fr. *poulin*, O.Fr. *polin*, Lat. *pullin-us*]

(b) a name applied to the children of unions between French and Syrians at the time of the Crusades [prob. f. Lat. *pull-us*, dark-coloured]

3 the French *Poullaine*, an old form of *Pologne*, POLAND: v. Poland.

4 the French *Poullin*, a form of *Paulin* (as well as of *Poullain*): v. Paulin.

Nicholas le Pullen.—*Hund. Rolls*.

John Puleyn.— *do.*

Nicholas Polayn.—
Soms. Subsidy-Roll (A.D. 1327).

PULLEY = Pooley, q.v.

PULLING } 1 = Pullin, Pullen (q.v.), with
PULLENG } added -g.

2 Dweller at the POOL-MEADOW [O.E.

Pullinger

pul, pôl, a pool + O.N.E. *ing*, O.N. *eng*, a meadow]
 3 for the Fr.-Bret. local name *Poulenc* =
 NARROW POOL [Bret. *poul*, a pool + *enk*,
 narrow]

William Pulyng.—

Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1284.

PULLINGER, an unvoiced form of Bullinger,
 q.v.

PULLMAN } = Poolman, q.v.
 PULMAN }

PULSON = Poulson, q.v.

PULTER = Poulter, q.v.

William le Pulter.—

Lanc. Rental, A.D. 1322.

PULTON (Eng.) Dweller at the POOL EN-
 CLOSURE or FARMSTEAD [O.E. *pul, pôl* +
tûn]

PUMFORD for Pomfret, Pontefract, q.v.

PUMFREY } for the Welsh *Ap-Humfrey*,
 PUMFRAY } *Ap-Humphrey* = SON OF HUM-
 PUMPHREY } *phrey*, *Humphrey*, q.v. [Wel.
ap, son]

PUMPHERSTON (Celt. + Eng.) Bel. to
 Pumpherston (Scotland) = PUMPHREY'S
 TOWN [O.E. *tûn*]

PUNCH (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the Nor.-Fr. *Ponch(e)*, Fr.
Ponce, Lat. *Pontius* [f. (a) Lat. *pons*, *pontis*,
 a bridge; (b) Lat. *pontus* (Gr. *πόντος*), the
 sea]

Robert Punche.—*Hund. Rolls*.

PUNCHARD, the Nor.-Fr. *Ponchard* =
Ponch(e) (v. *Punch*) + the dim. suff. *-ard*
 [O.Frank. *hard*, hard]

PUNCHEON } the Nor.-Fr. *Ponchon* (Fr.
 PUNSHON } *Ponçon*) = *Ponch(e)* (v. *Punch*)
 + the dim. suff. *-on*]

PUNNETT (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the Fr. *Ponet*, for
Pontet, a local name = the LITTLE BRIDGE
 [Fr. *pont*, Lat. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge + the
 Fr. dim. suff. *-et*]

PUNT (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 the Fr. (Du) *Pont* = (Of the)
 BRIDGE [Fr. *pont*, Lat. *pons*, *-ntis*]
 2 (occ.) a contracted form of Punnett, q.v.

PUNTER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the Fr. *Pontier*, a South.
 Fr. word for a perron [f. Lat. *pons*, *pontis*,
 a bridge]

PUPLETT, v. Poplett.

PURCELL (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname from the
 YOUNG PIG [A.-Fr. *purcel(l)*, *porcel(l)*, O.Fr.
porcel (Fr. *porceau*, a pig), f. (with dim.
 suff. *-el*) Lat. *porc-us*, a pig]

Roger Porcel.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Purslow

PURCEY for Percy, q.v.

PURCHASE } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname from
 PURCHASE } the M.E. *purchasen* (hence M.E.
 PURCHES } *purchas*, booty, gain), O.Fr. *pur-*
 PURCHESE } *chacer* (Fr. *pourchasser*), to pursue
 eagerly; Lat. *pro*, and *captare*, to catch]

And bothe we goon abouten oure
purchas.—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, D 1530.

PURDEW }
 PURDEY }
 PURDIE } for Pardew (through the pron.
 PURDUE } *Pär-*), q.v.
 PURDY }
 PURDYE }

That Redcrosse knight, *perdie*, I never
 slew.—Spenser, *The Faerie Queene*, I. vi. 42.

PURDOM (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname from the
 oath *Par Dom!* By (the) LORD! [Fr. *par*,
 Lat. *per* + Fr. *dom*, Lat. *domin-us* (acc.
 of *domin-us*), lord]

There has been some confusion with
 the next name.

PURDON (Eng.) Dweller at the PEARTREE-
 HILL [O.E. *pirige*, peartree + *dûn*, hill]

PUREFOY (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname: PURE
 FAITH [Fr. *pure* (f.), Lat. *pura* + O.Fr. *foy*
 (Fr. *foi*), Lat. *fides*, faith]

PUREY, like Pury, a var. of Pirie, q.v.

PURKINS for Perkins, q.v.

PURKIS } for Perkiss, q.v.
 PURKISS }

PURNELL for Pernell: v. Parnell.

PURRIER, a var. of Ferrier², q.v.

PURSELL } = Purcell, q.v.
 PURSAILL }

PURSER (A.-Lat.) 1 CASHIER, PAYMASTER.
 2 PURSE-MAKER.

[M.E. *purser(e)*; O.E. *purs* (Lat. *bursa*), a
 purse + the agent. suff. *-ere*]

PURSEY for Percy, q.v.

PURSHOUSE (Eng.) The first element of
 this Midland local surname (16th cent.
Perseshouse) is prob. the French pers. name
Pers or *Piers* (Peter). Purshall, the
 Worcestershire place-name, was *Pershull*
 [M.E. *hull*, a hill] in the 13th and 14th
 centuries.

PURSLOW (Eng.) Bel. to Purslow (Salop),
 16th cent. *Purslowe* [the second element
 is O.E. *hléow*, a (burial) mound, hill; the
 first represents a pers. name in the genitive
 case—perh. the A.-Sax. *Paghere*]

Purton

PURTON (Eng.) Bel. to Purton (Wilts, A.D. 796, *Puritún, Perytún*, A.D. 854, *Peritún*; Glouc., etc.); Puriton, Soms. = the PEAR-TREE ORCHARD or ENCLOSURE [O.E. **purige, pyrige, pirige*, peartree (*pere*, pear) + *tún*, enclosure, etc.]

PURVIS } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a PARVIS
PURVES } or PORCH (gen. of a church) [A.-Fr. *parvys*, O.Fr. *parvis*, L.Lat. *paravis-us*; Lat. *paradis-us*]

The parvis, or portico, of old St. Paul's was much frequented by lawyers.

A Sergeant of the Lawe, war and wys,
That often hadde ben at the *Parvys*.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 309-10.

The *u* in the name is due to the pronunciation *Pürvis*.

PURY, a var. of Pirie, q.v.

William atte Purye.—

Subsidy Roll, Soms., A.D. 1327.

PURYER, a var. of Perrier², q.v.

PUSEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Pusey (Berks); Pewsey
PUZEY } (Wilts), the A.-Sax. *Pefesig* = PEFÉ'S
WATERSIDE [O.E. *i(e)g*, island, etc.]

PUTLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Putley = 1 the PIT-
LEA [v. under PUTT¹, and + M.E. *ley*,
O.E. *leáh*]
2 PUT(T)A'S LEA [v. under PUTT²].

PUTMAN } 1 = Putt (q.v.) + *man*.
PUTTMAN }

2 a metathesized form of Putnam, q.v.

PUTNAM } (Eng.) Bel. to Puttenham (Herts);
PUTTNAM } Surrey, the A.-Sax. **Puttanhám*
= PUTTA'S HOME or ESTATE [Puttan-,
genit. of *Putta* (v. under PUTT²) + *hám*,
home, etc.]

PUTNEY (Eng.) Bel. to Putney (Surrey), the
A.-Sax. *Puttanig* = PUTTA'S WATERSIDE
[Puttan-, genit. of *Putta* (v. under PUTT²)
+ *i(e)g*, island, etc.]

PUTT (Eng.) 1 Dweller at a PIT or POND
[M.E. *put(te, pyt(te)*, O.E. *pyt(t)*, Lat. *pute-us*]
John de la Putte.—*Hund. Rolls*.

For I shal punysshé hem [them] in
purgatorie

Or in the *put* of helle.—

Piers Plowman, 6356-7.

2 the A.-Sax. pers. name *Putta, Puta*
[app. a descriptive nickname, f. a var. of
O.E. *pyt(t)*, a pit or pustule; Lat. *pute-us*, a
pit]

PUTTERGALL } v. Portugal.
PUTTERGILL }

PUTTOCK } (Eng.) 1 a nickname and sign-
PUTTICK } name from the KITE [Late M.E.
puttocke, M.E. *puttoc, puttok*, a kite, hawk]
Like as a *puttocke* having spyde in sight
A gentle faulcon sitting on an hill.—

Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, V. v. 15.

2 the A.-Sax. pers. name *Puttoc, Puituc*
[-*oc, -uc*, dim. suff.]
Walter Puttok.—*Hund. Rolls*.

PUXON 1 PUCK'S SON : v. Puck, Pook(e).
2 for Puxton, q.v.

PUXTON (Eng.) Bel. to Puxton (Soms.;
Worc.) = PUC(c)'S ESTATE [v. under
Pook(e); and + O.E. *tún*]

PUZEY, v. Pusey.

PYATT = Py(e (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-at*.

PYBUS (N.Eng. or Scand.) Dweller at the PIKE-
BUSK (Bush) [v. under Pike and Busk]
Elena Pykebusk.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

But Pike-perh. refers to the prickly
nature of the bush rather than (as Bards-
ley thought) to a Peak or Hill.

PYCOCK = Py(e (q.v.) + *cock*.

PY(E (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname and sign-name
from the MAGPIE [M.E. O.Fr. *pye, pié*,
Lat. *pica*, a magpie]

John Pye.—*Hund. Rolls*.

And she was proud and peert as is a
pye.—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 3950.

His ledene [speech] be in oure Lordes
ere

Like a *pies* chiteryng.—

Piers Plowman, 7935-6.

PYECROFT } (Fr.-Lat. + Eng.) Dweller at the
PYCROFT } MAGPIE-FIELD [v. under Py(e
and Croft]

PYEFINCH } (Fr.-Lat. + Eng.) a nickname and
PYFINCH } sign-name from the PIE-FINCH or
CHAFFINCH [v. under Py(e and Finch²)]

PYET } = Py(e (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff.
PYETT } *-et*.

Here comes the worthy prelate as peert
as a *pyet*.—W. Scott; Webster.

PYGOTT = Pigott, q.v.

PYKE = Pike, q.v.

PYLCH(E = Pilch, q.v.

PYLE = Pile, q.v.

Who fifty rock-rear'd *pyles* and castles...
—Drayton, *Poly-Olbiion*, xxix. 285.

PYM } = Pim(m), q.v.
PYMM }

PYNE = Pine, q.v.

With many high lorer [laurel] and *pyne*.
—Chaucer, *Rom. of the Rose*, 1379.

PYOTT = Py(e (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-ot*.

PYPER = Piper, q.v.

PYRIE = Pirie, q.v.

PYSER } for Poyser, q.v.
PYZER }

Q

QUADLING, v. Quodling.

QUAGGIN, v. the commoner form Quiggin.

QUAID (Celt.) for the Irish *Mac Uaid* = SON OF UAD [cp. O.Ir. *uada*, a master]

QUAIFE (A.-Fr.-Ger.-Lat.), earlier Quoife and Coyfe; a nickname from the headdress or cap so called (perh. specifically from the close-fitting cap of lawn or silk orig. worn by sergeants-at-law) [Fr. *coiffe*, O.H.Ger. *chuppha*; Lat. *cuppa*, a cup]

QUAIL } (Celt. + Lat.) the Manx contracted
QUAILE } form of the Celt. *Mac Phail* = SON
QUALE } OF PAUL, q.v.
QUAYLE }

(A.-Fr.-Teut.) a nickname and sign-name from the QUAIL [A.-Fr. *quaille* (Fr. *caille*); of L.Ger. orig.]

In France, the dim. *caillette* signifies a chatterer, a gossip.

QUAINT } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) PRUDENT, SKILFUL;
QUANT } NEAT, FASTIDIOUS; ODD, CURIOUS
[M.E. *quaynt(e)*, *queynt(e)*, *coynt(e)*, *coint(e)*;
O.Fr. *coint*, prudent, etc.; Lat. *cognit-us*,
known]

Michael le Queynt.—*Parl. Writs*.

Margaret la Coynte.—*Cal. Inq. P.M.*

And therfore have I greet necessitee
Upon this *queynte* world tavyse [to ad-
vise] me.—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, B1425-6.

... She, nothing *quaint*

Nor 'sdeignfull of so homely fashion.—
Spenser, *The Faerie Queene*, III. vii. 10.

QUAINTON (Eng.) Bel. to Quainton = Quinton, q.v.

Quainton, Bucks, is also known as Quinton-Malet.

QUAINTRELL } forms of Cantrell, q.v.
QUEINTRELL }
QUANTRELL }

QUALTER (Celt. + Teut.) for the Irish and Manx *Mac Walter* = SON OF WALTER, q.v.

QUALTERS = Qualter (q.v.) with E. genit. -s.

QUALTROUGH (Manx), 17th cent. *Qualteragh* = Qualter (q.v.) with the pers. suff. -agh (-ach).

QUANTOCK } (Eng.) Bel. to Quantock
QUANTICK } (Soms.), 9th cent. (K. Ælfred's Will) *Cantuctūn* = CANTUC'S ESTATE [pers. name with O.E. dim. suff. -uc; + O.E. *tūn*, estate, etc.]

Cantucuudu (Soms.) occurs in a charter A.D. 682 ('Cart. Sax., No. 62).

QUAREL } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a QUARRY
QUARELL } [M.E. *quarel*, O.Fr. *quarrel*; prop.
M.E. *quarrer(e)*, O.Fr. *quarriere* (Fr. *carrière*),
a quarry; ult. f. Lat. *quadrare*, to square]
Ivo de Quarel.—*Testa de Nevill*.

QUARK, v. Quirk.

"It was the commoner name in the Isle of Man 200 years ago, but now Quirk has almost entirely superseded it."

A. W. Moore, p. 15.

QUARLES. Bel. to Quarles (Norf.), A.D. 1501-2 same spelling [the lack of sufficiently early forms precludes a definite opinion on the etymology, but the name looks like a dial. pron. of A.-Fr. *quarles* = quarries: see under *Quarel* (I)]

QUARMBY } (Scand.) Bel. to Quarmby
QUARNBY } (Yorks), 14th cent. *Quernby* = the HAND-MILL PLACE [O.N. *kuern*, a quern + *bý-r*]

QUARNDON (Eng.) Bel. to Quarndon (Derby) = the HAND-MILL HILL [O.E. *cweorn*, a quern + *dūn*, a hill]

QUARREL } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) = Quarel (I), q.v.
QUARRELL }
QUARRILL }

QUARRIER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 QUARRYMAN [O.Fr. *quarrier* (Fr. *carrier*), Lat. *quadratarī-us*, a stone-cutter (stone-squarer)
2 Dweller at a QUARRY [O.Fr. *quarriere* (Fr. *carrière*); f. Lat. *quadrare*, to square]

QUARRINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Quarrington [As Quarrington, Bucks, was formerly *Quarrendon*, and Quarrington, Durham, formerly *Queringdon* (app. for an earlier *Querendon*), these places prob. owe the first element of their name to the O.E. *cweorn* or *cwyrn*, a hand-mill, with the second element O.E. *dūn*, a hill; but the Lincolnshire Quarrington occurs as *Querinton*, variantly *Chuernintūn* (O.E. *tūn*, estate), in a Latin charter of the Confessor's time which is, however, considered spurious]

QUARTERMAIN } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) FOUR-HAN-
QUARTERMAINE } DED, i.e. MAIL-FISTED
QUARTERMAN } [A.-Fr. *quatremayns*, *qu-*
QUATERMAIN } *tre man* (s), *quatermain* (s),
O.Fr. *quatre-main*, four-handed; Lat. *quatuor*, four, and *man-us*, hand]
Clare Quatremayns.—*Hund. Rolls*.

QUARTON (Eng.) 1 for Wharton, q.v.
2 for Quarnton = the QUERN (HAND-MILL)-PLACE [O.E. *cweorn* + *tūn*]

QUATERMASS (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Quatermares (Normandy) = the FOUR POOLS

[Fr. *quatre*, Lat. *quatuor*, four + the pl. of Fr. *mare*, L.Lat. *mara*, a pool; Lat. *mare*, sea]

Adam de Quatremars.—*Testa de Nevill*.

QUAY, v. Kay.

"Probably contracted from Mac Kay. It is a purely Manx name, and is commoner than Kay, Kie, Key, or Kee."—
A. W. Moore, p. 39.

QUAYLE = Quaille, q.v.

QUECK, a form of Quick, q.v. [M.E. *quek*, O.E. *cwic* = O.H.Ger. *quec*]

QUECKETT } = Queck, Quick (q.v.) + the
QUECKITT } Fr. dim. suff. *-et*.

QUEELY, a form of Quilley, q.v.

QUEEN (Eng.) a nickname and festival-name [O.E. *cwén*, queen; wife]

(Celt.) an abbrev. of Mac Queen, q.v.

QUEENBOROUGH (Eng.) Bel. to Queenborough, Queenborough = the QUEEN'S STRONGHOLD [O.E. *cwén*, queen + *burh*, stronghold]

Queenborough, Leic., was *Queenbure* in the 13th cent. Queenborough, Kent, was anc. *Cyningburg* (Royal Castle): "Edward III. rebuilt the castle . . . and conferred on it its present name in honour of his queen Philippa" (*Nat. Gaz.*)

QUEINTRELL, v. Quaintrell.

QUEK, v. Queck ante.

QUEKETT } v. Queckett ante.
QUEKITT }

QUELCH (Celt. + Teut.) for *Mac Welch* = SON OF THE WELSHMAN: v. Welch [Ir., Gael., and Manx *mac*, son]

QUENBY } (Scand.) Bel. to Quenby (Leic.),
QUEMBY } 13th cent. *Quenebi* = the WOMAN'S or WOMEN'S ESTATE [O.N. *kuán*, a woman, wife; or O.N. *kuenna*, genit. pl. of *kona*, a woman, wife + *bý-r*, farm, estate]

QUENDON (Eng.) Bel. to Quendon (Essex) = the QUEEN'S or the WOMAN'S HILL [the genit. of O.E. *cwén*, a queen, wife; or *cwene*, a woman + *dún*, a hill]

QUENNEL (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the French *Quenel*, a local name = the LITTLE OAK [North. Fr. *quêne* (Fr. *chêne*), O.Fr. *quesne*, Lat. *quesn-us*, mutat. of *quern-us*, of oak; *querc-us*, oak-tree + the dim. suff. *-el*]

(Eng.) 1 for the A.-Sax. fem. pers. name (a) *Cwenhild* [O.E. *cwén*, queen, wife; *cwene*, woman + *hild*, war, battle]

(b) *Cynehild* [O.E. *cyne-*, royal + *hild*, war, battle]

Thomas Quenild.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 for the A.-Sax. male pers. name *Coenu(e)ald* [O.E. *coene*, bold, keen + *w(e)ald*, power]

QUENTIN (Fr.-Lat.) 1 for Quintin; q.v.

2 Bel. to St. Quentin or St. Quintin: v. QuIntin.

The French saint-name *Quentin* was in Lat. *Quintinus*.

St. Quentin is a common French place-name.

QUESNEL } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the French (*Du*)
QUESNELL } *Quesnel* = (Of the) LITTLE OAK [v. under Quennell (Fr.)]

Le Quesnel is a Somme place-name.

QUESTED, a Kentish surname, app. contains, as second element, the M.E. *sted*, O.E. *stede*, a place; but without sufficiently early forms nothing definite can be said as to the etymology of the first element, which may perh. be the East. Dial. E. *queach*, a thicket.

QUEx (Eng.) Bel. to Quex (Kent). [This place "anciently belonged to the *Quek* family," from which it is tolerably evident that *Quex* is merely the genit. (*Queks*) of the family-name *Quek*: v. **Queck, Quick**]

QUICK } (Teut.) 1 QUICK, LIVELY, NIMBLE
QUICKE } [M.E. *quicke*, *quic*, *quik*, *quyk*; O.E. *cwic* (= O.Sax. *quik*) = O.N. *kuik-r*, living, alive]

Robert Quic.—*Hund. Rolls*.

And short and *quik* [variably *quyk*] and ful of hy sentence.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Prol. 306.

(occ.) 2 Dweller by a QUICK-TREE, i.e. a ROWAN-TREE or MOUNTAIN-ASH; orig. an ASPEN [O.E. *cwic treow*, an aspen]

QUICKFALL (Scand.) Dweller at the QUICK-TREE HILL [v. under **Quick**², and + O.N. *fall*, a hill, fell; but *Quick*-here may perh. refer to the grass so called: cp. the Dan.-Norw. *kuikgræs*]

This is specifically a Yorkshire and Lincolnshire surname.

QUICKLEY (Eng.) Dweller at the QUICK-TREE (or the QUICK-GRASS) LEA [v. under **Quickfall** and **Quick**², and + M.E. *ley*, O.E. *ledh*, a lea, meadow]

occ. (Celt.) for Quigley, q.v.

QUICKMAN = Quick (q.v.) + *man*.

Quiggin

QUIGGIN (Celt.) a contr. of the Erse *Mac Guagín* = SON OF GUAGIN, i.e. the FRIVOLOUS [Ir. *mac*, son + the genit. of *guagín*, a light, frivolous person]

QUIGLEY (Celt.) for the Irish *O'Coigligh* or *O'Cuigligh* = GRANDSON OR DESCENDANT OF COIGLEACH OR CUIGLEACH [Ir. *ó* or *ua*, grandson + the genit. of *Coig-* or *Cuigleach*, app. f. O.Ir. *cuig*, counsel, advice, with the plen. suff. *-l(e)ach*]

QUILKIN (Celt. + Teut.) a contr. of *Mac Wilkin* = SON OF WILKIN, q.v.

QUILL (Celt.) for (a) the Irish *O'Cuill* = GRANDSON OR DESCENDANT OF COLL, i.e. the HAZEL-TREE [Ir. *ó* or *ua*, grandson + the genit. (*cuill*) of *coll*, the hazel-tree]

(b) the Irish *Mac Cuill* = SON OF COLL, i.e. the HAZEL-TREE.

One of the early Irish kings, *Mac Cuill*, was, according to an ancient native poem, so called from his worship of the *coll* or hazel-tree.

Ceannfaeladh ua Cuill.—

Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1048.

QUILLAN } (Celt.) 1 for (a) the Irish *O'Cuillinn*
QUILLIN } = GRANDSON OR DESCENDANT OF
CUILEANN, i.e. the WHELP [Ir. *ó* or *ua*,
grandson + the genit. of *cuileann*, a
whelp]

(b) the Irish *Mac Cuilinn* = SON OF
CUILEANN, i.e. the WHELP.

2 for the Irish *Mac Uidhílin*.

QUILLER (Teut.) FLEDGLING (a nickname) [Dial. E. *quiller*, 'a bird not yet fully fledged'; f. M.E. *quille*, a quill; app. of L.Ger. orig.]

QUILLEY } (Fr.) Bel. to Quilly (France), app.
QUILLY } for Guilly, and therefore represent-
ing a Late Latin **Guilliacum* =
WILLI'S or WILLO'S ESTATE [the pers.
name is f. O.Teut. *will-* (O.H.Ger. *willo* =
O.Sax. *willio* = O.E. *willa*), will, desire,
pleasure: the second element is the Lat.-
Gaul. possess. suff. *-ac-um*]

QUILLIAM (Celt. + Teut.) the Manx contracted form of *Mac William* = SON OF William, q.v.

QUILTER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) QUILT-MAKER [M.E. *quilter*, *quylter*; f., with agent. suff. *-er*, M.E. *quilt(e)*, *quylt(e)*, O.Fr. *cuilte* (Fr. *couette*), a quilt; Lat. *culcita*, a mattress, cushion]

Richard le Quilter.—*Hund. Rolls*.

QUIN, v. O'Quinn.

QUINBY } (Scand.) v. Quenby.
QUIMBY }

Quy

QUINCE (Fr.-Lat.) a French form of the Latin *Quint(i)us* (the common Roman praenomen usually abbreviated Q) = the FIFTH (Son or Child) [Lat. *quintus*, fifth]

QUINCEY } (Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Quincey, Quincy,
QUINCY } Quinçay (France), the M.Lat.
Quinciacum = QUINT(I)US'S ESTATE [v.
under Quince, and + the Lat. -Gaul.
possess. suff. *-ac-um*]

This name sometimes occurs in our 13th-cent. Hundred-Rolls as *de Quency*.

QUINE } (Celt.) contr. of *Mac Coinn* or *Mac*
QUYNE } *Cuinn* = SON OF CONN, i.e. COUNSEL,
REASON [Ir. *mac*, son + *coinn* or *cuinn*,
genit. of *conn*, counsel, etc.]

QUINEY, v. **Quinn**.

QUINLAN } (Celt.) the Irish *Caoindealbhan*
QUINLAND } (*dh* and *bh* mute) = SWEET FACE
[Ir. *caoin*, sweet, kind + the asp. form of
dealbh, face + the dim. suff. *-án*]

QUINN, v. O'Quinn.

QUINNELL, v. Quennell.

QUINNEY (Celt.) for the Manx and Irish *Mac Cuinnaidh* (*dh* mute) = SON OF CONNAIDH, i.e. the CRAFTY [Ir. *mac*, son + the genit. of *connaidh(e)*, crafty]

QUINSEY for Quincey, q.v.

QUINTIN (Fr.-Lat.) the Latin *Quintinus*, f. *Quintus*: v. under Quince.

Quintinus Poulet.—

Pat. Rolls, A.D. 1491-2.

QUINTON (Eng.) Bel. to Quinton = the QUEEN'S MANOR [the genit. of O.E. *cwén*, a queen, wife + *tún*]

The Glouc. Quinton occurs in a ninth-century Latin charter as *Cwentun*.

QUIRK (Celt.) for the Manx and Irish *Mac Cuirc* = SON OF CORC [Ir. *mac*, son + *cuirc*, genit. of *corc*, a knife]

QUIXLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Quixley = QUICK'S LEA [v. under Quick, and + M.E. *ley*, O.E. *leáh*]

The *Quixley* referred to in the 14th cent. Yorks Poll-Tax is app. now Whixley.

QUODLING (A.-Fr.-Lat.) for earlier *Querdling*, which represents an A.-Fr. *Querdelionn* (found in the Close Rolls, A.D. 1328), i.e. *Cœur-de-lion* = LION-HEARTED [Lat. *cor*, heart; *de*, of; *leo*, abl. of *leo*, lion]

QUY (Scand.) 1 a nickname from the HEIFER [North. E. and Scot. *quy*: cp. Swed. *qviga*, Dan.-Norw. *kvie*, a heifer]

2 Bel. to Quy (Cambs); or Dweller by the FOLD or PEN [O.N. *kuf*]

Raban

Raffe

R

RABAN (Teut.) **RAVEN** [O.H.Ger. *raban*, *hraban* (mod. *rabe*) = Goth. **hrabn-s*, a raven]

RABBITT (Teut.) 1 a nickname from the **RABBIT** [M.E. *rabet*]
2 a corrupt descendant of the O.Teut. *Rædbod*, *Radbod*, *Radbot* = **FLEET MESSENGER** [O.E. (*h*)*ræd* = *O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *rado*, swift + O.E. *boda* = O.Sax. *bodo* = O.H.Ger. *boto*, messenger]

RABY (Scand.) Bel. to Raby (Chesh.; Cumb.; Durham) = 1 **RA**'s or the **DEER PLACE** [O.N. *rá*, a roe + *bý-r*]
2 the **FARM** in the **NOOK** or **CORNER** [O.N. *rá*, *urá*, a nook, corner, + *bý-r*]
The Cheshire Raby was *Rabie* in Domesday-Book.

RACKHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Rackham (Sussex) = app. **WRÆCCA**'S HOME or **ESTATE** [O.E. *wræcca*, stranger, exile (cognate with Ger. *recke*, warrior, hero — O.H.Ger. *w*)*recko*, stranger, exile; and Goth. *wrakia*, persecution); *hám*, home, etc.]

RACKSTRAW (Eng.) a nickname for a **SCAVENGER**; lit. **STRAW-RAKER** [f. O.E. *raca*, a rake, and *stredw*]

RADBONE 1 for **Radborne**, q.v.
2 for **Rathbone**, q.v.

RADBORN(E) } (Eng.) Bel. to Radbourne
RADBURN(E) } (Derby), Radbourn (Warw.: Domesday, *Redborne*), Redbourn (Herts), Redbourne (Lincs: 13th cent. *Redborn*, *Redeburn*) = 1 the **RED STREAM** [O.E. *r(e)ád*, red + *burne*, a stream]
2 the **REEDY STREAM** [O.E. *hrebéd*, a reed]
Cp. **Rodbourn(e)**.

RADCLIFF } (Eng.) Bel. to Radcliffe, Rad-
RADCLIFFE } clive = the **RED CLIFF** [O.E. *r(e)ád* + *clif*: W.Sax. charter dat. form 'tô *reddanclife*']

This name was Latinized *de Rubro Clivo*. Radcliffe, Lancs, is *Radeclive* in Domesday-Book. The "cliff of red rock" is on the south-eastern side of the River Irwell.
Cp. **Ratcliff(e)**.

RADFORD } (Eng.) Bel. to Radford = 1 the
RADFORTH } **RED FORD** [O.E. *r(e)ád* + *ford*]
(rarely) 2 **RADA**'S **FORD**.

The Warwickshire Radford was *Redeford* in Domesday-Book. The Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, and Notts Radfords were *Radeford* in the 13th cent. A Somersetshire Radford was *Radaford* in the 10th cent.

RADLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Radley = 1 the **RED LEA** [O.E. *r(e)ád* + *leáh*]
(rarely) 2 **RADA**'S **LEA**.

Radley, Berks, was *Radeley* in the 13th cent. *Radeleáh* is the form found in a 10th-cent. Wilts charter.

RADMELL } = **Redmill**, q.v.
RADMALL }

Rodmill, or Rodmell, Sussex, was formerly *Radmell*.

RADMON(D, v. Redmond).

Note the form *Rádmund* in Heyne's collection of 9th-11th cent. Old Low German names — Frankish, Saxon, Frisian ('Altniederdeutsche Eigennamen aus dem neunten bis elften Jahrhundert').

RADMORE (Eng.) Bel. to Radmore = 1 the **RED MOOR** [O.E. *r(e)ád* + *mór*]

2 the **ROAD-MOOR** [O.E. *rád* + *mór*]
Radmore, Staffs, was anc. *Radmore* and *Rademore*.

RADNOR (Eng.) Bel. to Radnor, the A.-Sax. *Readaora*, dat. form *Readanoran* (A.D. 774) = **AT THE RED BANK OF SHORE** [O.E. *r(e)áda*, dat. *r(e)ádan*, red + *bra*, dat. *bran*, bank, shore]

RADULF } (Teut.) the O.Teut. *Radwulf*,
RADULPH } *Radwolf*, etc. = 1 **SWIFT WOLF** [O.E. (*h*)*ræd* = O.N. *hrað* = O.H.Ger. *rado*, fleet, swift + O.E. O.Sax. *wulf* = O.N. *úlf-r* = O.H.Ger. *wolf*]

2 **COUNSEL-WOLF** [O.E. *ræd* = O.Sax. *rád* = O.N. *ráð* = O.H.Ger. *rát*, counsel]

The Latinized form *Radulf-us* is common in Domesday Book.

RADWAY (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the **RED ROAD** [O.E. *r(e)ád* + *weg*]

Radway, Warwickshire, the Domesday *Radwei*, *Rodeweie*, is in the Vale of the Red Horse.

2 a descendant of the A.-Sax. pers. name *Radwig* = **FLEET WARRIOR** [O.E. (*h*)*ræd*, swift + *wiga*, warrior]

RAE = **Ray**, q.v.

Both daes [does] and *raes* down [dun] and red.—*Sir Gray Steill*, 2327.

RAEBURN (Eng.) Dweller by the **ROE-BROOK** [O.E. *rá*, a roe + *burne*]

RAFF } 1 assim. forms of **Ralf**, **Ralph**, q.v.
RAFFE }

A squire he had, whose name was **Ralph**,

That in th'adventure went his half.
Though writers, for more stately tone,
Do call him **Ralpho**, 'tis all one:
And when we can, with metre safe,
We'll call him so; if not, plain *Raph*.—

Butler, *Hudibras*, I. i. 457-62.
2 dim. forms of **Raphael**, q.v.

Rafferty

RAFFERTY } v. O'Rafferty.
RAFFETY }

RAFFETT } = Raff(e (q.v.) + the Fr. dim.
RAFFITT } suff. -et.

RAFFLE = Raphael, q.v.

RAFFLES, RAFFLE'S (Son): v. Raffle, Raphael.

RAGG } (Scand.) 1 a contr. of the Scand.
RAGGE } *Ragn*-names, esp. *Ragnar* (*Ragnhar*),
Ragnwald [O.N. *ragna*-, genit. of *regin*, the
gods (conn. with Lat. *rex*, a ruler); -*har*,
herr, army; *wald*, might, power]
2 a nickname from the Scand. *ragg*
(O.N. *rögg*), 'shaggy hair.'
3 a nickname from the O.N. *rag-r*,
'effeminate,' 'timid.'

William Ragge.—*Hund. Rolls*.

This is more particularly a Yorkshire
surname.

RAGGATT } 1 RAGGED; SHAGGY [M.E. *rag*-
RAGGETT } *ged(e*: cp. O.N. *raggáð-r* (and
O.E. *raggig*), rough, shaggy]

Thomas le Ragged.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 for the French *Raguet*, *Ragot* [prob.
f. the same Teut. stem as (1); with the
Fr. dim. suff. -et, -of]

3 for Reigate, q.v.

RAGMAN 1 = *Ragg*^{a, s} (q.v.) + *man*.

2 = RAGG'S MAN (-Servant): v. Ragg.

3 RAGGED MAN.

Langland uses the name for the Evil
One—

To go robbe that *rageman*
And reve the fruit for hym.—
Piers Plowman, 10,978-9.

Here *rage-* is evid. the O.N. *rag-r*,
earlier *arg-r* = Ger. *arg*, 'bad.'

The name occurs in the Hundred-Rolls,
but is now practically extinct.

RAIKES, v. Rakes.

RAIL (Fr.) a nickname from the bird so called
[Fr. *râle*, earlier *rasle*; onomatopœic]

A quayle, the *raile*, and the olde raven.
—*Skelton, Colyn Cloute*, 872.

RAILTON is a doubtful name; having the
appearance of an Eng. place-name (of
which I can find no trace), it may really
represent a French *Râleton* = *râle* (v.
Rail) + the Fr. double dim. suff. -et-on.

RAILWARD (Eng.) WARDROBE-KEEPER [O.E.
hrag(e)], dress, clothes + *w(e)ard*, keeper]

Raisbeck

RAIN } (Teut.) contr. of one or other of the
RAINE } O.Teut. *Regen-*, *Ragin-*, names: v.
Rainbird, Rainbow, Rayner, etc.]

(rarely) (Fr.-Lat.) for the French *Reine*
= QUEEN [Fr. *reine*, Lat. *regina*]

RAINBIRD (Teut. and Fr.-Teut.) a descendant
of the O.Teut. *Reginber(h)t*, *Raginber(h)t*,
etc., whence Fr. *Raimbert* [O.Sax. and
O.H.Ger. *regin-*, *ragin-* = Goth. *ragin-*
= O.N. *ragn-*, *rögn-* = O.E. *reg(e)n-*, an
ancient intens. prefix (conn. with Lat.
rex, *regis*, ruler) implying might, rule; god-
like (as O.E. *regen-w(e)ard*, mighty
guardian) + O.Sax. *berht* = O.H.Ger.
beraht = Goth. *bairht-s* = O.N. *biart-r* =
O.E. *be(o)rht*, bright, illustrious]

Rainbert.—*Domesday-Book*.

(occ.) (Eng.) a nickname from the WOOD-
PECKER, also called the Rainbird because it
was supposed to foretell the fall of rain
[O.E. *regen*, rain + *bridd*, a (young) bird]

RAINBOW (Teut. and Fr.-Teut.) a descendant
of the O.Teut. *Reginbald*, *Raginbald*, etc.,
whence Fr. *Raimbald*, *Raimbault* [v. under
Rainbird, and + O.Sax. and O.H.Ger.
bald = Goth. **balp-s* = O.N. *ball-r* (with
lost dental) = O.E. *b(e)ald*, bold]

(occ.) (Eng.) a nickname from the at-
mospheric phenomenon, as for one
affecting gaudy apparel [O.E. *regenboga*]

RAINCOCK = Rain (esp. Teut.), q.v. + the
E. pet suff. -cock.

RAINER, v. Rayner.

RAINES } 1 RAIN(E)'S (Son): v. Rain(e).
RAINS }

2 Bel. to Rennes (Brittany), anc. *Con-
date Rhedonum*, or Confluence of the
RHEDONES.

Richard de Rennes.—*Plac. de quo Warr.*

... she [Guenever] was wrapped in
cered cloth of *Raines*.—

Morte d'Arthur, xxi. xi.

RAINFORD } (Eng.) Bel. to Rainford (Lancs),
RAINFORTH } 12th cent. *Raineford*, 13th cent.

Raynesford [O.E. *ford*, a ford: the first
element is prob. the genit., *rân*, of O.E.
râ, a roe, if not the pers. name Rain(e): v.
Rain(e)]

RAINER = Ranger, q.v.

RAINSCROFT (Eng.) 1 Dweller at RAIN(E)'S
CROFT [v. Rain(e), and + O.E. *croft*, a
small field]

2 for Ravenscroft, q.v.

RAISBECK (Scand.) Bel. to Raisbeck; or
Dweller at the ROE'S BROOK [the genit.
of O.N. *râ*, a roe + *bekk-r*, a brook]

Raison

RAISON (Teut.) RAY'S SON : v. Ray.

RAISTRICK = Rastrick, q.v.

RAIVELEY = Raveley, q.v.

RAKE (Eng. and Scand.) Dweller at a (Sheep-) WALK [N.E. and Scot. *rake*, *raik*; O.N. *reik*, a strolling, wandering; conn. with O.E. *racian*, to go, and *racu*, a stream-bed]

RAKES, pl., and genit., of Rake.

There is a Raikes in the parish of Ripon.

RALEGH } (Eng.) Bel. to Raleigh (S. Devon,
RALEIGH } etc.); or Dweller at the ROE-LEA
RALEY } [O.E. *rá*, a roe + *leah*, a lea]

Hugh de Ralegh.—*Hund. Rolls* (Devon).

This name (as is well known) was formerly pronounced *Rawly*—

Sir Walter *Rawleigh* was one, that (it seems) Fortune had pickt out of purpose, of whom to take an example, or to use as her tennis-ball.—

Naunton, *Fragmenta Regalia*, c. 1630.

RALF }
RALFE } contr. of I Radulf, Radulph, q.v.
RALPH }

2 Randolf, Randolph, q.v.

There has been some confusion with Rolf, q.v.

RALFS, RALF'S (Son) : v. Ralf.

RALPHS, RALPH'S (Son) : v. Ralph.

RAM } (Teut.) I a nickname and sign-name
RAMM } from the RAM [O.E. *ram(m)* = Dut.
ram = Ger. *ramm*]

Geoffrey le Ram.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

William atte Ramme.—

Fine-Rolls, A.D. 1320-1.

2 RAVEN [O.E. *hræm(n)* = O.H.Ger. *hram(m)* (M.H.Ger. *ram(m)*)]

3 the O.Scand. pers. name *Ramm-r* = STRONG, MIGHTY [O.N. *ramm-r*]

Ram.—*Domesday-Book*.

RAMAGE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) WILD [M.E.; O.Fr. *ramage*, wild (of a hawk), lit. 'living in the branches'; L.Lat. **ramatic-us*, f. Lat. *ram-us*, a branch]

Or ellis he is not wise ne sage,
Nomore than is a gote *ramage*.—

Chaucer, *Rom. of the Rose*, 5383-4.

RAMBART } I the O.Teut. *Raginbert*, etc. : v.
RAMBERT } under Rainbird¹.

The French saint-name *Rambert* (from Teutonic) was Latinized *Ragnebert-us*.

Ramsay

2 the O.Teut. *Hramber(h)t*, etc. = RAVEN-BRIGHT [v. under Ram(m)², and + O.E. *be(o)rht* = O.Sax. *berht* = O.H.Ger. *beraht* = Goth. *bairht-s*, bright, glorious, etc.]

RAMBAUD } French forms of I the O.Teut.
RAMBAULT } *Raginbald*, etc. : v. under Rain-
RAMBAUT } bow¹.
RAMBEAU }

2 the O.Teut. *Hrumbald* = RAVEN-BOLD [v. under Ram(m)², and + O.Teut. *bald*, bold]

RAMBLE. A corrupt form of the O.Teut. *Raginbald* and *Hrumbald*, largely through the French *Rambault* : v. under Rambau(!)t and Rainbow¹.

RAMPTON (Eng.) Bel. to Rampton (Cams; Notts), 13th cent. *Rampton* = I the RAM-ENCLOSURE [O.E. *ram(m) + tūn*]

2 HRÆM(N)'S ESTATE [v. under Ram(m)²]

The Camb. place was *Ramtune* in the *Inq. Com. Cantab.*

RAMSAY, v. Ramsey.

RAMSBOTHAM } (Eng.) Bel. to Ramsbottom
RAMSBOTHOM } (Lancs) = the RAM'S VAL-
RAMSBOTTOM } LEY [the genit. of O.E.
RAMSBOTTON } *ram(m)*, a ram + *botm*]

The forms of this name with *-botham*, *-botham* are frequently found in the 16th cent., e.g.—

Richard Romesbothom.—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1558.

RAMSBURY (Eng.) Bel. to Ramsbury (Wilts), 10th cent. *Rammesburh* ('to Rammesburi') = RAMM'S STRONGHOLD [the pers. name is from O.E. *ramm*, a ram, genit. *rammes* + *burh*, a fortified place]

RAMSDEN (Eng.) Bel. to Ramsden = I the RAM'S VALLEY [the genit. of O.E. *ram(m)*, a ram + *denu*, a valley]

2 = RAM(M)'S VALLEY [the pers. name from the animal-name, as above]

3 = HRÆM(N)'S VALLEY [O.E. *hræm(n)*, a raven]

One of the Essex Ramsdens was *Rammesden* in the 13th cent., as also was the Oxf'd. Ramsden. The Yorkshire place was *Romsdeyn* in the 14th cent. The Hampshire tything is variantly Ramsdean.

RAMSEY } (Eng. and Scand.) Bel. to Ramsey
RAMSAY } = I HRAM'S or HRÆM(N)'S ISLAND
OR WATERSIDE [the genit. of O.E. *hræm(n)*, a raven + *æg*, *i(e)g*, island, etc.]

2 RAM'S ISLAND OR WATERSIDE [the genit. of O.E. *ram(m)*, a ram]

3 RAM(M)'S ISLAND OR WATERSIDE [the genit. of O.N. *ram(m)-r*, strong + *ey*, island, etc.]

Ramsgill

Ramsey, Hunts, occurs in A.-Saxon charters both as *Rameseg* and *Hrameseg*. Ramsey, Lo.M., was anciently *Ramsœ* [Dan.-Norw. *œ*, island]

Simon de Ramsey in Huntingdon settled in Scotland in the 12th century.—

MacBain, *Inverness Names*, p. 71.

RAMSGILL } (Scand.) Bel. to Ramsgill = (the)
RAMSKILL } RAM'S RAVINE [the genit. of
O.N. *ram(m)-r + gil*]

RANACRE(S) (Eng.) Dweller at the RAVEN-FIELD(S) [O.E. *hræfn*, a raven + *æcer*, a field]

RANCE, RAND'S (Sou): v. Rand.

RAND, a contr. of Randolf, q.v.

RANDAL
RANDALL
RANDELL } apocopal forms of Randolf. q.v.
RANDLE
RANDOL }

Randol the Refe.—

'The Turnament of Tottenham,' 22; Percy.

They call me Jack when I'm abroad,
Sometimes they call me John;
But when I'm in my father's bower
Jock *Randal* is my name.—

'The Bonny Hind,' 25-28; Child, vol. ii.

RANGLES, RANDLE'S (Son): v. Randle.

RANDOLF } (Teut.) the O.L.Ger. *Rand(w)ulf*,
RANDOLPH } O.N. *Röndulf-r* = SHIELD-WOLF
RANDULF } [O.L.Ger. *rand* = O.H.Ger. *rant*
RANDULPH } (mod. H.Ger. *rand*) = O.N. *rönd*
= O.E. *rand*, the edge or the boss of a
shield, a shield + O.L.Ger. *wulf* =
O.H.Ger. *wolf* = O.N. *úlf-r* = O.E. *wulf*,
wolf]

Randulfus.—*Domesday-Book*.

But I kan [know] rymes of Robyn Hood
And *Randolf* erl of Chestre.—

Piers Plowman, 3277-8.

RANDS, RAND'S (Son): v. Rand.

RANFORD, v. Rainford.

RANGER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) FOREST or PARK
KEEPER [Fr. *ranger*, to range; f. O.Teut.
hring, a ring, circle]

RANKEN, v. Rankin.

RANKILL (Scand.) the Domesday (Yorks)
Ranchil, *Ravenchil*, O.N. *Hrafnketill* =
RAVEN-CAULDRON [O.N. *hræfn*, a raven
+ *ketill*, a kettle, (sacrificial) cauldron]

"*Rankel* or *Ravenkil* . . . would appear
to have been Thane of Bootle temp. Hen.
I."—*Lanc. Inq.* i, 22.

Rasen

RANKIN } 1 = Rand (q.v.) } + the E. dim. suff.
RANKINE } 2 = Rain(e) (q.v.) } -kin [O.L.Ger. -*k-*
in]

RANKING = Rankin (q.v.) with added -g.

RANNARD = Renard, q.v.

RANSLIFF (Eng.) Bel. to Ranscliff = the
RAVEN'S CLIFF [the genit. of O.E. *hræfn*,
a raven + O.E. *clif*]

"Ranscliff, Rainscliff, or Ravenscliffe,"
Staffs.—*Nat. Gaz.*

RANSDALE (Eng. and Scand.) Bel. to Ravens-
dale; or Dweller at RAVEN'S DALE [the
genit. of O.E. *hræfn* = O.N. *hræfn*, a raven
(a common pers. name) + O.E. *dæl* =
O.N. *dal-r*, a valley]

RANSFORD (Eng.) Dweller at RAVEN'S FORD
[the genit. of O.E. *hræfn* = O.N. *hræfn*, a
raven + O.E. *ford*]

RANSLAW (Eng.) Dweller at RAVEN'S LAW
[the genit. of O.E. *hræfn* = O.N. *hræfn*, a
raven + O.E. *hlæw*, a burial mound, hill]

Margareta de Ravenslawe.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

RANSLEY (Eng.) 1 Dweller at RAVEN'S LEA
[the genit. of O.E. *hræfn*, a raven (a com-
mon pers. name) + O.E. *lēdh*]

2 occ. confd. with Ranslaw, q.v.

RANSOM } for Ranson, q.v.
RANSOME }

So E. 'ransom,' redemption, is f. M.E.
ranso(u)n, Fr. *rançon*.

RANSON 1 RAND'S SON: v. Rand.

2 RAIN(E)'S SON: v. Rain(e).

RANT, an unvoiced form of Rand, q.v.

RAPER (N.Eng.) ROPER, ROPE-MAKER [M.E.
raper; O.E. *rāp* = O.N. *reip*, a rope + the
agent. suff. -ere]

Willelmus Raper, *raper*.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

RAPHAEL (Heb.) HEALED OF GOD [Heb.
R'phaél — *rāphá*, to heal; *El*, God]

RAPKIN = Ralph (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff.
-kin.

RAPKINS, RAPKIN'S (Son).

RAPSON, RALPH'S SON: v. Ralph.

RASEN (Scand.) Bel. to Rasen (the name,
with qualifying prefixes, of several ad-
joining townships or hamlets in Lincoln-
shire), so called from the Rase River
[O.N. *rás*, a watercourse, channel, race]

Robert de Rasen.—

Hund. Rolls (Lincs).

Rashleigh

RASHLEIGH } (Eng.) Bel. to Rashleigh, Kash-
 RASSLEIGH } ley, or Rasleigh (Devon), 16th
 cent. *Rashley* = (prob.) RA's (or the ROE's)
 LEA [a late genit. of O.E. *rá*, m., a roe-
 buck + *leah*]

RASSELL, an assim. form of Rastall, q.v.

RASTALL } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the French *Rastel*,
 RASTELL } app. a nickname or sign-name
 from the RAKE [O.Fr. *rastel* (Fr. *râteau*),
 Lat. *rastell-um*, a rake, mattock]

Ralph Rastel.—*Hund. Rolls*.

RASTRICK (Scand.) Bel. to Rastrick (Yorks),
 14th cent. *Rastrike*, Domesday *Rastric*
 [doubtful: if the second element corres-
 pond to the Swed. *streka*, a current, the
 first element would prob. be the O.N. *rá*,
 a roe]

RATCLIFF }
 RATCLIFFE } for Radcliff(e), q.v.
 RATLIFFE }

RATHBONE } found in 14th-cent. Cheshire
 RATHBUN, } records as *Rathebon*, does not
 seem to be English. If the original
 bearers of the name came from Ireland it
 answers to the Irish *Rathbane*, *Rathbaun*
 = 'White Fort' [Ir. *rath*, a fort; also palace
 + *bán*, white]. If from Wales (as seems
 more likely), the name prob. means the
 'Stumpy Clearing or Plain' [Wel. *rhath*,
 a cleared spot, plain (conn. with Ir. *rath*)
 + Wel. *bon*, a stock, stump, stem (conn.
 with Ir. and Gael. *bonn*, a foundation,
 base] and is apparently allied to 'Ratisbon.'

RATHBORNE 1 for Rathbone, q.v.
 2 for Radborne, q.v.

RATHMELL (Scand.) Bel. to Rathmell (Yorks),
 14th cent. *Rauthmell*, Domesday *Rodemelle*
 = the RED SANDHILL or SANDBANK
 (Rathmell is on the R. Ribble) [O.N.
rauð-r, red + *mel-r*]

RATTRAY } (Celt.) Bel. to Rattray (Perth-
 RATTRY } shire), 13th cent. *Ratheriff* [prob.
 O.Gael. *rath*, a fortress (there are traces
 of an old castle at Rattray) + ?Gael. *riabh-*
ach, grey (Ir. *riabhach* yields -ry in place-
 names)]

There is also a Rattray in Aberdeenshire;
 and Rattery in Devonshire.

RAVELEY (Eng.) Bel. to Raveley (Hunts), 13th
 cent. *Ravele* [O.E. *leah*, a lea: the first
 element is app. a contraction of the
 A.-Scand. pers. name *Hraef* or *Ræf*cytel,
 occurring in Domesday-Book as *Ravechil*
 and *Ravechetel*, i.e. 'Raven-Kettle.'

RAVEN (Eng. and Scand.) an ancient English
 and Scandinavian pers. name; a nick-
 name and sign-name from the RAVEN
 [O.E. *hræfn* = O.N. *hrafn*]

Rawdon

The name occurs in the form *Rævaen* in
 'The Oldest-Known List of Scandinavian
 Names' (Yorks, 10th cent.).—*Saga-Book*
 of the *Viking Club*, Jan. 1906, p. 296.

The raven was the Danes' national
 emblem.

Among the spoil taken by the Saxons
 was the famous banner of the Raven, said
 to have been woven in one day by the
 sisters of Inguar and Ubba, and to have
 possessed the property of appearing be-
 fore every battle flying like a living bird
 if the Danes were to be victorious; while
 in the contrary event it hung down motion-
 less.—Lappenberg-Thorpe, *A.-Sax. Kings*,
 ii. 62; ad. from Asser, A.D. 878.

RAVENHILL (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the RAVEN-
 HILL [O.E. *hræfn*, a raven + *hyll*]

Ravenhill: several places of this name in
 the vicinity of Whitby, North Riding
 Yorks, so named from having been the
 site of the Danish standard, or Raefen,
 during the invasions of Inguar and Ubba
 in the 9th century.—*Nat. Gaz.*

I do not know on what authority the
 National Gazetteer made this statement.

(occ.) 2 for Ravenkill: v. under Rankill.

RAVENS, RAVEN'S (SON): v. Raven.

RAVENS CROFT (Eng.) Dweller at RAVEN'S
 CROFT [v. under Raven and Croft]

More specifically Ravenscroft in Che-
 shire, in the 14th cent. *Ravenscrofte*.

RAVENSHAW (Eng.) Dweller at the RAVEN-
 WOOD [O.E. *hræfn* + *sc(e)aga*]

RAVENSHEAR for Ravenshaw, q.v.

RAW } 1 = Roe, q.v. [Dan.-Norw. *raa* (pron.
 RAWE } *raw*), a roe]

The raw-bucke is the first yeare a kid.—
Returne from Parnassus. A.D. 1606; T. Wright.

2 = Row(e), q.v.

3 a nickname for a boorish individual;
 also a simpleton (as in 'Johnny Raw')
 [O.E. *hredw* = O.N. *hrá-r*, whence Dan.-
 Norw. *raa*, raw]

RAWBON } forms of Rathbone, q.v.
 RAWBONE }

RAWCLIFFE (Scand.) Bel. to Rawcliffe = the
 RED CLIFF [O.N. *rauð-r*, red + *klif*]

The Lancashire Rawcliffe was *Routhel-*
clif and *Routhelclive* in the 13th cent.; one
 of the Yorks Rawcliffes was *Rouclyff* in
 the 14th cent.

RAWDON (Eng.) Bel. to Rawdon (Yorks),
 14th cent. *Rawdon* = the ROE-HILL [O.E.
rá = O.N. *rá*, a roe + O.E. *dūn*, a hill]

Rawes

- RAWES, RAWE'S (Son) : v. Raw(e).**
- RAWKIN, a form of Ralph (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. -kin.**
- RAWKINS, RAWKIN'S (Son) : v. Rawkin.**
- RAWLAND = Rowland, q.v.**
- RAWLE, a form of Ralph, q.v. [Fr. *Raoul*]**
- RAWLENCE for Rawlins, q.v.**
- RAWLES, RAWLE'S (Son) : v. Rawle.**
- RAWLEY = Raleigh, q.v.**
- RAWLIN = Rawl(e), q.v. + the Fr. dim. -in [Fr. *Raoulin*]**
- RAWLING = Rawlin (q.v.) with added -g.**
- RAWLINGS for Rawlins, q.v.**
- RAWLINS, RAWLIN'S (Son)
RAWLINSON, RAWLIN'S SON } v. Rawlin.**
There seems to have been some little confusion with Rowlands and Rowlandson.
- RAWNSLEY, a var. of Ransley, q.v.**
- RAWORTH (Eng.) Dweller at the ROE-ENCLOSURE [O.E. *rá*, a roe + *worþ*, enclosure, farm]**
- RAWS 1 RAW'S (Son) : v. Raw.
2 RAUF'S (RALPH'S) (Son) : v. Ralph.**
- RAWSON 1 RAW'S SON : v. Raw.
2 RAUF'S (RALPH'S) SON : v. Ralph.**
Willelmus Raufson.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.
- RAWSTHORN } (Scand.) Bel. to Rostherne
RAWSTHORNE } (Chesh.), A.D. 1349-50
RAWSTORN } *Routhestorn*, A.D. 1323-4
RAWSTORNE } *Routhisthorn* = RAUTH'S
RAWSTRON } THORN [the genit. of O.N. *rauð-r*, red + *þorn*, thorn-tree]**
- RAY (Eng. and Scand.) a pers. name, nickname, and sign-name from the ROE [M.E. *ray(e)*, *ra*, O.E. O.N. *rá*, a roe]**
Richard le Ray.—*Hund. Rolls.*
Undir the rise the *ra* dyd ryn.—
'Tayis Bank,' 37.
(Scand.) for *Wray*, q.v.
(Fr.-Lat.) KING (a nickname or pageant-name) [O.Fr. *ray*, *rey*, Lat. *rex*, *regis*, king]
(Celt.) Dweller at a PLAIN or LEVEL [Gael. (and Ir.) *reidh* (*dh* mute)]
Cp. *Rae*.
- RAYBOLD } (Teut.) for the O.Teut. *Ragin-*
RAYBOULD } *bold*, etc. [v. under Rainbird¹,
and + O.Teut. *bold*, bold]**

Reade

- RAYDEN (Eng.) Dweller at the ROE-VALLEY [v. under Ray¹, and + O.E. *denu*, a valley]
Confused with Raydon.**
- RAYDON (Eng.) Bel. to Raydon; or Dweller at the ROE-HILL [v. under Ray¹, and + O.E. *dún*, a hill]
Confused with Rayden.**
- RAYLEIGH (Eng.) Bel. to Rayleigh; or Dweller at the ROE-LEA [v. under Ray¹, and + O.E. *leah*]
More specifically Rayleigh, or Raleigh, Essex.**
- RAYMENT for Raymond, q.v.**
- RAYMOND (Teut.) MIGHTY or GODLIKE PROTECTION [Fr. *Raimond*, O.Teut. *Raginmund*: v. under Rainbird¹, and + O.Teut. *mund*, protection, hand]**
- RAYNBIRD = Rainbird, q.v.**
- RAYNE = Raine, q.v.**
- RAYNER } (Teut.) MIGHTY or GODLIKE ARMY
RAYNOR } [O.N. *Ragnar* = O.L.Ger. *Regin-heri* = A.-Sax. *Regenhere* [v. under Rainbird, and + O.N. -*ar* for -*har*, *herr* = O.E. *here* = O.H.Ger. O.L.Ger. *heri* = Goth. *harji-s*, army]
Regenhere (d. A.D. 617) was the name of a son of Rædwald, king of East Anglia.
Rainer-us is the common Domesday form. *Reyner* and *Rayner* are 13th and 14th cent. forms.**
- RAYNES = Raines, q.v.**
- RAYSON 1 RAY'S SON : v. Ray.
2 for Rasen, q.v.**
- REA (Celt.) 1 GREY [Ir. and Gael. *riabhach* (*bh* mute)]
2 Dweller by the River Rea [prob. Wel. *rhe*, rapid]
See *Ree*.**
- READ } (Eng.) 1 RED-HAIRED; RED-COM-
READE } PLEXIONED [M.E. *read(e)*, *reed*, *rede*, *reid*, O.E. *read*, *red*]
Roger le Rede.—*Hund. Rolls.*
William þe *rede* king [William Rufus].—
Rob. Glouc. Chron., 729.
2 Bel. to Read (Lancs), 13th and 14th cent. *Reved* [doubtful: the second element may be for either M.E. *hed(e)*, O.E. *heafod*, a head(land, or Dan.-Norw. *hede*, a heath; and the first may be the M.E. *reve*, O.E. *ge)rēfa*, a reeve]
An 'Adam de Reveshad' is a surety in a Lanc. Assize-Roll, A.D. 1246.
There has been some confusion with Ridd, q.v.**

Reddie

READDIE } = Ready, q.v.
 READDY }

READER (Eng.) 1 REED-WORKER, THATCHER
 [M.E. *reder(e)*; O.E. *hréod*, a reed + the
 agent. suff. *-ere*]

Emma le Redere.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Reders and thackers or thaxters (thatchers) are commonly mentioned together in the accounts of the mediæval processions of craftsmen.

2 LECTOR; STUDENT [O.E. *rædere*]

RADEY = Ready, q.v.

READFORD = Redford, q.v.

READING (Eng.) Bel. to Reading, 9th and 10th cent. *Reddingas* = (the Estate of the) READ-FAMILY [O.E. *read*, red + the pl. *-ingas* (dat. pl. *-ingum*), of the fil. suff. *-ing*]

Hér cuóm se here tó *Reddingum* on West Seaxe.

(In this year came the [Danish] army to Reading in Wessex).—

A-Sax. Chron., A.D. 871.

READMAN = Read¹ (q.v.) + *man*.

READSHAW = Redshaw, q.v.

READWIN (Eng.) the A-Sax. *Rædwine* = COUNSEL-FRIEND [O.E. *ræd*, counsel + *wine*, friend]

READY (Eng.) = Read¹ (q.v.) + the dim. suff. *-y*.
 (Ir.) for the Irish *O'Riada* = DESCENDANT of RIAD [Ir. *ó* or *ua*, grandson, descendant; and cp. Ir. *riadh-ach*, brownish, brindled]
 (Ir.-Teut.) a double dim. of Redmond, q.v.

REAKES, a var. of Ralkes, Rakes, q.v.

REAMS (Celt.) Bel. to R(h)eims (France), anc. *Remis*, dat. pl. of the Belgic tribal name *Remi*.

Hugo de Reymes.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Rēmi was the name of the leading Belgic people, and it would seem to be of the same origin as the Welsh *rhwyf*, a king, Irish *riam*, before.—

Rhys, *Celt. Brit.*, ed. 1908, p. 313.

REARDON = Riordan, q.v.

REASBECK, a var. of Ralsbeck, q.v.

REASON 1 REA'S SON : v. Rea.

2 a var. of Rayson and Rasen, q.v.

REAVY } (Celt.) GREY [Ir. and Gael. *riabhach*
 REAY } (*bh* as *v*, and sometimes mute)]

Reddock

But the Caithness place-name Keay (13th cent. *Ra*, 16th cent. *Ray*) is app. the Gael. *reidh* (*dh* mute), 'a plain.'

REBBECK (Fr.-Teut.) One from Rebecq (Pas de Calais) = the ROE-BROOK [from Low Ger., as seen in Dut. *ree*, a roe, hind, and Dut. *beek* (O.Sax. *beki*, O.E. *becc*), a stream]

RECKITT for Rickett, q.v.

RECORD 1 for Rickard, q.v.

2 for Rickward, q.v.

REDBOURN(E) (Eng.) Bel. to Redbourn, Redbourne; or Dweller at 1 the REEDY BROOK [O.E. *hréod*, a reed + *burne*, a brook]

2 the RED BROOK [O.E. *réad*, red]

REDDALL (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the RED HALL [O.E. *réad*, red + *h(e)all*, a hall]

2 for Reddell, q.v.

REDDAWAY for Redway, q.v.

REDELL (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the RED HILL [O.E. *réad* (M.E. *rede*, etc.), red + *hyll* (M.E. *hull(e)*, etc.), a hill]

Richard atte Redehulle.—

Soms. Subsidy-Roll, A.D. 1327.

2 Dweller at the RED WELL [O.E. *réad*, red + *w(i)ella*, a well, spring]

Reddell, Worc., was *Radewelle* in the 13th cent.

3 for Reddall, q.v.

There has been some confusion with Riddel(l), q.v.

REDDICK 1 Dweller at the RED DIKE [O.E. *réad* + *dic*]
 (rarely) 2 for Riddock, q.v.

REDDIE } = Ready, q.v.
 REDDY }

REDDING (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the RED MEADOW [O.E. *réad*, red + O.N.E. *ing*, O.N. *eng*, a meadow]

There is a Redding in Stirlingshire.

2 for Reading, q.v.

REDDISH (Eng.) Bel. to Reddish (Lancs), 13th cent. *Reddich*, *Redich* = the REEDY DITCH [O.E. *hréod*, a reed + *dic*, a ditch]
 Confused with Redditch.

REDDITCH (Eng.) Bel. to Redditch (Worc.), A.D. 1300 *Redediche*. The local evidence here points to the signification of RED DITCH [O.E. *réad*, red + *dic*, a ditch]

REDDOCK, v. Riddock.

Redfearn

REDFEARN } (Eng.) Dweller among the RED
 REDFERN } FERN(S) [O.E. *read* + *fearn*]
 REDFERNE }

There has been confusion with the next name.

REDFEN (Eng.) Bel. to Redfen (Warw.), 14th cent. *Wridesfen* = the THICKET-FEN [O.E. *wrid*, a thicket + *fenn*, a fen]

Confused with the preceding name.

REDFORD (Eng.) Dweller at the RED FORD [O.E. *read* + *ford*]

A *Readford* is mentioned (obliquely, 'on readan ford') in a Somersetshire charter A.D. 938.

Cp. Retford and Radford.

REDGRAVE } (Eng.) Dweller at the RED
 REDGROVE } GROVE [O.E. *read*, red + *gráf*, a grove]

Redgrave, Suffolk, was spelt the same in the 14th cent.

REDHEAD (Eng.) 1 RED HEAD [O.E. *read*, red + *hæafod*, a head]

John Redheved.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 Dweller at the RED HEAD (land [same etymology])

Redhead is the name of a promontory in Forfarshire.

REDHOUSE (Eng.) Dweller at the RED HOUSE [O.E. *read* + *hús*]

REDLEY (Eng.) Dweller at the RED LEA [O.E. *read*, red + *leah* (M.E. *ley*), a meadow]

Cp. Radley.

Roger de Redlee.—*Hund. Rolls*.

REDMAN (Eng.) RED MAN [O.E. *read*, red + *man*]

Cp. Blackman.

2 the A.-Sax *Rædman* = COUNCIL-MAN [O.E. *ræd*, council, counsel + *man*]

3 HORSEMAN [O.E. *rædeman*(n)]

There has been confusion with Redmayne and Redmond.

REDMAYNE } (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Redmain
 REDMAIN } (Cumb.), 13th cent. *Red(e)man*, also *Rydemán*.

This may be a pers. name with a local suffix dropped; or the name may be due to some natural feature, as a rock, resembling a man.

(rarely) 2 the A.-Sax. *Rædmægen* = COUNSEL-STRENGTH [O.E. *ræd*, counsel + *mægen*, might]

Confused with Redman.

REDMILL } (Eng.) Dweller at the RED MILL
 REDMILE } [O.E. *read* + *myln*]

Reen

REDMOND } (Teut.) the A.-Sax. *Rædmund*,
 REDMONDE } O.Ger. *Rædmund* = COUNSEL-
 REDMUND } PROTECTION [O.E. *ræd* =
 O.Sax. *rād* = O.H.Ger. *rāt* = O.N. *rǫð*,
 counsel, advice + O.E. O.Sax. O.N. *mund* =
 O.H.Ger. *munt* (Ger. *mund*), hand, protection]

Occ. confused with Redman, q.v.

REDPATH } (Eng.) Dweller at a RED PATH
 REDPETH } [O.E. *read* + *þæð*]

More specifically, Redpath, Berwick, and Redpeth, Northumberland.

REDSHAW (Eng.) Dweller at the RED WOOD [O.E. *read*, red + *sc(e)aga* (M.E. *shaw*(e), a wood)]

There is a Redshaw (Hall) in Yorkshire.

REDWAY (Eng.) Dweller at the RED ROAD [O.E. *read* + *weg*]

REDWOOD (Eng.) Dweller at the RED WOOD [O.E. *read* + *wudu*]

John de Redewode.—

Testa de Nevill, 13th cent.

REE 1 Dweller by a STREAM or CHANNEL [Dial. E. and Scot. *ree*: prob. Dial. Fr. *rieu* (O.Fr. *riu*, Fr. *ru*), a stream, gutter—L.Lat. *riu-(u)*, Lat. *riv-us*, a stream, channel; but not impos. a weak form of O.E. *ripe*, a rivulet]

2 Dweller at a (Walled) ANIMAL-ENCLOSURE [Dial. E. and Scot. *ree*, a walled or banked enclosure for sheep, etc.: perh. f. the N.Fr. *rie*, a bank; app. a weak deriv. of Lat. *ripa*, a bank: hardly f. the Fr. local *riez* (L.Lat. *riosa*), waste or uncultivated land]

Philip ad Ree.—*Hund. Rolls*.

See Rea and Rye.

REECE, an Anglicized form of Rhys, q.v.

REED = Read, q.v.

Hir mouth ful smal and ther to softe and *reed*.—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 153.

REEDER = Reader, q.v.

REEDY = Ready, q.v.

REEK, a Scot. dim. of Rickard, Richard, q.v.

REEKIE, a Scot. double dim. of Rickard, Richard, q.v. [E. dim. suff. *-ie*, *-y*]

REEKS, REEK'S (Son): v. Reek.

REEN (Celt.) Dweller at a POINT OF LAND, PROMONTORY [Gael. *r(o)inn* = Ir. *rimn* (O.Ir. *ruind*) = Wel. *rhynd*]

Rees

REES } Anglicized forms of Rhys, q.v.
REESE }

Cp. Reece, Rice.

REESON 1 REES'S SON : v. Rees.

2 v. Reason.

REEVE (Eng.) STEWARD, BAILIFF [M.E. *reve*,
refe, etc.; O.E. *ge*réfa]

John le Reve.—*Hund. Rolls*.

The *reve* was a sclendre colerik man . . .
Wel koude he kepe a gerner and a
bynne . . .

In youthe he lerned hadde a good
myster [trade];

He was a wel good wrighte, a carpenter.
—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Prol. 587, 593, 613-4.

'What is thy name, ffellow, by thy
leave?'

'Marry,' quoth hee, 'Iohn the *Reeve*.'—
John the Reeve, 133-4.

See also the quotations under Procter
and Perkin (third).

REEVELL = Revell, q.v.

REEVES, (the) REEVE'S (SON)
REEVESON, (the) REEVE'S SON } v. Reeve.

Thomas le Revesone.—

Chesh. Chmbrlins' Accts., A.D. 1303-4.

REEVEY = Reavy, q.v.

REFFELL, a form of Raphael, q.v.

REFFITT, a var. of Raffitt, q.v.

REGAN (Celt.) KINGLET [Ir. *Riagán*—*ri*, a king
+ the double dim. suff. *-gán*]

REGINALD (Teut.) the O.Teut. *Reginwald*,
Raginwald (Mod. Ger. *Rein(w)ald*, *Regen-
w(e)ald*, etc. = MIGHTY or GODLIKE POWER
[v. under Rainbird, and + O.Sax. *gi*wald
= O.H.Ger. *gi*walt = O.E. *ge*w(e)ald =
O.N. *uald*, power, might])

Regenwald, *Reginwald*, or *Reginald*, was
the name of a Northumbrian king men-
tioned, e.g., by Simeon of Durham under
A.D. 912.

Dr. Kleinpaul ('Die Deutschen Per-
sonennamen,' 1909), who imagines that
the German Reinhold is from Reinwald (f),
goes (p. 39) with somewhat superfluous
detail into the signification of the latter
name—

Reinwald beruht wieder auf *Reginwald*,
und ist ein Name für einen fähigen, mit
Klugheit seines Amtes waltenden Ge-
meindenvorstand.

Cp. Reynold.

Renacres

REGISTER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) for REGISTRAR [f.
REGESTER } O.Fr. *registre*, a record, L.Lat.
registrum; Lat. *regerere*, sup. *regestum*, to
carry back]

REID, the Scot. form of Read¹, q.v.

Reid Kit.—*Colkelbie Sow*, 171.

. . . he had nathing on his heid bot syde
[low-hanging] *reid* yallow hair.—

Lindsay, *Hist. and Cron. Scotl.* ('Ane
Mirakill Sen').

Why rins thystream, O Yarrow, Yarrow,
reid [with blood] ?

'The Braes of Yarrow,' 25; Percy's *Reliques*.

REIDPATH, a North. form of Redpath, q.v.

REIDY, a var. of Ready, q.v.

REIGATE (Eng.) Bel. to Reigate, 13th and
14th cent. *Reygate* = the RIDGE-GATE
[O.E. *hrycg*, a ridge + *geat*, a gate, open-
ing]

John de Reygate.—*Pipe-Roll*, A.D. 1261.

REILLEY }
REILLY } for O'Reilly, q.v.
REILY }
RELLY }

RELF } for Ralf, Ralph (q.v.), through the
RELFE } pron. *Rälf*, *Rälp*.
RELPH }

REMBLANT, a lallated form of Rembrand(t),
q.v.

REMBRAND } (Teut.) the O.Teut. *Renbrand*,
REMBRANT } *Reginbrand*, etc. = MIGHTY or
REMBRANDT } GODLIKE BRAND [v. under
Rainbird, and + O.Teut. *brand*, *brant*, a
sword, firebrand]

Renbrand occurs in Heyne's List of 9th-
11th cent. Old Low German Proper
Names.

REMER for Rimer, q.v.

REMFRY for Renfrey, q.v.

REMINGTON } (Eng.) Bel. to Rimington
REMMINGTON } (Yorks), 14th cent. *Rymyng-
ton*, *Remyngton* (app. the Domesday *Ren-
itone*) = the ESTATE OF THE HREMM
FAMILY [A.-Sax. **Hremminga-tún*—*hremm*,
a raven + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff.
-ing + *tún*, estate, manor, etc.]

REMNANT, prob. a corrupt form of Rem-
brand, q.v.

RENACRES, v. Ranacres.

Renard

RENARD (Teut. and Fr.-Teut.) the O.Teut. *Renhard, Reginhard, Reginhart* (whence Fr. *Regnard, Regnard, Renard*), *Reg(e)n-h(e)ard*, etc. = MIGHTILY FIRM or BRAVE [v. under Rainbird, and + O.L.Ger. *hard* = O.H.Ger. *hart* = O.E. *h(e)ard* = O.N. *harð-r*, hard, firm, brave]

We find this term in 'Beowulf,' l. 657—
rondas *regn-hearde*
(shield-bosses extremely hard).

(Fr.-Teut.) a nickname from the Fox
[Fr. *renard*, a fox: etymology as above]

RENAUD } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the O.Teut. *Regin-*
RENAULD } *wald, Reginwalt*, etc.: v. Reynold,
RENAULT } Reginald.
RENAUT }

John Renaud.—

Soms. Subsidy-Roll, A.D. 1327.

Richard fil. Renaud.—*Testa de Nevill*.

RENDALL } 1 for Randall, Randell, Randle
RENDEL } (q.v.), through the pron. *Rān-*
RENDELL } (rarely) 2 Bel. to Rendall, Ork-
RENDELE } ney, form. *Rennadal* [first element
doubtful: cp. O.N. *renna*, a run, course;
or perh. *Renna* is the genit. of a name
like *Renni* or *Rein(n)i*; and + O.N. *dal-r*,
a dale, valley]

RENDER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **RENDERER**; **FAT-**
RENDERER } **MELTER** [f. Fr. *rendre*, Lat. *red-*
dere, to render]

Johannes Rendrou.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

The process of making lard and candles
is called *rendering*: Linc.—

T. Wright, *Dict. Prov. Eng.*, p. 795.

RENFREY } = Renfrey, q.v.
RENFREE }

RENFREW (Celt.) Bel. to Renfrew, 12th cent.
Reinfrew, Renfrew, Renfriū [perh. f. the
old forms of Wel. *rhin*, a channel, and
ffrew, stillness]

RENFREY (Teut.) the O.Teut. *Reinfrid, Regin-*
frid, etc. = MIGHTY or GODLIKE PEACE
[v. under Rainbird, and + O.H.Ger. *fridu*
= O.Sax. *frīðu* = O.E. *frīðu* = O.N. *frīð-r*,
peace]

(Celt.) for Renfrew, q.v.

RENISON } 1 **RENNIE'S SON**: v. Rennie.
RENNISON }

2 occ. for Reynerson. q.v.

RENKIN = Rankin, q.v.

RENNAR } = Rayner, q.v.
RENNER }

RENNARD = Renard, q.v.

Renwick

RENNELDS = Reynolds, q.v.

RENNELL for Reynold, q.v.

RENNELLS } for Rennelds, Reynolds, q.v.
RENNELS }

RENNICK for Renwick, q.v.

RENNIE, a North. double dim. of **Reynold**,
Reginald, q.v. [E. dim. suff. *-ie*]

RENSHALL for Renshaw, q.v.

RENSHAW (Eng.) Dweller at the RAVEN-
WOOD or RAVEN'S WOOD [O.E. *hræfn*, a
raven + *sc(e)aga*, a wood]

Stephen de Ravenshagh.—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1342.

Richard Raynshaw.—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1556.

John Rainshaw.—

Wills at Chester, A.D. 1647.

John Ravenshaw.— *do.* A.D. 1673.

Richard Renshaw.— *do.* A.D. 1680.

There is a Renshaw near Chesterfield,
Derbyshire.

RENTELL 1 for Rendell, q.v.

2 for Rentoul, q.v.

RENTON (Eng.) Bel. to 1 Renton (Berwick),
A.D. 1098 *Reguintun*, c. 1200 *Reningtona*
and *Regintun*. There is evidently *u-n*
confusion in these forms cited by the Rev.
J. B. Johnston; and definiteness as to the
origin of the first element is precluded.

2 Ranton (Staffs) (through pron. *Rān-*),
13th cent. *Raunton, Ronton, Domesday Ran-*
tone [the first element is prob. the genit.,
rān, of O.E. *rā*, a roe(-buck); less likely for
O.E. *rand*, a margin, edge:— + O.E. *tūn*,
estate, etc.]

3 Rendon (? where). The place-names
Renedon and *Reyndon* found in the Hun-
dred-Rolls, and the occurrence of *Randún*
(app. 'Rā's Hill'—O.E. *rān*, genit. of *rā*, a
roe + *dūn*, a hill) in 9th-cent. Southern
charters, show that in some cases 'Renton'
must be for 'Rendon' (cp. Repton).

Renton, Dumbartonshire, is a modern
borrowed name.

RENTOUL (Celt.) Dweller at the NORTH
POINT [Gael. *r(o)inn*, a point, peninsula +
tuath-al (*th* mute), north]

RENWICK (Eng.) Bel. to Renwick (Cumb.)
[O.E. *wic*, a place: the first element is
uncertain — on the analogy of Renshaw
it may be for the O.E. pers. name *Hræfn*
= O.N. *Hrafn*, Raven]

Repington

REPINGTON } (Eng.) Bel. to Repton (Derby-
REPTON } shire), 13th cent. *Repindon*, the
A.-Sax. *Hrýpa(n)dún*, *Hréoða(n)dún* =
HRÉOÐA'S or HRÝPA'S HILL [O.E. *dún*, a
hill: the pers. name *Hrýpa* or *Hréoða* (genit.
Hrýpan-, *Hréoðan-*) is an ancient one
(*Hrýp* occurs among the Woden-descended
ancestors of the East Anglian kings) and
is prob. from O.E. *hrópan* (pret. *hróþ-*), to
shout]

RESTALL } for Rastall, Rastell, q.v.
RESTELL }

RESTON (Eng.) Bel. to Reston = the BRUSH-
WOOD-ENCLOSURE [O.E. *hris* (= O.N. *hrís*),
brushwood + *tún*, enclosure, farm]

Reston, Berwick, was *Ristun* end of 11th
cent. Reston, Lincs, was *Riston* in the 13th
cent. Reston, Westmd., may be 'Rá's
(Røe's) Farm.'

Cp. Riston.

RETFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Retford (Notts), the
Domesday *Redeford* = the RED FORD
[O.E. *read*, red + *ford*]

REUBEN (Heb.) BEHOLD A SON [Heb.
R'ûbhén — *r'û*, vision; *bén*, a son]

REUTER (Teut.-Lat.) HORSEMAN, TROOPER
[the Mod. High Ger. *Reuter* is from the
homophonous Dut. *ruiter*, L.Lat. *ruptari-us*
— *rupta*, a troop: *Reuter*, however, occurs
also in M.E. records]

Cp. Rutter.

REVELEY (Eng.) Bel. to Reaveley (Northumb.),
anc. *Reveley* = the REEVE'S LEA [v. under
Reeve, and + M.E. *ley*, O.E. *leáh*, a
meadow]

REVELL (Fr.-Lat.) the French *Revel* =
1 GREY, TAWNY [f. Lat. *rāv-us*, with Fr.
dim. suff. *-el*, Lat. *-ell-us*]
2 PRIDE, JOY [O.Fr. *revel*; f. Lat. *re-*
bellare, to rebel]

But the Southern French geographical
name Revel is a dim. f. Lat. *riv-us*, a
brook: Montrevel, Jura, e.g. was *Mons*
Rivelli in Latin.

Revel.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Cp. Revill.

REVILL (Fr.-Lat.) 1 Bel. to Réville (Normandy)
= the ROYAL MANOR [Lat. *regia villa*]
2 for Revell, q.v.

REW (Eng.) Dweller in a Row [M.E. *rewe*,
O.E. *ræw*]

Adam atte Rewe.—

Subsidy-Roll, Soms., A.D. 1327.

And leet comande anon to hakke and
hewe

The okes olde, and leye hem on a
rewe.—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 2865-6.

(Fr.-Lat.) for 1 the French *De la Rue* =
Of the STREET [Fr. *rue*, a street; like
O.Ital. *ruga*, f. Lat. *ruga*, a wrinkle, ridge]

Rhodes

Usque ad locum qui vocatur Tudella,
in *ruga* ejusdem S. Germani.—

Charter, A.D. 1165; Brachet.

2 the French *Delru*, *Delrieu* = Of the
BROOKLET [Fr. *ru*, O.Fr. *riu*, f. L.Lat.
riu-s for Lat. *riv-us*, a watercourse]

REWES, genit., and pl., of Rew (Eng.), q.v.

REX (Lat.) KING [Lat. *rex*]

John Rex.—*Hund. Rolls*.

(Teut.) for Ricks, q.v.

REX(S)TREW for Rackstraw, q.v.

REY (Eng. and Scand.) for Ray, q.v.

(Fr.-Lat.) KING [O.Fr. *rey*, *rei* (mod.
roi), Lat. *reg-em*, acc. of *rex*, a king]

REYBOLD, v. Raybold.

REYBURN, v. Raeburn.

REYNALDS, v. the commoner form Reynolds.

REYNARD, v. Renard.

REYNELL for Reynold, q.v.

REYNER, v. Rayner.

REYNERSON, REYNER'S SON.

REYNOLD, a vocalized form of Reginald, q.v. :
rarely is the second element of Reynold
for O.Teut. *hold*, gracious, faithful, loyal.

Rainald-us is a common Domesday form;
and it is also found in the 14th-cent.
Yorkshire Poll-Tax. *Reynald* and *Reynold*
are Hundred-Rolls spellings. French
forms are *Regnauld*, *Regnault*, *Renaud*, etc.;
Renaud being the usual form of the
christian name.

Rainalde [variantly *Reynald*] the Reve,
of Rotland sokene [Rutland jurisdiction].—
Piers Plowman, ii. 110.

REYNOLDS, REYNOLD'S (Son)
REYNOLDSON, REYNOLD'S SON } v. Reynold

RHEAD for Read, q.v.

RHIND (Celt.) Bel. to Rhind or Rhynd (Perth-
shire) = the POINT (of Land) [O.Gael.
and O.Ir. *rind* (mod. Gael. *r(o)inn*), a point,
peninsula = Wel. *rhynd*, a cape]

"The village of Rhynd . . . is situated
on a point at the confluence of the Rivers
Tay and Earn."—*Nat. Gaz.*

RHOADS for Roads, q.v.

RHODEN for Roden, q.v.

RHODES for Rodes, q.v.

RHYDDERCH, v. under **P-rothero**; but the name is rather from Wel. *rhy-*, 'super-', and *derch*, 'exalted.'

Ryderch escob [bishop].—

Brut y Tywysogion, A.D. 962.

This name was used as a Welsh equivalent of Roderick, q.v.

RHYDER for Rider, q.v.

RHYS (Celt.) **ARDOUR** [Wel. *rhys*, ardency, a rush—*rhysu*, to rush; and cp. *rhys-wr*—(*gŵr*, a man—a combatant, savage)]

Rys ab Owein.—

Brut y Tywysogion, A.D. 1073.

Rys ieuanc [young] ab Gruffud.—

Brut y Tywysogion, A.D. 1202.

RIBALD (Teut.), the Domesday *Ribald-us*, represents the O.Teut. *Rikkald*, *Ric(h)bald*=**POWERFULLY BOLD** [O.Sax. *riki* = O.N. *rik-r* = O.H.Ger. *richi*, *rihi* = Goth. *reik-s* = O.E. *rice*, powerful, mighty (Teut. base **rik-*, ruler) + O.Teut. *bald*, bold]

Ribald-us.—*Hund. Rolls*.

RIBBLE 1 for Ribald, q.v.

2 Dweller by the River Ribble, 12th cent. *Ribbel*, in Domesday-Book *Ribel-* (in *Ribel-castre*, Ribchester) [We do not know what the Celtic name of the Ribble was. The earliest recorded un-compounded form of the name is the Domesday *Ripa* ('Inter *Ripam* et Mersham'), which is app. intended for the Lat. *ripa*, a river-bank. 'Ribble' may, in fact, represent Lat. *rivell-us*, a dim. f. *riv-us*, a stream, brook (mutation from *v* to *b* is regular: cp. Besançon from *Vesontion-em*), but the size of the Ribble is an argument against this derivation. The only point upon which we can speak with more or less certainty is that the name contains the Euraryan root *ri*, to flow, and is basically conn. with, e.g., Wel. *rhie*, a swift motion, Gr. *rhēō* (*ῥῆω*), to flow, run, gush; and 'Rhine' and 'Rhone']

RIBCHESTER. Bel. to Ribchester (N.Lancs), 12th cent. *Ribbecestre*, Domesday *Ribel-castre*=the (ROMAN) CAMP on the **RIBBLE** [v. under Ribble, and + O.E. *ceaster*, Lat. *castra*]

RIBSTON (Eng.) Bel. to Ribston (W. Yorks), 14th cent. *Ribstane*, 13th cent. *Ribstan*, Domesday *Ripestan* = **HRYP'S STONE** (House or Monument) [O.E. *stān*]

RICARD (Teut. and Fr.-Teut.) = Richard, q.v.

Richard II., Duke of Normandy, is called *Ricard* ('to Ricardes rice') in the A.-Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 1000. *Ricard-us* occurs in Domesday Book. *Ricard* is fairly common in 13th and 14th cent. English records. In France, *Ricard* is not nearly so common as *Richard*; and *Ricart*, again, occurs much less frequently than *Ricard*.

RICARDS, **RICARD'S** (Son): v. Ricard, Richard.

RICCARD, v. Ricard, Richard.

RICE, an Anglicized form of Rhys, q.v.

Cp. Reece, Rees(e).

In the 16th-cent. Registers of Oxford Univ. the same Welsh student is called indifferently Rice and Rise Powell.

RICH (Teut. and Fr.-Teut.) 1 **WEALTHY**, **POWERFUL**, **MIGHTY** [M.E. *riche*, *ryche*, O.E. *rice*; also O.Fr. *riche* from O.H.Ger. *rihi* (mod. *reich*)]

Hugo le Ryche.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 (later) a dim. of Richard, q.v.

RICHARD (Teut. and Fr.-Teut.) **POWERFULLY BRAVE** [O.Teut. *Richard*, *Rikhard*, etc.—O.E. *rice* (mod. *rich*)=O.H.Ger. *richi*, *rihi* (mod. *reich*) = O.Sax. *riki* = Dut. *rijk* = Goth. *reik-s* = O.N. *rik-r*, powerful, rich + O.E. *h(e)ard* = O.H.Ger. *hart* = O.Sax. *hard* = Dut. *hard* = Goth. *hardu-s* = O.N. *harð-r*, hard, brave, firm]

The great popularity of this name may be said to have begun with *Ric(e)hard*, that son of Hlōðhere, the 7th-cent. king of Kent, who became a monk at Lucca,

Richard is an extremely common name in France, where it is a synonym for a man of wealth ('un *richard*') and where it also occurs with the diminutive suffixes *-eau* (*-el*), *-et*, *-ot*, *-on*, *-in*.

Cp. Ricard.

RICHARDS, **RICHARD'S** (Son) } v. Richard.
RICHARDSON, **RICHARD'S SON** }

RICHART, a French form of Richard, q.v.

RICHBELL, an orig. fem. name of French origin found in our 13th-14th cent. records as *Richebelle*, *Richebele* = **RICHLY FAIR** [v. Rich, and + O.Fr. *bel(l)e*, Lat. *bella* (*f.*), pretty, fair]

RICHER (Teut. and Fr.-Teut.) **MIGHTY ARMY** [O.Teut. *Richer*, *Richere*, *Richeri*, etc.: v. under Rich, and + O.E. *here* = O.H.Ger. O.Sax. *heri* = Goth. *harji-s* = O.N. *herr*, army]

Ricer-us, Richer-us.—*Domesday-Book*.

Ranulf Richer.—*Hund. Rolls*.

This name has largely merged into Richard.

Cp. Ricker.

RICHERS, **RICHER'S** (Son): v. Richer.

RICHERT, a Belgian (Flemish) form of Richard, q.v.

RICHES 1 **RICH'S** (Son): v. Rich.

2 for Richere, q.v.

Richey

RICHEY } = Rich (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff.
 RICHIE } *-ey, -ie.*

RICHIN = Rich (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-in*
 [Lat. *-in-us*]

Exceptionally, *Richin* has another origin, for Foulques, Count of Anjou, was sur-named *Richin* or *Rechin* [O.Fr. *rechin*, rude, rough; f. *reche*, M.H.Ger. *resche*, *räsche*, O.H.Ger. *rösc(i)*, sharp, active, hasty] "à cause de son humeur rude et aspre" (Larchey, pp. 405, 412).

RICHING = Richin (q.v.) with added E. *-g*.

RICHINGS, RICHING'S (Son).

RICHMAN = Rich (q.v.) + *man*.

Richeman fil. John.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Confused with Richmond, q.v.

RICHMOND (Fr.-Teut. + Lat.) Bel. to Rich-mond (Yorks), also Richemont (Normandy) = the SPLENDID or MIGHTY (Castle-) MOUNT [Fr. *riche*, O.H.Ger. *rihhi* (M.H.Ger. *riche*, mod. *reich*) + Fr. *mont*, Lat. *mons*, *mont-is*]

Johannes de Richemond.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Richmond, Surrey, still sometimes referred to as West Sheen, owes its present name to Henry VII, who "willed it to be hereafter called after his own title." It is the A.-Sax. *Scéon* [O.E. *scéon*, beautiful, fair]

(Teut.) the O.Teut. pers. name *Ricmund*, *Richmund* = RICH or MIGHTY PROTECTOR [O.E. *rice* = O.H.Ger. *rihhi* (M.H.Ger. *riche*) + O.E. *mund* = O.H.Ger. *mund* (O.Sax. and O.N. *mund*), hand, protection, protector]

Confused with Richman, q.v.

RICK (Teut.) I WEALTHY, POWERFUL, MIGHTY
 [O.L.Ger. *riki* = O.E. *ric* = O.N. *rik-r* =
 Goth. *reik-s*]

2 a dim. of Rickard, Rickward, &c., q.v.

We also find one occurrence of the A.-Sax. word *rica* [= Goth. *reik-s*], 'ruler', as a pers. name.

Cp. Rich.

RICKABY
 RICKARBY } v. Rickerby.

RICKARD = Rloard, Richard, q.v.

RICKARDS, RICKARD'S (Son).

RICKARDSON, RICKARD'S SON.

Rickson

RICKART, an Anglicized (or rather American-ized) form of the Dutch *Rijkaart* = Rickard, Richard, q.v.

RICKARTS, RICKART'S (Son).

RICKARTSON, RICKART'S SON.

RICKATSON, 1 for Rickartson, q.v.

2 for Ricketson, q.v.

RICKER (Teut.) MIGHTY ARMY [O.Teut. *Rikheri*, *Richere*, etc.: v. under Rick, and + O.L.Ger. *heri* = O.E. *here* = O.N. *herr* = Goth. *harji-s*, army]

The mod. French form is *Riquier*.

Cp. Richer.

RICKERBY (Scand. or Fr.-Teut. + Scand.) Bel. to Rickerby (Cumb.), 13th cent. *Ricardebey* = RICARD'S or RIKHARD'S ESTATE [v. Rloard, Richard, and + O.N. *bj-r*, estate, farmstead]

RICKERSON I RICKER'S SON: v. Ricker.

2 exceptionally for Ricketson, Rickardson, q.v.

RICKERT, an Anglicized (American) form of the Dutch *Rijkert* = Rickard, Richard, q.v.

RICKERTS, RICKERT'S (Son).

RICKERTSON, RICKERT'S SON.

RICKET } = Rick (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff.
 RICKETT } *-et.*

The mod. French form of this name is *Riquet*.

RICKETS } RICKET(T)'S (Son).
 RICKETTS }

RICKETSON, RICKET'S SON.

RICKMAN (Teut.) = Rick (q.v.) + *man*.

John fil. Rikeman.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Cp. Richman.

It has often been stated that an A.-Sax. pers. name *Ricman* is found in the Herts place-name Rickmansworth; but as this place was formerly *Richmereswearth* and *Rykemeswearth*, the pers. name involved is, of course, the A.-Sax. *Ricmêr* = Mightily Famous [O.E. *ric-*, mighty, rich + *mêre*, famous, glorious]

RICKON = Rlok (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-on*.

Riquon is now somewhat rare in France.

RICKS, RICK'S (Son)
 RICKSON, RICK'S SON } v. Rick.

Rickward

RICKWARD (Teut.) RICH or POWERFUL GUARDIAN [O.Teut. *Rikuard*, *Ricward*, etc.: v. under Rick, and + O.L.Ger. *ward* = O.E. *w(e)ard* = O.H.Ger. *wart* = Goth. *ward-s* = O.N. *uörþ-r*, guardian, protector]

RICKWOOD for Rickward, q.v.

The name, despite its appearance, does not seem to be local.

RIDD (Eng.) 1 RIDER, TROOPER [O.E. *ridda*]

Ridda was the name of a thane of the Mercian king Offa.

2 conf. with Read, q.v.

(Celt.) Dweller at a FORD [Wel. *rhyd*, a ford]

RIDDAL } (Eng.) 1 the A.-Sax. pers. name
RIDDALL } *Rædel* [O.E. *ræd*, counsel, advice
RIDDEL } + the dim. suff. *-el*]
RIDDELL }

2 the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wrædel* [O.E. *wræd* or *wræþ*, a band, wreath (*wriþan*, to bind) + the dim. suff. *-el*: cp. Ridlington]

3 for Reddall, Reddell, q.v.

RIDDER = Rider, q.v.

RIDDICK, v. Riddock.

RIDDING (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the CLEARING [O.E. *hryding*]

2 for Redding, q.v.

RIDDINGS, pl., and genit., of Ridding.

RIDDINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Wrightington (Lancs), 13th cent. *Wrichtington*, *Wrightington* = the ESTATE of the WYRHTA FAMILY [A.-Sax. **Wyrhtinga-tūn*—*wyrhta*, a wright, worker + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fl. suff. *-ing* + *tūn*, estate, etc.]

RIDDLE, v. Riddel(l).

RIDDLER (Eng.) SIFTER (of grain, etc.) [O.E. *hriddel*, a riddle, sieve + the agent. suff. *-ere*]

RIDDLESDEN (Eng.) Bel. to Riddlesden (Yorks), the Domesday *Redelesden* = RÆDEL'S (or WRÆDEL'S) VALLEY [v. under Riddel(l)^{1, 2}, and + O.E. *denu*, a valley]

RIDDLESWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Riddlesworth (Norf.), 13th and 14th cent. *Redelesworth* = RÆDEL'S (or WRÆDEL'S) ESTATE [v. under Riddel(l)^{1, 2}, and + O.E. *w(e)orþ*, estate, farm, enclosure]

RIDDOCH (Celt.) Bel. to Reddoch (Lanark) [doubtful: poss. Gael. *reidh* (O.Ír. *réid*), smooth + *achadh*, a field]

RIDDOCK (Celt.) for Riddoch, q.v.

(Eng.) a var. of Ruddock, q.v.

Ridley

RIDEAL, an Irish form of Riddell, q.v. [the form is due to Ir. (and Gael.) *ridéal*, a riddle, sieve; borrowed from Eng.]

RIDEHALGH (Eng.) Bel. to Ridehalgh (Lancs), 17th cent. *Rydehalgh* [The second element is the Dial. E. *halgh* (found also as *haugh*, with common vocalization of *h*), a riverside meadow, a corner, O.N.E. *halc* = O.W.Sax. *healh*, a corner. In the absence of early forms the first element is quite uncertain: it may represent a dial. form of O.E. *rþ(e)*, a streamlet; O.E. *wrid*, a thicket; O.E. *ræd*, red; O.E. *hræod*, a reed; or be Dial. E. *ride*, a riding, or road or cutting through a wood]

RIDEOUT. The form of this name in the 13th-cent. Hundred-Rolls, *Ridhut*, and in the 14th-cent. Yorks Poll-Tax, *Rydhout*, app. points to E. *hut* [Fr. *hutte*, a cottage, hut; O.H.Ger. *hutta*, a hut]; but the first element presents the same difficulty as in Ridehalgh, q.v.

RIDER (Eng.) 1 HORSEMAN, TROOPER; in late A.-Saxon, NORMAN KNIGHT.

2 MOUNTED KEEPER or STEWARD; RANGER [M.E. *ridere*, *rydere*; O.E. *ridere*]

I gave thee eightene pence a day,

And my bowe shalt thou bere;

And over all the north countre

I make thee chyfe *rydere*.—

'Adam Bell'; Percy's *Reliques*.

3 (late) (Mounted) COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

RIDGE (Eng.) Dweller at a RIDGE [M.E. *rigge*, O.E. *hrycg*]

RIDGEWAY } (Eng.) Dweller at the RIDGE-
RIDGWAY } WAY [O.E. *hrycgweg*]

RIDGLEY (Eng.) Dweller at the RIDGE-LEA [O.E. *hrycglæh*]

RIDGMONT (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Ridgmont (Beds, Yorks, Lancs, etc.)

The Bedfordshire place app. owes its name to a Norman castle which was called *Ruggemont*, or *Rougemont*, from the RED HILL on which it stood (*Nat. Gaz.*) [Fr. *rouge*, f. Lat. *rube-us*, red, through a later form *rubi-us* (*rubj-us*) + Fr. *mont*, Lat. *mons*, *mont-is*, a hill]

RIDING (Eng.) 1 = Ridding, q.v.

2 (later) Dweller at the RIDING, i.e. a riding-way cut through a wood [f. O.E. *ridan*, to ride]

RIDLER = Riddler, q.v.

RIDLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Ridley; or Dweller at 1 the RED LEA [Dial. E. *rid(e)*, red; O.E. *ræd* + M.E. *ley*, O.E. *lêah*, a meadow]

2 the REEDY LEA [O.E. *hræod*, a reed + *lêah*]

Ridlington

3 the THICKET-LEA [O.E. *wrid*, a thicket + *leah*]

4 the CLEARING-LEA [f. Dial. E. *rid*, to clear land (O.N. *h*)*rypia*] + *leah*]

RIDLINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Ridlington (Norf.; Rutl.), 13th cent. *Wridlington* = the ESTATE OF THE WRÆDEL FAMILY [A-Sax. **Wrædelinga-tún*: the pers. name is a dim. f. O.E. *wræd* or *wræþ* (*wriþan*, to bind), a band, wreath + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, estate, etc.]

The Rutland parish was *Redlictun* in Domesday-Book.

RIDOUT } v. Rideout.
RIDOUTT }

RIDPATH, v. Redpath.

RIDSDALE (Celt. + Eng.) Bel. to Redesdale (Northumb.) = the DALE OF THE R. REDE or REED [the river-name is prob. the Wel. *rhüdd* = Gael. *ruadh*, red, doubtless influenced by the cognate M.E. *rede*, *reed*, O.E. *réad*, red: — + O.E. *dæl*, a valley]

RIDYARD (Eng.) Dweller at the RED ENCLOSURE [O.E. *réad* + *geard*]

RIERDAN } v. Riordan.
RIERDON }

RIGBY (Scand.) Bel. to Rigby (now Ribby), Lancs, 13th cent. *Riggeby*, Domesday *Rigbi* = the RIDGE-FARMSTEAD [O.N. *hrygg-r*, a ridge + *bý-r*, a dwelling, farmstead, etc.]

This essentially Lancashire surname is found in Yorkshire in the 14th cent. as *Riggeby* and *Rygby*.

Cp. Rigsby.

RIGDEN (Eng.) Bel. to Rigden (app. Kent) [this is especially a Kentish surname, so that the second element is doubtless O.E. *denu*, a valley: the first element may be for Rick- (hardly O.E. *hrycg*, a ridge)]

RIGG (Scand. and N.Eng.) Dweller at a RIDGE [O.N. *hrygg-r* = O.N.E. *hrycg*]

RIGGS, pl., and genit., of Rigg.

RIGHTON for Wrighton, q.v.

RIGMAIDEN (N.Eng.) Bel. to Rigma(i)den (Westm.), 13th and 14th cent. *Rygmayden*, *Riggemayden* = the MAIDEN CASTLE on the RIDGE [M.E. *ryg*, *rigge*, etc., O.N.E. *hrycg* = O.N. *hrygg-r*, a ridge + M.E. *mayden*, etc., a maiden — applied to a castle or fort that had never been captured or which was considered impregnable; O.E. *moðgen*]

Ringshaw

RIGSBY (Scand.) Bel. to Rigsby (Lincs), 13th cent. *Ryggēsby*, Domesday *Rigesbi* [Here the common O.N. *hrygg-r* (Dan.-Norw. *ryg*), a ridge, back (bone, seems to be used as a pers. or nick-name; it may be a shortening of *hrygg-biug-r*, crook-backed, or *hrygg-knytt-r*, humpbacked: on account of the *-s* genitive the name cannot be the O.N. *ryg-r*, lady, wife: — + O.N. *bý-r*, farm, estate]

RILEY } (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the RYE-FIELD
RILEY } [O.E. *ryge* + *leah*]

"Rylay in Acryngton," A.D. 1323.—
Lanc. Inq., ii. 198.

2 the BROOK-FIELD [O.E. *riþ(e)*, a stream-let + *leah*]

(Celt.) for O'Reilly, q.v.

RIMBAULT, the French *Raimbault*: v. under Rainbow¹.

RIMER } (A-Fr.) POET, MINSTREL [M.E.
RIMMER } *rymer*, *rymour*, *rymeur*, *rimour*; f. M.E. O.Fr. *rime*, rime, metre; either from Lat. *rhythm-us*, rhythm, or O.H.Ger. *rim*, number]

Roger le Rymeur.—

Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1246.

"Thomas the Rymour [Thomas of Erceldoune], the first Scottish poet."

(Eng.) CALCULATOR, ACCOUNTANT [O.E. *rimere*]

The form Rimmer is found in the early 17th cent.

RIMINGTON } v. Rem(m)ington ante.
RIMMINGTON }

RIND, v. Rhind.

RINDER, v. Render.

RINGLAND (Eng.) Bel. to Ringland (Norf.), 14th cent. *Ringland* [O.E. *hring*, a ring, circle, round + *land*]

The piece of land must either have been round in shape or situated near a (stone) circle.

RINGROSE (Eng.) [the first element is doubtless O.E. *hring*, a ring, circle, round; while the second app. represents the pl. of O.E. *roew*, a row (as of houses or hedges: cp. Dial. E. *row*, a hedge)]

This seems to be specifically a Yorkshire surname: it is found as *Ryngrose* in the 16th cent.

RINGSHAW (Eng.) [O.E. *hring*, a ring, circle, round + *sc(e)aga*, a wood]

The wood must either have been round in shape (cp. 'Round Coppice,' Bucks) or have been situated near a (stone) circle.

Ringstead

RINGSTEAD (Eng.) Bel. to Ringstead (Norf., Northants, Dorset, etc.) [O.E. *hring*, m., a ring, circle, round + *stede*, a place]

See the note under Ringland and Ringshaw; but in this case there is a possibility of the first element being the pers. name *Hring* [same etymology].

Ringstead, Norfolk, was *Ringstede* and *Ringstye* de the Confessor's time.

RINTOUL
RINTELL } v. Rentoul ante.

RIORDAN } (Celt.) ROYAL BARD [Ir. *Rígh-*
RIORDEN } *bhardán*—*righ*, a king + the asp.
form of *bard*, a poet + the dim. suff. *-án*]

RIPLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Ripley (Yorks: Domesday *Ripeleia*, *Ripeleie*, 14th cent. *Riplay*; Derby, Surrey, etc.) = 1 HRYPA'S or HREOPA'S LEA [A.-Sax. **Hrypan-* or **Hreopan-leah*—*Hrypan*, *Hreopan*, genit. of *Hrypa*, *Hreopa*; poss. f. the pret., *hréop*, of *hrópan*, to shout]

2 RIP(P)A'S LEA [A.-Sax. *Rip(p)an-leah*—*Rip(p)an*, genit. of *Rip(p)a*; app. f. *ripa*, *reopa*, m., a sheaf (*Scéafa*, f. O.E. *scéaf*, m., a sheaf, occurs as an A.-Sax. pers. name)]

Cp. Repton.

RIPLINGHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Ripplingham (Yorks), A.-Sax. **Hryplinga-hám* or **Rip(p)elinga-hám* = the HOME OF THE HRYPEL or RIP(P)EL FAMILY [the pers. name is seen under Ripley, with added dim. *-el* + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fl. suff. *-ing* + *hám*, home, estate]

The *l* in the modern name can hardly be ignored notwithstanding the Domesday *Ripingha*.

RIPLINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Riplington (Hants, Northumb.), A.-Sax. **Hryplinga-tún* or **Rip(p)elinga-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE HRYPEL or RIP(P)EL FAMILY [the pers. name is seen under Ripley, with added dim. *-el* + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fl. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, estate, etc.]

RIPON } Bel. to Ripon (Yorks), 13th cent.
RIPPON } *Ripon*, Domesday *Ripum*, 10th cent.
Rypon, Bede's *in hrypum* (Hist. Eccl. V. XIX), A.-Sax. Chron. A.D. 709 *tó Ripum* [doubtful: but not improb. an O.Anglian cognate (in the dat. pl.) of O.N. *rifa* (dat. pl. *rifum*), a cleft, fissure (cp. O.N. *rif* = Ger. *rippe* = E. *rib*) if not of O.N. *rip-r*, a crag]

We see the Latinized form (*Hripis*) of this place-name in, e.g., the 10th-cent. Frithgod's metrical account of the consecration of a new church at Ripon.

The weak dat. pl. ending (*-on*) in the later forms of this name is much commoner in Old High German than in Old English.

Ritch

RIPPINGALE } (Eng.) Bel. to *Rippingale* (Lincs),
RIPPINGALL } 13th cent. *Repinghal(e)*, Domesday *Repinghale*, 10th cent. (Lat. charters) *Repingale* [the pers. name is doubtless the A.-Sax. *Hreopa*, or *Reop(p)a* (v. under Ripley), with the 'son' suff. *-ing* (prob. really for the genit. pl. *-inga*); the local element representing either O.Merc. *hall*, a hall, or *halh*, a corner, or even *hald*, a slope]

RIPPINGTON, v. Repington.

RISBOROUGH } (Eng.) Bel. to Risborough
RISBROUGH } (Bucks), 13th cent. *Risebergh*,
RISBROW } A.D. 903 *Hrisberg* = the
BUSHY HILL [O.E. *hris*, brushwood + *be(o)rg*, a hill]

RISBY (Scand.) Bel. to Risby (Yorks: Domesday *Risbi*; Lincs: anc. *Riseby*; Suffolk, etc.) = the FARM in the BRUSHWOOD [O.N. *hris*, brushwood + *bý-r*, farm, estate]

RISELEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Riseley or Risley
RISELY } (Beds), 13th cent. *Risle* = the
BRUSHWOOD-LEA [O.E. *hris*, brushwood + *leah*, lea]

Cp. Risley.

RISHTON (Eng.) Bel. to Rishton (Lancs), 14th cent. *Risseton*, *Rishton* = the FARM-STEAD by the RUSHES [O.E. *risc*, a rush + *tún*, a farm, enclosure]

Cp. Rushton.

RISHWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Rishworth (Yorks) = the RUSHY ESTATE [O.E. *risc*, a rush + *worþ*, an estate, enclosure, farm]

This township is (or was) mostly "uncultivated moor."

Cp. Rushworth.

RISING (Eng.) Bel. to (Wood) Rising (Norf.), 13th cent. *Rysing*, *Rising* = the BUSHY MEADOW [O.E. *hris* = O.N. *hris*, brushwood + O.Angl. *ing*, O.N. *eng*, meadow]

RISK (Celt.) Dweller at a MORASS or MOOR [Gael. (and Ir.) *riass*, *riasc*; conn. with O.E. *risc*, a rush]

RISLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Risley (Lancs: 13th and 14th cent. *Riselegh*, *Ryselegh*; Derby: 13th cent. *Riseleg*) = the BRUSHWOOD-LEA [O.E. *hris* + *leah*]

Cp. Riseley.

RISTON (Eng.) Bel. to Riston (Yorks: Domesday *Ristun*, *Ristune*; Norfolk: 13th cent. *Riston*) = the BRUSHWOOD-ENCLOSURE; BUSH-FARM [O.E. *hris* (= O.N. *hris*), brushwood + *tún*, enclosure, farm]

Cp. Reston.

RITCH = Rich, q.v.

Ritchie

RITCHIE, a North. E. and Scot. double dim. of Richard, q.v. [O.E. dim. suff. *-ie, -y*]
In the 16th cent. the form was commonly
Richie.

RITSON 1 for RITCH'S SON : v. *Ritch, Rich*.
2 for Wrightson, q.v.

RITTER (Ger.) CAVALIER, KNIGHT [v. the
Appendix of Foreign Names]
Cp. *Rutter*.

RIVEL(E)Y, v. *Reveley*.

RIVERS (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to *Rivières* (France)
= the *BANKS, SHORES* [O.Fr. *riviere*, like
Ital. *riviera*, f. L.Lat. *riparia*, a bank, shore
(also later a river); f. Lat. *ripa*, a bank,
shore]
de Rīveres, de Rivers, are the Hundred-
Rolls forms.

This name (which has absorbed the
13th-cent. A.-French *de la River(e)*) was
Latinized *de Ripariis*.

RIVINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to *Rivington* (Lancs),
A.D. 1202 *Revington, Rowinton*, other 13th-
cent. forms being *Ruwinton, Riviton,*
Rovinton, Rowinton, Rowwinton, Rou(u)ngton,
Rowyngeton, Rowynton, Ruwington, Ruhwin-
ton, Roungton, early-14th-cent. *Rovinton,*
Rovington, Rovyngton. [This is clearly a case
where the A.-Saxon form of the name is
necessary for its elucidation. If we were to
judge by the 14th-cent. forms we could
presume an A.-Sax. **Hrófinga-tún*, 'the
Estate of the Hróf-Family' — *hróf*, m., lit.
roof, summit, sky + *inga*, genit. pl. of the fil.
suff. *-ing*; *hróf* app. being the origin of the
first element of 'Rochester' — A.-Sax.
Hrófas-ceaster. A known variant of this
word, *hréf*, would enable us to account
for the *Revington* of 1202 and hence the
present form, *Rivington*, which occurs in
1587. On the other hand, the divergent
Rou-, etc., and *Rev-, Riv-* forms might be
due to an A.-Sax. pers. name like *Riulf*,
for *Ricwulf*, with the genit. pl. 'son' suff.
-inga + tún, estate, farm]

RIX 1 for Ricks, q.v.

2 a local name from O.E. *rix*, f., a rush
(the surname *de la Rixe* occurs in the
Hundred-Rolls for Somerset).

RIXON for Rickson, q.v.

ROACH } = *Roche*, q.v.
ROACHE }

ROAD } (Eng.) Dweller at 1 a ROAD(-Side)
ROADE } or RIDING [M.E. *rode*, O.E. *rād*, f.]
2 a CROSS or CRUCIFIX (ROOD) [M.E.
rode, O.E. *rād*, f.]

Robarts

Simon de la Rode.—*Hund. Rolls*.

But only that the holy *rode*
Turne us every dreem to gode.—
Chaucer, *Hous of Fame*, 57-8.

(Scand.) Dweller at a CLEARING [M.E.
rode, O.N. *riðp-r*, a clearing, 'open space in
a forest']

(Teut.) RED(-haired); RUDDY [O.N.
riðs-r (Dan.-Norw. *röd*) = O.E. *reðd* =
Dut. *rood* (pron. *röd*), red, ruddy]

ROADS } pl., and genit., of Road(e, q.v.
ROADS }

Roads is common in Bucks. The
Rhodes of Yorkshire (in the Yorks Poll-
Tax, A.D. 1379, commonly 'del *Rodes*')
and the neighbouring counties (Lancs :
Richard de *Rodes*.—'Inq. de an. et die,' A.D.
1269), and the Rhoad(e)s of Lincolnshire,
may be set down as Scandinavian.

ROADHOUSE, a local name = Road (q.v.) +
house [O.E. O.N. *hús*]

ROAD(K)NIGHT (Eng.) MOUNTED SERVANT OF
RETAINER [O.E. *rādcnihht* — *rād*, riding +
cnihht, boy, servant (later knight)]

ROAFE } = *Röf*, q.v.
ROALFE }

ROAKE (A.-Fr.) Dweller at a Rock [O.Fr.
roke, roque; L.Lat. *rocca*; app. f. a deriv.
(*rupic-us*) of Lat. *rupes*, a rock]
Geof. de la Roke.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Roque- is common in French place-
names.

Cp. *Roche*.

ROAN } (Scand.) Dweller at a ROAN- or
ROANE } ROWAN-TREE [N.Eng. and Scot.
roan-tree, rowan-tree; Dan. - Norw. *rönne*
(*træ*) = Swed. *rönn*, O.N. *reyni-r*, rowan-
tree]

(A.-Fr.-Lat.-Celt.) Bel. to ROUEN [A.-Fr.
(and Bret.) *Roan*, L.Lat. *Rotom-um*, Lat.-Celt.
Rotomag-us : *-magus* is the Latinized form
of the Gaul. *magos* (= Ir. and Gael. *magh*),
a plain, field; the first element seems to
be Gaul. **roto-*, and conn. with Lat. *rotare*,
to turn round (Lat. *rota*, a wheel = Ir. and
Gael. *roth* = Wel. *rhod* and Bret. *rod*), and
rotundus, round]

ROANSON, a contraction of Rowlandson,
q.v.

ROANTREE, v. under Roan (Scand).

ROB } dim. of Robert, q.v.
ROBB }

ROBART = Robert, q.v.

ROBARTS = Roberts, q.v.

Rob(b)erd

ROB(B)ERD, v. Robert.

ROB(B)ERDS, ROB(B)ERD'S (Son): v. Robert.

ROBBEY } double dim. of Robert, q.v. [E.
ROBBIE } dim. suff. -*ey*, -*ie*]

ROBBINS = Robins, q.v.

ROBBS, ROBB'S (Son): v. Robb.

ROBEARTS = Roberts, q.v.

ROBERSON for Robertson, q.v.

ROBERT (Teut.) I FAME-BRIGHT [Fr. *Robert*, O. Teut. *Hruodber(a)ht*, *Ruodperht*, etc. (Mod. H. Ger. *Ruprecht*, etc.), *Hrōðberht*, *Hrōðbiart*, etc. — O. H. Ger. *h)ruod* = O. Sax. **hrōð* = O. E. *hrōð* (*hrēð*) = O. N. *hrōð-r*, fame, victory + O. H. Ger. *beraht* = O. Sax. *berht* = O. E. *be(o)rh*t = Goth. *bairht-s* = O. N. *biart-r*, bright, glorious]

Rodbert and *Rodbriht* are usual forms in the A.-Saxon Chronicle, 11th and 12th cent. *Fiz-Robert* occurs in the copies of the Roll of Battle Abbey. *Robertus* is the form in Domesday-Book. Robert Wace invariably has *Robert*—

Li quens Robert de Moretoing
(The count *Robert* of Mortain).—

Roman de Rou, ii. 183, etc.

Sire *Robert* le fiz Rei [variantly *Roy*] is name ssal be.—*Rob. Glouc. Chron.*, 8895.

Robert [variantly *Roberd*] the robbere.—

Piers Plowman, v. 469 (3411).

Robert the Bruys erle off Carryk.—

Barbour, *The Bruce*, i. 67.

Robert is still a common French surname; it occurs also with the dim. suffixes -*el*, -*in*, -*on*, etc.

Rupert is the same name.

(occ.) 2 COUNSEL-BRIGHT [f. O. L. Ger. *Rādberht* — *rād* (O. E. *rād*), counsel + *berht*, bright, glorious]

ROBERTON (Teut.) Bel. to Robertson (Scot.), 12th cent. *Villa Roberti*, 13th cent. *Robertstun* = ROBERT'S MANOR or ESTATE [v. under Robert, and + M. E. *tun*, O. E. *tūn*]

ROBERTS, ROBERT'S (Son) } v. Robert.
ROBERTSON, ROBERT'S SON }

Adam fil. Roberti.—*Hund. Rolls*.

ROBERTSHAW (Eng.) Dweller at ROBERT'S WOOD [v. under Robert, and + M. E. *shaw(e)*, O. E. *sc(e)aga*, a wood]

ROBESON = Robson, q.v.

ROBEY = Roby, q.v.

ROBILARD = Rob, a dim. of Robert (q.v.) + the Fr. double dim. suff. -*el-ard*.

Robelard.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Roche

ROBIN, a double dim. of Robert, q.v. [Fr. *Robin*]

John Robin.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Til *Robyn* the ropere

Aroos bi the southe.—

Piers Plowman, 3147-8.

Now am I Robert [i.e. a gentleman],
now *Robyn* [i.e. a poor man].—

Chaucer, *Rom. of the Rose*, 6337.

This trayturs name is *Robyn* Hode.—

Robin Hood and the Monk, 89.

ROBINET } = Robin (q.v.) + the Fr. dim.
ROBINETT } suff. -*et*.

L'abbé Brizard a vu, dans les titres de la famille de Buat, une même personne appelée Robert et Robinet.—

Larchey, p. 416.

ROBINS, ROBIN'S (Son) } v. Robin.
ROBINSON, ROBIN'S SON }

ROBISHAW for Robertshaw, q.v.

ROBISON, ROB(B)IE'S SON: v. Robbie.

ROBKIN = Rob (q.v.) + the E. (double) dim. suff. -*kin* [O. L. Ger. -*k-in*]

Robekin is the usual 13th-cent. form.

ROBLET } = Rob (q.v.) + the Fr. double
ROBLOT } dim. suff. -*el-et*, -*el-ot*.

Robelet and *Robelot* are not common now in France.

ROBLIN = Rob (q.v.) + the Fr. double dim. suff. -*el-in*.

Simon Robelyn.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Robelin is now somewhat rare in France.

ROBOTHAM } (Eng.) Dweller at the ROE-
ROBOTTOM } VALLEY [O. E. *rā*, a roe + *botm*]

ROBSART (Fr.-Teut.+Lat.) Bel. to Robersart (Nord) = ROBERT'S CLEARING [v. Robert, and + Dial. Fr. *sart*, Fr. *essart*, a clearing, f. *essarter*, to root up; Lat. *ex*, out + *sarrire*, *sarritum*, to hoe, weed]

ROBSON, ROB'S SON: v. Rob.

ROBY (Scand.) Bel. to Roby = 1 RÅ'S or the ROE STEAD [O. N. *rā*, a roe + *bý-r*]

2 the FARM in the NOOK or CORNER [O. N. *u)rā*, a nook, corner + *bý-r*]

The Lancashire Roby was *Rabi* in the 12th and 13th cent.; *Robi* and *Roby(e)* in the 14th cent.

occ. (A.-Fr.-Teut.) = Rob (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. -*ey*.

ROCHE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Roche (France); or Dweller at a ROCK [Fr. *roche*, *roc*, a rock (Ital. *rocca*); app. f. a deriv. (*rupica*) of Lat. *rupes*, a rock]

Rochefort

Jordan de la Roche.—*Hund. Rolls*.
That ypotame a wonder beest is . . .
In *roche* is his wonyying [dwelling].—
Kyng Alisaunder, 5184, 5196.
Ther I was bred, allas! that harde day,
And fostred in a *roche* of marbul gray.—
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, F 499-500.

I looked about and saw a craggy *roche*.—
'The Tower of Doctrine': Percy's *Reliques*.
(de la) *Roche* is a common French
surname.

Cp. Roake.

occ. (?Celt.) Dweller by the Rivers Roche
(Essex), Roch (Lancs) [if, as seems very
probable, these river-names are Celtic the
etymon may, on analogy, be sought for
in the early form of Wel. *rhwch*, 'what is
rough,' or *rhwyh*, 'what expands']

ROCHEFORT (Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Rochefort
(France) = the STRONG (Castle-) ROCK;
FORTIFIED ROCK [v. under Roche, and
+ Fr. *fort*, Lat. *fort-is*, strong]

This name was Latinized *de Rupe Forti*.

Rochefort is a common French place-
name.

ROCHESTER. Bel. to Rochester (Kent), the
A.-Sax. (7th cent.) *Hrôfes-ceaster*, i.e.
HRÔF's (Roman) STRONGHOLD [the pers.
name is app. O.E. *hrôf*, m., (lit. roof), sky,
heaven, in the genit. + O.E. *ceaster*, a
fortified place; Lat. *castr-um*, a castle]

This was Bede's belief ('Hist. Eccl.' II.
iii.); but if Rochester, as has been claimed,
was the Celt.-Roman *Rotibis* (as well as
Duro-brivis), Bede may have been wrong.

Rochester, Northumberland, is on a
rock, and may owe the first element of its
name to that fact [see under Roche.]

ROCHFORD (Eng.) Bel. to 1 Rochford (Essex)
13th cent. *Rocheford* = the FORD OVER
THE ROCHE [O.E. *ford*]

2 Rochford (Worc.), the Domesday
Rochesforde [this may represent an A.-Sax.
**Hrôces-ford*, *Hrôc* being a pers. name
from the rook — O.E. *hrôc*, m.]

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) for Rochefort, q.v.

ROCKETT (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to (La) Roquette
(Normandy) = the LITTLE ROCK [O.Fr.
roque, a rock + the Fr. dim. suff. *-et-te*]

ROCKINGHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Rockingham
(Northants), the A.-Sax. *Hrôcinga-hâm* =
the HOME or ESTATE OF THE HRÔC-
FAMILY [O.E. *hrôc*, m., a rook + *-inga*,
genit. pl. of the fl. suff. *-ing* + *hâm*, home,
etc.]

Roddick

ROCKLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Rockley; or Dweller
at the ROCKY LEA [M.E. *rok(e)*, O.E. *-rocc*
(of Romanic orig.), a rock + M.E. *le(y)*,
O.E. *leáh*, a meadow]

The form of this name in the Hundred-
Rolls, A.D. 1274, was usually *Rokele*.

ROCKLIFF(E) (Eng.) Bel. to Rockcliff(e), RO-
ROCLIFFE } cliffe (Yorks); or Dweller at
the ROCKY CLIFF [v. under Rockley, and
+ O.E. *clif*]

(Scand.) for Rawcliffe, q.v.

RODBARD } (Teut.) 1 RED BEARD [O.Sax.
RODBEARD } *rôd* = Dut. *rood* (pron. *rôd*) =
O.N. *rið-r* = O.E. *reôð*, *reôð* = Goth.
raup-s = O.H.Ger. *rôt*, red + O.Sax. *bard*
= Dut. *baard* = O.N. *barð* = O.E. *b(e)ard*
= Goth. **barda* = O.H.Ger. *bart*, beard]
2 = Robert, q.v.

RODBOURN(E) (Eng.) Bel. to Rodborne; or
Dweller at 1 the RED BROOK [O.E. *reôð*,
reôð, red + *burne*, *burna*, a brook]
2 the REEDY BROOK [O.E. *hreôð*, a reed
+ *burne*, *burna*]

Rodborne, also formerly called Redborn,
Wilts, is about 13 miles from Rodborne
Cheney in the same county. It is not
easy to decide in every case which of the
two places is meant in Wiltshire charters
of A.-Saxon times, in which we find the vari-
ant spellings *Redburna*, *Reôðburna*, *-e*, *Rod-*
burne, and *Hreôðburna*; but Rodborne
Cheney seems usually to be the A.-Sax.
Hreôðburna.

RODD 1 Dweller at a ROD of land [M.E.
rodd(e), O.E. *rod(d)*]

2 a dim. of Roderick, q.v., and Rodolph,
q.v.

3 a form of Rudd, q.v., also a weak var.
of Road(e), q.v.

Nicholas de la Rodde.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Rodd is the name of a Herefordshire
township.

RODDAM (Eng.) Bel. to Roddam (Northumb.)
[the second element is O.E. *ham(m)*, a
piece of land, enclosure, dwelling; for the
first element see under Road(e)]

This place is mentioned in a late metrical
version of an alleged grant of land by King
Æthelstán—

1 konig Athelstane
Giffis heir to Paulane
Odiham and Roddam.—

Cart. Sax. No. 1342.

RODDICK 1 a var. of Ruddick, q.v.

2 an abbrev. of Roderick, q.v.

Roddy

RODDY 1 a double dim. of Roderick, q.v., and Rodolph, q.v. [E. dim. suff. -y]

2 a var. of Ruddy, q.v.

There does not seem to be any trace of this name being local, with a second element -ey, 'island,' or -hay, -hey, 'enclosure.'

RODE, v. Road(e).

RODEN (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Roden; or Dweller at 1 the ROE-VALLEY [O.E. *rá*, a roe + *denu*, a valley]

2 the REEDY VALLEY [O.E. *hred*, a reed]

'æt *Hrodene*' occurs in an A.-Sax. will ('Cart. Sax.' No. 1317).

RODERICK (Teut.) FAMOUS RULER [O.Teut. *Hruodric*, *Ruodric*, *Hrōðrik*, etc. (mod. Ger. *Roderich*) — O.H.Ger. *hruod-* = O.Sax. **hrōð-* = O.E. *hrōð-* (*hrēð*) = O.N. *hrōð-r*, fame, glory, victory + a deriv. of O.Teut. *rik-*, a ruler, seen in O.Sax. *riki* = O.E. *rica* = Goth. *reik-s*, a ruler]

This Teutonic name is used as an Anglicization of the Irish *Ruadhri*, Gael. *Ruaridh* — which are more often represented by Rory, q.v. — and of the Welsh *Rhydderch*, q.v.

RODES, v. Roads.

RODGER (Teut.) FAMOUS SPEAR [O.Teut. *Hruodgēr* (whence Fr. *Roger*, *Rogier*), *Hrōðgār*, *Hrōðgeirr*, etc. — O.H.Ger. *hruod-* = O.Sax. **hrōð-* = O.E. *hrōð-* (*hrēð*) = O.N. *hrōð-r*, fame, glory, victory + O.H.Ger. and O.Sax. *gēr* = O.E. *gār* = O.N. *geirr*, a spear]

Hrōðwulf and *Hrōðgār*.—

Widsið (The Traveller), 91.

Rōðgēr is the form in a 10th-11th cent. 'Index Bonorum' of the abbey of Werden-an-der-Ruhr. The mod. (High) German form is *Rüdiger*.

Cp. *Roger*.

RODGERS, RODGER'S (SON)
RODGERSON, RODGER'S SON } v. *Rodger*.

RODGIE, a double dim. of *Rodger*, q.v. [E. dim. suff. -ie]

RODICK, v. Roddick.

RODMAN = Rodd, Road (q.v.) + *man*.

But exceptionally the first element may be that seen under Roderick and Rodger, as *Rōdman* occurs in a 9th-cent. Register of the abbey of Werden-an-der-Ruhr.

RODMUND (Teut.) FAMOUS PROTECTOR [O.Teut. *Hr(u)odmunt*, *Hrōðmund*, etc. — v. under Roderick and Rodger, and + O.H.Ger. *munt* (mod. *mund*) = O.E. O.Sax. O.N. *mund*, hand, protection, protector] *Hrēðric* and *Hrōðmund*.—*Bedwulf*, 2382. The Domesday form is *Rodmund*.

Roffy

RODNEY (Eng.) Bel. to Rodney (Soms.), early 14th cent. uniformly *Rodeneye*, pointing to an A.-Sax. **H*)*Rōdan-ig* = *Rōða's* or *Hrōða's* ISLAND [the pers. name *Rōða* or *Hrōða* or *Hrōða* (genit. *Rōðan-*, etc.) is the first element (without the common suff. -a) of Roderick and Rodger, q.v. (a Devonshire thew named *Hrōða* was manumitted c. 970 — 'Cart. Sax.' No. 1246)]

RODNIGHT, v. Road(k)night.

RODOLF } (Teut.) FAMOUS WOLF [O.Teut. RODOLPH } *Hruod(w)olf*, *Ruodolf* (whence Fr. *Rodolphe*), *Hrōð(w)ulf*, etc. — v. under Roderick and Rodger, and + O.H.Ger. *wolf* = O.Sax. and O.E. *wulf* = Fris. and Dut. *wolf* = Goth. *wulf-s* = O.N. *úlf-r*, wolf]

RODRICK, v. under Roderick.

RODWAY (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the ROOD-(CROSS)-WAY [O.E. *rōd* + *weg*]

2 a form of Radway, q.v.

RODWELL (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the SPRING by the ROAD [O.E. *rād* + *w(i)ell(a)*, etc.]

2 the SPRING by the ROOD (CROSS) [O.E. *rōd*, rood] Cp. *Cros(s)well*.

3 the RED SPRING (spring issuing from red earth) [O.E. *reðd*, *reād*, *red*]

4 the REEDY SPRING [O.E. *hred*, a reed]

In A.-Saxon charters we find such forms as 'on *reādan-uylle*' (dat.), 'on *reōdwellan*' (dat.), and possibly 'Red Spring' is the commonest meaning; although *reðd* is occ. found to be for *hred*.

Alan de Rodewell.—*Hund. Rolls*.

ROE (Eng. and Scand.) a nickname and sign-name from the animal [M.E. *ro(e)*, O.E. O.N. *rā*, a roe]

John le Ro.—*Hund. Rolls*.

John de la Roe.—*Excheq. Iss.*

Cp. *Ray*, *Ræ*, *Raw(e)*; and there has prob. been confusion with *Row(e)*, q.v.

(Celt.) Of RED Complexion or Hair [Ir. and Gael. *ruadh* (*dh* mute), *red*]

ROEBUCK (Eng. and Scand.) a nickname and sign-name from the animal [v. under *Roe*, and + O.E. *bucc* = O.N. *bukk-r*]

ROFE }
ROFF } assim. forms of *Rolf(e)*, q.v.
ROFFE }

ROFFEY } 1 = *Roff*, *Rolf(e)* (q.v.) + the dim.
ROFFY } suff. -ey.

2 Dweller at (a) the ROUGH ISLAND OF WATERSIDE [O.E. *rih*, rough, wild + *ig* (M.E. *ey(e)*)]

Rogan

(b) the ROUGH HEY or ENCLOSURE [O.E. *rūh* + *hæg*, *haga*, enclosure]

The surname 'de la Rogheye' occurs in the 13th-cent. Hundred-Rolls.

There is a Roughey in Sussex and a Rough Hey in Cheshire.

Roffy is the name of a shepherd in 'The Shepherds Calender' (September). In the 'glosse' to this month Spenser says—

Roffy, the name of a shephearde in Marot his Æglogue of Robin and the Kinge.

The Yonne (France) village - name Roffey will hardly have influenced this surname.

ROGAN (Celt.) Of RED Complexion or Hair [Ir. *Ruadhacán* (A.D. 890, etc.) — *ruadh* (*dh* mute), red + the (double) dim. suff. *-cán* (*óc-án*), later *-gán*]

There has been interchange with Rohan, q.v.

ROGER = Rodger, q.v.

Rogerus, Rogerius.—*Domesday-Book*.

See the quotations from Chaucer, etc., under Hodge.

Roger (variantly *Rogier*) is a common French surname, found also with the dim. suff. *-eau* (earlier *-el*), *-et*, *-on*. In Wace's 'Roman de Rou' *Rogier* is the usual form, as 'Rogier de Montgomeri.'

ROGERS, ROGER'S (SON) } v. Roger, Rodger.
ROGERSON, ROGER'S SON }

The (Latinized) form of these patronymics in the 13th-cent. Hundred-Rolls is 'fil. Rogeri.'

Many an Irish Mac Rory or Mac Rury has Anglicised his name to Rogers and Rogerson.

ROHAN (Celt.) Of RED Complexion or Hair [Ir. *Ruadhán* (A.D. 904, etc.) — *ruadh* (*dh* as *h*), red + the dim. suff. *-án*]

There has been interchange with Rogan, q.v.

ROKEBY (Scand.) Bel. to Rokeby (Yorks), the *Domesday Rochebi* [The first element, despite the absence of the genit. *-s* seen (modified) in Roxby, is doubtless the O.N. pers. name *Hrók-r*, a rook (in O.West.N. a cormorant); the name app. occurs too early to be a borrowing from O.Fr. *roke* (Fr. *roche*), a rock: — + O.N. *bý-r*, a dwell. ing, estate]

ROKER (A.-Scand.) I SPINNER; or, as spinning was essentially a feminine occupation, rather DISTAFF-MAKER [M.E. *roker*, *rockere*, f. M.E. *rok*, *rock(e)*, O.N. *rokk-r* (Dan.-Norw. *rok*) = Dut. *rok*, *rokken*, a distaff; with the agent. suff. *-er*]

Ralph le Roker.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 Bel. to Roker (Durham) = (app.) the ROE-MARSH [M.E. *ro*, O.N. (and O.E.) *rá*, a roe + N.E. *ker(r)*, O.N. *kiarr*, a moss, marsh]: cp. the Yorks place-name Rawmarsh. But early forms are desirable.

ROKSTER, the same name as Roker¹, but with the fem. agent. suff. *-ster* [O.E. *-estre*]

ROLAND (Fr.-Teut.) FAMOUS LAND [Fr. *Roland*, O.Fr. *Rollant*, O.Teut. *Ruotlant*, *Hruodlant*, *Hrōðland*, etc. (mod. Ger. *Ru(d)-land*): v. under Roderick and Rodger, and + O.Teut. *land* (O.H.Ger. *lant*), land, country]

In the 'Chanson de Roland' we find the forms *Rollant* (also occurring in the 'Roman de Rou') and *Rollanz* — e.g. 'Amis Rollanz' (2887) and 'Ami Rollant' (2909), the former instance showing in both words the formative (nominative) suff. *-s* (*-z* for *-is*). The form in the Pfaffen Konrad's 12th-cent. German adaptation is usually *Ruolant* — e.g. 'Ruolant unde [and] Turpin' (6717).

Cp. Rowland.

ROLANDS, ROLAND'S (SON) } v. Roland.
ROLANDSON, ROLAND'S SON }

ROLF }
ROLFE } contr. of Rodolf, q.v.
ROLPH }

John Rolf.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Rolf is fairly common in *Domesday-Book*. It was the name of the first Duke of Normandy (*Rolf-r* or *Hrolf-r*, contr. f. *Hrōþulf-r* and Latinized *Rollo*). *Rolv* and *Rolf* are the mod. Norwegian forms.

There has been some confusion with Ralf(e), q.v.

ROLFES }
ROLFS } ROLF(E)'S (SON).

ROLINSON }
ROLISON } I = Rollinson, q.v.

2 for Rolandson, q.v.

ROLL } forms of the O.Fr. *Roul* (mod. *Raoul*,
ROLLE } which, however, really represents
Ralph or Ralf), for Rolf, Rodolf, q.v.

Rolle is not nearly so common a surname in France as the deriv. *Rollet*.

Cp. Rowell (A.-Fr.-Teut.)

ROLLAND, v. Roland.

ROLLANDSON, ROLLAND'S or ROLAND'S SON:
v. Roland.

ROLLASON 1 for Rollandson, q.v.
2 for Rolleston, q.v.

Rollason

Rolles

ROLLES, ROLL(E)'s (Son) : v. Roll(e).

ROLLESTON (Eng.) Bel. to Rolleston =
1 RÓPULF'S or HRÓP(w)ULF'S ESTATE [v.
under Rodolf, and + O.E. *tún*]
The Staffordshire Rolleston occurs A.D.
942 as *Rópulfes-tún*, and in the will (A.D.
1004) of Wulfric, Earl of Mercia, as
Rolfestún.

2 ROLLE'S ESTATE [*Rolle* is, however,
merely a late (A.-French) form of the
same pers. name as under 1]

ROLLET(T) } = Roll(e (q.v.) + the Fr. dim.
ROLLIT(T) } suff. *-et, -at*.
ROLLAT(T) }

Rollet is a common French surname.

ROLLIN = Roll(e (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff.
-in.
Rollin is common in France.

ROLLING for Rollin, q.v.

ROLLINGS for Rollins, q.v.

ROLLINGSON for Rollinson, q.v.

ROLLINS, ROLLIN'S (Son) } v. Rollin.
ROLLINSON, ROLLIN'S SON }

But Rollinson has been confused with
Rolandson, q.v.

ROLLISON for Rollinson, q.v.

ROLLO, v. under Rolf.

ROLLS, ROLL'S (Son) : v. Roll.

ROLLSTON, v. Rolleston.

ROLPH, v. Rolf.

ROLSON I ROLL'S SON : v. Roll.

2 a contr. of Rolandson, q.v.

ROLSTON, v. Rolleston.

ROLT (Teut.) FAMOUS POWER [O.Teut.
Hr(w)odwalt, Hrðw(e)ald, Hrðwald, etc.—
v. under Roderick and Rodger, and +
O.H.Ger. *gi)walt* = O.Sax. *gi)wald* = O.E.
ge)w(e)ald = O.N. *wald*, power, might]

The direct ancestor of Rolt is doubtless
the 12th and 13th cent. *Roald* (13th cent.
also *Rowald*), which by monosyllabication
and unvoicing of *d* had become *Rolt* by
the (early) 17th cent.

... and twegen eorlas mid [and two
earls therewith], Ohtor and Hroald.—

A.-Saxon Chron., A.D. 918.

These were Scandinavian jarls; *Roald*
is the present Norwegian form.

A *Hrðwald* was Archbishop of York
A.D. 930.

Romsey

ROMAIN } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) ROMAN [Fr. *Romain*,
ROMAINE } Lat. *Roman-us*
ROMAN }

Reginald le Romayn.—*Hund. Rolls*.

(Teut.) occ. confd. with weak forms of
Rodmund, q.v. : cp. *Rum(m)an* (Teut.).

ROMANS, (the) ROMAN'S (Son) : v. Roman.

ROME (A.-Fr.-Lat.) One from ROME [Fr.
Rome, Lat. *Roma*]

ROMEO (A.-Ital.-Lat.) PILGRIM TO ROME
[Ital. *roméo*; f. Lat. *Roma*, Rome]

ROMER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) ROAMER, WANDERER;
prop. PILGRIM TO ROME [M.E. *romer(e)*,
O.Fr. *romier*; f. Lat. *Roma*, Rome]

And religiose *romeris* [var. *romares*]

Recordare in hir [their] cloistres.—
Piers Plowman, 2321-2.

ROMILLY (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Romilly (France)
= ROMILIUS' ESTATE [M.Lat. *Romiliacus*
—*ác-us*, the Latinization of the Gaul.
possess. suff. *-ác-os*]

There are two villages called Romilly
in the Eure Dept., and one in the Eure-et-
Loir; in addition to places called Rumilly
in the Nord, Pas-de-Calais, etc.

ROMNEY. Bel. to 1 Romney (Old and New,
Kent).

[The River Romney (Kent) was called
Rumenea ("juxta flumen quod vocatur
Rumenea") in a Latin charter A.D. 895,
where *-ea* may reasonably be supposed to
be the O.E. *ea*, river; while the *Rumening*
seta of a Kentish charter A.D. 697, which
presumably relates to Old Romney, would
appear to be 'the seat (residence) of
Rumen's Son' (O.E. *-ing*, 'son' suff.); or if
the *-ing* of this Latin charter should be for
the common *-inga* (genit. pl.) then the *-a* of
seta might be taken as a sign of the plural
instead of the dat. sing. But the analogy
of a river in South Wales which in its upper
part is called Rhymney ("avon Rymni,"
'Brut y Tywysogion,' A.D. 1070), and in its
lower (Anglicized) part Rumney, rather
points to a Celtic origin for *Rumen-*, poss.
the early form of Wel. *rhym*, 'what
stretches round,' with the dim suff. *-én* :
cp. Wel. *rhumen*, a dim. of the seeming
variant *rhym*, 'what projects or swells'].

2 Romagny (Normandy) = ROMANUS'
ESTATE [M.Lat. **Romaniacus*—*ác-us*, the
Latinization of the Gaul. possess. suff.
-ác-os]

ROMSEY (Eng.) Bel. to Romsey or Rumsey
(Hants), 13th-14th cent. *Romesy*, 10th
cent. *Romesey*, *Rumesig*.

[The second element is O.E. *t(e)g* (=

Ronald

O.N. *ey*), island, waterside : if we had only the form in the A.-Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 971, to guide us (Hér forðferde Eádmund æpeling, and his lic lið æt *Rumesige* — In this year died Eadmund Ætheling, and his body lies at *Rumsey*) we might have inferred that the pers. name involved (in the genit.) was from O.E. *rúm*, liberal, noble; but the persistent -*o-* makes it fairly clear that a pers. name is in question from the O.E. cognate of O.Sax. *hróm* = O.H.Ger. *h)ruom* (mod. *ruhm*), fame, glory]

RONALD, the Scoto-Scandinavian form of Reginald, q.v. [O.N. *Rögnuald*]

The modern Norse form is *Ragnvald* as well as *Rognald*.

RONALDS, RONALD'S (SON)
RONALDSON, RONALD'S SON } v. Ronald.

RONDEL } the French *Rondel* (later form
RONDELL } *Rondeau*) = ROUND, PLUMP [Fr. *ronde*, Lat. *rotund-us*, round + the Fr. dim. suff. -*el*, Lat. -*ell-us*]

RONEY, v. Rooney.

RONILDS for Ronalds, q.v.

RONNIE, a double dim. of Ronald, q.v. [N.E. and Scot. dim. suff. -*ie*]

RONSON, a contr. of 1 Ronaldson, q.v.
2 Rolandson, q.v.

RONTREE (Scand.) Dweller at a ROAN-TREE or MOUNTAIN-ASH [Dan.-Norw. *rönnetræ*; cp. O.N. *reyni-r*, a roan-tree, rowan-tree]

ROOD (Eng.) Dweller at a CROSS [M.E. *rood*, *rode*, O.E. *ród*]
Cp. Rode, Road².

ROOF } (Teut.) 1 synocopated forms of Rud-
ROOFE } oif, Rodolf, q.v.
ROOFF }

2 FAMOUS, RENOWNED [O.E. and O.Sax. *róf* = O.H.Ger. *ruof*, for older **hruof* (f mod. H.Ger. *ruf*, fame, etc.)]

3 the French *Ruf* = the RED, RED-HAired [Lat. *ruf-us*]

4 the rare A.-Sax. pers. name *Hríf* (v. under Rochester) [cp. O.E. *hríf*, m., the sky, heaven, (lit.) roof; but the name is rather the older form of *róf*, famous, seen in 2]

ROOF(W)RIGHT (Eng.) ROOF-BUILDER [O.E. *hróf-wyrhta*]

ROOK } (Eng. and Scand.) a nickname and
ROOKE } pers. name from the Rook [M.E. *rook*, *roke*, O.E. *hróc* = O.N. *hrók-r*, a rook]

Geoffrey le Roke.—*Hund. Rolls*.

ROOKER = Roker, q.v.

Ropes

ROOKLEDGE, a gutturalized form of Routedge, q.v.

ROOM } (Teut.-Lat.) for Rome, q.v. [cp.
ROOME } O.N. *Rúm*, Rome; and O.E. *Rúm-wealh*, a Roman]

(Teut.) 1 FAME, GLORY [O.H.Ger. *h)ruom* (mod. *ruhm*) = O.Sax. *hróm* = Dut. *roem* (cp. Rumbold)]

2 LIBERAL, MAGNIFICENT [O.E. *rúm*, (lit.) spacious, (fig.) bountiful, noble, etc.; cognate with O.N. *rúm-r* = Goth. *rúm-s* = Dut. *ruim* = Fris. *rúm*, spacious, roomy]

We find the name *Rúma* in an A.-Sax. charter A.D. 958.

ROONEY (Celt.) the RED [Ir. *Ruanaidh* (*dh* mute) — *ruanaidh*, red, reddish: cp. Mul-rooney]

ROOPE = Rope, q.v.

ROOPER = Roper, q.v., when it does not represent the Dut. *roeper* (pron. *rooper*), a crier.

ROOS } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a form of Rous(e, q.v.
ROOSE }

(Celt.) Dweller at a MOOR [Wel. *rhos*]

Hugh de Ros.—*Pipe-Roll*, A.D. 1237-8.

Philip de Roos.—

Lanc. Assize-Roll, A.D. 1246.

These entries relate to Roose, N. Lancs.

"*Roose, Rouse, or Rhos*, a hundred in the co. of Pembroke . . ."—*Nat. Gaz.*

Roos, E. Yorks, is said to owe its name to Peter de Ros, its proprietor temp. Hen. I.

(Eng. etc.) occ. a form of Rose, q.v. [cp. Dut. *roos*, a rose, as in the local name *Rooseveld* (-*d* as -*t*), Rosefield]

ROOT } (Eng.) GAÿ, CHEERFUL [O.E. *rót*
ROOTE }

(Teut.) the RED, RUDDY [O.H.Ger. *rót* (mod. *rot*) = O.Sax. *ród* = O.N. *riðp-r*, red] Peter Rote.—*Hund. Rolls*.

ROOTS, ROOT'S (SON).

ROPE (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Rop(p)a*, *Hrop(p)a* [f. a deriv. of O.E. *hrópan* (= O.Sax. *hrópan* = Dut. *roepen*), to shout: cp. O.E. *hróp* (= Goth. *hróp-s*), a shout, clamour]

ROPER (Eng.) ROPE-MAKER or -SELLER [M.E. *roper(e)*, *raper(e)*; O.E. *rdp*, rope + the agent. suff. -*ere*]

Simson le Roper.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Til Robyn the *roper*

Aroos bi the southe.—

Piers Plowman, 3147-8.

ROPES 1 ROPE'S (SON) : v. Rope.

2 a nickname for a ROPER : v. Roper.

ROPKIN for Robkin = Rob (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-kin* [O.L.Ger. *-k-in*]

The unvoicing of *b* to *p* here is due to the influence of the following voiceless letter *k*.

ROPKINS, ROPKIN'S (SON): v. Ropkin.

RORISON, RORY'S SON: v. Rory.

RORKE, v. O'Rorke.

RORY (Celt.) RED KING [Ir. *Ruadhri* — *ruadh* (*dh* mute), red + *ri*, king]

ROSBOTHAM } (Eng.) Dweller at the ROE'S
ROSBOTTOM } VALLEY: v. Robotham, Robottom.

ROSCOE } (Scand.) Bel. to Roscoe (Lancs),
ROSCOW } 16th cent. *Roscoe* and *Roscow* = the ROE-WOOD [O.N. *rá* (Dan.-Norw. *raa* — pron. *raw*), a roe + O.N. *skóg-r* (Dan.-Norw. *skov*), a wood]

ROSE (A.-Lat.) a pers. name, nickname and sign-name from the flower [O.E. *rose*; Lat. *rosa*]

Richard fil. Rose.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Nicholas de la Rose.—*Hund. Rolls*.

And maister Frank the goldsmith at the *Rose*.—
Pasquin, *Night-Cap*, A.D. 1612; Lower, i. 211.

(Eng.) ROE'S (SON): v. Roe.

(A.-Fr.-Teut.) Row(ē)s (Son) — *Row(e)*, a contr. of Rowland or Roland, q.v.

(Celt.) Dweller at a MOOR [Wel. *rhos* = Corn. *rós*]

"*Rose*-Market or *Rhos*-Market, a parish in the hundred of Roose, co. Pembroke . . ."—*Nat. Gaz.*

Cp. Roos(e).

ROSEBERY } (Eng.) Bel. to Roseber(ry)
ROSEBERRY } (Edinb., Yorks; etc.) =

1 ROE'S STRONGHOLD [a genit. of O.E. *rá* (= O.N. *rá*), a roe (a common pers. name)

+ *burh*, a stronghold]
2 the ROSE-HILL [O.E. *rose* (Lat. *rosa*)

+ *beorh*, a hill]

Rose-Hill is a common Eng. local name.

ROSENGROVE (Eng.) Dweller at the ROSE-GROVE [O.E. *rosen* (adj.) + *gráf*]

ROSEVEAR(E (Celt.) Bel. to Rosvear (Cornwall) = the BIG HEATH [Corn. *rós* (= Wel. *rhos*), a heath, moor + Corn. *-vear*, mutated form of *mear* (= Wel. *maur*), great]

ROSEWARN(E (Celt.) Bel. to Roswarn (Cornwall) = the ALDER-HEATH [Corn. *rós* (= Wel. *rhos*), a heath, moor + Corn. *gwern-en* (= Wel. *gwern* = Bret. *guern* = Gaul. *vern-*, whence Fr. *ver(g)ne*), an alder-tree]

ROSEWELL (Eng.) Dweller at the ROE'S SPRING (spring frequented by the roe) [a genit. of O.E. *rá*, a roe + *wiella* a spring, well]

There is a Rosewell near Lasswade, co. Edinburgh.

It has been stated that the surname Rosewell is from a French Rosseville: if there is a place with this name in France (I cannot trace it) some Rosewells may quite possibly owe their name to France. On the other hand, as Rosewell is largely a west-country surname, it may possibly also represent a Cornish local name, from Corn. *rós*, a heath, and either *whél*, a work or mine, or *g'wél*, a field.

See Roswell, Roswald.

ROSEWORTHY (Celt.) Bel. to Roseworthy (Cornwall) [Corn. *rós*, a heath + (app.) *g'wartha*, higher, upper]

ROSHER 1 for Rusher, q.v.

2 for Rosser, q.v.

ROSKELL } (Scand.) 1 the O.Scand. pers.
ROSKILL } name *Hros(s)kel* [O.N. *hross*, a horse + *-kel* for *ketel* or *ketill*, a sacrificial cauldron]

2 Bel. to Rosgill (Westmld.), 13th cent. *Rasegille* = (the) ROE'S RAVINE [a late genit. of O.N. *rá*, a roe (often used as a pers. name) + *gil*, a ravine]

ROSKELLY } (Celt.) Bel. to Roskilly (Corn-
ROSKILLY } wall) [Corn. *rós*, a heath + *kelly*, *killy* (= Wel. *celli*), a grove]

ROSLIN (Fr.) the French *Roselin* = 1 a double dim. f. Fr. *Rosse* [O.Fr. *ros*, Lat. *russ-us*, red; with the Fr. double dim. suff. *-el-in*]

2 a double dim. f. an O.Teut. *Ros(s)-*, *Hros(s)-* name (as *Roswald*, *Hros(s)wald*, *Hros(s)kel*, etc.; v. Roskell¹, Roswald) [O.H.Ger. *ros* (mod. *ross*) = O.Sax. *hross* = Dut. *ros* = O.N. *hross* (= O.E. *hors*), a horse; with the Fr. double dim. *-el-in*]

The forms in the 13th-cent. Hundred-Rolls are *Roscelin* and *Rocelin*.

(Celt.) Bel. to Roslin (Edinb.), 13th cent. *Roskelyn* = the HOLLY-WOOD MOOR [Cym. *r(h)os*, a moor + *celyn*, a holly-wood]

ROSLING = Roslin (q.v.), with added E. *-g*.

ROSMAN } (Teut.) HORSE-PROTECTION
ROSMUND } [O.Teut. *Hrosmund*, *Rosmund*
ROSMAN(D) } — O.H.Ger. *ros* (mod. *ross*) =
ROSMUND } O.Sax. *hross* = O.N. *hross* (= O.E. *hors*), a horse + O.H.Ger. *munt* (mod. *mund*) = O.Sax. *mund* = O.N. *mund* (= O.E. *mund*), hand, protection, protector: although *mund* is a fem. noun it was sometimes used for male names, as in the case of Eádmund]

Ross

ROSS (Celt.) Bel. to Ross; or Dweller at a PROMONTORY or PENINSULA [Gael. *ros* = Ir. *ros*, M.Ir. *ross* (N.Irel., a promontory or peninsula; S.Irel., a wood): cp. Wel. *rhos*, a moor, and Corn. *rós*, a heath]

An *ros* Muileach (the promontory of Mull).

ROSSALL } (Eng. or Scand.) Bel. to Rossall
ROSSELL } (N.Lancs), 13th cent. *Roshal*,
Roshale, Domesday *Rushale* [Without pre-Conquest forms nothing definite can be said as to the origin of this name: the first element may be O.N. *hross*, a horse, in which case the second would prob. be O.N. *hall-r*, a slope; or the first theme may represent a genit. of O.E. *rd*, a roe, which, if used as a pers. name, would make the second element O.N.E. *hall*, a hall, when otherwise it might be a weak form of either O.N.E. *halh*, a corner, nook, or O.N.E. *hald*, a slope]

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) the French *Rossel*, a dim. f. *Rosse* [O.Fr. *ros*, Lat. *russ-us*, red; with the Fr. dim. suff. *-el*, Lat. *-ell-us*]

Cp. Russell.

ROSSBOTTOM, v. Rosbottom.

ROSSER (Celt.) seems to represent the Wel. *rhysur* = CHAMPION, COMBATANT [v. under Rhys; and for a similar vowel-change cp. Prothero and v. Rhydderch]

ROSSINGROVE for Rosengrove, q.v.

ROSSITER. Bel. to 1 Wroxeter (Salop), the A.-Sax. **Wredcen-cestre* (cp. A.-Sax. *Wredcen-sete*, i.e. the settlers in the Wrekin area), the first element of which is due to the Latin name *Uriconium*, *Uiroconium*, *Uriconium*, etc. [O.E. *ceaster*, a Roman city — Lat. *castra*, a camp: the first element is doubtful (see Rhys, 'Celt. Brit.', ed. 1908, p. 324.)

2 Rocester (Staffs), the Domesday *Rowcestre*, 12th cent. *Roffcestre*, 13th cent. *Rowcestre* [O.E. *ceaster*, a Roman city: the first element is doubtful — poss. O.E. *rüh* (M.E. *row*, etc.), rough, waste, wild]

ROSTHERN(E, v. Rawsthorn(e).

ROSTRON, a metathesized form of Rawstorn, Rawsthorn, q.v.

ROSWALD (Teut.) HORSE-MIGHT [O.Teut. *Roswald*, *Hros(s)wald*, etc. — O.H.Ger. *ros* (mod. *ross*) = O.Sax. *hross* = O.N. *hross* (= O.E. *hors*), a horse + O.H.Ger. *giwald* = O.Sax. *giwald* = O.N. *uald* (= O.E. *ge(w)eald*), might, power]

ROSWALL } 1 for Roswald, q.v.
ROSWELL }

Roulston

Bare him a son, which was his heir,
 Whose name was called *Roswall*.—

Roswall and Lillian, 12-13.

2 for Rosewell, q.v.

ROTHERAM } (Eng.) Bel. to Rotherham
ROTHERHAM } (Yorks), the Domesday *Rodreha* = the LAND by the R. ROTHER [O.E. *ham(m)*, a piece of land, enclosure: the river-name may be from the early form of Wel. *rhuthr*, a rushing—*rhuthro*, to rush]

ROTHERO } (A.-Celt.) Anglicizations of the
ROTHEROE } Wel. *Rhydderch*: v. *Rhydderch*.
ROTHERY }

ROTHERY (Eng.) Dweller at the CATTLE-ISLAND or -WATERSIDE [O.E. *hredper*, an ox, bull, cow + *i(e)g*, waterside]

ROTHSCHILD (Ger.) RED SHIELD: see the Appendix of Foreign Names.

ROTHWELL (Scand.) Bel. to Rothwell =
 1 the RED SPRING [O.N. *raup-r* (= Ger. *roth*), red + *uell*, a spring, well]

2 the RED FIELD [O.N. *raup-r*, red + *uöll-r*, a field]

The Yorks Rothwell was *Rodouelle* and *Rodeuuelle* in Domesday-Book. There is a famous spring at the Northants Rothwell. The Lincs Rothwell was *Rothewelle* in the 13th cent.

ROUGH, a var. of Roche, q.v.

ROUGHLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Roughley or Roughlee; or Dweller at the ROUGH LEA [O.E. *rüh*, rough, wild + *leah*, a lea]

The Lanc. Roughlee was *Rughelegh* A.D. 1323.

ROUGHSEdge } (Eng.) Dweller at the ROUGH
ROUGHsICH } DITCH or WATERCOURSE [O.E. *rüh* + *sic* (= O.N. *sik(i)*)]

There is a Rough Sike in Cumberland.

ROUGHTON (Eng.) Bel. to Roughton (Norf.: 14th cent. *Roughton*; Lincs, etc.) = 1 the ROUGH ENCLOSURE [O.E. *rüh*, rough, wild, uncultivated + *tún*, enclosure]

2 HRÓCA'S ESTATE [A.-Sax. **Hrócantún* — *Hrócan*-, genit. of *Hróca*, f. *hróc*, a rook: — + *tún*, estate, etc.]

At Roughton, Norfolk, a considerable portion of the land is (or was) heath.

ROULSTON (Eng.) Bel. to Roulston or Rolleston: v. Rolleston.

Roulston, Lincs, is also known as Rowston.

Round

ROUND (A.-Fr.-Lat.) ROTUND, PLUMP [M.E. *rounde*, O.Fr. *roond* (Fr. *ronde*), Lat. *rotund-*^{us}]

In France, this name usually has a dim. suff., as in *Rondeau* (for earlier *Rondel*), *Rondet*, *Rondelet*, etc.

(Scand.) (occ.) for *Rowan* (q.v.), with intrus. -d.

ROUNDHAY (Fr. + Eng.) Bel. to Roundhay; or Dweller at the ROUND ENCLOSURE [M.E. *rounde*, O.Fr. *roond* (Fr. *ronde*), Lat. *rotund-us* + M.E. *haye*, O.F. *hæg*, a field, meadow]

The great Roundhay Park, near Leeds (A.D. 1322 *La Roundhaye*), was formerly "enclosed within a circular pale."

ROUNTREE (Scand.) Dweller at a ROWAN-TREE [v. under *Rowan**, and + O.N. *tré*, a tree]

ROURKE, v. O'Rourke.

ROUS } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) RED, RED - HAIRE
ROUSE } [M.E. A.-Fr. *rous(e)*, O.Fr. *rous* (Fr. *roux-sse*, Prov. *ros*), Lat. *russ-us*, red]

Jordan le Rous.—*Cal. Inq. P.M.*

Juliana la Rouse.—*Hund. Rolls.*

In Malory we find the name with prefixed 'de la'—

My lordes name is the duke de la *Rouse*.—*Morte d'Arthur*, VII. xxxii.

My name is, said he, the duke de la *Rouse*.—*Idem*, VII. xxxiv.

This name was usually Latinized *Rufus*.

Cp. Russ, Russell.

ROUSBY (Scand.) Bel. to Rousby (Yorks), the Domesday *Rozebi* = RÁ'S ESTATE [a genit. of O.N. *rá* (Dan.-Norw. *raa*—*aa* as *aw*), a roe (used as a pers. name) + *bý-r*, estate, farm, etc.]

ROUTH (Scand.) 1 Bel. to Routh (Yorks), the Domesday *Rute*, *Rutha* = the CLEARING [O.N. *rup*, a clearing]

Cp. Royd.

2 RED, RED-HAIRE [O.N. *raup-r*, red]

ROUTLEDGE (Eng.) Bel. to Routledge (Cumb.) = the RED LACHE or POOL [O.E. *reôð*, red (the form *Rout-* has been influenced by O.N. *raup-r*, red); and v. under *Lach(e)* and *Leech*²]

ROW } (Eng.) Dweller at the Row (of dwell-
ROWE } ings, hedge-row, etc.) [M.E. *rowe*, O.E. *rôw*, a row, hedge-row]

Richard del Rowe.—

Chesh. Chmbrlns.' Accts., A.D. 1350-1.

Henry del Rowe.—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1434.

Rowlandson

(A.-Fr.-Teut.) 1 contr. of *Rowland*, *Roland*, q.v.

(occ.) 2 for the O.French *Rou* (seen in Wace's 'Roman de *Rou*'), a contr. of *Rolf*, *Rodolf*, q.v.

(Celt.) RED, RED - HAIRE [Ir. and Gael. *ruadh* (*dh* mute), red]

There has naturally been some late confusion with *Roe*, q.v.

ROWAN (Celt.) RED, RED-HAIRE [Ir. and Gael. *Ruadhan* (*dh* mute) — *ruadh*, red + the dim. suff. -*án*]

(Scand.) Dweller at the ROWAN-TREE (Mountain-Ash) [Dial. Norw. *raun* = Dan.-Norw. *rôn(ne)* = O.N. *reyni-r*]

ROWAND = *Rowan* (q.v.) with common post-*n* -d.

ROWAT } the French *Rouat* (v. under *Row(e)*
ROWATT } —A.-Fr.-Teut.²), a double dim. of
Rolf, *Rodolf*, q.v. [Fr. dim. suff. -*at*]

ROWBOTHAM } = *Robotham*, *Robottom*,
ROWBOTHOM } q.v.
ROWBOTTOM }

ROWCLIFFE = *Rawcliffe*, q.v.

ROWDEN = *Roden*, q.v.

There are places of this name in Leicester, Hereford, etc.

ROWE, v. *Row*.

ROWELL } (Eng.) Dweller at the ROE-SPRING,
ROWLL } i.e. a spring or well frequented by
roes [O.E. *rá*, a roe + *w(i)ella*, a spring]

The Glouc. Rowell is also called *Koel*.

(A.-Fr.-Teut.) 1 the French *Rouel* (v. under *Row(e)* — A.-Fr.-Teut.²), a double dim. of *Rolf*, *Rodolf*, q.v. [Fr. dim. suff. -*el*]

2 for the French *Raouil* = *Ralph*, *Ralf*, q.v.

Death hes tane *Rowil* of Abirdene

And gentill *Rowil* of Corstorphyn;

Two bettir fallowis did no man sie.—

Dunbar, *Lament for the Death of the Makkaris*.

ROWEN for *Rowan*, q.v.

ROWETT, the French *Rouet* (v. under *Row(e)* — A.-Fr.-Teut.²), a double dim. of *Rolf*, *Rodolf*, q.v. [Fr. dim. suff. -*et*]

ROWLAND = *Roland*, q.v.

This form arises directly from the 13th-cent. A.-Fr. *Rouland*, which is a present-day French surname.

ROWLANDS, **ROWLAND'S** (Son)
ROWLANDSON, **ROWLAND'S SON** } v. *Roland*.

Rowlatt

ROWLATT } vars. of Rollat(t, Rollet(t, q.v.
ROWLETT }

Roulat is now rather rare in France; but *Roulet* (and *Rouletet*) and *Roulot* are fairly common.

ROWLES, a var. of Rolles, q.v.

ROWLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Rowley = 1 the ROUGH LEA [M.E. *rou*, *row*, etc., O.E. *rūh*, rough, wild + M.E. *ley*, etc., O.E. *ledh*, a meadow]

2 the ROE-LEA [M.E. *ro*, O.E. *rá*, a roe + M.E. *ley*, etc., O.E. *ledh*, a meadow]

The Staffs Rowley was *Rueleg*, *Roule*, in the 12th and 13th cent. The Yorks place was *Rouley* in the 14th cent. The Lancs Rowley was *Roley* in the 16th cent.

ROWLING, a var. of Rolling for Rollin, q.v.

Roulin (also *Roullin*) is not uncommon in Northern France.

Cp. Rawlin(g).

ROWLINGS, ROWLING'S (Son) } v.
ROWLINGSON, ROWLING'S SON } Rowling.

Rowlingson is, however, sporadically for Rowlandson, q.v.

ROWLINSON 1 for Rowlandson, q.v.

2 a var. of Rollinson, q.v.

ROWNEY (Celt.) for Rooney, q.v.

(Scand.) Dweller at the ROWAN-TREE ISLAND or WATERSIDE [v. under Rowan², and + O.N. *ey*, island, etc.]

ROWNSON 1 ROUND'S SON : v. Round.

2 for Rowlandson, q.v.

ROWNTREE (Scand.) Dweller at a ROWAN-TREE [v. under Rowan², and + O.N. *tre*]

This is especially a Yorkshire surname. Cp. Rountree.

ROWSE = Rous(e), q.v.

ROWSEL } = Russel(l), q.v.
ROWSSELL }

ROWSON, Row's SON : v. Row (A.-Fr.-Teut.)

There has prob. been some confusion with Rawson, q.v.

ROWTON (Eng.) Bel. to Rowton = 1 the ROUGH ENCLOSURE [M.E. *rou*, *row(e)*, *rugh(e)*, etc., O.E. *rūh*, rough, wild + *tūn*, enclosure, etc.]

The Yorks Rowton was *Rughton* and *Rugeton* in Domesday-Book. The Shropshire places were *Roweton* and *Rowton* in the 13th cent. The topography of some of the Rowtons makes the connexion with a state of uncultivation clear: thus one of the Shropshire Rowtons is united to

Roydon

Broom; Rowton Heath, Cheshire, is a famous battlefield.

2 the ROE-ENCLOSURE [M.E. *ro*, O.E. *rá*, a roe + *tūn*]

ROXBURGH } (Eng.) Bel. to Roxburgh, 12th
ROXBROUGH } cent. *Rokisburc*, *Rochesburh*, later *Rokesburgh*; O.E. **Hróces-burh* = HRÓC'S STRONGHOLD [the genit. of O.E. *hróc*, a rook (used as a pers. name) + *burh*, a fortified place]

ROXBY (Scand.) Bel. to Roxby (Yorks², Lincs) = HRÓC'S ESTATE [the genit. of O.N. *hrók-r*, a rook (used as a pers. name) + *bý-r*, farm, estate]

In the 17th and 18th cent. this surname was often spelt *Roxbee*.

ROXETH (Eng.) Bel. to Roxeth (M^{sex}, A.D. 845 *Hróces sæþas* ('æt *Hróces sæþum*') = HRÓC'S PITS or SPRINGS [the genit. of O.E. *hróc*, a rook (used as a pers. name) + the pl. of O.E. *sæþ*, a pit, pool, spring, etc.]

ROXTON (Eng.) Bel. to Roxton = HRÓC'S ESTATE [the genit. of O.E. *hróc*, a rook (used as a pers. name) + *tūn*, estate, etc.]

ROY (A.-Fr.-Lat.) KING (a nickname and pageant-name) [Fr. *roi*, O.Fr. *rei*, Lat. *rex*, *regis*, a king]

In to the ring of the *Roy* Robert, The first king of the gud Stewart.—

Roy Robert, 1-2.

(Celt.) RED, RED-HAIRED [Ir. and Gael. *ruadh* (*dh* mute), red]

ROYAN (Celt.) RED, RED-HAIRED [Ir. and Gael. *ruadh* (*dh* mute), red + the dim. suff. *-án*]

ROYCE } 1 ROY'S (Son) : v. Roy¹.
ROYSE }

2 a fem. name *Royse* (and *Roysia*) occurs in our 13th and 14th cent. records: this seems to be the O.French *Roese*, *Rohais*, etc., Latinized *Roesia*, *Roisia*, etc.]

ROYCRAFT } for Rycroft, q.v.
ROYCROFT }

ROYD (Scand.) Dweller at a CLEARING [O.N. *rið-r*, a forest-clearing]

Cp. Routh¹.

ROYDEN (Eng.) for Roydon, Rydon, q.v.

ROYDHOUSE (Scand.) Dweller at the CLEARING-HOUSE [v. under Royd, and + O.N. *hús*]

ROYDON (Eng.) Bel. to Roydon = the RYE-HILL [O.E. *ryge* = O.N. *rúg-r*, rye + O.E. *dún*, a hill]

It is app. one of the Norfolk Roydons which occurs as *Rygedún* in Bishop Ælfric's will, A.D. 1037.

Royds

ROYDS, pl. (and genit.) of Royd, q.v.

ROYFFE, a form of Rolf, q.v.

ROYLANCE for Rylands, q.v.

ROYLE 1 v. Ryle.

2 (occ.) a North. dial. form of Roll(e), q.v.

ROYLES, genit., and pl., of Royle, q.v.

ROYS(E, v. Royce.

ROYSTON (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Royston (Herts) = ROYSE'S or ROISIA'S TOWN [v. under ROYCE², and + M.E. *-ton*, O.E. *tūn*]

Royston, Herts: Its present name is derived from Roisia de Vere, Countess of Norfolk, by whom a cross was set up, and near which an Austin priory was founded in Henry II's time . . . which led to the erection of houses; and the place acquired the appellation of *Royse's Town* or *Royston*.—*Nat. Gaz.* 1868.

In mediæval deeds the Herts place-name was Latinized *Roissia Oppidum*.

2 Bel. to Royston (Yorks). According to Turner's 'Yorkshire Domesday-Book' this is the Domesday *Rorestun* and *Rorestone* [the pers. name involved (in the genit.) may be any one of the A.-Sax. names *Hrōp(w)eard*, *Hrōph(e)ard*, *Hrōp-gār*, etc.; or even the O.E. *hrōr*, vigorous, strong, if it could be shown that this word was used in pers. nomenclature: — + O.E. *tūn*, estate, farm, etc.]

ROYTON (Eng.) Bel. to Royton (Lancs: 13th and 14th cent. *Ryton*; Essex, etc.) = the RYE-ENCLOSURE [O.E. *ryge* = O.N. *rūg-r*, rye + O.E. *tūn*, enclosure, etc.]

RUBBATHAM for Robotham, q.v.

RUBEN = Reuben, q.v. [cp. Ger. *Ruben*]

Than *Ruben* cam thider a-gen.—13th cent. metr. vers. of *Gen.* and *Ex.*, 1959.

RUBENS 1 RUBEN'S (Son) : v. Ruben.

Oft ist noch die Genetivform geblieben . . . Jakobs, Peters, *Rubens*.—

Bähnisch, *Die deutschen Personennamen*, 1910, p. 21.

(rarely) 2 RED, REDDISH [Lat. *rubens*]

RUBERY } (Eng.) Bel. to Rowberrow (Soms.),
RUBERRY } 16th cent. *Rouberrow* = the ROUGH HILL [M.E. *rou*, *row(e)*, O.E. *rūh*, rough, wild + M.E. *bergh(e)*, *berwe*, etc., O.E. *beorg*, a hill]

RUCK for Rook, q.v.

William le Ruk.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Rudkins

RUCKLEDGE, a gutturalized form of Ruddle, q.v.

RUDALL for Rudhall, q.v.

RUD(D (Teut.) 1 RED, RUDDY [O.N. *riðr* (Dan.-Norw. *rōð*) = O.E. *reōð* (cp. O.E. *ruðu*, red colour)

2 a dim. of Rudolf = Rodolf, q.v.

Walter Rud.—*Hund. Rolls*.

There may have been some confusion with Rood, q.v.

RUDELL } for Rudhall, q.v.
RUDDLE }

RUDDICK, a form of Ruddock, q.v.

RUDDIMAN (Eng.) RUDDY MAN [O.E. *rudig*, ruddy + *man*]

RUDDLE, v. Rudhall.

Rudhall, Glouc., is also known as Ruddle.

RUDDOCK } (Eng.) a nickname (and sign-
RUDDUCK } name) from the ROBIN [M.E. *ruddoc(k)*, O.E. *ruddoc*, robin-redbreast — O.E. *ruðu*, redness + the dim. suff. *-oc*]

Ralph Ruddoc.—*Hund. Rolls*.

The tame *ruddok*, and the coward kyte, The cok, that orloge is of thorpes lyte.—Chaucer, *Parlement of Foules*, 349-50.

The ouzell shrills: the *ruddock* warbles soft.—Spenser, *Epithalamion*, 82.

RUDDY (Eng.) RED, RUDDY [O.E. *rudig*]

(Teut.) a double dim. of Rudolf, Rodolf, q.v. [E. dim. suff. *-y*]

RUDGE (Eng.) Dweller at a RIDGE or BACK [M.E. *rugge*, O.E. *hrycg*]

With a pak at his *rugge*.—

Piers Plowman, 9346.

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) RED, RED-HAIRED [A.-Fr. *rug(g)e*, Fr. *rouge*, L.-Lat. *rubjus*, Lat. *rubeus*, red]

Osbert le Rugg.—*Hund. Rolls*.

RUDGLEY (Eng.) Dweller at the RIDGE-LEA [O.E. *hrycg* + *lēah*]

RUDHALL (Eng.) Bel. to Rudhall = 1 the RED HALL [O.E. *reōð* (*ruðu*, redness), red + *h(e)all*, a hall]

2 the RED CORNER (of Land) [O.E. *h(e)al(h)*, a corner, nook]

Cp. Ruddle.

RUDKIN (Teut.) a dim. of one of the Teut. *Rud-* names — *Rudolf*, *Rudger* (*Rodger*), etc., with the L.Ger. (double) dim. suff. *-kin* [O.L.Ger. *k-in*]

RUDKINS, RUDKIN'S (Son).

Rudland

RUDLAND (Teut.) 1 Bel. to Rudland; or Dweller at (a) the RED LAND [O.E. *reōd* (*rudu*, redness) = O.N. *riōþ-r*, red + *land*]
 (b) the CLEARED LAND [O.N. *ruþ* (*riōþ-r*), a clearing]
 Rudland Moor is in Yorkshire.
 2 the O.Teut. pers. name *Hruodlant*, *Hrōþland*, etc. (mod. Ger. *Rudland*): v. under Roland.

RUDMAN = Rud(d, q.v., + *man*.)

RUDOLF } v. Rodolf.
RUDOLPH }

RUDSTON } (Eng. or Scand.) Bel. to Rud-
RUDSTONE } ston(e) (Yorks), the Domesday *Rodestan* and *Rodestein* [The name is app. due to a large ancient stone pillar, nearly 30 feet high, which is (or was) preserved in the churchyard. The first element is either O.E. *rōd* = O.N. *rōþa*, a rood, crucifix, or O.E. *reōd* = O.N. *riōþ-r*, red + O.E. *stān* = O.N. *steinn*, a stone.]

RUDYARD (Eng.) Bel. to Rudyard (Staffs), the Domesday *Rudierd*, A.D. 1004 *Rudegeard* [the second element is O.E. *geard*, a yard, enclosure; the first may represent O.E. *rūde*, the rue-plant, an A.-Sax. pers. name *Ruda*, or O.E. *reōd* (O.E. *rudu*, red colour), red]

RUFF 1 the French *Ruf*, *Ruffe* = the RED, RED-HAIRED [Lat. *ruf-us*]
 2 an assim. form of Rolf, Rodolf, q.v.

RUFFELL } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the French *Ruffel* =
RUFFLE } the RED, RED-HAIRED [f. Lat. *ruf-us*, red + the Fr. dim. suff. *-el*, Lat. *-ell-us*]

RUFFIN (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the French *Ruffin*, *Rufin*, Latin *Ruf*(*f*)*in-us* = the RED, RED-HAIRED [f. Lat. *ruf-us*, red, with the suff. *-in-us*]
Rufinus was the name of one of Theodosius's generals.

RUFFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Rufford = the ROUGH FORD [O.E. *rūh*, rough + *ford*]
 The Lancashire Rufford was *R(ō)ughford* in the 14th cent. The Yorkshire Rufforth is the Domesday *Ruford*.

RUFSEGE = Roughsedge, q.v.

RUFUS (Lat.) RED, RED-HAIRED [Lat. *rufus*, red]

Rufus was a common Roman name, and it had derivatives like *Rufinus* and *Rufinianus*; while the geminated forms *Ruffus* and *Ruffinus* (showing shortened *u*) also occur.

Both *Rufus* and *Ruffus* occur in the 13th cent. Hundred-Rolls.

Rumbald

RUGBY (Scand. or Eng.) Bel. to Rugby, the Domesday *Rocheberie*, 13th and 14th cent. (and later) *Rokeby*, 15th cent. *Rukby* [The absence of pre-Domesday forms makes this name difficult: the Domesday *-berie* usually represents O.E. *be(ā)rh*, a hill, and Rugby is "on high ground"; but the consistent post-Domesday occurrence of *-by*, together with the contiguity of other *-by* names, makes it probable that the second element was orig. the O.N. *bý-r*, a farm, estate, etc.; the first element doubtless being the O.N. *hrók-r* (= O.E. *hrōc*), a rook, used as a pers. name: cp. the Yorks Rokeby, the Domesday *Rochebi* (v. Rokeby). As late as the reign of Elizabeth the Warwickshire name was written *Rokeby*, so that the voicing of *k* to *g* (due to the influence of the following voiced letter *b*) is comparatively recent]

RUGELEY (Eng.) Bel. to Rugeley (Staffs), 13th cent. *Ruggeley*, the Domesday *Rugelei* = the RIDGE-LEA [M.E. *rugge*, O.E. *hrycg* + M.E. *ley*, O.E. *leah*]

"The manor was formerly held by the Rudgeleys"; and the natives' pronunciation is 'Ridgeley.'

RUGG (Scand.) Dweller at a RIDGE [O.N. *hrygg-r*, a ridge]
 Cp. Rudge.

RULE (Eng.) Bel. to Rule (Staffs), 13th cent. *Rewelle*, *Rewell*, *Rewyl*, *Ruwell*, 12th cent. *Ruwell* [the second element is app. M.E. *welle*, etc., O.E. *wiell(a)*, a spring, well; the first element seems more likely to be M.E. *rowe*, O.E. *rōw*, a hedgerow, than M.E. *row(e)*, *rough*, O.E. *rūh*, rough]

(A.-Fr.-Teut.) for the French *Raoul*: v. Rawle, Ralph.

RUMBALL } v. Rumbold, Rumbald.
RUMBLE }

RUMBELOW (Eng.) a nickname for a SAILOR, from an old mariners' cry [perh. = Room Below! — somewhat equiv. to the modern 'Look out below!'] a cry used to warn those in the hold of a vessel while she is being loaded]

RUMBOLD } (Eng.) MAGNIFICENTLY BOLD
RUMBALD } [A.-Sax. *Rumbold*, *Rumb(e)ald* — *rūm*, bountiful, noble, magnificent + *-bold*, *b(e)ald*, bold]

(Teut.) FAMOUSLY or GLORIOUSLY BOLD [O.Teut. *Hr(u)ombald*, *Ruombald*, etc. — O.H.Ger. *hruom*, *ruom* = O.Sax. *hrōm* = Dut. *roem*, fame, glory + O.H.Ger. O.Sax. O.E. *bold* = Dut. *boud* = O.N. *ball-r*, bold]

Both *Rumbald* and *Rumbold* occur in the 13th-cent. Hundred-Rolls.

There is evidence (e.g., A.D. 1545, "Robert Rumbold, alias Reynbald." — Blomefield, *Hist. Norf.*, v. 90, quoted by Bardsley) of some confusion with the descendants of the O. Teut. *Regenbald*, *Reginbald*, *Raginbald*: v. under *Rambau*(l)t, *Rainbow*.

RUMBOLL, v. *Rumbold*.

RUMFITT for *Rumford*, q.v.

RUMFORD (Eng.) Bel. to *Romford* (Essex) = (prob.) the **WIDE FORD** [O.E. *rúm*, wide + *ford*]

Romford is pron. 'Rumford.' The name, *Rom*, of the stream at *Romford* is modern and taken from the place-name. The *ford* has long been replaced by a bridge.

The hamlet *Rumford* in co. *Stirling* does not seem to have influenced our pers. nomenclature.

RUMLEY for *Romilly*, q.v.

RUMMELOW for *Rumbelow*, q.v.

RUMMINGER (Eng. + Fr.) **STEVEDORE** [Early Mod. E. *romager* (Hakluyt); f. M.E. *roum* (O.E. *rúm*), room, space, with Fr. suff. *-age*, Lat. *-atic-us*: the surname has an inserted *n* as in 'messenger']

RUM(M)ON } (Teut.) weak forms of the
RUM(M)AN } O. Teut. *Hruodmund*, *Hröpmund*,
RUM(M)EN } etc. (v. *Rodmund*); prob. more particularly descendants of the O.N. *Romund-r* for *Hröpmund-r* (for loss of final -d cp. *Oman*).

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) occ. for *Roma*(i)n, q.v.

RUM(M)ONS } **RUM(M)ON'S** (Son) : **RUM-**
RUM(M)ANS } (M)AN'S (Son) : **RUM(M)EN'S**
RUM(M)ENS } (Son).

RUMNEY, v. *Romney*.

RUMP (Teut.) a nickname for a stumpy person [M.E. *rumpe* (occurring in this form as a surname in the 13th-cent. Hundred-Rolls and other records); L.Ger. *rump* = O.N. *rump-r* (whence Dan.-Norw. *rumpe*, Swed. *rump(a)* = Dut. *romp* (= Mod. High Ger. *rumpf*): one of the definitions of 'rump' in Geelmuyden's 'Engelsk Ordbog' (Christiania) is *stump*]

RUMSEY, v. *Romsey*.

RUNACRES (Scand.) Dweller at 1 the **BUSH-FIELDS** [O.N. *runn-r*, a bush, shrub + *aker* (= O.E. *acer*), a field (with late (Eng.) pl. -s)]

2 the **ROWAN-TREE FIELDS** [Dan.-Norw. *rönne* = Swed. *rönn* (earlier *runn*), O.N. *reyni-r*, the rowan-tree]

There is a *Renacres* (Hall) in Lancashire which occurs in the 13th-14th centuries as *Runacres*, *Ruynacres*, *Roynacres*, *Rowynacres*, etc., and in the 16th cent. as *Reynacre*.

Confused with *Ranacres*, q.v.

RUNCH(E)MAN, v. *Runci(e)man*.

RUNCIE, v. *Runcy*.

RUNCI(E)MAN (A.-Fr.-?Teut. + E.) **HORSE-DEALER**, **JOBMASTER** [v. under *Runcy*, and + E. *man*]

RUNCY (A.-Fr.-?Teut.) a nickname or trade-name from the **NAG** so called [M.E. *runcy*, *runcy*, *ro(u)nsy*, a nag; O.Fr. *ronci*, *roncin*, *runcin*; M.Lat. *runcin-us*; orig. uncert.] . . . ne *runcin* ne *sumer* [sumpter].—

Chanson de Roland, 758.

He rood upon a *runcy* as he kouthe [could]

In a gowne of faldyng to the knee.—
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 390-1.

. . . on *ronsy* micht ryde.—

Taill of Rauf Coilyear, 442.

RUNDELL } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname for one
RUNDLE } of **ROTUND** proportions [Fr. *Rondel* — *rond*, round + the dim. suff. *-el*;
Lat. *rotund-us*, round]

Cp. **Round**; also the Fr. double dim. *rondelet*, 'plump,' which also occurs as a surname in France.

RUNTING (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Hrunting* [orig. uncertain]

Wæs þæt m hæl-t-méce Was to that hilted sword
Hrunting nama | *Hrunting* (the) name.—
Beowulf, 2918-19.

RUPERT, the Ger. *Ruprecht*, a var. of *Robert*, q.v.

"Knecht Ruprecht" or "Rupert" is a children's bugbear in Germany.

RUSCO } (Scand.) for *Roscoe*, q.v.
RUSCOE }

(Celt.) app. a var. of *Rusky*, q.v.

There is a hamlet *Rusco* in *Kirkcudbrightshire*.

RUSE = *Rous(e)*, q.v.

RUSH (A.-Fr.-Lat.) for the French *Rousse* : v. **Rous(e)**.

(Eng.) not improb. also a contr. of one or other of the **Rush**-names.

The county-Dublin place-name *Rush*, anc. *Roseo*, 'yew-tree-peninsula' [Ir. *ros*, a peninsula; *éó*, a yew-tree] (Joyce), will hardly have influenced this surname.

Rushall

RUSHALL (Eng.) Bel. to Rushall (Staffs, Wilts, Norf., etc.) = the **RUSHY CORNER** [O.E. *rysc*, a rush + *h(ē)al(h)*, a corner]

The Staffs Rushall was *Rushale* in the 12th cent., *Rischale* in Domesday-Book.

RUSHBROOK } (Eng.) Bel. to Rushbrooke;
RUSHBROOKE } or Dweller at the RUSHY
BROOK [O.E. *rysc*, a rush + *bróc*, a stream]

The Suffolk Rushbrooke was *Rushbroke* in the 14th cent.; earlier *Ryssebrok*.

RUSHER (Eng.) **RUSH-WORKER** [M.E. *ryscher*; f. O.E. *rysc*, a rush + the agent. suff. *-ere*]

RUSHFORD } (Eng.) Bel. to Rushtord; or
RUSHFORTH } Dweller at the RUSHY FORD
[O.E. *rysc*, a rush + *ford*]

RUSHMER } (Eng.) Bel. to Rushmer(e); or
RUSHMERE } Dweller at the RUSHY POOL
[O.E. *rysc*, a rush + *mere*, a pool]

RUSHMORE (Eng.) Bel. to Rushmore; or Dweller at the RUSHY MOOR [O.E. *rysc*, a rush + *mór*, a moor]

RUSHTON (Eng.) Bel. to Rushton = the RUSHY ENCLOSURE [O.E. *rysc*, *risc*, a rush + *tún*, an enclosure]

Cp. Rishton.

The *Risc tún* of a charter, A.D. 854, by Æpelwulf, king of the West Saxons, refers to Ruishton, Somerset.

RUSHWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Rushworth = the RUSHY ENCLOSURE [O.E. *rysc*, a rush + *worþ*, an enclosure, farm]

Cp. Rishworth.

RUSK (Scand.) **DOUGHTY, BRAVE, ACTIVE** [O.N. *rösk-r* = O.H.Ger. *rosch*]

RUSKELL for Roskell, q.v.

RUSKIE } (Celt.) Dweller at a MARSHY PLACE
RUSKY } [Gael. *riascach* = Ir. *riascach*, *riascach*, *rusgach*, marshy, a marshy place]

Ruskie is the name of a Perthshire village.

RUSKIN 1 = Russ, Rous (q.v.) + the L.Ger. dim. suff. *-kin* [O.L.Ger. *-k-in*]

2 = Rusk (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-in*.

RUSLING for Roslin(g), q.v.

RUSS = Rous, q.v.

John le Rus.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Gilbert Russ.—*Hund. Rolls*.

RUSSEL } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the RED, RED-
RUSSELL } HAired [A.-Fr. *russel(l)*, O.Fr. *RUSSILL* } *russel*: v. under Russ, Rous, and + the Fr. dim. suff. *-el*: cp. Fr. *rousseau*, m., *rousselle*, f., red-haired]

Rutland

Both *Russel* and *Russell* occur in the 13th-cent. Hundred-Rolls.

Russel(l) was an old name for the fox, from its colour—

And Daun *Russell*, the fox, stirte up at ones.—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, B 4524.

The *Russells*, and the *Fresells* [Frasers] fre.—*Thomas of Eresyldoune*, ii. 24.

RUSSET (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the RED, RED-HAired [A.-Fr. *russel*, O.Fr. *russel*: v. under Russ. Rous, and + the Fr. dim. suff. *-et*: cp. Russel(l)]

Although *Rousset* is a common surname in France, Russel is practically extinct in Britain, largely because it has been assimilated to Rust.

RUST (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a monosyllabized form of Russel, q.v.

(Teut.) There is evidence (cp. the A.-Sax. place-names *Rustingden*, *Rustewelle*, and the Sussex 'Rustington') that the A.-Sax. and Dan.-Norw. *rúst*, 'rust,' originally 'red,' 'redness,' was used in nomenclature (the co-radical Latin word for 'rust,' *robigo* or *rubigo*, was also a deity-name).

Peter Rust.—*Hund. Rolls*.

RUSTON (Eng. or Scand.) Bel. to Ruston (Yorks; Norf.) = RUST'S ESTATE [v. under Rust (Teut.), and + O.E. O.N. *tún*]

There has prob. been sporadic confusion with Royston and Rushton, q.v.

RUTHERFORD } (Eng.) Bel. to Rutherford; or
RUTHERFURD } Dweller at the CATTLE-
FORD [O.E. *hrýðer*, an ox, bull, cow + *ford*]

RUTHVEN (Celt.) Bel. to Ruthven (several in E. Scot.), some 12th-13th cent. forms being *Ruthaven*, *-ruotheven*, *Rotheivan* = the RED RIVER [Cym. *rhudd* (dd as th) = Gael. *ruadh*, red + Cym. *afon* (f as v), O.Cym. (and Bret.) *avon* = Gael. *abhainn*, river]

The parish of Ruthven, Forfar, e.g., has a light, reddish soil, which would easily influence the colour of the river.

RUTLAND (Eng. or Scand.) Bel. to Rutland, anc. *Roteland*, *Rotland* [Orig. uncertain; but the prob. meaning is 'root-land'—M.E. *rot(e)*, O.N. *rót* (for *wrót*), a root (O.N. *róta* = O.E. *wrotan*, to root up), as the county was formerly noted for its forests, which are "now almost wholly destroyed" (but the roots or stumps may at first have been left). If the county had been named from its red soil the old name would have been *Redeland* instead of the consistent *Roteland* or *Rotland*.

See the quotation under Reynold.

RUTLEDGE }
RUTLIDGE } v. Routledge.

RUTLEY (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the ROOT-LEA
[v. under Rutland, and + M.E. *ley*, O.E.
ledh, a meadow]
(occ.) 2 the RED LEA [O.E. *reōd* + *ledh*]

RUTTER 1 like Reuter (q.v.), from the Dut.
ruiter, 'trooper', 'horseman.' Found in
Early Mod. E. also with the L.Ger. dim.
suff. *-kin*.

2 the M.E. *rotour* = ROTE-PLAYER [f.
M.E. O.Fr. *rote*, a musical instrument (a
kind of fiddle); O.H.Ger. *h̄yrola*, a rote;
app. of Celt. orig.: cp. Wel. *crwth*, a fiddle
= Gael. and Ir. *cruid*, a harp, O.Ir. *crot*, a
harp]

John le Rotour.—

Soms. Subsidy-Roll, A.D. 1327.

Cp. Crowther.

RUTTERFORD 1 Dweller at the TROOPER-
FORD [v. under Rutter¹, and + M.E.
O.E. *ford*]

2 for Rutherford, q.v.

RUXTON for Roxton, q.v.

RUYTON, v. Royton, Ryton.

RYALL for Ryhall, q.v.

RYALLS, genit., and pl., of Ryall, Ryhall, q.v.

RYAN, v. O'Ryan.

RYCROFT (Eng.) Dweller at the RYE-CROFT
[O.E. *ryge*, rye + *croft*, a small field]

The Yorks Rycroft is spelt the same in
the 14th cent.

RYDE (Eng.) Bel. to Ryde (I.O.W.), anc. *La*
Ride, *La Rithe* (also *La Rye*, prob. by con-
fusion with Rye in Sussex) = the RRVU-
LET [O.E. *rip(e)*]

Ryde, or *Ride*, is a Hampshire dialect-
word for "streamlet."

RYDER = Rider, q.v.

RYDING = Riding, q.v.

RYDON (Eng.) Dweller at the RYE-HILL
[O.E. *ryge* + *dūn*]

Cp. Roydon.

RYE 1 Bel. to Ry (Seine-Inférieure, etc.) = the
BANK [O.Fr. *rie*, a bank]

This name occurs in the (supp.) copies
of the Roll of Battle Abbey — Ry in
Leland's copy, *Rie* in Holinshed's copy.
Mr. Walter Rye, F.S.A., says that "Hubert
de Rye came over with the Conqueror,
and his sons settled in Norfolk, Notting-
ham, Derby, and Essex." He adds that
a Huguenot family of the name settled in
Norwich in the 16th cent. Blomefield
(*Hist. Norf.*) mentions Hubert de Rie as
being governor of Norwich Castle c. 1100.

2 Bel. to Rye (Suss.), M. French *La Rie*
[orig. uncert.: cp. Ree]

A 'John de la Rye' of the Kentish
Hundred-Rolls prob. owed his name to
the Sussex port.

RYGATE = Reigate, q.v.

RYHALL (Eng.) Bel. to Ryhall (Rutland),
Rihale in a late copy of a Latin charter
dated A.D. 664 = (prob.) the RYE-CORNER
(Field) [O.E. *ryge*, rye + *h(e)al(h)*, a corner,
nook]

RYHILL (Eng.) Bel. to Ryhill, Ryehill; or
Dweller at the RYE-HILL [O.E. *ryge*, rye
+ *h̄yll* (M.E. *hul(l)*)]

Cp. Rydon.

RYLANCE for Rylands, q.v.

RYLAND (Eng.) Dweller at the RYE-LAND
[O.E. *ryge* + *land*]

This would be a fairly common local
name; but the gazetteers mention speci-
fically a Ryland in Yorks and one in
Lincs.

Cp. Rylands.

RYLANDS (Eng.) Dweller at the RYE-LANDS
[O.E. *ryge* + the mod. pl. of *land*]

This (like Ryland) would be a tolerably
frequent local name (cp. Oatlands); but
most of the owners of the name owe it
to Lanc. and Chesh. spots rather than to
the now better-known Herefordshire
Ryelands. The Lanc. Ryelands was *Ri-*
landes, *Rylaundes* (and *Riland*) in the 13th
cent.; *Rylondes*, *Ruylondes*, etc., in the 14th-
15th cent. (v. 'The Rylands of the Ry-
lands within Westhoughton, co. L. ancaster'
by J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A.) 'The Chesh.
Rylands was *Rylondis* and *Ruylonds* in the
13th-14th cent.

RYLE 1 for Ryhill, q.v.

It is the Cheshire place (early-14th-cent.
Ryhull, *Ryehull*, *Ruyhul*) rather than the
Northumberland Ryle that has had the
great surnominal influence, esp. in the
form 'Royle,' which is very common in
Chesh. and S. Lancs (v. Guppy, 'Homes of
Family-Names,' p. 545).

2 (occ.) for Ryhall, q.v.

RYLEY, v. the commoner form Riley.

RYMAN (Eng.) RYE-MAN (Dealer) [O.E. *ryge*,
rye + *man(n)*]

Cp. Wheatman.

RYMER = Rimer, q.v.

RYMILL (Eng.) Dweller at or by the RYE-MILL
[M.E. *ry(e)*, O.E. *ryge* + M.E. *mille*, O.E.
myln]

Rynd

RYND = Rhind, q.v.

RYTON (Eng.) Bel. to Ryton = 1 the RYE-ENCLOSURE [O.E. *ryge*, rye + *tún*, enclosure, etc.]

2 (rarely) the ROUGH ENCLOSURE [O.E. *rúh*, rough, uncultivated]

The Yorks Ryton occurs as *Ritun* and *Ritone* in Domesday-Book; but the Warwickshire Ryton - on - Dunsmore, while mentioned in Domesday as *Rietone*, is found in the 13th cent. as *Rugintune*, *Rutune*, as well as *Ruiton*.

RYVEN for Ruthven, q.v.

S

SAB }
SABB } 1 dim. of Sabin(e), q.v.
SABBE }

2 Bede tells us ('Hist. Eccl.' ii. 5.) that the sons of Sæberht, king of Essex (d. A.D. 616), familiarly called him *Saba*: v. *Sebright*.

SABEY = Sab(b) (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. -ey.

SABIN } (Fr.-Lat.) SABINE [Fr. *Sabin*, -e, Lat. *Sabinus*, m., *Sabina*, f.]
SABINE }

A statue of "Sabinus, planter of the vines" (the supposed eponymus of the Sabines), was among those remarked by Æneas when he entered the palace of Latinus—

... *Sabinus*

Vitisor, curvam servans sub imagine falcem.—*Æneis*, vii. 178-9.

Sabino,-a, *Savino*,-a. — Antico patronimico, che voleva dire l'Uomo o la Donna del paese dei *Sabini*, o *Sabelli*, nella Italia centrale.—

Fumagalli, *Dis. Nomi Propri Ital.*, p. 233.

SACHEVERELL (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Sault-Chevreuil (Manche, Norm.) = the ROEBUCK - FOREST [O.Fr. *sault*, 'a forest intersected by meadows and fields'; Lat. *salt-us*, a forest- or mountain-pasture + Fr. *chevreuil*, a roebuck, roedeer; Lat. *capreol-us*]

Sacheverell was sometimes Latinized *de Saltu Capellæ* [Lat. *capella*, a she-goat] and the first element often thought to be Lat. *salt-us*, a leap.

SACK (A.-Fr.) 1 Bel. to le Sacq (Eure, Norm.)

The surname *Du Sacq* (*Dusacq*) is not rare in France.

2 the French pers. name *Sacq* prob. represents the O.Ger. *Sacco* [f. the root seen in O.Sax. *sakan* = O.E. *sacan* (ge)saca, an adversary] = Goth. *sakan* = O.H.Ger. *sahhan*, to dispute, strive, blame]

SACKER (A.-Lat., etc.) SACK-MAKER [O.E. *sacc* + the agent. suff. -ere; f. Lat. *sacc-us*, a bag; Semit.]

Adam le Sakkere.—Riley, *Mems. of Lond.*

SACKERSON₁ (the) SACKER'S SON: v. Sacker.
2 for ZACHARY'S SON: v. Zachary.

SACKETT, the French *Sacquet* = *Sacq* (v. *Saok*?) + the dim. suff. -et.

SACKVILLE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to 1 Secqueville' (Calvados, Norm.) = the DRY VILL, i.e. (app.) the Dry-built [Nor. Fr. *secque*, f. (Fr. *sec*, *sèche*), Lat. *sicc*-, dry + Fr. *ville*, Lat. *villa*]

This name was Latinized in mediæval documents *de Sicca Villa*: cp. Drayton, Latinized *de Arida Villa*.

2 Sacquenville (Eure, Norm.)

SADD (Eng.) SERIOUS, DISCREET, FIRM [M.E. *sad*(de); O.E. *sad*, primarily meaning 'sated']

In Surrye [Syria] whilom dwelte a compaignye

Of chapmen riche, and therto *sadde* and trewe.—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, B 134-5.

SADDINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Saddington (Leic.), 14th cent. *Sadyngton*, A.-Sax. **Sadinga tún* = the ESTATE OF THE SÆD-FAMILY [O.E. -*inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. -*ing* + *tún*, estate, etc.]

SADGROVE (Eng.) Dweller at (app.) the DARK GROVE [North. Dial. E. *sad*, a dull, dark colour (? O.E. *sæd*) + E. *grove*, O.E. *gráf*]

SADLER } (Eng.) SADDLER [M.E. *sadeler* —
SADTLER } *sadel*, a saddle + the agent. suff. -er; O.E. *sadol*, a saddle]

SAFFERY } v. Savery, Savary.
SAFFRY }

SAFFORD, an assim. form of Salford, q.v.

SAGAR } (Scand. and N.Eng.) SAWYER [*sager*
SAGER } is a North. dial. word, f. *sage* (g hard), a saw — O.N. *sag*, *sög* = O.E. *saga*: cp. Ger. *säger*, sawyer]

(Teut.) v. Segar, Seger¹.

Cp. Sayer.

SAGE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) WISE, LEARNED [Fr. *sage*, L.Lat. *sapjus*, wise; Lat. *sapere*, to be wise]
Richard le Sage.—*Hund. Rolls*.

SAGGER 1 = Sagar or Sager, q.v.
(rarely) 2 a voiced form of Sacker, q.v.

SAGGERS, SAGGER'S (SON) } v. Sagger.
SAGGERSON, SAGGER'S SON }

SAILER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) LEAPER, DANCER [A.-Fr.
SAILOR } *sail(l)our*, a leaper, dancer; f. Fr.
saillir, Lat. *salire*, to leap, spring]

There was many a tymbester [female timbrel-player],
And *saillouris* that I dar wel swere
Couthere her [knew their] craft ful parfitly.—
Chaucer, *Rom. of the Rose*, 769-71.

(late) (Eng.) SAILOR, SEAMAN [f. M.E. *seil*, O.E. *seg(e)*, a sail; with the agent. suff. *-er*]

SAILES, v. Sales.

SAINSBURY } (Eng.) Bel. to Saint(s)bury
SAINTSBURY } (Glouc.) [This is stated to
be the Domesday *Suineberie*, which ought
to yield a mod. 'Swinberry,' i.e. Swine-
Hill (the Yorks Swine e.g. was *Suine* in
Domesday-Book); but the tradition in
Glouc. is that the place was 'Swein's
Camp,' and there are ancient intrenchments
which the inhabitants call 'Castle
Bank.' A transition from 'Sweinsburg' to
'Sainsbury' is, however, difficult to credit.
The *-t* in one form of the name is doubt-
less the common post-*n* dental intrusion;
but it occurs early]

"Regin. de *Seintsburie* lived 31 H. II."—
Fosbrooke, *Hist. Glouc.*, ii. 328.

ST. AUBIN } (Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to St. Aubin
ST. AUBYN } (France). Aubin for Albin =
WHITE, PALE [Lat. *Albin-us*—*alb-us*, white]

There are numerous villages in France
called *St. Aubin*.

ST. CLAIR (Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to St. Clair (France).
Clair = ILLUSTRIOUS [Lat. *clar-us*, bright,
illustrious]

There are villages called *St. Clair* in the
Manche, Eure, and Seine-Inférieure Depts.

SAISE, v. Sayce.

SAKER (A.-Fr.) a nickname from the PERE-
GRINE HAWK [Fr. *sacre*, Span. *sacre*; of
Oriental orig.]

From the bird a piece of artillery was
named—

The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*,
He was th' inventor of, and maker.—

Butler, *Hudibras*, I. ii. 355-6.

SALAMAN } = Salomon, Solomon, q.v.
SALAMON }

Se what *Salamon* [var. *Salomon*] seith
in Sapience bokes.—

Piers Plowman, iii. 330.

SALE (Eng. and Scand.) Bel. to Sale; or
Dweller in or by a HALL [O.E. *sæl* =
O.N. *sal-r*, a hall]

ne gód hafoc (the) good hawk not
geond *sæl* swingeð (through (the) hall) beateth.
Beowulf, 4519-20.

John de la Sale.—*Fine-Rolls*.

Cp. *Seal(e)*.

SALES, genit., and pl., of Sale, q.v.

SALFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Salford; or Dweller
at 1 the WILLOW-FORD [O.E. *s(e)alh +*
ford]

2 the Salt Ford [O.E. *s(e)alt + ford*]

The Lanc. place (Domesday, *Salford*;
later also *Sauford*) and the Bedfd. village
belong to 1; the Warw. Salford Priors
and the Oxfd. parish (both 8th-cent.
Salford) app. owe their name to salt-
springs.

SALISBURY (Eng.) Bel. to 1 Salisbury (Wilts)
= SEARO'S STRONGHOLD [A.-Sax. Chron.,
Searoburh, *Seresburh*, etc.: the pers. name
is f. O.E. *searo*, armour, arms; device; skill
+ *burh*, a stronghold]

"Ego Adelsinus *Sarisberiensis* ecclesie
episcopus."—

Cart. Sax. no. 1228 (A.D. 969).

2 Salesbury (Lancs) [Of the early forms of
this place-name from 1235 to 1503 collected
by Wyld and Hirst ('Lanc. Place-Names',
p. 225) only one (A.D. 1311 *Salesbury*) has
the medial genitive *-s*, other forms being
Salebury?, *Salebiri*, and (1503) *Sailebury*.
It is therefore not all certain that we have
here to do with a pers. name (in the genit.)
as the *-s* may be merely euphonic. If the
first element is not pers. it is prob. O.E.
sæl, a hall; if it is pers. it may be for
O.E. *salo* (= O.N. *sól-r*), dark, or O.E. *scél*,
happiness (cp. O.N. *sall*, happy): — +
O.E. *burh*, a stronghold]

SALKELD } (Scand.) Bel. to Salkeld (Cumb.)
SALKILD } 13th cent. *Salkeld* = the WILLOW-
TREE SPRING [O.N. *selia* = O.E. *s(e)alh*, a
willow + O.N. *kelda*, a spring]

There is a mineral spring on the com-
mon having chalybeate properties.—

Nat. Gaz., 1868.

SALMON } (Heb.) for Salomon, Solomon,
SALMAN } q.v.

(occ.) (Teut.) for the O.Teut. *Salaman*,
[app. f. O.H.Ger. *salo* = O.E. *salo*, dark,
tawny]

(occ.) (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname or trade-name from the fish [O.Fr. *saulmon* (Fr. *saumon*), Lat. *salmo*, -onis, a salmon]

(occ.) (Fr.-Lat. or Teut.) Bel. to St. Almand or St. Amand (France).

The name Salmon was often Latinized in mediæval documents *de Sancto Almondo*, implying a French ecclesiastical place-name St. Almond (cp. Almond), which app. has been merged in St. Amand, a common Fr.-Lat. place-name which was Latinized *de Sancto Amando*.

SALMOND for Salmon, q.v.

SALMONS, SALMON'S (SON) : v. Salmon.

SALOMON } = Solomon, q.v.
SALOMAN }

... and þes ys mára þonne *Salomon*.—*Matth.* XII. 43 (A.-Sax. vers.).

... sénu [behold] hier méra thanne *Salomon*.—*do. do.* (O.H.Ger. vers.)

Salomón the kuning [king].—*Heland* (O.Sax.), l. 1677.

Lif and deaþ, seiþ *Salomon*, is in tunge honden

(Mors et vita in manibus lingue).—*Ancren Riwele* ('Speche').

... he that holdeth hym in verry penitence is blessed, after the sentence of *Salomon*.—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, I 128.

Salomon Judæus.—*Pat. Rolls*.

Richard Saloman.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Cp. Salamon.

SALOMONS, SALOMON'S (SON) } v.
SALOMONSON, SALOMON'S SON } Salomon.

SALSBURY } = Salisbury, q.v.
SALSBUURY }
SALSBERY }

SALT (Eng.) Bel. to Salt (Staffs) [O.E. *s(e)alt*, salt]

The Halen [Wel. *halen*, salt] referred to in the will, A.D. 1004, of Wulfric, Earl of Mercia, is supposed to be Salt.

SALTER (Eng.) SALT WORKER or DEALER [M.E. *salter(e)*, O.E. *s(e)altære* — *s(e)alt*, salt + the agent. suff. *-ere*]

Sealtære, hwæt us fremað cræft þin ? (Salter, of what benefit is thy craft to us?).—*Ælfrici Colloq.*, late 10th cent.

SALTERN (Eng.) Bel. to Saltern; or Dweller at a SALT-WORK [O.E. *s(e)alt-ern*]

SALTHOUSE (Eng.) Dweller at a SALT-HOUSE (place where salt was made) [M.E. *salthus*, O.E. *s(e)alt-hūs*]

SALTMARSH (Eng.) Bel. to Saltmarsh; or Dweller at the SALT (-Water) MARSH [O.E. *s(e)alt + mersc*]

The Yorks place was *Saltmerssh* in the 14th cent. and *Saltemersc* in Domesday-Book.

SALTON (Eng.) Bel. to Salton = 1 the HALL-ENCLOSURE [O.E. *sæl* = O.N. *sal-r*, a hall + *tún*]

2 the WILLOW-ENCLOSURE [O.E. *s(e)alh*, a willow + *tún*]

The Yorks Salton was *Saletun* in Domesday-Book. The Haddington Salton was *Sawilton* in the 13th cent.

There has been some confusion with Saltern, q.v.

SALTONSTALL (Eng.) Bel. to Salternstall (Kent), A.D. 863 *Sealturnsteall* = the SALT-WORKS PLACE [v. under Saltern, and + O.E. *st(e)all*, a place, a stall]

SALUSBURY = Salisbury, q.v.

SALVAGE } etymologically more correct
SALVIDGE } forms than the much commoner
Savage, q.v.

As shepheardes curre, that in darke eveninges shade

Hath tracted forth some *salvage* beastes trade.—Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, II. vi. 39.

SAMBORNE } (Eng.) Bel. to Sambourne
SAMBOURNE } (Warwick), the Domesday
Sandburne; or Dweller at the SANDY
BROOK [O.E. *sand*, sand + *burne*]

SAMBROOK (Eng.) Bel. to Sambrook; or Dweller at the SANDY BROOK [O.E. *sand-bróc*]

SAMMELS = Samuels, q.v.

SAMMON } v. Salmon.
SAMON }

SAMMONDS }
SAMMONS } v. Salmons.
SAMONS }

SAMPER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to ST. PIERRE (St. Peter), France [v. under Pier]

St. Pierre is an exceedingly common French place-name.

SAMPFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Sampford (Devon, Soms., Essex, etc.) = the SANDY FORD [O.E. *sand*, sand + *ford*]

One of the Devonshire Sampfords was *Sand ford* ('æt *Sand forda*') in the 10th cent.

SAMPLE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to ST. PAUL (France) [v. PAUL]

John de St. Paul.—*Parl. Rolls*.

St. Paul is a common French place-name.

Cp. Sinclair.

Samples

SAMPLES, SAMPLE'S (Son) : v. Sample.

SAMPSON } 1 SPLENDID SUN [Heb. *Shimshón*]
SAMSON }

Samsones strenche, þet slouh a þusund
of his fon [foes] al et one time.—

Ancren Riwele ('Luve').

We find both forms of the name in
mediæval German literature, e.g. *Sampson*
in Hugo von Montfort's 14th-cent. 'Tage-
lied,' and *Samson* in the 12th-cent. 'Alex-
anderlied' of the Pfaffen Lamprecht.

2 SAM'S SON : v. Samuel.

SAMS, SAM'S (Son) : v. Samuel.

SAMUEL } (Heb.) HEARD OF GOD, or ASKED
SAMUELL } OF GOD [Heb. *Sh'miél*, a der. of
sháma, to hear + *El*, God]

SAMUELLS } SAMUEL'S (Son) } v.
SAMUELS } } Samuel.
SAMUELSON, SAMUEL'S SON }

SAMWELL for Samuel, q.v.

SANBORN } etymologically more correct
SANBURN } forms than *Samborne*, q.v.

SANCTON (Eng.) Bel. to Sancton (Yorks),
13th cent. *Sancton*, Domesday *Santon*,
Santun, *Santune* [O.E. *tún*, enclosure, village:
the first element of *Sancton* seems to refer
to the dedication of the church to 'All
Saints' — O.E. *sanct* (Lat. *sanct-us*),
saint: the Domesday forms can hardly
be for 'sand,' as the soil is loamy]

SANDALL } (Eng. or Scand.) Bel. to Sandal
SANDELL } (Yorks², Cumb., etc.) = 1 the
SANDY VALLEY [O.E. O.N. *sand*, sand +
O.E. *dæl* = O.N. *dal-r*, a valley]

(occ.) 2 the SANDY SLOPE [O.E. O.N.
sand + O.E. *h(e)al(d)* = O.N. *hall-r*, a slope]

The Yorkshire Sandals occur in Domes-
day Book as *Sandala* and *Sandale*.

There is also a Sand Dale in Yorkshire.

SANDAY (Scand.) Bel. to Sanday (Scotl.) =
the SANDY ISLAND [O.N. *sand-r*, sand +
ey, island]

(Eng. and Scand.) v. Sandy.

SANDBACH } (Eng.) Bel. to Sandbach
SANBACH } (Chesh.) = the SANDY BROOK
SANBADGE } [O.E. *sand*, sand + *bac*, brook]

Sir Richard de Sandbache.—

Chesh. Chmbrins' Accts., A.D. 1303-4.

SANDBORN } etymologically more correct
SANDBURN } forms than *Sambo(u)rne*, q.v.
ante.

SANDBROOK, an etymologically more correct
form than *Sambrook*, q.v. ante.

Sandle

SANDELL, v. under Sandall.

SANDEMAN 1 (Scand.) TRUE MAN [O.N.
sann-r for *sand-r*, whence Swed. *sann*,
Dan.-Norw. *sand* (= E. *sooth*), true +
O.N. *mann-r*]

Note the Ger. *Sandmann*, 'sand-hawker.'

2 for Sanderman, q.v.

SANDER 1 a popular form of Alexander, q.v.

Sander seems to have been used from a
comparatively early period by the Teu-
tons (esp. the Low Germans, incl. the
Frisians) as a convenient abbreviation of
the Macedonian conqueror's name.

"Aleksander, forkortet [shortened]
Sander." — Stöylen, *Norske Døbenavne*
[*Norweg. Christ. Names*], p. 5.

2 the O.Teut. *Sandheri* [the first element
may be either O.Teut. *sand*, messenger, or
sand (O.H.Ger. **sand* = Dan.-Norw. *sand*
= O.N. *sann-r* for *sand-r*), sooth, true +
heri (O.H.Ger. and O.Sax.), army, host]

SANDERCOCK = Sander (q.v.) + the pet
suff. *-cock*.

SANDERMAN (North.) SANDER'S MAN (-Ser-
vant) : v. Sander.

(Eng.) AMBASSADOR [O.E. *sander-mann*]

SANDERS, SANDER'S (Son) } v. Sander.
SANDERSON, SANDER'S SON }

Cp. *Saunders*, *Saunderson*.

SANDFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Sandford; or
Dweller at the SANDY FORD [O.E. *sand*,
sand + *ford*]

'On *sandford*.'—

Cart. Sax. no. 967 (Oxf. Charter), A.D. 956.

SANDHAM (Eng.) Dweller at the SANDY LAND
[O.E. *sand*, sand + *ham*, a piece of land,
enclosure]

SANDHOE (Eng.) Bel. to Sandhoe; or Dweller
at the SAND-BLUFF [O.E. *sand* + *hō*]

SANDIE (Scot.-Gr.) a double dim. of Alexander,
q.v. [N.E. and Scot. dim. suff. *-ie*]

(Eng. and Scand.) Dweller at the
SANDY ISLAND or WATERSIDE [O.E. O.N.
sand, sand + O.E. *ig* = O.N. *ey*, island,
etc.]

SANDIFORD (Eng.) Dweller at the SANDY
FORD [O.E. *sandig* + *ford*]

SANDILANDS (Eng.) Dweller at the SANDY
LANDS [O.E. *sandig* + *land*; with mod. pl.
-s]

SANDISON, SANDIE'S SON : v. Sandle¹.

SANDLE = Sandell, q.v.

Sandom

SANDOM for Sandham, q.v.

SANDON (Eng.) Dweller at the SAND-HILL
[O.E. *sand* + *dún*]

SADOW = Sandhoe, q.v.

This name is, of course, quite distinct from the imported Slavonic *Sadow* (*w* as *v*).

SANDRINGHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Sandringham (Norf.), form. *Sanderingham*, O.Angl. **Sanderinga-hám* = the HOME OF THE SANDER FAMILY [v. under *Sander*, and + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *hám*, home, estate]

SANDS (Eng.) Dweller at the SANDS [O.E. *sand*, *sand*]

SANDY (A.-Gr.) a double dim. of *Alexander*, q.v. [E. dim. suff. *-y*]

(Eng.) Bel. to *Sandy* (Beds), 13th cent. *Sandye*, *Sandeye*, Domesday 'in *Sandeia*' = the SANDY RIPARIAN LAND [O.E. *sand*, *sand* + *ig*, island, waterside]

SANDYFIRTH (Scand.) Dweller at the SANDY BAY [O.N. *sandig*, *sandy* + *fiörð-r*, a firth, bay]

SANDYS, SANDY'S (SON): v. *Sandy*¹.

SANFORD for Sandford, q.v.

SANGER (Eng.) SINGER, MINSTREL [O.E. *sangere*]

SANGSTER, the fem. form of *Sanger* [O.E. *sangestre*]

SANKEY (Eng.) Bel. to Sankey (Lancs), 12th cent. *Sonchi*, 13th-14th cent. *Sonky*, *Sanki* [doubtful: perh. the 'Sunk(en Island or Waterside,' f. M.E. *sonk(en)*, sunk—O.E. *sincan* (pret. sing. *sanc*, pp. *suncen*), to sink + M.E. *ey*, O.E. *ig*, island, etc.: cp. the Yorkshire local name 'Sunk Isle']

SANSBURY, v. Sainsbury.

SANSOM }
SANSON } for Samson, q.v.
SANSUM }

SANT (A.-Fr.-Lat. and Celt.-Lat.) SAINT (a nickname) [O.Fr. *sant*; Lat. *sanct-us*, holy; also Bret. and Wel. *sant*]

SANTER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the French *Santerre*, *Sansterre* = LACKLAND [Fr. *sans*, Lat. *sine*, without + Fr. *terre*, Lat. *terra*, land]

SANTLEY (Eng.) Dweller at the SANDY LEA [O.E. *sand*, *sand* + *ledh*, a lea]

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to St. Leu, i.e. St. Loup (France) [Fr. *saint*; Lat. *sanctus*, holy + Dial. Fr. *leu* = Fr. *loup*, Lat. *lup-us*, a wolf]

Sarvent

SANTON (Eng.) Bel. to Santon (Norf., Suff., Linc., Cumb., etc.) = the SANDY ENCLOSURE [O.E. *sand*, *sand* + *tún*, enclosure, etc.]

Both the Norf. and Linc. places were *Santon* in the 13th cent. The *Sandtún* of a Kentish charter A.D. 833 is said by Birch ('Cart. Sax.' no. 411) to be "now Samp-ton in West Hythe." At *Santon*, Cumb., "drifting sands have covered most of the adjoining lands."

SANTONY (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to St. Antony [v. Ant(h)ony]

Antony is a Southern French form of *Antoine*.

SANXTER for Sangster, q.v.

SAPSED (Eng.) Dweller at the SPRUCE-FIR HEAD (land [f. (with late *-s* genit.) O.E. *sæppe*, a spruce-fir + *heáfod*, a head, high ground]

SAPSFORD (Eng.) Dweller at the FORD OF THE SPRUCE-FIR(s) [v. under *Sapsed*, and + O.E. *ford*]

SAPWELL (Eng.) Dweller at the SPRUCE-FIR WELL or SPRING [O.E. *sæppe* + *welle*]

SARD (Fr.) SARDINIAN [Fr. *Sarde*; f. *Sardi*, the name of the early inhabitants of Sardinia, the Gr. *Sardō* (Σαρδῶ)]

SARE, v. *Sayer* (esp. Celt.).

SARGANT }
SARGEANT } v. Sergeant.
SARGANT }

SARGINSON, SARGENT'S SON: v. *Sargent*, *Sergeant*.

SARGOOD (Teut.) the O. Teut. *Saragaud*, etc. = ARMOURED GOTH [O.H. Ger. *saro* = Goth. *sarwa* = O.N. *sōrui* = O.E. *s(e)aro*, armour, etc. + *Gaud*, *Gaut*, Goth]

SARJANT }
SARJEANT } v. Sergeant.

SARL }
SARLE } v. Serle.
SARLL }

SARSON } 1 SARE'S OR SAYER'S SON: v.
SARSEN } *Sayer*.

2 SARAH'S SON [Heb. *Sárah*, princess]

3 SARACEN [Fr. *Sarrasin*, Lat. *Saracenus*, Gr. Σαρακενός, Arab. *sharqin*, pl. of *sharqiy*, Eastern]

Amonges *Sarzens* and *Jewes*

They mowen [may] be saved so.—

Piers Plowman, 6312-13.

SARVANT } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) SERVANT [Fr. *ser-*
SARVENT } *vant*; f. *servir*, Lat. *servire*, to serve]

Sass

SASS } (Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a WILLOW-
SASSE } TREE [O.Fr. *sas* for *sals*, etc., Lat.
salix]

(Teut.) Dweller at a LOCK or SLUCE
 [Dut. *sas*]

SATCHELL, the French *Sachel*: 1 a palatal
 form of *Sac* [v. *Sack*²] with the Fr. dim.
 suff. *-el*, Lat. *-ell-us*.

(occ.) 2 a North. form, with dim. suff.
-el, of Fr. *sage* = WISE [Lat. *sapi-us* (*sapi-*
us), f. *sapere*, to be wise]

SATTERLEE } (Eng.) Bel. to Satterleigh
SATTERLEIGH } (Devon) = SÆTER'S LEA
SATTERLEY } [O.E. *ledh*, a lea: the pers.
SATTERLY } name *Sæter* is 1 that seen in
SATURLEY } 'Saturday,' A.-Sax. *Sæter-*
dæg (Lat. *Saturni dies*); 2 the O.E. *sætere*,
 a waylayer, spy]

SATTERTHWAIT } (Scand.) Bel. to Satter-
SATTERTHWAITE } thwaite (N. Lancs), 16th
 cent. *Satterthwaite*, *Satterthwhat* = the HILL-
 PASTURE CLEARING [O.N. *sætr* (pl.), hill-
 pastures, dairy-land + *þueitt*, a clearing]

SAUCER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) SAUCE - MAKER [Fr.
saucier; f. *sauce*, Lat. *salsa*, a thing salted;
 Lat. *sals-*, salted]

Robert le Sauser.—*Hund. Rolls*.

SAUL } (Heb.) ASKED FOR [Heb. *Shául*, pp.
SAULL } of the root *sháal*, to ask]

(Eng.) Bel. to Saul (Glouc.), app. an
 irreg. form of Sale, q.v.

(Fr.-Teut.) Dweller at a WILLOW-TREE
 [Fr. *saule*, O.H.Ger. *salaha* (= O.E. *s(e)alh*),
 a willow]

(rarely) (Celt.) Dweller at a BARN [Gael.
 (and Ir.) *sabhal* (l *bh* as *u*)

"The name Saul, in the Barony of
 Lecale Lower, County Down, is a con-
 tracted form of *sabhall*, 'a barn.' It takes
 its name from the barn presented to St.
 Patrick by Dicho, the chief of the district,
 for the purposes of his mission in the
 north of Ireland after his expulsion from
 Wicklow."—

Reeves, *Eccl. Antiq.*; Matheson, *Rev. Gen.*
Topog. Index Irel. 1901 (1909), p. 30.

SAULSBURY }
SAULSBERY } = Salisbury, q.v.

SAUNBY (Scand.) Bel. to Saundby (Notts)
 12th cent. *Sandebi* = (app.) the SANDY
 FARM or ESTATE [O.N. *sand-r*, sand + *bý-r*]

SAUNDER for Sander (Alexander), q.v.

We find *Saunder* and *Saundre*, as well as
Sander and *Sandre*, in the 13th-cent.
 Hundred-Rolls.

Sawman

SAUNDERS, SAUNDER'S (Son).

SAUNDERSON, SAUNDER'S SON.

SAVAGE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) WILD, FIERCE [O.Fr.
salvage (Fr. *sawage*), Lat. *silvaticus*, be-
 longing to a forest, wild — *silva*, a forest]

See Salvage.

SAVARY } (Fr.-Teut.) the French *Savary*,
SAVERY } O.Teut. *Sabaric(h)*, etc. = MIND-
 POWERFUL [O.H.Ger. *saba-* = O.Sax.
sebo (*sevo*) = O.E. *sefa* = O.N. *sefi*, mind,
 heart + O.H.Ger. *ric(h)*, *rihhi* = O.Sax.
riki = O.E. *rice* = O.N. *rik-r*, mighty,
 powerful]

Richard Saveri.—*Hund. Rolls*.

This name was Latinized both as
Savaricus and *Savericus*, the former, e.g.,
 being the Latinization (A.D. 1206) of the
 name of a French chevalier Pierre Savary.

SAVIDGE for Savage, q.v.

SAVILE } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Saville or
SAVILL } Sauvill (France) = the WILLOW
SAVILLE } FARM, ESTATE, or VILLAGE [Dial.
 Fr. *sá* (Walloon), *sau* (Picard.), *sals* (Norm.),
 Lat. *salix*, a willow + Fr. *ville*, Lat. *villa*]

SAVORY for Savary, q.v.

SAW (A.-Fr.-Lat.) for the French *Del Saux* =
 OF THE WILLOW [O.Fr. *saux*, Lat. *salix*,
 a willow]

(Teut.) a late contr. of Saward, q.v.

SAWARD (Eng.) SEA-GUARD (Coast-Guard)
 [A.-Sax. *Sæw(e)ard* — *sæ*, sea + *w(e)ard*,
 guard]

Seward was the name of one of the
 three pagan sons (the others were Seaxréd
 and Sigeberht) of Sæberht, king of Essex
 (d. A.D. 616).

The Domesday form was *Sauardus*; the
 Hundred-Rolls (Norf.) form *Saward*.

Cp. Seward.

SAWKIN = Saw (Teut.) q.v., + the E. dim.
 suff. *-kin* [O.L.Ger. *-k-in*]

SAWKINS }
SAWKINGS } SAWKIN'S (Son).

SAWLE, v. Saul.

SAWLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Sawley (Yorks²: the
 Domesday *Sallaia*, *Sallai*; Derby, etc.)
 1 the WILLOW-LEA [O.E. *s(e)alh*, a willow
 + *leáh*, a lea]

2 the HALL-LEA [O.E. *sæl*, a hall +
leáh]

SAWMAN for Salman, Salmon, q.v.

The Hundred-Rolls forms were Sau-
 man and Saumon.

Sawrey

SAWREY (Scand.) Bel. to Sawrey (N. Lancs). [There are no sufficiently early forms extant to enable the etymology of the name to be fixed definitely, but the existence of two Wray place-names on the same west side of Lake Windermere makes it extremely probable that we have here, also, the O.N. *urđ*, a nook, corner; and the first element (if the 16th-cent. form *Sowraie* can be taken as a guide) may be the Scand. *so*, a sow — hardly for O.N. *selia* = O.Angl. *salh*, a willow]

SAX } (Teut.) the A.-Sax. *Seaxa*, *Saxa* =
SAXE } O.N. *Saxi*, from (a) the ethnic name (= SAXON) [O.E. *S(e)axe* = O.N. *Saxar*, Saxons], (b) the word (= SWORD) which is considered to be the orig. of the ethnic name [O.E. *s(e)ax* = O.Fris. O.N. *sax* = O.H.Ger. *sahs*, a short sword, knife]

S(e)axa was sometimes merely a pet form of a pers. name of which *S(e)ax-* was the first element, as *Seaxbald*. *Saxa* and *Saxo* occur in Domesday-Book.

Occasionally this name may be a modern Anglicization of the corresp. German *Sachs(e)*; and also represent the borrowed Irish *Sacs*, Englishman, Saxon.

SAXBY (Scand.) Bel. to Saxby (Leic., Linc.)* [for the first element see under **Sax**; and + O.N. *bý-r*, farm, estate, settlement]

Saxbee was a 17th-cent. form of the name which prob. survives in America.

SAXELBY } (Scand.) Bel. to Saxelby (Linc.:
SAXELBYE } 13th cent. *Saxelby*; Leic.) =
SAXEL'S ESTATE [the pers. name is that seen under **Sax**, with the addit. of the dim. suff. *-(e)l* (cp. *Saxlingham*): — + O.N. *bý-r*, estate, etc.]

SAXLINGHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Saxlingham (Norf.)* = the HOME OF THE SEAX(E)L FAMILY [A.-Sax. *Seaxlinga-hám* (A.D. 1046): v. under **Saxelby**, and + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *hám*, home, estate]

SAXON 1 a syncopated form of **Saxton**, q.v.

2 **SAX'S SON**: v. **Sax**.

3 the name may sporadically represent the ethnic term **SAXON**, but poss. more likely as a transl. of the Germ. *Sachs(e)* [Lat. *Saxones*, Saxons; O.E. *S(e)axan*, pl.: v. under **Sax**]

SAXTON (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **SACRISTAN**, **SEXTON** [A.-Fr. *sacristan* (Fr. *sacristain*), L.Lat. *sacristan-us*; f. L.Lat. *sacrista*, 'guardian of sacred things'; f. Lat. *sacer*, sacred]

Hugh Sacristan.—*Hund. Rolls*.

(Eng.) Bel. to Saxton (Yorks), Domesday *Saxton* [v. under **Sax**, and + O.E. *tún*, farm, estate]

Saylor

SAY (Fr.) 1 Bel. to Sai (Orne, Norm.).

Hugh de Say.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 **WISE**, **PRUDENT** [Bearn dial. *saye*; Lat. *sag-us*, prophetic, soothsaying, whence Lat. *saga*, a fortune-teller]

William le Saye.—*Hund. Rolls*.

3 a nickname from the O.Fr. (and South.Fr.) *saye* (Fr. *saie*), a TUNIC, (Military) CLOAK [Lat. **saga*, *sag-um*, a coarse woollen mantle; also the plaid of the Celts, a military cloak; Gaul. **ság-* (cp. Wel. *seg-an*, a cloak, and Bret. *seig*, 'petite robe']

(Eng.) Dweller by the SEA [M.E. *sey*, see, O.E. *stē*, sea (= Ger. *see* (pron. *say*)]

"The family of Say are found entered as Atsee and de la See in the Yorkshire Visitation, 1563"—Bardsley, p. 669.

SAYCE } (A.-Celt.-Teut.) **SAXON**, **ENGLISHMAN**
SAYSE } [Wel. *sais*: cp. Gael. *Sas-unn-ach* = Ir. *Sas-ann-ach*, Englishman, Saxon: v. under **Sax**]

* An early-14th-cent. Bishop of Bangor was surnamed *Seys*; a Kenrick *Seys* is mentioned in the Cheshire Chamberlain's Accounts for 1303-4; and an ap Evan *Sais* occurs in a 17th-cent. Glouc. Visitation. (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a WILLOW-TREE [Dial. Fr. *sáce*, O.Fr. *sas*, *sals*, etc.; Lat. *salix*, a willow]

SAYER (Celt.) **CARPENTER**, **WRIGHT** [Wel. *saer* = Corn. *saer*, *sair* = Ir. and Gael. *saor*]

... marchauc a elwit *Saer*

(... a cavalier—knight—called *Saer*).—*Brut y Tywysogion*, A.D. 1100.

Saer Bude.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Cp. **MacIntyre**.

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) **ASSAYER**; **TASTER** [f. A.-Fr. *assai*, *assay* (Fr. *essai*: cp. Fr. *essayeur*, assayer), a test + the agent. suff. *-er*; Lat. *exagium*, a weighing]

Thyn *assayar* schalle be an hownde,
To assaye thy mete before the.—

MS. Cantab.; Halliwell, p. 96.

The process of "taking say" or "assay" of a dead deer consisted in "drawing a knife along the belly . . . beginning at the brisket."—T. Wright, p. 111.

(Teut.) a palatal form of **Sager**, **Sagar**, q.v.

Sayer Herberd.—*Hund. Rolls*.
John Sayer.— *do*.

SAYERS, **SAYER'S** (Son): v. **Sayer**.

SAYLE = Sale, q.v.

SAYLER } = Sailer, Sailor, q.v.
SAYLOR }

SAYLES = Sales, q.v.

SAYNOR = Seanor for Senior, q.v.

SAYSE, v. Sayce.

SAYWARD, v. Saward.

SCADLOCK, v. Scathlock.

SCAFE } (Scand.) WILD; AWKWARD;
SCAIFE } CROOKED, WRY [Dial. N.E. *scafe*,
SCAIFF } etc.; Dan.-Norw. *skiev*, crooked,
wry; O.N. *skeif-r*]

SCAILES } (Scand.) Bel. to Scales (Lanc.,
SCALES } Cumb., Westmd., etc.); or Dweller
at the HUTS or SHEDS [O.N. *skáli*, a hut,
shed]

The Lanc. Scales occurs about 1200 as
Scalis.

SCAMBLER (A.-Lat.) SHAMBLE or MEAT-
STALL KEEPER [f. M.E. *sc(h)amel*, etc., O.E.
scamol, a bench, stool + the agent. suff.
-ere; Lat. *scamell-um*: cp. Lat. *scam-um*,
a bench, stool]

SCAMELL } (A.-Lat.) Of the SHAMBLE [see
SCAMMELL } under the preceding name;
and cp. Dan.-Norw. *skammel*, a stool]

In the Essex Hundred-Rolls we find *de*
la Scamele and *de la Schamele*.

(Scand.) the O.Dan. pers. name *Skammel*
and *Skamil*, considered by Bugge and
Rygh to be short for *Skambell* ('Niáls
Saga') [O.N. *skamm-r*, short + -kell for
ketill, (sacrificial) kettle]

SCAMP (A.-Fr.-Lat.) FUGITIVE [f. O.Fr.
esc(h)amper, to decamp; Lat. *ex*, from, and
camp-us, a field]

SCAMPSTON (Scand.) Bel. to Scampston (E.
Yorks), the Domesday *Scameston* =
SKAMM'S ENCLOSURE or HOMESTEAD [the
genit. of O.N. *skamm-r*, short + *tún*]

SCAMPTON (Scand.) Bel. to Scampton (Lincs)
[the etym. is doubtless the same as in the
preceding name]

SCANLAN } (Ir.) the Irish *Scannlán* (O'*Scann-*
SCANLON } *láin*) = *Scannal* (v. *Scannell*) +
the dim. suff. -*án*.

SCANNELL (Ir.) the Irish *Scannall* (O'*Scann-*
ail), O.Ir. *Scandal* (A.D. 775, 881, etc.) [app.
(like Gael. *sgannal*, scandal) a borrowing
from Lat. *scandal-um*, Gr. *σκαδάλ-ov*, a
snare, stumbling-block]

SCAR } (Scand.) Dweller by a ROCK or CLIFF
SCARR } [M.E. and Scot. *scar(re)*; O.N. *skar*
(Dan.-Norw. *skjær*), a rock]

Beneath a *scar*.—

Burns, 'A Winter Night,' 18.

SCARBORO } (Scand.) Bel. to Scar-
SCARBOROUGH } borough (Yorks), 13th and
SCARBROW } 14th cent. *Scard(e)burgh* =
the CASTLE at the GAP [O.N. *skarð*, a gap,
cleft (applied as a nickname to one with
a hare-lip) + *borg*, a stronghold]

SCARF } (Scand.) 1 a nickname from the
SCARFE } CORMORANT [O.N. *skarfr*]
SCARFF }
SCARFFE }

(occ.) 2 for *Scarth*, q.v.

'Scarf Gap,' Cumb., is prob. for 'Sarth
Gap,' and therefore tautological.

SCARGILL } (Scand.) Bel. to Scargill (N.
SCARGLE } Yorks), 14th cent. *Scargill* = the
SCAR-RAVINE [see under *Scar*, and +
O.N. *gil*, a ravine]

SCARISBRICK } (Scand.) Bel. to Scarisbrick
SCARASBRICK } (Lancs), 13th cent. *Scares-*
SCARRISBRICK } *brec(r)*, *Scarisbrec*, *Skaresbrec*
SCARSBRICK } [the consistent occurrence
SCARSBROOK } of the genit. *s* makes it toler-
ably certain that the first element is a pers.
name, prob. the well-known O.Scand.
Skarð(i) = hare-lip (from O.N. *skarð*, a gap,
cleft):— + *brekka*, a slope]

SCARLETT (A.-Fr.-Pers.) Of SCARLET Com-
plexion or Dress [M.E. *scarlett* (t), O.Fr.
escarlate (Fr. *écarlate*); Pers. *saqalát*, etc.,
scarlet cloth]

Robin Hood's companion, Will Scarlet(t),
seems to have been so nicknamed from the
colour of his attire—

And *Scarlett* he was flyinge a-foote
Fast over stocke and stone.—

Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne, 57-8.

SCARTH (Scand.) 1 Bel. to *Scarth*; or Dweller
at the GAP or CLEFT [O.N. *skarð*]

A '*Scard Hundret*' occurs in the Yorks
Domesday-Book, prob. the *Scharth* of the
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379; and there is a
Scarth-Hill in Lancs.

2 HARE-LIP [same etymology]

SCATCHARD } a difficult name, but not un-
SCATCHERD } likely a palatalized form of the
O.N. *skakk-r*, 'wry,' 'skew' (*Skakk* is a
modern Norw. christian name) + the Fr.
dim. or intens. suff. -*ard*, O.Teut. *hard*,
'hard,' 'brave.' Hardly f. the mod. Fr.
escache, a scatch or bridle-bit; but not
impossibly from O.N.Fr. *escache* (of L.Ger.
orig.), O.Fr. *eschace*, whence Fr. *échasse*, a
stilt, and a nickname for any long-legged
bird, such as the heron.

SCATHLOCK (Scand.), found in the Notts
Hundred-Rolls as *Scatheloc*, may be a
compound of *Skarði* [cp. O.N. *skarði*, scathe,

Scattergood

harm] (the Norse goddess who fixed the snake over Loki) and O.N. *lokk-r*, a lock of hair. It seems to have been the real surname of Will Scarlet (v. under *Scarlett*)—John, and Moche, and Wylle *Scathlok*.—*Robyn Hode and the Munke*, 253.

SCATTERGOOD (Eng.) a nickname for 1 a PHILANTHROPIST.

2 a SPENDTHRIFT [M.E. *sc(h)ateren*, O.E. *scaterian*, to scatter; M.E. *go(o)d*, O.E. *gód*, good]

Wimcote Schatregod.—*Hund. Rolls*.

... which intimates a man to act the consumption of his own fortunes, to be a *scatter-good*.—Sanders, *Physiognomie*, 1653; Nares, ed. 1888.

SCAWBY (Scand.) Bel. to Scawby (Lincs); or Dweller at the PLACE of the HUTS or SHEDS [O.N. *skáli*, a hut, shed + *bý-r*]

SCAWSBY (Scand.) Bel. to Scawsby or Scausby (Yorks), 14th cent. *Scausby*, *Scauseby*, Domesday *Scalchebi* = SKÁLK's or the SERVANT'S FARMSTEAD [O.N. *skálk-r* (genit. *skálks*), servant + *bý-r*]

SCAWTON (Scand.) Bel. to Scawton (Yorks) the Domesday *Scattun* = the PLACE of the HUTS or SHEDS [O.N. *skáli*, a hut, shed + *tún*]

SCHOALES, v. Scholes.

SCHOFIELD (Scand. + Eng.) Bel. to Schofield, prop. Sc(h)olefield (Lancs): v. Schol(e)field.

SCHOLEFIELD } (Scand. + Eng.) Bel. to
SCHOLFIELD } Scholefield or Scolefield (Lancs), 14th cent. *Scholefeld*, *Scolefeld* = the HUT- or SHED-FIELD [M.E. *sc(h)ole*, a form of O.N. *skáli*, a hut, shed + M.E. O.E. *feld*]

It is tempting to see the M.E. *scole*, 'a school,' in this name; but analogy is against the assumption. The various Northern places called 'Scholes' correspond with the various Northern 'Scales'; the Manx 'Sc(h)olaby,' e.g., was formerly *Scaleby*; and the M.E. *scole*, 'a bowl,' is the O.N. *skál*.

SCHOLER } (A.-Lat. and A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.)
SCHOLLAR } SCHOLAR [O.E. *scolere*, Lat.
SCHOLLARD } *scholaris*; also O.Fr. *escol(i)er* (mod. *écolier*), f. O.Fr. *escole*, Lat. *sc(h)ola*, Gr. *σχολή*, a school]

SCHOLES (Scand.) Bel. to Scholes (Yorks; Lancs); a form of Scales, q.v.

Adam de Scoles.—

Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1285,

Scolding

William del Scoles.—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1342.

Ricardus del Scoles.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Johannes del Scholes.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

See the note under Schol(e)field.

SCHOLEY } (Scand. + Eng.) Bel. to Sc(h)oley
SCHOOLEY } (Yorks), 16th cent. *Scholey*, 14th cent. *Scolay* = the HUT- or SHED-LEA [M.E. *sc(h)ole*, a form of O.N. *skáli*, a hut, shed + M.E. *ley*, *lay*, O.E. *leah*]

(Celt.) the O.Irish pers. name *Scolaighe* or *Scolaigi*: v. Scully.

SCHOOLCRAFT. Dweller at 1 the HUT- or SHED-CROFT [M.E. *sc(h)ole*, a form of O.N. *skáli*, a hut, shed + M.E. *craft*, a North. form of O.E. *croft*, a small field]

Richard de Schalecroft.—

Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1246.

2 the SCHOOL-CROFT [M.E. *scole*, O.E. *scol(u)* and O.Fr. *escole*, Lat. *schola*, a school]

SCISSONS, v. Sissons.

SCLATER (A.-Fr.-Teut.) SLATER [M.E. *sclater(e)*, *sclater(e)*; f. (with agent. suff. *-er(e)*) M.E. *slat(e)*, a slate, O.Fr. *esclat* (Fr. *éclat*), a splinter; cp. O.Sax. *sliitan* = O.H.Ger. *sliisan* (mod. *schleissen*) = O.E. *sliitan*, to split, slit, tear]

Adam le Sclattere.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

John le Sclatrer.—

Chesh. Chmbrltns.' Accts., A.D. 1312-13.

... smythis, wrichtis, masonis, cuparis, *sclateris*.—

Burgh Recds. of Aberdeen, A.D. 1531.

SCOBELL } app. forms of Scovell, Scovill, q.v.
SCOBLE }

SCOBIE (Scand.) 1 Dweller at the WOOD-FARM [O.N. *skóg-r*, a wood + *bý-r*, farm, estate]

2 a form of Scawby, q.v.

SCOFFIELD } v. Schofield, Schol(e)field.
SCOFIELD }

SCOGAN } (? Celt.) app. f. Gael. *sgog* (pron. *SCOGGIN* } *skog*), 'idler,' 'fool,' with the dim.
SCOGIN } suff. *-án*, *-in*; corresponding to Wel. *ysgogyn*, 'fop,' 'flatterer.'

SCOGGINS, SCOGGIN's (Son) : v. Scoggin.

SCOLDING (Scand.) DANE, SCANDINAVIAN; SCALDING [from the Danish royal family the *Skiöldungar* (cp. 'Skiöldunga Saga') = DESCENDANTS OF SKIÖLD: O.N. *skíöld-r*, *skíald-* (Dan.-Norw. *skjöld*, Swed. *sköld*), a shield]

SCOLES, v. Scholes, Scales.

SCONE } (Celt.) Bel. to Scone (Perth), 12th
SCOONE } cent. *Scoone*, 11th cent. *Scoine* (and
Sgoinde) [etymology uncertain; but as the
place is in the Pictish country, we must
(as in the case of 'Perth') look to Cymric
rather than Gaelic for the origin of the
name: perh. the Pict. cognate of Wel. *cwn*,
a top, summit (prob. allied to, if not
borrowed from, Lat. *con-us*, Gr. *κῶν-ος*, a
cone, peak, apex, with the intens. prefix
ys, as in Wel. *ysgil*, a nook (from *cil*),
ystref, a dwelling (from *tref*), *ystred*, a
village (from *tred*)]

SCOONIE (Celt.) Bel. to Scoonie (Fife), 13th
cent. *Sconyn*, 12th cent. *Sconin* [doubtless
the same origin as *Sc(o)ne* (q.v.), with
the dip. suff. *-yn*, *-in*, Anglicized to *-ie*]

SCORER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) SCOURER, SCOUT, SPY
[M.E. *scorer*; f. O.Fr. *escorre*, *escourre*, to
run out — Lat. *excurrere*]

SCORESBY (Scand.) for Scawsby, q.v.

SCORRAR, v. Scorer.

SCOTFORD } (Eng.) Bel. to Scotforth or
SCOTFORTH } Scotford (Lancs), 13th cent.
Scotford, *Scotfford*, *Scoteford*, Domesday
Scozforde (*z = ts*) = the SCOT'S FORD [v.
Scott, and + M.E. O.E. *ford*]

As there is no river at Scotforth, the
ford or forth must have been a way over
wet (marsh-) land.

SCOTLAND (Celt. + Teut.) One from (1)
SCOTLAND; (2) IRELAND [v. under Scott,
and + Teut. *land*]

The name of two small places called
Scotland in Lincs and Yorks is prob.
imitative. It is hardly from O.E. *gescot* =
O.N. *skot*, 'a tax,' 'payment,' because we
do not find a corresponding palatal
'Shotland.'

William de Scotland.—

Inq. P.M., A.D. 1286.

Hér fór Æpelstán cyning on *Scotland*,
deþper ge mid land here ge mid scip here,
and his micel ofer-hergode.

(In this year King Æthelstan went into
Scotland, with both a land-army and a
fleet, and harried much of it).—

A.-Sax. Chron. A.D. 933.

SCOTNEY. Bel. to Scotney = SCOTA'S IS-
LAND (OR WATERSIDE) [A.Sax. **Scotanig*
—*Scotan*, genit. of *scota* (either f. O.N.E.
and O.East. E. *ge*)*scot*, arrow, shot, scot (as
in *scot-fréo*), or (more likely) the Celt.
name: v. Scott] + *i(e)g*, island, etc.]

Scotney Castle, Sussex, is said to have
been built by and named from Walter de
Scoteni. Several persons named de
Scoteni, de Scoteney, or de Scotenye are
mentioned in the Lincolnshire Hundred-
Rolls; and the spot prob. existed in that
county or bordering ones.

SCOTSON, (the) SCOT'S SON: v. under Scott.

SCOTT (A.-Celt.) orig. IRISHMAN; later
SCOTCHMAN [O.E. *Scottas* (pl.), Irish;
later Scotch; Lat. *Scoti* (first appearing in
the 4th cent. in Amm. Marcellinus, who
fought in Gaul). The etymology has, of
course, been much discussed; but it is al-
most certain that Isidore of Seville was
right in saying (6th cent.) that the Scotti
were so named from their habit of what
we now call tattooing the body, in which
case the connexion is evidently with
E.Irish *scath-aim* (mod. Ir. *sgath-aim*), I
cut, lop, Gael. *sgath*, to cut, lop, and Wel.
ysgwthr, a cutting or carving, a lop; cog-
nate with Gr. *skházo* (σκάζω), I cut, and E.
scathe]

Scotti propria lingua nomen habent a
picto corpore, eo quod aculeis ferreis
cum atramento variarum figurarum stig-
mate adnotentur.—

Isidorus, *Etymologia*, IX. ii. 103.

And þrie *Scottas* cōmon tō Ælfrede
cyninge on ánum báte bútan dælcum gerép-
rum of Hibernia.

(And three *Scots* came to King Ælfred in
a boat, without any oars, from Ireland).—
A.-Saxon Chron., A.D. 891.

Scotta leóda, and scip flotan,
fæge feóllon.

(The soldiers of the *Scots*, and the ship-
men, doomed fell).—

'Song of Brunanburh,' 11-12; *A.-Sax.
Chron.*, A.D. 937.

Mid *Scottum* ic wæs, and mid Peohtum
(With the *Scots* I was, and with the
Picts).—*Widsþ* (*The Traveller*), 159.

Mil o vluydnyed oed oet Crist pan
diffeithuyt Dulyn y gan yr *Yscoteit*.

(1000 was the year of Christ when
Dublin was laid waste by the *Scots*).—

Brut y *Tywysogion*, A.D. 1000.

Scot was used by Chaucer as a horse-
name—

This Reve sat upon a ful good stot,
That was al pomely grey and highte
Scot.—*Prol. Cant. Tales*, 615-16.

Noe, Douglas, quoth Erle Percy then,
Thy proffer I doe scorne;
I will not yeelde to any *Scott*
That ever yett was borne.—'Chevy Chase'
(more modern ballad), 153-6; Percy's *Reliques*.

Scotten

Scot le Garzun.—*Patent Rolls*, A.D. 1235.

Roger le Scot.—*Hund. Rolls*, A.D. 1274.

Adam Skotte [a relic of the O.N. spelling *Skotar*, Scots].—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

SCOTTEN } Bel to Scotton (Lincs: 13th
SCOTTON } cent. *Scotton(e)*; Yorks²: Domes-
day *Scottune*, *Scotone*, *Scotune*) [v. under
Scotney, and + O.E. or O.N. *tún*, farm-
stead, estate; but the possibility of one or
more of the place-names representing (as
to the first element) the O.N. *skóg-r*, a
wood, cannot be excluded]

SCOTTS, SCOTT'S (Son): v. *Scott*.

SCOULER } for *Scholer*, *Schollar*, q.v.
SCOLLAR }

SCOVELL } (A.-Fr.) Bel. to Escoville (Calva-
SCOVIL } dos, Norm.) [the first element may
SCOVILL } be the O.Fr. *Escot*, a Scot: *Escot*
SCOVILLE } is a French surname (v. *Scott*) +
Fr. *ville*, Lat. *villa*, a farm, estate]

But the spelling *Escoldivilla*, A.D. 1109,
hardly bears out the suggested etymology.

SCOWCROFT (Scand. + Eng.) Bel. to Scow-
croft (S.Lancs), 14th cent. *Scolecroft* =
the HUT- or SHED-CROFT [v. under
Scholefield, and + M.E. O.E. *croft*, a
small field]

In 1689-90 members of the same family
at Haugh, Lancs, were called Scowcroft
and Scowcroft.

Cp. *Schoolcraft*.

SCOWLE, v. *Skull*.

SCRAFTON (Eng.) Bel. to Scrafton (Yorks),
the Domesday *Scraftun* = the CAVE- or
DEN-ENCLOSURE [O.E. *scræf* + *tún*]

SCRAGG (Scand.) a nickname for a THIN,
BONY PERSON [Dial. E. *scrag*: cp. Dial.
Swed. *skraka*, a scraggy person; and O.N.
skrögslig-r, scraggy]

Cp. *Scroggie*.

SCRAGGS, SCRAGG'S (Son): v. *Scragg*.

SCRATCHARD } for *Scatchard*, q.v.
SCRATCHERD }

SCRATON } App. merely assim. forms of
SCRATTON } Scrafton, q.v. If, however,
SCREATON } 'Scrat(t)on' were really a dis-
tinct place-name the first element might
be that seen in 'Scrathy' (Norfolk), which
one could have considered to be referable
to a pers. name or nickname from O.N.
skratti, 'wizard', 'magician', if it did not
apparently occur as *Scroutebi* in an 11th-
cent. land-grant ('Cart. Sax.' no. 1017).

SCRIBEN }
SCRIBENER } = *Scriven*, *Scrivener*, q.v.
SCRIBNER }

SCRIBENS = *Scrivens*, q.v.

SCRIMGEOUR }
SCRIMIGER }
SCRIMMENDER }
SCRIMMERGER } = *Skrimshire*, q.v.
SCRIMSHAW }
SCRYMGEOUR }
SCRYMIGER }

SCRIPPS, a form (with prefixed S-) of *Cripps*
for *Crisp*, q.v.

In the Cambridgeshire Hundred-Rolls
the same person is referred to as *Scrips*
and *Scrisp*.

SCRIPTOR (Lat.) WRITER, CLERK, SECRE-
TARY, AUTHOR [Lat. *scriptor*]

William Scriptor.—*Hund. Rolls*.

SCRIPTURE for *Scriptor*, q.v.

SCRIVEN } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) SCRIBE, PUBLIC
SCRIVENER } WRITER, CLERK [M.E. *scrivein*,
SCRIVENOR } *scriveyn*, *scrivayn*, etc. (the sur-
name 'Scrivener', etc., is a later form with
the agent. suff. -er), O.Fr. *escrivain* (Fr.
écrivain), L.Lat. *scriban-us*, f. Lat. *scriba*,
a scribe]

Margaret Scrivein.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Johannes Scryvener.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Adam *Scriveyn*, if ever it thee bifalle
Bøce or Troylus for to writen newe,
Under thy long lokkes thou most have
the scalle [scab]

But after my making thou writé more
trewe.—*Chaucer's Words unto Adam*, his
owne *Scriveyn*.

(Eng.) 'Scriven' is also from the W.
Yorks place-name *Scriven*, Domesday
Scravinge, O.Angl. **Scraefingum*, dat. of
**Scraefingas* = the SCRÆF FAMILY [the
pers. name is app. a form of the O.E.
scræb, m., a bird-name (perh. that of the
cormorant) + the pl. of the fil. suff. -ing]

'William de Skreyvyn' occurs in a
Yorkshire record of 1309-10.

SCRIVENS, THE SCRIVEN'S (Son): v. *Scriven*
(A.-Fr.-Lat.)

SCROGGIE } (Scand.) 1 a nickname for a
SCROGGY } SCRAGGY person [v. under
SCROGGIE } *Scragg*]

2 Dweller at a SCRAGGY place, i.e. one
covered with stunted undergrowth or
brushwood [Scot. and North. and East E.:
v. under *Scragg*]

Among the braes sae *scroggie*.—

Burns, 'My Hoggie', 8.

Scrogie

Scrubby

Seadon

SCRUBY (Scand.) Bel. to Scrooby (Notts), 13th cent. *Scrobby*, Domesday *Scrobye*.

[O.N. *bý-r* farm, estate; app. the first element is the pers. name, *Scropi* or *Scroppi* (*Skro(p)pi*), seen in the 'Scroppen þorpe' of a Notts charter A.D. 958 ('Cart. Sax.' no. 1044) and noted by Rygh, 'Gamle [Old] Personnavne' (p. 226), as occurring in the name of two places in Norway called 'Skroparud' (*Skropa-*, genit. of *Skropi*).

SCRUTON } (N. Eng. or Scand.) Bel. to
SCRUTTON } Scruton (N. Yorks), 14th cent.

Scruton, the Domesday *Scurueton* (= *SCURFA*'S or *SKURFA*'S FARMSTEAD [O.E. O.N. *tún*, enclosure, farm, etc.: the pers. name is a descriptive nickname for a scurvy individual from either O.N.E. *scurf*, *scruf*, or O.West Norse *skurfa* (Dan.-Norw. *skurv*), scurf: a Scand. jarl, *Scurfa* (for *Skurfa*), is mentioned in the A. - Saxon Chronicle under 911 as being killed in that year: *Biörkman* ('Nordische Personennamen in England,' p. 124) notes from Finnur Jónsson the occurrence of *Skurfa* as an O.Scand. nickname; and *Scurf* is enumerated as an O.Dan. name (Nielsen, 'Olddanske Personnavne, p. 85)—so that the place-name is most likely Scandinavian]

SCRYMGÉOUR } = Skrimshire, q.v.
SCRYMGIOUR }

SCUDAMORE, v. *Skidmore*.

SCULLY (Celt.) the Irish *Scolaidhe*, *Scolraighe* [the homophonous *-aidhe* and *-aighe* are personal or agential suffixes: the stem may be O.Ir. *scol* = Bret. *skol* = Wel. *ysgol* (all from Lat. *schola*), a school]

Scolai Ua h-Aedhacain, ri Dartraigi (*Scolraighe*, grandson of Aedhacan, king of Dartry).—

Annala Uladh (*Annals of Ulster*), A.D. 946-7.

After the English invasion the family of *O'Scolaidhe* or *O'Scolraighe*, now *Scully*, were driven into the county of Tipperary.—
O'Donovan, *Topog. Poems*, p. 25.

There seems to have been some confusion with *Skelly*, q.v.

SCULTHORPE (Scand.) Bel. to Sculthorpe (Norf.), 14th cent. *Sculthorp* [O.N. *þorp*, 'an isolated farm,' village: the first element is the O.N. and O.Swed. pers. name *Skuli* (mod. Norw. *Skule*), f. a var. of O.N. *skýla*, to shelter, protect, Dan.-Norw. *skjule*, same meaning; cp. Dan.-Norw. *skjul*, a shelter, protection]

SCUNTHORPE (Scand.) Bel. to Scunthorpe (Lincs) [O.N. *þorp*, 'an isolated farm,' village: the first element is the Dan.-Norw. *skjón* = Swed. *skön*, beautiful, fair — doubtless used as a pers. name]

SCURR (Scand.) f. the fairly common O.N. pers. name *Skorri* [prob. a descriptive nickname and conn. with O.N. *skor*, a cut, notch, score]

SCURRY = *Scurr* (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-y*.

SCUTT (Scand.) f. SWIFT, FLEET, QUICK; SHORT [O.N. *skjót-r* (= O.E. *sceof*)]

2 a nickname from the HARE [Dial. E. *scut*, a hare; same etymol. as 1]

William le Scut.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Hugh le Skut.— *do*.

Cp. *Skeat*.

SCUTTS, SCUTT'S (Son): v. *Scutt*.

SEABER (Eng. and Scand.) for 1 the A.-Sax. (fem.) name *Sigeburh* = VICTORIOUS STRONGHOLD [O.E. *sig*, victory + *burh* (f.), a fortified place]

2 the O.Scand. (fem.) name (a) *Sigborg* = VICTORIOUS STRONGHOLD [O.N. *sig-r*, victory + *borg* (f.), a stronghold]

(b) *Sigbiörg* = VICTORIOUS HELP [O.N. *sig-r* + *biörg* (f.), help, deliverance]

Sigborg is mostly Danish and Swedish; *Sigbiörg* (sometimes apocoped to *Sigbiör*), Norwegian.

Both *Seber* and *Siber* are found in the Hundred-Rolls.

SEABERT, v. *Sebright*, noting the cognate Fr.-Teut. *Sebert*.

SEABORN
SEABORNE
SEABOURN
SEABOURNE } = Siborne, q.v.

SEABRIGHT = *Sebright*, q.v.

SEABROOK } (Eng.) Bel. to Seabrook
SEABROOKE } (Bucks), early 17th cent.
Seabrooke = the LAKE-BROOK [O.E. *sé*, lake, sea + *bróc*, brook]

Early spellings are lacking; but there do not seem to be any grounds for assuming here that 'Sea-' is for 'Sheep' as appears to be the case with *Seabridge*, Staffs.

SEACOMBE } (Eng.) Bel. to Seacombe; or
SECCOMBE } Dweller at the SEA- or LAKE-
SECOMBE } COMBE [O.E. *sé*, sea, lake + *cumb* (Celt.), valley]

Seacombe, Cheshire, was *Secombe*, *Secom(e)*, *Secum*, A.D. 1301-4.

SEADON (Eng.) Dweller at the HILL by the SEA or LAKE [O.E. *sé*, sea, lake + *dín*, hill]

Seafowl

SEAFOWL (Eng. and Scand.) the A.-Sax. pers. name *Scefugel*, *Scefugul*, O.N. *Sjöfugl* = SEA-FOWL (perh. more specifically the Cormorant) [O.E. *sce* = O.N. *sjö*, sea + O.E. *fugel*, &c. = O.N. *fugl*, fowl]

Sefughel and *Sefoul* were the 13th-cent. forms.

SEAGAR } = Segar, Seger, q.v.
SEAGER }

SEAGARS } = Segars, q.v.
SEAGERS }

SEAGRAVE } (Eng.) Bel. to Seagrave, 13th
SEAGROVE } cent. *Segrave* = the LAKE-
GROVE [O.E. *sæ*, lake, sea + *gráf*, grove]

SEAL } (Eng.) Bel. or Seal; or Dweller at or
SEALE } by a HALL [O.E. *sele*, *sæl*, a hall]

fela þæra wæs... | many of those were...
þe þæt win-reced, | who the wine-house,
gest-sele gyredon. | (the) guest-hall prepared.

Beowulf, 1989-92.

Cp. Sale and Zeal.

SEALBY = Selby, q.v.

SEALER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **SEAL-MAKER** [M.E. *sealer*; f. M.E. O.Fr. *seel* (Fr. *seau*), Lat. *sigill-um*, a seal]

SEALEY } = Seeley, q.v.
SEALY }

SEAMAN } (Eng.) SAILOR [O.E. *sæmann* (early
SEAMEN } used as a pers. name), sailor; also,
SEAMON } later, pirate, Viking]

Sæmann occurs in Domesday-Book. *Seman* is the usual 13th-cent. form.

Occasionally this name may represent the A.-Sax. *Sæmund* [O.E. *sæ*, sea + *mund*, protector] and *Sigemund* [O.E. *sig*, victory]

SEAMANS, SEAMAN'S (SON) } v. Seaman.
SEAMONS, SEAMON'S (SON) }

SEAMER (Eng.) 1 the A.-Sax. *Sæmðer* = SEA-FAMOUS [O.E. *sæ*, sea + *mære*, famous, glorious]

2 the A.-Sax. *Sigemðer* = VICTORIOUSLY FAMOUS [O.E. *sig*, victory]

3 Bel. to Seamer (Yorks²), 14th cent. *Semer*, Domesday *Semer*, *Semar* = the LAKE-BOUNDARY [O.E. *sæ*, lake + *mære*, boundary]

There are no grounds for assuming that this place-name is a pers. name with the local suff. dropped.

4 TAILOR [O.E. *sæmere*] (A.-Fr.-Lat.) for Seymour, q.v.

SEANOR for Senior, qv.

Sebright

SEAR } 1 palatal forms of Segar, Seger, q.v.
SEARE } 2 conf. with Sayer, q.v.

SEARCH (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a trade-name from the WAX-TAPER [Fr. *cierge*, a wax-taper; Lat. *cereus*, waxen]

SEARES, SEARE'S (SON) : v. Seare.

SEARGEANT, v. Sergeant.

SEARL } v. Serle.
SEARLE }

SEARLES, SEARLE'S (SON) : v. Se(a)rl.

SEARS, SEAR'S (SON) } v. Sear.
SEARSON, SEAR'S SON }

SEATH (Eng.) Dweller at a PIT or POOL [O.E. *sæað*]

(Heb.) = Seth, q.v.

SEATON (Eng.) Bel. to Seaton = 1 the FARM or ESTATE by the SEA.

2 the FARM or ESTATE by the LAKE [O.E. *sæ*, sea, lake + *tún* : cp. O.N. *sið-tún*, seaside-town]

Most of our Seatons are on the coast. Seaton, Durham, was *Sætún* in the 10th cent. The Yorkshire Seatons were *Seton* and *Settun* in Domesday-Book. Seaton, Devon, was *Seton* and *Setoune* in the 13th cent. Seaton, Cumb., and one of the Northumb. Seatons were *Seton* in the 13th cent.

But Seaton, Rutland, was *Segentone* in Domesday-Book, app. for A.-Sax. **Se(c)ggan-tún* = *Se(c)gga's* Estate [*Se(c)ggan*, genit. of *Se(c)gga*], and Seaton, Haddington, owes the first element of its name to a Norman Seiher de Sey.

SEAWARD (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Sæw(e)ard* = SEA-GUARDIAN [O.E. *sæ* + *w(e)ard*]

Cp. Seward and Siward.

SEBASTIAN (A.-Lat.-Gr.) AUGUST, REVERENCED [Lat. *Sebastian-us*; Gr. *Σεβαστός* (*Sebastós*), a rendering of the Lat. *Augustus*; Gr. *σεβας*, awe, reverence]

SEBBORN = Siborne, q.v.

SEBLEY = Sibley, q.v.

SEBRIGHT (Eng.) 1 the A.-Sax. *Sæbe(o)riht* = SEA-BRIGHT, i.e. SEA-GLORIOUS [O.E. *sæ*, sea + *be(o)riht*, *briht*, bright, glorious]

Sæberht, king of Essex, d. A.D. 616.

2 the A.-Sax. *Sigebe(o)riht* = VICTORY-BRIGHT, i.e. VICTORY-GLORIOUS [O.E. *sig*, victory]

The above-mentioned *Sæberht* had a son, a nephew, and a grandson, all named *Sigeberht* and all kings of Essex. A king of East Anglia (d. 635) had the same name; and an 8th-cent. king of Wessex. The cognate Continental *Sigebert* (whence the French *Sebert*) was a famous Frankish royal name.

SEBURGHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Sebergham (Cumb.), 14th cent. *Seburgham* = (the Lady) *SÆBURG'S* (or *SIGEBURG'S*) HOME [the fem. pers. name *Sæburg* is a compound of O.E. *sæ*, sea, and *burg* or *burh*, stronghold (if the name should be *Sigeburg*—there is no record suff. early to show which is the correct name—the first element is O.E. *sige*, victory):— + O.E. *hām*, home, estate]

But for the occurrence of the Eng. local suff. *-ham* we would have been justified, considering the locality, in assuming the pers. name to be the common O.Scand. *Sigborg* or *Sigbjörg* (v. *Seaber*).

SECOMBE for *Seacombe*, q.v.

SECKER, a var. of *Sacker*, q.v., the form (found in Yorkshire in the 14th cent. as 'le *Sekker*') being due to the O.N. *sekk-r*, 'a sack,' whence also M.Scot. *sekk* and N.Lanc. *seck*, 'a sack.'

SECOMBE for *Seacombe*, q.v.

SECRETAN (A-Fr.-Lat.) **SACRISTAN**, **SEXTON** [Fr. *Secretain*, *Secretan*—*sacristain* (A-Fr. *secrastein*); L.Lat. *sacrista*, a sacristan, with the suff. *-anus*; Lat. *sacer*, sacred]

En patois du Berry *secretain* et *segretain* se disent encore aujourd'hui pour *sacristain*. Ménage recommande le mot actuel *sacristain*, et il ajoute qu'il n'y a plus que les villageois qui disent *segretain*.—

Moisy, *Noms de Fam. Norm.*, p. 414.

SEDDON (Eng.) This is a widespread Lancashire surname, but no place-name Seddon can be traced; and in all probability the surname is an assim. and mutated form (through the pron. *Sædden*) of the Lanc. place-name *Sabden*, 13th and 14th cent. *Sapedene*, *Sapeden* = 'the Spruce-Fir Valley' [O.E. *sæppe*, spruce-fir + *denu*, valley]

SEDGLEY (Eng.) Dweller at the **SEDGE-LEA** [O.E. *secg* + *leāh* (M.E. *ley*)

But the Staffs *Sedgley*, 13th cent. *Seggesley*(e), A.-Sax. *Segges-leāh* = **SECG'S LEA** [the genit. of O.E. *secg*, sword, also warrior + *leāh*]

SEDGWICK (Eng.) Dweller at the **SEDGY PLACE** [O.E. *secg*, sedge + *wic*, a place]

But *Sedgwick*, Westmd., was *Seghes-wyk* in the 14th cent. = **SECG'S PLACE** [the genit. of O.E. *secg* (= O.N. *segg-r*), sword, also warrior + *wic*]

SEEAR, a palatalized form of *Segar*, q.v.; and cp. *Sayer*.

SEEDER (Eng.) **SOWER** [O.E. *sēdere*]

SEEGAR } = *Segar*, q.v.
SEEGER }

SEEKIN, a dim. of one or other of the A.-Sax. *Sæ-* [O.E. *sæ*, sea], or *Sige-* [O.E. *sige*, victory], names + the (double) dim. suff. *-kin* [O.L.Ger. *-k-in*]

SEEKING for *Seekin*.

SEEKINS, **SEEKIN'S** (Son): v. *Seekin*.

SEEL } = *Seal*(e), q.v.
SEELE }

SEELEY } (Eng.) **HAPPY**, **BLESSED**; **SIMPLE**
SEELIE } (mod. Silly) [M.E. *seli*, *se(ely)*;
SEELY } O.E. *sēlig*, happy: the correspond-
ing German name is *Selig* (O.H.Ger. *sēlig*);
happy, etc.]

John Sely.—*Hund. Rolls*.

þor [there] was in helle a sundri stede
wor [where] þe seli folc reste dede.—
13th-cent. metrical vers. of *Gen. & Ex.*,
1986-7.

For *sely* is that deth, soth for to seyne,
That, ofte y-cleped, com'th and endeth
peyne |—

Chaucer, *Troil. & Cris.*, iv. 503-4.

That Nicholas shal shapen hym a wyle
This *sely*, jalous housbonde to bigyle.—
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 3403-4.

This man lokede opon me,
And leet the plough stonden;
And seyde, 'Sely man,
Whi syghest thou so harde' ?—
Piers Plowman's Creed, 881-4.

The *seely* man, seeing him ryde so
rancke,
And ayme at him, fell flat to ground for
feare.—
Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, II. iii. 6.

SEELMAN, v. *Seel*, *Seal*, and + *E. man*.

SEER, a palatalized form of *Segar*, q.v.; and cp. *Sayer*.

SEERS, **SEER'S**(Son).

SEERY (Celt.) the Irish *Saoraidhe* [f. (1) *Ir. saor*, free (2) *saor*, carpenter; with the pers. suff. *-aidhe*]

SEFTON (Eng. or Scand.) Bel. to *Sefton* (S.W. Lincs), 14th cent. *Sefton*, 13th cent. *Cefton*,

Ceffton, Domesday *Sextone* [The absence of pre-Domesday forms makes an absolutely definite pronouncement on the origin of the first element imposs.; but in all probability it is either the A.-Sax. pers. name *Sefa* or its O.N. cognate *Sefi*—O.E. *sefa* = O.N. *sēfi*, m., mind, heart— or else the O.N. *sef*, sedge; the second origin perh. being the more likely from its being topographically suitable. The Domesday spelling is evidently a blunder]

SEGAR } (Teut.) 1 the O.N. *Sǫgeir*, A.-Sax.
SEGER } *Sǫgár* = SEA-SPEAR (i.e. Sea-Warrior) [O.N. *sǫ-r* = O.E. *sǫ* (O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *sǫ*), sea + O.N. *geir* (= O.E. *gár* (O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *gér*), a spear)
2 the A.-Sax. *Sigehere*, O.Ger. *Sigiheri*, etc. = VICTORIOUS ARMY [O.E. *sig* = O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *sigi* = O.N. *sig-r* = Goth. *sigi-s*, victory + O.E. *here* = O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *heri* = O.N. *herr* = Goth. *harj-s*, army]

Sigehere lengest | *Sigehere* longest
Sǫ-Denum weold. (the) Sea-Danes ruled.—
Widsǫð (*The Traveller*), 57-8.

A *Sigehere* was king of the East Saxons in the 7th cent.

3 the A.-Sax. *Sigegár*, O.Ger. *Sigigér* = VICTORIOUS SPEAR [components as above].

A *Sigegár* is given in the Deiran royal genealogy as a grandson of Woden.

SEGARS, SEGAR'S (Son) : v. Segar.

SEGGER = Seger, q.v.

SEGRAVE = Seagrave, q.v.

SELBORNE (Eng.) Bel. to Selborne, 13th cent. *Seleburne*, A.D. 903 *Seleborne* = the HALL-BROOK (brook running by the hall) [O.E. *sele*, a hall, mansion + *burne*, a stream]

The early forms show fairly conclusively (although it is true that the 10th-cent. form quoted is in a Latin — not A.-Sax. — charter) that the first element is not the O.E. *sealh*, a sallow or willow, as we might otherwise have been tempted to assume it to be.

SELBY (Scand.) Bel. to Selby (Yorks), anc. *Salebeia* = the HALL-FARM [O.N. *sal-r* (= O.E. *sæl*, *sele*), a hall + *bý-r*, a farm]

The Lincs parish-name *Saleby* (13th cent. *Saleby*) has doubtless the same origin.

SELDEN } (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the WILLOW-
SELDON } VALLEY [O.E. *s(e)alh* (= O.N. *selia*), a willow + *denu*, a valley]

2 the HALL-VALLEY [O.E. *sele*, a hall]

A *Salden*, Yorks, and a *Salden*, Bucks, occur in the Charter-Rolls temp. Hen. VI; and one Ansell de *Seleden* is mentioned in the Testa de Nevill, 13th cent.

SELE, v. Seal.

SELF } (Teut.) descendants of 1 the A.-Sax.
SELFE } *Sǫwulf* or O.N. *Sǫúlf-r* = SEA-WOLF [O.E. O.N. *sǫ* + O.E. *wulf* = O.N. *úlf-r*]

2 the A.-Sax. *Sǫláf* or O.N. *Sǫleif-r* = SEA-RELIC [O.E. O.N. *sǫ* + O.E. *láf* = O.N. *leif-r*, a relic]

3 the A.-Sax. *Sigeláf* or O.N. *Sigleif-r* = VICTORY-RELIC [O.E. *sig* = O.N. *sig-r*, victory + O.E. *láf* = O.N. *leif-r*, a relic]

4 the O.N. *Sǫlfi*, *Sǫlvi* [of doubtful orig.]

SELHURST (Eng.) Bel. to Selhurst; or Dweller at the WILLOW-COPSE [O.E. *sealh*-(h)yrst]

SELKIRK (Eng.) Bel. to Selkirk, 12th cent. *Selechirche*, *Selechyrche*, *Selekirke* = the PALACE-CHURCH [O.E. *sele*, a palace, hall + O.(N.)E. *circe* (= O.N. *kirkia*), a church]

The Scottish kings had a hunting residence at Selkirk.

SELL (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to (La) Selle (France); or Dweller at a CELL or HERMITAGE [O.Fr. (and M.E.) *selle*, *celle*, Lat. *cella*]

Cte. et Ctesse. de la Selle.—

Paris Directory.

(Eng.) a weak form of Seal or Sale, q.v.

SELLACK (? Celt.) Bel. to Sellack (Hereford), evid. a corrupt form of the name of the Saint—Tseliach—to whom the church is dedicated.

SELLAR, v. Seller.

SELLARS, v. Sellers.

SELLECK } for Sellack, q.v.
SELLICK }

SELLENGER } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) Bel. to St.
SELLINGER } LÉGER (a common French eccles. place-name: several in Normandy) for St. LEUTGÉR, LIUTGÉR, LIUDGÉR, LEÓD(É)GÁR, i.e. NATIONAL SPEAR [O.H. Ger. *liut-* (Ger. *leute*, people) = O.Sax. *liud-* = O.E. *léod*, nation + O.H.Ger. O.Sax. *gér* = O.E. *gár*, a spear]

"*Sellenger's*-round: St. *Leger's* round, a favourite old dance."—

T. Wright, *Prov. Dict.*, p. 837.

SELLER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 SADDLER [M.E. *sel(l)er*, Fr. *sellier*; f. Fr. *selle*, a saddle, seat, Lat. *sella*, a seat]

Adam le Seler.—

Cal. Ing. ad quod Damn., A.D. 1316-17.

2 One in charge of a CELLAR or STORE-ROOM; CELLARER [A.-Fr. *seler*, *celer*, O.Fr. *cellier*, Lat. *cellari-um*, a cellar]

Sellers

Roger del Celer.—
Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Agnes del Seler.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

(Eng.) SELLER, DEALER [M.E. *seller*;
f. O.E. *sellan*, to give]

SELLERS, genit., and pl., of Seller.

SELLEY (A.-Fr.-Lat. + Eng.) Bel. to Sell(e)y;
or Dweller at the CELL-LEA [M.E. O.Fr.
selle, celle, a cell or hermitage; Lat. *cella*
+ M.E. *ley*, O.E. *ledh*]

Selly, Worc., was *Selleg'*, *Selley*, in the
13th cent. There is a Sell(e)y in Salop.
The Charter-Rolls A.D. 1328 mention a
Selley in Sussex.

There has prob. been some confusion
with Seeley, q.v.

SELLMAN } 1 = Sell (q.v.) + E. *man*: cp.
SELLMEN } Hallman.
SELMAN }

2 for the M.E. *Seliman*, *Selyman*: v.
Seel(e)y, and + *man*.

3 conf. with *Salman* (through the
pron. *Sal-*), q.v.

SELLS, pl., and genit., of Sell, q.v.

There is a *Selles* in the Pas-de-Calais
Dept.; also one in the Eure Dept.

SELLWOOD, v. Selwood.

SELLY, v. Selley.

SELM } 1 an aphæretic form of Anselm,
SELME } q.v.

2 Dweller at the SELM, app. meton. for
a GATE [Dial. E. *selm*, a gate-rail (E.D.D.:
N. Ctry., Nhbld., 'a bar of a gate'); app.,
with altered meaning, f. O.E. *selma*, a
couch]

John atte Selme.—
Lay Subsidy-Roll, Soms., A.D. 1327.

SELMES } genit., and pl., of Selm(e), q.v.
SELMIS }

SELSEY (Eng.) Bel. to Selsey (Sussex), the
A.-Sax. *Seoles íg* (freq.) = SEAL'S ISLAND
[the genit. of O.E. *seol(h)*, a seal, sea-calf
+ *íg*, island]

Bede ('Hist. Eccl.' IV. 13) translates
this name as "Insula vituli marini"; but,
owing to the use of the genit. sing., it is
doubtful whether the first element is not
a pers. name.

SELTH (Eng.) 1 HAPPINESS, PROSPERITY
[M.E. *selth(e)*, O.E. *ge*scélf]

Cp. Bliss.

2 SAILOR [O.E. *scélida*, *scélfpa*, lit. 'sea-
goer']

Selithe de Wenham.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Senechal

SELWAY (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the HALL-WAY
[O.E. *sele* + *weg*]

2 for the A.-Sax. pers. name *Selewig* =
HALL-WARRIOR [O.E. *sele*, hall + *wiga*,
warrior]

SELWIN } (Eng.) HALL-FRIEND OR -PROTEC-
SELWYN } TOR [A.-Sax. *Selewine* — *sele*, hall
+ *wine*, friend, etc.]

SELWOOD (Eng.) Dweller at Selwood (the
forest on the borders of Wilts and Somers-
set), the A.-Sax. *Seal wudu* (A.-Sax.
Chron. A.D. 894), *Seal wydu* (A.D. 878) =
app. the 'Willow-Wood' [O.E. *seal(h)* (pl.
sealas), a willow or sallow]; but Asser, in
his Life of Ælfred, translated *Seluudu* as
Silva Magna in Latin and *Coit Maur*
(mod. *Coed Mawr*) in Welsh, i.e. 'Great
Wood,' as if the first element of the
A.-Sax. wood-name were the O.E. *sél*,
'good,' and its meaning could be extended
to signify 'great.'

SEMAN } 1 = Seaman, q.v.
SEMOM }

(occ.) 2 for Simon, q.v.

SEMISTER for Sempster, q.v.

SEMMENS } for Simmons, q.v.
SEMMONS }

SEMPER (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) Bel. to St. PIERRE
(an exceedingly common French eccles.
place-name) [v. *Pier*, *Peter*]

Sempser is found in England in the
early 17th cent., *Seintepier* and *Seyntpiere*
in the 14th; the mediæval Latinization
being *de Sancto Petro*.

Cp. *Samper*, which is a present-day
French surname.

SEMPLE } 1 = Sample, q.v.
SEMPILL }

(occ.) 2 for Simple, q.v.

SEMPSTER (Eng.) SEMPSTRESS; DRESS-
MAKER; TAILORESS [O.E. *seamestre*, *-estre*,
fem. agent. suff.]

SENDAR, like Seanor, for Senior, q.v.

SENDALL for Sandall, q.v.

SENECAL } (Fr.-Teut.) SENESCHAL, STEW-
SENECHAL } ARD; lit. SENIOR SERVANT
[O.Fr. *seneschal* (Fr. *sénéchal*), L.Lat.
seniscalc-us, f. an O.Teut. word like Goth.
**siniskalk-s*: cp. Goth. *sin-ista*, oldest, and
skalk-s = O.Sax. *skalk* = O.H.Ger. *scalch*
= O.E. *sc(e)alc*, servant]

Si alicujus *seniscalcus*, qui servus est, et
dominus ejus xii vassos infra domum
habet, occisus fuerit . . . —

Lex Alemannorum, 79, 3.

Senhouse

Severn

Sénéscal ou *Sénécal* est la forme normale du mot *sénéchal*.—

Moisy, *Noms de Fam. Norm.*, p. 416.
Cp. Marshall.

SENHOUSE (Eng.) Bel. to Senhouse or Sevenhouse (Cumb.)=the SEVEN HOUSES [O.E. *seofon*, seven + *hūs*, houses]

Joh'es de Sevenhous de Ebor'.—
Cal. Inq. ad quod Damn., A.D. 1366.

Thomas de Senhous.—
Close Rolls, A.D. 1385-6.

SENIOR } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 SEIGNIOR, LORD (of
SENIER } a Manor), SQUIRE; ELDER [M.E.
O.Fr. *seigno(u)r*, *seigneur* (Fr. *seigneur*),
lord; Lat. *senior*, older, (hence) greater]
Michael le Seigneur.—*Close Rolls*.
William le Seignour.—*Parl. Writs*.

2 a nickname for a seignior's servant;
also a pageant-name: cp. Lord².

Seigneur is a fairly common French
surname.

SENNETT } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 OLD, SAGE, WISE
SENNITT } [Fr. *Senet*, *Senot*, f. Lat. *sen-em*,
SENNOTT } acc. of *senex*, old; with the Fr.
dim. suff. *-et*, *-ot*]
2 conf. with Sinnett, etc., q.v.

SENSECAL } (Fr.-Teut.) SENESCHAL [v. under
SENSKELL } *Senec(h)al*]

SEPHTON = Sefton, q.v.

SERGEANT } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) OFFICER; SQUIRE;
SERGENT } ATTENDANT; lit. SERVANT [M.E.
serg(e)au)nt, *serja(u)nt*, O.Fr. *sergant*,
serjant (Fr. *sergent*); L.Lat. *servjens*, *-entis*,
servant; Lat. *servire*, to serve]

A *sergeaunt* of the lawe, war [wary] and
wys.—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 309.

See Serjeant.

SERGEANTSON, the SERGEANT'S SON: v.
Sergeant.

SERGESON }
SERGINSON } for Sergeantson, q.v.
SERGISON }

SERJANT }
SERJEANT } = Sergeant, q.v.
SERJENT }

N'i aura ancelle [Lat. *ancilla*, maidservant]
ni *serjant*.—*Bible Guyot*; Moisy.

Serjaunt and *Serjant* are the usual 13th-
cent. forms in England, as
John le Serjaunt.—*Hund. Rolls*.

SERJEANTSON, the SERJEANT'S SON: v.
Serjeant, Sergeant.

SERLBY (Scand.) Bel. to Serlby (Notts), the
Domesday *Serlebi* = SÖRLI'S FARM or
ESTATE [v. under *Serle*, and + O.N. *bý-r*]

SERLE } (Teut.) ARMOUR, ARMS [O.Teut.
SERRELL } *Serlo*, *Serla*, *Særlæ*, *Sarilo*, *Serilo*,
SERRILL } *Sörli*, etc.: O.E. *searo* = O.H.Ger.
saro = O.N. *sörui* = Goth. *sarwa*, armour,
arms, skill, device, etc., with *-l* dim. suff.
and the usual form. final vowel]

Serlo is the Domesday and the usual
O.Eng. form, with exceptions like
Særlæ abb. on Gleweceastre.

(*Særlæ* abbot of Gloucester) [11th cent.]
—Thorpe, *Dipl. Angl.*, p. 615.

Richard Serle.—*Hund. Rolls*.

The mod. Norse forms are *Sörle* and
Sölle.

SERLSON, SERL(E)'S SON: v. Serle.

SERMON 1 meton. for Sermoner, q.v.
2 for Surman, q.v.

SERMONER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) PREACHER, SPEAKER
[M.E. *sermoner*, *sarmoner* (Fr. *sermoner*),
f. sermone(n), to preach, speak; Fr.
sermon, sermon, lecture; Lat. *sermo*, *-onis*,
talk, discourse]

SERRILLS, SERRILL'S (Son): v. Serrill,
Serle.

SERSON 1 v. Searson.

2 for Serlson, q.v.

SETOHELL, a var. of Satchell, q.v.

SETH (Heb.) APPOINTED [Heb. *Shéth*]

SETON (Fr. + E.) Bel. to Seton or Seaton
(Haddington), A.D. 1296 *Seytone* = (de)
SEY'S VILLE [see the note under Seaton]

SETTER (Eng.) SETTER (app. of arrowheads)
[M.E. *settere*; f. O.E. *settan*, to set]
Clement le Settere.—*Mun. Gildh. Lond.*

SETTINGRINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Settrington
(Yorks), 14th cent. *Seterington*, 13th cent.
Seterinton, A.-Sax. **Sötteringa-tūn* = the
ESTATE OF THE SETTERE FAMILY [O.E.
söttere, plotter, schemer, spy, etc + *-inga*,
genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tūn*, estate,
farm, etc.]

SETTLE (Eng.) Bel. to Settle (Yorks), the
Domesday *Setel* = the SEAT, RESIDENCE
[O.E. *setl*]

SEVER(E) (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the Fr. *Sévère*, Lat.
Severus (a fairly common Roman family-
name) = the SEVERE, STERN, CRUEL
[Lat. *sever-us*]

The Roman emperor who died at York
A.D. 211 was aptly named.

John le Severe.—*Hund. Rolls*.

SEVERN (Celt.) Dweller by the River Severn,
the A.-Sax. *Sæfern*, *Sefyrn* (mod. Wel.

Hafren — *H-* for orig. *S-* — but in Geoffrey of Monmouth, *Sabren*), the Roman *Sabrina* [perh. conn. with the O.Ir. *sab(h)ram*, a boundary, which, from the dawn of history, has certainly been appropriate enough]

Geoffrey of Monmouth ('Hist. Brit.' II. v.) has an interesting legend that the river was named from the drowning therein of the daughter, *Sabren*, of Loclin's German princess-mistress Estrildis—

Jubet enim Estrildem et filiam eius *Sabren* præcipitari in fluvium, qui nunc *Sabrina* dicitur. Fecitque edictum per totam Britanniam, ut fluvius nomine puellæ vocaretur.

A charter A.D. 706 ('Cart. Sax.' 116) has *Saberna* in the Lat. portion and *Sæfyrn* in the O.E. (boundaries) part.

SEVILLE for Saville, q.v.

SEWARD I = Seaward, q.v.

2 for Siward¹, q.v.

3 SOW-HERD [M.(N.) E. *su(e)herd*, O.E. *sū + hierde*]

SEWARDS, SEWARD'S (Son).

SEWART = Seward, q.v.

SEWELL } (Teut.) 1 the O.Teut. *Sewald*, *Sæ-*
SEWILL } *wald*, etc. = SEA-POWER [O.E. *scē*
SEWALL } = O.N. *sæ-r*, *sið-r* = O.Sax. O.H.
Ger. *séo*, sea + O.E. *gew(e)ald* = O.N.
uuld = O.Sax. *giwald* = O.H.Ger. *giwald*,
power, might]

2 the O.Teut. *Sigwald*, *Sigwald*, &c. =

VICTORIOUS POWER [O.E. *sige* = O.N.

sigr = O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *sigi* = Goth. *sigi-s*,
victory]

Thomas Sewald.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Edmund' fil. Sewalli.—

Inq. a. q. Damn., A.D. 1307-8.

John Sewell.—

Chstr. Hearth-Tax Rtns., A.D. 1664-5.

SEWEL(L)SON, SEWEL(L)'S SON: v. Sewell.

SEWER (A. - Fr. - Lat.) TABLE - SERVANT,
WAITER [M.E. *sewer(e)*, *sewar(e)*, O.Fr.
asseour, table-servant; O.Fr. *asseoir*,
to set; Lat. *assidere*, to sit by]

And there he prayd syr Gareth to make
hym his *sewar* chyef at the feest.—

Malory, *Morte d'Arthur*, vii. 36.

SEWSTER, for Souster, q.v.; rarely a fem.
form of Sewer, q.v. [E. fem. suff. *-ster*,
O.E. *-estre*]

SEWTER for Souter, q.v.

SEXSMITH for Sixsmith, q.v.

SEXTON } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) SACRISTAN [M.E.
SEXTONE } *sextein*, *sexteyn*, A.-Fr. *secrestein*
(Fr. *sacristain*): v. under *Secretan* and
Saxton]

Upon my feith, thou art som officer,
Som worthy *sexteyn*, or som celerer.—
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, B 3126.

(Eng.) for *Saxton*².

N.B.—Sexton was used to Anglicize the
Ir. *Shesnan* (*O'Seasnain*).

SEYMOUR } (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) Bel. to St. Maur
SEYMER } (France), prob. more specif. St.
Maur-des-Bois, Manche, Norm. [Fr. *Maur*,
Lat. *Maur-us*, Gr. *Maûp-os*, a Moor, black
man]

This name was Latinized (e.g. in the
Hundred-Rolls) *de Sancto Mauro*.

(Teut.) for *Searner*, q.v.

SEYS, v. Sayce.

SHACKEL } (Eng.) the A.-Sax. pers. (nick-)
SHACKELL } name *Scacel* [O.E. *scacol*, *scacul*,
SHACKLE } a shackle, fetter; f. *scacan*, to
shake]

SHACKELTON } (Eng.) Bel. to Shackleton
SHACKLETON } (prob. Lancs) [v. under
Shackel, and + O.E. *tân*, farm, estate]

Hugh Schacheliton.—

Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1246.

SHACKERLEY } = Shakerley, q.v.
SHACKLEY }

SHACKLADY } (Eng.) a nickname = *lascivus*.
SHAKELADY }

Richard Shaklady.—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1384.

Rowland Shakelady.—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1529.

SHACKLEFORD } (Eng.) Bel. to Shackleford
SHACKELFORD } (Surrey) [O.E. *ford*, a ford:
the first element (v. under *Shackel*) prob.
denotes that the passage of the ford was
facilitated by fixed shackles or staples]

SHACKLOCK (Eng.) 1 meton. for GAOLER
[M.E. *schakloc(k)*, a fetter-lock, fetters;
O.E. *scacol*, a shackle + *loc*, a lock]

2 for SHAKELOCK, i.e. having a long lock
of hair [Late M.E. *shakeloc(k)*; f. O.E.
sc(e)acan, to shake + *loc*, a lock of hair]

SHADBOLT for Shotbolt, q.v. [the voicing of
t to *d* here is due to the influence of the
following voiced letter *b*]

SHADD (Eng.), the M.E. *Schadd* (*Hund. Rolls*),
is prob. a nickname from the O.E. fish-
name *sceaedd*, m. (the importance of this
fish in A.-Saxon times is shown by the
fact that there was a 'shad season'),

Shaddick

rather than conn. with O.E. *ge)sc(e)dd*, n., 'understanding', 'discretion.' There does not seem to have been any confusion between this pers. name and Chad, although there is app. a place-name instance under Shadwell.

SHADDICK } = Shadd (q.v.) + the O.E.
SHADDOCK } dim. suff. *-ic, -ac*.
SHADOCK }

SHADRACK } (Sem.) for the Heb.-Aram.
SHADRAGE } *Shadrach* [Heb. *Shadrakh* :
SHADRICK } "The etymology of the name
Shadrach is uncertain. Frd. Delitzsch suggests that, it is a variant of the Babylonian *Sudur-Aku*, 'Command of the Moon-God.' This view is pronounced by Schrader to have considerable probability."—*Dict. Bible*, ed. Hastings, iv. 472]

(Eng.) for Sheldrake, q.v.

SHADWELL (Eng.) Bel. to Shadwell (Yorks : Domesday *Scadeuuelle*, A.D. 1285 *Schadwell*; Norf.: 14th cent. *Shadwell*; Salop, &c. [Dial. E. *shade*, a shed; O.E. *sc(e)adu*, shade, an arbour + *well*, O.E. *w(i)ella*, a well])

But the London Shadwell is said to be for (St.) Chad's Well (v. Chad)—"This place, formerly called *Chadwelle*, took its name from a mineral spring in the 'Sun Tavern' fields, dedicated to St. Chad."—*Nat. Gaz.*, 1868.

SHAFE (Eng.) 1. CROOKED, CRIPPLED [O.E. *scáf* : cp. Dut. *scheef* = Ger. *schief*, crooked]
Cp. Scafe.

2 = Sheaf, q.v.

SHAFTESBURY (Eng.) Bel. to Shaftesbury, the A.-Sax. *Sceafes-burh* (A.D. 982) = SCEAFT'S STRONGHOLD [O.E. *sc(e)aft*, m., a shaft, spear + *burh*]

SHAFTO (Eng.) Bel. to Shafto(e) (Northumb.), 14th cent. *Shafthowe*, 13th cent. *Schafthou* = the SHAFT-HILL [O.E. *sc(e)aft*, a shaft, spear, pole: used as a pers. name + *hó*, a hill, bluff]

The hill or bluff is now called "Shaftoe Crag, a lofty verdant hill."

SHAILER, v. Shayler.

SHAIRP, a North. form of Sharp, q.v.

SHAKEL (L. v. Shackel(l).

SHAKELANCE (E. + Fr.-Lat.) a nickname (A.D. 1274 Henry *Shakelaunce*) of the same occupative class as Shakespear(e) [f. M.E. *schaken*, O.E. *sc(e)acan*, to shake + Fr. *lance*, Lat. *lancea*]

SHAKERLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Shakerley (Lancs), A.D. 1284 *Schakerley* [the first element is prob. Dial. E. *shaker*, the quaking or dither-

Shanks

ing grass; f. O.E. *sc(e)acan*, to shake + M.E. *ley*, O.E. *leah*, a lea]

SHAKESHAFT (Eng.) a nickname of the same occupative class as Shakelance and Shakespear(e) [f. M.E. *schaken*, O.E. *sc(e)acan*, to shake + M.E. *shaft*, O.E. *sc(e)aft* a shaft, spear]

SHAKESPEAR } (Eng.) a nickname for a
SHAKESPEARE } spear-carrying individual,
SHAKSPEARE } as a BEADLE, SERGEANT,
SHAKSPERE } and (more especially) a
SOLDIER [f. M.E. *schaken*, O.E. *sc(e)acan*, to shake + M.E. O.E. *spere*]

Robertus Schaksper.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Gulielmus filius Johannes Shakspeare.
—*Bapt. Reg. Stratf.-on-Avon*, 26th April, 1564.

Cp. Shakelance and Shakeshaft, the name 'William Sharpshere' found in the Close Rolls, A.D. 1278, and the old term 'shakebuckler' for a bully; also the Roman *Quirinus* [f. Lat. *quiris*, a spear]

SHALDERS (Eng.) Dweller at the RUSHES [Dial. E. *shalder*, a kind of rush]

SHALLCROSS (Scand.) Bel. to Shallcross (Derby), 14th cent. *Shalcross* = the CROOKED CROSS [f. O.N. *skidlg-r* = O.E. *sceóth*, crooked, wry + O.N. *kross* (Lat. *crux, crucis*)]

SHALLIS } (A.-Fr.-Celt.) Bel. to Chalais,
SHALLES } Challes, Chaillais (France) [app. f. the Gaul. cognate of O.Ir. *caill*, Gael. and Ir. *coil*, a wood]

SHAMBLER = Scambler, q.v.

SHAMBROOK for Sambrook, q.v.

SHANAHAN (Celt.) WISE, SAGACIOUS, CRAFTY [Ir. *Seanachan* (O'*Seanachain*)—*seanach* + the dim. suff. *-án*: cp. Ir. *seannach* = Gael. *siannach*, a fox]

This name has been used to Hibernicize the Eng. 'Fox.'

SHAND (Eng.) BUFFOON [O.E. *scand*]

SHANDLEY for Shanley, q.v.

SHANE (Celt.-Heb.) an Irish form of John, q.v. [Ir. *Seaghan*; but this form seems really to be due (with the dim. suff. *-án*) to the Ir. *seagh*, esteem, worth, strength; allied to the great Teut. name-stem *sig-* victory]

Cp. Shawn, Shone.

SHANK } (Eng.) a nickname from some pecu-
SHANKS } liarity of the LEG(s) [M.E. *shanke*, O.E. *scanca*, a leg]

Shanley

SHANLEY } (Celt.) OLD HERO [Ir. *Seanlaoch*
SHANLY } (*Mac Seanlaich*)—*sean*, old +
laoch, a hero, champion]

SHANN (Celt.) OLD [Ir. and Gael. *sean*, old =
Cym. *hen*; cognate with Lat. *senex*, *senis*,
old]

SHANNAN } (Celt.) 1 = Shann (q.v) + the
SHANNON } Ir. dim. suff. *-án* [Ir. *Seanán*]
2 for Shanahan, q.v.

The Irish river-name Shannon app.
means 'Old River' [Ir. *sean*, old +
abhan(n), river]

SHAPCOTT (Eng.) Dweller at the SHEEPCOTE
[O.E. *sc(e)āp* + *cot*]

SHAPLAND (Eng.) Dweller at the SHEEP-
LAND [O.E. *sc(e)āp* + *land*]

SHAPLEY (Eng.) Dweller at the SHEEP-LEA
[O.E. *sc(e)āp* + *leah*]

SHAPMAN (Eng.) SHEEP-MAN, SHEPHERD
[O.E. *sc(e)āp* + *mann*]

SHAPPARD } = Shepherd, q.v.
SHAPPERD }

SHAPSTER (Eng.) FEMALE SHAPER OR
CUTTER; TAILORESS [f. M.E. *schapen*, to
shape; O.E. *ge)sc(e)ap*, a shape, form +
the fem. agent. suff. *-ster*, O.E. *-estre*]

Cp. Shepster.

SHAPTON (Eng.) Bel. to Shapton or Shepton
= the SHEEP-FARM [O.E. *sc(e)āp* + *tūn*]

SHARD = Sheard, q.v.

SHARDLOW (Eng.) Bel. to Shardlow (Derby),
14th cent. *Shardelowe*, 13th cent. *Scarde-
lowe* = the NOTCHED or CUT HILL [O.E.
sc(e)ard, notched + *hlǣw*, a hill, tumulus]

SHARK (Celt.) LOVE [Ir. *searc* (Wel. *serch*), love]
(A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname [app. f. N.Fr.
cherquier = Fr. *chercher*, to search; Lat.
circare, to go round]

SHARKEY (Celt.) LOVING, AMOROUS [Ir.
Searcach (*O'Searcaigh*)—*searc*, love + the
plen. suff. *-ach* (cp. Wel. *serchog*, loving)]

SHARLAND (Eng.) Dweller at the SHORN OR
SEPARATED LAND [f. O.E. *sceran* (pret.
scear), to cut, shear + *land*]

SHARMAN = Sherman, Shearman, q.v.

SHARNBROOK (Eng.) Bel. to Sharnbrook
(Beds), A.D. 1263-9 *Sharnbroke* = the
DUNGY BROOK [O.E. *sc(e)arn*, dung + *brōc*]

SHARP } (Eng.) QUICK, SMART [M.E.
SHARPE } *sharp(e)*, O.E. *sc(e)arp*]

Shawcross

SHARPLES } (Eng.) Bel. to Sharples (Lancs),
SHARPLESS } 13th cent. *Scharples* = the
ROUGH PASTURE [O.E. *sc(e)arp*, rough +
lǣs, a pasture]

SHARPS, SHARP'S (Son) : v. Sharp.

SHARRARD } v. Sherrard, Sherratt.
SHARRATT }

SHARROCK (Eng.) Dweller at (app.) the
SHORN or SPLIT ROCK [f. O.E. *sceran* (prt.
scear), to cut + *-rocc* (of Romanic orig.),
a rock]

Cp. Shorrook.

SHARROW (Eng.) Bel. to Sharrow (Yorks),
13th cent. *Scharhow* = the SHORN OR
SPLIT HILL [f. O.E. *sceran* (prt. *scear*), to
cut + *hǣ*, a hill, bluff]

SHARWOOD = Sherwood, q.v.

SHATTOCK } for Shaddock, q.v.
SHATTUCK }

SHATWELL (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Shatwell [O.E.
w(i)ella, a spring; the first element may
be either O.E. *scēat*, a corner, projection,
or O.E. *scēatt*, a payment, penny]

A *Shatwell* occurs in the Charter-Rolls
for Leicestershire, A.D. 1365-6.

2 for Shadwell, q.v.

SHAUGHNESSY, v. O'Shaughnessy.

SHAVE = Shafe, q.v.

SHAW } (Eng.) Dweller at a WOOD OR GROVE
SHAWE } [M.E. *shaw(e)*, *schaw(e)*, *schagh*, O.E.
sc(e)aga]

A *Scaga* occurs in a charter, A.D. 778, of
Ecgerht, king of Kent, to the then
Bishop of Rochester, of land at 'Bróm-
gegeh'.

Richard de la Schawe.—

Patent-Rolls, Lancs, A.D. 1271.

Brice del Schagh.—

Chesh. Chmbrlrs'. Accts., A.D. 1303-4.

John atte Schaghe.—

Exchq. Subs. Roll, Soms., A.D. 1327.

Gaillard [merry] he was as goldfynch
in the *shawe*.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 4367-8.

When *shawes* beene sheene [bright]
and shraddes [twigs] full fayre.—

'Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne':
Percy's Reliques.

SHAWCROSS (Eng.) Dweller at the CROSS
by the GROVE [v. Shaw and Cross]

There is a Shawcross in W. Yorks.

(Scand.) for Shallcross, q.v.

Shawfield

SHAWFIELD (Eng.) Dweller at the WOOD-FIELD [v. *Shaw*, and + M.E. O.E. *feld*]

SHAWN, an Irish form of *John*, q.v. [Ir. *Seaghan*]
See *Shane, Shone*.

SHAWYER (Eng.) DWELLER AT A WOOD OR GROVE [v. *Shaw*, and + the agent. suff. *-yer* (as in 'lawyer'), for *-ier*]

SHAYLER } (Teut.) CROOKED WALKER;
SHAYLOR } CRIPPLE [f. M.E. *shayle, shaile*,
to walk awry (Dial. E. *shailer*, a cripple);
O.N. *skidlg-r*=O.E. *sceolh*=Ger. and Dut.
scheel, wry, oblique, crooked]

SHEA, v. O'Shea.

SHEAD (Eng.) Dweller at a HUT, ARBOUR (SHED) [O.E. *sceadu*]

2 a HILL-RIDGE; specif, the point from which the hill slopes in opposite directions [Dial. E. *she(a)d*; f. O.E. *sceádan*, to part, separate, shed]

SHEAF } (Eng.) 1 the A.-Sax. pers. name
SHEAFF } *Sceaƿa* [O.E. *sceaƿ*, a sheaf]

Sceaƿ occurs in the A.-Saxon genealogies as the name of a mythical ancestor of Woden; and *Sceaƿa* was the name of a Lombardic king—

Sceaƿa [wéold] Longbeardum.—
Widsið (*The Traveller*), 66.

2 Dweller at the sign of the SHEAF [M.E. *scheef, shaef*, &c.; O.E. *sceaƿ*]

SHEAL, v. Shiel.

SHEAN, v. Sheen

SHEARD (Eng.) 1 Dweller at a GAP OR CLEFT.

2 HARE-LIP [O.E. *sceard*]
Cp. *Scarth*.

SHEARER (Eng.) CUTTER (of wool, cloth) [M.E. *s(c)herere*, f. M.E. *s(c)heren*, O.E. *sceran*, to cut]

Reginald le Scherere.—
Parl. Writs, A.D. 1300.

SHEARING (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Shearing or Sheering, A.-Sax. **Scringas*=(the Estate of the) SCÍR-FAMILY [O.E. *scír*, bright, white, brilliant + *-ingas* (dat. pl. *-ingum*), pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing*]

2 the A.-Sax. *Scring* = SCÍR'S SON [etym. as 1]
Sciring.—*Hund. Rolls*.

SHEARMAN (Eng.) 1 CUTTER (of wool, cloth) [M.E. *s(c)her(e)man*, f. M.E. *s(c)heren*, O.E. *sceran*, to cut + *man*]

Cp. *Sherman*.

Sheen

(occ.) 2 SHIREMAN; STEWARD, PROCURATOR [O.E. *scr(e)mann* — *scr*, office, shire, parish, district]

SHEARS 1 a nickname and sign-name from the SHEARS [O.E. *scearuru* (pl.), shears; with later *-s* pl. suff.]

2 SHERE'S (Son): v. *Shere*¹

SHEARSMITH (Eng.) MAKER OF SHEARS and (Plough-) SHARES [v. under *Shears* (O.E. *scear*, a ploughshare), and + M.E. *smith*, O.E. *smið*]

SHEARSON (Eng.) 1 SHEARS' SON: v. *Shears*.

2 SHERE'S SON: v. *Shere*¹.

3 (the) SHEARER'S SON: v. *Shearer*.

SHEARWOOD = *Sherwood*, q.v.

SHEAT } (Eng.) 1 SWIFT, QUICK, ALERT
SHEATE } [O.E. *sceot*]

2 Dweller at a CORNER or PROJECTION [O.E. *sceat(a)*]

(rarely) 3 SHOOTER, ARCHER [O.E. *scýtta*]

Cp. *Skeat(e)*.

SHEATH (Eng.) a palatal form of *Seath*,¹ q.v.

Cp. '*sheath*, a salt-water fountain.'—
T. Wright, *Prov. Dict.*, p. 846.

SHEATHER (Eng.) SHEATH-MAKER [M.E. *shether, schether*; M.E. *shethe, schethe*, O.E. *sceaþ*, a sheath, with the agent. suff. *-er*, O.E. *-ere*]

SHEE, v. O'Shee.

SHEEAN } (Celt.) 1 the Ir. *Séadhachan*=
SHEEHAN } WISE, COURTEOUS [Ir. *séadhach*
(*dh* mute) + the dim. suff. *-án*]

2 the Ir. *Sidheachan* = WOLF [Ir. *sidheach*
(*dh* mute) + the dim. suff. *-án*]

SHEED = *Shead*, q.v.

SHEEL = *Shiel*, q.v.

SHEEN (Eng.) 1 BRIGHT, FAIR [M.E. *sheene, schene*, O.E. *sceone, sciene, scýne*]

ne mægþ *scýne*.
(nor maiden *fair*).—*Beowulf*, 6025.

This hooly mayden, that is so bright and *sheene*.—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, B 692.

Was mounted high in top of heaven *sheene*.—

Spenser, *The Faerie Queene*, III. iv. 51.

2 Bel. to Sheen (Surrey: A.-Sax. *sceon*; Staffs: Domesday *Sceon*) [etym. as 1]

(Celt.) for *Shee(h)an*, q.v.

Sheepshank(s)

SHEEPSHANK(S) (Eng.) With **SHEEP**(-like) LEG(S), i.e. **BOWLEGGED** [O.E. *scéap*, sheep + *scanca*, leg]

In the Yorks Poll-Tax A.D. 1379 we find both *Schepschank* and *Shepshank*.

SHEEPSHEAD (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Sheepshed (Leic.), 13th - 14th cent. *Shepasheved*, *Schepished* = the **SHEEP'S HEAD** or **HILL** [the genit. of M.E. *s(c)hep(e)*, O.E. *scéap*, sheep + M.E. *hed*, *heved*, O.E. *hēafod*, head, hill]

2 a nickname [etym. as 1]

SHEER, v. *Shere*.

SHEET, v. *Sheat*.

SHEFFIELD (Eng.) Bel. to Sheffield (Yorks), 14th cent. *Sheffeld*, *Schefeld*, Domesday *Scafeld* [Sheffield is on the R. Sheaf; but the river-name is prob. from the place-name, the first element of which may be the O.E. *scáf*, crooked, if not O.E. *sc(e)aga*, a wood; the second being M.E. O.E. *feld*, a field, plain]

Will'us de Sheffield (Yorks).—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1307-8.

Sheffield Park, Sussex, is the seat of the Earl of Sheffield, and therefore app. owes its name to the Yorks townd.

SHEIL = *Shiel*, q.v.

SHEILD = *Shield*, q.v.

SHEILDS = *Shields*, q.v.

SHEILS = *Shiels*, q.v.

SHELDON (Eng.) Bel. to Sheldon (Warw.: 13th. cent. *Scheldon*; Devon, Derby, &c.) [The orig. form, *Scelfdún*, is seen in a charter of Offa, king of the Mercians, to the church of St. Alban's ('Cart. Sax.' no. 264). The first element (*scelf* or *scylf(e)*) denotes a shelf or ledge, also a crag; the second being O.E. *dún*, a hill]

SHELDRAKE (Eng.) a nickname from the **DUCK** so called, lit. the 'Shield-Drake' [M.E. *s(c)held*; a shield + *drake*]

Johes. Sheldrake.—

Inq. a. g. Damn. (Hen. VI).

SHELDRIK for *Sheldrake*.

SHELFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Shelford, the A.-Sax. *Sceald(e)ford* (commonly in the oblique form, 'on *scealdan ford*') = the **SHALLOW FORD** [O.E. *sceald*, shallow + *ford*]

Shelford, Camb., was *Shelford*, A.D. 1250-1 and 1361, and *Schelford*, A.D. 1324-5, but *Sceldford* in the *Inq. Com. Cantab.*; Shelford, Notts, was *Shelford*,

Shenton

A.D. 1310-11, and *Schelford*, A.D. 1316-17; a *Sheldeford* occurs in the Charter-Rolls for Leicestershire, A.D. 1304; the *Sceldeford* and *Scealdeford* of an Essex charter A.D. 1062 is now Shalford.

SHELITO } v. the commoner form **Shillito**(e).

SHELLEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Shelley, the A.-Sax. **SHELLY** } *Scelf-ledh* = the **SHELF**- or **LEDGE**-**LEA** [O.E. *scelf*, *scylf(e)*, a shelf, ledge, also a crag + *ledh*, a lea]

Shelley, Suff., was *Scelfleah* c. A.D. 972 and *Shelley* A.D. 1321-2; Shelley, Yorks, situated on a hill, was *Scivelei* in Domesday-Book.

Thomas Shelley.—

Inq. a. g. Damn. (Kent), A.D. 1414-5.

SHELMERDINE (Scand. + Eng.) Bel. to **HJALMAR'S VALLEY** [The O.N. pers. name is a compound of *hjálm-r*, helm(et, and -*ar* for -*har*, *herr*, host, army:— + O.E. *denu*, a valley]

Earlier forms than the 17th cent. (same spelling) seem to be lacking, but on the analogy of O.N. *Hjaltland*=Shetland the etymology given above can hardly be doubted.

SHELTON (Eng.) Bel. to Shelton, the A.-Sax. *Scelf-tún*=the **FARM** or **ESTATE** on or by the **SHELF** or **LEDGE** [O.E. *scelf*, *scylf(e)*, a shelf, ledge, also a crag + *tún*, estate, &c.]

Shelton, Beds, was *Scelftún* A.D. 792; Shelton, Staffs, 12th-14th cent. *Schelton*, was *Scelfitone* in Domesday-Book; Shelton, Norf., was *Shelton*, A.D. 1367, as Shelton, Notts, was in 1349.

SHEMELD } found in Yorkshire in the 14th

SHEMILD } cent. as *Schemylde*, is prob. Scand. with the second element the common fem. component *hild*, 'battle,' 'war': the first element is rather O.N. *hjálm-r*, helm(et (v. under *Shelmerdine*) than a palatalized form of O.N. *skálm*, 'sword.'

SHENSTON } (Eng.) Bel. to Shenstone

SHENSTONE } (Staffs), 12th cent. *Shenestan(e)*, 11th cent. *Scenstan* = the **BRIGHT STONE** or **ROCK** (Castle) [O.E. *scéone*, bright, fair + *stán*, stope, rock, stone or rock castle]

Shenstone is on a hill. In the parish "was formerly a castle or fortification, the site of which is still called Castle-Field."—(*Nat. Gaz.*)

The corresponding German place-name is *Schönstein*.

SHENTON (Eng.) Bel. to Shenton (Leic.), A.D. 1349 *Sheynton* [the first element is the O.E. *scýne*, *scéone*, fair, beautiful (perh. here used as a pers. name) + *tún*, farm, estate, etc.]

Shepard

SHEPARD }
 SHEPHARD } (Eng.) SHEPHERD [O.E.
 SHEPHE(A)RD } *scedp-hierde*]

SHEPHARDSON }
 SHEPPERSON } (the) SHEPHERD'S SON:
 v. Shephe(a)rd.

SHEPLEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Shepley = the
 SHEPPLEY } SHEEP-LEA [O.E. *scedp* + *leah*
 (M.E. *ley*)]

The Yorks Shepley was *Sepeleie* and
Scipelei in Domesday-Book; *Scheplay* in
 the 14th cent.

Cp. Shipley.

SHEPPARD }
 SHEPPERD } = Shephe(a)rd, q.v.
 SHEPPERD }

SHEPPEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Sheppey (Kent),
 SHEPPY } the A.-Sax. *Scedp-ig* = SHEEP-ISLE

SHEPSTER = Shapster, q.v.

.. a *shepsteres* there.—

Piers Plowman, 8683.

SHEPTON (Eng.) Bel. to Shepton = the
 SHEEP-ENCLOSURE [O.E. *scedp* + *tún*]

Shepton-Mallet, Soms., was so spelt A.D.
 1317-18; Shepton-Montague, Soms., was
Shepton Montagu A.D. 1314-15.

Cp. Shipton.

SHEPWAY (Eng.) Dweller at a SHEEP-WAY
 or -WALK [O.E. *scedp* + *weg*]

SHERAR } = Shearer, q.v.
 SHERER }

SHERARD 1 the A.-Sax. pers. name *Scirh(e)ard*
 = SPLENDIDLY BRAVE [O.E. *scir*, bright,
 splendid + *h(e)ard*, hard, brave]

2 a contr. form of Sherwood, q.v.

3 a sibilated form of Gerard, q.v.

SHERATON (Eng.) Bel. to Sheraton (Durham),
 14th cent. *Shirveton*, *Shurveton* = SCORFA'S
 or SCURFA'S ESTATE [f.O.E. *sceorf*, *scurf*,
scurf (used as a descriptive nickname: cp.
Scrut(t)on + *tún*, estate, farm, etc.)]

SHERBORN } (Eng.) Bel. to Sherborne,
 SHERBORNE } Sherbourne, or Sherburn =
 SHERBOURNE } the CLEAR or BRIGHT
 SHERBURN } STREAM [O.E. *scir*, bright,
 SHERBURNE } clear + *burne* (f.), *burna* (m.),
 a brook]

Sherborne, Dorset, occurs frequently in
 charters of A.-Saxon times, the earliest
 mention app. being a grant dated A.D. 671
 by Coenwealh, king of Wessex, "sedi
 pontificali *Scireburnensis*" ("Cart. Sax." no.
 26): in King Ælfred's Will, as in the
 Chronicle A.D. 867, we find the normal
 A.-Sax. dative form "æt *Scire burman*."
 Sherburn in Elmet, Yorks, occurs in a
 charter A.D. 963 as "tó *Scire burman*."
 Sherbourn or Sherborne, Warw., was
Scireburne in Domesday-Book. Sherborn,

Sherman

Soms., was *Schireburne* in the 14th cent.
 Sherborne, Glouc., was *Shereborne* in the
 14th cent.

This name was Latinized *de Fonte*
Limpido; also *Fons Clarus*.

SHERD = Sheard, q.v.

SHERE (Eng.) 1 FAIR, BRIGHT, WHITE [M.E.
shere, *schere*, O.E. *scír*]

Scíra is found as an A.-Sax. pers. name
 in the 8th cent.

2 Bel. to Shere (Surrey), 13th-14th cent.
Shire [the parish includes Shere Ebor-
 acum (which belonged to the House of
 York), and 'Shere' prob. represents O.E.
scír, a district, administration]

Note.—*Sheer* or *shere* is a North. dialect-
 word meaning 'odd,' 'singular.'

SHERGOLD (Eng.) a nickname = BRIGHT or
 PURE GOLD [M.E. *s(c)here*, O.E. *scír* +
 M.E. O.E. *gold*]

Cp. the (rare) surname Purgold.

SHERIDAN } (Celt.) the Ir. *Seireadan*, *Siri*-
 SHEREDAN } *dean* (a nickname) = SATYR,
 SHERRIDAN } WILD MAN [Ir. *siride* + the
 dim. suff. *-án*]

According to Matheson's 'Varieties and
 Synonymes of Surnames and Christian
 Names in Ireland,' 1901 (p. 60), there are
 current in various parts of that country
 eleven more or less corrupt variants of
 'Sheridan.'

SHERINGHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Sheringham
 (Norf.), A.-Sax. **Sciringa-hám* = the HOME
 OF THE SCÍR- FAMILY [O.E. *scír*, bright,
 splendid + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff.
-ing + *hám*, home, estate]

SHERLEY, v. Shirley.

SHERLOCK (Eng.) 1 With FAIR or WHITE
 HAIR [M.E. *s(c)here*, *schyr* (e, etc.), O.E. *scír*
 + M.E. *lok*, O.E. *loc*]

The form *Schyrok* occurs in the 13th
 cent.; *Shirlok* in the 14th cent.

Cp. the surnames Whitelock and
 Silverlock.

2 Dweller at the CLEAR STREAM [O.E.
scír + *lacu*]

Cp. the Cheshire place-name Shurlach.

SHERMAN = Shearman, q.v.

In the Rolls of the Freemen of the City
 of Chester (1392-1700) 'sherman' occurs
 frequently as a trade-name, e.g.—

Nicholas Wilkynson, sherman, alias
 Nicholas Shermon, A.D. 1476-7.

SHERRA (Celt.) the Ir. *Searrach* (a nickname) = the COLT [Ir. *searraich*, colt, filly]

This name is sometimes used in Ireland for Sherrard, Sherard, q.v.

Cp. Sherry.

SHERRARD, v. Sherard.

SHERRAS, SHERRA'S (Son): v. Sherra [Eng. genit. -s]

SHERRATT 1 Dweller at the SHEER GATE of OPENING [O.E. *scer-*, f. *sceran*, *scieran*, to cut, shear (prt. *sce(a)r*, pp. *scoren*, cut off short, precipitous) + *geat* (M.E. *yate*), a gate, opening]

A *Scergeat* is mentioned in the A-Sax. Chronicle, A.D. 912.

2 a weak form of Sherrard, Sherard, q.v.

SHERRIFF (Eng.) SHERIFF, SHIRE-REEVE [O.E. *scir-ge*]*réfa*]

A *shirreve* hadde he been, and a countour. Was nowher such a worthy vavasour.—Chaucer, *Prolog. Cant. Tales*, 359-60.

SHERRIN 1 for Sherwin, q.v.

2 for Sherring = Shearing, q.v.

3 for the French *Cherin* [Fr. *cher*, dear, beloved + the dim. suff. *-in*]

SHERRING = Shearing, q.v.

SHERRINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Sherrington, A-Sax. **Scringa-tún* = the ESTATE of the SCIR- FAMILY [O.E. *scir*, bright, splendid + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, estate, etc.]

The Wilts place was *Sherinton*, A.D. 1321-2.

SHERRY (Celt.) for the Irish 1 *Mac Searraigh* = SON of SEARRACH, i.e. the COLT [Ir. *searraich*, genit. *searraigh*, a colt, filly]

2 *O'Searraigh* = GRANDSON of SEARRACH.

SHERSON for Sherston, q.v.

SHERSTON (Eng.) Bel. to Sherston (Wilts) [If this place (as has been claimed) is the *Sceorstán* where Edmund fought Cnut in 1016 the name ead. means the 'Projecting Rock,' f. O.E. *scorian*, to project, jut out, + *stán*, stone, rock. On the other hand, Sherston rarely occurs with *-stan* or *-stone* in the 13th-15th cent.: e.g. we find *Shereston*, A.D. 1247-8, *Schirston*, 1322-3, *Sherston*, 1414-5, implying 'Scir's Estate.' But the spelling *Shorstan* of the Wilts place-name in 1251-2 (Charter-Rolls) is strong evidence in favour of an orig. *Sceorstán*, as above. Sherston is situated "on an eminence"]

SHERVINTON } (Eng.) to Shervington,
SHERVINGTON } Lancs (poss. Shevington, near Wigan, although this place occurs in the 13th cent. as *Shevinton* and *Shefinton*), A.D. 1284-5 *Schuruyngton*, *Schureuyngton* (Lanc. Assize-Rolls), A.D. 1354 *Shurvynton* (Lanc. Fines), A-Sax. **Scurvinga-tún* = the ESTATE of the SCURFA FAMILY [the pers. name is a nickname f. O.E. *scurf*, scurf + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, farm, estate]

Cp. Scruton.

SHERWELL } (Eng.) Bel. to Sherwell or Sher-
SHERWILL } will (Devon); or Dweller at the CLEAR SPRING [O.E. *scir*, clear, pure + *w(i)ella*, *wylla*, a spring, well]

A *scirwylla* occurs in a charter by Offa, A.D. 785.

SHERWIN } (Eng.) 1 for the M.E. *Sherwynd*,
SHERWEN } *Scherewynd*, a nickname for a FLEET RUNNER [f. O.E. *sceran*, to shear, cut + *wind*, wind]

Peter Scherewynd.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 for an A-Sax. **Scirwine* = SPLENDID FRIEND [O.E. *scir* + *wine*, friend]

SHERWOOD (Eng.) Bel. to Sherwood (Notts), 14th cent. *Sherwode*, *Shyrwode*, 13th cent. *Scher(e)wode*, *Scirewode*, A.D. 958 *Scir wudu* [the first element is rather O.E. *scir*, bright, light-coloured (cp. the Ger. *Klarholz*), than O.E. *scir*, district, shire]

Will'us de Sherwode.—

Cal. Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1325-6.

And Robyn was in mery *Scherwode*.—*Robyn Hode and the Munke*, 357.

SHEWALD (Scand.) SEA-RULER [O.N. *Sjóvald-r* (mod. Norw. *Sjøvald*)—*sjó-r*, sea + *uald-r*, ruler]

SHEWAN (Scand.) SEA-USED [this name corresponds exactly to the Swed. *sjöwan* (*sj* as *sh*) (Dan.-Norw. *sävant*), f. O.N. *sjó-r*, *sæ-r*, sea + *uan-r*, used, wont]

This is much more probable, for several reasons, than the suggested derivation from an O-Norse *Siguan* [O.N. *sig-r*, victory + *uán*, hope], which, in any case, would be a fem. name.

SHEWARD (Scand.) SEA-GUARDIAN [O.N. *Sjóvarð-r*, *Sjóvörð-r*—*sjó-r*, sea + *uarð-r*, *vörð-r*, guard, guardian]

Cp. Seward.

SHEWELL for Shewald, q.v.

Cp. Sewell.

SHIEL } (Scand.) Dweller at a HUT or SHED
SHIELL } [Scand. *skiul* (*ski* or *skj* as *sh*), O.N. *skiol*, *skýli*, a shed, shelter]

Shield

The swallows jinkin' round my *shiel*
Amuse me at my spinning-wheel.—

Burns, 'Bess,' 23-4.

(Celt.) the Irish *Siadhail*, a nickname =
SLOTH [Ir. *siadhail*, sloth, sluggishness]

SHIELD (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the sign of the
SHIELD [O.E. *sc(i)eld, scyld*]

2 the A.-Sax. pers. name *Sceld, Scild*,
Scyld = SHIELD, PROTECTION.

There has been some confusion with
Shiel, q.v.

SHIELDS (Scand.) Bel. to Shields; or Dweller
at the HUTS or SHEDS [v. *Shiel*¹]

South Shields "was called *Le Sheeles*,
from the sheds built along the shore by
the fishermen of the Tyne."—*Nat. Gaz.*

The spelling in the Yorks Poll-Tax A.D.
1379 was *Scheles*.

(Eng.) SHIELD'S (Son): v. *Shield*.

(Celt.) = *Shiel*² (q.v.) with the E. genit.
-s suff.

SHIELS (Scand.) pl. of *Shiel*¹, q.v.

(Celt.) = *Shiel*² (q.v.) with the E. genit.
-s suff.

(Eng.) for *Shields*², q.v.

SHIER = *Shere*, q.v.

SHIERS = *Shears*, q.v.

SHIERSON = *Shearson*, q.v.

SHILCOCK } The first element has been
SHILLCOCK } thought to be that seen in
Sheldrake, q.v. (the *sheldrake* and *shel-*
drake were sometimes called *sheld-fowl*);
but it is much more likely to be the Dial.
E. *shill*, *shrill* [O.E. *scyl*, resounding, noisy
+ *cocc*, a cock]

SHILDRICK for *Sheldrake*, q.v.

SHILLING (Eng.) the A.-Sax. pers. name
Scilling, occurring e.g. in 'Widsið,' l. 207;
found in the 13th-cent. Hundred-Rolls as
Scilling, Schilling, Schelling, the last being
the present-day Dutch form [f. the O.E.
monetary unit *scilling*, m.]

SHILLINGFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Shillingford
(Berks, Devon, Oxf.) [The Berks place
seems to be the A.-Sax. *Scaringaford* (A.D.
931), i.e. the 'Ford of the Scar-Family'
(cp. O.E. *sc(e)ar*, a shear or ploughshare);
but the Devon place (A.D. 1314-15 *Schilling-*
ford) and the Oxf. hamlet prob. denote
fords where a charge was made (cp. Guild-
ford) and therefore contain the O.E.
scilling, shilling, a monetary unit]

SHILLINGLAW (Eng.) Bel. to Shillinglaw [The
second element is the O.E. *hlæw*, a hill,

Shinkins

tumulus: the first element is prob. a pers.
name (v. *Shilling*); but the possibility of
its being the Scot. *shieling*, a shed, hut (v.
*Shiel*¹, and with the suff. -ing) cannot be
excluded]

SHILLINGSWORTH (Eng.) Dweller at SCILL-
ING'S ESTATE [A.-Sax. **Scillinges-worþ* :v.
under *Shilling*, and + O.E. *worþ*, estate,
farm]

SHILLITO } This name, uniformly occurring
SHILLITOE } in the Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379,
SHILLITTO } as *Selito*, in 1397-8 as *Sheliio*
SHILLETO } ('Notes and Queries,' 25th Apl.
SHILITO } 14, p. 335) undoubtedly presents
difficulties, chiefly owing to the lack of
earlier forms. It has been suggested that
it represents a Norman place-name *Siletot*;
but I cannot trace such a place-name; and,
in any case, in the 14th cent. we should
expect the retention in the surname of the
final -t. As it is "a great Yorkshire name"
it is prob. Scandinavian, and the second
element may be the O.N. *td* (Swed. *taa*,
pron. almost *toe*), a path, walk, sheepwalk,
cattle-run (rather than for the O.E. *hó*, a
hill, promontory), with the first element
either O.N. *skial* (*sk* before *i* normally
palatalized to *sh*), a shiel, shed, shelter, or
O.N. *sel* (genit. pl. *selia*), a shed on a moun-
tain-pasture. The surname now occurs as
both *Sillito*(e) and *Shillito*(e), &c. Guppy,
'Homes of Family-Names' (p. 550), says:
"Shropshire contains both these forms,
Staffordshire has *Sillitoe* with *Sillito*, and
the West Riding has *Shillitoe*."

SHILTON (Eng.) Bel. to Shilton, for *Shelton*,
q.v.

The Warw. Shilton, walk *Scelftone* in
Domesday-Book.

SHIMELD, v. *Shemeld*.

SHIMMIN } from the Manx double dim. form
SHIMMING } *Simeen* (or *Mac Simeen*) of *Simon*,
SHIMMEN } q.v. [Manx dim. suff. -een = Ir.
SHIMMAN } in]

SHINE (Celt.) the Irish *Seighin*, a dim. of Ir.
séigh = FALCON, HAWK [Ir. dim. suff. *in*]

Not, however, without confusion with
the Ir. *séighin*, 'champion.'

SHINER (Eng.) a nickname or occupative name
[f. M.E. *schynen*, O.E. *scinan*, to shine]

SHINGLER (A.-Lat.) ROOFER, TILER, i.e. with
shingles or wood-laths [f. M.E. *shingle* for
shindle; Lat. *scindula*, a shingle]

SHINGLETON (Eng.) a-palatal form of *Single-*
ton, q.v.

SHINKINS for *Jenkins*, q.v.

SHINN, a weak form of Sheen, q.v.

There may have been confusion with Chinn, q.v. The name can hardly be the O.E. *scinn(a)*, 'demon,' 'spectre.'

SHINNER (Eng.) WIZARD, MAGICIAN [O.E. *scinnere*]

SHIP } (Eng.) Dweller at the sign of the SHIP
SHIPP } [O.E. *scip*]

SHIPHAM } (Eng.) Bel. to Shipham; or Dweller
SHIPPAM } at the SHEEP-ENCLOSURE [O.E. *scéap, scip* + *hamm*, enclosure]

SHIPLEE } (Eng.) Bel. to Shipley; or Dweller
SHIPLEY } at the SHEEP-LEA [O.E. *scéap, scip* + *léah*]

A Hampshire charter A.D. 909 has 'tō *scipléage*' (dat. form).

The Yorks Shipley occurs as *Scipeleia* in Domesday-Book.

SHIPMAN (Eng.) 1 SAILOR, SKIPPER [M.E. *s(c)hipman*, O.E. *scipmann*]

A *shipman* was ther, wonyng [dwelling] fer by weste;

For aught I woot he was of Dertemouthe.
—Chaucer, *Prolog. Cant. Tales*, A. 388-9.

(occ.) 2 SHEEP - MAN, i.e. SHEPHERD [O.E. *scéap, scip* + *mann*]

SHIPPARD } (Eng.) 1 SHEPHERD [O.E. *sciphierde*]
SHIPPERD }

2 for Shipward, q.v.

SHIPPER (Eng.) SAILOR [M.E. *s(c)hippere*, O.E. *scipere*]

SHIPPEY = Sheppey, q.v.

SHIPSTER (Eng.) 1 STEERSMAN, PILOT [O.E. *scipstiera*]

2 BARGE-WOMAN [= Shipper, but with the fem. agent. suff. *-ster*, O.E. *-estre*]

SHIPTON (Eng.) Bel. to Shipton, 13th - 14th cent. *Shipton, Schipton* = the SHEEP-FARM [O.E. *scéap, scip*, sheep + *tún*, enclosure, farm, etc.]

Cp. Shepton and Skipton.

SHIPWARD (Eng.) SHIPMASTER, SKIPPER [O.E. *scipw(e)ard*]

SHIPWASH (Eng.) Dweller at a SHEEP-WASH [O.E. *scéapwæsse*, place for washing sheep]

SHIPWAY = Shepway, q.v.

SHIRD } for Sheard, q.v.
SHIRT }

SHIRE (Eng.) 1 Dweller at a SHIRE [M.E. *shire*, *schire*; O.E. *scir*, district, parish, diocese]

Gregory atte Shire.—

Cal. Wills Ct. Husting, A.D. 1397.

2 = *Shere*, q.v. [cp. Dial. E. *shire*, clear]

SHIREMAN (Eng.) OFFICIAL; STEWARD; SHERIFF; NATIVE OF A SHIRE or DISTRICT [O.E. *scir(e)mann*]

In Eastern England 'Shireman' denotes one who is not a native of Norfolk, Suffolk, or Essex.

SHIRES, genit. of Shire, q.v.

SHIRLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Shirley; or Dweller at 1 the BRIGHT or WHITE LEA [O.E. *scir* + *ledh*]

2 the SHIRE- or PARISH-LEA [O.E. *scir*, district, parish, shire]

Shirley, Hants, was *Shirle*, A.D. 1326-7; Shirley, Derby, was *Scherlay* in the late 14th cent.

Cp. Sherley.

SHIRREFF = Sherriff, q.v.

SHIRTCLIFF(E) } (Eng.) Dweller at the WHITE
SHIRTLIFF(E) } or SHINING CLIFF [O.E. *scir* + *clif*]

This is specifically a Yorks surname, found as *Shirclif* A.D. 1379 and *Shaircliffe* and *Shercliff* in the early 17th cent.

SHMITH for Smith, q.v. [the *-h-* is prob. due to German influence]

SHOBBROOK } (Eng.) Bel. to Shobrooke
SHOBBROOK } (Devon) [the first element is doubtful; but the occurrence of Sholbrook and Sholebrook, and the analogy of Woburn (O.E. *wóh*, crooked), make it prob. that it represents the O.E. *scéólh*, crooked, if not M.E. *shold*, O.E. *scéald*, shallow]

SHOEBRIDGE (Eng.) Dweller at (app.) the SHEEP-RIDGE [O.E. *scéap* + *hrycg*]

SHOEBROOK = Sho(b)brook, q.v.

SHOESMITH } (Eng.) FARRIER [O.E. *scó(h)*,
SHOOSMITH } shoe + *smiþ*, smith]

SHOLTO (Celt.) The available evidence is not sufficient to show whether this name is f. Gael, and Ir. *siolta*, a teal, *sioltaich*, a goosander, or f. *siol*, m., seed, race, clan, with the plen. suff. *-tach*.

SHONE, an Irish form (*Seón*) of John, q.v.

SHOOLBRED (Eng.) SCHOOL-BRED; a nickname dating from days when education was not so widespread [a palatal form of 'school' (cp. Ger. *schule*, school), M.E. *scole*, Lat. *schola*]

SHOPP (Eng.) Dweller at a SHOP [O.E. *sceoppa*, a stall, booth]

SHORE (Eng.) Dweller at the SHORE or STRAND [M.E. *schore*; prob. f. O.E. *sc(e)arian*, to project]

Shoreditch

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at the SEWER or DRAIN [O.Fr. *sewiere*, a sluice, channel; *essouere*, a drain, ditch]

Robert del Shore.—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1374.

SHOREDITCH (A.-Fr. + E.) Bel. to Shoreditch, 14th cent. *Shordych(e)* = the SEWER-DITCH [v. under Shore², and + M.E. *dych(e, dich(e, O.E. dic)*

To the soutere of Southwerk,
Or of *Shordyche* dame Emme.—

Piers Plowman, 8707-8.

The author of the old ballad 'Jane Shore' believed that Shoreditch owed its name to Edward the Fourth's favourite mistress!—

The which now, since my dying daye,
Is *Shoreditch* call'd, as writers saye.—

ii. 133-4.

SHOREHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Shoreham (Kent : A.D. 822 *Scorham* ; Sussex : A.D. 1315-16 *Shoreham* [O.E. *scor-* (= O.N. *skor*), a score, notch, cleft, rift + *ham(m)*, an enclosure]

SHORLAND (Eng.) Dweller at the SHORELAND [v. Shore², and + M.E. O.E. *land*]

SHORROCK (Eng.) Bel. to Shorrook (Lancs), 13th cent. *Shorrok* [doubtful : perh. f. the pp., *scoren* (shorn, precipitous), of O.E. *sceran*, to shear, cut + M.E. *rok*, O.E. *-rocc*, a rock]

SHORT } (Eng.) LITTLE [M.E. *s(c)hort*, O.E. *sc(e)ort*
SHORT }

See the note under Shorting.

In Ireland, 'Short' has sometimes been used to represent the synonymous Ir. *Gearr* (or *McGirr*).

SHORTALL } (Eng.) Dweller at the SHORT
SHORTELL } Nook [O.E. *sc(e)ort*, short + *heal(h, nook)*

SHORTER (Eng.) (the) LITTLER [compar. of Short]

SHORTHOSE (Eng.) a nickname from SHORT HOSE [O.E. *sc(e)ort*, short + *hosa*, pl. *hosan*, hose, stockings]

SHORTING (Eng.) Dweller at the SHORT MEADOW [O.E. *sc(e)ort*, short + O.North. and East.E. *ing* (O.N. *eng*), meadow]

There does not seem to be any record of the use of *sc(e)ort* as a pers. name among the Anglo-Saxons (the *Scorta* quoted by Searle, 'Onomas. A.-Sax.', p. 411, is due to his mistaking the ordinary adjective in a local name for a proper name), although there is, of course, no reason why it should not have been used as a nickname (cp. 'Pepin le Bref'); and this fact makes it improbable that the second element in 'Shorting' is the O.E. 'son' suffix. On the other hand, there are various instances of its use in A.-Sax. local names; and Mr.

Shrimpton

E. H. H. Shorting of Broseley, Salop, has given me the forms *Shorting*, *Shortinge*, *Shortyng*, *Shortyng*, as occurring in 16th-cent. East-Anglian deeds.

SHORTIS, SHORT'S (Son) : v. Short.

SHOTBOLT (Eng.) a nickname for a CROSS-BOWMAN [f. O.E. *sceotan*, to shoot + *bolt*]

Thomas Shotbolt.—

Close Rolls, A.D. 1456-7.

SHOTT (Eng.) I Dweller at a NOOK or CORNER [Dial. E. *shot(t)*; O.E. *sceat*, a corner, projection]

2 QUICK, READY [O.E. *sceot*]

SHOTTER (Eng.) I = Shott¹ (q.v.) + the agent. suff. *-er*.

2 SHOOTER [f. O.E. *sceotan*, to shoot; with the E. agent. suff. *-er*]

There has prob. been some confusion with Shorter, q.v.

SHOTTON (Eng.) Bel. to Shotton = the NOOK-FARM [v. under Shott¹, and + O.E. *tun*, farm, estate, etc.]

The Northumberland place occurs as *Shotton* A.D. 1269-70.

SHOUBRIDGE, v. Shoebridge.

SHOULDHAM, v. Shuldham.

SHOULDING, a palatal form of Scolding, q.v.

SHOVEL (Scand.) for the O.Scand. *Sjóvald-r* = SEA-RULER [O.N. *sjó-r*, sea + *vald-r*, ruler]

SHOVELLER } (Eng.) SHOVELLER (of Corn,
SHOULER } &c.) [M.E. *schovel*, *shov(e)*,
SHOWLER } O.E. *scoff*, a shovel + the agent. suff. *-er*, O.E. *-ere*]

SHOWELL (Eng.) I Bel. to Showell (Oxon), A.D. 1238-9 *Shuwell* = the DARK WELL [O.E. *scu(w)a*, shadow, darkness + *w(i)ella*, a spring]

2 = Shewell, q.v.

SHREEVE }
SHREVE } = Sherriff, q.v.
SHRIEVE }

SHREWSBURY (Eng.) Bel. to Shrewsbury, the A.-Sax. *Scrobbesburh* = SCROBE'S STRONGHOLD [the pers. name (in the genit.) is a masc. var. of O.E. *scribb*, underwood + *burh*, a fortified place]

Richard, the son of *Scrob*, as well as Richard's son Osbern, held lands under King Eadward in the counties of Hereford, Worcester, and Salop.—

Lapp.-Thorpe, *A.-Sax. Kings*, ii. 311.

SHRIMPTON (Eng.) Little seems to be known of the surname (fairly common in Oxfordshire) beyond the apparent fact that "from the reign of James I. to that of

Shrosbree

George III. sixteen mayors of Wycombe [Bucks] bore this name." It may denote 'the Farm or Estate of Shrimp,' a nickname [M.E. *shrimp*, a shrimp; f. O.E. *scrimman*, 'to be drawn up or bent (of limbs)']; but not imposs. a corrupt (metathesized) form of a name like Shervinton.

SHROSBREE for Shrewsbury, q.v.

SHRUBSOLE (Eng.) If the modern form may be trusted (early forms seem to be lacking) the name denotes 'the Shrubby Marsh' or 'Moss' [f. a var. of O.E. *scrybb*, underwood + O.E. *sol*, mud, a moss or boggy place (Kent. dial. *sole*, a muddy pond)]

SHUBOTHAM, prob. a contr. of **Shufflebotham**, q.v.

SHUBRICK } for **Shob(b)rook**, q.v.
SHUBROOK }

SHUFFLEBOTHAM } (Eng.) Bel. to Shuffle-
SHUFFLEBOTTOM } bottom or Shipple-
bottom (Lancs), A.D. 1323 *Shipwallebothum*,
A.D. 1285 *Schipwallebothon*, *Schypewalle-
bothem*, and *Schypewellebothem* = the
SHEEP-WELL VALLEY [O.E. *scip*, sheep
+ *welle*, a well, spring + *botm*, a bottom,
valley]

SHUFFREY, a sibilated form of **Geoffrey**, q.v.

SHULDHAM } (Scand. + E.) Bel. to Should-
SHULDAM } ham (Norf.), 13th cent. *Shuld-
ham* = **SKIÖLD'S HOME or ESTATE** [O.N.
skiöld-r, Dan.-Norw. *skiöld* (with *sk*-before
i palatalized to *sh*-), a shield + M.E. *ham*,
O.E. *hām* (O.N. *heim-r*), home, &c.]

Prior de Shuldham.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1250-1.

SHUR(R)EY, app. a form of **Surrey**, q.v.

SHUTE } (Eng.) 1 Dweller at a SHOOT or
SHUTT } SHUT, i.e. a narrow lane or avenue
[Dial. E. *shoot*, *shut*; f. O.E. *scēdtan*, to
shoot, run (of a road)]

2 **ARCHER** [O.E. *scytta*]

3 **QUICK, READY** [O.E. *scēdt*]

Cp. **Cockshoot**; and **Shott**.

SHUTER (Eng.) **SHOOTER**; **ARCHER** [O.E.
scyttere]

SHUTTLEWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Shuttleworth
(Lancs), 14th cent. *Shutelesworth*, 13th cent.
Shyottesworth = **SCYTEL'S ESTATE** [the
pers. name is f. the O.E. *scytel*, m., a dart,
missile (E. *shuttle*) + O.E. *worp*, estate,
farm, etc.]

SHYLOCK is app. a shortened form of the M.E.
Schyrok (Hund. Rolls), i.e. **WHITE HAIR**
[O.E. *scir*, bright, white + *loc*, lock of hair;

Sibery

hair] and prob. has nothing to do with the
M.E. *Sylock*, which represents the A.-Sax.
Sigeldāc, 'Victorious Contest.'

SIBARY, v. **Sibery**.

SIBB 1 a contr. of *Sibyl*, *Sibil*, Fr. *Sibille*, Ital.
Sibilla, Lat. *Sibylla*, Gr. Σιβύλλα, a Sibyl or
prophetess [the deriv. from the stem of the
Lacon. Σιός for Attic Θεός, God, and a weak
dial. form of Attic βουλή, counsel, is not
universally accepted]

2 for the A.-Sax. *Sib(b)a*, f. (a) A.-Sax.
sibb, relationship, peace, happiness (whence
E. *sib*, a relation); (b) a pet contr. of the
Sigeb-names, such as *Sigeb(e)ald* (v. *Sib-
bald*'), *Sigeb(er)(h)* (v. *Sebright*'), *Sigeboda*
(v. *Sibbott*').

SIBBALD (Eng.) 1 the A.-Sax. *Sigeb(e)ald* =
VICTORIOUSLY BOLD [O.E. *sige* = O.Sax.
O.H.Ger. *sigi* = Goth. *sigi-s* = O.N. *sig-r*,
victory + O.E. *b(e)ald* = O.Sax. O.H.Ger.
bald = Goth. **balþ-s* = O.N. *ball-r*, bold]

2 the A.-Sax. *Sébb(e)ald* = **SEA-BOLD**
[O.E. *sēb* = O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *sēo* = Goth.
saiw-s = O.N. *sēb-r*, sea + *bald*, as above]

A *Sébbald* is recorded in the A.-Saxon
genealogies as a descendant of Woden
and a progenitor of the kings of Deira.

SIBBERING. The earliest forms of this name
that Mr. G. T. Sibbering, of Newport (Mon.),
has succeeded in tracing are *Sybbing*, A.D.
1643, and *Sibbring*, A.D. 1655. Phonetically,
the name could represent an A.-Sax.
Sigeburhing (with the 'son' suff. *-ing*); but
Sigeburh is a fem. name. He finds the name
Sidbrincke in 1560, *Sydbrincke* in 1569 and
Sidbrinke in 1609; *Sibbrinke* in 1624. These
surnames, which are app. local names of
Continental Teut. origin, may be the
originals of **Sibbering**.

SIBBET }
SIBBETT } = **Sibb** (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff.
SIBBITT } suff. *-et*.

Cp. **Sibbot**(t).

SIBBOT } 1 = **Sibb** (q.v.) + the Fr. dim.
SIBBOTT } suff. *-ot*.

Cp. **Sibbet**(t).

2 for the A.-Sax. *Sigebod(a)* (Low Ger. and
Fris. *Sibod*) = **VICTORIOUS MESSENGER**
[O.E. *sige*, victory + *boda*, messenger]

SIBBS, **SIBB's** (Son): v. **Sibb**.

SIBERY (Eng.) 1 for the A.-Sax. fem. pers.
name *Sigeburh* = **VICTORIOUS STRONG-
HOLD** [O.E. *sige*, victory + *burh*, a fortified
place]

2 for **Sidbury**, q.v.

Sibley

Sid(e)man

SIBLEY = *Sibyl* or *Sibil* (v. under *Sibb*¹) + the E. dim. suff. *-y, -ie*.

Thomas Sibely.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Geoffrey Sibillie.—*do.*

SIBLING (Eng.) KINSMAN [O.E. *sibbling*]

SIBORNE (Scand.) the O. Scand. *Sigbiörn* = VICTORIOUS BEAR [O.N. *sig-r*, victory + *biörn*, bear]

(Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Sigebeorn* = VICTORIOUS WARRIOR [O.E. *sige*, victory + *beorn*, warrior]

The A. - Saxon name was used as an equivalent of the Norse name.

SIBRAY }
SIBREE } = *Sibery*, q.v.
SIBREY }

SIBSON † **SIB(B)'S SON**: v. *Sibb*.

Thomas Sibson.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

2 Bel. to Sibson or Sibston = **SIBBE'S FARM** or **ESTATE** [v. under *Sibb*², and + O.E. *tún*]

But the Leicester Sibson was formerly Sibstone, and the second element may be O.E. *stán*, a 'rock,' 'stone castle.'

SIBTHORPE (Eng.) Bel. to Sibthorpe (Notts), 13th cent. *Sybethorp*, *Sibbethorp* = **SIB(B)'A'S ESTATE** [v. under *Sibb*², and + O.E. *þorp*, farm, estate]

SICKELMORE } (Eng.) Dweller at (app.)
SICKLEMORE } **SICEL'S** or **SICOL'S MOOR** [for the pers. name see under *Sicklinghall*, and + M.E. *more*, O.E. *mór*, a moor]

Poss. the place is the Suffolk hamlet Sicklesmere; but some, at any rate, of the Sicklemores may owe their name to the Staffs *Silkmor*, in Domesday *Selchmore*, 14th cent. *Silkemor*, *Selkemer*, *Selkmor*, doubtless representing an A.-Sax. **Seolcanmór* = *Seolca's Moor* [pers. name a nickname f. O.E. *seolc*, m., silk]

SICKLINGHALL (Eng.) Bel. to Sicklinghall (Yorks), the Domesday *Siclingal*, O. Angl. **Siclinga-hall* = the **HALL OF THE SICOL FAMILY** [the pers. name is evid. a nickname from O.E. *sicol* (Lat. *secula*), m., a sickle + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *hall*, a hall]

SICKMAN (Eng. or Scand.) **SIKE-MAN** [Dial. E. *sick*, 'a small stream or rill'; O.E. *sic* = O.N. *sik*, a ditch, watercourse]

Ricardus Sykman.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

SIDBURY (Celt. + Eng.) Bel. to Sidbury (Castle) (Devon: A.D. 1337-8 *Sydebery*) = the **STRONGHOLD** on the R. *SID* [the river-name is prob. Celt. and conn. with Wel. *sid*, a winding:— + O.E. *burh*, a fortified place]

(Eng.) Bel. to Sidbury (Salop, Wilts, &c.) = the **BROAD** or **BIG FORTIFICATION** [O.E. *sid* + *burh*]

SIDDALL } (Eng.) † Bel. to Siddall; or Dwel-
SIDDELL } ler at (a) the **WIDE DALE** [O.E. *sid* + *dal*]

(b) the **WIDE NOOK** or **CORNER** [O.E. *sid* + *heal(h)*]

The Yorks Siddall was *Sydall* A.D. 1379, as was the Lancs place A.D. 1548.

2 the A.-Sax. pers. name *Sidel* = **BROAD**, **BIG** [O.E. *sid*, wide, big + the dim. suff. *-el*]

SIDDALLS, pl., and genit., of *Siddall*, q.v.

Thomas de Sidales.—

Lanc. Inq., A.D. 1323.

SIDDELEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Sid(d)ley; or Dwel-
SIDDELEY } ler at the **BROAD LEA** [O.E. *sid* + *ledh*]
SIDLEY }

SIDDINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Siddington, the A.-Sax. **Sidinga-tún* = the **ESTATE OF THE SID(A) FAMILY** [the pers. name is f. O.E. *sid*, broad, big, or O.E. *sidu*, chastity + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, estate, etc.]

Richard de Sidinton.—

Chesh. Chmbrlrs'. Accts., A.D. 1303-4.

SIDDON (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the French *Sidon*, f. (with dim., or accus., suff. *-on*) the O. Teut. *Sido* [prob. f. the stem *sid-*, seen in O. Sax. and O.E. *sidu* = Goth. *sidu-s*, m., custom, habit, (also) chastity]

(Eng.) Bel. to Sidдон or Sidon = the **BROAD HILL** [O.E. *sid*, broad + *dún*, a hill]

There is a Sidon Hill in Hants.

SIDDONS, **SID(D)ON'S** (Son): v. *Sidдон*.

SIDE (Eng.) **BROAD**, **BIG** [M.E. *side*, O.E. *sid*]

SIDEBOTTOM } (Eng.) Bel. to Sidebottom;
SIDEBOTHAM } or Dweller at the **BROAD VALLEY** [O.E. *sid*, broad + *botm*, a bottom, valley]

The name occurs in 15th-cent. Cheshire records as *Sidbothom*, *Sidebotham*.

Cp. *Longbottom*.

SIDES, **SIDE'S** (Son): v. *Side*.

SID(E)MAN (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Sideman* [the first element here is rather O.E. *side-* (as in *sidefull*, chaste, respectable, good), f. *sidu*, chastity, than O.E. *sid*, broad: cp. the corresp. O.N. *siða-mað-r*, 'a well-bred man']

Sidgreaves

SIDGREAVES (Eng.) Bel. to Sidgreaves (Lancs), 13th cent. (de) *Sydegreaves*, *Sidegreaves* = the WIDE GROVES [O.E. *sid* + *græfas*]

SIDGWICK = Sedgwick, q.v.

SIDLESHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Sidlesham (Suss.), 7th cent. *Sideleshām* = SIDEL'S HOME [v. under *Siddell*², and + O.E. *hām*, home, estate]

SIDNEY (A.-Fr.-Lat. &c.) 1 for the Lat. *Sidoni-us* (Ital. *Sidonio*) = SIDONIAN, PHœNICIAN [f. the Phœnician port *Sidon*, Gr. *Σιδών*, Heb. *Tsidôn*; commonly said to denote a fishing-station ("the fish at Zidon were as numerous as grains of sand"), f. the root *tsûdh*, to lay snares; but acc. to Josephus the port owed its name and origin to Sidon the firstborn of Canaan (*Gen.* x. 15)]

2 Bel. to St. Denys or St. Denis (Normandy) [v. under *Dennis*]

St. Denis is a common French ecclesiastical village-name; and it is doubtless the preponderating source of 'Sidney.'

Will'us Sidney.—

Inq. a. q. Damn., A.D. 1324-5.

Will'us Sydney.—

Rot. Chart., A.D. 1446-7.

SIDWELL (Eng.) Bel. to Sidwell (Hants; Devon) = the BROAD WELL [O.E. *sid* + *w(i)ella*]

Cp. Bradwell.

SIEBERT, a French form of the Teut. *Sigebert*: v. under *Sebright*².

SIEMMS } = Sims, q.v.
SIEMS }

SIEVING seems to be for the O.Norse *Súðviking-r*, denoting one belonging to *Súð(a)vík* [O.N. *súð-r*, south + *vík*, inlet, bay]

SIEVER (Scand.) the Norse *Siver*, *Syver* for *Sigvard*, O.Norse *Sigvarð-r*, *Sigvörð-r* = VICTORIOUS GUARD [O.N. *sig-r*, victory + *vörð-r*, guard]

SIEVEWRIGHT (Eng.) SIEVE-MAKER [O.E. *sife* + *wyrhta*]

SIGG (Teut.) 1 a contr. of one or other of the numerous Teut. *Sig-* names [O.Teut. *sig-*, victory]

An 8th-cent. Bishop of Selsey, *Sigefrith*, was familiarly known as *Sigga*, which also occurs as an O.Dan. name; the form in the 13th-cent. Hundred-Rolls (Norf.) being *Sigge*.

2 MAN, WARRIOR [f. O.N. *segg-r* = O.E. *secg*]

SIGGER, a form of *Seger*, *Segar* (q.v.), esp. 2.

SIGGERS, **SIGGER'S** (Son),

Silvanus

SIGGIN (Teut.) for the O.Teut. *Sigewine*, *Sigwin*, &c. = VICTORIOUS FRIEND [O.E. *sig* = O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *sigi* = O.N. *sig-r* (= Goth. *sigi-s*), victory + O.E. *wine* = O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *wini* = O.N. *uin-r*, friend]

Sigewine occurs in the Liber Vitæ Dunelm.

SIGGINS, **SIGGIN'S** (Son).

SIGGS, **SIGG'S** (Son): v. **Sigg**.

SIKES, v. the commoner form **Sykes**.

SILCOCK = Sil(l, q.v. + the E. pet suff. *-cock*.

In the Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379, we find the forms *Silcock*, *Silkok*, *Sylkok*.

SILCOCKS } **SILCOCK'S** (Son).
SILCOX }

SILK } (Eng. &c.) a nickname and trade-name
SILKE } from the material [O.E. *seoloc*, *sealc* = O.N. *silki*; of East. orig.]

Cp. Cotton.

We find the pers. name *Sylc*, *Sealc(a)*, in A.-Saxon times; and here the possibility of the name being f. O.E. *seol(h, m.)*, a seal (animal), with the dim. suff. *-oc*, cannot be excluded.

SILKIN = Sil(l, q.v. + the E. dim. suff. *-kin* [O.L.Ger. *-k-in*])

SILKMAN = Silk, q.v. + E. *man*.

Thomas Silkman.—

Close Rolls, A.D. 1377.

SILKSWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Silksworth (Durham), 10th cent. *Sylceswyrð* = SYLC'S FARM or ESTATE [v. under *Silk*, and + O.E. *wyrð*, *weorð*, farm, etc.]

SILL, a contr. of 1 **Silvester**, q.v.

2 **Silvanus**, q.v.

3 **Cecil**, q.v.

SILLAR } = **Sellar**, **Seller**, q.v.
SILLER }

SILLIFANT, a West. Eng. form of **Sullivan**, q.v.

SILLIMAN: v. under **Seel(e)y**, and + E. *man*, O.E. *mann*.

The corresponding German name is **Seligmann**.

SILLITO (E): v. **Shillito** (e).

SILLS 1 **SILL'S** (Son): v. **Sill**.

(occ.) 2 a var. of **Sells**, q.v.

SILLSON, **SILL'S SON**: v. **Sill**.

SILVANUS (Lat.) BELONGING TO A WOOD [Lat. *Silvanus*, god of forests; f. *silva*, a wood, forest]

Silverlock

SILVERLOCK (Eng.) With **SILVER** (white) **HAIR** [O.E. *silfer, seolfor*, silver + *locce*, hair]

SILVERMAN, an Anglicization of the Ger. **SILBERMANN**, q.v. in the Appendix of Foreign names.

SILVERSIDE (Eng.) Bel. to Silverside; or Dweller at the **WHITE** (Hill-) **SIDE** [Dial. E. *silver*, white; O.E. *seolfor*, silver + E. *side*, O.E. *side*]

John de Sylversyd.—
Preston Guild-Rolls, A.D. 1397.

SILVERSIDES, pl., and genit., of Silverside.

SILVERSTONE (Eng.) Bel. to Silverstone; or Dweller at the **WHITE** **STONE** or **ROCK** [Dial. E. *silver*, white; O.E. *seolfor*, silver + O.E. *stán*, stone, rock, stone castle]

But Silverstone, Northants, occurs in Domesday-Book as *Silvestone* and *Selvestone*.

This name is often an Anglicization of the Ger. **SILBERSTEIN**, q.v. in the Appendix of Foreign Names.

SILVERTHORN } (Eng.) Dweller by a
SILVERTHORNE } **WHITE THORN** [Dial. E. *silver*, white; O.E. *seolfor*, silver + O.E. *þorn*, thorn-tree]

SILVERWOOD (Eng.) Dweller at a **WHITE** **WOOD** (as of silver-birches) [Dial. E. *silver*, white; O.E. *seolfor*, silver + O.E. *wudu*, a wood]

SILVESTER (Lat.) **BEL. TO A WOOD**; **WILD** [Lat. *silvester*, f. *silva*, a wood, forest]

The form in the 13th cent. Hundred-Rolls was usually *Silvestre*.

SIM, a dim. of **Simon**, **Simeon**, q.v.

Thomas Symme.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Bayth *Sym* and his bruder.—
Symmie and his Bruder, 10.

SIMBARB (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) Bel. to **STE. BARBE** (Normandy) [*Barbe* is a French form of *Barbara*: v. under *Babb*¹]

This name was Latinized *de Sancta Barba*.

SIMCOCK = **Sim** (q.v.) + the E. pet suff. *-cock*.

In the 14th cent. we find the forms *Simecok* and *Symekok*.

SIMCOCKS } **SIMCOCK'S** (Son).
SIMCOX }

SIME, like **Sim**, a dim. of **Simon**, **Simeon**, q.v.

Nowthir *Syme* nor his bruder.—
Symmie and his Bruder, 20.

SIMEON (Heb.) the Heb. *Shim'on* (Gr. *Συμεών*) [f. the root *sháma*¹, to hear]

Simond

And Leah . . . bare a son, and said,
Because the Lord hath heard . . .
—*Gen.*, xxix. 32-3.

And þá wæs án man on Hierusalem,
þæs nama wæs *Simeón*.
—*St. Luke*, ii. 25, A.-Sax. vers.

ðor [there] cam ðat broðer *Symeon*.—
13th-cent. metr. vers. *Gen.* and *Ex.*, 2266.

SIMES, SIME'S (Son): v. **Sime**.

SIMEY = **Sime** (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-y*.
Bot quhair that *Symy* levit in synyng.
—*Symmie and his Bruder*, 53.

SIMISTER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **SUMMARY- or PRÉCIS- WRITER** [M.E. *summister*, *summayster*, &c.; O.Fr. *son*, Lat. *summa*, sum, main point + O.Fr. *maistre*, Lat. *magister*, master] (Eng.) **SEMPSTRESS, DRESSMAKER** [O.E. *seámestre*]

SIMKIN = **Sim** (q.v.) + the E. (double) dim. suff. *-kin* [O.Low Ger. *-k-in*]

SIMKINS, SIMKIN'S (Son) }
SIMKINSON, SIMKIN'S SON } v. **Simkin**.

SIMM, like **Sim**, a dim. of **Simon**, **Simeon**, q.v.

SIMMANCE } for **Simmons**, q.v.
SIMMINS }

SIMMOND 1 (with the common post *-n* intrus. *-d*) for **Simon**, **Simeon**, q.v.
2 v. **Simond**².

SIMMONDS } **SIMMON(D)'S** (Son).
SIMMONS }

SIMMS, SIMM'S (Son): v. **Simm**.

SIMNER } for **Sumner**, q.v.
SIMNOR }

SIMNETT } = **Simonett**, q.v.
SIMNITT }

SIMON 1 a form of **Simeon**, q.v. The Heb. name seems eventually to have become confused with the Gr. nickname *Simón* (Σιμόν), 'snub-nosed.'

. . . and his broðru **Iacob**, and **Ioseph**, and **Simon**.—
St. Matthew, xiii. 55, A.-Sax. vers.

2 There has been some confusion with **Simond**², q.v.

SIMOND 1 (with the common post *-n* intrus. *-d*) for **Simon**, **Simeon**, q.v.

2 for the A.-Sax. *Sigemund* and O.N. *Sigmund*, Domesday *Simund* = **VICTORIOUS PROTECTOR** [O.E. *sige* = O.N. *sigr*, victory + O.E. O.N. *mund*, hand, protector]

Corresponding to the *Sigemunt* of the 'Nibelungenlied.'

Simonds

SIMONDS, SIMOND'S (Son).

SIMONETT = Simon (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. *-et*.SIMONS, SIMON'S (Son) }
SIMONSON, SIMON'S SON } v. Simon.SIMPKIN (with the common post-*m* intrus. *-p*)
for Simkin, q.v.SIMPKINS, SIMPKIN'S (Son) } v. Simpkln,
SIMPKINSON, SIMPKIN'S SON } Simkin.SIMPLE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 SIMPLE [Fr. *simple* ;
Lat. *simplex*]

(occ.) 2 for Sempke, Sample, q.v.

SIMPSON (with the common post-*m* intrus.
-p) for Simson, q.v.SIMS, SIM'S (Son) }
SIMSON, SIM'S SON } v. Sim.SINCLAIR (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to ST. CLAIR
(several in Normandy) [Fr. *clair*, Lat.
clar-us, clear, bright, illustrious]This name was Latinized in mediæval
deeds *de Sancto Claro*.

SINCOCK for Simcock, q.v.

SINCOX for Simcox, q.v.

SINDALL }
SINDELL } var. of Sendall for Sandall, q.v.SINGLE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) SINGLE, LONELY; PURE,
SIMPLE, INNOCENT [M.E. and Dial. E.
single, *singel*, *sengel*, etc.; O.Fr. *sengle*,
single, etc.; Lat. *singul-us*, single, separate]SINGLEHURST (Eng.) Bel. to Singlehurst
[the second element is M.E. *hurst*, O.E.
hyrst, a wood, copse: the first may be
M.E. *singel* (Scand. *sing(e)*), shingle; M.E.
single, single (cp. the Suss. place-name
Singlecross); or the pers. name seen in
Singleton]SINGLETON (Eng.) Bel. to Singleton (Lancs:
12th cent. *Singelton*, Domesday *Singletun*;
Sussex: A.D. 1337-8 *Singleton*) [the first
element seems to be the A.-Sax. pers.
name *Sengel*, occurring in a charter dated
A.D. 664 in the wood-name *Senglesholt*,
which has been identified with Singlesole,
Cambs (this charter, 'Cart. Sax.' no. 22,
may not, however, be genuine); the pers.
name prob. being conn. with O.E. *singal*,
constant, persevering:— + O.E. *tūn*, farm,
estate, etc.]

SINKING for Simkins, q.v.

SINKINSON for Simkinson, q.v.

SINNETT } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 LOVE [f. Lat. *sin-us*,
SINNITT } love, affection, bosom; with the
SINNOTT } Fr. dim. suff. *-et, -of*]

2 conf. with Sennett, &c., q.v.

Sitton

(occ.) (Eng.) descendants (esp. Sinnott)
of the A.-Sax. pers. name *Sigenōð* =
VICTORIOUS BOLDNESS [O.E. *sig*, victory
+ *nōð*, boldness]SIRE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) LORD, MASTER [A.-Fr. *sire*,
O.Fr. *senre*; Lat. *senior*, older]John le Sire.—*Hund. Rolls*.SIRED } (Teut.) VICTORIOUS COUNSEL
SIRET } [O.Teut. *Sig(e)red*, *Sig(e)rad*, &c.—
SIRETT } O.E. *sig* = O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *sig*
= O.N. *sig-r*, victory + O.E. *rād* = O.Sax.
rād = O.H.Ger. *rāt* = O.N. *rāð*, counsel]*Sigered* was a common A.-Saxon name,
sometimes found in the shortened form
Sired, the latter being also a frequent
Domesday form. The forms in the 13th-
cent. Hundred-Rolls are *Sired*, *Syred*, *Syrad*.
The fem. pers. names *Sigrīð* [Scand.: O.N.
sig-r, victory + a deriv. of *rīða*, to ride]
and *Sigrīda* or *Sigreda* [Latinized forms of
the A.-Sax. *Sigefrýþ*—*sig*, victory + *frýþ*,
strength] have had little or no surnominal
influence.(A.-Fr.-Lat.) = Sire (q.v.) + the Fr. dim.
suff. *-et*.

SIREs, (the) SIRE'S (Son): v. Sire.

SIRRELL 1 like Serrell, a var. of Serle, q.v.

2 poss. there has been some confusion
with *Cyrl*, Fr. *Cyrille*, Gr. *Kyrrillos* (Κύριλλος)
[f. Gr. *κύριος*, a lord, master]SISON } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 SISS'S or CISS'S SON:
SISSON } *Ciss*, a dim. of *Cicely* or *Cecilia* [Lat.
Cecilia, fem. of *Cæcilius*; app. f. Lat. *cæcus*,
blind]2 a double dim. of *Cicely* or *Cecilia* [Fr.
dim. suff. *-on*]In the Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379, we find
the variant surnominal forms *Sisson*,
Cisson, and *Cysson*.Larchey, 'Dict. des Noms' (p. 442), con-
siders *Sisson* to be a derivative of Francis,
which does not seem very probable.

SISSERSON for Sisterson, q.v.

SISSISSON for Sissotson, q.v.

SISSONS, SISSON'S (Son): v. Sisson^s.SISSOT = Siss or Ciss (v. under Sis(s)on)+
the Fr. dim. suff. *-ot*.

SISSOTSON, SISSOT'S SON.

SISTERSON (Eng.) SISTER'S or NUN'S SON:
[M.E. *syster*, O.E. *sweostor*, sister, nun +
M.E. *son*, O.E. *sunu*, son]There seems to have been confusion
with *Sissotson*, q.v.

SITTON, a weak form of Seaton, q.v.

Sivewright

Skelton

SIVEWRIGHT = Sievewright, q.v.

SIVIER } (Eng.) 1 SIEVE-MAKER.
SIVYER } (occ.) 2 (Grain-)SIFTER [M.E. *siviere*,
etc.; f. M.E. *sive*, O.E. *sife*, a sieve]

Ralph le Siviere.—*Hund. Rolls*.

SIVIERS } (the) SIVIER'S or SIVYER'S (Son):
SIVYERS } v. Sivier, &c.

SIWARD (Teut.) 1 VICTORIOUS GUARD OR PROTECTOR [O.Teut. *Sigew(e)ard*, *Sig(i)-ward*, *Sigurð-r*, &c.: O.E. *sige* = O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *sigi* = O.N. *sig-r* = Goth. *sigi-s*, victory + O.E. *w(e)ard* = O.Sax. *ward* = O.H.Ger. *wart* = O.N. *vörð-r* = Goth. *wardia*, ward, guard, etc.]

Eadulf, Earl of Northumbria, a relation of Harthacnut, had been received by him with feigned friendship, and was at his command murdered by *Siward* (*Sigeward*), on whom that powerful earldom was afterwards bestowed.—

Lapp.-Thorpe, *A.-Sax. Kings*, ii. 279.

2 conf. with Seaward, q.v.

SIXSMITH (Eng.) SICKLE-SMITH [O.E. *sicol* + *smið*]
John Sykelsmith.—*Cal. Inq. P.M.*

SIZER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) ASSIZER, JUROR; SIZAR [f. O.Fr. *assise*, a judicial assembly, a tax, etc.; Lat. *assidere*, to sit by]

As *sisours* [var. *sysours*] and somonours Sherreves and hire [their] clerkes.—
Piers Plowman, 998-99.

SKAE (Celt.) Dweller by a WHITE THORN-TREE [Gael. *sgeach* = Ir. *sceach*]

SKAIFE = Sca(i)fe, q.v.

In the 14th century this name is found in Yorkshire as *Skayf* (also 13th cent.), *Scayf*, *Scayff*, *Scaif*.

SKANE, a var. of Skene, q.v.

SKEAT } (Scand. and N. and East. Eng.)
SKEATE } 1 SWIFT, QUICK [M.E. *skete*, *skeet*,
SKEET } O.N. *skjót-r* = O.E. *scéot*]

Sket is the usual 13th-cent. East-Anglian form (as 'John Sket,' Norf.); and *Skete* occurs in Yorkshire in the 14th cent.

Sket cam tiding in-til Ubbe
That Havelok haveð with a clubbe ...
—*Lay of Havelok the Dane*, 1926-7.

In the glossary to 'Havelok' (ed. 1902) s.v. *sket*, the late Prof. Skeat says: "Cp. Icel. *skjött*, quickly, from *skjót-r*, quick, swift. The adj. is still preserved in the surname Skeat or Skeat."

(occ.) 2 SHOOTER, ARCHER [O.N. *skyti* = O.E. *scytta*]

SKEATS, SKEAT'S (SON): v. Skeat.

SKEAVINGTON, v. Skeffington.

SKEEL } (Teut.) CROOKED, AWRY, SQUINTING
SKELE } [O.N. *skialg-r* = O.E. *scéolh* = Dut.
(and Ger.) *scheel*]

SKEELES } SKEEL'S (SON): v. Skeel.
SKEELS }

SKEEN = Skene, q.v.

SKEET = Skeat, q.v.

SKEFFINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Skeffington (Leic.), 13th cent. *Sheftinton*, *Scheftinton*, O. Angl. **Sce(a)ftinga-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE SCE(A)FT- FAMILY [O.(East.)E. *sce(a)ft* (= Scand. *skaft*), a shaft, spear + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, estate, farm, etc.]

This name has evid. been influenced by the var. *skepti* (*p* as *f*) of O.N. *skapt*, 'a shaft,' 'spear.'

SKEGG (Scand.) ROUGH-HAIRED, SHAGGY [the O.N. *skegg*, a beard (= O.E. *sceagga*, hair), gave rise to the pers. names *Skeggi-r* and *Skeggi*]

Richard Skegge.—

Chesh. Chmbrins'. Accts., A.D. 1303-4.

SKEGGS, SKEGG'S (SON): v. Skegg.

SKELBECK (Scand.) Dweller at the CROOKED BROOK [O.N. *skialg-r* (= O.E. *scéolh*) crooked + *bekk-r*, a brook]

SKELDING, a form of Scolding, q.v.

But the second element of the Yorks place-name Skelding may be the O.N. *eng*, a meadow.

SKELETON, a corrupt form of Skelton, q.v.

SKELLAN } (Celt.) SHIELD [Ir. *Sce(a)llan*, f.
SKELLON } *sceall*, a shield + the dim. suff. *-án*]

SKELLAND (Scand. or N.Eng.) Dweller at the CROOKED (Piece of) LAND [O.N. *skialg-r* = O.E. *scéolh*, crooked + *land*]
(Celt.) for Skellan, q.v.

SKELLHORN } (Scand. or N.Eng.) Dweller at
SKELLORN } (app.) the CROOKED HORN
(-shaped piece of land) [O.N. *skialg-r* = O.E. *scéolh*, crooked + *horn*, a horn, corner]

SKELLY (Celt.) STORY-TELLER, HISTORIAN [Ir. *Scéalaidhe* (= Gael. *sgeulaiche*), f. *scéal* (also *scéul*, O.Ir. *scél*, a story, tale + the pers. suff. *-aidhe*)]

There seems to have been some confusion with Scully, q.v.

SKELTON (Eng.) Bel. to Skelton—a Northern (guttural) form of Shelton, q.v.

Two of the Yorks places were *Scheltun* and *Scheltone* in Domesday-Book.

Skene

Skrymsher

SKENE (Celt.) 1 Bel. to Skene (Aberdeen) [The place is prob. named from Loch Skene, as there is also a Loch Skene in Dumfriesshire (as well as a Lough Skean in Ireland); and as several lochs are named from the colour of their water the connexion may be with Gael. *sgean* (n, cleanliness, brightness, app. cognate with O.Norse *skína* = E. 'shine')]

2 SQUINT-EYED; WILD-EYED [f. Gael. *sgean*, n., a squint, v. 'to look awry' = Ir. *sgéan*, 'a wild or mad look' (M.Ir. *scén*, affright)]

SKEPER = Skipper, q.v.

SKERRY (Scand.) Dweller at a ROCKY ISLE [O.N. *sker*, a rock + *ey*, an isle]

SKETCHLEY (?Scand. + Eng.) Bel. to Sketchley (Leic.), form. *Sketchley* [the first element is app. a partly palatalized form of the O.N. pers. name *Skakk-r* = crooked (cp. the A.-Sax. pers. name *Scacca*):— + M.E. *ley*, O.E. *leáh*, meadow]

But early forms are desirable.

SKETT = Skeat, q.v.

KEVINGTON = Skeffington, q.v.

KEY (Celt.) = Skae, q.v.

(Scand.) Dweller at a PROMONTORY [O.N. *skagi*]

SKIDBY (Scand.) Bel. to Skidby (E. Yorks), Domesday *Schitebi* = SKYTI'S ESTATE [O.N. *skyti* (genit. *skyta*), shooter, archer (=O.E. *scytia*) + O.N. *bý-r*, estate, farm, etc.]

SKIDMORE (Scand.) Bel. to Skidmoor, A.D. 1319 *Skydemor* [the first element is prob. that seen in Skidby + O.N. *mór*, a moor, heath]

SKIFFINGTON = Skeffington, q.v.

We may compare the Leic. *skip* as a var. of *skep*, 'basket', &c. ('Leic. Gloss. p. 241.)

SKIFTLING (Scand.) CHANGELING [a var. (with the dim. suff. -l) of the Dan.-Norw. *skifting*, a changeling; f. *skifte*, O.N. *skipta*, to shift, change, etc.]

This name occurs in the Yorks Poll-Tax A.D. 1379 as *Skyftlyng* and *Skyfflyng*.

SKILBECK = Skelbeck, q.v.

SKILLAN } var. of Skellan, q.v.
SKILLEN }

SKILLICORN } (Manx), early-16th-cent.
SKILLICORNE } *Skylycorme*, *Skillicorne*, "a name peculiar to the Isle of Man, is puzzling: it is most prob. derived from a local name, now forgotten, beginning with the word *skellig*, 'rock' [cp. Ir. *scillec*,

'splinter of a stone']: we have *Skellig* and *Cornaa* separately among our local names, but not in combination."—Moore, *Manx Names*, p. 58.

SKILLING, a North. or Scand. form of **SHILLING**, q.v. [cp. Dan.-Norw. *skilling*, a halfpenny, Swed. *skilling*, a farthing; f. O.N. *skilling-r*, m., (1) pl. money, (2) shilling (the borrowed Gael. *sgillinn* = penny)]

SKILLMAN (A.-Scand.), found in the Eastern counties in the 13th cent. as *Skileman*, *Skyleman*, is evid. an Anglicized form of the O.N. *skila-mað-r*, 'trustworthy man'. [O.N. *skil* (genit. pl. *skila*), discernment, knowledge, reason, etc. (E. *skill*) + *mað-r*, man]

SKILTON = Skelton, q.v.

SKINNER (A.-Scand.) FLAYER (of Hides); HIDE-DEALER; TANNER [M.E. *skynner(e)*, O.N. *skinnari*; f. O.N. *skinn*, skin, fur]

Robert le Skynnere.—

Parl. Writs, A.D. 1302.

SKIPP: the guttural form of **SHIPP**, q.v. [O.N. *skip* = Dut. *schip* (pron. almost *skip*), a ship]

SKIPPER (Low Teut.) SHIPMASTER; orig. SAILOR [M.E. *skipper(e)*, Dan.-Norw. *skipper* = Swed. *skappare*, shipmaster — O.N. *skipari*, sailor, seaman; also Dut. *skipper* (pron. almost *skipper*), captain, master, boatman]

Cp. Shipper.

SKIPTON, a Northern form of **SHIPTON**, q.v. [O.N.E. *scip*, sheep]

The two Yorkshire Skiptons were resp. *Scipton* and *Schিপetune* in Domesday-Book.

SKIPWITH (Teut.) Bel. to Skipwith (Yorks) [M.N.E. *skip*, O.N.E. *scip*, sheep + -with, O.N. *uið-r*, a wood]

Will'us Skipwith.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1377-8.

But the second element seems to have changed since the 11th cent., as the Domesday form (twice) was *Schίpewic* [O.E. *wic*, a place]

SKIPWORTH for Skipwith, q.v.

SKIRBECK (Scand.) Dweller at the CLEAR BROOK [O.N. *skírr*, clear + *bekk-r*, a brook]

SKIRLAUGH (Scand.) Dweller at the CLEAR BROOK [O.N. *skírr*, clear + *læk-r*, a brook]

SKIRMISHER } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) FIGHTER, FEN-
SKRIMSHIRE } CER, INSTRUCTOR - IN - ARMS
SKRYMSHER } [M.E. *skrymsher*, *skirmisour*, etc.; O.Fr. *eskermissor*, fencer (cp. Fr. *escarmoucheur*, skirmisher); O.H.Ger. *skerman*, *scirmen*, to defend, fight]

Skirrow

SKIRROW (Scand.) Dweller at the SHEER or BRIGHT HILL or BLUFF [O.N. *skirr*, sheer, bright + *haug-r*, a how, hill]
A *Skyrhow* occurs in the Yorks Poll-Tax A.D. 1379.

SKITT, a weak form of Skeat, q.v.

SKOTT = Scott, q.v.

SKOTTOW(E) (Scand.) Bel. to *Scottow* (Norf.), 14th cent. *Skothow*, 13th cent. *Scothowe* [O.N. *haug-r*, a hill, mound: the first element is rather a pers. name than O.N. *skot*, a shooting, shot]

SKOULDING = Scolding, q.v.

SKUDDER (Teut.), formerly (1604) *Skutter*, is doubtless the Dut. *schutter* (*sch-* almost as *sk-*), 'a shooter', 'marksman', 'archer': if the orig. form were really 'Skudder' it would represent the Dut. *schudder*, 'a shaker', f. *schudden*, 'to shake'.

SKULL (Scand.) the Norse *Skule*: v. under Sculthorpe.

This name occurs in the Linc. Hundred-Rolls (A.D. 1274) as *Scowle*.

SKURRAY } (Celt.) for the Ir. *O'Scuiridh* =
SKURRY } GRANDSON of SCOR(A)IDH (*dh*
mute), i.e. a CHAMPION [Ir. *scor*, champion,
etc. + the pers. suff. *a)idh*]

(Scand.) = *Scurr* (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-y*.

SKYNER } = Skinner, q.v.
SKYNNER }

Will'us le Skyner.—

Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1343.

SLACK (Eng. and Scand.) SLOW, LAZY [O.E. *slac* = O.N. *slak-r*]

(Scand.) Dweller at a HILL-CLEFT or VALLEY [cp. O.N. *slakki*, a slope]

Johannes del Slak'.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

SLADE (Eng.) Dweller at a VALLEY or DELL [M.E. *slade*, O.E. *slæd*]

John atte Slade.—*Close Rolls*, A.D. 1346.

For he [Little John] found tow of his owne fellowes

Were slaine both in a *slade*.—
'Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne,' 55-6;
Percy's Reliques.

...down through the deeper *slades*.—

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xiv. 290.

SLADEN (Eng.) Bel. to Sladen; or Dweller at the SLOE-VALLEY [O.E. *slá* (obl. and pl. *slán*), sloe + *denu*, valley]

Quenilda de Slaneden.—

Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1246.

Sleddall

Johannes Sladen.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

SLAGG, a voiced form of Slack, q.v.

Cp. Gael. *slag*, 'a hollow' (Lewis), from Scand.

SLAPE (Eng.) Dweller at a SLOPE [M.E. and Dial. E. *slape*; f. a var. (**slipan*) of O.E. *slúpan* (pp. *slopen*), to slip]

Randulph atte Slape.—

Soms. Subs.-Roll, A.D. 1327.

(Scand.) CRAFTY, SLY [O.N. *sléip-r*, slippery, etc.]

SLATE, a var. of Slett, q.v.

SLATER } v. Solater.
SLATTER }

SLATTERY (Celt.) 1 STRAIGHT, TALL [Ir. *slatarra*]

2 STRONG, ROBUST [Ir. *slatra*]

SLAUGHTER (Eng.) 1 for SLAUGHTERER; BUTCHER [f. M.E. *slaught*, O.E. *sleah*, slaughter]

Cp. Ger. *schlächter*, 'slaughterer'.

2 Bel. to Slaughter (Glouc.), 14th cent. *Sloghtre*, 13th cent. *Sloutre* = the SLOE-TREE [O.E. *slá(h)*, sloe + *tréow* (M.E. *tre*), tree]

SLAVEN } = Sleven, Slevin, q.v.
SLAVIN }

SLAY, a var. of Sly, q.v. [M.E. *sleh*, etc.: cp. O.N. *slæg-r*, *slag-r*, cunning]

SLAYMAKER (Eng.) WEAVER'S REED or SHUTTLE MAKER [M.E. *slaymaker*; f. O.E. *sléa*, a weaver's reed, and *macian*, to make]

SLAYMAN (Eng.) 1 WEAVER'S REED or SHUTTLE MAKER [M.E. *slay*, O.E. *sléa*, a weaver's reed]

2 a var. of Slyman, q.v.

SLAYTER = Slater, Sclater, q.v.

SLAYWRIGHT (Eng.) WEAVER'S REED or SHUTTLE MAKER [M.E. *slaywright*, *slawryghte*; O.E. *sléa*, a weaver's reed + *wyrhta*, a maker]

SLEAP (Eng.) Bel. to Sleep (Salop: 13th cent. *Stepe*); or Dweller at the SLIP or SLOPE [f. O.E. *slúpan* (pt. sing. *sléap*), to slip]

Cp. Sleep.

SLEATH (Eng. and Scand.) CRUEL, FIERCE, SEVERE [O.E. *slæ* = O.N. *slæ-r*]

SLEDDALL (Scand.) Bel. to Sleddale (Westmld.), 16th cent. *Sleddall*, 13th cent. *Sleddal* [O.N. *dál-r*, a valley: the first element is app. O.N. *slétt-r*, flat, smooth, even]

Slee

SLEE, a N.E. and Scot. form of *Sly*, q.v.

But little did her auld minny ken
What thir [O.N. *þeir*, they] *slee* twa
together were sayn.—

The Gabelrunyie Man, 14-15.

SLEEMAN } 1 = *Slee* (q.v.) + *man*.
SLEMAN } (rarely) 2 a var. of *Slayman*¹,
q.v.

SLEEP (Eng.) Bel. to *Sleep* (Herts); or *Dweller* at the *SLIP* or *SLOPE* [v. under *Sleep*]

SLEEPER, v. *Slipper*².

SLEET = *Slight*, q.v.

SLEIGH = *Sly*, q.v.

This clerk was cleped hende Nicholas . . .
And ther-to he was *sleigh* and ful privee.—
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 3199, 3201.

SLEIGHT = *Slight*, q.v.

SLEITH = *Sleath*, q.v.

SLEMMAN } = *Sleeman*, q.v.
SLEMMON }

SLETT (Scand.) Dweller at a PLAIN or LEVEL
FIELD [O.N. *slétta*]

SLEVEN } (Celt.) for the Ir. *O'Sleibhin* = DE-
SLEVIN } SCENDANT of SLIABHIN [Ir. *ó* or *ua*,
grandson, descendant; *sléibh*, genit. of
sliabh, m., mountain + the dim. suff. *-ín*]

SLICK (Eng. and Scand.) SLEEK, SMOOTH;
CUNNING [M.E. *slic*(*ke*), O.E. *slíc* = O.N.
slík-r]

SLIGHT (Teut.) SIMPLE, PLAIN, HONEST;
SLENDER [M.E. *slicht*, plain, smooth,
simple: O.L.Ger. *slicht*, even, plain, simple:
cp. Dut. *slecht* (earlier *slicht*), simple, plain,
base; W.Fris. *sliucht* (O.Fris. *sliucht*),
smooth, simple; Goth. *slaiht-s*, smooth,
etc.; Ger. *schlicht* (O.H.Ger. *sléht*), plain,
straightforward, smooth, simple; and O.N.
slétt-r, plain, flat, smooth]

SLIM(M)ON }
SLIMMOND } for *Sleeman*, q.v.
SLIMOND }

SLING (Scand.) CLEVER, DEXTEROUS, EXPERT
[O.N. *slyng-r*]

SLINGER (Scand.) the M.N.E. (Yorks, 14th
cent.) *Slenger*, *Slynger* [f. O.N. *slyngua*,
slóngua, to sling; whence Dan.-Norw.
slunge = Swed. *slunga*, to sling, and Swed.
slungare, slinger]

SLINGSBY (Scand.) Bel. to *Slingsby* (Yorks),
14th cent. *Slyngesby*, Domesday *Selungesbi*
= *SLYNG'S FARM* or *ESTATE* [v. under
Sling, and + O.N. *by-r*, farmstead, etc.]

SLIPPER (Eng.) short for *Sword-Slipper*, i.e.
SLIP- or *SCABBARD-MAKER* [f. M.E.

Slowe

slip(*p*)*en*, to slip; f. a var. of O.E. *slūpan*,
to slip, glide]

(Scand.) GRINDER, WHETTER, POLISHER
[O.N. *slipari*, whence Dan.-Norw. *sliber*,
Swed. *slipare* (*slipa*, to sharpen, etc.); and
cp. Dut. *slipper*, grinder, etc.]

Brand quotes two 16th-cent. Newcastle
instances of the trade-name *sword-slipper*,
and Halliwell a 17th-cent. Hexham
example of *sword-slipper*. It is really doubt-
ful whether the 14th-cent. Yorkshire
occupative surnames *Swerdslyper* and
Swerdslyper belong to 1 or 2.

Cp. *Sleeper*.

SLOAN } (Celt.) SOLDIER, WARRIOR [Ir.
SLOANE } *Sluaghan*, *Sluaghadhan* (later, usually
in the genit. with the 'son' prefix, as
MacSluaghadhain); f. Ir. *sluagh*, army, host,
with (in the case of the second form) the
suff. *-adh* + the dim. suff. *-án*]

Cp. *Sloyan*.

SLOCOM } (Eng.) 1 Bel. to *Slocombe*; or
SLOCOMB } Dweller at the *SLOE*-(tree)-
SLOCOMBE } VALLEY or HOLLOW [O.E. *slá*
SLOCUM } + *cumb* (f. the Celt.), valley,
SLOCUMB } etc.]
SLOKAM }

A *Slacomb* occurs in a Somerset charter
A.D. 942: 'Cart. Sax.' no. 776; and *Slo-*
eombe is mentioned in a Devonshire 'Inq.
ad q. Damn.' A.D. 1316-7.

2 for *Slow-Come*, a nickname for a
SLUGGARD [O.E. *sláw*, slow; *cuman* (pret.
sing. *cóm*), to come]

SLOLEY (Eng.) Bel. to *Sloley* (Norf.; 13th
cent. *Sloleye*) = the *SLOE*-(tree)-*LEA* [O.E.
slá + *leah*]

SLOMAN } v. *Slowman*.
SLOMON }

SLOPER (Eng. and Scand.) SLOP-MAKER or
-DEALER [M.E. *slop*(*p*)*e*, an outer garment
(easily slipped on), O.E. *ofer-slop*, a sur-
plice, O.N. *slopp-r*, a loose gown, surplice;
f. O.E. *slūpan*, to slip, p.p. *slopan* = O.N.
sléppa, p.p. *sloppinn*]

Agatha le Slopere.—*Hund. Rolls*.

SLOTT (Low Teut.) Dweller at a CASTLE or
STRONGHOLD [M.E. *slot*, Dut. *slot* (= Ger.
schloss, a lock, castle); f. Dut. *sluiten*, to
shut, lock]

Walter de la Slot.—*Hund. Rolls*.

SLOW } (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the SLOUGH or
SLOWE } Bog [O.E. *slóh*]

The entry in the Bucks Hundred-Rolls
(A.D. 1274), 'Stephen de la Slou', evid.
refers to Slough.

Now is my cart out of the *slow*, pardee!
—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, D 1565.

Slowley

With conquering ploughs
He furrows up cold Strymon's slymie
slows.—

Sylvester, *The Colonies* (A.D. 1611), 223.

2 SLUGGARDLY, LAZY [O.E. *slāw*]

The antithesis of Snell, q.v.

SLOWLEY } for Sloley, q.v.
SLOWLY }

SLOWMAN = Slow (q.v.) + E. *man*.

SLOYAN } (Celt.) = Sloan, q.v. But (unlike
SLOYNE } Sloan) Sloyan, Sloyne, seem to be
descended from forms with the 'grandson'
prefix, as *O'Sluaghain* (with the dim. suff.
-án genit. inflected), *O'Sluaighin* (with the
stem genit. infl. and with the dim. suff.
-in), etc.

SLY } (A.-Scand.) CUNNING, SKILFUL, ART-
SLYE } FUL [M.E. *sly*, *sligh*, *slē(i)h*, etc.; O.N.
slæg-r, *slæg-r*]

Cp. Slee.

SLYMAN 1 = Sly (q.v.) + E. *man*.

2 conf. with Slayman¹, q.v.

SMAIL } forms (usually North.) of Small,
SMALE } q.v.

Henry le Smale, A.D. 1277-8.—

Vale Royal Ledger-Bk.

SMATHWAITE (Scand.) Bel. to Smathwaite
(nr. Keswick); or Dweller at the SMALL
CLEARING [O.N. *smá-r* + *þueit*]

SMALEMAN = Smallman, q.v.

Cp. Smail, Smale.

SMALL (Eng.) LITTLE, SLENDER [M.E. *smal(le)*,
smail, etc., O.E. *smæl* (= O.Sax. O.H.Ger.
and Scand. *smal*)]

This name has been used as the Eng.
equivalent of the Irish Keelty (*O'Caoligh*)
[f. Ir. *caol*, small].

SMALLBONE } (Eng.) the second element
SMALLBONES } of these nicknames (16th
cent. *Smalbone*) may refer to 'leg(s)' rather
than 'bone(s)' proper [O.E. *bán*, bone, leg
= O.N. and Ger. *bein*, bone, leg]

SMALLCOMBE (Eng.) Bel. to Smallcombe
(Soms.: 14th cent. *Smalecome*); or Dweller
at the SMALL VALLEY [v. Small and
Combe]

SMALLEY (Eng.; Eng. and Scand.) Bel. to
Smalley; or Dweller at 1 the SMALL LEA
[O.E. *smæl* + *leáh*]

2 the SMALL HEY or HAY (ENCLOSURE
or PASTURE) [M.E. *smal(le)*, O.E. *smæl* =
Scand. *smal*, small + M.E. *hey*, *hay*, *hagh(e)*,
O.E. *ge)hæg*, *haga* = O.N. *hagi*, enclosure,
pasture, etc.]

Alicia Smalhadge.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Smeed

SMALLMAN (Eng.) LITTLE or SLENDER MAN
[v. Small, and + *man*]

SMAL(L)PAGE (Eng.) LITTLE or SLENDER
PAGE [v. Small and Page]

SMALLPIECE (E. + Fr.) Dweller at a SMALL
FIELD or ENCLOSURE [v. under Small, and
+ Dial. E. *piece*, a piece of land, enclosure
or field — M.E. *pece*, O.Fr. *piece*; of Celt.
orig.]

SMALLSHANKS (Eng.) LITTLE or SLENDER
LEGS [v. Small, and + the pl. of M.E.
shank(e), O.E. *scanca*, a shank, leg]

SMALLSHAW (Eng.) Dweller at the LITTLE
or NARROW WOOD [v. under Small, and
+ O.E. *scaga*, a wood]

SMALLTHWAITE (Scand.) Dweller at the
NARROW CLEARING [O.N. *smal-r* + *þueit*]

SMART } (Eng.) QUICK, SHARP [M.E.
SMARTT } *smart(e)*, *smert(e)*, sharp, quick, pain-
ful; O.E. *smear*]

SMEATH (Eng.) 1 SMOOTH, POLISHED, SUAVE
[M.E. *smeth(e)*, O.E. *sméþe*]

Philip le Smethe.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 Dweller at a PLAIN or LEVEL FIELD
[same etym.]

(occ.) 3 for Smith, q.v.

Cp. Smeeth.

SMEATHAM = Smetham, q.v.

SMEATHMAN = Smeath (q.v.) + *man*.

SMEATON (Eng.) Bel. to Smeaton (Yorks⁴),
Smeeton (Leic.), &c. = 1 the SMOOTH or
FLAT ENCLOSURE [O.E. *sméþe* + *tún*]

2 the SMITH'S or SMITHS' PLACE [O.E.
smiþ, genit. pl. *smiþa* + *tún*]

3 the SMALL ENCLOSURE or FARM [v.
Smee]

One of the Yorkshire Smeatons was
Smíþatún in the 10th cent. ('Cart. Sax.'
no. 1255.) In Domesday-Book, Gt. Smeaton
(Yorks) was *Smidetune* and *Smidetone*;
Little Smeaton (Yorks), *Smidetune* and
Smedetone; Kirk Smeaton (Yorks),
Smedeton(e); Smeeton (Leic.), *Smitone*.

SMEDLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Smedley (Lancs), A.D.
1505 *Smetheley* = the SMOOTH or FLAT LEA
[O.E. *sméþe* + *leáh*]

SMEE (Teut.) 1 SMALL [cp. Dut. *smi-* and Fris.
smē- (as in Dut. *smient*, Fris. *smént*, lit.
'small duck', *smew*) = Dan.-Norw. *smaa*,
O.N. *smá-r* = O.H.Ger. *smáhi*, small]

(rarely) 2 an apocopated form of
Smeath, q.v.

SMEED = Smeeth, Smeath, q.v.

Smeeth

Smitton

SMEETH = **Smeath**, q.v.

The Kentish parish Smeeth was *Smethe* in the 13th cent.

SMEETON, v. **Smeaton**.

SMELLIE, a var. of **Smalley**, q.v. [cp. W.Fris. *smel*, small, narrow]

SMELT (Eng.) **GENTLE, SOFT, MILD** [O.E. *smeoft*]

William Smelt.—*Hund. Rolls*.

SMERDEN } (Eng.) Bel. to Smerden (Kent)
SMERDON } [O.E. *denu*, a valley: the first
element seems to be the O.E. *smē(o)ro*, fat,
grease, and may be from the plant-name
smerwort]

SMETHAM } (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the **SMOOTH**
SMETHEM } OR **LEVEL ENCLOSURE** [O.E.
smēpe, smooth, etc. + *ham(m)*, enclosure,
piece of land]

2 the **SMITH'S ENCLOSURE** [O.E. *smiþ*,
smith]

SMETHICK for **Smethwick**.

SMETHURST (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the **WOOD**
on the **SMEETH** or **PLAIN** [v. under **Smeeth**,
Smeath², and + O.E. *hyrst*, a wood]
2 the **SMITH'S WOOD** [O.E. *smiþ*, smith]

SMETHWICK (Eng.) Bel. to Smethwick; or
Dweller at 1 the **VILLAGE** on the **SMEETH**
or **PLAIN** [v. under **Smeeth**, **Smeath**²,
and + O.E. *wic*, dwelling(s)]

2 the **SMITH'S PLACE** [O.E. *smiþ*, smith]

The Staffordshire Smethwick was *Smedewich* (*d* for *th*, *ch* as *k*) in Domesday-Book: it "lies on a plain at the foot of the Rowley Hills."

The Cheshire Smethwick was *Smethewik* A.D. 1431-2.

SMILTER (Teut.) **SMELTER** [f. M.Dut. *smilten*,
Dut. *smelten* = Dan.-Norw. *smelte*, Swed.
smälta, to smelt; with the agent. suff. *-er*]

SMIRTHWAITE, v. **Smurthwaite**.

SMISBY (Scand.) Bel. to Smisby (Derby),
earlier *Smithesby* = the **SMITH'S PLACE**
[the genit. of O.N. *smið-r* + *bý-r*]

SMITH (Eng. and Scand.) 1 **WORKER WITH**
THE HAMMER [O.E. *smiþ* or *smið* = O.N.
smið-r (=Goth. *smiþa*)]

Se *Smiþ* secgþ: Hwanon þám yrþlinge
sylan-scear opþe culþer, þe ná gáde hæþþ,
búton of cræfte mīnon? Hwanon fiscere
ancgel, opþe sceoþ-wyrhtan æl, opþe seá-
mere nœdl, nis hit of mīnon geweorce?

(The *Smith* saith: Whence the plough-
man [his] ploughshare or coulter, who no
goad hath, without my craft? Whence

the fisherman [his] hook, or the shoe-
maker [his] awl, or the tailor [his] needle,
unless through my work?)

Íc hæbbe *smiþas*, ísene-smiþas, gold-
smiþ, seolfor-smiþ, ær-smiþ, tréow-wyrht-
an, and manega opþe mistlicra cræfta
bigengeras.

(I have *smiths*, iron-smiths (black-
smiths), goldsmith, silversmith, brass-
smith, carpenter(s), and many other
tradesmen of various crafts,)—

Elfrici Colloquium, 10th cent.

Many Celtic Cairds and Gows, Gowans,
and MacGowans, and many German
Schmidts, have translated themselves into
English Smiths.

(occ.) 2 for **Smeeth**, **Smeath**, q.v.

Cp. **Smyth(e)**.

SMITHAM } (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the **SMITH'S**
SMITHEM } **ENCLOSURE** [O.E. *smið* + *ham(m)*
enclosure, piece of land, dwelling]

2 for **Smetham**¹, q.v.

SMITHEMAN } (Eng.) **SMITH'S MAN** [v.
SMITHMAN } **Smith**, and + *E. man*]

Smytheman and *Smythman* are the forms
in the Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

SMITHER = **Smith** (q.v.) + the agent. suff.
-er [cp. Dut. *smeder*, 'forger'; also O.H.
Ger. *smeidar*, 'artifex']

SMITHERMAN (Eng.) **SMITHER'S MAN** [v.
Smither, and + *E. man*]

SMITHERS (Eng.) 1 **SMITHER'S** (Son): v.
Smither.

2 conf. with **Smithurst**, q.v.

SMITHETT, a corrupt form of 1 **Smaithwaite**,
q.v.

2 **Smirthwaite**, **Smurthwaite**, q.v.

SMITHIES } (Eng.) Dweller or Worker at
SMITHYES } the **SMITHIES** [O.E. *smiðde*,
smithy]

SMITHSON, **SMITH'S SON**: v. **Smith**.

SMITHURST (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the **SMITH'S**
WOOD [O.E. *smið* + *hyrst*, a wood]

2 for **Smethurst**¹, q.v.

Lawrence Smythurst and Henry Smyth-
urst (of Lomax, Bury).—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1546.

SMITHWAITE 1 for **Smaithwaite**, q.v.

2 for **Smirthwaite**, **Smurthwaite**, q.v.

SMITHWICK (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the **SMITH'S**
PLACE [O.E. *smið* + *wic*]

2 for **Smethwick**¹, q.v.

SMITTON, v. **Smeaton**.

Smocker

SMOCKER } (Eng.) **SMOCK-MAKER** or
SMO(O)KER } -DEALER [M.E. *smoker*, etc.;
 f. M.E. *smok*, O.E. *smoc* (c = O.N. *smokk-r*)]

SMOLLETT (Eng.) **SMALL-HEAD** [O.E. *smæl*
 + *hedfod*]

SMORFITT (Teut.) This is hardly likely to be a corrupt form of Smurthwaite. In names, a second (unstressed) element -*fit* (usually represents -*foot*); and, in fact, Bardsley mentions the surname *Smurfoote* as occurring in a 17th-cent. London register. But it is not very probable that the first element here is the O.N. *smiör* (Dan.-Norw. *smör*), 'butter'; and possibly it is (with intrus. -*r*) for O.N. *smá-r* (Dan.-Norw. *smaa*, pron. *smaw*), 'small.'

SMORTHIT, for Smorthwaite, Smurthwaite, q.v.

SMORTHWAITE } (Scand.) Bel. to Smor-
SMURTHWAITE } thwaite or Smurthwaite
 [The second element is the O.N. *þveit*, a clearing: if the first element is the O.N. *smiör* = Dan.-Norw. *smör*, butter (cp. the Yorks place-name Butterthwaite), it must rather be the flower-name (cp. Dan.-Norw. *smörblomst*, buttercup); the possibility, however, of the first element being for O.N. *smá-r* = Dan.-Norw. *smaa* (pron. *smaw*), small, must be considered; but cp. *Smraithwaite*]

SMYE, a var. of *Smee*, q.v.

SMYTH } M.E. forms of *Smith*, q.v.
SMYTHE }

William le Smyth.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

W. Smythe et alii.—

Cal. Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1315-16.

Wher þis is not a *smyth*, þe some of Marie . . . ?—*St. Mark*, vi. 3: Wycliffe.

Hys sworde upon the schireff hed

Sertainly he brake in too;

'The *smyth* that the made', seid Robyn,

'I pray God wyrke him woo'.—

Robyn Hode and the Munke, 113-16.

SMYTHERS = *Smithers*, q.v.

SMYTHSON, **SMYTH'S SON**: v. *Smyth*, *Smith*.

SNAILHAM (Eng.) Bel. to *Snailham* (Suss.) = (prob.) the **SNAIL-LAND** [O.E. *snægl*, *snægl* + *ham*(m), a piece of land]

SNAILWELL (Eng.) Bel. to *Snailwell* (Camb.), A.D. 1336 *Sneilwelle* = the **SNAIL-SPRING** [O.E. *snægl*, *snægl* + *w(i)ella*]

SNATH (Scand.) Bel. to *Snaith* (Yorks: 14th cent. *Snyath*) = the **CUT-OFF PIECE OF LAND**; or **CLEARING** [O.N. *sneið* (f. *snið*ða, to cut) = O.E. *snæð*]

Cp. *Snead*, *Sneath*.

Snell

SNAP (Eng.) Bel. to *Snape*; or *Dweller* at the **SNIPPED** (i.e. **CUT-OFF**) **PIECE OF LAND** [M.E. *snaype*, *snap*(e), O.E. **snáp*, *snæp* ('*Cart. Sax.* no. 1124), f. O.E. **sniþan*, to snip = Dut. and Fris. *snippen*, to cut into small pieces: cp. Dial. E. *sneap*, to nip, etc., and E. Fris. *sniþ*(pe), a small piece of land]

Henry de la *Snape*.—*Hund. Rolls* (Suss.)

Snape, Suff., was *Snape* A.D. 1310-11; *Snape*, Yorks., was *Snaype* in the 14th cent.; *Snape*, Lancs., *Snape* in the 14th and 15th cent., but we find an 'Alan del *Snap*' in a *Lanc. Inq. ad q. Damn.* A.D. 1323.

SNARR (Scand.) **QUICK, SWIFT**; **BOLD** [O.N. *snarr* (Dan.-Norw. *snar*)]

SNAYLAM = *Snailham*, q.v.

SNAZEL } (Eng.) Bel. to *Snazell*, app. the
SNAZELL } *Sneleshall* mentioned in the
SNAZLE } *Charter-Rolls* for Bucks A.D.
 1226-7 = **SNEL'S HALL** [v. under *Snell*,
 and + O.E. *h(e)all*, a hall]

This is more likely than a connexion with the Glouc. place-name *Snowshill*, A.D. 1318-19 *Snoseshull*.

SNEAD } (Eng.) Bel. to **SNEAD** or **SNEATH**
SNEED } = the **CUT-OFF PIECE OF LAND**;
SNEATH } or **CLEARING** [O.E. *snæd* (= O.N. *sneið*); f. *snið*an, to cut]

Snead, Montgom., was *Snethe* A.D. 1226-7; *Snead*, Worc., was *Sneade* A.D. 1328-9, as was the Staff. *Sneyd* in 1410.

Cp. *Snaith*.

SNEE, the Scand. form of **Snow**, q.v. [Dan.-Norw. *sne*(e), O.N. *snæ-r*, snow]

SNEESAM } (Eng.) Bel. to *Snettisham* (Norf.);
SNEEZUM } 13th cent. *Snetisham*, *Snetesham*,
 = **SNET'S HOME** [the pers. name (in the genit.) is f. a variant of O.E. *snytrian*, to be wise:— + O.E. *hām*, home, estate]

SNELGROVE (Eng.) *Dweller* at a **SNAIL-GROVE** [O.E. *snæ(g)l* + *gráf*]

SNELL (Eng.) **QUICK, ACTIVE, AGILE**; earlier also **BOLD, BRAVE** [O.E. *snel*(l) = O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *snel*(l) (mod. *schnell*) = Dut. *snel*]

. . . se *snella* sunu *Wonredes*

(. . . the agile son of *Wonred*).—

Béowulf, 5934-5.

Mé sendon tó þé, scámen snelle.—*The Battle of Maldon* (A.D. 993), ll. 56-7 (29).

Sythyne wente into Wales with his wyes [men] alle, Sweys into Swaldye with his *snelle* houndes, for to hunt at the hartes in thas hye laundes.—

Morte Arthure (E.E.T.S.), ll. 56-8

Snel.—*Hund. Rolls*.

William *Snell*.—*do*,

Snellgrove

Soare

SNELGROVE = Snelgrove, q.v.

SNELLING (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Sneling*, *Snelling* (Domesday *Snelling*) = SNEL(L)'S SON [v. under *Snell*, and + the O.E. fil. suff. *-ing*]

Snelling Tullinges sunu.—

11th-cent. Manum.; Thorpe, *Dipl. Angl.*, p. 633.

SNELSON (Eng.) 1 SNEL'S SON : v. *Snell*.

2 Bel. to (a) Snelson (Chesh.), 14th cent. *Snelleston*, Domesday *Senelstune* = SNEL(L)'S ESTATE [v. under *Snell*, and + O.E. *tūn*]

(b) Snelston (Derby) [same etym.]

SNEYD (Eng.) Bel. to Sneyd (Staffs) = Snead, q.v.

SNIBSON } (Teut.) Bel. to Snibston (Leic.)
SNIBSTON } = SNIB(B)'S ESTATE [the pers. name (in the genit.) is a nickname from a Low Ger. word represented by Dut. *sneb*, a bill, beak, snout, and Swed. *snibb*, a tip, extremity:— + O.E. *tūn*, estate, etc.]

SNIDALL } (Eng.) Bel. to Snyderdale (W. Yorks),
SNIDDLE } 14th cent. *Snytdale*, Domesday
SNIDLE } *Snitehala*, *Snitehale* = the SNIPER-CORNER [O.E. *snite*, a snipe + *h(e)al(h)*, a corner]

SNIDER, an Anglicized form of the Dut. *snijder* = Ger. *schneider*, M.H. Ger. *snidære*, = O.N. *sniddari*, 'cutler', 'tailor.'

SNITTERBY (Scand.) Bel. to Snitterby (Lincs: A.D. 1314-15 *Snytterby*) = SNYTR'S ESTATE [the pers. name is f. a var. of O.N. *snotr*, wise:— + O.N. *bj-r*, estate, farm, etc.]

SNITTERTON (Eng.) Bel. to Snitterton (Derby: A.D. 1318-19 *Snyttertton*) = SNYTRE'S ESTATE [the pers. name is f. O.E. *snyttra*, a var. of *snotor*, wise:— + O.E. *tūn*, estate, farm, etc.]

SNOAD } (Eng.) the A.-Sax. pers. (nick-) name
SNOOD } *Snod(d)a* [f. O.E. *snōd*, a fillet, a kind of head-dress; cognate with O.N. *snúð-r*, a twist, twirl, and Swed. *snodd* (pp. of *sno*, to twist), a string, cord]

Snod serviens . . . —*Hund. Rolls*.

SNODDEN, v. Snowden.

SNODDON, v. Snowdon.

SNODGRASS (Eng. or Scand.) Dweller at the SMOOTH GRASS or LAWN [North. Dial. E. and Scot. *snod*, smooth, trim, pruned: cp. O.E. *snōðan*, to trim, prune; and O.N. *snōð-inn*, bald, smooth]

SNODIN, v. Snowden.

SNOOK } (Eng.) 1 the A.-Sax. pers. (nick-)
SNOOKE } name *Snoc* [conn. with Dut. *snoek*, a pike; the root-idea being 'something

markedly projecting'; hence the word was prob. applied to a long-nosed individual]

2 Dweller at a POINT, SMALL HEADLAND, or POINTED ROCK [Dial. E. *snook* = Scot. *snuk(e)*, 'a small promontory'; Early Eng. *snok* ('west snok') occurring in a late version of a Somerset charter dated A.D. 975 ('Cart. Sax.' no. 1313): see 1]

Robert Snouk.—

Lay Subs. Roll (Soms.), A.D. 1327.

3 Bel. to Sevenoak(s) (Kent), 14th cent. *Sevenoke*, *Sevenok*, 13th cent. *Sevenac* = the SEVEN OAKS [O.E. *seofon*, seven + *ác*, pl. of *ác*, oak-tree]

The transition (by syncope) from Sevenoak(s) to Snook(s) is well authenticated.

SNOOKS, genit., and pl., of *Snook*, q.v.

SNOW (Eng.) Born in the time of SNOW [M.E. *snou*, *snow*, O.E. *snāw*]

William Snou.—*Hund. Rolls*.

The Dan.-Norw. *snú*, 'sly', 'cunning,' has prob. not affected this name.

SNOWBALL is a nickname of comparatively mod. orig.

SNOWDEN } (Eng.) Dweller at the SNOW
SNOWDON } HILL [O.E. *snāw* + *dūn*]

John Snowdome.—

Lay Subs. Roll (Soms.), A.D. 1327.

There are hamlets called Upper and Lower Snowden in W. Yorks, Snowden Close in Cumb., and a Snowdon Pool in Salop. The (unstressed) suff. *-don* is freq. mutated to *-den*. The first element, *Snow-*, may sometimes be used fig. for colour (cp. Goldhill). The great Welsh mountain may occ. have contributed to this surname by the migration of a Welshman from its neighbourhood.

SNYDER = Snider, q.v.

SOAM } (Scand.) SWARTHY, BLACKISH,
SOAME } [O.N. *sám-r*]

SOAMES, SOAM(E)'S (Son) : v. Soam(e).

SOAN } (Teut.) SON (a pet name) [M.E.
SOANE } *some*, O.E. *sunu* = Fris. *soan* = M.Dut. *some* (Dut. *zoon*) = Ger. *sohn*, son]

Cp. the French surname *Fils*.

SOANES, SOAN(E)'S (Son) : v. Soan(e).

SOAR } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) With REDDISH-
SOARE } BROWN or YELLOWISH-BROWN Hair. [O.Fr. *sor(e)* (Fr. *saur(e)*); of Teut. orig.: cp. Low Ger. *soor* = M.Dut. *sore* (Dut. *soor*) = O.E. *seār*, dry, withered]

In our 13th and 14th cent. records we find the surnames 'le Sor', 'le Sore', and

Soares

Somerset

'Ie Soor'; *Soare* appearing at the beginning of the 17th cent.

As we might expect, the term was used as a name for a sorrel horse—

For they had two steeds for to keep . . .

And laid the sheild upon the *soar*,

And then he rode the knight before.—

Sir Gray Steill, 2306, 2309-10.

SOARES, SOAR(Æ)'S (Son): v. Soar(æ).

SODEN = Sowden, q.v.

SOLE (Eng.) Dweller by a (Muddy) POND or POOL [Kent. *sole*; f. O.E. *sol*, mud, a puddle]

In 13th-cent. Kentish rolls we find the surnames 'de la *Sole*', 'atte *Sole*,' and 'de *Soles*.'

"The will of Jno. Franklyn, Rector of Ickham, describes property as being 'Besyde the wateringe *sole* in thend [the end] of Yckhame streete.'"—

Dict. Kent. Dial. (Parish and Shaw), p. 155.

SOLES, pl. (and genit.) of Sole, q.v.

SOLEY (Eng. or Celt. + E.) Bel. to Soley (End), Warw., the Domesday *Soulege* = the (River) Sow-LEA [O.E. *leah*] (Heb.) more usually Solly, q.v.

SOLLER (A.-Lat.) One who lives in a GARRET or LOFT [M.E. *soler(e)*; O.E. *solor* or O.Fr. *solier*, both f. Lat. *solari-um*, 'a balcony or terrace exposed to the sun']

In the Hundred-Rolls both 'de *Solario*' and 'ad *Solarium*' occur as surnames.

SOLLOWAY for Solway, q.v.

SOLLY, a (double) dim. of Solomon, q.v. [E. dim. suff. -y]

SOLMAN } for Solomon, q.v.
SOLOMAN }

SOLOMON (Heb.) PEACEFUL, PEACEABLE [Vulgate *Salomon*, Gr. *Σαλωμών*, Heb. *Sh'lómôh*, f. *shálóm*, peace]

When Solomon was born, David was a man whose strength had been exhausted in warfare and who was keenly sensible of the blessings of peace both for a king and a kingdom. Hence it was altogether natural that at that period of time he should have given the name *Solomon* to a son on whom he placed high expectations . . . The name was certainly one which indicated well a prominent and distinctive feature of both the character and reign of Solomon.—

Dict. Bible, ed. Hastings, iv. 560.

See Salomon. The old form *Salomon* persists in the Tyndale (1534), Cranmer

(1539), and Rheims (1582) Bibles; but *Solomon* is the form in the Geneva Bible (1557) and, of course, in the Authorized Version of 1611.

SOLOMONS, SOLOMON'S (Son).

SOLWAY (prob. Celt.) One from the neighbourhood of the SOLWAY Firth.

[17th cent. *Sulloway*, c. 1300 *Sulway*: if the name is Celtic the connexion may be with the British tribe *Selgovæ* (Ptolemy's *Selgovoi*), the base of which name is usually considered to be represented by O.Ir. *selg* (Gael. and Ir. *sealg*), a hunt; but more likely the second element of 'Solway' is that seen in 'Medway' and 'Wey,' viz. the early form of Wel. *gwy*, water, in which case the first element might be represented by Wel. *sul*, 'what extends round': if the name were Teutonic it could easily represent the O.N. cognate of O.E. *sol*, mud, wet sand + O.N. *vág-r*, a bay, "the chief characteristic of the Solway being the sands exposed at low tide"; but a Celt. orig. is more probable]

(Eng.) for Salway = Dweller at the HALL-WAY [O.E. *sæl*, hall + *weg*, way]

Cp. Selway.

Both *Saleway* and *Salweye* occur as surnames in a Somersetshire Subsidy-Roll A.D. 1327.

SOMERBY (Scand.) Bel. to Somerby (Lincs: 13th cent. *Somerdeby*; Leic.: Domesday *Sumerlèdebe* = the SUMMER-SAILOR'S (Viking's) SETTLEMENT [the O.N. cognate of O.E. *sumer-lida*, summer-sailor, i.e. a Scand. freebooter who voyaged in the summer only + O.N. *bý-r*, a farm, settlement])

Sumerlida became a pers. name, occurring in Domesday-Book as *Summerlede*; it survives as *Sommerlad*.

SOMERFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Somerford; or Dweller at the SUMMER-FORD (i.e. one not available during the winter-rains) [O.E. *sumer + ford*]

Somerford, Wilts, was *Sumerford* A.D. 685; Somerford, Staffs, had the same spelling in the 13th cent.

SOMERS } v. Summers.
SOMMERS }

SOMERSET } (Eng.) Bel. to Somerset, 13th
SOMERSETT } cent. *Somersete*, A.-Sax. *Sumer-scète*, *Sumor-scète* [O.E. *scète*, genit. pl. *scé(e)na*], settlers: the first element is app. conn. with the Saxon royal summer-residence *Sumertún*—O.E. *sumer*, summer—now Somerton]

And him [Ælfred] cōmon þær on géan
Sumor sēte ealle.

(And there came to him there all the
Somerset-men)—

A.-Saxon Chron., A.D. 878.

SOMERTON (Eng.) Bel. to Somerton (Soms.,
 Oxf., Norf., Suff., etc.) = 1 the SUMMER-
 RESIDENCE [O.E. *sumer, sumor* + *tún*
 dwelling, estate, etc.]

2 f. the pers. name (a) *Sumor*, (b) *Sumer-
 lida* [(a) O.E. *sumer*, summer; (b) see
 under Somerby; and + O.E. *tún*]

Somerton, Soms. (a Saxon royal
 summer-seat and once the principal place
 in that county), was *Sumertún* A.D. 860,
Sumortún, early 10th cent. The other
 Somertons were usually *Somerton* in the
 13th cent.

SOMERVILLE } (Fr.-Teut. + Fr.-Lat.) Bel.
SOMERVAIL } to Sommerville (Norm.)
SOMERVELL } = SUMAR'S ESTATE [O.H.
SOMERWILL } Ger. (mod. *Sommer*), O.Sax.,
SOMMERVILLE } O.N. *sumar*, summer + Fr.
ville, Lat. *villa*]

Robertus de Somerville.—
Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1290.

SOMMER, v. *Summer*.

SOMMERLAD } the A.-Scand. *Sumerlida*
SOMMERLAT } (10th cent.) = SUMMER-
 SAILOR [see under Somerby]

SOMMERS, **SOMMER'S** (Son): v. *Sommer*,
Summer.

SOMMERSSET, v. *Somerset*.

SOMMERTON, v. *Somerton*.

SOMNER, v. *Sumner*.

SONDS, a var. of *Sande*, q.v.

Fer in Northumberland the wawe hire
 [wawe her] caste,
 And in the *sond* hir ship stiked so faste.—
 Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, B 508-9.

SONE = *Soane*, q.v.

SONES, **SONE'S** (Son): v. *Sonè*, *Soane*.

SOOLE, a var. of *Sole*, q.v.

SOPER (Eng.) SOAP-MAKER [M.E. *soper*(e);
 M.E. *sope*, O.E. *sápe*, soap + the agent.
 suff. -*er*(e)]

Julian le Soper.—*Hund. Rolls*.

SOR
SORE } v. *Soar*(e).

SORBEY } (Scand.) Bel. to 1 Sowerby
SORBY } (Yorks²: 14th cent. *Saureby*,
SORBIE } Domesday *Sourebi*, *Sorebi*; Lancs:
 13th cent. *Saureby*, *Soureyb*, Domesday

Sorbi; Cumb., etc.); 2 Sorbie (Wigton:
 15th cent. *Sourbi*) = the MUDDY FARM-
 LAND [O.N. *saur-r*, mud + *bj-r*]

SORESBY } (Scand.) Bel. to Sor(ese)by (?)
SORSBY } [early forms are lacking: if the
 place-name is one of several post-Nor-
 man -*by* names the pers. name (in the
 genit.) forming the first element may be
 that seen under Sor(e), Soar(e); hardly a
 nickname f. O.N. *súrr*, sour]

SORREL } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) With REDDISH-
SORRELL } BROWN or YELLOWISH-BROWN
 Hair [O.Fr. *sorel*, a dim.: v. under Soar]
 John Sorel.—*Hund. Rolls*.

SOTHAM = *Southam*, q.v.

SOTHEBY (Scand.) Dweller at 1 the SOUTH
 FARM or ESTATE [O.N. *súð-r* + *bj-r*]

Cp. Southernby, Cumb.

2 the SHEEP-FARM [O.N. *sauð-r* (genit.
 pl. *sauða*), a sheep + *bj-r*]

SOTHER(A)N (Eng. and Scand.) SOUTHERNER
 [O.E. *súðerne* = O.N. *súðrænn*, southern]

SOTHERTON, v. *Southerton*.

SOUL for *Sole*, q.v.

SOULBY } (Scand.) Bel. to Soulby
SOULSBY } (Westmd.: 14th cent. *Souleby*,
 13th cent. *Sulleby*; Cumb.) = SÓLI'S or
 SOLLE'S (SÖLLE'S) FARMSTEAD [the pers.
 name is considered to be a shortened
 form of O.N. *Sörli*, mod. *Solle* (v. under
 Serle) and *Sölui* (f. *sól-r*, sallow):— + *bj-r*,
 farm, estate]

SOUNES, a form of *Sones*, q.v.

SOURBUTTS = *Sowerbutts*, q.v.

SOUSTER, the fem. form of *Souter*, q.v.
 [O.E. fem. agent. suff. -*estre*]

Emma le Sowester.—

Close Rolls, A.D. 1306-7.

SOUTER } (A.-Lat.) SHOEMAKER, COBBLER
SOUTAR } [M.E. *souter*(e), O.E. *sútere*, Lat.
sutor]

The devel made a reve for to preche,
 Or of a *soutere*, shipman, or a leche
 [physician].—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 3903-4.

The true O. Eng. word is *scēwyrhta*
 (shoewright), as in Ælfric's 'Colloquium,'
 where it glosses *sutor*.

SOUTHALL (Eng.) Bel. to Southall (M^{sex},
 etc.); or Dweller at 1 the SOUTH CORNER

[O.E. *súð* + *h(e)al(h)*]

2 the SOUTH SLOPE [O.E. *súð* +
h(e)al(d) (= O.N. *hall-r*)]

The M.E. forms are usually *Suthalle*
 (Norf. *Hund.-Rolls A.D. 1274*) and
Southale (*Charter-Rolls A.D. 1278*).

Southam

SOUTHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Southam; or Dweller at the SOUTH ENCLOSURE or DWELLING [O.E. *sūð* + *ham(m)*, piece of land, etc.]

The Warw. place was *Sūðham* in the 10th cent.; in the *Sūðham* of a land-grant A.D. 965 (by Oswald, Bishop of Worcester ('Cart. Sax.' no. 1166), may refer to either the Glouc. or the Warw. Southam.

SOUTHAMPTON (Eng.) Bel. to Southampton, A.D. 825 *Homtun* (also *Omtun* in a Lat. charter), A.D. 837 (A.-Sax. Chron.) *Hamtun*, A.D. 901 *Hamtun*, A.D. 962 (charter) and A.D. 980 (A.-Sax. Chron.) *Sūðham-tun* [O.E. *sūð*, south; *hām*, home, residence, or *ham(m)*, enclosure, piece of land, dwelling (none of the A.-Sax. forms of the name which I have noted has the *a* marked as long) + *tūn*, farm, estate, etc.: prob. *Homtun* or *Hamtun* may here be interpreted 'Home-Farm', answering partly to the O.N. *heimaland*, 'home-estate'. If a dative form *Heðmtūne*, 'at the high place' (v. under Hampton), had authentically been found the description would suit Southampton]

Fr'es minores de *Suthampton*.—

Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1326.

When Knute, which here alone affected the command,

The crown upon his head at fair
South-hampton. set.—
Drayton, *Poly-Olbion*, (A.D. 1612), xii. 396-7.

SOUTHWART } v. Southward.

SOUTHCOMBE (Eng.) Dweller at the SOUTH VALLEY [O.E. *sūð* + *cumb* (Celt.)

SOUTHCOTE } (Eng.) Dweller at the SOUTH
SOUTHCOTT } COTTAGE or SOUTH ANIMAL-
ENCLOSURE [Late M.E. *Southcott*, Early M.E. *Suthcote*, O.E. *sūð* + *cot*: v. under Coate]

SOUTHERN } (Eng.) SOUTHERNER [O.E.
SOUTHORN } *sūðerne*, southern]

Cp. *Sother(a)n*.

SOUTHERTON (Eng.) Bel. to So(u)therton; or Dweller at the SOUTHERN (or MORE SOUTHERN) ENCLOSURE or FARM [O.E. *sūðerne*, southern (or the compar., *sūð(e)ra*, of *sūð*, south) + *tūn*, enclosure, etc.]

SOUTHEY (Eng.) Bel. to Southey, *Southa*, *Southay*; or Dweller at 1 the SOUTH ISLAND or WATERSIDE [O.E. *sūð* + *ig*]
2 the SOUTH STREAM [O.E. *sūð* + *ed*]

In obviously late copies of various (Latin) charters to Croyland Abbey, Lincs, dated in the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries, mention is made of an 'aqua' called *Southee*.

Southwood

3 the SOUTH HEY, HAY, or ENCLOSURE [O.E. *sūð* + *ge*]*hæg*, *haga*]

The surname *Suthae* (for *Suthea*) occurs in the Norf. Hundred-Rolls A.D. 1274; *Southeye* in a Soms. Subsidy-Roll A.D. 1327. There is a *Southey* in W. Yorks, *Southay* in Soms.

SOUTHON } app. weak (syncopated) forms
SOUTHAN } of Southern, q.v.

SOUTHOUSE (Eng.) Dweller at the SOUTH HOUSE [M.E. *Southouse*; O.E. *sūð* + *hūs*]

SOUTHRAN } v. *Sother(a)n*.

SOUTHREY (Eng.) Bel. to Southery (Norf.: 13th cent. *Suthereye*; etc.) = the SOUTHERN ISLAND or WATERSIDE [O.E. *sūðera*, compar. of *sūð*, south + *ig*, island, etc.]

Exactly to which place the *Suthereye* of a Latin charter A.D. 942 ("ad ipsam insulam . . . *Suthereye*": 'Cart. Sax.' no. 774) refers is uncertain; and a *Southery* occurs in the Charter-Rolls for Sussex, A.D. 1347. *Sutherey* was a M.E. form of Surrey, q.v.

SOUTHWARD for (1) Southworth, (2) Southwood, q.v.

SOUTHWELL (Eng.) Bel. to Southwell; or Dweller at the SOUTH SPRING [O.E. *sūð* + *w(i)ella*]

Southwell, Notts, occurs in the dative form 'at *Sūðwellan*' in a land-charter A.D. 958 ('Cart. Sax.' no. 1029).

SOUTHWICK (Eng.) Bel. to Southwick = the SOUTH PLACE [O.E. *sūð* + *wic*, a place, dwelling(s)]

William de Suthewyk (Hunts).—
Hund. Rolls.

Southwick, Hants, was *Suthwic* A.D. 1234-5, *Suthwick* and *Suthwike* c. 1445; Southwick, Northants, was *Southwick* A.D. 1379-80; Southwick, Sussex, *Suthwik* A.D. 1319-20; Southwick, Glouc., *Suthwike* A.D. 1346.

SOUTHWOLD (Eng.) Bel. to Southwold (Suff.), the O. Angl. *Sūðwald* = the SOUTH FOREST ("from an ancient forest now cleared").

As a surname, Southwold has almost entirely been merged into Southwood.

SOUTHWOOD (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Southwood; or Dweller at the SOUTH WOOD [O.E. *sūð* + *wudu*]

Roger de Suthwode.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 for Southwold, q.v.

Southworth

SOUTHWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Southworth (Lancs), 14th cent. *Sotheworth, Suthworth*, A.D. 1212 *Suthewrthe* = the SOUTH ENCLOSURE OF FARM [O.E. *sūð* + *worð*]

SOUTTAR } = Souter, q.v.
SOUTTER }

SOWARD (Eng.) SOW-HERD [O.E. *sū* + *heorðe*]

SOWDEN (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the SOW-VALLEY [O.E. *sū*, sow + *denu*, valley]

Cp. Sugden.

2 the SOUTH VALLEY [O.E. *sūð* + *denu*]

3 (for Sowdon) the SOUTH DOWN [O.E. *sūð* + *dún*]

Walter de Suddon.—

Soms. Subsidy-Roll, A.D. 1327.

SOWERBUTTS (? Scand.) No sufficiently early forms of this (Lanc.) name have been found on which to base a definite etymology, but it is not unreasonable to assume that the second element is the pl. of the North. Dial. E. *but(t)*, 'a small piece of ground,' 'a garden-plot', in which case the first element may well represent the O.N. *saurr*, 'mud.'

The name of one William S—, who is several times mentioned in *Lanc. Fines* A.D. 1503-09, is variously spelt *Sowbutts*, *Sourbyttis*, *Sourebuttes*, *Sowerbotts*, *Sowerbuttis*.

SOWERBY (Scand.) Bel. to Sowerby: v. *Sorb(e)y*.

SOWTER = Souter, q.v.

Used by Shakespeare as a dog-name—
Souter will cry upon't for all this.—

Twelfth Night, II. v. 137.

SPACKMAN = Speakman, q.v.

SPAFFORD = Spofford, q.v.

SPAIN (A.-Lat.-?Phœn.) One from Spain, the Span. *España*, Lat. *Hispania* (Gr. *Spania*, *Σπανία*) [usually said to have been named by the Phœnicians from the rabbits which infested the eastern coast]

William de Spayne.—*Hund.-Rolls*.

The N.T. *els τῆρ Σπανίαν*—Romans, xv. 24, 28—was translated 'in to Spayne' by Wiclif (A.D. 1380) and Cranmer (A.D. 1539); the A.V. (A.D. 1611) having 'into Spaine.'

SPALDING (Eng.) Bel. to Spalding (Lincs), 13th cent. *Spalding(e)*, the A.-Sax. *Spaldelyng*, *Spaldeling*, *Spauldeling*. [On the analogy of Spaldington, Yorks, the last element is the O.E. fil. suff. *-ing* rather than O.Nortl. and East. E. *-ing* (O.N. *eng*), a meadow, and the first element a pers.

Sparrow

name with the dim. suff. *-el*, perh. a nickname f. O.E. *spald*, saliva (!), unless conn. with Low Ger. *spalden*, to split (cp. O.E. *speld*, a splinter)

SPANNER (Eng.) is app. a nickname f. O.E. *spanere*, 'enticer,' 'seducer.'

SPARHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Sparham (Norf.), 13th cent. *Sparham*, A.D. 1060 *Sparham* ('Dipl. Angl.', p. 590) [If the second element were the O.E. *hām*, home, residence, the first element would be a pers. name, perh. f. O.E. *spar*, seen in *sparlic*, sparing, frugal, hardly O.E. *spere*, a spear (cp. O.N. *sparr*, a kind of spear, and Lat. *spar-us*, a spear); if the second element (as seems likely) is O.E. *ham(m)*, an enclosure, piece of land, the first element may easily be O.E. *spar(-stán)*, gypsum, chalk; improb. the O.E. cognate of O.N. *sparri*=Dut. *spar*, a spar, beam. App. this place is not the *Spareweham* (O.E. *spearwa*, a sparrow) of the Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1226-7]

SPARHAWK (Eng.) SPARROWHAWK [M.E. *Sperhawk(e)*, *Sparhavoc*, etc., Domesday *Sperhavoc*, A.-Sax. *Spe(a)rhafoç*; f. *spearwa*, sparrow, and *hafoç*, hawk]

The refusal of Archbishop Robert to consecrate *Spearhafoç* to the see of London [A.D. 1050] had just excited the minds of the people anew against the Franks.—

Lapp-Thorpe, *A.-Sax. Kings*, ii. 300.

What mighte or may the sely larke seye
When that the *sperhawk* hath it in his
foot?—

Chaucer, Troil. & Cris., iii. 1191-2.

SPARK } (Eng.) an assim. form of Sparhawk,
SPARKE } q.v.

(Scand.) a nickname for a GAY FELLOW, a GALLANT [M.E. *spark(e)*; O.N. *spark-r*, lively, brisk]

Robertus Spark.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Ere many days, in her fathers park,

Just at the close of eve-a,

Again she met with her angry *sparke*;

Which made this lady grieve-a.—

'The Baffled Knight,' 93-6: Percy's *Reliques*.

Cp. Sprake.

SPARKES } SPARK(E)'s (Son).
SPARKS }

SPARLING (Teut.) = Sparrowl (q.v.) + the (double) dim. suff. *-ling*: cp. Ger. *sperling*, 'sparrow.'

SPARROW } (Eng.) a nickname from the
SPARROWE } SPARROW [M.E. *spar(e)we*,
sparowe, etc., O.E. *spearwa* = Goth. *sparwa*.]

Sparrowhawk

Spence

SPARROWHAWK (Eng.) the fuller form of Sparhawk, q.v.

SPARSHOLT } (Eng.) Bel. to Sparsholt
SPARSHOTT } (Berks: A.D. 963 and 1229
Speresholt; Hants: A.D. 900 *Speoresholt*)
 [O.E. *holt*, a wood: the first element looks like a pers. name (in the genit.) f. O.E. *spere* = O.N. *spjör* (pl.), a spear; but the above two place-names would provide almost the only instances of this word (in O.E. neuter like O.Sax. *spēr*) being used as a pers. name, and it is not improb. that the two holts in question were so named from their containing ash-trees suitable for spear-shafts; the early forms quoted are against a derivation f. the O.E. cognate of O.N. *sparr*, a spar, beam]

SPAUL } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) One from St. PAUL (a
SPAULL } common French eccles. place-name) [Fr. *saint*; Lat. *sanct-us*, holy; and v. Paul]

SPAULDING, v. Spalding.

SPAWFORTH, v. Spofforth.

SPEAIGHT, v. Speight.

SPEAK } v. Speke.
SPEAKE }

SPEAKMAN (Eng.) **SPOKESMAN**, **SPEAKER**,
ORATOR [f. O.E. *sp(r)ecan*, to speak + *mann*]
 Richard Spekeman.—*Hund. Rolls*.

SPEAR (Eng.) 1 meton. for a **SPEARMAN**
 [M.E. O.E. *spere*, a spear]
 2 a form of **Spyer**, q.v.

SPEARING (Eng.) 1 representing an A.-Sax.
 * *Spering* = **SPERE'S SON** [O.E. *spere*, a spear (neuter, like O.Sax. *spēr*; but O.H.Ger. *spēr*, as mod. *speer*, was mostly masc.) + the fil. suff. *-ing*]
 Cp. Goring.

2 perh. also (on grammat. analogy) for the A.-Sax. *spyrigend*, 'investigator', 'explorer', 'scout'.

SPEARMAN (Eng.) v. **Spear**, and + *man*.

SPEARS, **SPEAR'S** (Son): v. **Spear**.

SPECK = **Speke**, q.v.

SPECKMAN = **Speakman**, q.v.

SPEDDING for **Speeding**, q.v.

SPEDDY for **Speedy**, q.v.

SPEECHLEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Spetchley
SPEECHLY } (Worc.: A.D. 967 at *Spæclea*,
 A.D. 816 *Spæcleahum*) = the **SPEECH-LEA**
 (evid. a field where public meetings were held) [O.E. *spæc*, speech, also 'place of public speaking' + *leáh*, m., dat. *leá*, meadow, field]

SPEED (Eng.) **SUCCESS**, **FORTUNE**, **PROSPERITY**
 [O.E. *spéd*]

Roger Sped.—*Hund. Rolls*.

SPEEDING (Eng.) representing an A.-Sax.
 * *Spéding* = **SPEDE'S SON** [O.E. *spéd*, f., success, prosperity; etc. + the fil. suff. *-ing*]

For an analogous *-ing*-formation on a fem. noun cp. the A.-Sax. *Munding*.

SPEEDY (Eng.) **PROSPEROUS**, **FORTUNATE**;
 (later) **SWIFT**
 [O.E. *spédig*]

SPEER = **Spear**, q.v.

SPEERS = **Spears**, q.v.

SPEET } (Teut.) a nickname from the
SPEIGHT } **WOODPECKER** [M.E. *spe(i)ght*,
 etc.: cp. Dut. and Ger. *specht* (O.H.Ger. *speht*), woodpecker]

Hugo Speght.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Eve, walking forth about the forrests,
 gathers
Speights, parrots, peacocks, estrich
 scatter'd feathers.—

Sylvester's tr. *Du Bartas*; T. Wright.

SPEIR = **Spear** (esp. ?), q.v.

SPEIRS, **SPEIR'S** (Son).

SPEKE (Eng.) Bel. to **Speke** (Lancs: Domesday *Spec*) [a North. form of O.E. *spæc*, lit. speech, also 'place of public speaking': cp. O.E. *sp(r)æc-hús*, auditory, parliament-house]

(A.-Fr.-Teut.) a nickname from the **WOODPECKER** [A.-Fr. *espek*, O.Fr. *espeche* (Fr. *épeiche*), M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger. *spech*, woodpecker; allied to E. 'speight' and Lat. *pic-us*]

William le Spek.—*Hund. Rolls*.

SPELLER } (Eng.) **SPEAKER**, **ORATOR**,
SPELLAR } **PREACHER**; **STORYTELLER** [M.E. *speller(e)*; f. O.E. *spell*, a discourse, homily, story, narrative + the agent. suff. *-ere*]

Miles le Speller.—

Close Rolls, A.D. 1306-7.

Speke we of tha *spelleres* bolde,
 Sith we have of this lady tolde.—

Cursor Mundi, 20849-50.

SPELLMAN } (Eng.) 1 equiv. to **Speller**, q.v.
SPELMAN }

2 for **Spillman**¹, q.v.

SPENCE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Keeper of or Assistant in a **PROVISION-ROOM** or **BUTTERY** [M.E. *spence*, *spens(e)*, O.Fr. *despense*, L.Lat. *dispensa*, larder; f. Lat. *dispendere*, to weigh out]

Thomas del Spens.—

Pat. Rolls, A.D. 1330.

Al vinolent [full of wine] as botel in the *spence*.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, D 1931.

In-to ane *spence* with vittell greit plentie,
Baith cheis and butter upone thair skelfis hie [high shelves].—
Henryson, *The Uplandis Mous*, 102-3.

SPENCER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) DISPENSER (of
SPENSER } provisions), BUTTERY OF LARDER
KEEPER [M.E. *spencer*, *spenser*(e), O.Fr.
despencier, *dispensier*, L.Lat. *dispensari-us*;
f. Lat. *dispensere*, to weigh out]

John le Spencer.—*Hund. Rolls*, A.D. 1274.

Henry le Spencer.— *do.*

Roger le Spencer.—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1384.

The *spensere* and the botillere [butler] bothe,

The kyng with hem was ful wrothe.—
Cursor Mundi, 4447-8.

Syr Hugh the *spencer* that was the kynges chamberlayne.—

Caxton, *Chron. Eng.*, cxc. iii.

The *spenser* come with keyis in his hand,

Opinit the dure, and thame at denner fand.—

Henryson, *The Uplandis Mous*, 132-3.

SPENDER (A.-Lat.) BURSAR; PAYMASTER
[M.E. *spender*; f. O.E. *spendan*, to spend—
Lat. *expensere*, to weigh out, pay out]

Johannes Spender.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Sometimes the duties of the spender seem to have been considered equivalent to those of the spenser or spencer (v. Spenser): cp. Dut. *spinden*, 'to distribute bread'; *spinde*, 'pantry'.

SPENDLOVE } (Eng.) a nickname for an
SPENDLOW } AMOROUS INDIVIDUAL [f. O.E.
SPENLOVE } *spendan*, to spend + *lufu*,
SPENLOW } love]

The *d* was dropped comparatively early: we find *Spendelove* in the Hundred-Rolls (A.D. 1274), but *Spentof* as well as *Spendlove* in the Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379. *Spendelo(w)e* occurs in the late 16th cent.

SPENNER (Eng.) 1 for Spender, q.v.
2 for Spinner, q.v.

SPENS = Spence, q.v.

SPENSER = Spencer, q.v.

SPENSTER, a fem. form of Spenser, Spenser [O.E. fem. agent. suff. *-estre*]

SPERLING, v. Sparling.

SPERLINGS, SPERLING'S (Son).

SPERRING = Spearing, q.v.

SPICE, meton. for Spicer, q.v.

SPICER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) DEALER IN SPICES
[M.E. *spicer*(e), *spycer*, A.-Fr. *espicer* (Fr. *épicier*, grocer); O.Fr. *espice*, spice + the agent. suff. *-er* (Lat. *-aris*); Lat. *species*, with subsid. meaning 'merchandise']

Richard Lespicer.—

Chesh. Chmbrlins' Accts., A.D. 1303-4.

Spiceres [var. *spycers*] spoken with hym To spien hire [their] ware.—

Piers Plowman, 1332-3.

SPICKERNELL } see the commoner form
SPICKNELL } Spigurnell.

SPICKFATT (Eng.) a trade nickname (= BACON-FAT) for a PORK-BUTCHER [O.E. *spic*, bacon, lard + *fætt*]

SPIER = Spyer, q.v. } There has been
SPIERS = Spyers, q.v. } some confusion
with Speir(s), Spear(s), q.v.

SPIGURNELL (prob. Teut.) This obsolete official title of the sealer of the King's writs is said to owe its origin to Godfrey Spigurnell or Spigornell, the holder of the office under Hen. III. (see, e.g., Carpentier, 'Gloss. Nov.', 1766, p. 847, quoting Rapin-Thoyras [the surname prob. represents a nickname f. the Low Ger. *spiker-nagel* = Mod. High Ger. *speichernagel*, E. 'spike-nail' (whence prob. the E. plant-name 'spicknel', 'spignel']

These Bohuns were by inheritance for a good while the Kings *Spigurnells*, that is, the Sealers of his Writs.—

Holland's tr. Camden's *Brit.*, ed. 1637, p. 312.

Godefr' Spigornell.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1205-6.

Nicholas Spikernel.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

SPIKING (Eng.) a nickname f. the O.(N.)E. *spicing*, m., 'a spike', 'nail'.

Cp. North. Dial. *spiking*, 'a large nail'.

SPILL (Teut.) an old pers. name (*Spil-* f. O.E. *spilian* (M.E. *spilen*) = O.N. *spila* = O.Sax. and O.H.Ger. *spilôn*, 'to play').

Cp. Spilsbury and Spilsby; and Spillman.

SPILLER (Teut.) 1 PLAYER, PERFORMER [v. Spill, and + the agent. suff. *-er*]

Cp. Dan.-Norw. *spiller*, 'gamester', 'player'; Swed. *spelare*, 'gamester'; Dut. *speler*, 'player', 'gamester', 'fiddler', 'performer'; Fris. *spylde*, 'player'; Ger. *spieler*, 'player', 'actor', 'performer', 'gambler' (M.H.Ger. *spilare*).

2 = Speller, q.v. [cp. Goth. *spillôn*, to narrate]

SPILLIN for Spilling.

Spilling

SPILLING, v. Spill, and + the O. Teut. fil. suff. *-ing*.

SPILLINGS, **SPILLING'S** (Son).

SPILLMAN 1 = Spill (q.v.) + *man*.

Richard Spileman.—

Gt. Inq. Serv., A.D. 1212.

Nicholas Spilman.—*Testa de Nevill*.

Cp. Dan.-Norw. *spillemand*, 'fiddler'; Swed. *spelman*, 'mean musician'; Dut. *spelleman*, 'showman'; Fris. *spilman*, *spylman*, 'fiddler', 'bandsman'; Ger. *spiellmann*, 'musician', 'fiddler' (M.H.Ger. *spilman*, 'musician', 'minstrel', 'jester').

2 for **Spellman**¹, q.v.

SPILSBURY (Eng.) Bel. to Spelsbury (Oxon), the A.-Sax. *Speotesburh* = **SPĒOL'S** **STRONGHOLD** [the pers. name is f. a var. of O.E. *spiltian*, to play: v. **Spill**].

SPILSBY (Scand.) Bel. to Spilsby (Lincs), A.D. 1254-5 and 1304-5 *Spillesby* [the pers. name (in the genit.) is more likely from O.N. *spila*, to play (cp. **Spilsbury**) than f. O.N. *spilla*, to destroy:— + O.N. *byr*, estate, farm]

SPINDELOW (Eng.) like **Spendlow** for **Spendlove**, q.v.

SPINDLER (Eng.) **SPINDLE-MAKER** [M.E. *spin(d)el*, O.E. *spinl*, spindle + the agent. suff. *-ere*]

SPINK (Scand.) a nickname from the **FINCH** [M.E. and Dial. E. and Scot. *spink* (late M.E. *spynke*), a finch; of Scand. orig.: cp. Dial. Scand. *spink(e)*, a small bird]

Emma Spink.—*Hund. Rolls*.

The lark with his longe to;

The *spynke*, and the martynet also.—

Skelton, *Phyllyp Sparowe*, 406-7.

The gowdspink, music's gayest child.—

Burns, *Bruar Water*, 43.

SPINKS, **SPINK'S** (Son).

SPINNER, the M.E. *spinner(e)*, *spynner(e)* [f. O.E. *spinnan*, to spin]

SPIRE, v. **Spyer**.

SPIRES, v. **Spyers**.

SPIRETT, a weak form (through the intermed. *Spyrad*: Yorks, A.D. 1379) of **Spirhard**, q.v.

SPIRHARD (Scand.) **SPEAR-BRAVE** [O.N. **Spiörhardr*—*spior* (= O.E. *spere*), spear + *harðr* (= O.E. *h(e)ard*), hard, brave]

Philip Spirhard.—

Hund. Rolls (Norf.), A.D. 1274.

Johannes Spirard.—

York's Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Cp. Gerard.

Spong(e)

SPIRING, a weak form of **Spearing**, q.v.

SPITAL } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at or by
SPITTALL } (or attendant in) a **HOSPITAL**
SPITTLE } [M.E. *spitel*, *spital*, O.Fr. (*h*)*ospital*
(Fr. *hôpital*); L.Lat. *hospitalis*, a large house; Lat. *hospitalis*, relating to a guest or host]

Richard atte Spitale.—

Parl. Writs, A.D. 1300.

Lete bere hem [them] to the *spitel* anon.

—*Rom. of the Rose*, C 650-5.

Spit(t)al or Spittle is a fairly-common British place-name: Spittal, Pemb., "had formerly a chapel or hospital belonging to Slebech preceptory"; Spittal, Lincs, has "St. Edmund's hospital, which was founded for poor women prior to 1330"; Spittle-Hill, Northumb., "had formerly a hospital dedicated to St. Leonard" (*Nat Gaz.*, 1868).

SPITTLEHOUSE = **Spittle** (q.v.) + **E. house**, O.E. *hūs*.

SPITTLEMAN = **Spittle** (q.v.) + *man*.

Quhen Symkin standis quhisling with
ane quhip and ane gaid [goad] . . .

Moist [most] like ane *spittell man*—suld
I have ane of those?—

The Fermor & his Dochter, 49, 52.

SPLATT, a West. Eng. freq. of **Platt**, q.v. [cp. the Devon. *splat-footed* for *plat-footed*, *splay-footed*; and Devon. *splat*, a large spot]

Cp. **Splott**.

SPLOTT (Eng.) Dweller at a **PLOT OF LAND** [O.E. *splott*, a spot, plot of land]

William atte Splotte.—

Soms. Subsidy-Roll, A.D. 1327.

SPOFFORD } (Eng. or A.-Scand.) Bel. to
SPOFFORTH } Spofforth (Yorks), 14th cent.
Spofford, Domesday *Spoford* [O.E. *ford*, a ford, forth: the first element is obscure from lack of suff. early documentary evidence, but not improb. is f. O.N. *spōl-r*, a rail, bar; hardly O.E. *spor*, a track]

SPON (Eng.) Dweller at the sign of the **SPOON** [M.E. *spōn*, O.E. *spōn*]

SPONGE (Eng.) Dweller at 1 a **BOG** or **SWAMP** [Dial. East. E. *spong*, a boggy place; app. a guttural form of O.E. *sponge* (Lat. *spongia*), a sponge: cp. Gael. *spong*, Ir. *sponc*, Wel. *ysprung*, Corn. *spong*, all f. Lat. *spongia*; also Scand. *svamp*, a sponge]

2 a **NARROW PIECE OF LAND** [Dial. East. E. *spong*; app. conn. with O.N. *spōng*, a flake, and E. Fris. *sponge*, a thin plate]

"One cottage and **spong** of ground in Desford aforesaid."—*Leic. Gloss.*, p. 252.

Spooner

SPOONER (Eng.) **SPOON-MAKER** or **-SELLER**
[M.E. *sponer*; M.E. *spou*, O.E. *spón*, a chip
of wood, spoon + the agent. suff. *-ere*]

SPORRIER = **Spurrler**, q.v.

William le Sporier,—

Chesh. Chmbrlins' Accts., A.D. 1302-3.

SPOTTISWOOD } (Eng.) Bel. to Spottis-
SPOTTISWOODE } wood (Berwick) =
SPOTTISWOOD } **SPOT(T)'S WOOD** [the
pers. name is no doubt a nickname (as in
the case of Wulfic Spot, Earl of Mercia,
d. 1010) from M.E. O.E. *spot*, a spot (cp.
O.N. *spotti*, *spott-r*, m., a bit, small piece;
and M.Dut. *spotten*, to spot, stain) rather
than f. O.N. *spiót*, n., a spear]

“ . . . Robert de Spottiswood, who
was born in the reign of King Alex-
ander III. and died in that of Robert
Bruce”.—*Burke's Landed Gentry*.

SPRACK (Scand.) **LIVELY**, **QUICK**, **BRISK**,
ALERT [Dial. E.; O.N. *spræk-r*, *spark-r*,
sprightly, &c.: cp. Dial. Swed. *språk*,
språg, talkative; and **SPARK**(e²)

William Sprak.—

Soms. Subs.-Roll, A.D. 1327.

SPRACKETT = **Sprack** + the Fr. dim. suff. *-et*.

William Spraket.—

Soms. Subs.-Roll, A.D. 1327.

SPRACKLIN } = **Sprack** (q.v.) + the double
SPRACKLEN } dim. suff. *-el-in*.

SPRACKLING 1 = **Sprack** (q.v.) + the
double dim. suff. *-l-ing*.

(rarely) 2 for the well-known O.Scand.
nickname *Sprakalegg-r*, ‘Creaking Leg’.

Sprackling-us occurs as a pers. name in
the ‘Liber Vitæ Dunelm’.

There has been confusion with **Sprat-**
ling, q.v.

SPRADBERY } for **Sprothorough**, q.v.
SPRADBROW }

SPRAGG } v. **Sprack**.
SPRAGUE }
SPRAKE }

He is a good *sprag* memory.—

Merry Wives of W., IV. i. 84.

SPRAGGON = **Spragg**, **Sprack** (q.v.) + the
Fr. augm. suff. *-on*.

SPRAGGONS, **SPRAGGON'S** (Son).

SPRAKELING = **Sprackling**, q.v.

SPRATLEY (Eng.) Bel. to **Sproatley** (Yorks),
Domesday *Sprotele*, *Sprotelat* = **SPROTA'S**
LEA [v. **Sproat**, **Sprot**(t), and + M.E. *ley*,
O.E. *lēdh*, a lea]

Springold

SPRATLING = **Sprat**(t), **Sprot**(t), q.v. + the
E. double dim. suff. *-l-ing*.

There has been some confusion with
Sprackling, q.v.

SPRAT(T), v. **Sprot**(t).

SPREADBOROUGH }
SPREADBURY } for **Sprotborough**, q.v.
SPREDBURY }

SPREAG 1 for **Sprigg**, q.v.

2 for **Sprague**, **Sprack**, q.v.

SPRECKLEY does not seem to be an Eng.
local name, and it therefore prob. repre-
sents the O.Scand. nickname *Sprakalegg-r*
[O.N. *spraka*, to creak, etc. + *legg-r*, leg]

SPRIGENS } = **Spriggins**, q.v.
SPRIGENS }

SPRIGG } (Teut.) a nickname f. the O.Low
SPRIGGE } Ger. word seen in Mod.L.Ger.
sprikk, Fris. *sprik(ke)*, O.N. *sprek*, a stick,
twig, O.E. *sprac*, a shoot, twig.

Sprig.—A small, slender person.—

Lonsdale Gloss., p. 79.

SPRIGGIN = **Sprigg** (q.v.) + the A.-Fr. dim.
suff. *-in*.

William Sprigin.—*Hund. Rolls* (Norf.)

SPRIGGINS }
SPRIGGINGS } **SPRIGGIN'S** (Son).
SPRIGINGS }

SPRIGGS, **SPRIGG'S** (Son): v. **Sprigg**.

SPRING (Eng.) 1 Dweller at a **FOUNTAIN**
[O.E. *sprung*; f. *springan*, to burst forth]

2 Dweller at a **GROVE** or **YOUNG WOOD**
[Dial. E.]

The nightingale, among the thick-leav'd
spring.—

Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, v. 1.

3 **ACTIVE**, **NIMBLE** [Dial. E.; O.E.
springan, to spring]

SPRINGALL } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) a term applied
SPRINGLE } to an **ACTIVE**, **NIMBLE** **INDI-**
SPRINGALD } VIDUAL [M.E. *springal(d)*, a
SPRINGOLD } youth, stripling (also a military
engine); O.Fr. *espringale*, a dance, a
military engine; f. O.Sax. O.H.Ger.
springan = O.N. *springa*, to spring].

In the Hundred-Rolls (A.D. 1274) we
find the surname *Springald*, the vocalized
form *Springaud*, and the imit. form
Springold.

There came two *springals* of full tender
yeares.—Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, V. x. 6.

Springall is occ. for **Springhall**.

Springett

SPRINGETT 1 = **Spring**³ (q.v.) + the A.-Fr. dim. suff. *-et*.

Cp. the French surname *Sprenguet*.

2 a weak form of **Springald**, q.v.

SPRINGHALL (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the **HALL** by the **SPRING** [O.E. *spryng* + *h(e)all*]

2 the **SPRING-NOOK** [O.E. *spryng* + *h(e)al(h, a corner, nook)*]

There are two Spring Halls in Camb. and one in Suff.

There has been some confusion with **Springall**.

SPROAT = **Sprott**, q.v.

SPROOLE (Eng.) **ENERGETIC, ACTIVE** [Dial. **SPROULE** E.: cp. M.E. *sproul*, M.Scot. **SPROWLE** [*spreul*, to sprawl, O.E. *spreawlian*, **SPRULE**] 'to move convulsively'; whence also Devon. *sproll*, active, agile, and North. E. (1781: E.D.S.) *sprewl*, 'to spurn and kick . . .']

SPROSON 1 for **SPROAT'S SON**: v. **Sproat**, **Sprott**.

2 for **Sproston**, q.v.

SPROSTON (Eng.) Bel. to **Sproston** (Chesh.), 14th cent. **Sprouston** = **SPROT'S ESTATE** [v. **Sprot(t)**, and + O.E. *tán*]

SPROTBOROUGH } (Eng.) Bel. to **Sprot-**
SPROTBURY } borough (Yorks), 13th cent. *Sprotburge*, Domesday *Sproteburg* = **SPROTA'S STRONGHOLD** [v. under **Sprot(t)**, and + O.E. *burg* (= O.N. *borg*)]

SPROT(T) (Eng.) the A.-Sax *Sprot(a)*, a pers. name f. *sprot(a)*, m. (= O.N. *sproti*), 'a sprout', 'shoot', 'peg' [conn. with O.E. *sprott* = Dut. *sprot* = L.Ger. *sprotte*, a sprat; and cp. Dut. *spruit*, a sprout, child]

William Sprot.—

Pipe-Rolls, A.D. 1250-1.

Richard Sprot.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

SPRUNT (Eng.) **ACTIVE, VIGOROUS** [Dial. E.; O.E. *spryn(g)d*]

SPUR } (Scand.) a nickname from the
SPURR } **SPARROW** [O.N. *spörr*]

(Eng.) a sign-name or trade-name from the **SPUR** [M.E. *spure*, O.E. *spara*]

SPURGE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname or local name from the plant so called [E. *spurge*, O.Fr. *espurge* (Fr. *épurge*), named from its 'cleansing away' warts; f. Lat. *expurgare*, to cleanse away]

SPURGEON } said to be palatalized meta-
SPURGIN } thetic forms of the 13th-cent. Norfolk *Sprigin*, through the 16th-cent. form *Spurgynne* (v. **Springln**). This is not impossible; but Spurgeon would readily represent a conceivable nickname 'Spur-John'.

SPURLING = **Spur**¹ (q.v.) + the (double) dim. suff. *-ling*: cp. the Ger. *spurling*, 'sparrow'.

SPURMAN (Eng.) **TRACKER**; **SCOUT** [O.E. *speremann*, *spyremann*; conn. with O.E. *spor*, a track]

Row's Spurman de Caton.—

Ing. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1329.

SPURRELL (Eng.) **KICKER** [O.E. *spurul*, 'give to kicking or trampling' (?)]

SPURRIER (Eng.) **SPUR-MAKER** [M.E. *spure*, *spore* + the agent. suff. *-ier*; O.E. *spura*, *spora*, a spur]

Cp. **Sporrier**.

SPURWAY (Eng.) Dweller at a **TRACK-WAY** [O.E. *spor*, a track + *weg*, a way]

SPYER (A.-Fr.-Teut.) **SPIER, SPY, WATCHMAN, SCOUT** [f. M.E. *espyen*, O.Fr. *espier* (Fr. *épier*), O.H.Ger. *spehón*, to spy]

William le Spiour.—

Chesh. Chmbrlrs'. Accts., A.D. 1301-2.

Robertus Spyer.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

The mod. Fr. *épieur* has also developed the meaning 'eavesdropper', 'Paul Pry'.

SPYERS, (the) **SPYER'S** (Son).

SQUAREY } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **SHORT AND FAT**
SQUARY } [North. E.: cp. O.Fr. *esquarré*, squared, L.Lat. *exquadrare*, to square; Lat. *quadrare*]

SQUEER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **SQUIRE, KNIGHT'S**
SQUIER } **ATTENDANT**; lit. **SHIELD-BEARER**
SQUIRE } [M.E. *squier*, *squyer*, O.Fr. *escuier*, *escuyer* (Fr. *écuyer*), a squire; f. L.Lat. *scutarius*, a shield-bearer; Lat. *scutum*, a shield]

John le Squier.—*Hund. Rolls*.

A Knyght ther was . . .

With hym ther was his sone, a yong

Squier.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 43, 79.

SQUEERS }
SQUIERS } **SQUEER'S, SQUIER'S, SQUIRE'S**
SQUIRES } (Son).

Squibb

SQUIBB (Scand.) a nickname for a **PETTY FELLOW** [f. M.E. *squippen*, *swippen*, to move swiftly, flash; O.N. *suipa*]

Or asked for their pas by everie *squib*
That list at will them to revile or snib.—
Spenser, *Prosopopoia*, 371-2.

SQUILLER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **KEEPER OF THE DISHES**; **DISH-WASHER** [M.E. A.-Fr. *sqyul(i)er*, *squeler*; f. O.Fr. *escuelle* (Fr. *écuelle*), Lat. *scutella*, a dish]

SQUIRRELL (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) a nickname from the **SQUIRREL** [M.E. *sqyrel*, *squirel*, A.-Fr. *esqurel*, O.Fr. *escurel* (Fr. *écureuil*), L.Lat. *scurellus*, a dim. f. Lat. *sciurus*, Gr. *σκιουπος*, a squirrel]

STABLE(S), in addition to its face-meaning, may occ. be for **Staple(s)**, q.v.

STABLEFORD for **Stapleford**, q.v.

STABLER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **STABLEMAN** [M.E. *stab(e)ler*, f. *stabel*, *stable*, with the agent. suff. *-er*; O.Fr. *estable*, a stable, Lat. *stabilum*, a stall, stable]

William le Stabler.—*Hund. Rolls*.

STACE, a contr. of **1 Eustace**, q.v.

2 the French *Anastase*: v. under **Anstice** (for **Anstace**).

Roger Stace.—*Hund. Rolls*, A.D. 1274.

Johannes Stase.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Robertus Stace.—
Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1421-2.

STACEY } the M.Lat. *Stacius* for the well-
STACEY } known Lat. *Status* [f. Lat. *status*,
stability, prosperity, etc.]

Stacius le Boloneis.—*Cal. Rot. Pat.*

2 a contr. of the Lat. *Anastasi*: v. under **Anstice** (for **Anstace**).

3 = **Stace** (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-y*.

Johannes Stacy.—
Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1314-15.

Stacy Hernowe.—
Soms. Subs.-Roll, A.D. 1327.

Robertus Stasy.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

STACK } (Scand.) Dweller at a **STACK**, or
STACKE } **STEEP ROCK** or **HILL** [O.N. *stakk-r*
(Dan.-Norw. *stak*, Swed. *stäck*), a *stack*;
borrowed by Gael. (*stac*, a cliff, steep hill)]

STACKPOOL } (Scand. + E.) Bel. to **Stack-**
STACKPOOLE } pool or **Stackpole** [v. under
STACPOOLE } **Stack**, and + M.E. *poole*,
pole, O.E. *pól*, a pool]

Staindrop

Stackpole-Elidor, co. Pembroke, "is situated on the shore of **Stackpole Creek** and **Head**, opposite the **Stack Rocks** in the **Bristol Channel**."—*Nat. Gaz.*

STAFFORD (Eng.) **1** Bel. to **Stafford** (**Staffs**), the **Domesday** *Stadford*, *Statford* = the **STAI**TH or **LANDING-PLACE FORD** [O.E. *stæð*, a bank, shore; hence, a landing-place + *ford*]

"It is impossible to doubt that the original form was *Stæthford*."—

Duignan, *Staffs Place-Names*, p. 141.

2 Dweller at the **STAVE-FORD** (i.e. a **ford** which was marked out or facilitated by **staves**) [O.E. *staf*, a staff, stave, stick + *ford*]

There are hamlets called **Stafford** in **Somerset**, **Devon**, etc.

STAGG (A.-Scand.) **1** a nickname and sign-name from the **STAG** [M.E. *stagge*, Late O.E. *stagga*, a stag; O.N. *stegg-r*, *steggi*, male bird, animal]

Dialectally, 'stag' was applied in **England** to other male animals (and birds) besides the **hart**.

2 a voiced form of **Stack**, q.v.

Cp. 'Stag Rock,' off **Anglesey**, and the various **Irish** 'Stag-Rocks' or 'Stags.'

STAGMAN (A.-Scand.) **STAG-KEEPER** [v. under **Stagg**, and + **E. man**]

STAIG, a **Scot.** and **N.E.** form of **Stagg**, q.v.

STAILEY, v. **Staley**.

STAIN (Eng. and Scand.) Bel. to **Stain**; or Dweller at a **STONE**, i.e. a **ROCK**, or **STONE CASTLE** [O.E. *stán* = O.N. *steinn*]

Cp. **Staines**.

STAINB(OROUGH) (Eng.) Bel. to **Stainb(orough)** (**W. Yorks**), the **Domesday** *Stanburg* = the **STONE** or **ROCK STRONGHOLD** [O.E. *stán* + *burg*]

STAINBURN (Eng.) Bel. to **Stainburn**; or Dweller at the **STONY BROOK** [O.E. *stán*, a stone + *burne*, a brook]

The **Yorks** place was *Stanburne* in **Domesday-Book**.

STAINDROP (Eng. or Scand.) Bel. to **Staindrop** (**Durham**), form. *Stainthorp* = the **STONE DWELLING(S)** [O.E. *stán* = O.N. *steinn* + O.E. O.N. *þorp*]

This name was Latinized *Vicus Saxeus*.

Stainer

STAINER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) PAINTER, DECORATOR [short for Distainer; f. O.Fr. *desteindre* (Fr. *déteindre*), to take away the colour; Lat. *dis-*, a privative + *tingere*, to dye]

(Teut.) for the O.Scand. pers. name *Steinnarr* for *Steinharr*, A.-Sax. *Stánhere* = Rock(-Firm)-ARMY [O.N. *steinn* = O.E. *stán* (= Goth. *stain-s*), stone, rock + O.N. *-harr*, *herr* = O.E. *here*, army]

The mod. Norweg. forms are *Steinar*, *Stener*.

STAINES } (Eng.) Bel. to Staines (M'sex), a
STAINS } pl. form of the A.-Sax. *Stán* = the BOULDER, ROCK, or STONE HOUSE or CASTLE.

The short A.-Saxon charter of the Con- fessor in which this place is referred to in the dative as *Stane* ('Dipl. Angl.', p. 414) is superscribed (doubtless dating from a later period) "Carta beati Regis Edwardi de Wyndesora et *Stanes*."

It used to be thought that Staines owed its name to an old stone marking the boundary of the jurisdiction of the Corporation of London over the Thames to the West.

Cp. *Stanes*.

STAINFIELD = Stanfield, q.v.

STAINFORD } (Eng.) Bel. to Stainford or
STAINFORTH } Stainforth (Yorks), the Domesday *Stainforde* = the STONE-FORD [O.E. *stán* + *ford*]

STAINSBY (Scand.) Bel. to Stainsby (Lincs, Derby) = STEINN'S DWELLING or ESTATE [the genit. of O.N. *steinn*, a stone, rock + *bý-r*, estate, etc.]

STAINTON (Eng.) Bel. to Stainton (a common Eng. place-name), 13th cent. *Stanton*, *Staynton*, A.-Sax. *Stántún*: v. Stanton.

STAIR (Gael.) Dweller at a MARSH - PATH or the STEPPING STONES [Gael. *stair*; prob. conn. with, if not borrowed from, Eng. 'stair']

Stair, Ayrshire, is on the R. Ayr.

(Eng.) see *Stare*.

STALEY (Eng.) Bel. to Staley (-Bridge), Chesh., 14th cent. *Stavelegh*, *Staveley* = the STAVE-LEA (i.e. a meadow enclosed by staves: cp. 'Hedgeley') [O.E. *staf* + *leah*]

STALKER (Eng.) STALKER; hence FOWLER, HUNTER [f. O.E. *st(e)alcian*, to stalk]

William le Stalkere.—

Chesh. Chmbrins'. Accts., A.D. 1303-4.

Stalmine

STALLARD (Eng.) for Stallward = STABLE-KEEPER [O.E. *st(e)all*, a stall, stable + *w(e)ard*, keeper]

(Scand.) for the O.Scand. pers. name *Stálharð-r* = STEEL-HARD.

STALLBRIDGE } (Eng.) Bel. to Stalbridge
STALLBRIDGE } (Dorset), early - 14th - cent. *Stapelbrige*, *Stapelbrig*, A.D. 998 *Stapulbrig* [O.E. *stapol*, -ul, a post, pillar, staple + O.E. *bricg*, *brycg*, a bridge]

STALLER (Eng. and Scand.) MARSHAL [O.E. *st(e)allere* = O.N. *stallari*]

In the instance of the Marshal, the Anglo-Saxon . . . *Stallere* (Comes Stabuli) . . . is seldom designated the 'cyninges hors- thegn'. Of these stalleres or constables several are mentioned at the same time, who in some districts appear as standard-bearers. The first of them had the highest rank both in the witen-gemót and in the field.—

Lapp.-Thorpe, *A.-Sax. Kings*, ii. 381.

STALLBRASS } (Fr.) may represent a L.Lat.
STALLEBRASS } **Stalibraci-um*, 'Steel Arm',
STALLYBRASS } either as a nickname or heraldic name; but evidence is lacking [*L.Lat. *stali*, of steel, f. Teut. (O.H.Ger. *stahal*, *stál* = O.N. *stál*) + L.Lat. *bracium* (Fr. *bras*), Lat. *brachium*, an arm]

STALLMAN } (Eng.) 1 STABLE-MAN, 2 BOOTH-
STALLMAN } MAN [M.E. *stalle*, a stall, stable, place, booth; O.E. *st(e)all*, a stall, stable, place + *man*]

Occ. for Stalmine, q.v.

STALLOM } (Eng.) Bel. to Stalham (Norf.:
STALLON } 13th cent. *Stalum*, *Stalham*) = the
STALLUM } STALL - ENCLOSURE [M.E. *stal*, O.E. *st(e)all*, a stall, stable + M.E. *ham*, O.E. *ham(m)*, a piece of land, enclosure]

STALLWOOD (Eng.) app. not a local name, but an imit. form of STALWART [O.E. *stal-wyrpe*, serviceable]

STALLWORTH } (Eng.) STALWART [M.E.
STALLWORTHY } *stalworth(y)*, *stalew(u)rthe*, etc.; O.E. *stal-wyrpe*, serviceable]

John le Stalewrthe.—*Hund. Rolls*.

STALMINE (Scand.) Bel. to Stalmine (N.Lancs), 13th cent. *Stalmyn*, *Stalminne*, *Stalmin*, Domesday *Stalmin* [the second element is O.N. *minni*, *mynni*, mouth (of a river, valley, etc.); in Engl. usage app. also applied to a junction of roads: the first element is either O.N. *stalli*, (heathen) altar, or *stall-r*, a stall]

Stamford

STAMFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Stamford (Lincs: A.-Sax. *Stánford*), Stamford (Bridge) (Yorks: A.-Sax. *Stánford* (Bricg) = the STONE-FORD (i.e. a ford whose passage was facilitated by stones.)

STAMFORDHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Stamfordham (Northumb.), A.D. 1200-1 *Stamfordham* [v. under Stamford, and + O.E. *ham(m)*, piece of land, enclosure]

STAMMERS (Eng.) a nickname for a STAMMERER or STUTTERER [M.E. *stameren*, O.E. *stamerian*, to stammer]

STAMPER (Eng.) POUNDER; THRASHER; PRINTER; MINTER [M.E. *stamper(e)*; f. M.E. *stampen*, O.E. *stempian*, to stamp, pound]

John Stamper.—*Hund. Rolls*.

STANANUGHT (Eng.) app. for 'Stand-at-nought' (a nickname).

STANBERY } 1 for Stanbury, q.v.
STANBERRY } 2 for Stanborough, q.v.

STANBOROUGH } (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Stan-
STANBRA } borough; or Dweller at
STANBROUGH } the ROCKY HILL [O.E. *stán*, a stone, rock + *beorh*, *beorg*, a hill]
Stánbeorh and *Stánbeorg* (with dative -*beorge* and -*beorwe*) are fairly common in A.-Sax. charters. Stanborough, Devon, was *Stanberewe* A.D. 1312-13.

2 for Stanbury, q.v.

Cp. Stainborough.

STANBRIDGE (Eng.) Bel. to Stanbridge; or Dweller at the STONE-BRIDGE [O.E. *stán* + *brycg*]

Stanbridge, Beds, was *Stanbrigge* and *Stanbrugge* in the M.E. period.

STANBURY (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Stanbury; or Dweller at the STONE or ROCK FORTIFICATION [O.E. *stán* + *burh*, dat. *byrig*]

2 for Stanb(o)rough, q.v.

STANCLIFF(E) (Eng.) Bel. to Stancliff(e); or Dweller by the ROCKY CLIFF [O.E. *stán*, a stone, rock + *clif*, *clyf*]

A *Stánclyf*, e.g., occurs in a Wilts charter dated A.D. 850.

STANDAGE for Standedge, q.v.

STANDEDGE } (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the STONY
STANEDGE } or ROCKY EDGE or HILL-
STANRIDGE } RIDGE [M.E. *stan(e)*, O.E. *stán*, a stone, rock + M.E. *egge*, an edge, (dial.) a hill-ridge; O.E. *ecg*, an edge]

In this case the first *d* in the name is the common post-*n* dental intrusion.

2 the STONE DITCH or DIKE [Dial. E. *ditch*, a dike, fence; O.E. *dīc*]

Standring

STANDEN (Eng.) Bel. to Standen; or Dweller at the STONY or ROCKY VALLEY [O.E. *stán*, a stone, rock + *denu*, dat. *dene*, a valley]

We find 'in *stándene*', e.g., in a Wilts charter dated A.D. 778.

Thomas de Standene.—*Lanc. Inq.*, A.D. 1292.

Confused with Standon, q.v.

STANDERING, v. Standring.

STANDFIELD for Stanfield, q.v.

STANDFORD for Stanford, q.v.

At Standford, Kent, "the ancient Stane Street crosses a brook".

STANDING 1 for Stanning, q.v.

(rarely) 2 for Standen, q.v.

STANDISH (Eng.) Bel. to Standish (Lancs: 14th cent. *Standissh*, *Standisch*, 13th cent. *Standische*, *Stanedisse*, 12th cent. *Stanedis*; Glouc.: 14th cent. *Standish*, *Stanedish*, A.D. 872 *Stanedis* (Lat. charter) = the STONY or ROCKY ENCLOSURE or PARK [O.E. *stán*, a stone, rock + *edisc*, an enclosure, park]

The Lanc. Standish seems to have been the more fruitful source of the surname. The famous Miles Standish carried it to America—

He was a gentlemen born, could trace his pedigree plainly

Back to Hugh Standish of Duxbury Hall, in Lancashire, England,

Who was the son of Ralph, and the grandson of Thurston de Standish.—

Longfellow, *The Ctshp. of Miles Standish*, iii. 140-2.

STANDLEY for Stanley, q.v.

STANDON (Eng.) Bel. to Standon; or Dweller at the ROCKY HILL [O.E. *stán*, a stone, rock + *dún*, a hill]

Standon, Herts, was *Standune* in a Latin charter, A.D. 944-6; but Standon, Staffs, acc. to Duignan, was *Stantone* (cp. Stanton) in Domesday-Book (this is, however, prob. an error, as we find a 'Robertus de Standon' mentioned in conn. with Standon, Staffs, in the Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1283).

Confused with Standen, q.v.

STANDRING (Eng.) Dweller at (prob.) the STONE RING or CIRCLE [O.E. *stán* + *hring*]

Stannering occurs as a Lanc. surname in the 17th cent.

Stanes

Stannart

STANES: v. *Staines*; but there is also a Lincs hamlet, *Stane(s)*, which prob. involves the O.N. *stein* 'a stone,' 'rock,' 'stone dwelling.'

STANESBY: v. *Stainsby*.

STANFIELD (Eng.) Bel. to Stanfield (M.E. *Stanfeld, Stanefeld*); or Dweller at the STONY or ROCKY FIELD or PLAIN [O.E. *stán, a stone, rock + feld*]

STANFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Stanford; or Dweller at the STONE (i.e. Paved)-FORD [O.E. *stán + ford*]

...on Stánford; of Stánforda [dat. case]...
 (...into Stanford; from Stanford...)
Worc. Land-Charter c. A.D. 757.

Adam de Stanford.—*Hund. Rolls*.

This name was Latinized *de Vado Saxi*.
 Cp. *Stamford*.

STANGER (Eng.) I POLE-DRESSER or -MAKER [M.E. *stang(e)*, O.E. *stang* = O.N. *stǫng*, a pole, stake + the agent. suff. *-ere*]

2 Dweller at the STONY or ROCKY GORE [O.E. *stán, a stone, rock + gár(a)*, a three-cornered piece of land, a projection]

A land-name *Stángár* is mentioned, in connexion with Upminster, in a charter (A.D. 1062) of the Confessor's, 'Dipl. Angl.', p. 395.

Jordan de Stangar.—

Soms. Subsidy-Roll, A.D. 1327.

STANHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Stanham; or Dweller at I the STONE HOUSE [O.E. *stán + hám*]

2 the STONE or STONY ENCLOSURE or PIECE OF LAND [O.E. *stán + ham(m)*]

The 'æt *Stanham*' of a Latin + A.-Sax. charter A.D. 932 ('Cart. Sax.' no. 692) refers to Stoneham, Hants, which is claimed to be the Roman 'ad Lapidem'; and as the Lat. *lapis, lapidis*, in addition to its primary meaning, also denoted a boundary-stone, sepulchral stone, milestone, etc., 'Stoneham' may owe its first element to a stone of this kind.

STANHOPE (Eng.) Bel. to Stanhope; or Dweller at the STONY or ROCKY HOPE (Mountain Recess or Hollow) [O.E. *stán, a stone, rock; and v. Hope!*]

The parish of Stanhope, Durham, 13th cent. *Stanhop*, is mostly "rugged and mountainous."

STANHOUSE (Eng.) Dweller at the STONE HOUSE [O.E. *stán + hús*]

STANIER (Eng.) STONE-WORKER [M.N.E. *stan(e)* (O.E. *stán*) + the A.-Fr. agent. suff. *-ier*]

STANIFORD } (Eng.) Dweller at the STONY
STANIFORTH } or PAVED FORD [M.E. *stany*,
 O.E. *stánig + M.E. forth, ford*, O.E. *ford*]
 Cp. *Stainford, Stainforth, Stanford*.

STANILAND (Eng.) Dweller at the STONY LAND [O.E. *stánig + land*]

STANISTREET (Eng.) Dweller at the PAVED (usually Roman) ROAD [O.E. *stánig, stony*, paved + *stræt* (Lat. *strata via*), road]
 Richard de Stanistrete [place-name now Stanney Street].—
Lanc Inq., A.D. 1307.

STANK } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller by the POOL
STANG } [Dial. E.: O.Fr. *estang*, Lat. *stagnum*, a pool of standing water]

STANLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Stanley; or Dweller at the STONY or ROCKY LEA [O.E. *stán, a stone, rock + leah* (M.E. *ley*), a lea]

The M.S.E. forms of this common place-name were *Stanleg(h, Stanley(e)*; the M.N.E. forms *Stanelegh, Stanelay, Staynley*, etc.

Stanela Monaster'.....Stanleya.....pro Stanley.—*Rot. Chart.*, A.D. 1203-4.

Stanleg Abbatia Ciscestr' ordinis.—

Rot. Chart., A.D. 1226-7.

The two foregoing entries relate to the old Cistercian priory at Stanley or Stanleigh, Wilts.

The Liverpool suburb Stanley owes its name indirectly to the Staffordshire Stanley through the great Stanley family.

This name was usually Latinized *de Pascuo Lapidoso*.

STANMER(E) (Eng.) Bel. to Stanmer (Suss.), the A.-Sax. (8th cent.) *Stánmere* = the STONY or ROCKY LAKE [O.E. *stán, a stone, rock + mere*, a lake, pool]

Stanmer is near Falmer, whose mere still exists.

STANMORE (Eng.) Bel. to Stanmore (M'sex; Domesday *Stanmera*, A.D. 793 *Stánmere*; Berks: A.D. 948 *Stánmere*) = the STONY or ROCKY LAKE [v. under *Stanmer(e)*]

Gt. Stanmore, M'sex, "includes the district of Stanmore Marsh."

STANNARD } (Teut.) STONE-HARD, ROCK-
STANNART } FIRM [A.-Sax. *Stánh(e)ard* =
 O.N. *Steinharð-r* = O.Ger. *Steinhart*, etc.;
 O.E. *stán* = O.N. *stein* = O.H.Ger. *stein* =

Stanney

Goth. *stain-s* = O.Sax. *stén*, a stone, rock + O.E. *h(æ)ard* = O.N. *harð-r* = O.H.Ger. *hart* = Goth. *hardu-s* = O.Sax. *hard*, hard, firm]

Stanard-us occurs in both Domesday and the Hundred-Rolls, the latter having also *Stannard* and *Stonhard*.

STANNEY (Eng.) Bel. to Stanney (Chesh.: Domesday *Stanei*); or Dweller at 1 the STONY or ROCKY ISLAND or WATERSIDE [O.E. *stán*, a stone, rock + *ig*, island, etc.]

(occ. 2 the STONY or ROCKY HEY or HAY (Enclosure) [O.E. *ge*] *hæg*, *haga*]

STANNIFORD = Staniford, q.v.

STANNING (Scand.) Bel. to Staining (N. Lincs), 13th cent. *Staning*, *Staynyng*, *Stayning*, *Stenenge* = the STONY or ROCKY MEADOW [O.N. *steinn* (O.E. *stán*), a stone, rock + *eng* (O.N.E. *ing*), a meadow]

Adam de Staining.—

Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1246.

STANNINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Stannington (Northumb.: 13th and 14th cent. *Stannington*; Yorks) = the ESTATE of the STÁN-FAMILY [A.-Sax. **Stáninga-tún*—*stán*, stone, rock, precious stone; *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fl. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, estate, farm, etc.]

STANNISTREET = Stanlstreet, q.v.

STANNUS (Eng. and Scand.) Dweller at the STONE HOUSE [O.E. *stán* = O.N. *steinn* + O.E. O.N. *hús*]

STANSBIE } = Stainsby, q.v.
STANSBY }

STANSFELD } (Eng.) Bel. to Stansfield
STANSFIELD } (Yorks: Domesday *Stanesfeld*; Suff.: 14th cent. *Stansfeld*, 13th cent. *Stanesfeld*) = STÁN'S FIELD [O.E. *stán*, genit. *stánes*, stone, rock, precious stone + *feld*, field, plain]

STANSTEAD } (Eng.) Bel. to Stanstead
STANSTED } Stansted = the STONE or ROCK PLACE [O.E. *stán* + *stede*]

Stansted, Essex, was *Stanstede* in the 13th cent., *Stansted* in the 14th cent.; Stanstead, Herts, was *Stan(æ)stede* in Domesday-Book, *Stansted* in the 13th and 14th cent.; but Stanstead, Kent, *Stansted* in the 14th cent., was *Stánhámstede* [O.E. *hám*, a dwelling] in the 9th cent.

STANTON (Eng.) Bel. to Stanton = 1 the STONE DWELLING(S).

2 the DWELLING(S) or FARMSTEAD by the STONE(S) or ROCK(S) [O.E. *stán*, stone, rock + *tún*, farmstead, etc.]

Staple

Stántún occurs fairly frequently in deeds of the A.-Saxon period: in Latin charters typically "in loco qui dicitur *Stantum*" (without vowel-marks); in A.-Saxon documents "æt *Stántúne*" (dat. case). *Stanton* is the usual form in the 13th-cent. Hundred-Rolls. At Stanton-Drew, Soms., are "circles of large stones"; at Stanton-Harcourt, Oxon, are "a number of large stones called the Devil's Coits"; and in descriptions of several of our Stantons particular mention is made of stone-quarries.

STANWAY (Eng.) Bel. to Stanway; or Dweller at the STONE or PAVED (often Roman) ROAD [13th and 14th cent. *stanwey(e)*; O.E. *stán weg*]

Stanway, Glouc., on a Roman way, is referred to in an A.-Saxon charter c. A.D. 800 ('Cart. Sax.' no. 299) as "on ealdan *stánwege*" (dat. case)—"on to the old *stone way*"; Stanway, Essex, also on a Roman road, occurs in an A.-Sax. will c. A.D. 972 ('Dipl. Angl.', p. 522) as "æt *Stánwegum*", where *-un* represents the dat. pl. suff. *-um*.

STANWICK (Eng.) Bel. to Stanwick (Northants: 13th cent. *Stanewig*; Yorks: Domesday *Steinuege*, *Stenuueghe*) = the STONE or PAVED ROAD [O.E. *stán* (= O.N. *steinn*) + O.E. *weg* (= O.N. *ueg-r*, Goth. *wig-s*)

'Stanwick' is therefore a Northern (guttural) form of Stanway, q.v.

The Yorks place is "on the Roman way from Catterick."

The Northants place occurs as *Stane-wigge* in a charter ('Cart. Sax.' no. 22) which is dated A.D. 664 but which (even if genuine) is evidently a copy made centuries later.

STANWIX is for Stanwicks, a pl. form of Stanwick, q.v.

Stanwix, Cumb. (14th cent. *Staynwikes*), is on a Roman way and near a Roman station.

STAPLE (Eng. and A.-Fr.-Teut.) Bel. to Staple; or Dweller at a PILLAR or POST, hence a MARKET or FAIR-PLACE [O.E. *stapol*, a pillar, post, etc.; also O.Fr. *estaple*, a fair, market, borr. f. L.Ger. *stapel*: cp. Dut. *stapelhuis*, staple-house, staple; *stapelmarkt*, staple-market; *stapel-plaats*, staple-town, emporium: (High) Ger. *stapel*, a post, staple, pile, market, is borr. f. L.Ger.; the cognate High Ger. *staffel* (O.H.Ger. *staffal*) meaning a step, etc.]

Robert atte Staple.—

Close Rolls, A.D. 1277.

The French place-name Etaples (Pas-de-Calais) is pron. locally exactly like Fr. *étape* (a storehouse), the mod. form of O.Fr. *estaple*.

Stapleford

STAPLEFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Stapleford (a common E. local name), the M.E. *Stapelford*, O.E. *Stapolford* = the STAPLE-FORD (i.e. a ford which was marked out or otherwise facilitated by staples or posts) [v. under Staple]

STAPLER (Eng.) DEALER [v. under Staple, and + the E. agent. suff. *-er*]

The corresp. Fr. *étapier* is now a military term for a "distributor of rations."

STAPLES, pl., and genit., of Staple, q.v.

STAPLETON (Eng.) Bel. to Stapleton, the M.E. *Stapleton*, *Stapelton*, *Stapilton*, O.E. *Stapoltūn* = the STAPLE-ENCLOSURE (i.e. the enclosure—with dwelling(s)—fenced in by posts) [O.E. *stapol*, a post, pillar, etc. + *tūn*, enclosure, etc.]

The Leic. Stapleton occurs as *Stapelton* in a late copy of a Latin charter dated A.D. 833. The West-Riding Stapleton is *Stapleton* in Domesday-Book; but the North-Riding Stapleton occurs therein as *Stapedun* [O.E. *dūn*, a hill]

Robertus de Stapleton.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1254-5.

Nicholas de Stapelton.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Bryan de Stapilton.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Cp. Staple; but none of the various Stapletons is a market-town.

STAPLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Stap(e)ley; or Dweller at the STAPLE-LEA [v. under Stapleton, and + O.E. *ledh*, meadow]

Ada de Stappeleg [referred to in conn. with *Stapleg*].—*Charter-Rolls*, A.D. 1200-1.

Roger de Stapelye.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

STARBECK } (Scand.) Bel. to Starbeck
STARBOCK } (Yorks) = the SEDGY BROOK
STARBUCK } [O.N. *stōrr* (Dan. - Norw. *stærgræs*, Swed. *starrgräs*), sedge + *bekk-r*, brook]

The mutated form *Starbok* (like Tarbock for Torbeck), found as early as 1379, is due to the lack of stress in the second element.

STARE (Eng. and Scand.) a nickname from the STARLING [O.E. *stær* = O.N. *star(r)i* (Dan.-Norw. *stær*, Swed. *stare*), starling]

The false lapwyng, ful of trecherye;

The *stare*, that the counseyl can be-wrye.—

Chaucer, *Parlement of Foules*, 347-8.

Cp. Stair and Starr.

Startup

STARES, STARE'S (Son).

STARK } (Eng. and Scand.) STRONG, STERN,
STARKE } SEVERE [M.E. *stark(e)*, O.E. *st(e)arc* = O.N. *sterk-r* (Dan.-Norw. *stærk*)]

For, God be thanked, I dar make avaunt
I feele my lymes [limbs] *stark* and
suffisaunt

To do al that a man bilongeth to.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, E 1457-9.

STARKEY } = Stark (q.v.) + the E. dim.
STARKE } suff. *-e*], *-ie*.

STARKIES, STARKIE'S (Son).

STARKMAN = Stark (q.v.) + *man*.

William Starcman.—*Hund. Rolls*.

STARKS, STARK'S (Son) : v. Stark.

STARLING (Eng.) 1 a nickname from the STARLING [M.E. *sterling*, O.E. *starling*, m., —*stær*, starling + the (double) dim. suff. *-ling*]

2 v. Sterling.

Starling.—*Domesday-Book*.

William Starling.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Cp. Stare.

(Scand.) Bel. to Starling (Lancs, Cumb., etc.) [app. N. and East. Dial. E. *star(e)* (v. under *Starmore*), sedge, bent-grass + E. *ling*, O.N. *lyng*, heath]

STARMER for *Starmore*, q.v.

STARMORE (Scand.) Bel. to *Starmore* (Leic.) = the SEDGY MOOR [O.N. *stōrr* (Dan.-Norw. *stærgræs*, Swed. *starrgräs*), sedge + *mōr*]

STARN = Stern, q.v.

STARNS = Sterns, q.v.

STARR (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the sign of the STAR [M.E. *sterre*, O.E. *steorra*]

2 = Stare, q.v.

STARRS, pl., and genit., of Starr.

START (Eng.) Dweller at a TAIL OF TONGUE OF LAND [O.E. *steort*]

Cp. Stort.

STARTIN for *Starton*, q.v.

STARTON (Eng.) Bel. to *Starton* (Warw.), 12th and 13th cent. *Staverton* [v. *Staverton*]

STARTUP (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the START-HOPE [v. under *Start and Hope*]

Andrew Startup tenanted Startup (1737).
—Hodgson, *Hist. Northumb.*, ii. (1832) 467.

2 UPSTART [f. M.E. *sterten*, O.E. **steart-*
(*ian* (conn. with O.E. *stearilian*, to
stumble), to start: cp. Dut. *storten* and
Ger. *stürzen* + M.E. *up*, O.E. *úp*]

Upon my life, his marriage with that
start-up. . . —
R. Brome, *Queen and Concup.*, II. i.;
T. Wright.

STATHAM } (Eng.) Dweller at the STAITH-
STATHOM } ENCLOSURE [E. *staiþ(e)*, a wharf,
landing-place; O.E. *stæð*, a bank, shore
+ *-ham*, O.E. *ham(m)*, an enclosure, piece
of land]

John de Satham. —
Hund. Rolls (Camb.), A.D. 1274.
Elizabeth Stathome. —
Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1544.

STATON (Eng.) Dweller at the STAITH EN-
CLOSURE or FARM [v. under Satham,
and + O.E. *tún*]

A *Staton* is mentioned in conn. with the
Abbot of Barlings (Lincs) in the Charter-
Rolls A.D. 1315-16.

STAUGHTON, like Stoughton, a form of
Stockton, q.v.

STAUNTON (Eng.) Bel. to Staunton, a var. of
Stanton, q.v.

Staunton Wyville, Leic, is also called
Stonton; Staunton-on-Arrow, Heref., was
Stántún A.D. 958; Staunton, Notts, was
Stanton in Domesday-Book.

Staunton is the usual 13th-cent spelling
of this name.

STAVELEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Staveley, Staveley
STAVELEY } = the STAVE-LEA (i.e. a meadow
STAVLEY } fenced with staves or stakes)
[O.E. *staf* + *ledh* (M.E. *le(y)*, *lay*)]

Staveley, Derby, and Staveley, Yorks,
were *Stavele* and *Staveley* in the 14th cent.;
Staveley, Westmd., was *Stavele* ('in
Kendale') A.D. 1335; Staveley, Lancs,
occurs as *Stavele* and *Stavelay* in the 13th
cent.

STAVERTON (Eng.) Bel. to Staverton (Glouc.
and Wilts: 13th-14th cent. same spelling;
Northts.: A.D. 944 *Stæfer tún* ('Cart. Sax'.
no. 792).

[As most of the Stavertons are in the
West, the pl., *stafir*, of O.N. *staf-r* (=
O.E. *staf*), staff, stave, post, can hardly
come into question (in any case we should
expect the genit. pl. *stafa*, not the nom.);
the first element does not seem to be a
pers. name; and it is app. merely a
phonetically extended form of O.E. *staf*

(v. under *Staveley*, and cp. the Yorks
staver, 'a hedge-stake') + O.E. *tún*, en-
closure, farmstead]

STAW(E, a var. of Stow(e), q.v.

STAYNER = Stainer, q.v.

ST. CLAIR: v. under Sinclair.

STEAD } (Eng.) Dweller at a FARMSTEAD
STEADE } [Prov. E. *stead*, 'a farmhouse and
offices'; M.E. O.E. *stede*, a place (=Dut.
and Scand. *stad*, a town)]

Richard de Stede. —
Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1275-6.
Ricardus del Stede. —
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

There are occ. dialectal variations of
the signification given above, e.g. —

"*Stead*: an unenclosed plot on a
mountain or common on which certain
parties have defined rights . . ." —
Cumberl. Gloss., p. 94.

STEADMAN: v. under Stead, and + *man*.

John le Stedman. —
Parl. Writs, A.D. 1306.

STEAL = Steel, q.v.

STEAN(E (Teut.) 1 Bel. to Stean(e or Stene
(Northants) = the STONE (ROCK, or STONE
CASTLE) [O.E. *stæn* = O.N. *steinn* = Dut.
steen, Fris. *stien* = Ger. *stein*]

Cp. the Glouc. place-name Steanbridge.
2 the A.-Sax. pers. name *Stæn* = O.N.
Steinn (Domesday *Sten*) [etym. as¹]

STEAR = Steer, q.v.

STEARN = Stern, q.v.

STEARNS = Sterns, q.v.

STEAVENTS = Stephens, q.v.

STEAVENTSON = Stephenson, q.v.

STEBBING (Eng.) Bel. to Stebbing (Essex),
14th cent. *Stebbing*, 13th cent. *Stebing* =
(prob.) the STUBBY LEA [O.E. *stybb*, a
tree-stump + O.East.E. *ing* (O.N. *eng*), 'a
meadow]

STEBBIN(G)S, pl., and genit., of Stebbing.

STEDMAN = Steadman, q.v.

STEED (Eng.) 1 = Stead, q.v.

2 a nickname from the STALLION [O.E.
stéda]

STEEDMAN = Steadman, q.v.

STEEDS, pl., and genit., of Steed, q.v.

Steel

STEEL } (Eng.) 1 a pers. name and nick-
STEELE } name from the metal [O.E. *stýle*,
stiele = O.N. *stál*, steel]

Robert Stele.—*Hund. Rolls*.

With that great champion Gray Steill
[var. *Steel*].—*Sir Gray Steill*, 2789.

2 Dweller by a STILE [North. E. *steel*, a
stile; O.E. *stigel*]

"Steel, pr. of stile".—

Dial. of Lonsdale (N. Lancs), p. 80.

STEELS, genit., and pl., of Steel.

STEEN } 1 = Stean(e), q.v.
STEENE }

2 a syncopated form of Stephen, q.v.

STEENIE = Steen² + the E. dim. suff. *-ie*.

Stephen Smith's been paying his
daughter Nan . . .

Now if *Steenie* Smith . . .

Linc. Rhyme; Halliwell, p. 798.

STEENSON, STEEN'S SON : v. Steen.

STEENSTRAND (Eng. or Scand.) Dweller at
the STONY or ROCKY SHORE [O.E. *stōn* =
O.N. *steinn*, a stone, rock + O.E. *strand*
= O.N. *strönd*]

STEEPLE (Eng.) Dweller by a STEEPLE or
TOWER [O.E. *stiepel*, a tower]

As is well known, the tower of a church
was sometimes detached from the main
structure.

STEER } (Eng.) a nickname and sign-name
STEERE } from the Ox [O.E. *stéor* : cp. Dut.
and Ger. *stier*, a bull]

STEERS, STEER'S (Son).

STEEVE, a dim. of Stephen, q.v.

STEEVENS = Stephens, q.v.

STEEVES, STEEVE'S (Son) : v. Steeve.

STEGGALL (Scand.) Dweller at (app.) the
STEG-SLOPE [Dial. E. and Scot. *steg*, (1)
a gander, (2) a stag; O.N. *steggi*, a male
bird + O.N. *hall-r*, a slope]

STEIN- : v. the Appendix of Foreign Names
for such Ger. names as Steinbach, 'Stony
or Rocky Brook'; Steinberg, 'Rocky Hill'.

STEINFORTH, a var. of Stainforth, q.v.
[with the first element influenced by
O.N. *steinn*, a stone, rock]

Corresponding to the Ger. *Steinfurt*.

STELFOX (Eng.) a nickname from the pre-
datory animal [the first element is app. f.
M.E. *stelen*, to steal, go stealthily; O.E.
stelan + M.E. O.E. *fox*]

Stephenson

This specif. Lanc. and Chesh. surname
is found in those counties with the same
spelling in the 16th cent.

STELLA (Eng.) Bel. to Stella (Durh.) anc.
Stellingei, app. repr. an A.-Sax.
**Ste(a)llinga-leah* = the LEA OF THE
STE(A)LL- FAMILY [-*inga*, genit. pl. of the
fil. suff. *-ing*]

STEMBRIDGE for Stanbridge, q.v.

There is a Stembridge in co. Glamorgan.

STEMSON for Stenson, q.v.

STENHOUSE (Eng. and Scand.) Dweller at
the STONE-HOUSE [O.E. *stōn* = O.N.
steinn (Dan.-Norw. *sten*) + O.E. O.N. *hús*]

STENNETT, a double dim. of Stephen, q.v.
[Fr. dim. suff. *-et*]

STENNING (Eng.) 1 the A.-Sax. *Stōning* =
STÆN'S SON [O.E. *stōn*, *stán*, a stone,
rock + the fil. suff. *-ing*]

2 v. Steyning.

STENNINGS, STENNING'S (Son).

STENSON (Eng.) 1 = Steenson, q.v.

2 Bel. to Stenson (Derby) the Domesday
Steintune = (app.) STÆN'S FARM or ESTATE
[the genit. of O.E. *stōn*, *stán* = O.N. *steinn*,
a stone, rock + *tún*]

STENT (Eng.) Dweller at an ALLOTMENT OF
PASTURAGE [Dial. E. *stent*, *stint* (Cumbd.
Gloss., 'a cattle-grass'); f. E. *stint*, to limit]

STENTON (Eng. or Scand.) Bel. to Stenton
= the STONE OF ROCK DWELLING(S) OR
FARMSTEAD [O.E. *stōn* = O.N. *steinn*
(Dan.-Norw. *sten*), a stone, rock + O.E.
O.N. *tún*]

Stenton, Haddington, was *Steinton*,
c. 1150.

Cp. Stanton.

STEPHEN (Gr.) CROWN or WREATH [Gr.
Στέφανος, whence Lat. (and A.-Sax.)
Stephanus]

...se forma *cýðere Stephanus*

(...the proto-martyr *Stephen*).—

Ælfric's Homilies ('Dom. Sept').

Seinte *Stefne* ipolede [suffered] þe
stones.—

Ancren Riwele ('Wreþpe').

Sir Lancelott and Sr *Steven* bold.—

Marr. of Sir Gawaine (Fragmt.)

STEPHENS, STEPHEN'S (Son) } v. Stephen.
STEPHENSON, STEPHEN'S (Son) }

Gilbert fil. Stephani.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Richard Stephenes.—

Soms. Subs. Roll, A.D. 1327.

Stepkin

STEPKIN, a double dim. of *Stephen*, q.v.
[E. dim. suff. *-kin*, O.L. Teut. *-k-in*]

STEPNEY (Eng.) Bel. to Stepney (M^ssex), 14th cent. *Stebenheth(e)*, 13th cent. *Stebenhiith*, Domesday *Stebenhede* [The second element is no doubt for O.E. *hýð*, a landing-place, harbour, (not for *hæð*, a heath), as in the case of 'Lambeth'; and the first element prob. represents the adj. form of a var. of O.E. *stybb*, a tree-stump (the haven app. had tree-stumps as mooring-posts)]

'Stepney' seemingly began to be used for earlier 'Stepneth' c. 1600.

The ancient importance of Stepney as a haven is suff. attested by the fact that all children born at sea in English vessels were supposed to belong parochially to Stepney.

STEPTO(E) (Eng.) app. not local names but
STEPLOW } nicknames relating to gait (early
forms not found) [f. O.E. *steppan*, to step
+ *tá*, a toe]

STERK (Scand.) STRONG, STERN, SEVERE
[O.N. *sterk-r*]

Cp. Stark.

(Eng.) for Stirk, q.v.

STERLING (Eng.) 1 nickname from the former coin so called [M.E. *sterling*; perh. = *starling*: v. under Starling]

(occ.) 2 for Starling (q.v.) through the pron. *Stárling*.

(Celt.) for Stirling, q.v.

STERN } (Eng.) AUSTERE, SEVERE [M.E.
STERNE } *sterne*, O.E. *stierne*, *styrne*]

Henry Sterne.—*Hund. Rolls*.

(Scand.) STAR (a sign-name) [Dan.-Norw. *stierne*, O.N. *stiarna*, a star]

But the name in our directories is frequently the Ger. *Stern* = Star.

STERNS, STERN'S (SON).

STERRY (Teut.) BIG, STRONG, STOUT [M.E. *stere*, app. f. the compar., *stari*, of O.N. *stórr* (= O.H.Ger. *stüri*), big, powerful; or an O.E. cognate (allied to E. *steer*, O.E. *stéor*, a bullock) + the E. dim. suff. *-y*]
Cp. Storry.

STERT = Start, q.v.

STEUART = Stewart, q.v.

STEVEN = Stephen, q.v.

STEVENS, STEVEN'S (SON) } v. Stephen.
STEVENSON, STEVEN'S SON }

Thomas Stevenson.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

SteYning

STEVENTON (Eng.) Bel. to Steventon or Stevington (Berks: 14th cent. *Styvington*, 13th cent. *Styvington*, *Stivinton*, Domesday *Stivetune*; Beds: 13th cent. *Stivinton*, Domesday *Stiventone*; Hants: 14th cent. *Stivington*) = the ESTATE OF THE STIF-FAMILY [A.Sax. **Stifinga-tún* — *stif*, stiff, rigid, hard, prob. fig. (as with the cognate Dan.-Norw. *stiv*), inflexible, stubborn + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, estate, farmstead, etc.]

Steventon, nr. Abingdon, Berks, is prob. the same place (with changed land-element) as the *Stifinge-hæme* referred to in a grant to Abingdon Abbey by King Eadgar in 964 ('Cart. Sax.' no. 1142).

STEVEYSON for Steveson, q.v.

STEVESON, STEVE'S SON: Steve, a dim. of Stephen, q.v.

STEWART } (Eng.) SENESCHAL; lit. and orig.
STEWART } STY-WARD [M.E. *styward*, *steward*, *steward*, *stuard*, etc.; O.E. *stiw(e)ard* (= O.N. *stiuarð-r*) — *stigu*, sty, animal-enclosure + *w(e)ard*, guardian, keeper]

Hugh le Steward.—*Hund. Rolls*.

But, shortly, from the castel on a nyght,
The lordes *styward*,— God yeve [give]
him meschance!— . . .

Came into the ship allone.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, B 913-16.

Schyr Eduard, that had sic valour,
Wes ded, and Johnne *Steward* alsua.—

Barbour, *The Bruce*, xviii. 108-9.

It was not till after several generations that the Fitz-Walters and Fitz-Alans took that name [Stewart], destined to become so illustrious, from their office of *steward* of the royal household.—

C. Innes, *Some Scotch Surnames*, p. 34.

In the baptismal registers of St. James's, Clerkenwell, A.D. 1723-5, the same parents are called both *Steward* and *Stewart*.

STEWARTSON, STEWARD'S SON } v. Ste-
STEWARTSON, STEWART'S SON } ward,
Stewart.

STEWIN, a Scot. form of Stephen, q.v.

Sanct *Stewin* and his tormentouris.—
Burgh Recds. Aberdeen, A.D. 1531.

STEYNING (Eng.) Bel. to Steyning (Suss.), the A.-Sax. *Staningas* (K. Ælfred's Will: 'æt *Staningum*' (dat.) = (the Estate of the) STÆN-FAMILY [O.E. *stæn*, *stán*, a stone, rock + the pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing*]

Sticker

STICKER (Eng.) (Pig-) KILLER [M.E. *stikkere*; f. O.E. *stician* (= Dan.-Norw. *stikke*), to stick, kill (pigs, etc.)]

John le Stikkere.—
Soms. Subs. Roll, A.D. 1327.

STICKFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Stickford; or Dweller at the **STICK-FORD** (i.e. a ford whose passage was marked out or otherwise facilitated by sticks or stakes) [O.E. *sticca* (= O.N. *stika*), a stick, stake + *ford*]

STICKLAND (Eng.) Bel. to Stickland; or Dweller at the **STEEP LAND** [West. Eng. *stickle*, O.E. *sticol*, steep, high + *land*]
Stickland, Soms., is, like Sticklepath, nr. Watchet.

STICKLEPATH (Eng.) Bel. to Sticklepath; or Dweller at the **STEEP PATH** [West. E. *stickle*, O.E. *sticol*, steep, high + O.E. *pæð*]

There are villages called Sticklepath in Somerset and Devon.

STICKLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Stickley; or Dweller at 1 the **STICK-LEA** (i.e. a meadow fenced in by sticks or stakes) [O.E. *sticca* (= O.N. *stika*), a stick, stake + *leah*]

2 the **STEEP LEA** [West. E. *stickle*, O.E. *sticol*, steep, high + O.E. *leah*]

A *Sticlegh*, *Sticcle*, is mentioned in a *Soms. Subsidy-Roll* A.D. 1327.

STICKNEY (Eng. or A.-Scand.) Bel. to Stickney (Lincs), 16th cent. same spelling [O.E. *i(e)g* = O.N. *ey*, island, waterside: the first element is app. an oblique (genit. pl.) form of O.E. *sticca* = O.N. *stika*, a stick, stake, pile]

STIFF (Eng.) **STIFF**, **HARD**, **FIRM**, **STRONG**, **PROUD** [M.E. *stif(e)*; O.E. *stif* = Dan.-Norw. *stiv* = Dut. *stijf*]

John Stife.—*Hund. Rolls*.

STIGAND (Scand.) **MOUNTING** [O.N. *Stigand* (Mod. Norw. *Stiand*), f. the pres. part. of *stiga*, to mount, ascend]

Stigand was perh. the most famous name ecclesiastically in 11th-cent. England. It occurs in *Domesday-Book* in this form.

Gervase fil. Stigandi.—
Pipe-Rolls, A.D. 1160.

STIGGIN, a weak Anglicized form of **Stigand**, q.v.

STIGGINS, **STIGGIN's** (Son).

STILE (Eng.) Dweller at a **STILE** [O.E. *stigel*]

John atte Stile.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Stirrup

STILEMAN = **Stile** (q.v.) + **E. man**.

STILES, pl., and genit., of **Stile**, q.v.

STILL (Eng.) 1 **SILENT**, **QUIET**, **GENTLE** [M.E. O.E. *stille*]

Walter Stille.—*Hund. Rolls*.

(occ.) 2 a weak form of **Steel**, q.v.

STILLINGFLEET (Eng.) Bel. to Stillingfleet (Yorks), 14th cent. *Stilyngflete*, *Domesday Steffingeflet*, A.-Sax. **Stifelinga-fléot* = the **STREAM OF THE STÍFEL FAMILY** [the pers. name is f. (with suff. -el) O.E. *stif*, hard, firm, inflexible + -*inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. -*ing* + *fléot*, a stream, water]

STILLINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Stillington (Yorks), *Domesday Stivelinctun*, A.-Sax. **Stifelinga-tún* = the **ESTATE OF THE STÍFEL FAMILY** [v. under **Stillingfleet**, and + O.E. *tún*, estate, farm, etc.]

As **Stillingfleet** and **Stillington** are both in the vicinity of York the connexion is doubtless with the same A.-Sax. proprietors.

STILLMAN = **Still** (q.v.) + **E. man**.

STILLWELL } (Eng.) Dweller at the **CON-**
STILWELL } **STANT SPRING** (one not in-
termittent) [O.E. *stille*, constant, etc. + w(*i*)*ella*, a spring]

STIMPSON } for **Stinson**, **Stenson**, q.v.
STIMSON }

STINSON, v. **Stenson**.

STIRK } (Eng.) a nickname (or sign-name)
STIRKE } from the **BULLOCK** or **HEIFER** [O.E. *stýric*]

(Scand.) conf. with **Sterk**, q.v.

STIRLAND (Eng.) Dweller at the **STEER-PASTURE** [O.E. *stéor* (= Dut. *stier*), a steer, ox + *land*]

STIRLING (Celt.) Bel. to Stirling, 16th cent. *Striveling*, 15th cent. *Striviling*, 13th cent. *Estrevelyn*, *Estrivelin*, 12th cent. *Strivilen*, not improb. repr. a Cymric **Ystrefelyn*, **YELLOW HOUSE** [Cym. *ystref*, a dwelling + *felyn*, mutated form of *melyn*, yellow]

In **Strivelingshire** is the town of *Striveling*.—

Boece, *Scot. Hist.*, tr. Bellenden.

(Eng.) conf. with **Sterling**, q.v.

STIRRIIP } (Eng.) Bel. to **Styrrup** (Notts),
STIRROP } 14th cent. *Sterappe*, *Styrop*, 13th
STIRRAP } cent. *Stirap* (for *Stirop*) = the
STEER-HOPE [v. **Steer** and **Hope**]

Stirsaker

STIRSAKER } (Eng.) Dweller at (the)
STIRZACKER } **STEER'S FIELD** [the genit.
STIRZAKER } of O.E. *stéor* = O.N. *stíorr*, a
 steer, ox + O.E. *æcer* = O.N. *akr*, a field]
 Stirzaker, N. Lancs, was *Styresacre*
 A.D. 1443, *Steresaker* A.D. 1379, *Steres-*
acre A.D. 1332.

STITT (Eng.) app. a weakened form of O.E.
stif = **STRONG, HARD**.

STIVE (Eng.) **STIFF, STRONG, HARD** [O.E.
stif]

STIVENS, a weak form of **Stevens, Stephens**,
 q.v.

St. JOHN, an Anglicized form of the common
 French eccles. place-name *St. Jean* — anc.
St. Jehan [v. *John*]

STOATE } = **Stott, q.v.**
STOATT }

STOBART } = **Stubbard, q.v.**
STOBBARD }
STOBBART }

STOBB = **Stubb, q.v.** [cp. Dut. *stobbe*, a
 stump, trunk]

STOBBS = **Stubbs, q.v.**

STOCK (Eng.) 1 Dweller by a (conspicuous)
TREE STUMP or **TRUNK**; or a **POST** or
PILLORY [M.E. *stock(e), stokk*, etc., O.E.
stoc(c) = O.N. *stokkr*]

William de la *Stocke*.—
Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Hen. del *Stock*.—
Lanc. Inq., A.D. 1323.

Jordan atte *Stokk*.—
Soms. Subs. Roll, A.D. 1327.

Reginald atte *Stocke*.—
Close Rolls, A.D. 1330.

And Scarlette he was flyinge a-foote
 Fast over *stocke* and stone.—
 'Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne',
 57-8; Percy's *Reliques*.

Occ. the name may represent an old
 dat. pl.: cp. the 'on stoccum' of a Soms.
 charter A.D. 963 ('C.S.' no. 1116).

2 occ. conf. with *Stoke, q.v.*

See **Stocks**; and the note under
Stockton.

STOCKBRIDGE (Eng.) Bel. to **Stockbridge**
 (Hants: 14th cent. *Stockbrigg*, 13th cent.
Stocbrigge, Stokebrigg; Yorks: 14th cent.
Stokbrig; etc.) = the **LOG-BRIDGE** [O.E.
stoc(c), trunk, log, etc. + *brycg*]

William de *Stokynbryg*.—
Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1370.

Stockport

STOCKDALE (Eng. and Scand.) Bel. to
 Stockdale (Yorks, Westmd., etc.) = the
TREE-STUMP VALLEY [O.E. *stoc(c)* = O.N.
stokkr, a tree-stump, trunk, log + O.E.
dæl = O.N. *dal-r*, a valley]

One of the Yorks Stockdales was
Stokdale in the 14th cent.

There is a **Stockdalewath** [O.N. *uað*,
 a ford] in Cumberland.

STOCKEN, a M.E. pl. form of **Stock, q.v.**

STOCKER (Eng.) 1 = **Stock (q.v.)** + the
 agent. suff. *-er*.

(later) 2 a **GRUBBER-UP** (of tree-stumps)
 [Dial. E. *stock*, to grub or root up]

3 conf. with **Stoker, q.v.**

Elena le *Stocker*.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Walter *Stocker*.—

Inq. ad q. Damn., c. A.D. 1440.

STOCKFORD } (Eng.) Dweller at a **Log** or
STOCKFORTH } **STUMP FORD** (a ford whose
 passage was facilitated by logs or stumps)
 [O.E. *stoc(c)* + *ford*]

STOCKHAM (Eng.) Bel. to **Stockham** (13th
 cent. *Stockham*); or Dweller at the **TREE-**
STUMP or **TRUNK ENCLOSURE** [O.E. *stoc(c)*
 + *ham(m)*]

STOCKIN, 1 for **Stocken, q.v.**

2 for **Stocking, q.v.**

STOCKING (Eng. and Scand.) Bel. to **Stocking**
 (13th cent. *Stocking*); or Dweller at the
TREE-STUMP or **TRUNK MEADOW** [O.E.
stoc(c) = O.N. *stokkr* + O.E. *ing* = O.N.
eng, a meadow]

STOCKINGS, genit., and pl., of **Stocking**.

STOCKLEY (Eng.) Bel. to **Stockley** (13th-14th
 cent. *Stockley(e), Stoklegh*, etc.); or Dweller
 at the **TREE-STUMP** or **TRUNK LEA** [O.E.
stoc(c) + *leah*]

Stockley and *Stock*, Calne, Wilts, are
 referred to in the same *Inq. ad q. Damn.*,
 A.D. 1445-8, as *Stockley* and *Stocke*.

Cp. *Stokeley*.

STOCKMAN (Eng.) = **Stock (q.v.)** + *man*.

STOCKPORT (Eng.) Bel. to **Stockport**
 (Chesh.), 13th cent. *Stokport, Stockeport*,
 12th cent. *Stokeport* [O.E. *stoc(c)*, a log,
 beam, post, etc. + O.E. *port*, a town, by
 extension from *port* (Lat. *porta*), a (city)
 gate]

See **Stopford**.

Stocks

Stonehewer

STOCKS, pl., and genit., of **Stock**, q.v.

He swor her this, by *stokkes* and by stones.—

Chaucer, *Troil. & Cris.*, iii. 589.

And all about old *stockes* and stubs of trees.—

Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, I. ix. 34.

STOCKTON (Eng.) Bel. to Stockton, 13th-14th cent. *Stockton, Stokton, Stocton*, Domesday *Stochetun*, etc., A.-Sax. *Stochin* = the TREE-STUMP or TRUNK, or LOG-FENCED, ENCLOSURE [O.E. *stoc(c) + tūn*]

Stockton is not so common a surname as the prevalence of the place-name would lead us to expect; hence it is prob. that in some cases the pers. 'Stockton' has been cut down to 'Stock': v. **Stock**.

STOCKUM for Stockham, q.v.

STOCKWELL (Eng.) Bel. to Stockwell, 13th-14th cent. *Stokwell(e)*, A.-Sax. *Stocwyll(a)* = the WELL BY the TREE-STUMP(S); or the LOG-FENCED WELL [O.E. *stoc(c) + wyll(a)*, *wiell(a)*]

STODARD } (Eng.) HORSEKEEPER [M.E. *Stodhirde*, etc.; O.E. *stód*, stud, herd of horses + *hierde*, *heorde*, herd, keeper]

Walter Stodhirde.—*Parl. Writs*.

For the vowel-change in the surnames cp. **Hardwick**.

There has prob. been some confusion with **Stothard**, q.v.

Cp. **Studdard**.

STODGEN (Eng.) Dweller at the STOCK or TREE-STUMP VALLEY [O.E. *stoc(c) + demu*]

The voiced -g- for -c- (-k-) is due to the influence of the following voiced letter -d-.

Conf. with the next name.

STODGON (Eng.) Dweller at the STOCK or TREE-STUMP HILL [O.E. *stoc(c) + dūn*]

Conf. with the preceding name.

STOKE (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Stoke, M.E. *Stok(e)*, O.E. *Stóc* ('æt *Stóce*' — dat.) = the DWELING-PLACE, VILLAGE [O.E. *stóc*; conn. with O.E. *stoc(c)*, a stock, trunk, log, etc.]

Petrus de Stoke (Kent).—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1204-5.

Baldewin de Stoke (Suff.)—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Prepositus de Stoke (Soms.)—

Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1421-2.

2 conf. with **Stock**, q.v.

STOKELEY } (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Stokeley; or
STOKELEY } Dweller at the STROKE-LEA [v. under Stoke, and + M.E. *ley*, O.E. *ledh*]

2 conf. with **Stockley**, q.v.

STOKER (Eng.) 1 = Stoke (q.v.) + the E. agent. suff. -er.

2 conf. with **Stocker**, q.v.

(Dut.) FIRE-TENDER [Dut. *stoker*]

STOKES (Eng.) 1 pl., and genit., of Stoke, q.v.

2 conf. with **Stocks**, q.v.

Petrus de Stokes (Kent).—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1203-4.

Robert de Stokes (Oxon).—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Galf de Stokes.—

Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1317-18.

William Stokes.—

MSS. D. and C. Wells, A.D. 1490.

John Stokys, alias Stokes.—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1550-1.

STOLLARD = Stallard, q.v.

STOMBRIDGE for Stonbridge, Stanbridge, q.v.

STONARD = Stannard, q.v.

STONBRIDGE = Stanbridge, q.v.

STONE (Eng.) Bel. to Stone; or Dweller at a STONE (OBELISK, etc.), ROCK, or STONE CASTLE [M.E. *ston(e)*, *stan(e)*, O.E. *stān*]

John de la Stone.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Stone, Staffs, occurs in the 13th cent. freq. as both *Stane* and *Stanes*; Stone, Worc., was *Stanes* in Domesday-Book and in the 13th cent.; so that 'Stone' must sometimes be interpreted with plural significance.

STONECLOUGH (Eng.) Dweller in or by a STONY or ROCKY HOLLOW [O.E. *stān*, a stone, rock + **clōh*, a hollow]

STONEHALL (Eng.) Bel. to Stonehall; or Dweller at 1 the STONE HALL [O.E. *stān* + *h(e)all*]

2 the STONE or STONY CORNER [O.E. *h(e)al(h)*, a corner]

William de la Stonhall.—*Hund. Rolls*.

STONEHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Stoneham: v. Stanham.

Stephen de Stonham.—*Hund. Rolls*.

STONEHEWER (Eng.) STONECUTTER [M.E. *stonhewer*; f. O.E. *stān*, a stone, and *hedwan*, to cut]

Stonehill

STONEHILL (Eng.) Dweller at the STONY or ROCKY HILL [O.E. *stán* + *hyll*]

STONEHOUSE (Eng.) Bel. to Stonehouse; or Dweller at the STONE HOUSE [O.E. *stán* + *hús*]

Stonehouse, Glouc., was *Stonhus* in the 13th cent.

STONEMAN (Eng.) = Stone (q.v.) + E. *man*.

STONER (Eng.) 1 STONECUTTER, STONEMASON [O.E. *stán*, stone + the agent. suff. *-er*]

2 = Stone (q.v.) + the agent. suff. *-er*. (rarely) 3 for Stonor, q.v.

STONES, pl., and genit., of Stone, q.v.

Elena de Stons.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

STONESTREET (Eng.) Dweller at the STONE, i.e. PAVED ROAD (usually Roman) [O.E. *stán* *strét*]

Salomon de Stonstrete (Kent).—

Hund. Rolls.

STONEY (Eng.) Bel. to Stoney; or Dweller at 1 the STONY or ROCKY ISLAND or WATERSIDE [O.E. *stán*, a stone, rock + *ig*]

2 the STONY LAND [for O.E. *stániht*]

STON(E)YHURST (Eng.) Dweller at the STONY WOOD [O.E. *stánig*, stony + *hyrst*, a wood]

STONHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Stonham = Stoneham, Stanham, q.v.

STONHILL = Stonehill, q.v.

STONHOLD (Eng.) ROCK-FAITHFUL [O.E. *stán*, a stone, rock + *hold*, faithful, loyal, etc.]

STONHOUSE = Stonehouse, q.v.

STONIER = Stoner (q.v.), but with the A.-Fr. agent. suff. *-ier* instead of E. *-er*.

This name was occ. used for Stonehewer, q.v.

STONOR (Eng.) Bel. to Stonor (Oxf.), 13th cent. *Stonore* = the STONY or ROCKY BANK [O.E. *stán* + *óra*]

A *stanora* occurs in a land-grant A.D. 758 by King Offa ('C.S.' no. 216).

STOODLEIGH } = Studleigh, Studley, q.v.
STOODLEY }

Stoodleigh, Devon, was *Stodlegh* in the 14th cent.

STOOP } (Scand.) Dweller at a POST, PILLAR,
STOPE } or COLUMN [North. E.: O.N. *stólpi*, whence Dan.-Norw. *stolpe*, a post, prop]

"*Stoop*, a post, a gate-post of stone or wood."—*Gloss, Dial. Lonsdale*, p. 81,

Storkey

STOOPS } pl., and genit., of Stoop, Stope,
STOPES } q.v.

STOPFORD } (Eng.) Bel. to Stockport.
STOPFORTH } *Stopford* and *Stopforth* are old corrupt forms, nevertheless making good sense [v. under *Stope*]; but *Stok(e)port*, *Stockport*, &c., are earlier: v. *Stockport*.

"*Stopford* law—no stake, no draw.—*Stockport* is the place meant, nearly one half of which borough is in Lancashire."—*Lanc. Legends*, &c., 1882, p. 207.

STOPHER, a contr. of Christopher, q.v.

STOPP 1 a var. of Stoop, Stope, q.v.

(occ.) 2 an unvoiced form of *Stobb*, *Stubb*, q.v.

William del Stopp.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

STOPPARD } assim. forms of *Stopford*,
STOPPORT } *Stockport*, q.v.

STOPPS } pl., and genit., of *Stopp*.
STOPS }

STORCK = Stork, q.v.

Thomas Storck.—*Hund. Rolls*.

STORE (A.-Scand.) STRONG, POWERFUL, BIG [M.E. *stor(e)*, O.N. *stór-r*]

For Sir Anlaf, the king of Denmark. With an ost [host] *store* and *stark*. Into Ingland is come.—*Gy of Warwike*, p. 383.

Cp. *Storr*.

STORER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) STOREKEEPER, STOREMAN; (Scotl.) FLOCKMASTER [M.E. and M.Scot. *storour*, etc.; f. (with agent. suff.) *stor*, O.Fr. *estor*, store, provisions; ult. f. Lat. *instaurare*, to restore]

Thomas *Stouror*.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Tyrreus thare fader was hie maister and gyde

Of stedis, flokkis, bowis, and hirdis wyde,

As *storour* to the kinge, did kepe and yym [tend].—

G. Douglas, *Æneid*, ed. 1710, p. 224, ll. 25-7.

STOREY } = Store (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff.
STORIE } *-ey*, *-ie*.

Cp. *Storrey*.

STORK (Eng.) a nickname and sign-name from the bird [O.E. *storc* = Scand. *stork*]

Cp. *Storck*.

STORKEY 1 = Stork (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-ey*.

2 for *Starkey*, q.v.

Storm

STORM (Teut.) a pers. name and nickname [f. M.E. *storm*, O.E. *storm*, m., O.N. *storm-r*, m. (= Dut. *storm* = Ger. *sturm*, M.Ger. also *storm*), a storm, uproar, tumult]

Hugo Storm.—*Hund. Rolls*.

STORMONT. Bel. to Stormont (Perth), A.D. 1292 *Starmonthe* (Johnson) [If the name is Celt., the second element must be Gael. *monadh* = Wel. *mynydd*, a mountain-range (but Gael. *monadh* now means a moor, heath), and the first element may be Gael. *stór*, a steep cliff, broken teeth; but perh. more likely the name is Teut., viz. late O.E. *stór*, O.N. *stórr*, great + O.E. *munt*, bor. f. Lat. *mons, montis*, a mountain (cognate, in any case, with the above Celt. words)]

STORMS, STORM'S (Son): v. Storm.

STORR (Scand.) BIG, GREAT [O.N. *stór-r* (mod. Scand. *stor*)

Roger Storre.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Cp. Store.

STORREY } = Storr (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff.
STORRIE } -e)y, -ie.
STORRY }

Cp. Stor(e)y.

STORRS, STORR'S (Son): v. Storr.

STORT (Eng.) Dweller at a TAIL or TONGUE OF LAND [O.E. *steort*]

A *Storte* (Wilts) occurs in the Charter-Rolls A.D. 1283.

Cp. Start.

STORY = Store (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. -y.

STOTE (Eng.) a nickname or sign-name from the STOR [v. *Stott*]

(A.-Fr.-Teut.) **STOUT**, BOLD [O.Fr. *esto(u)t*: v. under *Stout*]

STOTHARD } (Eog.) STOT-HERD [v. under
STOTHART } *Stott*, and + M.E. *herde*, O.E.
STOTHERD } *hierde*]
STOTHERT }

William Stothard.—*Hund. Rolls*.

There has prob. been confusion with Stoddard, Stodart, q.v.

STOTT (Eng.) a nickname and sign-name from the STOT, i.e. a HORSE, BULLOCK, etc. [M.E. and Dial. E. and Scot. *stot(te)*, a stallion, horse, bullock, ox: cp. O.N. *stút-r*, a bull (Swed. *stut*, a bullock, Dan.-Norw. *stúd*, an ox)]

Thomas Stot.—

Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1262-3.

Stovill

And Grace gaf Piers

Of his goodnesse foure *stottes*;

All that hise oxen eriede [ploughed],

Thei to harewen [harrow] after.—

Piers Plowman, 13489-92.

This Reve sat upon a ful good *stot*,

That was al pomely [dappled] grey, and highte Scot.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 615-16.

If aur nebbour's *stot* or stirk break into th' fog [aftermath] let us net [not] pinfald it.—*A Bran New Wark* (Westmd. Dial.), 1785, l. 476.

STOUGHTON (Eng.) Bel. to Stoughton, like Staughton, a form of Stockton, q.v.

STOUR (Celt.) Dweller by the River Stour (several in England), usually *Stur*, dat. *Sture*, in charters of the A.-Sax. period [prob. f. the prim. form of Wel. *ysturio* (*ystur*; a stir, noise), to stir, bustle; cognate with O.E. *styrjan*, to stir(up), agitate, O.N. *styr-r*, a stir, tumult, M.E. and Dial. E. and Scot. *stour*, O.F. *estour*, *estur*, a conflict, commotion, agitation, Scot. *stour*, to move swiftly, to cause foam or spray; and related to the base of E. *storm* = Ger. *sturm*; and to Bret. *stér*, a river]

(A.-Scand.) a var. of Store, q.v.

Cp. Stower.

STOURBRIDGE. Bel. to Stourbridge (Worc.), 14th cent. *Sturbrugg*, *Stourbrugge* = the BRIDGE over the R. STOUR [v. *Stour*, and + M.E. *brugg(e)*, O.E. *brycg*]

2 Stourbridge (Camb.), formerly *Sierre-bridge*, earlier *Sieresbreg* = STER'S BRIDGE [*Sier* occurs as a pers. name in Domesday-Book; it is prob. for the O.Scand. *Styr*: cp. O.N. *styr-r*, m., a stir, tumult]

STOURTON (Celt. + Eng.) Bel. to Stourton (Wilts, Warw., etc.) = the FARMSTEAD or ESTATE on the R. STOUR [v. *Stour*, and + O.E. *tún*]

Conf. with *Sturton*, q.v.

STOUT } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) BOLD, STRONG,
STOUTE } PROUD; (later) CORPULENT [O.Fr. *esto(u)t*, stout, bold; O.L.Ger. *stolt* = Dut. *stout*, bold = Ger. *stolz*, proud]

STOVEL } (Fr.) Bel. to Estouteville (Seine-
STOVILL } Inférieure), anc. *Estoteville* [Fr. *STOVILL* } *ville*, Lat. *villa*, estate, farm, etc.: the first element is doubtless a pers. name (with fem. suff. -e) f. O.F. *esto(u)t*, stout, bold, O.L.Ger. *stolt* = Dut. *stout*, bold]

Joh'is de Stotevill.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1260-1.

Agnes de Stovile.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Stoven

STOVEN } (Eng.) Bel. to Stoven (Suff.); or
STOVIN } Dweller at the STOCK or TREE-
STUMP or -TRUNK [O.E. *stofn*]

"*Stoven* : a stumpy post."—

Norths. Dial.; T. Wright.

STOW } (Eng.) Bel. to Stow or Stowe [O.E.
STOWE } *stow*, dat. *stowe*, a place]

"... apud locum ubi vulgari dicitur
nomine *æt Stowe*."—

Charter A.D. 956; *Cart. Sax.* no. 986.

Oda de Stow.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Joh'es de Stowe.—

Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1369.

STOWEL } (Eng.) Bel. to Stowell (Wilts);
STOWELL } A.D. 1300-1 *Stowell*; Soms.: 13th
cent. *Stawell*; Glouc., etc.] [v. under
Stow, and + O.E. *heal(h)*, a corner, nook]

But the Glouc. Stowell was *Stanwelle*
in Domesday-Book, i.e. the 'Rock-Spring'
[O.E. *stán*, a stone, rock + *welle*, a spring]

STOWER (Celt.) a form of *Stour*¹, q.v.

Stower (West), Dorset, is on the R. Stour.

(A.-Scand.) a form of *Store*, q.v.

STOYLE, a dial. form of *Style*, q.v.

STRACHAN (Celt.) 1 Bel. to Strachan (Kin-
cardine), anc. *Strathauchin* [the first
element is Gael. *srath*, a valley, *srath*:
the second elem. is app. for Gael. *achadh*,
a field, with the dim. suff. *-in*]

2 conf. with *Strahan*¹, q.v.

STRADLING (Eng.) app. a nickname for a
straddle-legged individual [f. *straddle*, a
freq. f. *stráð*, pret. sing. of O.E. *stridan*, a
stride]

'Strad(d)ling' was formerly a cant term
for an Abraham-man.

STRAFFORD, an assim. form of *Stratford*, q.v.

STRAHAN (Celt.) 1 for the Ir. *O'Sruthain* =
DESCENDANT OF SRUTHAN, i.e. the POET,
CLERK [Ir. *ó, ua*, grandson, descendant +
sruth, poet, etc.; with the genit. (*-áin*) of
the dim. suff. *-án*]

2 conf. with *Strachan*¹, q.v.

STRAIN, an Anglicized form of *Strahan*,
Strachan, q.v. (esp. the former).

STRAINS, STRAIN'S (Son): v. *Strain*.

STRAKER (Eng.) STROKER; STRIKER (an
occup. surname) [f. O.E. *strácian*, to
stroke; O.E. *strícan* (pret. sing. *stráð*), to
rub, (also) move, go (E. 'strike')]

Robert le Straker.—

Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1246.

Strauss

STRAND (Eng.) Dweller at a SHORE [O.E.
strand = O.N. *strönd*]

STRANG, a North. E. and Scot. form of
Strong.

... *strang* and *stförmód* [resolute].—
Cynewulf, *Dream of the Rood*, 40.

Fra mi faas [foes] þat war sa *strang*.—
13th cent. Metr. N. Eng. Psalter:
Ps. xviii. 17.

King Hart into his cumlie castell *strang*.—
G. Douglas, *King Hart*.

STRANGE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) FOREIGN [M.E.
stra(u)nge, O.Fr. *estrange* (Fr. *étrange*),
Lat. *extraneus*, foreign]

John le Straunge.—*Hund. Rolls*.

See *Lestrangle*.

STRANG(E)WAYS (Eng.) Bel. to Strange-
ways (Manchester), 16th cent. *Strange-
waies*, 15th cent. *Strangways*, 14th cent.
Strangwas, *Strongways* = the STRONG
STUBBLE [O.E. *strang*, strong + O.E.
wáse = Ger. *wasen* (M.H.Ger. *wase*,
O.H.Ger. *waso*), (damp) sod, grass, brush-
wood, stubble]

The second element is that seen in E.
'wayzgoose,' a stubble-geese, and Dial. E.
'wase,' 'waze,' a pad or bundle of straw.

STRANGMAN = *Strang* (q.v.) + *E. man*.

STRANGWAYS, v. under *Strang(e)ways*.

STRATFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Stratford = the
STREET-FORD, i.e. the Ford on the
Roman Road [O.E. *strét* (Lat. *strata* via),
(Roman) road, street + *ford*]

Stratford-on-Avon, e.g., occurs in
charters of the A.-Saxon period as *Stratford*,
Stretford, and also *Stratford*.

Hugh de Stratford.—*Hund. Rolls*.

And Frenssh she spak ful faire and fetisly
[elegantly],

After the scole of *Stratford-atte-Bowe*.—
Chaucer, *Prolog. Cant. Tales*, 124-5.

STRATHEARN } (Celt.) Bel. to Strathearn
STRATHERN } (Perth), 12th cent. *Stradearn*
= the VALLEY of the R. EARN [Gael.
srath (= Wel. *ystrad*), a valley]

STRATTAN } for Stratton, q.v.
STRATTEN }

STRATTON (Eng.) Bel. to Stratton, 13th cent.
Stratton, A.-Sax. *Strét-tún* ('on *Strét-túne*'
—dat.) = the STREET (usually Roman
Road)-FARM [O.E. *strét* (Lat. *strata* via),
(Roman) road, street + *tún*, farm,
estate, etc.]

STRAUSS (Ger.) a nickname = CREST,
PLUME: see the Appendix of Foreign
Names.

Strawson

STRAWSON (regarding which evidence is lacking) may be a corrupt form of Strongson, q.v. (Hardly for 'Strauss's Son').

STRAYTON, a North. form of Stratton, q.v.

STREACHAN, a var. of Strachan, q.v.

STREAK } (Eng.) STERN, STRONG, VIOLENT
STREEK } [O.E. *stréc* (=Dut. *strak*)
Cp. Stretch.

STREAT = Street, q.v.

STREATER } = Streeter, q.v.
STREATHER }

STREATFIELD } (Eng.) Dweller at the FIELD
STREATFIELD } or PLAIN of the ROMAN
ROAD [v. under Street, and + O.E. *feld*,
a field, plain]
Lower mentions a Streatfeild in E.
Sussex called *Stretfelde* in the 16th cent.

STREET } (A.-Lat.) Dweller at the (ROMAN)
STREETE } ROAD [O.E. *stræt* (Lat. *strata* via),
(Roman) road, street]

Our 13th and 14th cent. records contain such entries as '[christian name] de la Strete', 'atte Strete', and 'del Strete.' Street, nr. Shepton-Mallet, Soms., is on "the ancient Fosse-Way". Street, nr. Kingsland, Hereford, is "on the Roman Way to Staunton."

STREETEN for Streeton, Stretton, q.v.

STREETER = Street (q.v.) + the agent. suff. *-er*.

STREETON = Stretton, q.v.

STREFFORD, an assim. form of Stretford, q.v.

STRELLEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Strelly (Notts),
STRELLY } 12th cent. *Strelleg'*, *Strallega* =
the STREET-LEA [v. under Street, and
+ O.E. *leáh*]

STRENSAM } (Eng.) Bel. to Strensham
STRENSHAM } (Worc.), 13th cent. *Strenge-*
ham, but app. the *Strengehó* of a Worc.
charter A.D. 972 [As the name stands it
represents 'Streng's Home' (O.E. *hám*,
home, residence): the 10th-cent. second
element is O.E. *hó*, a ridge or promontory.
Streng (O.E. *streng*, severe, strong) must
have had a *hám*, and prob. the two forms
co-existed]

STRETCH (Eng.) STERN, STRONG, VIOLENT
[O.E. *strec*]

Cp. the guttural form **Streak**.

Hamon Streche.—

Chesh. Chmbrlins. Accts., A.D. 1302-3.

STRETTFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Stretford: v.
Stratford.

Strongbow

Stretford, Lancs, 13th cent. *Stretford* and *Stratford*, is "near the R. Mersey, where the Roman way to Chester crossed."

STRETTELL } (Eng.) [Early forms are lacking
STRETTE } of this local surname, but the
second element will be either O.E. *h(e)all*,
a hall, or O.E. *h(e)al(h)*, a nook, rather than
O.E. *hyll*, a hill, although the surname
Strethill is found in Cheshire in the 17th
cent.: the first element is O.E. *stræt*, a
(Roman) road]

There is a Streethall or Strethall in Essex, occurring as *Strethalle* A.D. 1321-2.

STRETTON (Eng.) Bel. to Stretton, 13th cent.
Stretton, A.-Sax. *Strét-tún*: v. Stratton.

STRIBLING (Eng.) a voiced form of STRIPLING
[E. *strip* + the (double) dim. suff. *-ling*]

STRICKLAND (Eng.) Bel. to Strickland
(Westmd.), 13th cent. *Stirkland*, *Stirkeland*
= the STIRK-LAND [v. under Stirk, and +
O.E. *land*]

See the Westmd. quot. under **Stott**.

STRIDE (Scand.) HARD, STUBBORN, STRONG
[O.N. *stríð-r*]

William le Stride.—

Chesh. Chmbrlins. Accts., A.D. 1357-8.

STRINGER (Eng.) STRING- or CORD-MAKER
(esp. a maker of bow-strings) [O.E. *streng*
(= O.N. *streng-r*), string, rope + the
agent. suff. *-ere*]

Both *Strenger* and *Strynger* occur in Yorkshire in the 14th cent.

STRINGFELLOW (A.-Scand.) earlier *Streng-*
fellow = STRONG FELLOW [M.E. *streng*,
O.E. *streng* = Scand. *streng* (O.N.
strang-r), severe, strong + M.E. *felawe*,
O.E. *féolaga* = O.N. *félagi*, partner, fellow]
Cp. Strongfellow.

STRIPP (Eng.) app. a nickname for a THIN
PERSON—one as thin as a strip [O.E. *be-*
strýpan, to strip]: hence the dim.
'stripling.'

STRODE, a M.E. form of **Stroud**, q.v.

STRONG } (Eng.) POWERFUL, HARD,
STRONGE } SEVERE [M.E. *strong(e)*, *strang(e)*,
O.E. *strang*]

STRONGBOW (Eng.) a nickname [O.E. *strang*,
strong + *boga*, a bow]

Ranulf Strongbowe.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Richard of Clare, Earl of Pembroke and Striguil, a ruined baron later known by the nickname of *Strongbow*, who in defiance of Henry's [II.] prohibition landed near Waterford.—

Green, Hist. Eng. People, p. 898.

Strongfellow

STRONGFELLOW (A.-Scand.), 16th cent.
Strongfellowe [O.E. *strang* = O.N. *strang-r*
+ O.E. *féolaga* = O.N. *félagi*]

Cp. Stringfellow.

STRONGITHARM (Eng.) for **STRONG-IN-THE-ARM**: cp. Armstrong.

Cheshire born, Cheshire bred,
Strong i'th' arm, weak i'th' yed.—
Chesh: Saying.

This couplet may really owe its origin to the fact that Strongitharm is (or was) mostly a Cheshire surname.

STRONGMAN = Strong (q.v.) + *man*.

STRONGSON, STRONG'S SON: v. Strong.

STROOD: v. Stroud.

STROTHER (Celt.) Dweller by a **STREAM**
[Gael. (and Ir.) *sruthair*, a stream]

There are the Strother Hills, Durham and an 'Alan del Strother' was Bailiff of Tindale (Tynedale) in 1358.

Cp. Struther.

STROUD (Eng.) Bel. to Stroud or Strood; or Dweller at the **BRUSHWOOD** or **THICKET**
[O.E. *stród* = M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger. *struot*, bushes, underwood, thicket]

Strood, Kent, was *Stród* (genit. *Stródes*) in a charter dated A.D. 889.

In the Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1199-1200, a Westgrove and a La *Strode* are bracketed together as 'Bosci' [M.Lat. *boscus*, a bush, thicket]. The surnames 'atte *Stroude*' and 'atte *Strode*' occur in a Soms. Subsidy-Roll A.D. 1327.

STROYAN (Celt.) Dweller at a **STREAMLET**
[Gael. *sruthan* (*th* mute), f. *sruth*, a stream, with the dim. suff. *-án*]

STRUDE, a var. of **Strood, Stroud**, q.v.

STRUDWICK (Eng.) Bel. to Strudwick; or Dweller at the **BUSHY PLACE** [v. under **Stroud**, and + O.E. *wic*, a place]

A *stród wic* occurs in a Sussex charter dated A.D. 956 ('C.S'. no. 961).

STRUTHER (Celt.) Dweller by a **STREAM**
[Gael. (and Ir.) *sruthair*]

STRUTHERS = **Struther** + the E. pl. (and genit.) *-s* affix.

There is a Struthers in co. Fife.

STRUTT (Teut.) **STIFF, POMPOUS** [Low Ger. *strutt*, stiff, etc.: cp. O.E. *strütian*, to be stiff, and O.N. *strüt-r*, a pointed hood]

In the Hundred-Rolls the same individual is referred to as 'John le Strut' and 'John Strutt.'

STUARD: v. Steward.

STUART: v. Stewart.

STUBB (Eng. and Scand.) Dweller at the **TREE-STUMP** [O.E. *stybb*, *stubb* = O.N. *stubb-r*]

... eft on ellen *stubb*

(... again to the alder-stump).—

Berks Charter, A.D. 956; *Cart. Sax.* no. 1183.

Guy de Stub.—*Gt. Inq. Serv.*, A.D. 1212.

John de Stubbe.—*Lanc. Fines*, A.D. 1333.

The Dan.-Norw. *stubb* denotes 'stubble' as well as 'tree-stump.'

STUBBARD (Eng.) **OX-HERD** [Dial. E. **STUBBART** } *stubb*, an ox; prob. a nickname
STUBBERD } for the animal f. O.E. *stybb*,
STO(B)BART } *stubb* = O.N. *stubb-r*, a stump,
log + E. *herd*, O.E. *hierde*, a herdsman]

STUBBIN for **Stubbing**, q.v.

STUBBING (Eng. and Scand.) Dweller at the **TREE-STUMP MEADOW** [O.E. *stybb*, *stubb* = O.N. *stubb-r*, a tree-stump + O.North. and East. E. *ing* = O.N. *eng*, a meadow]

Henricus de Stubbyng.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

STUBBINGS } pl., and genit., of **Stubbing**.

Nicholas de Stubbings.—*Hund. Rolls*.

STUBBS (Eng. and Scand.) pl., and genit., of **Stubb**, q.v.

Richard de Stubbes.—
Hund. Rolls (Yorks).

With knotty, knarry, bareyne trees
olde,

Of *stubbess* sharpe and hidouse to
biholde.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 1977-8.

See also the quotation from Spenser under **Stocks**.

"Ye'll find a pretty many *stubs* about
when ye gets into de wood".—

Dict. Kent. Dial., p. 166.

STUCK (Eng.) **SHORT**; **STUMPY** [M.E. *stuk*; f. O.E. *stoc*, a stump]

STUCKEY (Eng.) **SHORT AND THICK** [Dial. E. *stucky*, *stocky*; f. O.E. *stoc*, a stump]

The West. Eng. (voiced) form is *stuggy*—

"I yer [hear] that 'is missis is a *stuggy*
little body.—

Peasant-Speech of Devon, p. 130.

STUCKLEY } 1 for **Stockley**, q.v.
STUKLEY } 2 for **Stukeley**, q.v.

Studdard

STUDDARD } (Eng.) = Stoddard, Stoddart,
STUDDART } q.v.

(Scand.) Ox-HERD [Dan.-Norw. *stud*
(= Swed. *stut*), an ox + *hyrde*, a herdsman]

STUDLEIGH } (Eng.) Bel. to Studleigh,
STUDLEY } Studley, the M.E. *Stodley*,
Stodlegh, A.-Sax. *Stóðleáth* ('tó stóðledge'—
dat.: 'C.S.' no. 620) = the STUD-LEA
[O.E. *stód*, a stud (of horses)]

The Warw. Studley was *Stodlei* in
Domesday-Bk.

Cp. Stoodlegh, Stoodley.

STUKELEY (Eng.) Bel. to Stukeley (Hunts),
10th cent. (Lat. charters) *Stivecleia*, *Styve-
lea* = the CLEARING - LEA [f. O.E.
stýfician, to root or grub up + *leáth*, a
meadow]

STUNT (Eng.) STUBBORN; STUNTED; STUPID
[O.E. *stunt*]

The meaning varies somewhat acc. to
dialect—e.g.: East Yorks, 'stubborn',
also 'short and thick'; Kent, 'sullen',
'dogged'; Lincs, 'fierce', 'sulky'.

STURDEE } (A. - Fr. - ? Lat.) STURDY; orig.
STURDY } RASH, RECKLESS [M.E. *sturdí*;
O.Fr. *estourdi* (Fr. *étourdi*, giddy, thought-
less); of uncertain but prob. Lat. orig.]

Walter Sturdi.—*Hund. Rolls*.

STURDEVANT } v. Sturtevant, Sturtivant.
STURDIVANT }

STURE 1 (16th cent. *Stuer*), a West. Eng. form
of Steer, q.v.

"Thee art lick [like] a skittish *sture*."—
Exmoor Scolding, l. 49.

See also 'Notes on the Sture Family
of England', by Rev. W. H. Hornby
Steer (Reprint from *The Antiquary*, 1887),
who would like to connect both 'Sture'
and 'Steer' with O.N. *stýrr*, 'a stir', 'tumult'.

2 = Stour, q.v.

STURGE is not an easy name, but it is app.
merely a voiced descendant of the O.E.
sterced-, 'stern', 'stout', 'strong' (seen in
sterced-ferthð, 'stern, etc., -minded', in the
Old Northumbrian poem 'Iudith') [conn.
with O.E. *stearg*, rigid, stern, strong;
and therefore with E. 'starcl']

STURGEON } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) a nickname from
STURGIN } the fish so called [O.Fr. *est(o)ur-
geon* (Fr. *esturgeon*), L.Lat. *sturjo*, -onis; f.
O.H.Ger. *stur(j)e*, mod. *stör* (= O.E.
stýria), a sturgeon]

The surname is usually *Sturgeon* in our
14th-15th cent. records; *Sturghion* occurs
in the 16th cent.

Sturton

STURGES }
STURGESS } STURGE'S (Son) : v. Sturge.
STURGIS }

Johannes Sturgys.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

STURM (Storm): see the Appendix of
Foreign Names.

STURMAN (Eng.) 1 Ox-MAN or -HERD [v.
under *Sture*¹, Steer, and + *man*]

2 STEERSMAN, SKIPPER [a descendant
of the O.E. *steórmann*, steersman, captain]

STURMER (Celt. + E.) Bel. to Sturmer(e)
(Essex), 14th cent. *Sturmere*, A.-Sax.
Sturmere = the STOUR-LAKE [v. under
Stour (Celt.) and + O.E. *mere*, a lake]

The village is situated near the R.
Stour. The lake formerly covered about
20 acres: it is mentioned ("embe [about]
Sturmere") in the A. - Sax. poem 'The
Battle of Maldon', A.D. 993.

Rarely this name may be for the Ger.
Stürmer, 'a blusterer.'

STURMINSTER (Celt. + A.-Lat.) Bel. to
Sturminster (Dorset), 14th cent. *Stur-
minster* = the (R.) STOUR-MINSTER [v.
under *Stour* (Celt.), and + O.E. *myenster*
(Lat. *monasterium*), a monastery, church]

STURT (Eng.) Bel. to Sturt or Stert; or
Dweller at a TAIL or TONGUE OF LAND
[O.E. *steort*]

13-14th cent. West. Eng. records contain
such surnames as 'de la Sturte' and 'atte
Sturt.'

Cp. Start and Stort.

STURTEVANT } The evidence is not con-
STURTIVANT } clusive, but the name
(found also as Startivant) is app. a nick-
name—'Start Away'—for a messenger or
pursuivant [f. M.E. *sterten*, to start, and
A.-Fr. *ava(a)nt*, forward, away, O.Fr.
avant, Lat. *ab anti*]

Willelmus Styrtavant.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

STURTON (Eng.) 1 a metathesized form of
Stretton, Stratton, q.v.

2 = Stourton, q.v.

Sturton (Grange), Yorks, was *Stretun* in
Domesday-Book. Sturton, Notts, form,
Stretton, "is situated on Ermine Street,"
as also is one of the Linc. Sturtons. The
'Nicholas de Sturton, Wilts', mentioned
in the Testa de Nevill, evid. hailed from
the mod. Stourton in that county.

Stutfield

STUTFIELD (Eng.) Bel. to Stutfield or Stotfield; or Dweller at the HORSE or CATTLE FIELD [v. under Stott, and + M.E. O.E. *feld*]

STUTT(A)FORD (Eng.) Dweller at the HORSE or CATTLE FORD [v. under Stott, and + E. *ford*]

STUTTARD 1 for Stothard, q.v.
2 conf. with Studdard, Stoddard, q.v.

STUTTER (Eng.) STUTTERER [f. late M.E. *stut(te)*, M.E. *stolen*, to stutter: cp. E.Fris. *stuttern* = Dut. *stotteren*, to stutter]

STYDOLPH } (Eng.) the A-Sax. *Stifðwulf*
STIDOLPH } ('Liber Vitæ Dunelm.' *Stithwulf*)
= STRONG WOLF [O.E. *stifð*, stiff, strong, firm + *wulf*]

STYE (Eng.) Dweller by 1 a STY [O.E. *stig(u)*, a sty, animal-pen]
2 a PATH [O.E. *stīg*, a path]
The scheref made to seke Notyngnam,
Bothe be strete and *stye*.—
Robyn Hode and the Munke, 301-2.

STYER = Stye + the E. agent. suff. *-er*.

STYLE (Eng.) Dweller by a STILE [O.E. *stīgol*, -el]
Richard de la Style.—*Hund. Rolls*.

STYLEMAN = Style + E. *man*.

STYLES, genit., and pl., of Style, q.v.

STY(E)MAN = Stye (q.v.) + E. *man*.

SUART = Seward, q.v.: cp. Stuart from Steward.

The Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379, has as surnames both *Suart* and *Sueherd*.

SUCH } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller by a TREE-
SUCHE } STUMP [Fr. *souche*; prob. f. the pp., *succisum*, of Lat. *succidere*, to cut down]
Alan de la Souche.—*Hund. Rolls*.

SUCKBITCH (Eng.) for the M.E. *Sokespic*, a nickname, = SUCK-BACON, for a rustic [f. O.E. *sūcan*, to suck + *spic*, bacon]

SUCKLING (Eng.) a nickname [f. O.E. *sūcan*, to suck + the (double) dim. suff. *-ling*]
Robert Sucling.—*Hund. Rolls*.

SUCKSMITH (Eng.) an imit. form of Sixsmith, q.v.

SUDBURY (Eng.) Bel. to Sudbury = the SOUTH STRONGHOLD [O.E. *sūð* + *burh*]

Suggie

Sudbury, Suff., occurs in A.-Sax. records as *Sūðbyrig*—dat. case.

Ric'us [de] Sudbury.—
Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1326.

SUDDLELL } (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the SOUTH
SUDELL } DALE [O.E. *sūð* + *dæl*]
2 the SOUTH CORNER [O.E. *sūð* + *heal(h)*]

SUDLOW (Eng.) Bel. to Sudlow; or Dweller at the SOUTH HILL or TUMULUS [O.E. *sūð* + *hlēw*]
Sudlow, Chesh., occurs as *Sudlow* and *Sudloe* in the 17th cent.

SUFFIELD (Eng.) Bel. to Suffield (Yorks.: Domesday *Sudfeld*, *Sudfeld*; Norf.) = the SOUTH FIELD or PLAIN [O.E. *sūð* + *feld*]

SUFFOLK (Eng.) One from Suffolk, the M.E. *Suffolke*, etc., A.-Sax. *Sūðfolc* = the SOUTH FOLK (of the East Angles).

A Latin charter dated A.D. 895 ('Cart. Sax.' no. 571) has 'in pago *Suthfolchi*'.

... they of Kente, Southsex, and Surrey, Estsex and of *Southfolke* and of Northfolk.—

Malory, *Morte d'Arthur*, XXI. iii.

Suffolke and *Norfolke* near, so named of their sites.—

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxiii. 135.

SUGAR (Eng.) is doubtless for the M.E. *Sulgar*, which occurs more than once as a surname in the Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379 [the second element is O.E. *gār*, a spear: the first element seems to represent O.E. *sýlla*, good]

(A.-Fr.-East.) a compar. late nickname or trade-name from the article [M.E. *suger*, Fr. *sucre*, Span. *azúcar* (*a-* for Arab. *al*, the); Arab. *sokkar*, sugar]

SUGDEN (Eng.) Dweller at the SOW-HOLLOW [O.(N.)E. *sugu*, a sow + *denu*, a hollow]
Robertus de Sugden.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

SUGG (Eng.) 1 a nickname and sign-name from the Sow [Dial. N. and East.E. and Scot. *sug(g)*, O.(N.)E. *sugu* = Swed. *sugga*, a sow]

2 a nickname from the bird so called [M.E. *sugge*, O.E. *sugga*, a bird]

SUGGIE = Sugg (q.v.) + the N.E. and Scot. dim. suff. *-ie*.

Suggie.—(1) a young sow; (2) a fat person (North. Scot.).—Jamieson.

Sutor

SUITOR = Souter, q.v.

SULLIVAN }
SULLEVAN } v. O'Sullivan.

SULLOCH } (Celt.) KEEN-SIGHTED; SHARP,
SULLOCK } KNOWING [Gael. and Ir. *súileach*]

SULLY } (Fr.-Lat. + Celt.) Bel. to Sully
SULLEY } (Normandy), A.D. 1119 *Sul[ti]acum*
= the ESTATE OF SULLA [*i-ac-um*, the
Lat.-Gaul. poss. suff.]

(Eng.) Bel. to Sudeley (Glouc.), anc.
Sulley, Sudley, &c., Domesday *Sudlege* =
the SOUTH LEA [O.E. *sūð* + *leah*]

Bartholomew de Sully, or Sudeley
(Glouc.).—*Hund. Rolls*.

Sully, Glam., app. owes its name to a
Norman knight—

"Sully was given by Fitzhammon to Sir
Robert de Sully, who had a castle here."
—*Nat. Gaz.*

SUMMER 1 an O.Teut. pers. name and nick-
name from the season [O.E. *sumor, sumer*
= O.N. *sumar* (Dan.-Norw. *sommer*, Swed.
sommar) = O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *sumar* (Ger.
summer) = O.Fris. *sumur* = Dut. *zomer*]

John Somer.—

Soms. Subsidy-Roll, A.D. 1327.

Henr' Somer.—

Charter-Rolls, temp. Hen. VI.

2 a contr. of the A.-Scand. *Sumerlǫde* or
Sumerlida: v. *Summerlee* and *Somerby*.
3 for *Sumner*, q.v.

SUMMERFIELD (Eng.) Dweller at SUMMER'S
FIELD [v. under *Summer*, and + M.E.
O.E. *feld*]

(Fr.) for *Somerville*, q.v.

SUMMERLEE } (A.-Scand.) for the A.-Scand.
SUMMERLEY } *Sumerlǫde* or *Sumerlida*: v.
under *Somerby*.

In mod. Norwegian we find the form
Sommaarlee as well as earlier *Sumarlide*.

SUMMERS 1 SUMMER'S (Son): v. *Summer*.
2 for *Sumners*, q.v.

SUMMERSBY (Scand.) Bel. to Somersby
(Lincs) [prob. the same name as *Somerby*
(q.v.), but with a genit. -s]

SUMMERSCALE } (Scand.) Dweller at the
SUMMERSCALES } SUMMER-HUT(S) [O.N.
sumar + *skáli*, a hut]

The Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379, has both
'de *Somerscale*' and 'de *Somerscales*' as
surnames.

Sumption

SUMMERSET: v. *Somersset*.

SUMMER(S)FORD: v. *Somerford*.

SUMMERSGILL (Scand.) Dweller at
SUMAR'S, or SUMARLIDE'S, RAVINE [v.
under *Summer* and *Somerby*, and +
O.N. *gil*, a ravine]

SUMMERSHALL (Eng.) Bel. to Somersall
(Derby), the Domesday *Sūmersale* =
SUMER'S, or SUMERLIDE'S HALL [v. under
Summer and *Somerby* and + O.N.E. *hall*]

SUMMERSKILL (Scand.) 1 for *Summersgill*,
2 for *Summerscale*, q.v. q.v.

SUMMERSON 1 SUMMER'S SON: v. *Summer*.
2 for *Sumner*son, q.v.

SUMMERVILLE = *Somerville*, q.v.

SUMNER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) SUMMONER, APPA-
SUMNOR } RITOR, ECCLESIASTICAL-COURT
SUMPNER } OFFICER [M.E. *sumenor*,
som(p)nour, *somonour*, etc., A.-Fr. *somenour*,
etc.; f. O.Fr. *som(m)oner*, to *summon*, Lat.
summonere, to remind secretly]

Hugh le Sumenor.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

John Sompnour.—

Vale Royal Ledger-Bk., A.D. 1428-32.

As *sisours* [assize-men] and *somonours*,
Sherreves and hire [their] clerkes,
Bedelles and baillifs.—

Piers Plowman, 998-1000.

Ther was also a Reve and a Millere,
A *Somnour* and a Pardoner also.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales, A 542-3.*

A *Somonour* is a rennere up and doun.—
do. do. D 1283.

SUMNERS, (the) SUMNER'S (Son) } v. Sum-
SUMNERSON, (the) SUMNER'S SON } ner.

SUM(P)TER (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) PACK-HORSE
MAN, SUMPTER-HORSE ATTENDANT [M.E.
sum(e)ter, *sumpter*, *som(e)ter*, O.Fr. *sommetier*,
L.Lat. *summatarius*, a pack-horse driver;
f. L.Lat. *sagmarius*, a pack-horse; Gr.
σάγμα, a pack-saddle]

Thomas le Someter.—

De Banco Rolls, A.D. 1272-3.

William le Sumeter.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Ralph, alias Ranulph le Sumpter.—

Chesh. Chmbrlrs'. Accts., A.D. 1303-4.

SUM(P)TERMAN = *Sum(p)ter* + *man*.

SUMPTION (A.-Fr.-Lat.) an aphæresized
form of a name given to one born on the
festival of the ASSUMPTION (15th August)
[f. the pp., *assumptus*, of Lat. *assumere*, to
take to oneself]

Sumpton

SUMPTON, a corrupt form of **Somerton**, q.v.

SUNDAY (Eng.) a nickname and pers. name from the day [M.E. *sunedai*, *sunedei*, etc., O.E. *sunnan-dæg*]

SUNDERLAND (Eng.) Bel. to **Sunderland**; or Dweller at the **PRIVATE** or **RESERVED LAND** ('land set apart') [O.E. *sundorland*]

The Lanc. **Sunderland** was *Sunderlond* in the 13th and 14th cent.; the Yorks **Sunderlandwick** was *Sundrelanwic* in **Domesday-Book**; the Durham place was **Sunderland** in **Boldon Book**.

SUNMAN (Eng.) the **Domesday** and **A.-Sax.** *Sun(e)man* = **SUN(NY MAN)** [O.E. *sun-* (*sunne*, *summa*), *sun-*, *sunny* + *man(n)*]

SUNNER for **Sumner**, q.v.

SUNNERS for **Sumners**, q.v.

SUNTER for **Sum(p)ter**, q.v.

SURFLEET (Eng.) Bel. to **Surfleet** (Lincs), 13th cent. *Surflet* = the **SOUR WATER** [M.E. *sur*, O.E. *súr*, *sour* + M.E. *flet*, O.E. *fléot*, *water*, a stream]

SURLE for **Serle**, q.v.

SURMAN } (Eng.) **SOUR** or **SURLY MAN**
SURMON } [M.E. *sur*, O.E. *súr*, *sour* + *man*]
Cp. 'Sweetman'; and E. 'surlly'.

SURR (A.-Fr.-Lat.) prob. for the **M.E.** and **M.Scot.** *ser*, *sere*, etymologically more correct than *sir*, *sire*: v. **Sire**.

"Gud *Ser*, behald, and thu may se . . ."
—*Scot. Legends of the Saints* (Machor and Dewynik).

Hardly, for more than one reason, for the **Scand.** *sur* [O.N. *súr-r*], 'sour', 'sullen'.

SURRAGE for **Surridge**, q.v.

SURREY } (Eng.) Bel. to **Surrey**, the **M.E.**
SURRY } *Surreye*, **A.-Sax.** *Súðrige* (dat. *Súðrige*) = the **SOUTHERN WATERSIDE** (of the **Thames** opp. old **London**) [O.E. *súðra*, prop. the compar. of *súð*, *south* + *í(e)g*, *waterside*, etc.]

"*súð* ofer **Temese** on *Súðrige*."—
A.-Sax. Chron., A.D. 851.

Cp. **Southrey**.

SURRIDGE (Eng.) Dweller at the **SOUTH RIDGE** [O.E. *súð* + *hrycg*]

SURTEES (Fr.-Lat. + Celt.) Dweller ON the (R.) **TEES** [Fr. *sur*, Lat. *super*, on; and v. **Tees**]

The **M.Lat.** form of this name was *super Tysam* or *Teisam*.

Suttle

Rivers also have imposed names to some men, as they have to towns situated on them; as the old Baron *Sur Teys*, that is, on the **River Teys**, running between **Yorkshire** and the **Bishoprick of Duresme**.—

Camden, *Remains conc. Brit.*, ch. 'Surnames'.

SUSSEX (Eng.) Bel. to **Sussex**, the **A.-Sax.** *Súð Seuxe* = the **SOUTH SAXONS**.

Súð Seaxe and **Eást Seaxe**.—

A.-Sax. Chron., A.D. 823.

SUTCH = **Such**, q.v.

SUTCLIFF } (Eng.) Dweller by the **SOUTH**
SUTCLIFFE } **CLIFF** [O.E. *súð* + *clif*]

This surname occurs in the **Yorks Poll-Tax**, A.D. 1379, as both *Southclif* and *Sothcliff*.

SUTER } (A.-Lat.) **SHOEMAKER** [O.E. *sútere*,
SUTOR } Lat. *sutor*]

Patrick le **Suter**.—

Chesh. Chmbrlins'. Accts., A.D. 1303-4.

See **Souter**.

SUTHERLAND (Scand.) Bel. to **Sutherland**, the **O.N.** *Súðrland* = the **SOUTHERN LAND** (compared with the **Orkneys**).

SUTHERST (Eng.) Dweller at the **SOUTH WOOD** [O.E. *súð* + *hyrsf*]

SUTHERY } v. **Southrey**.
SUTTHERY }

SUTHREN, v. **Sother(a)n**.

SUTLIFF } for **Sutcliff**, q.v.
SUTLIEFF }

SUTTER for **Suter**, q.v.

SUTTERBY (Scand.) Bel. to **Sutterby** (Lincs) = the **SOUTHERN DWELLING** or **FARMSTEAD** [O.N. *súðr* (Swed. *söder*) + *by-r*]

SUTTERLEY (Eng.) Bel. to **Sotterley** (Suff.), 13th cent. *Soterle* = the **SOUTH LEA** [*Soter-* for **M.E.** *Sother-*, O.E. *súðra*, *súðra*, prop. compar. of *súð*, *south* = **O.N.** *súðr* (v. under **Sutterby**) + **M.E.** *ley*, O.E. *ledh*, a *lea*]

SUTTILL } (Eng.) Dweller at the **SOUTH**
SUTTLE } **HILL** [O.E. *súð hyll*; with inter-
dentalism lost through **Scand.** influence:
cp. **Sutterby**]

Soothill, **W. Yorks**, was *Sutill* in the 14th cent.

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) **SUBTLE**, **CLEVER**, **CUNNING** [A.-Fr. *sotil*, etc.; Lat. *subtilis*, *fine*, *thin*]

And if that thow *sotil* be,
Help now thiselwe.—

Piers Plowman, 12181-2.

Suttley

SUTTLEY for Sutterley, q.v.

SUTTON (Eng.) Bel. to Sutton, the M.E. *Sutton(e)*, A.-Sax. *Sūdtūn* = the SOUTH ENCLOSURE, FARMSTEAD, or VILLAGE [O.E. *sūð*, *sūþ* + *tūn*]

Sutton, Surrey, occurs in a wholly Latin charter dated A.D. 727 ('Cart. Sax.' no. 39) as "apud *Suptone*."

SUTTOR for Sutor: v. Suter.

SWABEY } (Scand.) Bel. to Swaby (Lincs),
SWABY } 13th cent. *Swaby* [O.N. *bý-r*, farm, estate: the 'first element, *Swá-*, may represent the O.N. pers. (ethnic) name *Sudf-r* (= O.E. *Swēf*), 'Swabian'; or O.N. *Sueinn* (= O.E. *Swán*) (v. Swain)]

SWAFFHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Swaffham (Norf. and Camb.: 13th cent. *Swaffham*, *Swafham*) = SWÆF'S HOME or ESTATE [v. under Swaby, and + O.E. *hám*]

We find the Cont. Low-Ger. counterpart of this place-name — *Sudfhēm* — in a 9th-cent. register of the Abbey of Werden-an-der-Ruhr.

SWAFFIELD (Eng.) Bel. to Swafield (Norf.), 13th cent. *Swafeld* [O.E. *feld*, a field, plain: for the first element see under Swaby]

SWAILES, v. Swales.

SWAIN } (Scand. and Eng.) orig. SWINE-
SWAINE } HERD; later HERDSMAN, SERVANT, or MAN generally [M.E. *swayn* (e, *sweyn*(e), *swain*, etc.; O.N. *sueinn* = O.E. *swán*)]

John le Swain.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Sueinn (Swed. *Sven*, Dan.-Norw. *Svend*, a youth, servant), like the almost equally lowly Karl (churl), became a royal name—*Sueinn* konungr tíúgu-skegg . . . [ob. 1014]

(King *Sweyn* Forkbeard . . .).

Sueinn Dana-konungr ok Oláfr Suia-konungr . . .
(*Sweyn*, King of the Danes, and Olaf, King of the Swedes . . .).—
The Death of Olaf Tryggvason.

Hym boes [behoves] serve hym-self that has na *swayn*,
Or elles he is a fool, as clerkes sayn.—
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 4027-8.

With that sprong forth a naked *swayne*.—
Spenser, *Shepheards Cal.* (March).

SWAINSON, (the) SWAIN'S SON: v. Swain.

Thomas Swaynesson.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Swanscomb(e)

SWAINSTON (Eng.) Dweller at SWAIN'S or SWÁN'S FARMSTEAD [v. under Swain, and + O.E. *tún*]

There is a Swainston in the Isle of Wight.

SWALE (Scand.) the Norse *Swale*, O.Norse *Suali* [O.N. *sual-r*, cool, cold, fresh]

Ricardus Swale.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

(Teut.) Dweller by the R. Swale [prob. f. O.E. *swilian* (prt. sg. *swal*), to swill, wash]

Thomas de Swale.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

(Eng.) Dweller at a SWALE [Dial. E. *swale*, "a gentle rising of the ground, but with a corresponding declivity"; app. f. O.E. *swellan* (prt. sg. *sweall*), to swell]

SWALES, SWALE'S (SON): v. Swale, esp. 1

SWALLOW (Eng.) a nickname from the bird [M.E. *swalewe*, *swalowe*, O.E. *swealwe*]

(Scand.) Bel. to Swallow (Lincs), A.D. 1226-7 *Swalewe* [prob. Dial. N. and East E. *swallow*, a deep hollow, abyss; O.N. *suelg-r*, f. *suelga*, to swallow: cp. O.E. *swelgend*, an abyss, whirlpool, f. O.E. *swelgan*, to swallow, absorb]

SWAN } (Eng. and Scand.) 1 a nickname
SWANN } from the SWAN [O.E. *swan* =
SWANNE } O.N. *swan-r*]

Henry le Swan.—*Rolls of Parl.*

2 a sign-name.

Thomas atte Swan.—*Close Rolls*.

3 = Swain, q.v.

SWANCOCK = Swan (q.v.) + the pet suff. -cock.

SWANCOTT } (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the HERDS-
SWANCOAT } MAN'S COT [O.E. *swán*, a swain, herdsman + *cot*]

2 the SWAN-COTE [O.E. *swan* + *cot*]

There is a township called Swancott in Shropshire.

SWANNINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Swannington (Norf.: 14th cent. *Swenington*; Leic.) = the ESTATE OF THE SWAN-FAMILY [A.-Sax. **Swáninga-tún* — *swán* (= O.N. *sueinn*), swain, warrior + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing*; *tún*, estate, etc.]

SWANSCOMB(E) (Eng.) Bel. to Swanscombe (Kent), 14th cent. *Swaneschampe*, A.D. 695 *Swanescamp* ('C.S.' no. 87) = SWÁN'S CAMP [the genit. of O.E. *swán*, a swain, warrior + *camp*, borrowed f. Lat. *camp-us*]

Swanson

Sweepstone

The change in the second element of the place-name has doubtless been helped by the fact that it is topographically suitable, the village being situated "in a hollow" [O.E. *cumb* (f. Celtic), a hollow]

SWANSON 1 SWAN'S SON : v. *Swan*.

2 = *Swainson*, q.v.

SWANSTON (Eng.) 1 Dweller at SWAN'S FARMSTEAD [v. *Swan*, and + M.E. *-ton*, *tun*, O.E. *tún*, farm, etc.]

2 = *Swainston*, q.v.

There is a Swanston in co. Edinburgh; and a Swanneston occurs in the Charter-Rolls for Kent tp. Hen. VI.

SWANTON (Eng.) Bel. to Swanton (Norf. : 13th cent. *Swanton*, *Swantun*; Kent: A.-Sax. *Swánatún* — 'C.S.' no. 1322; etc.) = the SWAINS' PLACE [O.E. *swán*, genit. pl. *swána*, swain, herdsman + *tún*, dwelling(s)]

SWANWICK (Eng.) Bel. to Swanwick (Hants: 13th cent. *Swanewic*; Derby, etc.) = SWAN'S PLACE [v. under *Swain*, and + O.E. *wic*]

SWARBRECK } (Scand.) Bel. to Swarbrick
SWARBRICK } (N.Lancs) A.D. 1249 *Suarie*
SWARBRIGG } *brec* = the BLACK SLOPE
[O.N. *suart-r*, black + *brekka*, a slope]

William de Swartebricke.—

Lanc. Inq., A.D. 1286.

SWART (Eng. and Scand.) SWARTHY, DARK [M.E. *swarte*, O.E. *sw(e)art* = O.N. *suart-r* (= Ger. *schwarz*)]

hræfen wandrode,		(the) raven wandered,
<i>sweart</i> and <i>sealo-brún</i>		<i>swart</i> and dark-brown.—

The Finnesburh Fight, 69-70.

Untill a nation straunge, with visage *swart*.—Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, II. x. 15.

SWATHLING (Eng.) Bel. to Swathling (Hants), A.D. 932 *Swæpelingford* = the FORD OF THE SWÆPEL FAMILY [the pers. name is rare, if not unique; but it is evid. a nickname f. (with dim. suff. *-el*) O.E. *swapu*, a scar, a var. of O.E. *swæp*, a track, trace + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing*]

SWATMAN = Sweetman, q.v.

SWAYN } = Swain(e), q.v.
SWAYNE }

SWEAR = Swire, q.v.

SWEARS, SWEAR'S (Son).

SWEATMAN = Sweetman, q.v.

SWEENEY } (Celt.) the Irish *Suibhne*, prob.
SWEENY } for *Suidhne*—*dh* mute (cp. Ir. *suibhe* for *suidhe*, a session, assize) [Ir. *suidh*, a hero + the dim. suff. *-ne*]

(occ.) (Eng.) Dweller at (1) the SWINE-MEADOW [O.E. *swin* + *ge*hæg]

(2) the SWINE ISLAND or WATERSIDE [O.E. *swin* + *t(e)g*]

Sweeney is the name of a Shropshire township.

SWEET (Eng.) [M.E. *swet(e)*, *sucte*, O.E. *swéte*, *sweet*]

SWEETAPPLE (Eng.) Dweller by the SWEET-APPLE (Tree) [O.E. *swéte* + *appel*]

SWEETCOCK (Eng.) = Sweet (q.v.) + the E. pet suff. *-cock*.

Adam Swetcoc.—*Hund. Rolls*.

SWEETENHAM, v. *Swetenham*.

SWEETING (Eng.) 1 the Domesday *Sueting*, A.-Sax. *Sueting* = SWET(A)'S SON [v. under *Sweet*, and + the O.E. fil. suff. *-ing*]

2 Dweller at the SWEET MEADOW [O.E. *swéte* + *ing* (O.N. *eng*), a meadow]

John de Sweting.—*Testa de Nevill*.

SWEETMAN = Sweet (q.v.) + E. *man*.

Sweetman was not an uncommon A.-Saxon name.

There has been sporadic confusion with *Swetenham*, q.v.

SWEETNAM, v. *Swetenham*.

SWEETSER }
SWEETSIR } (Eng. + A.-Fr.-Lat.) SWEET
SWEETSIRE } SIR [v. *Sweet* and *Sire*]
SWEETZER }

Richard Swetesire.—

Close Rolls, A.D. 1355.

There has been confusion with *Switzer*, q.v.

SWENEY } = Swæn(e)y, q.v.
SWENY }

SWEPSTONE (Eng.) Bel. to Sweepstone (Leic.), the Domesday *Scopestone* [O.E. *stán*, a stone: the first element is app. f. the pret., *scōp*, of O.E. *sciēppan*, to create, form; and the reference is doubtless to a figured or ornamental stone of some kind (rather than to the 'Stone of the Poet' [O.E. *scōp*]

Swetenham

SWETENHAM } (Eng.) Bel. to Swettenham
 SWETNAM } (Chesh.), 13th-14th cent.
 SWETTENHAM } *Swetenham* = SWETA'S
 HOME [A.-Sax. **Swétan-hám* — *Swétan-*
 genit. of *Swéta* (f. *swéte*, sweet) + *hám*,
 home, estate]

The -h- in the surname began early to drop out—

Hankyn de Swetenam.—

Pat. Rolls, A.D. 1403.

There has been occ. confusion with Swetman.

SWETMAN (Eng.) the Domesday and A.-Sax.
Swetman = SWEET MAN [O.E. *swéte* +
man]

SWIFT (Eng.) [M.E. *swyft*, O.E. *swift*, fleet]

SWINBANK (Eng. and Scand.) Dweller at the
 SWINE-BANK [O.E. *swín* = O.N. *súnn*;
 and see under Bank]

A Westmoreland Swinbank occurs in
 the 16th cent. as *Swynebank*.

SWINBORN } (Eng.) Bel. to Swinburn; or
 SWINBORNE } Dweller at the SWINE-BROOK
 SWINBURN } [O.E. *swín* + *burne*]
 SWINBURNE }

The Northumbrian Swinburn, 13th cent. *Swynburne*, "takes its name from the Swinburn brook, a tributary of the North Tyne." (*Nat. Gaz.*)

(Scand.) the O.Scand. *Suinbiörn* = WISE BEAR [O.N. *suinn-r*, wise, intelligent + *biörn*, a bear]

SWINDALE } (Eng. and Scand.) Bel. to Swin-
 SWINDELL } dale; or Dweller at the SWINE-
 SWINDLE } VALLEY [O.E. *swín* = O.N. *súnn*
 + O.E. *dæl* = O.N. *dal-r*]

Swindale, Westmd., was *Swindale* c. 1200.

SWINDELLS } pl., and genit., of Swindell,
 SWINDLES } Swindle.

But the Chesh. Swindells are said to owe their name to a spot called *Swyndelwes* [O.E. *ge)delf*, a ditch, trench] in the 14th cent.

SWINDEN } (Eng.) Bel. to Swinden; or
 SWINDIN } Dweller at the SWINE-VALLEY
 [O.E. *swín* + *denu*]

The W. Yorks Swinden was *Swyndene* in Domesday-Book.

SWINDLEHURST (Eng.) Dweller at the
 SWINE-DALE WOOD [v. under Swindale,
 and + O.E. *hyrst*, a wood]

Swinerton

2 the SWINE-LEA WOOD [v. under
 Swinley, and + O.E. *hyrst*]

A 'John Swinlehurst' occurs in a Lanc. doct. A.D. 1576.

SWINDLEY for Swinley, q.v.

SWINDON (Eng.) Bel. to Swindon; or Dweller
 at the SWINE-HILL [O.E. *swín* + *dún*]

The Wilts place was *Swindune* in Domesday-Book; the Staffs place *Swindun* in the 12th cent. A *swindún* ('at *swindúne*'—dat.) occurs in a 9th-cent. Dorset charter ('C.S.' no. 525).

SWINFEN (Eng.) Bel. to Swinfen; or Dweller
 at the SWINE-FEN [O.E. *swín* + *fenn*]

The Staffs place was *Swynefen* in the 13th cent., *Swinfen* in the 12th cent.

SWINFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Swinford; or
 Dweller at the SWINE-FORD [O.E. *swín*
 (occ. *swýn*) + *ford*]

"Ærest on *swynford*. of *swinforda*
 [dat.] . . ."

(First to *Swinford*; from S— . . .)
 —10th-cent. Staffs Charter; *Cart. Sax.*
 no. 1023.

SWINGLEHURST for Swindlehurst, q.v. [cp.
 'shingle' from 'shindle']

SWINGLER (Eng.) SWINGLE-USER; FLAX-
 DRESSER [f. M.E. *swinglen* (M.Dut.
swingelen), to beat flax; O.E. *swinglian*
 (O.E. *swingell*, *swingle*, a beating, stroke)]

SWINHOE (Eng.) Bel. to Swinhoe (North-
 umb.), A.D. 1315-16 *Swynho* = the
 SWINE-HILL or -RIDGE [O.E. *swín* + *hōf*]

SWINHOPE (Eng.) Bel. to Swinhope; or
 Dweller at the SWINE-HOPE [O.E. *swín*;
 and v. Hope]

SWINLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Swinley; or Dweller
 at the SWINE-LEA [O.E. *swín* + *leah*]

Swinley, Berks, occurs as 'æt *Swinede*'
 (dat.) in a land-charter dated A.D. 942.

SWINNARD } (Eng.) SWINEHERD [M.E.
 SWINNART } *swynherd*, *swynhird(e)*, O.E.
swin-hierde]

SWINNERTON } (Eng.) Bel. to Swinnerton
 SWINERTON } (Staffs) [The 13th-14th
 cent. forms *Swinforton*, *Swineforton* point
 to 'Swine-ford Farm' ("the village is
 near the R. Sow"); but the name of the
 place evidently changed some time in the
 13th cent., as (acc. to Staffs topographers)
 it occurs as *Sulvertone* in Domesday-Book
 and *Silverton* and *Soulverton* A.D. 1205-6,
 implying a pers. name from O.E. *seolfor*,
 silver + *tūn*, farm, estate]

Swinney

SWINNEY = Sweeney, q.v.

SWINSCOE } (Scand.) Bel. to Swinscoe
SWINSCOW } (Staffs), 13th cent. *Swyneskow*,
Swiniscow = the SWINE-WOOD [O.N. *swín* + *skóg-r* (Dan.-Norw. *skov*), a wood]

SWINSTEAD (Eng.) Bel. to Swinstead; or Dweller at the SWINE-PLACE [O.E. *swin* + *stede*]
Swinstead, Lincs, was *Swynested* in the 13th cent.

SWINTON (Eng.) Bel. to Swinton; or Dweller at the SWINE-ENCLOSURE or -FARM [O.E. *swín* + *tín*]

SWINYARD (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the SWINE-ENCLOSURE [O.E. *swin* + *geard*, enclosure, yard]

2 for Swinnard, q.v.

..... SWIRE (Eng.) 1 a nickname from some peculiarity of the NECK [M.E. *swire*, *swyer*, *swyre*, *swiere*, *swere*, etc., O.E. *swéora* (= O.N. *swíri*), the neck]

2 Dweller at a SWIRE [Dial. E. *swire*, 'a hollow near the top of a hill'; etym. as²]

Cp. the Dorset place-name Swyre.

(rarely) 3 COUSIN [O.E. *swéor* (= Ger. *schwieger*)

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) a weak form of Squire, q.v.

SWITHEN } (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Swifhun* =
SWITHIN } STRONG HUN [O.E. *swif*, strong]

SWITHENBANK } (Eng.) Dweller at SWITH-
SWITHINBANK } IN'S BANK [v. Swithin and Bank]

SWITZER (Swiss) a SWISS [Early Mod. E. *Switzer* = Ger. *Schweizer*: *Schweiz*, the Ger. name of Switzerland, is f. the canton and town of Schwyz, a name prob. of Romanic (Romansch) orig.]

Where are my *Switzers* ?

Let them guard the doore.—

Hamlet (ed. 1623), IV. v. 97-8.

SWORDER (Eng.) SWORD-MAKER [M.E. *swerder*; f. (with agent. suff. -er) O.E. *sweord*, a sword]

SWORDSLIPPER: v. under SLIPPER.

SWYER = Swire, q.v.

SWYNY = Sweeny (esp. 2), q.v.

SYDDALL = Siddall, q.v.

SYDENHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Sydenham (Kent, Oxford, Devon), 13th-14th cent. *Sydenham*, *Sidenham*, A.-Sax. *Sidan hám* = SIDA'S HOME [the pers. name *Sida*, genit. *Sidan-*, is f. O.E. *sídu*, m., virtue, chastity, or O.E. *síd*, broad — + O.E. *hám*, home, estate]

Simpson

SYDER (Eng.) is prob. the N. Lanc. *sider*, 'an Orderly Person' [app. f. O.E. *sídu*, good morals, virtue; whence O.E. *sidefull*, well-behaved, respectable]

She's a girt [great] *sider*.—

Lonsdale Gloss., p. 74.

SYDNEY, v. Sidney.

SYER 1 = Sire, q.v.

2 a diphthongized descendant of the A.-Sax. *Sigehere*: v. Seger².

SYERS, SYER'S (Son).

SYKE (Eng. and Scand.) Dweller by a RILL, GUTTER, or SMALL WATERCOURSE [O.(N.)E. *síc* = O.N. *sík*]

Henricus del Syke.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Syke.—a rill or small brook, more particularly in a low, boggy situation.—

Marshall, *Rural Econ. of Yorks*

(Glossary), 1788.

Syke.—a small wet hollow.—

Cumbd. Gloss., p. 98.

SYKES, pl., and genit., of Syke.

Rogerus del Sykes.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

SYLVESTER = Silvester, q.v.

SYMCOX = Simcox, q.v.

SYME = Sime, q.v.

SYMES = Simes, q.v.

SYMINGTON (Scot.-Eng.) Bel. to Symington (Ayr: 13th cent. *Symondstona*; Lanark: 12th cent. *Villa Symonis* Locard) = SYMON(D)'S or SIMON(D)'S ESTATE [v. Simon(d); and + O.E. *tín*]

Malcolm Locard possessed lands in Ayrshire, 1164, and was father of Symon, who acquired *Symondstoun* or *Symington*, co. Lanark.—

Burke's Peerage, etc., s.n. 'Lockhart.'

SYMMONDS } = Simmonds, Simmons, q.v.
SYMMONS }

SYMMS } = Simms, q.v.
SYMMS }

SYMON } = Simon, Simond, q.v.
SYMOND }

SYMONDS } = Simonds, Simons, q.v.
SYMONS }

SYMONDSON: SYMOND'S SON.

SYMPSON = SImpson, q.v.

Syms

SYMS = Sims, q.v.

SYNNETT
SYNNOT(T) } = Sinnett, Sinnott, q.v.

SYNYER for Senior, q.v.

SYRE = Syer, q.v.

SYRED = Sired, q.v.

SYRES = Syers, q.v.

SYRETT = Sirett, q.v.

SYSON
SYSSON } = Sis(s)on, q.v.

T

TAAFFE (Celt.) QUIET, SLUGGISH [Ir. *tamh*
(*mh* as *v* or *f*)

The Irish form of this name is given by de Wulf, 'Sloinnte Gaedheal is Gall', p. 97, as *Tabh* (cp. Ir. *tabh*, ocean); but this is prob. due to an error, especially as *tabh* seems to be a borrowed word.

In a note in the 'Annals of the Four Masters,' under A.D. 1485, the editor says that 'Taa' "is the present Irish form of the name Taaffe in the county of Louth."

TABARAR = Tab(b)erer, q.v.

TABB, an abbrev. of one of the Tab(b)-names.

The rare A.-Sax. pers. name *Tæbba* (7th cent.), of uncertain orig., can hardly have left descendants.

TAB(B)ERER (A.-Fr.-Span.-Ar.) TABOUR-PLAYER; DRUMMER [M.E. *tab(o)urer*; f. M.E. O.Fr. *tabo(u)r* (Fr. *tambour*), a small drum; through Span. f. Arab. and Pers. *tambûr*, a guitar, drum]

John le Taburer.—*Hund. Rolls*.

TABER, meton. for Taberer, q.v.

TABERNER 1 = Taverner, q.v.

Benedict Taberner.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 TABOUR-PLAYER [f. M.E. *taburn(e)*, a form of O.Fr. *tabourin* (Fr. *tambourin*), a small drum, tambourine; a dim. of *tabo(u)r*: v. under Tab(b)erer]

Willelmus Taburner.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

In Latin vocabularies of the M.E. period *taburner* and the less correct *taberner* are glossed *timpanista* and *timpanizator* [f. Lat. *tympānum*, a tambourine, kettledrum]

TABLER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) TABLE- or TABLET-MAKER (playing tables or boards and writing-tablets being more particularly meant) [f. Fr. *table*; Lat. *tabula*, a board, gaming-board, writing-tablet]

Bartholomew le Tabler.—*Writs of Parl.*

TABLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Tabley (Chesh.), 13th cent. *Tabelle*, A.-Sax. **Tæbban-leah* = TÆBBA'S LEA [A.-Sax. *Tæbban-*, genit. of *Tabba*: v. note under *Tabb*]

TA'BOIS, v. Talboys.

TABOR, meton. for Taborer.

TABORER } v. Tab(b)erer.
TABRAR }

TACEY, a double dim. of Eustace, q.v.

TACKLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Tackley (Oxf.: 13th cent. *Tak(h)ele*), Takeley (Essex: 13th cent. *Takeleye*, *Tackeleg*), A.-Sax. **Tæc(c)an-leah* (*Tæc(c)an-*, genit. of **Tæc(c)a*) = TÆC(C)'S LEA

TACON (Fr.-Teut.) Moisy, 'Noms de Famille Norm.' (p. 423), gives as the origin of the evid. allied *Taguet* the Norm. Dial. *taque*, 'a nail' (cogn. with E. 'tack'); but it is much more likely to be the first element of a Norse *Thak-* name [O.N. *þakk*, later *þökt* (Dan.-Norw. *tak*) = O.E. *þanc*, thought, favour, grace (thanks); see under *Tancred*] with the Fr. dim. suff. *-et* (*-on* in the case of *Tacon*).

We also find in France the dims. *Taconet*, *Tacounet*, *Tacnet*, *Taconnot*; as well as *Tacot*.

The pers. element in the Norfolk place-name *Tacolneston* is prob. a Scand. *T(h)akulf* (= A.-Sax. *Thancwulf*); and the medial *n* in the place-name an early misreading for *v*.

TADD is prob. for the Wel. *tad*, 'father'.

TADHUNTER for Todhunter, q.v.

TADLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Tadley (Hants), A.D. 909 *Tadanleah* = TADA'S LEA [A.-Sax. *Tadan-*, genit. of *Tada*; prob. borrowed f. Wel. *tad*, father]

TADLOO } (Eng.) Bel. to Tadlow (Camb.)
TADLOW } 13th cent. *Tadelowe*, A.-Sax.
**Tadan-hlæw* = TADA'S HILL or TUMU-
LUS [v. under *Tabley*]

TADMAN (Eng.) for the A.-Sax. *Tátmann* = MERRY MAN [O.E. *tát-* (= O.N. *teit-r*), cheerful, merry]

TAFF = Taaffe, q.v.

TAFNER for Taverner, q.v.

Taft

TAFT, a North. form of **Toft**, q.v. (as 'craft' is of 'croft')
 "Taft, a message".—

Jamieson, *Scot. Dict.*

TAGART } (Celt.) contr. of **MacTaggart**,
TAGERT } q.v.
TAGGART }

TAGG (Scand.) a nickname from the animal
 [Dial. E. *tag*, a yearling sheep: cp. Swed. *tacka*, a ewe]

"*Tag, Tagge*, a sheep of the first year".—

Cp. *Tegg*. *Dict. Kent. Dial.*

(A.-Gr.) a pet form of *Agnes* [Gr. *ἀγνός*, pure, chaste, sacred]

Both *Tag* and *Tagge* occur as surnames in the Yorks Poll-Tax A.D. 1379.

TAGGET } = *Tagg* (q.v.) + the Fr. dim.
TAGGETT } suff. -et.
TAGGITT }

TAGUE (Celt.) a contr. of **Mac Tague**, q.v.

TAILER, v. *Taylor*.

TAILYOUR, a Scot. form of *Taylor*, q.v.

Tailyouris [var. *Telyouris*] and *Sowtaris*, blist be ye!—

Dunbar, *Telyouris and Sowtaris*.

... *litstaris*, *wobstaris*, *tailyouris*.—

Burgh Recds. Aberdeen, A.D. 1505.

TAINTER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **TINTIER**, **DYER**
TAINTERER } [f. Fr. *teint*, a dye (Fr. *teinturier*,
TAINTOR } a dyer); Lat. *tinct-us*, a dyeing
 —*tingere*, to dye]

Stephen le Teynterer.—*Hund. Rolls*.

John le Teyntour.—*Rolls of Parl.*

TAIT } (A.-Scand.) **CHEERFUL**, **GAY**, **BRISK**
TAITE } [M.E. *tayt*, *tate* (Scot. *taid*), O.E. *tít*
TAITT } = O.N. *teit-r*]

(later) (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 a nickname from some peculiarity of the **HEAD** [Fr. *tête*, O.Fr. *teste*, a head; Lat. *testa*, a pot, (fig.) a skull]

2 *Tête* is also a French local name (cp. *Head*).

TALBOT } (A.-Fr.) **PILLAGER**, **BANDIT**
TALBOTT } [O.Fr. *talebot*]
TALBUT }
TALBUTT }

Talebotus Talebot.—

Fine-Rolls, A.D. 1284.

Talbot occurs in the list of "Compagnons de Guillaume à la Conquête de l'Angleterre en MLXVI" graven over the main doorway (inside) of the old church at Dives; and, of course, in the alleged copies of the Roll of Battle Abbey.

In the dialect of Normandy *talbot* signifies 'lampblack', 'pot-black'—

Talman

Talebot s'est dit dans l'ancienne langue pour pillard, voleur; peut-être pourrait-on rattacher cette dénomination à l'habitude qu'avaient et qu'ont gardée certains bandits de se rendre méconnaissables en se noircissant le visage.—

Moisy, *Dict. Patois Norm.*, p. 615.

TALBOYS (A.-Fr.-Lat. + Teut.) 1 Bel. to *Taillebois* (Orne, Normandy); or *Dweller* at the **CUT WOOD** [f. Fr. *tailler*, to cut (cp. *Tallis*); and see *Boys*, *Boyce*].—

2 **WOOD-CUTTER** or **-TRIMMER** [same etym.]
 Cp. *Talfer*.

TALFER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the Fr. *Taillefer*, a
TALFOR } trade- or nick-name = **CUT IRON**
 [f. Fr. *tailler*, to cut (cp. *Tallis*), and + Fr. *fer*, Lat. *ferr-um*, iron]

William *Taillefer*.—*Hund. Rolls*.

As one of William the First's companions, *Taillefer* is mentioned more than once by *Wace*—

Sires, dist [dit] *Taillefer*, merci,

Jo [je] vos ai lungement servi.—

Roman de Rou, ii. 183 sqq.

TALIESIN (Celt.) **FAIR FRONT**, **RADIANT BROW** [Wel. *tal*, the front, forehead, etc. + *iesin*, fair, radiant, etc.]

TALINTIRE (Celt.) Bel. to *Tallentire* (Cumb.), A.D. 1208 *Talghentir* [app. Cym. *talcen* (c as k), front, brow + *tir*, land: this etymology seems to be borne out by the topography—"the village is situated on a declivity"]

TALLACK (Celt.) As this is a Cornish name the orig. may be the Corn. form (*talhac*) of Wel. *talawg*, 'having a large forehead' [f. Corn. and Wel. (and Bret.) *tal*, the front, forehead]

The cogn. Bret. *talek*, 'qui a un grand front', is used as a family-name in Brittany.

TALLAND } (Celt.) Bel. to *Talland* (Cornwall),
TALLANT } evid. named from the Saint
 Tallan to whom the church is dedicated.

TALLBOY, an imit. form of *Talboys*, q.v.

TALLEMACH(E) (Fr.) a nickname from the O.Fr. *tal(e)mache*, 'wallet', 'knapsack.'
 Peter *Talemache*.—*Hund. Rolls*.

TALLERMAN (Eng.) prob. for *Tallman* (q.v.), in which case -er is a phon. intrusion; it may, however, be the compar. suff.

TALLIS (A.-Fr.-Lat.) *Dweller* at the **CUT** or **TRIMMED COPSE** [Fr. *taillis*, a copse; prop. "jeune bois mis en coupe réglée"; f. Fr. *tailler*, to cut; Lat. *talea*, a cutting, graft]

TALLMAN } (Eng.) **WILLING** or **PROMPT MAN**
TALMAN } [M.E. *tal*, willing, obedient: cp. O.E. *ge)tæl*, quick, prompt]

Walter *Talman*.—

Soms. Subsidy-Roll, A.D. 1327.

Talmadge

Tapeser

TALMADGE } for Tallemach(e, q.v.
TALMAGE }

TAM, a North. form of T(h)om, q.v.

TAMBLIN } North. forms (with intrus. -b-) of
TAMBLYN } Tomlin, q.v.

TAME (Celt.) Bel. to Thame; or Dweller by
the R. Tame or Thame [O.Celt. *tám*,
quiet, placid]

John de Tame (Oxon)—*Hund. Rolls*.

TAMKIN = Tam, T(h)om (q.v.) + the E.
(double) dim. suff. *-kin* [O.Low Teut.
-k-in]

TAMLIN } North. forms of Tomlin, q.v.
TAMLYN }

TAMMAGE, an assim. form of Talmage,
Tallemach(e, q.v.

TAMPLIN } North. forms (with intrus. -p-)
TAMPLING } of Tomlin, q.v.

TAMS, TAM'S (Son) } v. Tam, T(h)om.
TAMSON, TAM'S SON }

TANCOCK 1 = Tann² (q.v.) + the pet suff.
-cock.

2 an unvoiced form of Dancock, q.v.

TANCRED (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the O.Teut. *Tancrad*,
Dancrat (A.-Sax. *Thancred*, O.N. *Thak(k)rad*),
&c. = GRACIOUS COUNSEL [O.H.Ger.
danc = O.Sax. *thank* = O.E. *þanc* = O.N.
þakk-, þökk, thought, favour, grace, thank
+ O.H.Ger. *rát* = O.Sax. *rád* = O.E.
réd = O.N. *rǫð*, advice, counsel]

TANDY, an unvoiced form of Dandy, q.v.

TANFIELD (Eng.) Bel. to Tanfield (Yorks² :
14th cent. *Tanfēld*, Domesday *Tanfēld* ;
Durh.) = the SCRUBBY FIELD [O.E. *tán*,
pl. of *tá*, a twig, branch + *fēld*, a field,
plain]

TANGYE (A.-Fr.-Celt. and Corn.) the Fr.
Tanguy, Bret. *Tanguy*, *Tanneguy* (M.Lat.
Tanneguidus) [perh. Bret. *tán* (= Wel.
and Corn. *tán*), fire + Bret. *gwiú* (= Wel.
gwiw, Corn. *gwyw*, apt), brisk]

Jenner (who does not attempt to explain
the name) has the following note:—

"*Tangye* (*Tanguy*), a quite common name
in Brittany, from St. Tanguy, one of the
entourage of St. Pol of Leon."—'Corn.
Names': *Hdbk. Corn. Lang.*, 1904, p. 199.

For the first element we may compare
the fem. name *Tannwen* of the 'Mabinogion.'

Doubtless the *Tengy* (not infreq.) of the
Hundred-Rolls (A.D. 1274) is the same
name—

Tengy ad Fontem (Camb.)

TANKARD } for Tancred, q.v.
TANKERD }

Both of these forms of Tancred are
found as early as the 14th cent. in Eng.
records.

TANKERAY, v. Tanqueray.

TANN (Eng.) Dweller at the SCRUB [v. under
Tanfield]

William de Tan.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

There is a Tan Hill in Yorks.

(Scand.) an O.Scand. pers. name =
TOOTH, TUSK [O.N. *tann-r*, later *tönn* ;
seen in *Hilditann-r*, etc.]

Adam Tan.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

TANNAR } (Eng.) LEATHER-MAKER [O.E.
TANNER } *tannere*]

See the quot. from 'The Tanner of
Tamworth' under Barker.

TANNATT } = Tann² (q.v.) + the Fr. dim.
TANNETT } suff. *-at, -et*.

There seems to have been some con-
fusion with Dannatt, Dannett, q.v.

TANNOCH } (Celt.) Dweller at a MEADOW
TANNOCK } [Gael. (and Ir.) *tamhnach*]

TANQUERAY (Fr.-Teut.) Bel. to Tanqueray
(France), M.Lat. **Tancheriacum* = T(h)ANC-
HERI'S ESTATE [for the first element see
under Tancred: the second is O.Sax. and
O.H.Ger. *heri*, army; the third is the
Lat.-Gaul. possess. suff. *-dc-um*]

The Seine-Inférieure place-name Tan-
carville is the same name with the Lat.-
Gaul. poss. suff. replaced by Lat. *villa*.

TANSLEY. Bel. to Tansley (Derby), the
Domesday *Taneslege* [O.E. *lēdh*, a lea; the
first element seems to be the genit. of the
O.Scand. pers. name *Tann-r* (v. Tann²),

TANTON (Celt. + E.) Bel. to 1 Tanton (Yorks),
the Domesday *Tametun* = the ENCLOSURE
or DWELLING(s) on the R. TAME [O.E. *tán*,
enclosure, etc.; and see under Tame]

2 Taunton (Soms.), 13th cent. *Tanton*
A.-Sax. *Tantún* = the ENCLOSURE or
DWELLING(s) on the R. TAN (now Tone)
[O.E. *tán*, enclosure, etc.: for the river-
name cp. O.Ir. *táin*, *tán*, water]

Guido de Tanton.—

Hund. Rolls (Soms.).

TAPECER } v. Tapis(s)er,
TAPESER }

Taphouse

TAPHOUSE (Eng.) Dweller at a TAVERN or INN [O.E. *tæppa*, a tap + *hūs*]

Their senses are with blacke damnation drunke,

Whose heart is Satans *tap-house* or his inne.—

John Taylor, *Workes* (1630) i. 3.

There are places called Tap House in both Devon and Cornwall.

TAPISER } (A.-Fr. - Lat. - Gr.) TAPESTRY-
TAPISSER } WORKER, UPHOLSTERER [Fr.
TAPSER } *tapissier*; f. Fr. *tapisserie*, tapes-
try, *tapis*, a carpet, etc.; Lat. *tapete*, tapestry,
etc., Gr. *τάπησ*, a carpet, rug]

TAPLAY } (Eng.) Bel. to Tap(e)ley (Devon),
TAPLEY } 13th cent. *Tapplegh*. A.-Sax. **Tæppan-*
lēdh = TÆPPA'S LEA [the pers. name
Tæppa, genit. *Tæppan-*, is app. a nickname
(for an innkeeper) f. O.E. *tæppa*, m., a tap
(whence *tæppere*, a tavern-keeper)]

There may have been sporadic confusion with *Tabley*, q.v.

TAPLIN = Tamplin (q.v.), with *-m-* assim. to *-p-*.

TAPLING = Taplin with intrus. *-g*.

TAPP (Eng.) 1 the A.-Sax. pers. name *Tæppa* : v. under *Tapley*.

2 an abbrev. of one of the *Tap*-names.

3 a North. (esp. Scot.) form of *Topp*, q.v.

TAPPENDEN (Eng.) Bel. to Tappenden or Toppenden (Kent), anc. *Tappendene*, A.-Sax. **Tæppan-denu* = TÆPPA'S VALLEY [*Tæppan-*, genit. of *Tæppa* : v. under *Tapley*]

TAPPER (Eng.) BEER-SELLER, INNKEEPER [M.E. *tapper(e)*, O.E. *tæppere*]

John le Tapper.—*Hund. Rolls*.

TAPPIN = Tapp (q.v.) + the A.-Fr. dim. suff. *-in*.

TAPPING 1 = Tappin, with intrus. *-g*.

2 for an A.-Sax. *Tæpping* = *Tæpp-* + the fil. suff. *-ing* : v. under *Tapley*.

Cp. 'Tapping-oe Hall', Essex.

TAPPLY = Tapley (q.v.)

TAPSCOTT (Eng.) Dweller at TA(P)'S COT [v. under *Tapp*, and + M.E. *cott*, O.E. *cot*, a cottage]

TAPSON, TAP(P)'S SON ; v. *Tapp*.

Tarr

TAPSTER (Eng.) (orig. female) BEER-SELLER, INNKEEPER [M.E. *tappester(e)*, O.E. *tæppestre*]

He knew the tavernes well in all the town,

And everich hostiler and *tappestere*.—
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 240-1.

TARBARD }
TARBART } forms of Torbart (etc.), q.v.
TARBERT }
TARBET }
TARBUTT }

TARBERT } (Celt.) Bel. to Tarbet or Tar-
TARBET } bert = the ISTHMUS [Gael. *tair-*
beart]

Tarbet or Tarbert, co. Argyle, "is situated on a neck of land between East and West Tarbert Lochs".

(Scand.) for *Torbart*, q.v.

TARBOCK } (Scand.) Bel. to Tarbock (Lancs),
TARBROCK } anc. *Torboc*, *Torbec* = THOR'S
BROOK [O.N. *bekk-r*, a brook]

TARGE (Fr.-Teut. and E.) a nickname and (later) local name [Fr. *targe*, a shield, target; O.N. *targa* = O.E. *targe*, *targa*, a small shield]

Richard Targe.—*Hund. Rolls*.

TARGETT 1 = Targe (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-et*. [O.Fr. *targetete*, a small shield]

Often meton. for Targetman—

"Scutati . . . Armezde boucliers. The shieldbearers, or targetmen."—

Nomenclator, A.D. 1585.

2 for *Torgett*, q.v.

TARL(E)TON (Scand.) Bel. to Tarleton (Lancs : 13th cent. *Tarleton*; Glouc. : anc. *Thorleton*) = TARALD'S or THORWALD'S ESTATE [v. under *Thorald*, and + O.N. *tún*, enclosure, estate, etc.]

The form of the pers. name in this place-name is exactly paralleled by the Norw. place-name *Tarlebö*, in 1563 *Tharallebö*.

Tarald and *Torald* are present-day Norwegian forms of the O.N. *Thórald-r* or *Thóruald-r*.

TARLING : v. *Terling*.

TARN (Scand.) Dweller by a POOL [M.E. *terne*, O.N. *tjörn*]

In Kyng Arthurs tym ane awntyre [adventure] bityde

By the *Terne* Wathelyn ["*Tearn* Wadling, or *Tarn* Watling, in Cumberland"].—

The Awntyrs of Arthure, 1-2.

TARR, a var. of *Torr*, q.v.

Tarrant

TARRANT (Celt.) Bel. to Tarrant (Dorset), named i. the River, 9-13th cent. *Tarent* [f. (with post-*n* intrus. -*t*) the early form of Wel. (and Corn.) *taran*(*n*, noise, thunder = Bret. *taran*, noise-maker = Ir. *toran*, 'a sounding or great noise' (E.Ir. *torand*, thunder) = Gael. *torunn*, 'a loud, murmuring noise']

Tarent Abb'ia.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1236-7.

TARRATT } for Terratt, Terrett, q.v.
TARRETT }

TARRIE } forms of Terry, q.v.
TARRY }

TART } (Eng.) SHARP, SEVERE [O.E. *t(e)art*]
TARTT }

TASKER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) THRASHER, REAPER; TASK-WORKER, i.e. PIECE-WORKER [M.E. *tasker(e)*; f. (with agent. suff. -*er*) M.E. *tasker*, O.Fr. *tasque*, *tasche* (Fr. *tâche*), a task; L.Lat. *tasca*, *taxa*, a tax; Lat. *taxare*, to appraise]

Gilbert Tasker.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Henry le Taskerc.—

Lanc. Inq., A.D. 1293.

TASSELL (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname from the HAWK [M.E. *tassel(l)* for earlier *tercel*, O.Fr. *t(i)ercel*, male hawk; f. (with dim. suff. -*el*) O.Fr. *tierce*, *tiers*, Lat. *tertius*, third]

(A.-Fr.-Teut.) the French *Tassel*, a dim. f. the O.Ger. *Tas(s)u*.

(A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) a double dim. f. Eustace, q.v.

TASSEL(L)ER, a form of Teasler, q.v.

TACHELL, the French *Tachel* (later *Tacheau*), a double dim. f. *Eustache*: v. Eustace [-*el*, dim. suff.; Lat. -*ell-us*]

Gilbert Tachel.—*Hund. Rolls*.

TATE, v. Tait(e).

Nicholas Tate.—*Hund. Rolls*.

TATEHAM } for Tatham, q.v.
TATEM }

TATHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Tatham (Lancs), 13th cent. *Tateham*, *Tatham* = TATA'S (m.) or TATE'S (f.) HOME [v. under Tait(e), and + O.E. *hām*, home, estate]

TATLOCK (Eng.) Bel. to Tatlock (Chesh. or S.Lancs), 16th cent. same spelling [the first element is the A.-Sax. pers. name *Tata* (m.) or *Tate* (f.) (v. under Tait(e)): the second element is rather for O.E. *lacu*, a stream, than O.E. *loc(a)*, an enclosure, stronghold]

Tawyer

TATLOW (Eng.) Bel. to Tetlow (Lancs), 14th cent. *Tetlawe* = TATA'S HILL or TUMULUS [the A.-Sax. pers. name *Tata* is a var. of *Tata* (v. under Tait(e):—+ O.E. *hlēw*, hill, etc.)]

Some confusion with Tadlow (q.v.) was inevitable.

TATNALL } for Tattenhall, q.v.
TATNELL }

TATTAM for Tatham, q.v.

TATTENHALL (Eng.) Bel. to Tattenhall (Chesh.), A.D. 1303-4 *Tatenhale*, A.-Sax. **Tatanh(e)all* = TATA'S HALL [*Tatan-*, genit. of *Tata* (v. under Tait(e) + O.E. *h(e)all*, a hall]

TATTERSALL } (Eng.) Bel. to Tattershall
TATTERSHALL } (Lincs), 13th cent. *Tatteshall*, *Tateshale*, A.-Sax. **Tatesh(e)all* = TAT'S HALL [v. under Tait(e), and + O.E. *h(e)all*, a hall]

TATTON (Eng.) Bel. to Tatton (Chesh.), 13th cent. *Tatton*, A.-Sax. **Tatan-tūn* = TATA'S ESTATE [*Tatan-*, genit. of *Tata* (v. under Tait(e) + O.E. *tūn*, estate, etc.)]

TATUM for Tatham, q.v.

TAUNTON (Celt. + E.) Bel. to Taunton: v. Tanton².

TAVENER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) TAVERN-KEEPER
TAVERNER } [M.E. *taverner*, etc., Fr. *tavernier*;
TAVERNOR } f. Fr. *taverne*, a tavern, Lat. *taberna*, a hut]
TAVINER }
TAVINOR } Falco le Taverner.—*Hund. Rolls*
TAVNER }
TAVNOR }

Ric'us Taverner.—

Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1410-11.

These riotours thre, of whiche I telle ...

Were set hem in a taverne for to drynke...

By Seinte Marie! seyde this *taverner*.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, C 661, etc.

TAVISTOCK (Celt. + E.) Bel. to Tavistock (Devon), A.D. 981 *Tavistoc*—'at *Tavistocé* (dat.) = the DWELLING(S) on the R. TAVY [O.E. *stōc*, a dwelling-place: for the river-name cp. Ir. *tamhach* (*mh* as *v*), quiet, sluggish, the stem of which (*tamh*) is cognate with Wel. *taw* (also a river-name), still, quiet]

Abbas de Tavistock.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1285-6.

TAWER } (Eng.) LEATHER-DRESSER [f.
TAWYER } M.E. *tawen*, to prepare skins;
O.E. *tāwian*, to prepare, dress]

Tayler

TAYLER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **TAILOR** [M.E. *tay-*
TAYLOR } *lo(u)r, tayler*, etc., O.Fr. *tailleur*
(Fr. *tailleur*), prop. cutter; Fr. *tailier*, to
cut; Lat. *talea*, a cutting]

This name was Latinized *Parmentarius*.
Some foolish kuave (I thinke) at first
began

The slander that three *Taylers* are one
man;

When many a *Taylers* boy I know hath
beene

Hath made tall men much fearefull to
be seene.—

John Taylor, *Workes* (1630), iii. 73.

TAYLERSON }
TAYLORSON } (the) **TAILOR'S SON**.

TAYNTON (Eng.) Bel. to *Taynton* (Oxford:
13th cent. *Teynton*; Glouc.: 13th cent.
Teynton, Tethingtone, etc., Domesday
Tetinton, Taitinton, prob. representing an
A.-Sax. **Tetan-tūn* = **TÆTA'S ESTATE**
[*Tetan-*, genit. of *Tata*: the pers. name is
prob. conn. with O.E. *tetan*, to caress, and
therefore with O.E. *tāt* = O.N. *teit-r*,
cheerful]

TEAGUE, a contracted var. of *Mac Tigue*, q.v.

TEAKLE = *Tickle*, q.v.

TEAL } (Teut.) a nickname from the **WATER-**
TEALE } **FOWL** [M.E. *tele*, O.E. **tēle*]
TEALL }

Martin Tele.—*Hund. Rolls*.

TEALING (Teut.) 1, a nickname from the
waterfowl, the **TEAL** [cp. M.Dut. *teeling*,
mod. *taling*, a teal]
2 Bel. to *Tealing* (Forfar), 15th cent.
Teling.

TEAP } (Eng.) Dweller at a **PEAK** or **POINT**
TEAPE } [West. Eng. *teap*; a lengthening of
E. 'tip']

TEAR } (Celt.) contr. of *Mac Tear*, a form
TEARE } of *Mac Intyre*, q.v.

TEARLE (Eng.) **STERN, STRICT, SEVERE**
[O.E. *pearl*]

TEAS } = **Tees**, q.v.
TEAZ }

TEASDALE = *Teesdale*, q.v.

TEASLER (Eng.) **TEASER, CARDER** [f. O.E.
tōsel, a tease!; *tōsan*, to tease or card (wool)]

TEBAY } (Scand.) Bel. to *Tebay* (Westmd.),
TEEBAY } 14th cent. *Tybay, Tybey(e)*, 13th
cent. *Tibbeie, Tybbeye, Thebeye, Thyby*, etc.
[Earlier forms are desirable; but as the
township is "situated under *Tebay Fell*"
the name is evid. Scand., and the second

Tedmund

element rather O.N. *bý-r*, a farm, estate,
than O.N. *ey*, island; the first element
doubtless being an abrasion of a pers.
name, prob. one of the various O.N. *Thioð-*
(= A.-Sax. *Théod-*) names]

TEBB, a pet form of *Theobald*, q.v.

TEBBAT(T) } 1 = *Tebb* (q.v.) + the Fr. dim.
TEBBET(T) } suff. *-at, -et, -ot*.
TEBBIT(T) }
TEBBOT(T) } 2 weak forms (cp. the Fr. *Thébaud*,
TEBBUT(T) } *Thiébaud*) of *Theobald*, q.v.

TEBBAT(T)S }
TEBBET(T)S } = **TEBBAT(T)S**, etc., (Son): v.
TEBBIT(T)S } **Tebbat(t)**, etc.
TEBBOT(T)S }
TEBBUT(T)S }

TEBBS } **TEBB'S** (Son): v. *Tebb*.
TEBBES }

TEBBY 1 = *Tebb* (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-y*.
2 conf. with *Tebay*.

TEDD (Eng.) a descendant of the first element
of an A.-Sax. *Theod-* name (as *Theobald*,
Theodberht, Theodred, Theodric, etc.) [O.E.
þeod, nation, people]

The 10th-cent. Bishop of London,
Theodred, was also called *Tedred*; and
Tedric is a common Domesday form of
Theodric.

Nowadays 'Ted' is used as a pet form
of 'Edward'.

TEDDER (Eng.) for the A.-Sax. *Theodhere* =
NATIONAL ARMY [O.E. *þeod*, nation, people
+ *here*, army]

TEDDINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to 1 *Teddington*
(Worc.), A.D. 969 *Teottingc[a]tun*, A.D. 780
Teotting[a]tun = the **ESTATE OF THE**
TEOTTA FAMILY [*Teotta* is app. a pet
form of an A.-Sax. *Theod-* name (v. *Tedd*)
+ *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* +
tūn, estate, etc.]

2 *Teddington* (M'sex), anc. *Todynton* [the
etymol. is prob. the same as 1]

TEDMAN for *Tedmond*, q.v.

TEDMOND } (Eng.) 1 for the A.-Sax. *Theod-*
TEDMUND } *mund* = **NATIONAL PROTECTOR**
[O.E. *þeod*, nation, people + *mund*, hand,
protector]

2 for (Bury) **ST. EDMUND** (with the *-t* of
'St.' attracted to the pers. name): v.
Edmund.

Godfrey de *St. Edmund*.—

Hund. Rolls (Norf.).

Tee

TEE † for Tighe : v. Mac Tighe.

2 poss. also representing the initial of some T— name: we may compare Teebee, near Washington, U.S.A., which name, it is believed, represents the initials of Thomas Blandford, an early proprietor.

TEEBAY, v. Tebay.

TEECE for Tees, q.v.

TEED } var. of Tedd, q.v.
TEEDE }

TEER, a contr. of Mac Teer, a form of Mac Intyre, q.v.

TEES } (Celt.) Dweller by the R. Tees,
TEESE } form. *Teis, Teys* [There is little doubt that this is a bi-elemental name, that the first element corresponds to the Scot. river-name Tay (occurring in the 12th cent. as *Tey*), representing the Gael. *támh* = Ir. *támh* (aspirated form of O.Ir. *tám*), pron. practically like the cogn. Wel. *taw*, quiet, sluggish, placid; and that the remnant (-s) of the second element represents the Old Celtic word for water seen in Mod. Gael. and Ir. *uisge* (O.Ir. *u(i)sce*) = Wel. *wysg*]

Where *Teis* first from my bounds rich Dunelme [Durham] doth divide.—

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxviii. 314.

Cp. Surtees.

TEESDALE (Celt. + Teut.) Dweller in the VALLEY of the TEES [v. Tees, and + O.E. *dæl* = O.N. *dal-r*, valley]

TEGG (Teut.) a var. of Tagg, q.v.

A lamb becomes a *teg* about the first Michaelmas after its birth.—

Leic. Gloss., p. 270.

(Celt.) FAIR, HANDSOME [Wel. *tég*]

TEGGIN = Tegg (q.v.) + the dim. suff. *-in*.

TEIR, a contr. of Mac Teir or Mac Tler, a form of Mac Intyre, q.v.

TELFER }
TELFOR } v. Talfer, Talfor.
TELFOR }

TELFORD for Telfor.

The real name of Telford the engineer was Telfor.

TELLER } (A. - Fr. - Lat.) CLOTH - MAKER,
TELLIER } WEAVER [O.Fr. *tellier, telier* (mod. Fr. *toilier*), a weaver; f. *teile*, Lat. *tela*, cloth]

Johannes Teller.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Templeton

Encore aujourd'hui l'on donne, en patois picard, le nom de *telliers* aux fabricants de toiles.—

Moisy, *Noms de Fam. Norm.*, p. 426.

TELLET } = Tillett, q.v.
TELLETT }

TELLING (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Tæling* = TÆL's SON [O.E. *ge)tæl*, swift; with the fil. suff. *-ing*]

TELLWRIGHT (Eng.) TENT-MAKER [O.E. *teld wyrhta*—*teld*, a tent + *wyrhta*, a wright, maker]

There may have been some confusion with Tilewright.

TEMPANY } v. Timpany.
TEMPENY }

TEMPERLEY } = Timperley, q.v.
TEMPERLY }

TEMPEST, the Fr.-Lat. equiv. of E. Storm.

Isabella Tempest.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

TEMPLE (A.-Lat. and A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller in or by a RELIGIOUS HOUSE, esp. a PRECEPTORY OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS [O.E. *templ(e)*; Lat. *templ-um*, whence also Fr. *temple*]

For example, at Temple Bruer, Lincs, "are the ruins of a Knights Templars' preceptory, founded before 1185"; Temple Newsham, W. Yorks, "was a Knights Templars' preceptory"; the Manor of Temple Sowerby, Westmd., "was given by the Viponts to the Knights Templars"; the Knights Templars possessed Temple Bryan, co. Cork, in the 14th cent.

Les localités qui portent le nom de *le Temple* sont d'anciennes préceptoreries dépendant de l'ordre du Temple.—

Cocheris, *Noms de Lieu*, p. 165.

A gentil maunciple [purveyor] was ther of a *temple*.—Chaucer, *Prolog. Cant. Tales*, 567.

(Celt.-Lat.) Dweller by a CHURCH [Ir. and Gael. *teampull*; Lat. *templ-um*, a temple]

TEMPLEMAN (A.-Lat. + E.) = Temple (q.v.) + E. *man*.

Ambrose le Templeman.—*Hund. Rolls*.

TEMPLER } (A.-Lat.) TEMPLAR [M.E. *templer*,
TEMPLAR } L.Lat. *templarius*: v. under Temple]

William Templer.—*Hund. Rolls*.

TEMPLETON (A.-Lat. + E.) Bel. to Templeton = the TEMPLE-TOWN [v. under Temple, and + M.E. *-ton, tun*, O.E. *tūn*, estate, village, etc.]

Tench

The manor of Templeton, Devon, formerly belonged to the Knights Templars.

TENCH (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a nickname from the "fat and sleek" fish so called [M.E. O.Fr. *tenche* (Fr. *tanche*), Lat. *tinca*, a tench]

We should naturally expect a fish nickname to arise in a maritime county: hence we find a 'John Tenche' in the Linc. Hundred-Rolls.

TENISON, v. Tension, Dennison.

TENNANT } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) TENANT, FARMER
TENNENT } [f. Fr. *tenant*, holding, pres. part. of *tenir*, Lat. *tenere*, to hold]

TENNER for Tanner.

TENNESON } unvoiced forms of Dennison,
TENNISON } q.v.

TENNEY, an unvoiced form of Denney, q.v.

TENNIEL is prob. to be referred to the French (Cher) village - name *Theniou* (form. *Thenio*), a dim. f. a dial. var. of *chêne*, 'oak-tree'.

TENNISWOOD. Bel. to Tenniswood, app. Yorks and for 'Dennis's Wood'.

TENNY, an unvoiced form of Denny, q.v.

TENNYSON, an unvoiced form of Dennison, q.v.

TENPENNY for Timpany, q.v.

TENTER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 MINDER, WATCHMAN, HERDSMAN [an aphæresized form of 'attender'; f. Fr. *attendre*, to wait—Lat. *attendere*, to stretch to]

Tenters: watchers of cattle or sheep on the moors.—*Lonsdale Gloss.*, p. 85.

2 DYER [for M.E. *teynturer*, etc., Fr. *teinturier*; f. Lat. *tinctora*, a dyeing]

Both *Teynturer* and the Lat. *Tinctur* occur as trade-names in the Hundred-Rolls.

TEPPER for Tipper, q.v.

TEPETT, an unvoiced form of Tebbett, q.v.

TERENCE (Ir.- and Fr.-Lat.) the Lat. *Terentius* [prob. f. Terentum, the place in the Campus Martius where the secular sports were held]

The Irish sometimes use Terence for their native Turlough (*Toirdhealbhach*).

TERLING (Eng.) Bel. to Terling (Essex), the A.-Sax. *Terlingas* = (the Estate of) the TERL-FAMILY [the pers. name is app. a form of O.E. *pearl*, stern, strict + *-ingas*, pl. (-*ingum*, dat. pl.) of the fl. suff. *-ing*]

Testar

TERRATT } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) double dims. of
TERRETT } Theodoric, q.v. [Fr. dim. suff. *-at, -et*]

The present-day French forms are *Terrat, Terret, Terriet, Thérét, Therret, Therriet, Thériot, Thieriet, Thierrat, Thierret, Thierriot*, etc.

Cp. Terry.

TERRELL } v. Tirrell.
TERRILL }

TERREY } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) contr. of Theodoric,
TERRY } q.v.

Terry.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Geoffery Terri.— *do*.

Wo was Hawkyn, wo was Herry!
Wo was Tomkyn, wo was Terry!—

'The Turnament of Tottenham', 222-3:
Percy's *Reliques*.

The present-day French forms are *Théry, Thiéry, Thierry*.

A form, Terrick, preserving the original, remained in Cheshire (and prob. elsewhere) in the late-17th cent.; and a 13th-cent. Latinization was *Terricus*.

(Ir.-Lat.) a dim. of Terence, q.v.

TERRISS, TERRY'S (Son): v. Terry [the formation corresponds to Harriss (Harry's)]

TESMOND (Eng.) the M.E. *Tesmond* postulates an A.-Sax. **Teosmund*, 'Protector from Evil' [O.E. *teoso*, injury, fraud, evil, etc. + *mund*, protector]

The first element in this name is doubtless that seen in the 10th-cent. *Tiesberd* ("dux"), 'Cart. Sax.' no. 689; *-ie-* interchanging with *-eo-*.

TESSEYMAN } the 14th-cent. *Tacyman* =
TESSYMAN } TACY'S or TACEY'S MAN
(-Servant) [v. Tacey, and + E. *man*]

TESTARD (A.-Fr.-Lat. + Teut.) a nickname = GREAT HEAD (cp. *Greathead*) [O.Fr. *teste* (Fr. *tête*), a head; Lat. *testa*, a pot, skull + the Fr. intens. suff. *-ard*, Teut. *hard*, hard]

Robert Testard.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Testard is a fairly common name in France; but the mod. form *Têtard* (cp. Fr. *têtard*, bull-head, tadpole) is more frequent.

TESTER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 ASSAYER [f. (with
TESTAR } the agent. suff. *-er*) M.E. O.Fr. *teste*, a testing-pot, refining-pot; Lat. *testa*, a pot]

2 for Testard, q.v.

Tetbury

Thames

TETBURY (Eng.) Bel. to Tetbury (Glouc.), the A.-Sax. *Tettanburg* = TETTA'S STRONG-HOLD [the pers. name *Tetta*, genit. *Tettan*, is conn. with O.E. *tetan*, to caress, and therefore with O.E. *tát-* (= O.N. *teit-r*), merry]

TETLEY (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Tetley [for the first element see under Tetbury; and + M.E. *ley*, O.E. *ledh*, a meadow]

This name may, however, also be due to an early filial form, as a *Tettingledh* for *Tettingaledh* [-*inga*, genit. pl. of the 'son' suff. -*ing*] occurs in a 10th-cent. Kentish Charter: 'Cart. Sax'. no. 1101.

2 for Tetlow, q.v.

TETLOW } (Eng.) Bel. to Tetlow (Lancs)
TETLAW } 16th cent. *Tetlow*, 15th cent.
Tetlowe, 14th cent. *Tettelowe*, *Tettelawe*
[for the first element see under Tetbury;
and + O.E. *hléw*, a hill, tumulus]

TEVERSALL (Eng.) Bel. to Teversall (Notts), 15th cent. *Tyvershall*, 13th cent. *Teversall*, Domesday *Teureshale* [the second element represents O.E. *holt*, a wood: the first elem., evid. a pers. name in the genitive, is prob. a corrupt form of A.-Sax. *Theod-frith*]

TEVERSHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Teversham (Camb.), 13th cent. *Teversham*, Domesday *Teversham* [for the first element see under Teversall; and + O.E. *hám*, home, estate]

TEW (Celt.) FAT, PLUMP [Wel. *tew*]

John le Tieu.—
Chesh. Chmbrlins'. Accts., A.D. 1359-60.

(Eng.) Bel. to Tew (Oxon), 13th cent. *Tiwe*, Domesday *Tewa*, *Tewe*, *Tewwe* [the A.-Sax. pers. name *Téw(e)*, *Tíw(e)*, with a local suff. lost: the A.-Sax. *Tíw*, Mars, also denoted the Runic T]

Cp. Tewin.

TEWER (Eng.) SKIN-DRESSER [M.E. *tewer*; f. M.E. *tewan*, *tawen*, to dress skins; O.E. *táwian*, to prepare]

A *tewer* of skynnes.—
Cathol. Anglic., A.D. 1483.

Tewin (Eng.) Bel. to Tewin (Herts), the Domesday *Tewinge*, 10th cent. *Tíwingas* (dat. pl. *Tíwingum*) = (the Estate of the) Tíw(E) FAMILY [v. under *Tew*], and + the pl., -*ingas*, of the fil. suff. -*ing*]

TEWK(ES)BURY (Eng.) Bel. to Tewkesbury (Glouc.), 13th cent. *Teuksbury*, Domesday *Teocheesberie* = T(H)EODEC'S STRONG-HOLD [the pers. name is f. A.-Sax. *þéod* = *þéod*, nation, people, with the dim. suff. -*ec*— + *burh*, a fortified place]

TEWSON, TEW'S SON: v. *Tew*.

THACKER (Eng.) THATCHER, ROOFER [M.E. *thacker(e)*; O.E. *þaca*, *þac* = O.N. *þak*, a roof, thatch + the agent. suff. -*ere*]

THACKERAY } (Scand.) Dweller at the
THACKERY } THACK OF THATCH CORNER
THACKARAY } (store - place) [O.N. *þak*,
THACKRAH } thatch + *urá* (Dan.-Norw.
THACKRAY } *vraa*), a corner]
THACKWRAY }

Johannes de Thakwra.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

THACKSTER (Eng.) (orig.) FEMALE THACKER or THATCHER [v. *Thacker*, but with the O.E. fem. agent. suff. -*estre*]

THADDÆUS } the Lat. forms of the Gr.
THADDEUS } *Thaddaios* (Θαδδᾱίος), occurring in the A.-Saxon version of St. Mark (iii. 18) as *Taddeus*. Thaddeus is much used among the Poles; and the Polish hero of Balfe's famous opera 'The Bohemian Girl' is not letting the name readily be forgotten in this country. Thaddeus is also used in Ireland for the native *Tadhg* (v. *MacTague*), as shown, e.g., in Con-cannon's 'Mion-Chomhrádh', p. 129.

["The most prob. etym. of 'Thaddæus' seems to be that proposed by Dalman, who sees in it the Heb. abbrev. of a Gr. name beginning with *Theo* ('God'), as in *Theudas*."—*Hastings, Dict. Christ and Gosp.*, ii. (1908) 726]

THAIN } (Eng. and Scand.) THANE [M.E.
THAINE } *theyn*, etc., O.E. *þe(e)gn* = O.N. *þegn*
THANE }

Eadulf cynges *þegn* on Sǫð Seaxum.—
A.-Sax. Chron., A.D. 897.

The worthy *Thane* of Rosse . . .
. . . that most disloyall traytor,
The *Thane* of Cawdor.—

Macbeth, I. ii.

John le Theyn.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Cp. *Thayne*.

THAME, v. *Tame*.

THAMES (Celt.) Dweller by the R. Thames, the A.-Sax. *Temes*, *Tæmes*, *Tamis*, *Temis*, etc. ("be-súðan *Temese*" in K. Ælfred's Introd. to Gregory's 'Cura Past.'), the Lat. *Tamesa* and *Tamesis* [The first element is the O.Celt. *tám-* (seen in Ir. and Gael. *támh*, Early Ir. *tám* = Mod. Wel. *taw*), still, placid, sluggish: the second elem. is a relic of an O.Celt. word for water seen in O.Ir. *u(i)sce*, Mod. Ir. and Gael. *uisge* = Mod. Wel. *wysg*, water, a stream; cp. *Eadale*]

Thanet

"... flumen dividit quod appellatur *Tamesis*."—*De Bello Gall.*, V. xi.

Tak two stronge men,
And in *Themese* cast hem.—

Piers Plowman, 7743-4.

Fair Isis . . . (the Mother of great *Tames*).— Drayton, *Poly-Olbiou*, xiv. 281.

Cp. *Tame*; and see the quot. under *Surrey*.

THANET (Celt.) Bel. to Thanet (Kent), the A.-Sax. *Tenet*, *Tenaet*, *Tænet*, *Tanet*, etc., Lat. *Tanat-us* [prob. O.Ir. *tá(i)ndait*, a watery place]

THARM } app. contr. of Strongitharm, q.v.
THARME } (Hardly for O.E. þ(e)arm, an entrail)

THARP = Thorp, q.v.

THATCHER, the palatal form of Thacker, q.v.

When *thatchers* thinke, their wages
worth their worke.—

G. Gascoigne, *Steele Glas* (A.D. 1576).

THAXTER, v. Thackster.

THAYER (A.-Fr.-Teut.) represents an O.Frank. cognate, *Thiadher* (A.D. 799), of A.-Sax. *Theodhere* = NATIONAL ARMY [*thiad* = O.E. *þeod* = O.Sax. *thiod* = Goth. *þiuda* = O.N. *þiðð* (O.H.Ger. *diot(a)*, nation, people + *her(i)* (as in O.Sax. and O.H.Ger.) = O.E. *here* = Goth. *harji-s* = O.N. *herr*, army]

THAYNE, v. Thane, Thain.

"Or gyff [if] the *Thayne* off Fyff in
were [war] . . ."—Wyntoun, *Cronykil*,
vi. 2269.

THEAKER, a var. of Thacker, q.v.

THEAKSTON(E) } (Eng.) Bel. to Theakston or
THECKSTON(E) } Theakstone (Yorks) [Early forms are lacking except that, acc. to Turner (*Yorks Domesday-Bk.*, p. 59), "Theakston" corresponds topographically to the Domesday *Eston*; and the form in 1619 is *Thekeston*. The second element is therefore rather O.E. *tún*, a farm, estate, than O.E. *stán*, a stone, rock, etc.; and the first element is prob. a pers. name (in the genitive) conn. with O.E. *þeccan*, to cover, protect : cp. O.E. *þeccend*, protector]

THEED (Eng.) usually represents the first element of one of the common A.-Sax. *Theod*-names; rarely directly from an A.-Sax. *Theoda* [O.E. *þeod* = O.Sax. *thiod* = O.N. *þiðð* = Goth. *þiuda* = O.H.Ger. *diot(a)*, *thiut(a)*, nation, people]

William Thede.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Cp. *Teed* (e and *Tedd*).

Thew

THELEN (Ger.) : v. the Appendix of Foreign Names.

THELWALL } (Eng.) Bel. to Thelwall (Chesh.),
THELWELL } 13th cent. *Thelewel* = the PLANK-
WELL [O.E. *þel*, a plank + *w(i)ella*, a well]
'Wall' is a Chesh. form of 'well.'

THEOBALD (Teut.) PEOPLE-BOLD [O.Teut. *Theod(o)bold*, *Thiodbold*, *Theotbold*, etc. : v. under *Theed*, and + O.E. *b(e)ald* = O.Sax. (and O.H.Ger.) *bald* = O.N. *ball-r* (for earlier *balð-r*) = Goth. *balð-s*, bold]

A *Theodbold* was brother of Æthelfrith, king of Northumbria, ob. A.D. 617.

Theobald was the usual 13th-cent. form.

The Fr.-Teut. forms are: *Thébault*, *Thébaud*, *Thiébault*, *Thiébaut*, *Thiébaut*, *Thibaud*, *Thibault*, *Thibaut*, etc.

Cp. *Tibbald*.

THEOBALDS, THEOBALD'S (Son).

THEODORE (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) DIVINE GIFT [Lat. *Theodorus*, Gr. *θεόδωρος* — *θεός*, God + a der. of *δωρεῖν*, to give]

THEODORIC (Teut.) PEOPLE or MIGHTY RULER [O.Teut. *Theod(o)ric*, *Thiodric*, *Thiudrik*, etc. : v. under *Theed*, and + O.Teut. *rik*-, as in O.E. *rica* = Goth. *reik-s*, ruler]

A *Theodric* was a sixth-cent. king of Northumbria.

Theodric weold Froncum
(*Theodric* ruled the Franks).—

Widsið (*The Traveller*), l. 49.

THESAURER } (A.-Lat.-Gr.) TREASURER [f.
THESORER } (with E. agent. suff. *-er*) Lat.
thesaur-us, Gr. *θησαυρός* a treasury]

"... the superplus to be deliverit to
Alexander Park, or the uther *thesaurer* for
the tyme."—

Burgh Recds. Edinb., A.D. 1560.

THETFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Thetford (Norf.), the A.-Sax. *Theodford* ('æt *Theodforda*' — dat. : A.-Sax. Chron., A.D. 870) = the PEOPLE'S, or CHIEF, FORD [O.E. *þeod*, people, nation; (adjectively) great, chief (as *þeodweg*, highway) + *ford*]

The small riverside places of the same name in Camb. and Linc. no doubt have the same origin.

THEW (Eng.) SERVANT, BONDSMAN, SLAVE [M.E. *thew*, O.E. *þeow*, *þeowa*]

"... and þá *þeowan* drincað medo"
(... and the *thews* drink mead).—
Ohthere and Wulfstan (K. Ælfred).

Thewless

THEWLESS } (Eng.) IMMORAL, VIRTUELESS
THEWLIS } [O.E. *þedwleds*]

Thomas Thewelesse.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

THEXTON for Theckston, q.v.

THICK (Eng.) 1 THICK-SET, STOUT [M.E. *thikke, thicke*, O.E. *þicce*]

William le Thikke.—

Soms. Subs. Roll, A.D. 1327.

2 Dweller at a THICKET [M.E. *thicke*, a thicket: cp. O.E. *þiccet* and Dial. Dan. *tykke*, a thicket]

From his tall steed, he rusht into the thick.—*The Faerie Queene*, II. i. xxxix.

THICKBROOM (Eng.) Dweller by or among the THICK BROOM [O.E. *þicce + bróm*, the broom-plant]

THICKLE (Eng.) FAT [O.E. *þiccol*]

THICKNESS } (Eng.) Dweller at a THICKET
THICKNESSE } [O.E. *þicnes*, thickness, thicket]

THICKPENNY (Eng.) a nickname from a trade-sign [O.E. *þicce + þenig*, a penny]

THIMBLEBY (Scand.) Bel. to Thimbleby (Linc.: 13th cent. *Thumbleby*; Yorks: Domesday *Timbelbi*) = THÖMBEL'S ESTATE [the pers. name is a nickname f. O.N. *þömb*, paunch (we find *þambar-skelfir*, paunch-shaker, as a nickname):— +O.N. *þý-r*, farmstead, estate, etc.]

THINGWALL } (Scand.) Bel. to Thingwall
THINGWELL } (Lanc.: 12th cent. *Tingwella*; Chesh.: Domesday *Tinguelle*) = the PARLIAMENT-FIELD (of the Scandinavians) [O.N. *þing*, parliament + *uöll-r*, dat. *uelli*, field]

THIRGOOD, v. Thurgood.

THIRKELL }
THIRKLE } v. Thurkell, Thurkettle.
THIRKETTLE }

THIRLWALL } (Eng.) Bel. to Thirlwall
THIRLWELL } (Northumb.), 13th cent. *Thurlewall* = the PIERCED OR BROKEN WALL [O.E. *þýrl*, aperture, hole, gap, (adj.) pierced + *w(e)all*]

Thirlwall is situated "under the great Roman Wall." The name was Latinized *Murus Perforatus*.

THIRLWAY } (Eng.) Dweller at the GAP-
THIRLWAY } WAY [v. under Thirlwall, and + O.E. *weg*]

As this is a Northeastern surname, the relation is app. to an opening in the Roman Wall between Tyne and Solway.

Thome

THIRN } (Eng. and Scand.) Bel. to Thiru(e);
THIRNE } or Dweller at the THORN-Tree [O.E. *þyrne* = O.N. *þyrni*]

THIRSK (Scand.) Bel. to Thirsk (Yorks), 14th cent. *Thresk*, 13th cent. *Tresk*, Domesday *Tresch*, *Tresche* (*ch* as *k*) = the MARSH OR FEN [Scand. *trásk*]

THIRST, a corrupt form of Thirsk, q.v.

THIRSTON, v. Thurston.

THIRTICLE, a corrupt form of Thurkettle, q.v.

THIRTLE for Thirkell, Thurkettle, q.v.

The Yorks place-name Thirtleby was *Torchilebi* (*ch* as *k*) in Domesday-Book.

THISELTON, v. Thistleton.

THISTLETHWAITE (Scand.) Dweller at the THISTLE-CLEARING [O.N. *þistill + þueti*]

THISTLETON (Eng.) Bel. to Thistleton (Rutl.: 13th cent. *Thistelton*, Domesday *Tisterton*, for *Tistelton*; Lanc.: 13th cent. *Thistilton*, *Thistelton*) = the THISTLE-ENCLOSURE [O.E. *þistel* (= O.N. *þistill*) + *tún*]

THISTLEWOOD (Eng.) Dweller at the THISTLE-WOOD [O.E. *þistel + wudu*]

THOM, a dim. of Thomas, q.v.

Robert fil. Thome.—*Hund. Rolls*.

THOMAS (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.-Heb.) TWIN [Lat. *Thomas*, Gr. *Thōmas* (Θωμάς); Heb. *Tōmā*] Witodlice *Thomas*, án of þám twelfum, þe is gecweden Didimus [Gr. *δίδυμος*, twin] . . .

St. John, xx. 24. (A.-Sax. version).

Walter Thomas.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Thomas is a very common French surname, and the parent of the diminutives *Thomasset*, *Thomassin*, *Thomasson*, etc.

THOMASIN = Thomas (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-in*.

THOMASON, THOMAS'S SON: v. Thomas.

THOMASSET = Thomas (q.v.) = the Fr. dim. suff. *-et*.

THOMASSIN = Thomas (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-in*.

THOMASSON 1 = THOMAS'S SON: v. Thomas.

2 = Thomas (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-on*.

THOME, like Thom, a dim. of Thomas, q.v.

Thomerson

THOMERSON for Thomasson, q.v.

THOMES, THOME'S (Son). } v. Thome,
THOMESON, THOME'S SON } Thomas.
Petrus Thome-son.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

THOMLIN = Thom (Thomas), q.v., + the
Fr. double dim. suff. -e)-l-in.

THOMLINSON, THOMLIN'S SON.

THOMM, a dim. of Thomas, q.v.

THOMMS, THOMM'S (Son) } v. Thomm,
THOMMSON, THOMM'S SON. } Thomas.

THOMPSON for Thomson, q.v.

THOMS, THOM'S (Son) } v. Thom, Thomas.
THOMSON, THOM'S SON }

THOR } (Scand.) f. the O.N. *Thóri-r* (Mod.
THORE } Norw. *Tora*), a der. of *Thór-r*, the
God of THUNDER [O.N. *Thór-r* = A.-Sax.
Thúr (occ. *Thór*), *Thunor* — *þunor*,
thunder]

"*Thorr* er ásanna framastr"

(*Thor* is of the gods the foremost).

"Hamo *Thor* is mentioned in a charter
of 1122 as holding half a bouvée of land
in Alderney"—

de Gruchy, *The Settlement of Norm.*
(Jersey Soc., 1911), p. 46.

Orm fil. Thore.—*Pipe-Rolls*, A.D. 1179.

THORALBY (Scand.) Bel. to Thoralby (Yorks),
the Domesday *Turalabi* = THORALD'S
FARMSTEAD [v. Thorald, and + O.N.
bý-r]

THORALD (Scand.) THOR - RULER [O.N.
Thorwald-r: v. Thor, and + O.N. *uald-r*,
ruler; *uald*, power, might]

The Mod. Norwegian form is *Torald*.

THORBURN (Scand.) THOR - BEAR [O.N.
Thorbiörn: v. Thor, and + O.N. *biörn*,
björn, a bear]

The O.Norse *Thorbiörn* was Anglicized
Thurbe(orn) [O.E. *be(orn)*, warrior].
Torbern and *Turbern* are the Domesday
forms. *Thorebern*, *Thorburn*, and *Thurbern*
occur as surnames in the Hundred-
Rolls, A.D. 1274.

THORESBY } (Scand.) Bel. to Thoresby
THORSBY } (Yorks: Domesday *Toresbi*;
Notts: 14th cent. *Thuresby*, Domesday
Turesbi; Lincs: 13th cent. *Thoresby*; etc.)
= THOR'S FARMSTEAD [v. Thor, and
O.N. *bý-r*]

Cp. *Thursby*.

Thornby

THORGANBY (Scand.) Bel. to Thorganby
(Yorks, Lincs) = THORGUNN'S FARM-
STEAD [the O.N. (fem.) pers. name (Mod.
Norw. *Torgunn*) is a compound of *Thór-r*
(v. Thor) and *gunn-r* (= O.E. *gūð*), war,
battle]

The Yorks place is stated to be repre-
sented in Domesday-Bk. by *Turgisbi*; but
O.N. *Thorgisl* [*gisl*, hostage], Mod. Norw.
Torgils, and *Thorgunn* have only the first
element in common.

THORLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Thorley (Herts:
15th cent. *Thorley*, 13th cent. *Torleye*,
Domesday *Torlei*; Hants, etc.) = THOR'S
LEA [v. under Thor, and + O.E. *leáh*
(M.E. *ley(e)*, etc.)]

THORMAN, a weak form of Thormond,
Thormund, q.v.

THORMOD } (Scand.) THOR-MOOD [O.N.
THORMOOD } *Thormóð-r* (= A.-Sax. *Thurmod*):
v. Thor, and + O.N. *móð-r*, wrath,
courage (mood)]

There has been confusion with Thor-
mond.

THORMOND } (Scand.) THOR'S PROTECTION
THORMUND } [O.N. *Thormund* (= A.-Sax.
Thurmund): v. Thor, and + O.N. *mund*,
hand, protection]

THORN } (Eng.) 1 Dweller by a THORN-
THORNE } Tree [O.E. *þorn*]

Roger atte Thorn.—

Close Rolls, A.D. 1424-5.

2 Dweller at the Sign of the THORN.

And Oliver the dyer at the *Thorne*.—
Pasquin, Night-Cap, A.D. 1612; Lower.

THORNALLEY } for Thorneley, q.v.
THORNALLY }

THORNBUR (Eng.) Dweller at the THORN-
GROVE [O.E. *þorn* + *beorn*, a grove]

THORNBUR(R)Y } (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the
THORNBOROUGH } THORN-HILL [O.E. *þorn*
THORNBORROW } + *beorn*, a hill]
THORNBROUGH }

2 conf. with Thornbury, q.v.

THORNBURY (Eng.) Bel. to Thornbury
(Glouc.: A.D. 896 *Thornburh*, 'to *Thornbyrig*,'
dat.; Heref.: 'æt *Thornbyrig*', dat.—
'Wulfgeates Cwīde' [Will]; Devon, etc.)
= the THORN-STRONGHOLD [O.E. *þorn*
+ *burh*, a fortified place]

The Herefordsh. parish includes "Wall
Hill treble-ditched camp."

THORNBURY (Scand.) Bel. to Thornby; or
Dweller at the THORN-Tree FARMSTEAD
[O.N. *þorn* + *bý-r*]

Thorncroft

THORNCROFT (Eng.) Dweller at the THORNCROFT [O.E. *þorn* + *croft*, a small field]

THORNDIKE } (Eng.) Dweller at the THORN-
THORNDYKE } DIKE [O.E. *þorn* + *díc*]

THORNELEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Thornley; or
THORNELY } Dweller at the THORN-LEA
THORNLAY } [O.E. *þorn* + *leáh* (M.E. *ley*,
THORNLEY } *lay*)
THORNLY }

But the 13th-cent. forms of the Lanc. Thornley, *Thornedeleg* and *Thornedeley*, show that the meaning here is THORN-HEAD LEA [O.E. *heafod*, head, high ground, upper part]

THORNELOE (Eng.) Dweller at the THORN-HILL [O.E. *þorn* + *hlécw*]

THORNES, pl., and genit., of Thorn(e), q.v.

THORNEWILL } (Eng.) Dweller at the
THORNWILL } THORN-TREE SPRING [O.E. *þorn* + *w(i)ella*]

THORNEY (Eng.) Bel. to Thorney; or Dweller at 1 the THORN-ISLAND [O.E. *þorn* + *i(e)g*]
2 the THORN-ENCLOSURE [O.E. *þorn* + *haga*]

Thorney, Camb., was the A.-Sax. *þornig*. Thorney (Island), Sussex, and Thorney (Island), Westminster, were both *Torneia* in Latin deeds of the A.-Sax. period. Thorney, Notts, was *Thornhawe* and *Thornehawe* in the 13th cent.

THORNEYCROFT } (Eng.) Dweller at the
THORNICRAFT } THORNY CROFT [O.E.
THORNICROFT } *þornig* + *croft*, a small
THORNYCROFT } field]

There are a Thorneycroft in Yorks and a Thornycroft (14th cent. *Thornicroft*) in Chesh.

THORNHILL } (Eng.) Bel. to Thornhill; or
THORNILL } Dweller at the THORN-TREE
THORNELL } HILL [O.E. *þorn* + *hyll*]

Thornhill, Yorks, the Domesday *Tornil*, was *Thornyll* and *Thornhyll* in the 14th cent.

THORNILEY (Eng.) Dweller at the THORNY LEA [O.E. *þornig* + *leáh* (M.E. *ley*)]

THORN(L)EY, v. Thornel(e)y.

THORNS, pl., and genit., of Thorn, q.v.

THORN(E)THWAITE (Scand.) Bel. to Thornthwaite; or Dweller at the THORN-CLEARING [O.N. *þorn* + *þueit*]

One of the Cumbd. places was *Thornthwayt* in the 13th cent.

Thrale

THORNTON (Eng. and Scand.) Bel. to Thornton; or Dweller at the THORN-TREE ENCLOSURE or FARMSTEAD [O.E. O.N. *þorn* + O.E. O.N. *tún*]

Thornton, Dorset, occurs in a charter A.D. 958 as 'æt þornþúne'—dat. The various York. Thorntons appear in Domesday-Bk. as *Torentun*, *Torentune*, *Tornetun*, *Torneton*, *Tornitun*; Lanc. Domesday entries being *Torenton*, *Torentun*; Chesh., *Torintone*.

Forms in the Hundred-Rolls (A.D. 1274) are *Thorneton*, *Thorntone*.

THOROGOOD } (Eng.) a nickname =
THOROUGHGOOD } VERY GOOD [O.E. *þurh*,
THOROUGOOD } th(o)rough; in compds,
THOROWGOOD } very + *gód*, good : cp.
O.E. *þurh-hálig*, very holy]

(A.-Scand.) for Thurgood', Thurgate.

THOROLD for Thorald, q.v.

THOROTON (Eng.) Bel. to Thoroton (Notts), 13th cent. *Thurvertun*, *Thorvertun*, Domesday *Torvertune* = THORFERTH'S ESTATE [the pers. name is a compound of *Thor* (v. *Thor*) and O.E. *fer(h)ð*, mind, spirit :— + O.E. *tún*, farm, estate]

THORP } (Eng. and Scand.) Bel. to Thorp,
THORPE } Thorpe = the FARMSTEAD, HAM-
LET, VILLAGE [O.E. and O.N. *þorp*]

Warin de Thorpe.—*Hund. Rolls*.

The cok, that orloge [clock] is of *thorpes* lyte [little].—

Chaucer, *Parlement of Foules*, 350.

THORRINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Thorrrington (Essex), 13th cent. *Thorrrington*, A.-Sax. **Thoringa-tún* = the ESTATE of the THOR FAMILY [v. under *Thor*, and + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, farm, estate, etc.]

THORSBY, v. Thoresby.

THRALE (A.-Scand.) THRALL, SERVANT, SLAVE [M.E. *thral(e)*, O.N.E. *þræl* = O.N. *þræll*]

And swá hwá swá welle in fow árist
oððe foerðmest wosa bið þe alra þræ!
oððe esne.—

St. Mark x. 44; O. Northumb. vers. (Rushworth Gospel).

In Wycliffe's version of the above verse the Lat. *servus* and Gr. *δοῦλος* have been rendered *servaunt*.

My servant, which that is my *thral* by right.—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, C 183.

Cp. Thew.

Thrave

THRAVE (A.-Scand.) One of a COMPANY (prop. of Threshers: Halliwell) [O.N. *þræfi* = O.E. *geþræf*]

THRIVES, THRAVE'S (Son): v. **Thrave**.

THREADGOLD } (Eng.) a nickname for an
THREADGOULD } EMBROIDERER [O.E. *þræð*
THREADGILL } —*þráwan*, to twist + *gold*
THRIDGOULD }

William Tredegold.—*Hund. Rolls*.

THREDDER (Eng.) THREAD-MAKER or EMBROIDERER [O.E. *þræð*, thread + the agent. suff. *-ere*]

THRELFALL (Scand.) Bel. to Threlfall (N. Lancs), 13th cent. *Threlefel*, *Threlefal* = the THRALLS' FELL [O.N. *þræll* (genit. pl. *þrælla*), a thrall, serf + *fiáll*, *fell*, a hill (also dial., a moor)]

THRELKELD (Scand.) Bel. to Threlkeld (Cumb.), 13th-14th cent. *Threlkeld* = the THRALLS' or THRALLS' SPRING [v. under Threlfall, and + O.N. *kelda*, a spring]

THRIMBY (Scand.) Bel. to Thrimby (Westmd.), 13th cent. *Thirneby*, *Thurneby* = the THORN-TREE FARM [O.N. *þyrni(-tré)* + *bj-r*, farm, etc.]

THRING (Eng.) Bel. to Tring (Herts), 13th cent. *Thring*, Domesday *Treunge* [the name app. represents the genit. pl., *Thyringa-*, or the dat. pl. *Thyringum*, of the A.-Sax. family-name *Thyringas* (-ingas, pl. of the 'son' suff. -ing), seen in 'Widsið', l. 62: *Wóð* [weóð = ruled] *Thyringum*]

THRIPP, a metath. var. of **Thorp**, q.v. [O.E. *-þrep* for *þorp*]

THRIST (Eng.) BOLD, BRAVE [O.E. *þrist*]

THROCKMORTON (Eng.) Bel. to Throckmorton (Worc.), 13th cent. *Trokemartune*, *Trokemertun*, c. 1200 *Trochemerton* [the first two elements prob. represent an A.-Sax. pers. name *Thracmæ* (*Drægmaer* is recorded), f. *þracu*, force, energy, violence, and *mære*, famous (for the vowel-change cp. 'mon' for 'man'):— + *tún*, farm, estate, etc.]

Throgmorton Street, London, owes its name indirectly to the Worc. place.

THROOP }
THROPP } metath. forms of **Thorp**, q.v.
THROUP }

Adam de la Throppe.—*Hund. Rolls*.

There stood a *throop*, of site delectable, In which that poure folk of that village

Thurgood

Hadden hir [their] beestes and hir herbergeage [abode].—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, E 199-201.

There are a tything called Throop in Hants, a hamlet Throope in Wilts, and Throop in Soms.

THROSBY, a metath. form of **Thorsby**, **Thoresby**, q.v.

THROSSELL } (Eng.) a nickname from the
THROSTLE } THROSTLE [O.E. *þros(t)le*]

THROWER (Eng.) THREAD-THROWER (in textile-manuf.); POTTER; TURNER [f. O.E. *þráwan*, to twist, turn, throw]

The turner's lathe and the potter's wheel are still called a 'throw'.

Hardly O.E. *þrowere*, 'martyr'.

THRUPP for **Throop**, **Thorp**, q.v.

THRUSSELL } for **Throssell**, **Throstle**, q.v.
THRUSTLE }
 Sire Thopas fil in love-longynge,
 Al whan he herde the *thrustel* synge.—
 Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, B 1962-3.

THURBURN, v. **Thorburn**.

THURGALAND } (Eng.) Bel. to Thurgoland
THURGOLAND } (Yorks), the Domesday *Turgesland* = THURGISL'S LAND [v. under Thurgis(s), and + O.E. *land*]

THURGALL for **Thurkell**, q.v.

THURGAR } (Eng.) THUR-SPEAR [A.-Sax.
THURGUR } *Thurgar* (= O.N. *Thorgeirr*): *Thúr* = *Thór* (v. *Thor*) + *gár*, a spear]

THURGARTON (Eng.) Bel. to Thurgarton (Notts: 13th cent. *Thurgarton*, Domesday *Turgarstune*; Norf.) = THURGAR'S ESTATE [v. **Thurgar**, and + O.E. *tún*, farm, estate]

THURGATE (A.-Scand.) an Anglicized form of the O.N. *Thorgaut-r* [v. under **Thor**, and + *Gaut-r*, the ethnic name] A *Thurgot* was an early-12th-cent. bishop of St. Andrews.

THURGIS(S) (Eng. and Scand.) for the A.-Sax. *Thurgisl*, O.N. *Thorgisl* = THOR'S HOSTAGE [v. under **Thor**, and + O.E. O.N. *gisl*, a hostage]

The mod. Norweg. form of the name is the metathetic *Torgils*.

THURGOOD (A.-Scand.) like **Thurgate** for the O.N. *Thorgaut-r*.

(Eng.) for **Thoro(ugh)good**, q.v.

The Domesday forms were *Turgod* and *Turgot*; Hundred-Rolls, *Thurgod*,

Thurkell

THURKELL } *Thurkell* and *Thurkill* were
 THURKILL } A.-Sax. forms of the O.N.
 THURKLE } *Thorkell*, a contr. of *Thorketill* :
 v. *Thurkettle*.

THURKETTLE, the mod. form of the A.-Scand.
Thurcytel, O.N. *Thorketill* = THOR'S (Sacrif-
 icial) CAULDRON [v. under THOR, and +
 O.N. *ketill*]

Thus the incident of a jarl named
 Thorketill asking King Eadweard (K.
 Ælfred's son) to be his lord is narrated
 in the A.-Saxon Chronicle under the
 year 918 in the words: "*Thurcytel eorl*
hise ge-sohte him tó hláforde."

THURLBY (Scand.) Bel. to Thurlby (Lincs :
 13th cent. *Thurleby*), Thoralby (Yorks :
 Domesday *Turalzbi*) = THOR(U)ALD'S
 FARMSTEAD [v. THORALD, and + O.N.
bý-r, farm, estate]

THURLEIGH } (Eng.) Bel. to Thurleigh (Beds :
 THURLEY } Domesday *La Lega*), Thurley
 (Kent : A.D. 1316-17 *Thurley*) = THUR'S
 LEA [v. under THOR, and + O.E. *leáh*]

THURLOW (Eng.) Bel. to Thurlow (Suff. :
 13th-14th cent. *Thrillowe*, *Threlowe* ; for
 the metathesis cp. 'thorp' for 'thorp') =
 THUR'S HILL or TUMULUS [v. under
 THOR, and + O.E. *hlæw*]

THURMAN for Thurmond, q.v.

THURMOD } (Eng. and Scand.) THOR-MOOD
 THURMOOD } [A.-Sax. *Thurmod* = O.N. *Thor-*
mōð-r : v. under THOR, and + O.E. *mōd* =
 O.N. *mōð-r*, wrath, courage (mood)]

Alan Thurmod.—*Hund. Rolls*.

There has been confusion with Thur-
 mond.

THURMOND } (Eng. and Scand.) THOR'S
 THURMUND } PROTECTION [A.-Sax. *Thur-*
mund = O.N. *Thormund* : v. under THOR,
 and + O.E. O.N. *mund*, hand, protection]

Walter Thurmond.—*Hund. Rolls*.

THURNAM } (Eng.) Bel. to Thurnham
 THURNHAM } (Lancs), 13th cent. *Thirnum*,
Thyrnum, Domesday *Tiernum* = AT THE
 THORNS [O.E. *pyrnum*, dat. pl. of *pyrne*, a
 thorn-tree]

The *-h-* in this name does not seem to
 occur until nearly the end of the 16th cent.

THURNSCOE (Scand.) Bel. to Thurnscoe
 (Yorks); or Dweller at the THORN-WOOD
 [O.N. *þyrnt-r*, a thorn-tree + *skóg-r*, a wood]

Thwaits

THURSBY (Scand.) Bel. to Thursby (Cumb.),
 13th cent. *Thoresby*, 12th cent. *Toresbi* =
 THOR'S FARM or ESTATE [v. THOR, and
 + O.N. *bý-r*, farmstead, etc.]

Cp. Thorsby, Thoresby.

THURSFIELD (Eng.) Bel. to Thursfield
 (Staffs), the Domesday *Turvoldefeld* =
 THURWALD'S FIELD or PLAIN [the pers.
 name (in the genit.) is a compound of
Thur (v. THOR) and O.E. *w(e)ald*, might,
 power :— + O.E. *feld*, a field, plain]

THURSTAN (Eng. and Scand.) the A.-Sax.
Thurstan, O.N. *Thorstein* (u = THUR'S or
 THOR'S STONE [v. under THOR, and +
 O.E. *stán* = O.N. *steinn*])

W[ig]stan Thurstanes sunu.—

The Battle of Maldon (A.D. 993), 297-8.

Thurstan-us Dispencer.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1228-9.

Thurstan de Torp.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

The second element in this pers. name
 prob. denoted primitively a stone monu-
 ment or image worshipped in the name
 of THOR.

THURSTON (Eng.) Bel. to Thurston (Suff.)
 and Thur(s)ton (Norf.), 13th cent. *Thurs-*
ton = THUR'S ESTATE [v. under THOR,
 and + O.E. *tún*, farm, manor, etc.]

William de Thurston (Norf.).—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Ric'us de Thurston (Norf.).—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1303-4.

Confused with Thurstan, q.v.

THURTELL } dentalized forms of Thurkell,
 THURTLÉ } Thurkile, q.v.

THURWARD (Eng. and Scand.) THOR-GUAR-
 DIAN [A.-Sax. *Thurward* = O.N. *Thorvörð-r*]

In an 11th-cent. will ('Dipl. Angl.', p.
 591) we find the form *Thurward*. *Thoreward*
 is the form in the 13th-cent. *Hundred-*
Rolls. *Torward* is the mod. Norw. name.

THURWOOD for Thurward.

THWAITE (Scand.) Bel. to Thwaite = the
 CLEARING [O.N. *þveit*, a clearing; prt. sing.
 of **þvita* (= O.E. *þwitan*), to cut]

Thwaite, Norf., was *Thweit* A.D. 1292.

THWAITES } pl., and genit., of Thwaite.
 THWAITS }

Thomas de Thwaytes.—*Cal. Inq. P.M.*
 Thwaites is the name of a Cumberland
 chapelry.

Thwellin

THWELLIN for Llewellyn, q.v.

Evan ap Thewelin.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1335.

THYNNE (Eng.) THIN [M.E. *thinne*, *thynne*,
O.E. *þynne*]

Thomas Thynne.—*Hund. Rolls*.

TIBB, like Tebb, a pet form of Theobald, q.v.

We find *Tibba* and *Tiba* as early as the 8th cent.

Gradually *Tib* came to be used as a pet form of Isabella, and even as a term for a common woman, as we see from the following:—

Perkyn the potter into the press past,
And sayd, Randol, the refe, a doghter
thou hast,

Tyb the dere.—

'The Turnament of Tottenham':
Percy's Reliques.

... every Coystril that comes inquiring
for his *Tib*.—*Pericles*, IV. vi. 181.

In Udall's 'Roister Doister' (c. 1550),
Tib or *Tyb* and the dim. *Tibet* are used
indifferently for the same female
character.

TIBBALD, a form of Theobald, q.v.

TIBBALDS } TIBBALD'S (Son).
TIBBALS }

TIBBAT(T) } 1 = Tibb (q.v.) + the Fr. dim.
TIBBET(T) } suff. *-at*, *-et*, *-ot*.

TIBBIT(T) } 2 weak forms (cp. the Fr. *Thibaut*,
TIBBOT(T) } *Thiébaut* — *-u-* for *-l-*) of Theo-
TIBBUT(T) } bald, q.v.

Cp. Tebbat(t), etc.

TIBBAT(T)S }
TIBBET(T)S } TIBBAT(T)'S, etc., (Son) : v. Tib-
TIBBIT(T)S } bat(t), etc.
TIBBOT(T)S }
TIBBUT(T)S }

TIBBELL, a weak form of Theobald, q.v.

TIBBELLS, TIBBELL'S (Son).

TIBBENHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Tib(b)enham
(Norf.), 13th cent. *Tibenham*, A.-Sax.
**Tibanhám* = TIBA'S HOME or ESTATE
[*Tiban-*, genit. of *Tiba* (v. under Tibb) +
O.E. *hám*, home, etc.]

TIBBERT, a descendant of 1 the the A.-Sax.
Tidberht [O.E. *tíd*, season, festival, time
+ *be(o)rht*, bright, glorious]

2 the A.-Sax. *Theodberht* [O.E. *þeód*,
people, nation]

TIBBERTON (Eng.) Bel. to 1 Tibberton
(Worc.) the Domesday *Tibbertun*, 10th
cent. *Tidbrihting[a]tún* = the ESTATE OF

Tickenhurst

THE TIDBRIHT or TIDBERHT FAMILY [for
the pers. name see under Tibbert 1
+ *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing + tún*,
farm, estate]

2 Tibberton (Glouc.), form. *Tyberton*,
the Domesday *Tebriston*, where *-s-* (as in
other cases) no doubt represents the
strong aspirate in the A.-Sax pers. name
Tidbriht or *Tidberht* [v. under Tibbert 1,
and + O.E. *tún*, farm, etc.]

There is also a *Tibberton* in Salop, as
well as a *Tiberton* in Herefordshire.

TIBB(E)S, TIBB(E)'S (Son) : v. Tibb.

TIBBIN = Tibb (q.v.) + the dim. suff. *-in*.

TIBBLE, a weak form of Theobald, q.v.

TIBBLES, TIBBLE'S (Son).

TIBBY = Tibb (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-y*.

TIBBYSON, TIBBY'S SON.

TIBKIN = *Tib* (v. Tibb) + the E. pet suff. *-kin*.

TICE (Eng.) the A.-Sax. pers. name *Tisa*, app.
a var. of *Tesa*, *Tasa* [f. O.E. *ge)take*,
pleasant (for the change from *-s-* to *-c-*
cp. 'twice')]

TICEHURST (Eng.) Bel. to Ticehurst (Suss.),
14th - 15th cent. *Tichehurst*, *Ticheshurst*,
Tichesherst, *Tychehurst* [for the first ele-
ment v. under Tichborne, and + O.E.
hyrst, a wood]

TICHBORNE (Eng.) Bel. to Ti(t)chborne
(Hants), 13th cent. *Tycheburn*, *Ticheborn*,
A.-Sax. *Ticceburne* = the GOAT-BROOK
[the O.E. dim. *ticc-en*, a kid, postulates a
ticc(a), m. (cp. *tices ham*, A.D. 900, 'Cart.
Sax.' no. 596), *ticce*, f., a goat: — + O.E.
burne, a brook]

TICHFIELD (Eng.) Bel. to Ti(t)chfield (Hants),
c. A.D. 910 *Ticcenefeld* ('Cart. Sax.' no. 629)
= the KID'S FIELD [v. under Tichborne,
and + O.E. *feld*, a field, plain]

Abbas de Tichefeld.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1335.

TICKELL } (Eng.) Bel. to Tickhill (Yorks),
TICKLE } 14th cent. *Tikhill*, 13th cent.
Tykehull = the GOAT-HILL [O.E. *ticc*, a
goat (v. under Tichborne) + O.E. *hyll*
(M.E. *hull*, etc.)]

This is more likely than a connexion
with Scand. *tik*, a bitch.

(Celt.) STOUT, FIRM [Gael. *taiceil*]

TICKENHURST (Eng.) Bel. to Tickenhurst
(Kent) = the KID-GROVE [O.E. *ticcen*, a
kid + *hyrst*, a grove, wood]

Ticknall

TICKNALL (Eng.) Bel. to Ticknall (Derby), c. A.D. 1000 *Ticenheal* = the KID-CORNER [O.E. *ticcen*, a kid + *heal(h)*, a corner]

TICKNER } (Eng.) Bel. to Ticknor (Kent),
TICKNOR } A.D. 843 *Tycanora* ('Cart. Sax.' no. 442) = TYCA'S BANK or SHORE [the pers. name *Tyca*, genit. *Tycan-*, is prob. a var. of O.E. *ticc(a)*, a goat (v. under Tichborne) :— + O.E. *óra*, a bank, shore]

The surname *Tycknor* occurs in a London marriage-license A.D. 1575.

(Dutch) DESIGNER, DRAUGHTSMAN
(Dut. *teekenaar*)

Ticknor is a famous American name.

TIDBALL (Eng.) 1 for the common A.-Sax. *Tidb(e)ald* [O.E. *tid*, festival, season, time + *b(e)ald*, bold]

2 for the A.-Sax. *Theodb(e)ald*: v. *Theobald*.

TIDD (Eng.) 1 the A.-Sax. *Tidda*, more commonly *Tida* [f. O.E. *tid*, festival, season, time]

2 Bel. to Tydd St. Giles (Camb., 13th cent. *Tid*, *Tyd*), Tydd St. Mary (Linc., 14th cent. *Tydd*) [prob. the A.-Sax. pers. name *Tid(d)a* with a lost local element]

TIDDEMAN } (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Tid(i)man* [f. TIDDIMAN } O.E. *tid*, festival, season, time + *man(n)*: cp. O.E. *tid wriðere*, an annalist]
Tiddeman Boker.—*Rolls of Parl.*

TIDDER (Eng.) 1 the A.-Sax. *Tidhere* [f. O.E. *tid*, festival, etc. + *here*, army]

2 for the A.-Sax. *Theodhere* [f. O.E. *þeód*, nation, people + *here*, army]

TIDSWELL } (Eng.) Bel. to Tideswell
TIDSWELL } (Derby), 13th cent. *Tideswell*, Domesday *Tideswuelle* = TIDE'S or TID'S

WELL [the pers. name (with masc. vowel-suff.) is f. O.E. *tid*, festival, season, etc.— + O.E. *w(i)ella*, a spring]

"It is said that the town derived its name from an ebbing well, which still exists, but has long ceased to ebb." (*Nat. Gaz.*).—The wonder is that a well which "ebbed" for so long "still exists"!

'Tideswell' was much discussed in *Notes & Queries* in the early months of 1904.

TIDGWELL for Titchwell, q.v.

TIDMAN, v. under Tiddeman.

TIDMARSH (Eng.) Bel. to Tidmarsh (Berks), form. *Tidmershe* = TID'S MARSH [v. under Tidd, and + M.E. *marsh(e)*, etc., O.E. *mersc*]

Tilden

TIDY } (Eng.) 1 READY, PROMPT; HONEST;
TIDEY } NEAT [M.E. *tidy*, *tidi*; f. M.E. *tid(e)*,
O.E. *tid*, time, season (cp. Scand. *tidig* = Dut. *tijdig*, early, timely)]

And travailleth and tilieth

For a tretour also soore

As for a trewe tidy man.—

Piers Plowman, 13837-9.

(rarely) 2 for the A.-Sax. *Tidi*, *Tida* (v. under Tidd), with the E. dim. suff. *-ely*.

TIDYMAN, v. under Tidy, and + E. *man*.

TIER, a contr. of MacTier, q.v.

TIERNAN (Celt.) LORD, MASTER [Ir. *Tighearn-an* — *tighearn(a)* (*gh* mute) (= Wel. *teyrn*, a king), O.Ir. *tigerne*, a lord + the dim. suff. *-án*]

The stem of this name is, of course, the second element in the famous 'Vortigern.'

TIERNAY } (Celt.) LORD, MASTER [Ir. *Tighearn-*
TIERNEY } *ach* — *tighearn(a)* (*gh* mute), a lord + the pers. suff. *-ach*]

'Tierney' is chiefly found in "Dublin, Tipperary, and Galway—a very scattered name."—

Matheson, *Spcl. Rpt. Surv. Irel.* (1909), p. 73.

TIFFANY } (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) DIVINE SHOWING
TIFFEN } [Fr. *Tiphaine*, *Théophanie*, Lat.
TIFFIN } *Theophania*, Gr. *θεοφάνια* — *θεός*, God + a der. of *phávw*, to show]

Cristina Typhayn.—

Soms. Subs. Roll, A.D. 1327.

This name seems to have been given to a child (of either sex) born on Epiphany Day (6th Jan.).

TIGG, v. Tegg.

TIGHE, a contr. of MacTighe, q.v.

TILBERT (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Tilbe(a)rht* [O.E. *til*, good, liberal + *be(o)rht*, bright, illustrious]

TILBROOK (Eng.) Bel. to Tilbrook (Beds), 13th cent. *Tilbroc*, Domesday *Tilbroc* = TILA'S BROOK [Tila, genit. *Tilan-*, f. O.E. *til*, good, liberal + *bróc*, a brook]

TILBURY (Eng.) Bel. to Tilbury (Essex), 13th cent. *Tillebyr*, *Tilbery*, etc., A.-Sax. *Tilaburg* (Bæda, 'Hist. Eccl.' iii. 22) = TILA'S STRONGHOLD [v. under Tilbrook, and + O.E. *burg*, a fortified place]

TILDEN (Eng.) Bel. to Tilden (app. Kent), 13th cent. *Tildenne* = TILA'S VALLEY [v. under Tilbrook, and + O.E. *denu*, dat. *dene*, a valley]

Tildesley

TILDESLEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Tyldesley
 TILDSLEY } (Lancs), 13th cent. *Tyldesley*,
Tildesle [An unrecorded A.-Sax. pers.
 name (in the genit.) seems to be involved
 here, prob. **Tilōð*, f. *til*, good, with the
 dim. suff. *-ōð*:— + O.E. *leah* (M.E. *ley*, *le*,
 etc.), a lea, meadow]

TILESTON, v. Tilston.

TILEWRIGHT (Eng.) TILE-MAKER; POTTER
 [O.E. *tigelwyrhta*]

In the A.-Sax. version of S. Matthew,
 xxvii. 7, *tigelwyrhta* is used to translate the
 Gr. *κεραμεις*, a potter.

TILFORD } (Eng.) Bel. to Tilford (Surrey)
 TILLFORD } [Early forms seem to be lack-
 ing, but the first element is prob. the
 pers. name seen in Tilbrook and Tilbury:
 the ford over the Wey has long been
 replaced by a bridge]

TILL (Eng.) a descendant of one of the A.-Sax.
Till- or *Til-* names, as *Tilla*, *Tilli*, *Tila*,
Tile, *Tili*, *Tilbe(o)rhū*, *Tilfrið*, etc. [f. O.E.
til, good, liberal]

Thomas fil. Tilla.—

Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1246.

(A.-Fr.-Teut.) a pet form of *Matilda*: v.
 under Malkin.

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Til or Thil (France);
 or Dweller at a LIME-TREE [Lat. *tilia*]

The surname *Du Thil* in France has
 been largely replaced by the later *Du*
Theil (*Dulheil*).

TILLARD } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the French *Tillard*,
 TILLEARD } *Tilhard*, O.Frank. *Tilhard* =
 GOOD (and) BRAVE [the O.Frank. cognate
 of O.E. *til*, good, liberal + *hard*, hard,
 brave]

TILLCOCK = TILL¹, ² (q.v.) + the pet suff. *-cock*.

TILLER } (Eng.) I HUSBANDMAN [f. O.E. *tilia*,
 TILLIER } land-cultivator, labourer; with later
 E. agent. suff. *-er*, or A.-Fr. *-ier*]

The stalke, the greyne, and floures alle,
 That to the *tilier* is fordone [destroyed].—

Chaucer, *Rom. of the Rose*, 4338-9.

2 GOOD ARMY [A.-Sax. *Tilhere* — *til*,
 good, liberal + *here*, army]

Tilhere was a famous 8th-cent. bishop
 of Worcester.

The Mod. Fr. *tilleur*, a 'stripper',
 'hemp-scutcher', has prob. had no sur-
 nominal influence in this country.

TILLET(T (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a LIME-
 TREE GROVE [Fr. *Tillet*, f. Lat. *tillet-um*
 — *tilia*, a linden- or lime-tree, with the
 plantation-suff. *-et-um*]

Tillotson

Marquis du Tillet.—*Paris Direct.*

The form of the place-name in the
 Meuse, Vosges, etc., Departments is
 (le) *Thillot*.

Cp. Tilly.

(A.-Fr.-Teut.) f. the Cont.-Teut. cog-
 nate of O.E. *til*, 'good' (v. under TILL¹),
 with the Fr. dim. suff. *-et*.

2 f. a pet form of *Matilda* (v. under
 Malkin), with the Fr. dim. suff. *-et*.

TILLEY } = Tilly, q.v.
 TILLIE }

TILLING (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Tilling* = *Till-*
 (v. TILL¹) + the 'son' suff. *-ing*.

TILLINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Tillington (Staffs:
 Domesday *Tillintone*; Suss.; Heref.),
 A.-Sax. **Til(l)inga-tūn* = the ESTATE OF
 THE TIL(L)- FAMILY [the pers. name is
 f. O.E. *til*, good + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the
 fil. suff. *-ing* + *tūn*, estate, etc.]

But the Sussex place was *Tullington* in
 a Latin charter A.D. 960, pointing to a
 different origin.

TILLIOL(L (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a LIME-
 TREE [O.Fr. *tiliol* (Mod. Fr. *tilleul*), Lat.
 **tiliol-us*, a dim. form of *tilia*, a lime-tree]

Petr' Tillioli.—*Charter-Rolls*, tp. Ric. II.

This name seems almost entirely to
 have merged into Tilly.

TILLISON, TILLIE'S or TILLY'S SON: v.
 Tilly²,³.

TILLMAN } (Eng.) I PLOUGHMAN, HUSBAND-
 TILLMON } MAN [f. O.E. *tilian*, to till + *man(n)*,
man(n)]

2 GOOD MAN [A.-Sax. *Til(l)man*, *Til(l)-*
mon — *til*, good, liberal]

Tilmon was the name of one of the
 English priests who accompanied the ill-
 fated Hewalds in their mission to the
 Continental Saxons A.D. 690, as related by
 Bæda, 'Hist. Eccl.', v. 10.

TILLOCK (Eng.) GOOD [A.-Sax. *Tilluc* — *til*,
 good, liberal + the dim. suff. *-uc*]

TILLOT(T (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the same name as
 Tillet(t (A.-Fr.-Teut.), q.v., but with the
 Fr. dim. suff. *-ot* instead of *-et*.

Tillot is not now a very common
 French surname.

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) for Tillet(t (A.-Fr.-Lat.),
 q.v.

TILLOTSON, TILLOT'S SON.

Johannes Tillotson.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

TILLS, TILL'S (Son) : v. TILL.

TILLSON, TILL'S SON : v. TILL.

In the Yorks Poll-Tax (A.D. 1379), this surname is found in the forms *Tilleson*, *Tylleson*, and *Tyllson*.

TILLY (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Tilly (France) = the LINDEN-GROVE [Lat. *tilietum* — *tilia*, a linden- or lime-tree + the plantation-suff. *-et-um*]

There are several places in France called Tilly, two of them being in the Dept. of Calvados.

A *de Tilly* occurs in the List of "Compagnons de Guillaume à la Conquête de l'Angleterre en MLXVI" graven over the main doorway (inside) of the old church at Dives, Calvados.

Philipa de Tyly alias Tilli.—*Cal. Geneal.*

(Eng.) Good [f. the A.-Sax. name-stem *Til(l)-* (*til*, good), with the E. dim. suff. *-y*]

A *Tilli* occurs in the Liber Vitæ Dunelm.

(A.-Fr.-Teut.) a double dim. of *Matilda* : v. under Malkin.

TILLYER = Tillier, Tiller¹, q.v.

TILMAN : v. Tillman.

TILNEY (Eng.) Bel. to Tilney (Norf.), 13th cent. *Tilney(e)*, A.-Sax. **Tilanig* = TILA'S ISLAND or WATERSIDE [*Tilan-*, genit. of *Tila*, f. O.E. *til*, good + *i(e)g*, island, etc.]

TILSLEY for Tildesley, q.v.

TILSON I v. Tillson.

occ. 2 for Tilston, q.v.

TILSTON (Eng.) Bel. to Tilston (Chesh.), 17th cent. *Tylston*, 16th cent. *Tylston*, A.-Sax. **Tilestún* = TILE'S FARM or ESTATE [the pers. name (in the genit.) is f. O.E. *til*, good :— + *tún*, estate, etc.]

John Tylston.—

Chstr. Freeman-Rolls, A.D. 1537-8.

TILTON (Eng.) Bel. to Tilton (Leic.), 13th cent. *Tylton*, Domesday *Tiletone* = TILA'S FARM or ESTATE [A.-Sax. *Tila*, genit. *Tilan-*, f. O.E. *til*, good + *tún*, estate, etc.]

TIMBRELL (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Gr.) a nickname f. the TIMBREL [a dim. f. M.E. O.Fr. *timbre*, a tambourine]

TIMBS (with intrus. *b*) for Tim(m)s, q.v.

TIMCOCK = Tim(m), q.v. + the pet suff. *-cock*.

TIMES = Tims, q.v.

TIMEWELL (Eng.) The first element is hardly the herb-name 'thyme', and it is prob. for 'timber' [O.E. *timber*, timber, a building], the whole name denoting a timber-roofed well.

TIMIN = Tim(m), q.v. + the Fr. dim. suff. *-in*.
Gilbert Timin.—*Hund. Rolls*.

TIMINS, TIMIN'S (Son).

TIMLETT = Tim(m), q.v. + the Fr. double dim. suf. *-el-et*.

TIMLIN = Tim(m), q.v. + the Fr. double dim. suff. *-el-in*.

TIM(M), a dim. of Timothy, q.v.

TIMMIE = Timm (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-ie*.

TIMMIN = Timm (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-in*.

TIMMINS, TIMMIN'S (Son).

TIMMIS, TIMMIE'S (Son) : v. Timmie.

TIMMON I = Timm (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-on*.

(rarely) 2 for *Timon*, Gr. Τιμων (*Acts*, vi. 5.) [f. Gr. τιμος, τιμη, honour, reward]

TIMMONS, TIMMON'S (Son).

TIMMS, TIMM'S (Son) : v. Tim(m), Timothy.

TIMOTHY (A.-Gr.) HONOURED OF GOD [Gr. Τιμωθεος (Lat. *Timotheus*), f. τιμων I honour, revere + θεος, God : cp. the reverse formation θεο-τιμος, honoured of God]

TIMPANY (Celt.) HARPER, MINSTREL [Ir. *tiompánach*, f. E.Ir. *tiompan*, 'a small stringed instrument'; conn. with Lat. *tympān-um*, a timbrel]

TIMPERLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Timperley (Chesh.), 14th cent. *Tymperlegh*, *Tymperley* [The first element is app. not for 'timber,' but for an A.-Sax. pers. name *Timhere*, whose existence may be inferred from the *Tym-erington* occurring in an 'Inq. ad quod Damn.' for Yorks tp. Edw. II. :— + M.E. *ley*, *legh*, O.E. *leáh*, a lea, meadow]

TIMPSON (with intrus. *p*) for Timson, q.v.

TIMS, TIM'S (Son) } v. Tim(m), Timothy.
TIMSON, TIM'S SON }

TINCKER (Eng.) TINKER [M.E. *tinkere*, f. *tincken*, to tinkle; of imit. orig.]

TINCKLER = Tinkler, q.v.

Tindal

TINDAL }
 TINDALE } (Celt. + Eng.) Bel. to Tindale,
 TINDALL } 13-14th cent. *Tyndale*, i.e. the
 TINEDELL } (River) TYNE-DALE [O.E. *dæl*,
 TINDILL } a dale, valley]
 TINDLE }

TINGAY } (Scand.) Dweller at the PARLIA-
 TINGEY } MENT-FIELD [O.N. *þing*, assembly,
 parliament (Dan.-Norw. *ting*, court of
 justice) + *hagi*, a field]

TINGHILL } (Eng.) Dweller at the MEETING
 TINGLE } or COURT HILL [O.E. *þing*, a
 meeting, court of justice + *hyll*]

The interdental (*th*) sound has been lost through Scand. influence (see under TINGAY): we find a 'Ricardus Tynghill' in the Yorks Poll-Tax A.D. 1379, which name had become *Tyngyl* by the 15th cent.

(Celt. + Eng.) Tingle may sporadically be a gutturalized form of Tindal, q.v.

TINING (Eng.) Dweller at an ENCLOSURE (esp. a new enclosure) [Dial. E. *tinging*, f. *tine*, O.E. *týnan*, to fence, enclose]

Thomas atte Tyuyng.—

Soms. Subs. Roll, A.D. 1327.

TINKLER (Eng.) a North. form of TINKER : v. Tincker [f. M.E. *tinklen*, to tinkle]

My bonny lass, I work in brass,

A tinkler is my station.—

Burns, *The Jolly Beggars*, 212-13.

Henry le Tinkeler.—

Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1278.

Rogerus Tynkler.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

TINLING is prob. for the imit. 'ting-a-ling', a nickname for a Tinker or Bellman.

TINMOUTH : v. Tynemouth.

TINNISWOOD } v. Tenniswood.
 TINNSWOOD }

TINSLAY } (Eng.) Bel. to Tinsley (Yorks),
 TINSLEY } 14th cent. *Tyneslawe*, Domesday
 TINSLY } *Tineslawe* [O.E. *hléaw*, a hill, tu-
 mulus: the pers. name is evid. that seen in
Tyneberht, the name of a 9th-cent. bishop
 of Lichfield, which again is a var. of the
 fairly-common A.-Sax. pers. name *Tun-
 be(ō)rht* = World Bright or Glorious; the
 first element being the O.E. *tún*, a farm,
 estate, but in the abstract denoting the
 world; and the pers. element (in the
 genit.) in the Yorks place-name may be a
 shortened form of *Tyneberht*]

TINSON for Timson, q.v.

TIPKIN (16th cent. *Typhyn*) for Tibkin, q.v.

Tirebuck

TIPKINS, TIPKIN'S (Son).

TIPLADY, app. a nickname for a libertine.

TIPLER (A.-Scand.) orig. BEER-SELLER [cp. Norw. *tipla*, to tipple, freq. of *tippa*, 'to drip from a point or tip']

Tiple, v., to sell ale or beer. *Tipler*, the person who sold it.—

Boston Records, 16th cent.; T.Wright.

No inn keeper, ale-house keeper, victualler, or *tipler* . . . —

Abshp. Grindal, *Remains*, p. 138.

TIPPER (Eng.) HEADER, POINTER, MOUNTER (one who furnished articles with metal tips or mounts) [M.E. *tipper(e)*, f. M.E. *tip*, a tip, with the agent. suff. *-er(e)*; Teut.]

Henry le Tipper.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Richard le Tippere.—

Chesh. Chmbrins'. Accts., A.D. 1303-4.

TIPPET } unvoiced forms of Tibbet(t), q.v.
 TIPPETT }

TIPPET(T)S, unvoiced form of Tibbet(t)s, q.v.

TIPPIN I for Tibbin, q.v.

2 for Tipping, q.v.

TIPPING (Eng.) TIPPA'S SON [the A.-Sax. pers. name *Tippa* ('Dipl. Angl', p. 395) + the 'son' suff. *-ing*: the name is f. an O.Low Teut. word seen in E.Fris. and L.Ger. *tippen*, Swed. *tiopa*, to tap, tip, strike gently]

Ewan Typpynge.—

Preston Guild-Rolls, A.D. 1542.

There has been confusion with Tippin for Tibbin, q.v.

TIPPINS, TIPPIN'S (Son) : v. Tippin.

TIPPITT for Tippet, Tibbett, q.v.

TIPPLE for Tibble, q.v.

TIPPLER = Tipler, q.v.

TIPTON (Eng.) Bel. to Tipton or Tibbington (Staffs), 13th cent. *Tibinton*, Domesday *Tibintone*, A.-Sax. **Tibinga-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE TIBA FAMILY [the A.-Sax. pers. *Tiba* or *Tibba* is a pet contr. of a name whose first element is *Tid-* or *Theod-*, etc., with a second element beginning with *b-*, as *-b(e)ald* or *-be(ō)rht* + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, farm, manor, etc.]

There is also a small chapelry called Tipton in Devonshire.

TIREBUCK, as it occurs in the neighbourhood of Tarbock (v. Tarbock), is no doubt a

Tirney

corrupt imitative form of that name; but Tirebuck, the Liverpool novelist, used to say that the name was due to an ancestor who was so fleet a runner as to "tire the buck"!

TIRNEY = Tierney, q.v.

TIRRELL (A.-Fr.-Teut.), the 13th cent. *Tirel*, *Tirell*, *Tyrel*, *Tyrell*, weak forms of the Domesday *Turold*, *Turald*, O.N. *Thor(u)ald-r* (A.-Sax. *Thurw(e)ald*) = THOR - RULER [O.N. *Thór-r* + *uald-r*, ruler; *uald*, power, might]

Rad' Tirell.—*Charter-Rolls*, A.D. 1203-4.

Walter Tyrel.—*Hund.-Rolls*, A.D. 1274.

Edward Tirell et Thomas Tyrell.—

Inq. ad q. Damn., temp. Hen. VI.

The French surnames *Tirel*, later *Tireau*, *Thirel*, later *Thireau*, are considered by some French writers to be referable to *Thierry*: v. Terry.

TISBURY (Eng.) Bel. to Tisbury (Wilts), A.-Sax. *Tysseburh*, *Tysanburh* (dat., 'tō *Tysanbyrig'*) = TYSA'S STRONGHOLD [the A.-Sax. pers. name *Tysa* is prob. conn. with O.E. *ge)taése*, pleasant:— + *burh*, a fortified place]

TISDALE }
TISDALL } = Teesdale, q.v.
TISDELL }

TISSINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Tissington (Derby), 13th cent. *Tissington*, Domesday *Tizinctun*, A. - Sax. **Tysinga-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE TYSA FAMILY [for the pers. name see under Tisbury, and + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, estate, farm, etc.]

TITCHBORNE : v. Tichborne.

TITCHEN (Eng.) a nickname from the **KID** [O.E. *ticcen*, *tiggen*, a kid]

TITCHENER } (Eng.) may be apocopated
TITCHENOR } forms of 'Titchen-Herd', i.e. **KID-HERD** [v. Titchen]; but the analogy of **BULLER** and **Calver** seems to show that the second element is really the agent. suff. *-er*; and in any case the meaning is the same.

Lower, 'Eng. Surn.', ii. 43, says: "A village in western Sussex bears the name Itchenor. In the same district resides a family surnamed Titchenor." This is perhaps worth mentioning, Lower's idea being that 'Titchenor' "is probably a corruption of 'De Itchenor.'" If he had suggested that the 'T-' of 'Titchenor' had been "attracted" from the preposition 'at' it would have been more to the point; but neither case is probable.

TITCHFIELD : v. Tichfield.

Tiverton

TITCHMARSH (Eng.) Bel. to Titchmarsh (Northants), 13th cent. *Tichemersh(e* = the **GOAT-MARSH** [v. under Tichborne, and + O.E. *mersc*, a marsh]

TITCHWELL (Eng.) Bel. to Titchwell (Norf.), A.D. 1199-1200 *Tichewell* = the **GOAT-SPRING** (spring used by goats) [v. under Tichborne, and + O.E. *w(i)ella*, a spring, well]

TITE, the French form of **TITUS**, q.v.

TITFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Tetford (Lincs), 14th cent. *Tetford* [for the first (pers.) element see under Tetbury]

TITHERINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Tytherington (Chesh. : 13th - 14th cent. *Tyderinton*, *Tyderington*; Glouc. : 12th cent. *Tidring-ton*, Domesday *Tidrentune*; Wilts), A.-Sax. **Tidheringa-tún* or **Theodheringa-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE TIDHERE or THEODHERE FAMILY [for the pers. name see under **TIDDER**:— + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, farm, estate, etc.]

TITHERLEIGH (Eng.) Bel. to Titherleigh (Dorset), Tytherley (Hants) [O.E. *ledh*, a lea, meadow: for the first (pers.) element see under Titherington]

TITLEY (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Titley (Heref.), the Domesday *Titelege*, A.-Sax. **Titan-ledh* = **TITA'S LEA** [*Titan-*, genit. of *Tita* + *ledh*, f., dat. *ledge*, a meadow]
2 for Tetley, q.v.

TITLING (Scand.) a nickname from the **SPARROW** [O.N. *tilling-r*]

TITLOW for Tetlow, q.v.

TITMAN for Tidman : v. under Tiddeman.

TITMAS } (Eng.) a nickname from the **TIT-**
TITMUS } **MOUSE** [M.E. *tytmose*, *titmose* —
TITMUSS } *tit*, small (cp. O.N. *titt-r*, a tit) +
TITTMUS } *mose*, O.E. *māse*, a small bird]

TITSWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Tittesworth (Staffs), 13th cent. *Tettesworth*, *Telesworth* = **TET(T)'S FARM OF MESSAGE** [cp. **Tetley**, **Tetbury**; and + O.E. *worð*]

TITTERINGTON, v. Titherington.

TITTERTON (Eng.) Bel. to Titterton or Tytherton (Wilts) [O.E. *tún*, farm, estate: for the first (pers.) element see under **Titherington**]

TITUS (Lat.) is prob. conn. with Lat. *Titan*, Gr. *Τίτιν*, 'a giant'.

TIVERTON (Eng.) Bel. to Tiverton (Devon), anc. *Twyfordton* = the **DOUBLE-FORD TOWN** [O.E. *twi-*, two-, double + *ford* + *tún*, enclosure, farm, town]

Toal

There are "two bridges over the Exe and Loman, at the points where these rivers were formerly forded".—*Nat. Gaz.*

2 Tiverton (Chesh.), A.D. 1302-3 *Teverton* [here a pers. name is in question, prob. the fairly common A.-Sax. *Tidfrith*:— + *tūn*, farm, etc.]

TOAL = Toole, q.v.

TOBIAS } (Gr. - Heb.) JEHOVAH IS GOOD
TOBIAS } [Gr. *Τωβίας*, Heb. *Tóbhiyáh*—*tóbh*, good; *Yáhi*, a contr. of *Y'hóváh*, the Lord]

Ego *Tobias* presbyter rogatus testis subscripsi.—

Kentish Charter, A.D. 699; *Cart. Sax.* no. 99

TOBEY }
TOBIE } v. Toby.

TOBIN, a double dim. of *Tobias*, q.v.

TOBINS, TOBIN's (Son): v. *Tobin*.

TOBIT(T) (Gr.-Heb.) [Gr. *Τωβίτε* = Heb. *Tóbhiyáh*: v. *Tobias*]

TOBY, an Anglicized form of *Tobias*, q.v.

"Who so hath muche, spende manliche":
So seith *Toby*.—*Piers Plowman*, 5781-2.

... as seyde the aungel Raphael to
Thobie.—Chaucer (*Persouns Tale*), I 905.

TOD } (Teut.) 1 a nickname from the Fox
TODD } [M. and Dial. N.E. and Scot. *tod*, a fox, a bush (the fox was called a tod from his brush): cp. O.N. *toddi* (Dan.-Norw. *tót*), a tuft = Dut. *tod*, *todde*, a rag = Ger. *zotte*, a tuft]

John le Tod.—*Parl. Writs*.

This *tod*, to rest him, he passit to ane
craig . . .

Than [then] *Tod* Lowrie lukit quhair he
couth lour [hide].—

Henryson, *Trial of the Fox*.

My helpless lambs I trust them wi' him;
Oh, bid him save their harmless lives
Frae dogs, an' *tods*, an' butchers' knives!
Burns, *Poor Mailie*, 28-30.

2 Dweller at the BUSH of SMALL
THICKET [etym. as 1]

At length within an yvie *todde*.—
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.* (March).

TODHUNTER (Eng.) FOX-HUNTER [v. *Tod*
and *Hunter*]

TODNAM } (Eng.) Bel. to *Tod*(denham)
TODMAN } (Glouc.) the Domesday *Teodeham*,
A.-Sax. **Teodanham* = TEODA'S HOME OF
ESTATE [*Teodan*-, genit. of *Teoda* (f. O.E.
þeód, nation, people) + *hám*, home, etc.]

TOFIELD, app. (with intrus. -d) = *Tuffill*, q.v.

Tollemache

TOFT (A.-Scand.) Bel. to *Toft*; or Dweller at a CROFT or MESSAGE [M.E. and Dial. E. *toft*; O.E. *toft*, 'a piece of ground'; f. O.N. *topt* (p as f), a homestead (Dan.-Norw. *toft*, a croft; Swed. *tomt*, ground, place)]

A subsidiary meaning in Old Norse, "the walls or foundations of a former building", may be compared with the Kent. Dial. secondary signification, "a piece of ground on which a message formerly stood," and the N. Lanc. "a field where a house or building once stood."

"In a court-book of the manor of Derwentwater, Gawan Wren was fined ten shillings about 1640 for having two fires on in one *toft* at the same time."—

Cumbd. Gloss., p. 104.

In *Piers Plowman* (ll. 27, 29) the word seems to denote an eminence—

I seigh [saw] a tour on a *toft* . . .

A deep dale byneth.

Cp. *Taft*.

TOFTS, pl. (and genit.) of *Toft*.

TOKE (A. - Scand.) the 13th cent. *Toke*, Domesday *Toka*, *Tochi*, *Tocha*, etc., A.-Scand. *Toca* (*Toca* Danus, c. 1030, 'Liber Vitæ' Hyde Abbey), *Toce*, O.N. *Toke*, *Toki*, a pet contr. of the O.N. *Thiðgeir* (mod. Norw. *Tiðgeir*, *Tiøgeir*, etc.) = NATIONAL SPEAR [O.N. *þiðð*, nation, people + *geir-r*, a spear]

TOKELIN = *Toke* (q.v.) + the Fr. double dim. suff. -*e*l-in.

Richard Tokelyn.—

Soms. Subs.-Roll, A.D. 1327.

TOLEMAN = *Tolman*, q.v.

TOLER = *Toller*, q.v.

TOLFREE } (Eng.) TOLL-FREE (free from
TOLFREY } taxation) [M.E. and M. Scot. *toll-fre*, O.E. *toll-fréo*, 'exempt from toll']

The uther mous that in the burgh can
byde

Wes gild-brother and maid ane fre
burgess,

Toll-fre als[o], but [without] custum
mair or less.—

Henryson, *The Uplandis Mous*, 10-12.

TOLL (A.-Heb.) a dim. of *Bartholomew*, q.v.

(Eng.) Dweller at a TOLL-HOUSE;
meton. for *Toller*, q.v. [O.E. *toll*, toll,
toll-house]

TOLLADY, an assim. form of *Toplady*, q.v.

TOLLEMACHE for *Tallemache*, q.v.

A connexion with M.H.Ger. *tolmetsche* (Ger. *dolmetsch*), Hung. *tolmács* (of Turk. orig.), 'interpreter', is not likely.

Toller

TOLLER (Eng.) TAX-COLLECTOR [M.E. *toller(e)*,
O.E. *tollere*]

Of ryche Pers, þe *tollere*.—

Robt. of Brunne, *Handlyng Synne*, 5814.

Loke Matheu was first *toller*.—

Cursor Mundi, 25,804.

Taillours and tynkeres,

And *tolleres* in marketes.—

Piers Plowman, 438-9.

TOLLET(T) } (A.-Fr.-Heb.) double dims. of
TOLLIT(T) } Bartholomew, q.v.

TOLLEY } (A.-Heb.) double dims. of Bar-
TOLLY } tholomew, q.v.

(Scand.) *Tollei* and *Tolli* are mod.
Norw. forms of the O.N. *Thorleik-r* =
THOR'S SPORT OR CONTEST [O.N. *leik-r*,
sport, contest, etc.]

TOLLMAN } (Eng.) TOLL-MAN, TAX-COL-
TOLMAN } LECTOR [M.E. O.E. *toll*, toll, tax
TOLMON } + *man*]

TOLMIE, a Scot.-Gael. form of the A.-Scand.
Holm(e), q.v.

TOLMIN, 17th cent. *Tolmin*, *Towlmyn*, is prob.
a Northern local name, in which case the
second element is the O.N. *minni*, *mynni*,
mouth (of a river, valley, etc.): in Eng.
usage applied to the meeting of either
streams or roads), as in *Stalmine*, q.v.;
and the first element may be the O.N.
pers. name *Toli*. But there has been some
confusion with *Tolman*.

TOLMING = *Tolmin* (q.v.) with excresc. -g.

TOLNER (Eng.) TAX - COLLECTOR [O.E.
tollnere]

TOLSON, TOLL'S SON : v. *Toll*.

TOM, like *Thom*, a dim. of *Thomas*, q.v.

TOMALIN for *Tomlin*, q.v.

TOMAN (Eng.) a syncopated form of *Tolman*,
q.v.

(Celt.) a nickname f. the Ir. *tomán*, a
'bush,' a 'tuft'.

TOMBLESON, like *Tomblinson*, with intrus.
b for *Tomlinson*, q.v.

TOMBLIN } for *Tomlin*, q.v.
TOMBLING }

TOMBLINSON for *Tomlinson*, q.v.

TOMBS for *Tom(e)s*, q.v.

TOMES = *Toms*, q.v.

TOMEY, a double dim. of *Thomas*, q.v.

TOMILTY, see the commoner form *Tumilty*.

Tongue

TOMKIES } for *Tomkins*, q.v.
TOMKISS }

TOMKIN = *Tom* (*Thomas*), q.v. + the E.
(double) dim. suff. -*kin* [O.LowTeut. -*k-in*]

The 14th - cent. (Yorks) form was
Thomkyn.

See the quotation from 'The Turnament
of Tottenham' under *Terry*.

TOMKINS, **TOMKIN'S** (SON) } v. *Tomkin*.
TOMKINSON, **TOMKIN'S SON** }

TOMLEY, a metathetic form of *Tolmie*, q.v.

TOMLIN = *Tom* (*Thomas*), q.v. + the double
dim. suff. -*el-in*.

The 14th - cent. English forms are
Tomelyn, *Thomelyn*, *Tomlyn*, *Thomlyn*.

Thomelin is now somewhat rare in
France.

TOMLINS, **TOMLIN'S** (SON) } v. *Tomlin*.
TOMLINSON, **TOMLIN'S SON** }

Henricus Thomlynson.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

TOMLYN = *Tomlin*, q.v.

TOMMAS = *Thomas*, q.v.

TOMPKIN = (with the common post -*m* intrus.
p) *Tomkin*, q.v.

TOMPKINS, **TOMPKIN'S** (SON) } v. *Tompkin*.
TOMPKINSON, **TOMPKIN'S SON** }

TOMPSETT } for *Thomasset*, q.v.
TOMPSITT }

TOMPSON = (with the common post-*m*
intrus. *p*) *Tomson*, *Thomson*, q.v.

TOMS, **TOM'S** (SON) } *Tom*, like *Thom*, a
TOMSON, **TOM'S SON** } dim. of *Thomas*, q.v.

TOMSETT } for *Thomasset*, q.v.
TOMSITT }

TONER (Ir.) The family of *O'Tomhrair*, who
now call themselves *Toner*, took their
name from an ancestor *Tomhrar*.—Joyce,
Ir. Names of Pl., ii. 139.

TONG } (Eng.) Bel. to *Tong* or *Tonge*; or
TONGE } Dweller at a **TONGUE** or **POINT** of
TONGUE } Land (such, e.g., as would be
formed by the meeting of two streams)
[M.E. *tonge*, *tunge*, O.E. *tunge*, a tongue]

Two brooks meet at *Tong(e)* (13th cent.
Tonghe), Salop; and *Tongland*, *Kirkcud-
bright*, "stands at the confluence of the
rivers *Tarf* and *Dee*". The *Yorks Tong*,
Tunge in the 13th cent., occurs as *Tuinc* in
Domesday-Bk.

Tonkies

Topham

TONKIES } for Tonkins, q.v.
TONKISS }

TONKIN } 1 a double dim. of Ant(h)ony, q.v.
TONKYN } [E. dim. suff. *-kin*, O.LowTeut.
2 for Tomkin, q.v. *-k-in*]

TONKINS, TONKIN'S (SON) }
TONKINSON, TONKIN'S SON } v. Tonkin.

TONKS, a contr. of Tonkins, q.v.

TONSON 1 TONY'S SON : v. Tony, Ant(h)ony.
2 for Tomson, q.v.

TONY, a dim. of Ant(h)ony, q.v.

TOOEY, v. Toohy.

TOOGOOD, 13th-14th cent. *Togod*, in spite of apparent phonological difficulties, seems to represent the Domesday *1urgod*, O.N. *Thorgaut-r* (mod. Norw. *Torgaut*): v. Thurgood, Thurgate.

TOOHY (Celt.) NORTH-COUNTRY; BOORISH [Ir. *Tuathach* (*th* as *h*) — nepotic or genit. form *O'Tuathaigh* — f. *tuath*, the north + the agent. suff. *-ach*]

TOOK } = Toke, q.v.
TOOKE }

TOOKER (A.-Fr.-Teut.) TUCKER, FULLER (of cloth) [M.E. *to(u)ker(e)*, *tuker(e)*, *tokker*, a fuller; f. Fr. *toquer* (= *toucher*), to beat, knock; of Teut. orig.: cp. Low Ger. *tukken* = Ger. *zucken*, to twitch, jerk, etc.]

Roger le Tukere.—*Hund. Rolls*, A.D. 1274.

Alex' le Toukere.—

Soms. Subs. Roll, A.D. 1327.

John Touker (Soms).—

MSS. Dn. & Ch. Wells, A.D. 1474-5.

Taillours, tanneris,

And *tokkeris* bothe.—

Piers Plowman, 438-9 (MS. Trin. 2).

Tucker, sb., fuller.—

West Devon Gloss., A.D. 1796.

TOOKEY (A.-Scand.) the 13th-cent. *Toky*, 11th cent. *Tokig*: the same name as Took(e), Toke (q.v.), with the dim. suff.

TOOLE (Celt.) v. O'Toole.

TOOLEY (A.-Scand.) the 13th-14th cent. *Toly*, *Toli*, 11th-cent. *Tolig* (also O.Dan.), a pet form of the O.N. *Thorleik-r* = THOR'S SPORT or CONTEST [O.N. *leik-r*, sport, etc.]

Mod. Norw. forms of O.N. *Thorleik-r* are *Tolleik*, *Tollei*, *Tolli*.

(Celt.) the Ir. *Tuathal(l)ach* (*th* as *h*) = *Tuathal* (v. O'Toole) with the pers. suff. *-ach*.

TOOMBS for Tom(ess), q.v.

TOOMER is f. the North. Fr. place-name St. Omer, anc. *St. Audomar*, with the *t* of *St.* attracted to the pers. name [the pers. name is a compound of O.Ger. *aud* (= O.N. *auð-r* = O.Sax. *ód* = O.E. *éad*), prosperity, wealth, happiness, and *mári* (= O.E. *mære*), famous]

William de St. Omero.—*Hund. Rolls*.

TOOMEY } (Celt.) the Irish *O'Tuama* =
TOOMY } DESCENDANT OF TUAM [Ir. *ó* or
ua, grandson, descendant: the pers. name
is f. the Ir. *tua(i)m*, a stronghold]

TOON } = Town, q.v.
TOONE }

TOOP } (Eng.) lengthened vars. of *Tupp*,
TOOPE } q.v.; but there may have been
some confusion with *Topp*, q.v.

TOOTAL(L) } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) for the French
TOOTEL(L) } *Totel*, a double dim. of *Theodoric*,
q.v. [Fr. dim. suff. *-el*]

As is so often the case with A.-Fr. names, our 13th-cent. form is the present-day French form—

Custance *Totel*.—*Hund. Rolls*.

(Eng.) for *Toothill*, q.v.

TOOTH (Eng.) a nickname, like the cognate Dent [M.E. *toth*, O.E. *tōð*, a tooth, tusk]

Thomas Toth.—*Hund. Rolls*.

TOOTHILL } (Eng.) Dweller at a Toot-HILL,
TOOTILL } i.e. a LOOK-OUT-HILL [M.E.
totehill, *totehyll*; f. M.E. *toten*, O.E. *tótian*,
to peep out, project + O.E. *hyll*, a hill]

John de Totehill.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

TOOTING (Eng.) Bel. to Tooting (Surrey), the Domesday *Totinges*, in Latin charters of the A.-Sax. period *Totinge* = (the Estate of the) TOTA FAMILY [A.-Sax. *Totingas* (dat. pl. *Totingum*): the pers. name *Tot(t)a* is a pet form of one of the A.-Sax. *Torht*-names (O.E. *torht*, beautiful, glorious) + *-ingas*, pl. of the 'son' suff. *-ing*]

TOOTLE 1 for Tootel(l), q.v.

2 for *Toothill*, q.v.

TOOVEY (A.-Scand.) the common 11th-cent. *Tofg* (Domesday *Tovi*), O.N. *Tofi*, a dim. of *Thioðvald-r* = NATIONAL RULER [O.N. *þiðð*, nation, people + *vald-r*, ruler]

TOPHAM (Eng.) Dweller at the UPPER FIELD; or the HILL-FIELD [O.E. *topp*, a summit + *ham(m)*, a piece of land]

Tophill

TOPHILL (Eng.) Dweller at the TOP of the HILL [O.E. *topp*, a summit + *hyll*]

TOPLADY is app. a nickname for a libertine.

TOPLEY (Eng.) Dweller at the UPPER MEADOW; or the HILL-MEADOW [O.E. *topp*, a summit + *leah* (M.E. *ley*), a meadow]

There are a Topley in Shropshire and a Topley Pike in Derbyshire.

TOPLIFF (Eng.) Bel. to Topcliffe (Yorks), 14th cent. *Topcliffe*, 13th cent. *Topclif*, Domesday *Topceive* = the TOP of the CLIFF [O.E. *topp*, a summit + *clif*]

TOPLIS } (Eng.) Dweller at the TOP LEAS
TOPLISS } [O.E. *topp*, a summit; *leah*, a lea, meadow]

TOPP (Eng. and Scand.) Dweller at a SUMMIT [O.E. *topp* = O.N. *topp-r*]

(Scand.) a nickname f. the O.N. *topp-r*, 'tuft', 'lock of hair', 'forelock'.

TOPPER = **Topp** (q.v.) + the E. agent. sufl. *-er*.

TOPPIN for **Topping**, q.v.

TOPPING (A.-Scand.) Dweller at the TOP MEADOW [O.E. *topp* = O.N. *topp-r*, a top, summit + O.N.E. *ing*, O.N. *eng*, a meadow]

TOPPLE for **Tophill**, q.v.

TORBART
TORBARD } (Scand.) the O.N. *Thorbiart-r* =
TORBERT } THOR-GLORIOUS [v. *Thor*, and
TORBET(T) } + O.N. *biart-r*, bright, glorious,
TORBUTT } etc.]

TORDOFF (Scand.) a corrupt Yorkshire descendant of the O.N. *Thioðulf-r* (A.-Sax. *Theodwulf*) = NATIONAL WOLF [O.N. *þjóð*, nation, people + *úlf-r*, wolf]

The mod. Norw. form of this name is *Tiodolv*

TORGETT (Scand.) the O.N. *Thorgaut-r* (mod. Norw. *Torgaut*) : v. under **Thurgate**.

TORKINGTON (A.-Scand.) Bel. to Torkington (Chesh.), 13th-14th cent. *Torkinton*, Old A.-Scand. **Torkinga-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE TORK-FAMILY [the pers. name *Tork(a)* is a contr. of the O.N. *Thorkell*, *Thorketill*, mod. Norw. *Torkell* (v. *Thurkell*, *Thurkettle*) :— + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, estate, etc.]

TORLEY } (Celt.) the Irish *Toirdhealbhaich*
TORLOGH } (fil. — genit. — form *MacToirdhealbhaigh*) [Ir. *tóir*, aid, help + *dealbhaich*, ingenious, inventive; handsome]

Totler

TORMEY (Celt.) the Irish *Tormach* (nepotic — genit.—form *O'Tormaigh*) [f. the Ir. verb *tormach-aim*, I increase, magnify; *tormach*, m., an increase, augmentation]

TORNEY (Celt.) for the Irish *O'Tórna*, i.e. DESCENDANT OF TORN(= a LORD [Ir. *ó* or *ua*, grandson, descendant + the genit. of Ir. *tórna*, a head, summit; lord, sovereign])

"*Torney* is now a pretty common family-name, the correct form of which is *O'Torna*. According to O'Curry, they derive their name from the celebrated poet *Torna Eigeas*, who flourished in the fourth century; and they inhabited the district of *O'Torna* in the North of Kerry."—

Joyce, *Ir. Names of Pl.*, ii. 139

TORPIN (Scand.) form. *Torphin*, the O.N. *Thorfinn-r* (mod. Norw. *Torfinn*) [v. under **Thor**, and + *Finn-r*, the ethnic name]

TORR } (A.-Lat.; A.-Celt.) Dweller at a
TORRE } TOWER, or TOWER-LIKE ROCK or HILL [O.E. *torr*, a tower, rock, tor; Lat. *turr-is*, a tower; cogn. with Celt. *tor(r)*, a mound, heap, pile, conical hill, tower, castle]

Henry atte Torre.—*Fine-Rolls*.

(Scand.) for the O.N. *Thóri-r*, *Thór-r* (mod. Norw. *Tore*) : v. **Thor**.

TORRAN (Celt.) Dweller at a KNOLL or HILLOCK [Gael. *torran* (Ir. *torán*) — *torr*, a hill + the dim. suff. *-án*]

TORRANS
TORRANCE } 1 = **Torran** (q.v.) + the Eng.
TORRENCE } pl. *-s* suffix.
TORRENS }

There are places called Torrance in cos. Lanark and Stirling.

2 Irish var. of **Terence**, q.v., and, like it, used for the Ir. *Toirdhealbhaich* : v. **Torley**.

TORRIE } 1 like **Terry**¹, a contr. of **Theo-**
TORRY } **Torry**, q.v.

2 like **Torrence**², used for the Ir. *Toirdhealbhaich* : v. **Torley**.

TORT (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **WRY**, **CROOKED** [O.Fr. *tort*, Lat. *tort-us*, twisted, crooked]
Ralph le Tort.—*Plac. de quo Warr*.

TORTOISESHELL, an imit. form of **Tatters-**
hall, q.v.

TOTHILL, v. **Toothill**.

TOTILLER } (Eng.) **TATLER** [f. M.E. *totelen*,
TOTLER } *tatelen* = L.Ger. *tateln*, to tattle]

John Totiller.—*Rolls of Parl*.

The Chaucerian form was *totelere*.

Totman

TOTMAN for Tottenham, q.v.

TOTTENHAM } (Eng.) Bel. to Tottenham
TOTTMAN } (M'sex), the Domesday *Tote-*
ham, A.-Sax. **Tot(t)an-hám* = TOT(T)A'S
HOME or ESTATE [*Tot(t)an*-, genit. of *Tot(t)a*,
a pet form of one of the A.-Sax. *Torht-*
(*torht*, glorious) names:— + *hám*, home]

The Tournament of *Tottenham* have we
in mynde.—Percy's *Reliques*, II. i. iv.

TOTTIE } (Eng.) descendants of the A.-Sax.
TOTTY } *Tota*, *Totta*, pet forms of one of the
Torht- [O.E. *torht*, glorious] names (thus
the eighth-cent. bishop of Leicester *Torht-*
helm was familiarly *Totta*), + the E. dim.
suff. -*ie*, -*y*.

Johannes Totty.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

TOTTINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Tottington
(Lanc. : 13th cent. *Tolyngton*, *Totingtone*,
Totington; Norf.), A.-Sax. **Totinga-tún* =
the ESTATE of the TOTA FAMILY [for the
pers. name see under *Tottie*, and + the
genit. pl., -*inga*, of the fil. suff. -*ing* + *tún*,
estate, etc.]

TOUHILL = Toole, O'Toole, q.v.

TOULMIN } v. Tolmin.
TOULMINE }

TOULSON, v. Tolson.

TOURNAY } v. the commoner Eng. form
TOURNEY } Turney.

TOUT (Eng.) a nickname [M.E. and Dial E.
tout(e), the buttocks; f. O.E. *tótian*, to
project, protrude]

And Nicholas is scalded in the *toute*.—
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 3853.

TOVEY, v. Toovey.

TOW (Eng.) TOUGH [Dial. E. *tow*, O.E. *tóh*]

TOWCESTER (Celt. & A.-Lat.) Bel. to Tow-
cester (Northants), 14th cent. *Toucestre*,
Domesday *Toucecestre*, A.D. 921 *Tofceceaster*
(‘to *Tofe ceastre*’ — dat.) = the (Roman)
CAMP on the R. Tow [the river-name is a
form of the Welsh river-name *Taw(e)* —
Wel. *taw*, still, placid, sluggish (= Ir.
támh — *mh* as *v*) + O.E. *ceaster*, Lat.
castra, a camp]

TOWELL } like *Touhill* = Toole, O'Toole, q.v.
TOWILL }

TOWER (Eng.) a var. of *Tawer*, q.v.

Gilbert le Tower.—*Hund. Rolls*.

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a TOWER [M.E.
O.Fr. *t(ó)ur*, Lat. *turr-is*]

Hugh de la Tour.—*Cal. Inq. P.M.*

Townshend

TOWERS (Eng.) the TOWER'S (Son) : v.
*Tower*¹, *Tawer*.

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) pl. of *Tower*², q.v.

TOWERSON (Eng.) the TOWER'S SON : v.
*Tower*¹, *Tawer*.

TOWGOOD = Toogood, q.v.

TOWL } 1 for Toll, q.v.

TOWLE } 2 for Towell, q.v.

TOWLER for Toller, q.v.

TOWLSON for Tolson, q.v.

TOWN } (Eng.) Dweller at the TOWN; orig.
TOWNE } AN ENCLOSURE, then a FARMSTEAD,
VILLAGE [M.E. *t(ó)un*, *t(ó)une* (M. Scot.
toun(e), O.E. *tún*]

And he went and drew him to aan of
the citezenis of that cuntre, and he send
him into his *toune* to fede swyne.—

St. Luke, xv. 15; M.Scot. vers. (Nisbet).

In parts of the country, e.g. in the West
of England and in Scotland, the town, or
'toon' (the pron. of O.E. *tún*), is still the
farmyard.

TOWNDROW (with intrus. -*d*-) for *Townrow*,
q.v.

TOWNEND (Eng.) Dweller at the TOWN
(Village)-END [M.E. *toun(e)*, O.E. *tún*, farm,
hamlet, village + M.E. O.E. *ende*]

He lives agen the *town-end*.—

S.W. Linc. Gloss., p. 155.

Cp. *Townsend*.

TOWNER (Eng.) = *Town* (q.v.) + the agent.
suff. -*er*.

TOWNHERD } (Eng.) TOWN-HERDSMAN or
TOWNER } FARM-BAILIFF [v. under *Town*,
and + M.E. *herd(e)*, O.E. *hierde*, guardian,
keeper, etc.]

Augustin Tunherd.—*Hund. Rolls*.

TOWNLEY } (Eng.) Dweller at the TOWN
TOWNELEY } (Village)-MEADOW [M.E. *t(ó)un*,
O.E. *tún* + M.E. *ley*, etc., O.E. *leáh*]

The Lanc. *Townley* was *Tounley*, *Toun-*
lay, in the 14th cent.

TOWNMAN (Eng.) This term goes back to
Anglo-Saxon times [O.E. *tún mann*, 'man
belonging to a *tún*' — *tún*, farm, estate,
manor, etc.]

TOWNROE } (Eng.) Dweller at the TOWN
TOWNROW } (Village)-Row (of Dwellings)
[O.E. *tún* + *rāw*]

TOWNS, Town's (Son) : v. *Town*.

TOWNSEND } (Eng.) Dweller at the END OF
TOWNSHEND } A TOWN (Village) [O.E. *tún*,
genit. *túnes* + *ende*]

Townasley

Trapnell

Henry atte Tunesende.—*Hund. Rolls.*

A somonour is a rennere up and doun . . .
And is y-bet [beaten] at everich *townes*
ende.—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, D 1283, 85.

Unto yone hospitall at the *tounis ende*.—
Henryson, *Test. of Cresseid*, 382.

The intrus. *-h-* in the second form of
this name is found as early as the 13th
cent.

TOWNSLEY, equiv. to Townley, q.v.

TOWNSON 1 TOWN'S SON : v. TOWN.

2 a corrupt form of Tomlinson, q.v.

3 for Towlson, Tolson, q.v.

TOWSE, Tow's (Son) : v. TOW.

TOWSON 1 TOW'S SON : v. TOW.

2 for earlier Townson, q.v.

TOWSTER, the fem. form of Tower = Tawer,
q.v. [O.E. fem. agent. suff. *-estre*]

TOWZER (Eng.) 1 TEASER, CARDER (of
wool, etc.) [f. E. *touse*, M.E. *tusen*, to pull
about; of Teut. orig.]

2 used as a nickname for a ROISTERER,
ROWDY [same etym.]

But let him loose amongst my kitchen-
furniture, my maids, never was seen so
tarmagant a *towzer*.—

Otway, *The Atheist* (1684); T. Wright.

TOY } (Scand.) a specif. East and North.
TOYE } name, 13th-14th cent. *Toy, Toye*, seems
to represent the O.N. *Thioðgeir* (mod.
Norw. *Tiogiei*) = A.-Sax. *Theodgar*, i.e.
NATIONAL SPEAR [O.N. *þiðð* = O.E. *þedd*,
nation, people + O.N. *geir-r* = O.E.
gár, a spear]

(Celt.) the Irish *O'Tuath* (*th* mute) =
DESCENDANT OF TUATH, i.e. NORTHERN
[Ir. *tuath*, northern]

TOYNBEE (Scand.) Bel. to Toynty (? Lincs)
[O.N. *bý-r*, farm, estate: the first element
doubtless represents a pers. name: v.
under Toynton]

TOYNTON (Scand.) Bel. to Toynton (Lincs),
A.D. 1317-18 *Toynton* [O.N. *tún*, enclosure,
homestead: the first element prob. repre-
sents the O.N. (fem.) pers. name *Thioðunn*,
which (as Rygh points out in his 'Gamle
[Old] Personnavne', p. 250) occurs in
modern times as *Tiown* and *Tiön*]

TOZER, v. Towzer.

TRACE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a TRACKWAY
[Fr. *trace*, a trace, path; Lat. *tract-us*, a
course, etc.]

TRACEY } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Tracy (Nor-
TRACY } maudy): (1) Tracy- Bocage—A.D.
1198 *Traceium*, 1417 *Tracheium*; (2) Tracy-
sur-Mer—12th cent. *Traceum*, 1155 (Wace,
'Rom. de Rou') *Tracie*, 1255 *Tracheium*
[the Lat. suff. *-ium* denotes possession:
the first elem. embodies a pers. name,
prob. the Lat.-Gr. *Thrasius*, f. Gr. *thrasys*
(*θρασύς*), bold, courageous]

Richard de Tracy.—*Hund. Rolls.*

(Celt.) the Irish *Treasach* (nepotic—
genit.—form *O'Treasaigh*) [Ir. *treas*, battle
+ the agent. suff. *-ach*]

TRAFFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Trafford (Man-
chester), 13th-14th cent. *Trafford* = the
TREE-FORD (i.e. a ford whose passage was
facilitated by tree-stumps or timber-piles)
[O.E. *treðw*, a tree, timber (= Dan.-Norw.
træ, Swed. *trä*) + *ford*]

TRAHAIARN } (Celt.) the O.Welsh *Trahayarn*,
TRAHARN } a nickname of strength =
TRAHERN } SUPER-IRON [Wel. *tra*, over,
super- + *haiarn*, iron]

Ac yna y bu vrvydyr ym mynyd Carn,
ac yna y llas *Trahayarn* uab Caradawc uab
Gruffud wyr Iago.

(And then took place the battle on Carn
mountain, when was slain *Trahaiarn*, son
of Caradoc, son of Griffith, grandson of
Iago).—

Brut y Tywysogion (*Chronicle of the*
[*Welsh*] *Princes*), A.D. 1079.

Trahern ap Howel ap Rys (a Welsh
hostage in Chester Castle).—

Chesh. Chmbrlrs.' Accts., A.D. 1301-2.

TRAIL } forms of Thrale, q.v. [cp. Dan.-
TRAILL } Norw. *træl* = Swed. *träl*, a bondman]
TRALE }

TRAINER } (Celt.) the Irish *Tréinfhear* or
TRAINER } *Tréunfhear* (*fh* mute) = STRONG
TRANNER } OR BRAVE MAN; HERO [Ir. *tréun*
(pron. *train*), strong, brave + the asp. form
of *fear*, a man: cp. mod. Gael. *treunair*,
'diligent man']

TRANT, v. Trent.

TRANTER } (Teut.) PEDDLER, CARRIER [cp.
TRANTOR } M. Gut. *tranten*, to walk slowly;
TRAUNTOR } Low Ger. *trant*, a walk, pace]

Dick Dewy's father, Reuben, by vocation
a *tranter*, or irregular carrier.—

T. Hardy, *Under the Greenwood-Tree*, i. 2.

TRANTOM } for Trentham, q.v.
TRANTUM }

TRAPNELL (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the French *Trapinel*,
a double dim. f. Fr. *trapu* = SQUAT,
STUMPY [v. under Trapp]

Trapp

TRAPP (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the French *Trappe*, *Trap(e)* = SQUAT, STUMPY [Fr. *trapu*; of Teut. orig.: cp. Ger. *trapp*, a heavy step; *trappen*, to walk heavily]

John Trappe.—*Hund. Rolls.*

TRAPPS, TRAPP'S (Son): v. Trapp.

TRASK (Scand.) Dweller at a BOG or MARSH [Scand. *träsk*]

TRASS, a form of Trace, q.v.: cp. Scot. *tras*, 'a game-track'.

TRATT, a var. of Trott, q.v.

TRAVERS } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a CROSS-
TRAVERSE } ROAD [O.Fr. *travers-e*; f. Lat. *transversus*, oblique, athwart]

TRAVIS } weak forms of Travers(e), q.v.
TRAVISS }

In the late 16th and early 17th centuries the same individual is often called indifferently 'Travers' and 'Travis'.

TRAYNER } = Trainer, Trainor, q.v.
TRAYNOR }

TRAYTON, a var. of Treeton, q.v.

TREACHER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) TRAITOR, TRICKSTER
{ M.E. *treacher*, *trechour(e)*, O.Fr. *tricheor*
(Fr. *tricheur*); f. O.Fr. *trichier*, to trick; Lat. *tricae*, troubles, etc.]

She makith folk compasse and caste
To taken other folkis thyng
Through robberie or myscounting.
And that is she that makith *trechoures*.—
Chaucer, *Rom. of the Rose*, 194-7.

TRACY, a form of Tracy (q.v.), esp.²

TREADAWAY (with intrus.-a-) for Treadway, q.v.

TREADGOLD } for Threadgold, q.v.
TREGOLD }

TREADWAY } (Eng.) prob. descendants of an
TREDWAY } A.-Sax. **Thrythwig* = MIGHTY
WAR or WARRIOR [O.E. *þryþ*, might,
strength + *wig*, war (*wiga*, warrior)]

TREADWELL (Eng.) Dweller at a SPRING or WELL by a PATH or ROAD [Dial. E. *tread*, a path, track, way; f. O.E. *tredan*, to tread + E. *well*, O.E. *w(i)ell(a)*, a spring]

TREANOR = Trainor, q.v.

TREBBLE } (Eng.)¹ assim. forms of Tremble,
TREBLE } Trimble, Trumble, q.v.

2 descendants of the A.-Sax. *Thryth-b(e)ald* = MIGHTILY BOLD [O.E. *þryþ*, might, strength + *b(e)ald*, bold]

Tregear(e)

TREDEGAR (Celt.) Bel. to Tredegar (Monm.) = TEGVR'S HOMESTEAD [Wel. *tre*, homestead, etc.: the stem of the pers. name *Tegyr* (with T regularly mutated to D in the place-name) is Wel. *têg*, fair, handsome. The name *Tegyr* occurs in the 'Mabinogion' (Kulhwch ac Olwen).]

TREDINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Tredington (Worc.: 13th cent. *Tredinton*, Domesday *Tredinctun*, 10th cent. *Tredinctun*, *Tyrđintun*, 8th cent. *Tredincgtun*; Glouc.: 13th cent. *Tredintone*, *Tredigstone*), the A.-Sax. **Tredinga-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE TREA FAMILY [the pers. names *Treda* and *Tyrda* (both 8th - cent. Worcestersh. names) are evid. easier-pronounced var. masc. formations on the fem. noun *þryþ*, might, strength + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fl. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, estate, etc.]

TREE (Eng.) Dweller by a (conspicuous) TREE [O.E. *tréow*]

(Fr.) Bel. to Trie (Oise, etc.); or Dweller at the UNCULTIVATED or FALLOW LAND [O.Fr. *trie*, "terrain vague, inculte"]

TREEBY (Scand.) Dweller at the TREE-FARMSTEAD [O.N. *tré* + *bj-r*]

TREECE for Trees, q.v.

TREES (Eng.) pl. (and genit.) of Tree, q.v.

TREETON (Eng.) Bel. to Treeton (Yorks), the Domesday *Tretone* = the TREE ENCLOSURE or FARMSTEAD [O.E. *tréo* + *tún*]

TREEVES = Treves, q.v.

TREFFRY } (Celt.) Bel. to Treffry (Cornwall)
TREFRY } = the TOWN of the SLOPE [Corn. and Wel. *tréf*, a homestead, village, town + the Corn. cogn. of Wel. *rhw*, a slope]

TREFUSES } (Celt.) Bel. to Trefusis (Corn-
TREFUSIS } wall) [Corn. and Wel. *tréf*, a homestead, village, etc.: evidence of early forms is lacking, and the wild shots of Cornish historians and others at the origin of the second element are not worth quoting here; in my opinion it represents the pers. name *Huus* with the later addit. of one of the Corn. pl. suffs., *-es*]

TREGARTHEN } (Celt.) Bel. to Tregarthian
TREGARTHIAN } (Cornwall) [Corn. and Wel. *tre*, a homestead, etc. + the pl. of Corn. *garth*, Wel. *gardd*, a garden (*-en*, Corn. pl. suff.; *-ian* for *yon*, pl. suff.)]

TREGEAR(E) (Celt.) Bel. to Tregear(e) (Cornwall), 14th cent. *Tregaer* = the TOWN of the FORT [Corn. and Wel. *tre*, a homestead, village, etc. + a mutated form of Corn. *car* = Wel. *caer*, a fort, camp]

Tregedor

The corresponding Wel. place-name is Tregare.

TREGOTOR (A.-Fr.-Lat.) JUGGLER [M.E. *tregeto(u)r*; f. O.Fr. *tresgeter*, to juggle; Lat. *trans*, across + *jacitare*, to throw]

TREGOS(E) } (Celt.) Bel. to Tregos(e, Tre-
TREGOZ(E) } goos(e (Cornwall) = the TOWN
of the WOOD [Corn. and Wel. *tre*, a home-
stead, village, etc. + the mutated form,
-*gas*, of Corn. *cos* = Wel. *coed*, a wood]

Henr' de Tregoze.—

Charter Rolls, A.D. 1270-1.

TREHEARN }
TREHEARNE } later forms of Trahaiarn,
TREHERNE } etc., q.v.

TRELAWN } (Celt.) Dweller at the CHURCH-
TRELAWNY } TOWN [Corn. and Wel. *tre*, a
homestead, village, town + Corn. *lan* =
Wel. *llan* (O.Wel. *lann*), a church: the -y
in Trelawny represents the Corn. dim. suff.]

Trelawny, par. Alternon, Cornwall,
form. *Trelany*, *Trelone*, is the Domesday
Treloen. The corresponding Welsh place-
name is Trelan; Welsh has also the
formation *llandref*, 'church-village' (-*dref*
mutation of *tref*, 'village').

TRELOAR (Celt.) Bel. to Treloar (Cornwall)
[Corn. *tre*, a homestead, etc. + *lowr*,
downward, lower]

TREMAIN } (Celt.) Bel. to Tremaine (Corn-
TREMAINE } wall) = the TOWN of the
TREMAYNE } STONE [Corn. and Wel. *tre*,
a homestead, village, etc. + Corn. *mên* =
Wel. *maen*, a stone]

"In the name *Tremaine* we may be sure
that the second syllable is not an adjective
or it would be 'Trevaine'; so the meaning
is not, as one might think, 'the stone
house' (not a very distinguishing epithet
in Cornwall), but probably 'the house of
the stones', i.e. of some stone circle or
other prehistoric remains."—

Jenner, *Handbk. Corn. Lang.*, p. 193.

The corresponding Welsh place-name
is Tremain or Tremain. In the parish of
Tremain, Cardigan, "is the Llêch-yr-Ast
Stone."

TREMBLE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller by an ASPEN-
TREE [Fr. *tremble*, an aspen; Lat. *tremul-us*]
(Eng.) v. Trimble, Trumble.

TREMEER } (Celt.) Bel. to Tremeer or Tre-
TREMERE } mere (Cornwall) = MÊR'S or
MEAR'S HOME or ESTATE [Corn. and Wel.
tre, a homestead, etc.: the pers. name is
the Corn. *mêr* or *mear* (= Wel. *mawr*), big]

Trent

If this name had signified 'the Big
Estate' the *m* of *mêr* or *mear* would have
been mutated to *v*: cp. Trevear.

TREMELLAN } (Celt.) Dweller at the MILL
TREMELLEN } ESTATE or VILLAGE [Corn.
TREMELLIN } and Wel. *tre*, a homestead,
village, etc. + Corn. *mel(h)an* = Wel. *melin*,
a mill]

TREMENHEERE (Celt.) Bel. to Tremenheere
(Cornwall) = the MENHIR-ESTATE [Corn.
and Wel. *tre*, a homestead, village, etc. +
Corn. *mên* = Wel. *maen*, a stone + Corn.
heer = Wel. *hir*, long]

TREMLETT (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at an
ASPEN-GROVE [Fr. *Trem(b)let*, f. Lat.
tremulet-um (mod. Fr. *tremblaie*), a place
planted with aspens; Lat. *tremul-us*
(whence Fr. *tremble*, an aspen) + the 'plan-
tation' suff. -*et-um*]

TRENCH (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a CUTTING
or ALLEY [M.E. *trench(e)*; f. O.Fr. *trencher*
(mod. *trancher*), to cut]

And in a *trench*, forth in the park, gooth
she.—Chaucer, *Can. Tales*, F 392.

TRENCHARD (Fr.-Lat. + Teut.) a nickname
from O.Fr. *trencher*, 'to cut' [O.Fr. *trencher*
(mod. *trancher*), to cut: the (intens.) suff.
-*ard* in the name is for the O.Teut. *hard*,
hard, brave]

TRENDELL } (app. Celt.) Bel. to Trendle
TRENDELE } (Soms.), 14th cent. *Trendyl* [If
the name is not the O.E. *trendel*, a circle
(as of stones), the stem is prob. West. Eng.
trend, a current or stream — app. f. Wel.
trent(t, rapid; and the suff. the dim. -*el*)]

TRENDER, v. Trinder.

TRENNER = Trainer, q.v.

TRENT 1 Dweller by the River Trent, 12th
cent. *Trenta*, 10th cent. A.-Sax. charters
Trenta, *Traenta*, the *Treonta* of the A.-Sax.
Chron. A.D. 924, and the *Treanta* of Bæda.
What the river was called during the
Roman occupation is uncertain. Dr. Brad-
ley's ingenious emendation in 1883 of
Tacitus's ('Annales', xii. 31) "castris
antonam" into "cis trisantonam", and his
identification of the "Trisantonam" thus
evolved with the mod. Trent, which seems
to have been accepted by Prof. Rhys
('Celt. Brit.', ed. 1908, p. 80), cannot be
said to be convincing, and are perhaps no
longer viewed with favour by their author.
In my opinion the name is a survival of
the Lat. *torrent-em* (Ital. *torrente*), a torrent,
in allusion to the famous bore or eagre of
the lower part of the river; the *o* of the
etymon falling out at an early period owing

Trentham

to the stress being on the second syllable: we may compare the name of the Trenta, a mountain-stream of the Austrian Alps.

... ane of the sherriffes men,
Good William a-Trent was slaine.—
Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne, 75-6.

2 Bel. to Trent (Dorset) [app. the West. Eug. *trend*, a current or stream; prob. f. Wel. *tren(t)*, rapid]

TRENTHAM } Bel. to Trentham (Staffs),
TRENTAM } 12th-13th cent. *Trentham* = the
TRENTHAM } ENCLOSURE on the R. TRENT
[v. *Trent*¹, and + O.E. *hamm*, a piece of land, enclosure]

TRESHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Tresham (Glouc.), 10th cent. *Tresham* ('Cart. Sax.' no. 1282) = (prob.) TREOWE'S HOME [the genit. of O.E. *tréowe*, *trýwe*, true + *hám*, home, estate]

Will'us Tresham.—
Charter Rolls, tp. Hen. VI.

TRESILLIAN (Celt.) Bel. to Tresillian (Cornwall) = SILIAN'S or SULIAN'S HOMESTEAD [Corn. and Wel. *tre*, a homestead; *Sulian* represents *Julian*]
Silian, Cardigansh., is for St. Sulian (Julian), as the dedication of the ancient church shows.

TREVARTHEN (Celt.) Bel. to Trevarthian (Cornwall) = the HIGH FARMSTEAD [Corn. *treu*, a homestead, etc. + *arth*, high + the "individualizing" suff. *-an* or *-en*]

TREVEAR (Celt.) Bel. to Trevear (Cornwall) = the BIG FARM or ESTATE [Corn. and Wel. *tre*, a homestead, etc. + Corn. *-vear*, mutated form of *meor* or *mêr* = Wel. *mawr* (= Ir. and Gael. *mór*), great]

TREVELIAN } (Celt.) Bel. to Trevelyan
TREVELION } (Cornwall), the Domesday
TREVELYAN } *Trevelien* = ELIAN'S HOME-
TREVILIAN } STEAD [Corn. *treu*, a home-
TREVILLION } stead, etc.]

TREVELLICK } (Celt.) Bel. to Trevillick
TREVILLICK } (Cornwall) = MELIC'S HOME-
STEAD [Corn. and Wel. *tre*, a homestead, etc.; with the M of the pers. name mutated to V: the pers. name *Meilic* occurs in the *Mabinogion* ('Kullhwch ac Olwen')]

TREVER = Trevor, q.v.

TREVES (Fr.) Bel. to Trèves (France). Trèves, Gard, e.g., was *Treue* A.D. 1227, 1244, and 1262; but 'apud *Trivium*' occurs in 1289, and 'Parochia de *Trivio*' in 1309. If these M.Lat. forms were to be trusted, the name would, of course, mean 'the Three-Roads Meet'.

Trigge

TREVETHICK } (Celt.) Bel. to Trevethick
TREVITHICK } (Cornwall) = the PHYSICIAN'S
DWELLING [Corn. and Wel. *tre*, a home-
stead, etc. + the mutated form, *-vethic*, of
Corn. *methic* or *medhec* = Wel. *meddyg*
(Lat. *medic-us*), a physician]

TREVETT } v. Trivet(t).
TREVITT }

There is a Trevet in co. Meath, anc. *Trefoit*, i.e. 'Three Sodds or Turves', "so named . . . because when Art, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, was buried there, three sodds were dug over his grave in honour of the Trinity" (Joyce, 'Irish Local Names', p. 90); but this place has prob. had no surnominal influence.

TREVINE (Celt.) Bel. to Trevine (Cornwall) = the LITTLE FARMSTEAD [Corn. *tre*, farm, homestead, etc. + the mutated form, *-vean*, of Corn. *bean*, *bian*, little]

TREVISA (Celt.) Bel. to Trevisa (Cornwall) = the LOWER TOWN [Corn. *treu* = Wel. *tréf*, a homestead, hamlet, etc. + Corn. *isa* = Wel. *is*, lower]

TREVOR (Celt.) 1 the Irish *Treabhar* = PRUDENT, DISCREET [O.Ir. *trebar*]
2 Bel. to Trevor (Cornwall), a form of Trevear, q.v.

There is also a Trevor in co. Denbigh.

TREW = True, q.v.

TREWEN (Celt.) Bel. to Trewen (Cornwall) = the WHITE HOUSE [Corn. and Wel. *tre*, a homestead, etc. + Corn. and Wel. *-wen*, mutated form of *gwen*, fem. of *gwyn*, white]
There is also a Trewen in co. Cardigan.

TREWHITT (Eng.) Bel. to Trewhitt (Northumb.), 13th cent. *Terwit*, *Tirwhit* [perh. repr. O.E. *tréow-(ge)wrid*, a thicket]

TREWINNARD (Celt. + E.) Bel. to Trewinnard (Cornwall) = WINNARD'S or WYNNHEARD'S HOME or ESTATE [Corn. and Wel. *tre*, a homestead, etc.; and see Winnard]

TRICKER for Trigger, q.v.

TRICKETT, the French *Triquet*, *Tricot*, etc., f. the O.N. *Trygg*, *Tryggvi* (v. *Trigg*), with the Fr. dim. suff. *-et*, *-ot*.

Thomas Triket.—*Hund. Rolls*.

TRICKEY = Trigg (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-y*.

TRIGG } (Scand.) the Norw. *Trygg*, O.N.
TRIGGE } *Tryggvi* = the TRUSTY, TRUE [O.N. *trygg-r*]

A *Tryggvi* was, of course, the father of King Olaf Tryggvason (Oláfr konungur Tryggvason) of the sagas. The form in our 13th-14th cent. records was *Trig* and

Trigger

Tryg. The word is the second element in the name of the Norse king of Dublin, Sigtryggr, who figures, e.g., in the great Nial Saga.

TRIGGER (Scand.) represents an O.N. *Tryggeir* = TRUSTY SPEAR [O.N. *trygg-r*, trusty, true + *geir-r*, a spear]

TRIGGETT = Trigg (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-et*.

TRIGGS, TRIGG'S (Son) : v. Trigg.

TRIMBELL } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) var. of Tremble,
TRIMBLE } q.v.
(Eng.) for Trumble, q.v.

TRIMBEY } v. Thrimby.
TRIMBY }

TRIMMER (Eng.) a descendant of the A.-Sax. *Trumhere* = STRONG ARMY [O.E. *trum*, strong, firm + *here*, army: the E. verb. 'trim', O.E. *trymman*, is f. the base *trum*]
A famous *Trumhere* was Bishop of the Mercians in the 7th cent.

There has no doubt been some confusion with the Cornish name *Tremeer*, q.v.

TRINDER (Eng.) WHEELER, WHEELWRIGHT [M.E. *trinder*; f. O.E. *trinde*, something round — *tryndel* (*trendel*), a wheel]
Hugh le Trinder.—*Hund. Rolls*.

TRING, v. Thring.

TRINGHAM (A.-Scand.) Bel. to Tringham, 14th cent. *Trikingham* (Linc.), O.A.-Scand. **Tricinga-hám* = the HOME OF THE TRICG(A FAMILY [the pers. name is f. the O.N. *trygg-r*, true + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the 'son' suff. *-ing* + *hám*, home, estate]

TRIPHERD (Eng.) HERDSMAN [M.E. *tripherd(e)*, *triphurd(e)*; M.E. (and Dial. E.) *trip*, a flock or herd (of sheep, goats, etc.) + *herd(e)*, etc., O.E. *hierde*, a herdsman]
Trip, a small flock of sheep.—
East Norf. Gloss. (1787).

TRIPP (Teut.) a nickname f. the verb 'trip', M.E. *trippen* = Dut. *trippen* = Dan.-Norw. *trippe*, 'to trip', 'skip', etc.: cp. O.N. *trippi*, 'a young colt'.
Gilbert Trip.—*Hund. Rolls*.

TRIPPER } (Eng.) 1 = Tripp (q.v.) + the
TRIPPIER } E. agent. suff. *-er*.
TRIP(P)YER }

2 for Tripherd, q.v.

(A.-Fr.) the common French *Trip(p)ier* = 1 TRIPE-DEALER [Fr. *triptier*, f. *tripe*, tripe (of Celt. orig.) + the agent. suff. *-ier*]
Triptier.—Celui qui vend en détail les issues des animaux tués à la boucherie.—
Littré, Dict., ed. 1889.

Triston

2 VELVETEEN MAKER or DEALER [f. Fr. *tripe*, imitation velvet, velveteen]
Wallerand Colbert, *trippier* de velours (1570).—Godefroy.

TRIPPET (T = Tripp (q.v.) + the A.-Fr. dim. suff. *-et*.
Johannes Trypet.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

TRIST (A.-Fr.) Dweller at a TRYST or HUNTING-STATION [M.E. O.Fr. *triste*, L.Lat. *trista*]
Lo, hold thee at thy *triste* clos, and I
Shal wel the deer unto thy bowe drive.—
Chaucer, *Troil. & Cris.*, ii. 1534-5.
The French *triste*, Lat. *trist-is*, 'sad', does not seem to have given rise to a pers. name—at any rate to one that has survived.

TRISTAN (Celt.) NOISY ONE, BLUSTERER [Wel. *trystan* (Pughe); f. (with suff. *-an*) Wel. *trystio*, to make a noise, bluster; *trust*, a noise (cp. *truстан*, clumsy)
Drystan mab Tallwch.—
'Breuddwyd Rhonabwy' (Dream of Rhonabwy); *Mabinogion*, etc.
Trystan the son of Tallwch.—
do. do. tr. Guest.

The mod. Welsh version (Edwards) has (with mutation)—

... a [and] *Thrystan* fab Tallwch.

Parmi les noms propres pictes plus ou moins bien conservés que l'on peut citer, d'après la *Chronica Pictorum*, il y en a dont l'origine celtique est incontestable. Ainsi le roi, Drust, fils d'Erp, aurait été contemporain de saint Patrice; c'est de Drust que dérive *Drystan*, nom d'un gallois fameux dans le cycle de la Table ronde et plus connu en France sous le nom de *Tristan*.—

de Jubainville, *Les Celtes* (1904), p. 29.

Wagner's 'Tristan und Isolde' was based on Gottfried of Strassburg's unfinished epic (c. 1210) so entitled. Gottfried, who adapted Thomas of Brittany, gives *triste*, 'sorrowful', as the origin of the name Tristan—

sô nenne wir in *Tristan*.

nu heizet triste triure [mod. Ger. *trauer*, sorrow] ...

von triste *Tristan* was sin name.—

ll. 1996-2001.

Cp. *Tristram*.

TRISTON 1 for *Tristan*, q.v.

2 for the Corn. *Treستان*, *Tresteen* (e (17th cent.): = (prob.) the STAINED or COLOURED HOUSE [Corn. and Wel. *tre*, a homestead, farm, etc. + the Corn. cogn. of Wel. *ystaen*, stained, coloured]

Tristram

It is tempting to see the Corn. *stean* = Wel. *ystaen*, tin, in this name.

TRISTRAM (Celt.) has been confused with Tristan (q.v.); but it is, of course, a different name. We get the clue to the meaning from the mediæval romancers, e.g.—

And by cause I shal dye of the byrthe of the [three], I charge the [three] gentywoman that thou pray my lord kynge Melyodas that whan he is crystned lete calle hym *Trystram*, that is as moche to saye as a sorowful byrthe.—

Malory, *Morte d'Arthur*, VIII. i.

And we know from Sir Tristram's temporary inversion of his name to Tramtrist (VIII. viii.) that the second element is *-tram* [Wel. (and Corn.) *trist* (Lat. *tristis*), sad, sorrowful + (app.) the early form, **tram*, of Wel. *traf*, a strain, labour, travail (cp. Wel. *Tafwys* = Thames; *Rhufeinwr* = Roman; *Addaf* = Adam)

Soe did Sr *Tristeram*, y^t gentyle kt,

To the forrest fresh and gay.—

'Marr. of Sir Gawaine': Percy's *Reliques*.

Tristram de Haule.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Tristram was the spelling used by Marie de France (13th cent.) in her 'Cheverefoil.'

TRISTRAN for Tristram, q.v.

Tristran is the form in an Old-French poem printed in Fr. Michel's 'Tristan', (1835), e.g.— . . . le pur *Tristran*.

TRITTON for Treeton, q.v.

TRIVET (T (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the A.-French *Trivet*, a labio-dentalized form of *Trippet* (t, q.v.

Nicholas Trivet.—

Soms. Subs.-Roll, A.D. 1327.

John Tryvet.—

MSS. Dn. & Ch. Wells, A.D. 1384.

TROAT } = Troatt, q.v.

TRODD } (Eng.) Dweller at a PATH or TRACK
TRODE } [O.E. *trod*]

TROGGER, a var. of Trigger (q.v.) with the form of the first element influenced by Dan.-Norw. *tro*, 'trusty', 'true'.

TROLLOP(E) } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) LOITERER ;
TROLLIP } SLATTERN [Dial. E. and Scot.
trollop, f. *troll*, Fr. *trôler*, to stroll; Ger. *trollen*, to roll, loll : -*op* prob. represents the adv. *up*]

In the Lanc. dialect (and one or two others) the word has taken a final -s—

Aw should as soon think o' gettin' wed to a co'n boggart as such a *trollops*.—

Waugh, *Sneck-Bant*, p. 91.

A 'William de Trollop' occurs in a 14th-cent. Durham record. The 'de' here

Trous dale

is prob. a mistake ; if it were not, the second element would represent *hope* (v. Hope), 'a hollow', and the first doubtless be the O.N. *troll*, 'an elf', 'ogre', 'giant'.

TROOD, a var. of Trode, Trodd, q.v.

TROOP } (A.-Scand.) metath. var. of Thorp(e),
TROPE } q.v. (Mod. Scand. *torp*, a farm, also
TROUP } occurs in place-names as *-trup*).
Cp. Throop.

TROSTON (A.-Scand.) Bel. to Troston (Suff.), the A.-Sax. *Troosting[a]tún* = the ESTATE OF THE TROST(A FAMILY) [the pers. name is a form of O.N. *traust-r*, trusty, firm ; f. *traust* (Mod. Scand. *tröst*, comfort), help, protection + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, estate, etc.]

TROT(T)MAN = TROT(T)'S MAN (-Servant): v. Trott.

2 = Trott (q.v.) + man (= Mod. Ger. *Trautmann*, O.Ger. *Trutman*).

TROTT (Teut.) the 14th cent. *Trot(e)*, *Trut*, *Traut*, etc., 13th cent. *Trot(e)*, *Troyt*, 12th cent. *Trote*, *Troite*, *Truite*, A.-Sax. *Trot(a)* (not common) = BELOVED, DEAR; FRIEND [Forms of the M.H.Ger. and O.H.Ger. *trút* (subs. and adj.), dear, b-loved, friend (Mod. Ger. *traut*) : cp. M.H.Ger. *trohlin*, a var. of *truhin*, lord, prince. The compds. formed with *trút-* in M. H. Ger. are numerous]

Trottuc [-*uc* dim. suff.] occurs as the name of a swineherd of Egwine, bishop of Worcester, d. A.D. 717/8.

TROTTER (A.-Fr.-Teut.) PEDESTRIAN, RUNNER, MESSENGER [O.Fr. *trotteur* (Fr. *trotteur*); of Teut. orig.]

Trottier is a fairly common French surname.

An O.Ger. *Trothari*, 'Beloved Army', is recorded ; but a corresponding A.-Sax. name does not seem to occur.

TROUGHTON (Eng.) Bel. to Troughton (N. Lancs.), form. *Troughton* = the FARMSTEAD in the TROUGH or HOLLOW [M.E. *trogth*, O.E. *troh*, *trog*, a trough, basin, hollow + M.E. *-ton*, *tun*, O.E. *tún*, farm, etc.]

TROUNCE, v. Trown.

TROUNSON, v. Trownson.

TROUSDALE (Eng.) Bel. to Troutsdale (N. Yorks), the Domesday *Truastal* (*z* = *ts*) = TRUT(E)'S STALL [for the pers. name see under Trott, and + O.E. *st(e)all*, a place, stead, cattle-stall]

On analogy, the Domesday form here is to be trusted.

Trout

TROUT (Teut.) a var. of **Trott**, q.v.
(occ.) (A.-Lat.) a nickname from the fish
so called [O.E. *trúht*, Lat. *tructa*]

Thomas Trout.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

The surname Bucktrout occurs.

TROUTBECK (N.Eng. or Scand.) Bel. to Troutbeck (Westmd.; 13th cent. *Trounbek*; Cumbd.; 14th cent. *Truibek*) = the **TROUT-BROOK** [O.E. *trúht* (the Scandinavians may have borrowed this word, but it does not seem to be recorded), Lat. *tructa*, a trout + O.N.E. *bec* (= O.N. *bekk-r*, a brook)]

TROVER (A.-Fr.-Lat.), the A.-Fr. *trouvor*, O.Fr. *trouveor* (Fr. *trouvère*) = a **TROUBADOUR** [conn. with Fr. *trouver*, to find, invent]

TROW (Eng.) Dweller at 1 a **TROUGH** or **HOLLOW** [O.E. *trog*]
2 a **TREE** [O.E. *treów*, a tree; (also fig.)
a cross]

William atte Trowe.—*Hund. Rolls*.

I se it, by ensauple,

In somer tyme on *trouwes* :

Ther some bowes ben leved [are leaved].—*Piers Plowman*, 9798-9800.

TROWBRIDGE (Eng.) Bel. to Trowbridge (Wilts), 14th cent. *Trowbrugge*, *Trowbrigge*, 13th cent. *Troubrigge* = the **TREE**, i.e. **WOOD BRIDGE** [O.E. *treów + brycg*]

The wooden bridge has long been replaced by a stone structure.

TROWELL } (Eng.) Bel. to Trowell (Notts :
TROWL(E) } 13th cent. *Trouwell*, Domesday
Trowalle), Trowle (Wilts; 14th cent.
Trowell) = 1 the **SPRING** in the **HOLLOW**
2 the **SPRING** by the **TREE** [v. under
Trow, and + O.E. *w(i)ella*, a well, spring]

As the Notts place is situated "at the foot of a declivity" meaning 'prob. applies to it.

TROWER for **Thrower**, q.v.

TROWLER (Teut.) **TROLLER**, **TRUNDLER** [f. M.E. *trollen*, to roll; through Fr. (mod. Fr. *trôler*, to drag about) from Teut. : cp. Ger. *trollen*, to roll, troll]

TROWN (Scand.) 1 the 14th-cent. *Yorks Troune* seems to represent the O.N. *þrúðinn*, **STRONG**, **MIGHTY** [O.N. *þrúð* = O.E. *þrýð*, strength, might]

2 the 14th-cent. *Yorks Trogñe*, *Trogune*, is app. f. an O.N. **Thrúðgunn-r* = **MIGHTY** (in) **WAR** [O.N. *þrúð*, might + *gunn-r*, war, battle]

TROWNS, **TROWN'S** (Son) } v. **Trown**.
TROWNSON, **TROWN'S SON** }

Trumble

TROWSDALE } v. **Trousdale**.
TROWSDALL }

TROWSE (Eng.) Bel. to Trowse (Norf.), 14th cent. *Trowes*, *Trows* [pl. of *trow* : v. **Trow**]

TROY (Fr.-Lat.-Celt.) Bel. to Troyes (France), anc. *Augusta Trecorum*, or *Tricas(s)i*, the chief city of the Gaul. tribe the *Tricassii* [prob. conn. with O.Ir. *tri*, by, through, and (as the descriptive pers. element) O.Ir. *cas*, curly hair (Gael. *cas*, to curl)]

Jacobus de Troys alias Troye.—
Hund. Rolls.

Our troy-weight is derived from this place.

TRUBRIDGE = **Trowbridge**, q.v.

TRUE (Eng.) **FAITHFUL**, **LOYAL** [M.E. *tre(o)we*, etc., O.E. *treówe*]

TRUEBODY (Eng.), the 17th-cent. *Truboddy*, 13th-14th cent. *Treubodie* [v. under **True**, and + O.E. *bodig*]

TRUECOCK (Eng.) = **True** (q.v.) + the E. pet suff. *-cock*.

TRUEFELLOW (Eng.) = **True** (q.v.), and see under **Fellow(e)s**.

TRUEFIT(T) (Eng.) The second element is doubtless for 'foot' [cp. Scot. *fit*, foot], and the first elem. is more likely to represent the O.E. *treów*, 'wood', than O.E. *treówe*, 'faithful'; the whole name therefore being equiv. to the present-day **TIMBER-TOES**. This is confirmed by the O.N. *tré-fót-r*, 'wooden foot or leg.'

TRUELOVE (Eng.) **FAITHFUL LOVE** [M.E. *trewe-love*, O.E. (poet.) *treów-lufu*]

In the 14th cent. this was the name of an aromatic herb (a 'breath-sweetener')—
Under his tonge a *trewe-love* he be [bare].—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 3692.

In the same (Miller's) Tale (A 3714-15) Chaucer has—
Allas, quod Absolon, and weylawaye,
That *trewe love* was ever so yvel biset!

TRUEMAN } = **True** (q.v.) + E. *man*.
TRUMAN }

Thomas Treweman.—*Hund. Rolls*.

TRUESDALE } var. of **Trousdale**, q.v.
TRUSDALE }

TRUMBLE (Eng.) 1 a descendant of the A.-Sax. *Trumbald* = **STRONGLY BOLD** [O.E. *trum*, strong, firm + *b(e)ald*, bold]

2 a metathetic form of **Turnbull**, q.v.

Trum(m

Tuder

TRUM(M (Eng.) a descendant of a shortened form of one of the A.-Sax. *Trum-* names (*Trumbald, Trumberht, Trumwine*, etc.) [O.E. *trum*, strong, firm]

The Welsh *trum*, 'a ridge', 'summit', has app. had no surnominal influence.

TRUMP = Trum(m (q.v.) with intrus. *-p*.

TRUMPER (A.-Fr.-Teut.) TRUMPETER [M.E. *trumpe, trompe*, a trumpet + the agent. suff. *-er*; f. Fr. *trompe*, O.H.Ger. *trumpa*, a trumpet]

Walter Tromper.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

TRUMPINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Trumpington (Camb.), 14th cent. *Trumpyngto(u)n*, A.-Sax. **Truminga-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE TRUM(A FAMILY [see under Trum(m), and + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the 'son' suff. *-ing + tün*, estate, etc.]

At *Trumpyngtoun*, nat fer fro Cantebrigg.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales* ('Reves Tale'), A 3921.

TRUNDELL } late forms of Trendell, Tren-
TRUNDLE } dle, q.v.

"The Norfolk Trundles are clearly descended from the Trendle family in that county, found there so early as 1360"—Bardsley, p. 767.

TRUSCOTT (Eng.) Early forms are lacking: the name may represent 'Trut's Cottage' [see under Trott, and + O.E. *cot*]

TRUSTRAM } through earlier *Trystram* for
TRUSTRUM } Tristrum, q.v.

TRY (Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Try or Trie (several in France). [see under Tree (Fr.)]

Gaston de Try.—*Paris Directory*.

TRYMBY, v. Trimby.

TUBB (Teut.) the 14th-cent. (Yorks) *Tubb*, Domesday *Tube*, A.-Sax. (10th cent.) *Tubba*, O. Scand. *Tubba* = O.Ger. *Tubo* [app. unvoiced forms refble. to O.N. *dubba* (from which Late O.E. *dubbian* is borrowed), to equip, arm, dub; cogn. with L.Ger. *dubben*, to strike]

Tubba is recorded as the name of a Danish chief who was wounded at the sack of the monastery at Medeshamstede (Peterborough) c. 870.

(Heb.) a dim form of Tobias, q.v.

TUBBS, TUBB'S (Sou.) v. Tubb.

TUBBY = Tubb (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-y*.

TUBMAN 1 COOPER, TUB-MAKER [L.Ger. *tubbe*, a tub]

2 TUB(B)'S MAN (-Servant): v. Tubb.

TUCK (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Tucca, Tuca* [prob. f. the stem of O.E. *tician*, to adorn]

Peter Tuck.—*Close Rolls*, A.D. 1278.

(A.-Scand.) for Took(e, Toke, q.v.

TUCKER, v. Tooker.

TUCKERMAN 1 = Tucker, Tooker (q.v.) + E. *man*.

2 (the) TUCKER'S MAN (-Servant).

TUCKETT 1 = Tuck (q.v.) + the A.-Fr. dim. suff. *-et*.

Willelmus Tuket.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

2 the Fr. *Touquet* = CORNER, ANGLE, END [O.Fr. *tou(c)quet*]

The South. Fr. *tuquet*, 'an owl', has prob. had no surnominal influence in this country.

TUCKEY } = Tuck (q.v.) + the E. dim.
TUCKIE } suff. *-ey, -ie*.

Cp. Tookey.

TUCKMAN 1 an equiv. of Tucker, Tooker, q.v.

2 TUCK'S MAN (-Servant): v. Tuck.

TUCKSON, TUCK'S SON: v. Tuck.

TUCKWELL (Eng.) Dweller at a DRAW-WELL [f. M.E. *tukken*, Low Ger. *tukken*, to pull up, to draw + M.E. *welle*, O.E. *w(i)ella*]

Cp. Tugwell.

TUDBALD, a corrupt form of *Theod(o)bald*: v. Theobald.

TUDDENHAM } (Eng.) Bel. to Tuddenham
TUDNAM } (Suff.: A.D. 854 *Tuddan-hám*; Norf.) = TUDDA'S HOME or ESTATE [the pers. name *Tudda*, genit. *Tuddan-*, is a pet form of one of the A.-Sax. *Theód-* names — O.E. *þeód* = O.Sax. *thiod* = O.N. *þiðð* = Goth. *þiuda*, nation, people:— + O.E. *hám*, home, etc.]

Joh'es de Tudenham.—

Charter Rolls, A.D. 1284-5.

TUDHOPE (Eng.) Bel. to Tudhope (early forms lacking) = (prob.) TUD(D)A'S HOPE or VALLEY [v. under Tuddenham and Hope]

TUDOR } (Wel.-Gr.) the Wel. *Tewdwr*, a form
TUDER } of Theodore, q.v.

Ac y bu uarw Dyfynwal uab *Tewdwr*
(And there died Dyfynwal, son of
Tudor).—

Brut y Tywysogion (Chron. of the [Welsh] Princes), A.D. 760.

Tudworth

Ac yno y llas *Tewdwr* uab Einawn.
(And there *Tudor*, son of Einon, was slain).— *do. do.* A.D. 993.

David ap Rese ap Tudder a' Tudor.—
Cal. Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1322-3.

"*Tewdwr*: Theodore, Tudor".—
'Enwau Personau': *Anwyl-Spurrell Dict.*
(ed. 1915), p. 333.

TUDWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Tudworth (Yorks),
the Domesday *Tudenworde* = TUD(D)A'S
FARM OR ESTATE [v. under Tuddenham,
and + O.E. *worþ*, farm, estate]

TUER = Tewer, q.v.

TUFF (Eng.) 1 the A.-Sax. *Tuf*, *Tuffa*, a nick-
name [f. O.E. *geþuf*, bushy, tufty — *þuf*,
a tuft; whence Dial. E. *tuff*, a tuft, lock]
2 TOUGH [O.E. *tōh*]

TUFFILL } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Touville
TUFFIELD } (Eure, Normandy), anc. *Tyovilla*,
Tyowilla [Lat. *villa*, farm, estate: the
first element is doubtful]

TUFFIN, 16th cent. *Tyffyn*, a form of *Tiffin*, q.v.

TUF(F)NELL (Eng.) Bel. to Tuf(f)nell, early
forms of which are lacking; but analogy
points to an A.-Sax. **Tuffan-heall* =
'Tuffa's Hall' [*Tuffan*, genit. of *Tuffa*
(v. Tuff) + O.E. *heall*, a hall]

TUFFS, TUFF'S (Son) : v. Tuff.

TUFFT } (A.-Scand.) var. of *Toft*, q.v. [O.N.
TUFT } *tuft*, *toft* (p as f), a homestead]

TUGMAN for Tuckman, q.v.

TUGWELL (Eng.) Dweller at a DRAW-WELL
[f. M.E. *toggen*, conn. with Low Ger. *tukken*,
to pull or draw up + M.E. *welle*, O.E.
w(i)ella]

Cp. Tuckwell.

TUITE (A.-Fr.-Scand.) Bel. to Tuit or Thuit
(Normandy) = the THWAITE OR CLEARING
[O.N. *þueit*, whence Norw. *veit*, a clearing]

"Sir Richard de Tuite, Knt., accom-
panied Strongbow to Ireland in 1172, and
d. 1211, leaving two sons, Sir Richard de
Tuite, Knt., surnamed the Black, and
Maurice Tuite, ancestor of Tuite of
Sonagh."—

Burke's Peerage, etc., s.n. 'Tuite'.

Cocheris, in his 'Noms de Lieu' (p. 88),
erroneously attributes the T(h)uit names
in Normandy (e.g. Thuit Anger and
Thuit Signol in the Dept. Eure, and
Braquetuit and Carquetuit in the Dept.
Seine-Inférieure) to the Scand. *toft*.

TUKE, a Scot. form of Tooke, q.v.

Tummons

TULETT, v. Tullett.

TULK (Scand.) INTERPRETER, SPOKESMAN
[O.N. *tǫlk-r*; whence mod. Scand. *tolk*, an
interpreter, translator]

But in the Middle-English period *tulke*,
or *tolke*, somewhat vaguely denoted a
'soldier', 'knight', 'personage'.

TULL (A.-Fr.-Lat.) a French form of the Lat.
Tull-us, *Tulli-us* [orig. obscure]

TULLETT = Tull (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-et*.

In addition to *Tullet*, we find in France
the forms *Tullat*, *Tullot*, and *Tullon*.

TULLEY, v. Tully.

TULLIS, TULLY'S (Son) : v. Tully.

TULLOCH } (Celt.) Bel. to Tulloch (Scot.);
TULLOCK } or Dweller at a HILLOCK [Gael.
(and Ir.) *tulach*]

TULLY (A.-Fr.-Lat. + Celt.) Bel. to Tully
(Somme) = TULLIUS'S ESTATE [M.Lat.
**Tulliacum: ac-um*, the Lat.-Gaul. possess.
suff.]

(Celt.) 1 the Ir. *Tuile* — *Mac Tuile*, *O' Tuile*
[cp. Ir. *tuile*, a flood]

2 the Ir. *Táithliagh* — *O' Táithligh* [Ir.
táithlia(i)gh, a surgeon]

The various Irish places called Tully
are from Ir. *tulach*, 'a hillock': cp. *Tulloch*.

TUMBER (Eng.) TUMBLER, DANCER [M.E.
tumber(e), O.E. *tumbere*]

TUMELTY } (Celt.) BIG, BULKY [Ir. *Tomaltach*
TUMILTY } — filial form *Mac Tomaltaigh*,
nepotic form *O' Tomaltaigh*; *tomalt*, size,
bulk + the pers. suff. *-ach*]

Tomaltach, *tighearna Cianachta Glinne*
Geimhin, décc.

(*Tumilty*, lord of Cianachta, etc., died).—
Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 752.

According to Concannon, 'Mion-Chomh-
rádlí', p. 129, 'Thomas' has been used to
replace the Ir. 'Tomaltach'.

TUMMON for Tom-Man, i.e. TOM'S MAN
(-Servant) : v. Tom, Thomas.

In the Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379, we
find *Tomman*, *Thomeman*, and *Thomasman*
as surnames.

TUMMOND = Tummon (q.v.) with the com-
mon post *-n* excresc. *-d*.

TUMMONS, TUMMON'S (Son) : v. Tummon.

Tumson

TUMSON, a form of Thomson, q.v.

Robert Tumson.—

Lanc. Inq. (1915), A.D. 1346.

TUNBRIDGE (Celt. + Eng.) Bel. to Tunbridge or Tonbridge (Kent), 14th cent. *Tonebrugge*, 13th cent. *Tonebrugge*, 11th cent. *Tonbrucg* = the BRIDGE over the R. TUN or TON (E [O.E. *brycg*: for the river-name cp. the Somersetshire Tone, earlier Tan; prob. conn. with O.Ir. *tán*, water]

Prior de Tonebrugge.—

Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1325-6.

TUNDER for Tunner, q.v.

TUNKS = Tonks, q.v.

TUNLEY, v. Townley.

More specifically Tunley, Glouc.

TUNNARD, v. Townherd.

TUNNELER (A.-Fr.) the M.E. *toneler*, *toneleur*, Fr. *tonnelier* = a COOPER, CASK-MAKER [f. O.Fr. *tonnel* (mod. Fr. *tonneau*), a tun or cask: the stem is prob. ult. of Celt. orig.]

TUNNER (Eng.) COOPER, CASK-MAKER [M.E. O.E. *tunne* (prob. ult. Celt.), a cask + the agent. suff. *-ere*]

TUNNICLIFF(E) } Bel. to Tunncliff (Roch-
TUNNECLIFF(E) } dale), 17th cent. *Tunncliff*,
TUNNACLIFF(E) } earlier *Tunaleclif* [M.E. *clif* (f. O.E. *clif*, a cliff: the first element is prob. for *tunnel*, O.Fr. *tonnelle* — the whole name therefore denoting a cliff, or rock, into which a tunnel had been driven)]

TUNNOCK (Eng.) 13th-14th cent. *Tunnok*, 12th cent. *Tunnoc*, repr. the A.-Sax. pers. name *Tun(n)a* with the dim. suff. *-oc* [f. O.E. *tún*, m., garden, manor, world]

TUNSTALL } (Eng.) Bel. to Tunstall (a com-
TUNSTELL } mon Eng. place-name), A.-Sax.
TUNSTILL } *Túnsteall* = the FARM or MANOR
STABLE(S) [O.E. *tún*, farm, etc. + *steall*,
stall, stable]

TUNSTEAD (Eng.) Bel. to Tunstead (a fairly common Eng. place-name) = the VILLAGE [O.E. *túnstede*]

TUNWRIGHT (Eng.) CASK-MAKER; COOPER [M.E. *tunwryght*; O.E. *tunne*, a cask + *wyrhta*, a maker]

TUP } (Scand.) a nickname from the RAM
TUPP } [Dial. E. *tup*, a ram; prob. Scand. *tupp*, a cock, with transferred meaning]

TUPHERD (Scand.) TUP-HERD [v. under *Tup*, and + O.N. *hirðir*, a herdsman] *Willelmus Tuphird*.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Turnbull

TUPMAN = Tup (q.v.) + E. *man*; more specif., a Breeder of Tups or Rams.

Tupman, sb., a breeder of, or dealer in, tups.—*Midld. Agric. Gloss.* (1790).

TUPPER = Tup(p (q.v.) + the E. agent. suff. *-er*: equiv. to *Tupman*, q.v.

Cp. Buller, Calver.

TURBEFIELD } for Turberville, q.v.
TURBYFIELD }

TURBERVILLE } (Fr.) Bel. to Turberville,
TURBURVILLE } 13th-cent. Hundred and other Rolls *Turberville*, *Turbervill*; doubtless an obscure spot in N. France = TURBERT'S ESTATE [the French pers. name *Turbert* = *Torbert* (q.v.); Lat. *villa*, estate, farm]

TURBETT

TURBITT

TURBOT(T) } forms of *Torbet*(t, etc., *Tor-*
TURBAT(T) } *bert*, q.v.
TURBUT
TURBERT

Turbert, *Turbot*, *Turbut*, occur in our 12th-13th cent. Rolls.

TURCK } (A. - Fr. - Tatar) TURK [Fr. *Turc*;
TURK } said to be ult. f. a Tatar word meaning 'brave']

William le Turc.—*Hund. Rolls*.

(Celt.) BOAR [Wel. *twrch* = Gael. and Ir. *torc* (genit. *tuirc*), a boar]

Twrch mab Annwas.—*Kulhwch ac Olwen*; *Mabinogion*.

A rare A.-Sax. pers. name *Turca*, seen in the 8th-cent. *Turcandenu* (Turkdean, Glouc.) and *Turcanwyll* ('Cart. Sax'. no. 165), has prob. had no surnominal influence.

TURKINGTON = Torkington, q.v.

TURL } for Tearle, q.v.
TURLE }

TURLEY = Torley, q.v.

TURLOUGH = Torlogh, q.v.

TURNBULL (Eng.) a nickname of courage and strength, TURN-THE-BULL [f. O.E. *turnian*, to turn + *bul*-]

The well-known incident of King Robert Bruce being saved from the fury of one of the white bulls in Stirling Park is recounted in Bellenden's (16th cent.) translation of Boece's 'Scotorum Hist.'—

It is said, King Robert Bruce, eftir his coronatioun, went to ane hunting in this wod, havand bot ane quiet companie

Turnell

with him, and eschavit narowlie of his leif; for ane of the bullis, eftir that he was sair woundit bethe huntaris, ruschit feirs- lie on the king, howbeit he had na wapinnis in his hand to debait himself fra the dint thairof. Incontinent, ane man of gret spreit, quihlk was standing neir hy, lap afore the king; and nocht allanerlie [only] kest the bull be manifest force to the erd, bot held him, quhill the remanent huntaris slew him with thair wappinnis. This man that rescourit the king was callit *Turnbull*, and was rewardit with riche landis be the king.

Cp. the French *Tournebauf* [Fr. *bœuf* (Lat. *bos, bovis*), an ox, bull].

France has also *Tournebulle*—
Les *Tournebulle* de Champagne portent d'azur à trois têtes de buffle.—

Larchey, p. 466.

TURNELL (Eng.) As this is specifically a Yorks surname the connexion is evidently with the place-name Thornhill (Domesday *Tornil*) in that county: v. **THORNHILL**. There do not seem to be any gronnds for association with the Fr. *tournelle*, 'a small tower'.

TURNER } (A.-Fr.-Lat. & Eng.) **LATHE-**
TURNOR } **WORKER** [M.E. *t(our)nur*, *t(our)-*
TURNOUR } *nur*, *t(our)ner*; f. M.E. *t(our)nen*,
Fr. *tourner* (Lat. *tornare*), to turn; and
O.E. *turnian*]

Geoffrey le Turner.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274

Aylbriht le Turnur.— *do.*

Will'us Turnour.—

Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1421-2.

Tourneur and *Letourneur* (rarely *Le Tourneur*) are common surnames in France.

(Fr. - Lat.) 1 One from *Le Tourneur* (Calvados, Norm.), A.D. 1155 *Tourneor* = (prob.) (the Place of) the **TURNER** [Fr. *tourneur*, a turner]

2 for the French *Tournier* = **TOURNAMENT-CHAMPION** [Fr. *tournier*, 'champion de tournoi, homme qui défie volontiers plusieurs combattans en champ clos'; f. *tourner*, O.Fr. *torner*, Lat. *tornare*, to turn]

TURNERY } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Tournai, Tour-
TURNAY } nay, or Tourny (all in Normandy),
M.Lat. *Torneium*, *Turneium* = **TORNUS'**
or **TURNUS' ESTATE** [-*eium*, possess. suff.]

The forms in our 13th-14th cent. records were *de Turney*, *Turnai*, *Torney*.

TURNHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Turnham: (1) Turnham (Hall), Yorks; (2) Turnham (Green), M'sex [the first element represents O.E.

Turton

pyrne, a thorn-tree: the second may be either O.E. *ham(m)*, an enclosure, piece of land, or for the O.E. dat. pl. suff. -*um*]

The Yorks place was *Turneham* in the Poll-Tax A.D. 1379, and *Thurnham* and *Turnham* in the Charter-Rolls A.D. 1199-1200. Thurnham, N.Lancs, *Tiernum* in Domesday-Bk., was consistently *Thirnum* or *Thyrnum* in the 13th cent., pointing to the dat. pl. suff. -*um*. Thornham, Kent, was *Turneham* in Domesday-Bk.

TURNOR } see under **Turner**.
TURNOR }

TURNPENNY } (Eng.) a nickname for an
TURNPENY } adept at what is now called
'Pitch and Toss,' or some similar coin-
turning game [f. M.E. *t(our)nen*, O.E.
turnian + M.E. *peny*, O.E. *peni(n)g*]

Nicholas Turnepeny.—*Hund. Rolls*.

TURPIN (A.-Fr.-Scand.) the French *Turpin*, a descendant of the O.Scand. *Thorfinn-r* = **THOR-FINN** [v. under **Thor**, and + the ethnic name *Finn-r*]

Turfin.—*Domesday-Bk.*

John Turpin.—*Hund. Rolls*.

The eighth-cent. archbishop of Rheims of this name figures in the 'Chanson de Roland' (l. 170)—

Li duc Oger et l' arcevesque *Turpin*.

In the Pfaffen Konrad's twelfth-cent. German version of the 'Chanson' he is called "ther biscof *Turpin*."

'His name' (quoth he), 'if that thou list to learne,

Is hight Sir *Turpine*, one of mickle might'—

Spenser, *The Faerie Queene*, VI. III. xl.

TURRELL } (A.-Fr.-Scand.) the French *Turrel*,
TIRRELL } a descendant of the O.Scand.
Thor(u)ald-r: v. under **Thorald**, and cp.
Tirrell.

TURTILL } (A.-Lat.) a nickname from the
TURTLE } **TURTLE-DOVE** [M.E. *turtel*, *turtile*,
O.E. *turtle*, f., *turtla*, m.; Lat. *turtur*]

And oxe, and cullfre [O.E. *culfre*, dove], and *turtile*.—*Ormulum*, l. 989.

Soul [sole] as the *turtel* that hath lost hire make [mate].—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, E 2080.

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) **CROOKED** [Fr. *Tourtel* (later *Tourteau*), a dim. f. Lat. *tort-us*, crooked]

TURTON (Eng.) Bel. to Turton (Lancs), 13th-14th cent. *Turton* = the **TOWER-DWELLING** [M.E. *tur*, Late O.E. *túr* (Lat. *turris*), a tower + M.E. *-ton*, O.E. *tún*, residence, estate]

Turvey

Turton Tower is one of the most interesting structures in the neighbourhood of Bolton.—*Lanc. Legends*, p. 59.

TURVEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Turvey (Beds) [prob.
TURVY } O.E. *turf-haga*, grassy enclosure
(with lost *h-*); but if the Domesday forms
Torvei and *Torveie*, and a later *Turfeye*,
were to be trusted, the second element
would be O.E. *i(e)g*, island, riparian land]

TUSHINGHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Tushingham
(Chesh.), A.D. 1303-4 *Tussingham*, A.-Sax.
**Tuscinga-hám* = the HOME OF THE
TUSC(A FAMILY [the pers. name is app.
a nickname from O.E. *túsc*, a tusk (dial.,
and in Shak., 'tush'), large tooth + *-inga*,
genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *hám*, home,
estate]

TUSLER (Eng.) a var. of *Teasler*, q.v.; and
cp. *Towzer*.

TUSON = *Tewson*, q.v.

TUSTIN (A.-Fr.-Scand.) the French *Toustin*,
Toustain, for earlier *Turstein*, O.N. *Thor-*
stein(n: v. under *Thurstan*).

Turstin-us.—*Domesday-Bk.*

Toutainville, Eure, Normandy, earlier
Toustainville, was anc. *Turstini villa*.

TUTHILL }
TUTILL } = Toothill, q.v.
TUTTLE }

TUTT } (Eng.) the A.-Sax. pers. name *Tut(a)*,
TUTTE } *Tut(a)* [prob. conn. with the O.Teut.
Thiuda-, *Thiot(a-* names: see under *Theed*)]

TUXBURY for *Tewkesbury*, q.v.

TUXFORD (Scand. + Eng.) Bel. to Tuxford
(Notts), 13th-14th cent. *Tukesford* = *TUKE'S*
or *TOKE'S FORD* [v. *Toke*, and + O.E. *ford*]

TWADDELL } corrupt forms of Tweed(d)ale,
TWADDLE } q.v.

TWaits = *Thwaits*, q.v.

TWAMLEY } v. *Twemlow*.
TWAMLOW }

TWEDDELL } (16th cent. *Tweddel*) for Tweed-
TWEDDLE } (d)ale, q.v.

TWEED (Celt.) Dweller by the R. Tweed,
14th cent. *Twede*, 12th cent. *Tweda*, 8th
cent. *Tuidus* [prob. conn. with O.Wel.
tywiad, a spreading; *tyw*, that which
overspreads]

TWEEDALE } (Celt. + Eng.) Dweller in the
TWEEDDALE } **TWEED-VALLEY** [v. *Tweed*,
TWEEDLE } and + O.E. *dæl*]

Twining

TWEEDIE } (17th cent. *Twedy*) shortened
TWEEDY } forms of *Tweed(d)ale*, q.v.

TWEEDLEY (Celt. + Eng.) Dweller at the
TWEED-LEA [v. *Tweed*, and + O.E. *leáh*]

TWELL, an aphæretic form of *Attewell*, q.v.

TWELLS, genit. of *Twell*.

TWELVES, an imit. form of *Twells*.

TWEMLOW (Eng.) Bel. to Twemlow (Chesh.),
13th-14th cent. *Twemlowe* = (At) the
DOUBLE HILL or **TUMULUS** [O.E. *twæm*,
dat. of *twégen*, m., two + *hléwe*, dat. of
hléw, m., a mound, etc.]

TWENTYMAN for *Twinterman*, q.v.

TWICEADAY } v. *Twis(a)day*.
TWICEDAY }

TWICHELL, v. *Twitchell*.

TWICKENHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Twickenham
(M'sex), 10th cent. *Tuiccanham*, *Tuiccan-*
ham, A.D. 790 (or 793) *Tuicanhamme*, A.D.
704 *Tuican hom* (all Latin charters) [O.E.
twic(c)en, a junction (usually of roads,
but also of streams) + *ham(m)*, an en-
closure, piece of land]

Its ancient name was . . . , referring
to its situation between two streams or
brooks that flow into the Thames at either
end of the village.—*Nat. Gaz.* (1868).

TWIDALE } for *Tweedale*, q.v.
TWIDDLE }

TWIDDY } v. *Tweedie*, *Twedy*, *Tweed-*
TWIDY } (d)ale.

TWIFORD, v. the commoner form *Twyford*.

TWIGG } (Eng.) **SCION**, **CADET** [O.E. *twig* =
TWIGGE } Dut. *twijg*, a twig, branch, scion,
etc. (= Ger. *zweig*, branch, scion, etc.)]

TWIN }
TWINE } (Eng.) **TWIN** [O.E. *ge* *twinn*]
TWINN }

TWINEHAM }
TWINEM } v. *Twynham*.
TWINHAM }

TWINING (Eng.) Bel. to Twining (Glouc.),
the Domesday *Tueninge*, A.D. 814 (Lat.
charter) *Bituinaum* = **BETWEEN STREAMS**
[O.E. *betwin*, etc., between + *ed(u)m*, *edn*,
dat. pl. of *ed*, a stream]

The village . . . is situated on the
road from Gloucester to Worcester, be-
tween the rivers Severn and Avon.—
Nat. Gaz.

Twink

TWINK (Eng.) a nickname from the SPINK or CHAFFINCH [Dial. (West.) E.]

Twink, a chaffinch.—

Leigh, *Chesh. Gloss.*, p. 216.

TWINTERMAN (Eng.) HERDSMAN, SHEPHERD; more specif., the man who tended the two-year-old animals [Dial. E. : f. O.E. *twi-wintre*, of two winters (years)]

A cow-calf is called a *wintner* or stirk during its third year.—*Leic. Gloss.*, p. 280.

Twintner, a sheep of two winters.—

Cumbd. Gloss., p. 107.

The Cleveland Gloss. (Addit.), as well as *wintner*, a two-winter sheep, has *thrinter*, a three-winter sheep.

TWIS(A)DAY } (Eng.) a name given to a child
TWISEDAY } born on a TUESDAY (or to a
foundling discovered on that day) [O.E. *Twes-dæg*, Tiw's Day]

The spelling *Twysontheaday* mentioned by a correspondent of 'Notes & Queries' (29th April, 1916, p. 351) as occurring in a Patent Roll of 1411 shows that a late mediæval scribe thought that the name *Twisaday* meant 'twice a day'.

TWISDEN (Eng.) Bel. to Twysden (Kent), 13th cent. *Twysden* = the TWIN (Double) VALLEY [O.E. *ge|twisa*, twin + *denu*, valley]

TWISLE (Eng.) Dweller at a RIVER-FORK [O.E. *twisla*]

TWISS } (Eng.) TWIN [O.E. *ge|twisa* — *twi-*,
TWISSE } double]

TWISSELL = Twisle, q.v.

TWIST for **Twiss**, q.v.

About 1590-1620 members of the same Kenyon (Lanc.) family were called 'Twiss' and 'Twist'.

TWITCHELL. Dweller in an ALLEY or NARROW PASSAGE [Dial. E. *twitchel*(1)]

Twitchell, sb., a narrow passage or alley between houses.—*Leic. Gloss.*, p. 280.

TWITCHEN } (Eng.) Bel. to Twitchen; or
TWITCHIN } Dweller at the Two-ROADS'
TWITCHING } MEET (Lat. *brivium*) [M.E. *twychen*, *twichen*, O.E. *twicen(e)*, 'place where two roads meet']

Twitchen, Devon, is prob. referred to in the Hundred-Rolls (Devonsh.) entry 'Richard de la Twichena.'

TWITE for Thwaite, q.v.

TWOGOOD = Toogood, q.v.

TWOHIG (Celt.) the Irish *O'Tuathaigh*: v. Toohy.

Tyar

TWOHILL, v. Toole, O'Toole.

TWOMEY } = Toom(e)y, q.v.
TWOOMY }

TWOM(B)LOW } for Twemlow, q.v.
TWOM(B)LEY }

TWOYEAROLD (Eng.) a nickname for a tender of two-year-old animals: cp. **Twinterman**.

This clumsy surname seems to have died out in the 17th or 18th century.

TWYCROSS (Eng.) Bel. to Twycross; or Dweller at the DOUBLE CROSS [M.E. O.E. *twi-*, double + M.E. *cross*, O.N. *kross*]

TWYDELL for Tweed(d)ale, q.v.

TWYFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Twyford, 13th cent. usually *Twyford*; or Dweller at the DOUBLE FORD [O.E. *twi-*, double + *ford*]

Thomas de Twiford, Mason.—

Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1354.

Thomas de Twyford, Mason.—

do. do. A.D. 1356.

TWYMAN for Twyn(h)am, q.v.

TWYNHAM } (Eng.) Bel. to Twynham (now
TWYNAM } Christchurch, Hants), situated between the rivers Avon and Stour.

[Although *Twynham* — O.E. *be|twyn*, etc., between — occurs in a late copy of a charter of K. Æthelstan ('Cart. Sax.' no. 738), the second element, *-ham*, is prob. really for the dat. pl., *ed(w)m*, of O.E. *ea*, a river; it is, in fact, usually stated that the 'æt *Twooxneam*' of the A.-Sax. Chron., A.D. 901, refers to Christchurch; but this is not likely for more than one reason]

Twynham was once a place of considerable importance, and is more likely than the Sussex Twineham (which is prob. of the same etymology) to have given surnames—

In Edward the Confessor's reign the priory contained one prior and 24 canons, and afterwards fell into the hands of Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, upon whom it was bestowed by William II., and who rebuilt the Church, dedicating it to Christ. It was on this occasion that the town assumed its present appellation of Christchurch, instead of its ancient name, *Twyneham*.—

Nat. Gaz., s.n. 'Christchurch.'

TWYNING = Twining, q.v.

TYACK } (Celt.) FARMER, HUSBANDMAN
TYACKE } [Corn. *tyac* = Wel. *taiawg*, *taeog*]

TYAR, v. Tyar.

Tyars

TYARS, v. Tyers.

TYAS } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) TEUTON, GERMAN
TYEAS } [A.-Fr. O.Fr. *tyeis*, *tyois*, *tyes*, *tióis*,
M.H.Ger. *tiusch*, *tiutsch*; cogn. with *Dutch*
and *Teutonic*]

Walerand le Tyeis.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Avoit une coustume ens el *tióis* pays . . .
Adonc tenoient Franc les *Tióis* por
amis.—*Berte aus grans piés*, V.

TYDD = Tidd, q.v.

TYDEMAN = Tiddeman, q.v.

TYE (Eng.) Dweller at a COMMON, CROFT, or
ENCLOSURE [M.E. and Dial. E. *tye*, O.E.
týg, *téag*]

Hugh de la Tye.—*Hund. Rolls* (Sussex).

Tye, *Tie*, sb., an extensive common
pasture.—*Dict. Kent. Dial.*, p. 180.

A croft callid Wolnes *Tie*.—

MS. Accts. St. Dunstan's, Cant. (1510).

There are places called Tye Green in
Essex and Suffolk.

(Celt.) for *Tighe*, *MacTighe*, q.v.

TYER (Celt.) TILER [Corn. *týor*, a tiler; f. *tý*,
to cover]

TYERMAN (Fr. + Eng.) TIREMAN; DRESS-
DEALER; COSTUMIER; HEAD-DRESSER
[*tire*, *tyer*, is for the M.E. *atir*, *atyr(e)*, attire,
dress, head-dress; f. *atiren*, *atyren*, to
attire, adorn, O.Fr. *atirier*, to adorn]

Tireman, a dealer in ornamental
clothing . . . *Tirewoman*, a milliner.—

T. Wright, *Prov. Dict.*, p. 965.

TYERS, TYER'S (Son): v. Tyer.

TYGH } v. Tighe, MacTighe.
TYGHE }

TYHURST (Eng.) Dweller at the TYE-WOOD
[v. under Tye, and + M.E. *hurst*, O.E.
hyrst, a wood]

TYLDESLEY = Tildesley, q.v.

TYLEE } (Eng.) Dweller at a TILE-FIELD or
TYLEY } BRICK-FIELD [O.E. *tigel leáh*]

TYLER } (Eng.) TILE- or BRICK-MAKER
TYLOR } [M.E. *tyler(e)*, *tiler(e)*, *tygheler(e)*; f. O.E.
tigele, a tile, brick + the agent. suff. *-ere*]

TYMMANY for Timpany, q.v.

TYMS = Tims, q.v.

TYNAN (Celt.) the Irish *O'Teimhneain* (*mh*
mute) = DESCENDANT OF TEIMHNEAN
[the pers. (nick-) name is a double dim.
f. Ir. *téimh*, a veil, cover]

TYNDALE } = Tindale, Tindall, q.v.
TYNDALL }

TYNE (Celt.) 1 Dweller at the R. Tyne [the
connexion seems to be with O.Erse *táin*,
water]

There is also a R. Tyne in Scotland.

2 the Irish *O'Teimhin* (*mh* mute) [f. the
same stem as *Tynan*, q.v.; with the dim.
suff. *-ín*]

TYNEMOUTH (Celt. + Eng.) Bel. to Tyne-
mouth = the MOUTH of the R. TYNE [v.
under Tyne, and + O.E. *múða*]

TYRE = Tyer, q.v.

TYRER, lit. ATTIRER, the equiv. of *Tyerman*,
q.v.

TYRRELL, v. Tirrell.
Henry Tyrel.—*Hund. Rolls*.

TYRWHITT, v. Trew hitt.

TYSON 1 = TYAS'S SON: v. Tyas.
2 for Dyson, q.v.

TYTE, v. Tite, Titus.

TYTHERINGTON, v. Titherington.

TYTHERLEIGH, v. Titherleigh.

TYTLER (Eng.) TATLER [M.E. *titeler*, f. *titelen*,
titeren, to tattle; conn. with Low Ger.
tateln, to tattle]

Of alle tale-telleris

And *titeleris* . . .—

Piers Plowman, 14523-4.

TYZACK (Fr.) Bel. to Tizac (Gironde) =
(prob.) TITIUS'S ESTATE [M.Lat. **Titi-*
acum—*ác-um*, the Lat.-Gaul. possess. suff.]

U

UBANK (Eng.) Dweller at the YEW-BANK
[O.E. *íw*; and see under *Bank*]

UCHTRED, v. Ughtred.

UDALE } (Eng.) Bel. to Udale or Yewdale =
UDALL } the YEW-VALLEY [O.E. *íw* + *dæl*]
UDELL }

There are a Yewdale near Coniston
Water and a Udale Beck flowing into the
Lune.

UDEN (Eng.) Dweller at the YEW-VALLEY
[O.E. *íw* + *denu*]

Udy

UDY (Teut.) 16th cent. *Udie*, the Domesday *Udi* [app. f. a var. of O.N. *auð-r* = O.Sax. *ōd* (= O.E. *ēdd*), prosperity, riches, luck]

Uda occurs as the name of a monk in the 'Liber Vitae Dunelm.'; and *Uād* is found in England in the eighth cent. The Continental forms preclude a derivation f. O. Wel. *udd*, a 'chief', 'lord'.

UFF (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Uf(f)a* [f. O.E. *úf*, m. (= Swed. *uf*), owl]

(Scand.) an assim. form of the O.N. *Ulf-r* = O.E. *Wulf*.

UFFINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Uffington: 1 the A.-Sax. **Uffingatún* = the ESTATE OF THE UFFA FAMILY [v. under **UFF**, and + O.E. *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing + tún*, estate, etc.]

2 the A.-Sax. *Uffantún* = UFFA'S ESTATE [*Uffan-*, genit. of *Uffa*; and + O.E. *tún*]

The Berks Uffington occurs as *Uffentún* (for *Uffantún*) c. A.D. 930; and an *Uffentún* occurs in a 10th-cent. Durham charter ('Cart. Sax.' no. 685).

UFFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Ufford (Northants: anc. *Ufforde*; Suff.: 13th cent. *Ufford*), A.-Sax. **Uffa(n)ford* = UFFA'S FORD [*Uffan-*, genit. of *Uffa* (v. under **UFF**); and + O.E. *ford*]

The *Uffawyrð* [O.E. *wyrð*, *worð*, estate] of a Northants charter dated A.D. 948 prob. relates to the same proprietor who is connoted in the Ufford nr. Stamford.

UGLOW (Eng.) Dweller at UGGA'S (Burial-) MOUND [A.-Sax. **Uggan-hléc* — *Uggan-*, genit. of *Ugga*, which seems to be of Scand. orig.: cp. O.N. *ugg-r*, fear, awe]

UGHTRED (Eng.) the Domesday *Uctred*, A.-Sax. *Uhtred* (common) = SPRITE-COUNSEL [O.E. *uht* = *wiht*, a sprite, creature + *ræd*, counsel, advice]

Uhtred, the powerful earl of Northumberland, . . . hastened to make his submission to Cnut, as he had formerly done to his father [Sueinn].—

Lappenberg-Thorpe, A.-Sax. *Kings*, ii. 220, 229.

Robertus Ughtrede.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1300.

ULFKETTLE (Scand.) the O.N. *Ulfketill* = ULF-R'S (Sacrificial) CAULDRON [O.N. *úlf-r*, wolf + *ketill*, cauldron]

The O.N. *Ulfketill* was Anglicized *Ulfcytel* and *Wulfcyiel*.

ULGAR } (Scand.) the O.N. *Ulfgeirr* = A.-Sax. **ULGER** } *Wulfgar* (common), i.e. WOLF-SPEAR [O.N. *geirr* = O.E. *gár*, a spear]

Umpleby

Both *Ulgar* and *Ulger* occur as surnames in the Hundred-Rolls.

ULLATHORN(E) } (Scand.) Bel. to Ullathorne
ULLITHORN(E) } (Westmd.), 16th cent. same spelling = (prob., with intrus. *-a-*) ULF-R'S THORN-TREE [O.N. *úlf-r*, wolf + *þorn*, thorn-tree]

Ulthwaite, Westmd., was *Ulvethewayt* A.D. 1301.

ULLMER } (Teut.) 1 for the O.N. *Ulfmærr* =
ULMAR } A.-Sax. *Wulfmærr*, i.e. WOLF-
ULMER } FAMED [O.N. *mærr* = O.E. *mære*, famous, glorious]

2 the O.Teut. *Ulmær*, *Ulmær* = OWL-FAMED [O.H.Ger. *úla*, *úwila* = O.E. *úle* (Dut. *uil*), owl + O.H.Ger. and O.Sax. *mári* = O.E. *mære*, famous, etc.]

Ulmær and *Ulfmær* (common) are the Domesday-Bk. forms.

ULLOCK (Scand.) Bel. to Ullock? (Cumb.), 13th cent. *Uvelayk*, *Uvelaik*, repr. the O.N. pers. name *Ulfleik-r* = WOLF-SPORT [O.N. *leik-r* = O.E. *lác*, sport, contest], with a local suff. lost: the form *Ullayk mire* [O.N. *mýr-r*, a bog, moor], in fact, occurs A.D. 1285.

ULPH (Scand.) the O.N. *Ulf-r* (mod. Norw. *Ulf*, *Ulv*) = WOLF.

ULVERSTON (Scand.) Bel. to Ulverston (N. Lanc.), 13th cent. *Ulveston*, A.D. 1196 *Olveston* = ULF-R'S HOMESTEAD [see under **ULPH**; and + O.N. *tún*]

The *-er* in this name is the common phonetic intrusion; it does not occur in the earliest forms of the name.

ULYAT(T) are app. forms of the common **ULYEAT** } A.-Sax. *Wulfgeat* [O.E. *wulf*, wolf
ULYET(T) } + the ethnic name *Gedát*]; with *W-* lost through Scand. influence, the surname being mainly found in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and Cambridgeshire.

Uluet occurs in Domesday-Bk.

UMFREVILLE } (Fr.-Teut. + Lat.) Bel. to
UMFREWILL } Umfrevill(e), evid. some
UMPHREVILLE } small place in Normandy = HUMFREY'S or HUNFRID'S ESTATE [see under *Humfrey*, and + Fr. *ville*, Lat. *villa*]

Will'us de Umfrevill.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1281.

UMNEY for *Ommaney*, q.v.

UMPLEBY } (Scand.), a common Yorkshire
UMPLEBY } surname, evid. represents the Yorks.-Domesday *Unlovebi*, *Unlovebi* (which is usually said to be Anlaby) = *HUNLEIF'S

Uncles

Upton

- ESTATE [the pers. name corresponds to the A.-Sax. *Hunláf*, and is a compd. of *Húm-*, the ethnic name, and O.N. *leif* = O.E. *láf*, relic, heritage:— + O.N. *by-r*, farm, estate]
- UNCLES } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) UNCLE's (Son) [M.E.
UNKLES } *uncle, unkle*; Fr. *oncle*; Lat. *avunculus*]
- UNDERDOWN (Eng.) Dweller UNDER the DOWN or HILL [O.E. *under*; *dún*, dat. *dúne*] Richard Underdoun.—*Testa de Nevill*.
- UNDERHAY (Eng.) Dweller UNDER the HEDGE or HEDGED ENCLOSURE [O.E. *under*; and v. *Hay*]
- UNDERHILL (Eng.) Dweller UNDER the HILL [O.E. *under*; *hyll*] William Underhill.—*Hund. Rolls*.
- UNDERWOOD (Eng.) Dweller UNDER the WOOD [O.E. *under*; *wudu*, dat. *wuda*] John Underwode.—*Hund. Rolls*, A.D. 1274. Adam Undirwode.—*Vale Royal Ledger-Bk.*, A.D. 1280.
- UNDRELL for Underhill, q.v.
- UNETT, 16th cent. *Unet*, is app. the O.Scand. pers. name *Une* [prob. f. O.N. *una*, to be happy] with the Fr. dim. suff. *-et*.
- UNSWORTH (Scand. + E.) Bel. to Unsworth (Lauc.) = UNN'S FARM or ESTATE [*Unsworth* is the form in 1322 ('Extent Manor, Mchstr.')] but the *d* is prob. the common post-*n* intrusion, and the pers. name the O.Scand. *Unn-r* (mod. *Unn* and *Und*), f. O.N. *unna*, to love:— + O.E. *worð*, farm, etc.] This name is occ. for *Hunsworth*, q.v.
- UNTHANK (Eng.) Bel. to Unthank (a fairly common Eng. place-name), 14th cent. *Unthank*, 13th cent. *Unthanc*, denoting land settled upon 'without leave' of the lord of the manor [O.E. *unþanc*, displeasure, ill-will, in the genit. case signifying 'against one's will', 'without leave'; as clearly shown, e.g., in the A.-Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 901, where one MS. has "bútan þæs cyninges léafe" (without the King's leave) and another "þæs cynges unþances'"]
- UNWIN (Eng.) 1 the 13th cent. *Unwine*, 12th cent. *Unwin-us* [evid. the A.-Sax. *unwine*, enemy; lit. 'not a friend'—*un-*, negative prefix, and *wine*, friend = O.N. *úvin-r*] (rarely) 2 the A.-Sax. *Unwene* ('fæder *Unwenes*.'—*Widsið*, 230) [O.E. *unwéne*, unexpected—*un-*, negative prefix]
- UPCHER, v. *Upsher*.
- UPCHURCH (Eng.) Bel. to Upchurch; or Dweller at the UPPER or HIGH CHURCH [O.E. *úp* + *cirice*] Upchurch, Kent, was *Upcherche* in the 13th cent.
- UPCOTT (Eng.) Bel. to Upcott, 13th-14th cent. *Uppecote*, *Upcote*; or Dweller at the UPPER or HIGH COTTAGE [O.E. *úp* + *cot*] This is a West. Eng., esp. Devonshire, name.
- UPCRAFT (Eng.) Dweller at the UPPER or HIGH CROFT [O.E. *úp*; and see *Craft*]
- UPFIELD (Eng.) Dweller at the UPPER or HIGH FIELD [O.E. *úp* + *feld*]
- UPFILL for Upfield.
- UPFOLD (Eng.) Dweller at the UPPER or HIGH FOLD [O.E. *úp* + *fal(o)d*, a fold, pen, stall]
- UPHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Upham (Hants, Wilts, etc.), 13th cent. *Upham*; or Dweller at the UPPER ENCLOSURE or DWELLING [O.E. *úp* + *ham(m)*]
- UPHILL (Eng.) Bel. to Uphill, 13th cent. *Uppehull*, *Uppehill*; or Dweller at the HIGH or LOFTY HILL [O.E. *úp* + *hyll*]
- UPJOHN (Celt. + Heb.) a corrupt form of the Wel. *Ap-John* = SON of *John*, q.v. [Wel. *ap*, *ab*, son (of)]
- UPPERTON (Eng.) Bel. to Upperton; or Dweller at the UPPER or HIGHER FARMSTEAD or VILLAGE [cp. *Upton*] There are an Upperton in Sussex and an Upper Town in Cumberland.
- UPRICHARD (Celt. + Teut.) a corrupt form of the Wel. *Ap-Richard*: v. *Pritchard*.
- UPRIGHT (Eng.) UPRIGHT, ERECT [M.E. O.E. *úpriht*]
- UPSALL (Eng.) Bel. to Upsall² (N. Yorks), 13th cent. *Upsal(e)*, Domesday *Upesale*, *Upsale* = the UPPER or HIGH HALL [O.E. *úp* + *sæl*]
- UPSHER } (Eng.) Bel. to Upshire (Essex) =
UPSHIRE } the UPPER or HIGH DISTRICT or PARISH [O.E. *úp* + *scír*]
- UPSON, a syncopated form of *Upstone*, q.v.
- UPSTONE (Eng.) Dweller at the UPPER or HIGH STONE or ROCK, or STONE CASTLE [O.E. *úp* + *stán*]
- UPTON (Eng.) Bel. to Upton (a common Eng. place-name), 13th cent. *Upton*, A.-Sax. *Uptún* = the UPPER or HIGH FARMSTEAD or VILLAGE [O.E. *úp* + *tún*]

Upward

UPWARD for Upwood, q.v.

UPWOOD (Eng.) Bel. to Upwood; or Dweller at the UPPER or HIGH WOOD [O.E. *úp* + *wudu*]

Upwood, Hunts, was *Upwode* in the 13th cent., *Upwude* (a dat. form) in a 10th cent. Latin charter.

URAN, see the commoner form *Urian*.

URBAN (A.-Lat.) URBANE [Lat. *Urban-us*, belonging to a city (*urbs*)]

URCY } (Fr.) One from Urcy, Urçay (France),
URSY } the M.Lat. *Ursiacum* = the ESTATE OF
URSUS [the pers. name is Lat. *ursus*, a bear; the suff. is the Lat.-Gaul. possess. *-ác-um*]

URE (Celt.) Dweller by the R. Ure [O.Celt. *úr*, fresh, pure]

UREN (Scand.) a nickname: IMPURE, UN-CHASTE [Dan.-Norw. *uren* — *u*, negative + *ren*, pure, etc.]

URIAN } forms (*Urien*, esp., being Welsh) of
URIEN } the Lat. *Uranus*, *Uranus*, Gr. *Οὐρανός*
URION } = the HEAVENLY ONE [f. Gr. *οὐρανός*, heaven]

Owain mab Urien.—*Mabinogion*, etc.

Urien, Rhydderch, and others, who warred with Hussa, king of Bernicia from 567 to 574, figure very conspicuously in old Welsh poetry.—

Rhys, *Celt. Brit.* (ed. 1908), p. 145.

John fil. Urian.—*Hund. Rolls*.

URIDGE (Eng.) Bel. to Uridge (acc. to Lower a Sussex name occurring as *Eweregge* in the 14th cent.) = the EWE-RIDGE [O.E. *éw(e* + *hrycg*)]

URLIN } for Urlwin, q.v.
URLING }

URLWIN (Eng.) the 13th-cent. *Urlewyn*, Domesday *Urlewine*, A.-Sax. *Eorlwine* = EARL-FRIEND [O.E. *eorl*, nobleman, chief, earl + *wine*, friend]

URMSON 1 for Urmston, q.v.
2 for Orm(e)son, q.v.

URMSTON (A.-Scand.) Bel. to Urmston (Lanc.), 13th-14th cent. *Urmeston* = URM'S ESTATE or FARMSTEAD [the genit. of *Urm*, the Anglicized form of O.N. *Orm-r* (v. *Orm(e)* + O.E. *tún*, farm, etc.)]

URQUHART (Celt.) Bel. to Urquhart, a fairly common Scot. place-name, occurring 12th-14th cent. as *Urchard*; but we get the real clue to the meaning of the name

Utrickson

from the reference to the Inverness Urquhart in Adamnan's Life of St. Columba (III. xiv.) as *Airchartan* (with *-án* dim. suff.) [prob. Gael. and Ir. *air*, on, at + the asp. form of *cart* (Lat. *quart-us*), a quarter, fourth part: cp. the Cartron (Fr. *quarteron*, a fourth part), 'a quarter of land', of Irish place-nomenclature; and Eng. *farthing* (O.E. *febrðung*, a fourth part), 'a division of land', also found in place-names]

URRY (Teut.) an assim. form of the Domesday *Utric*, *Uluric*, representing the O.N. form, *Ulfrik-r*, of the common A.-Sax. *Wulfric* = WOLF-POWERFUL.

Simon Urri.—*Hund. Rolls*.

(Celt.) Bel. to Urray (Ross & Cromarty), 16th cent. *Urray*, *Uurray* [prob. the first element is the river-name *Ure* (v. *Ure*), and the second for Gael. *achadh*, a field]

URSWICK (Eng.) Bel. to Uрсwick (Lanc.), 13th cent. *Urswyk*, *Ursuyke*, *Ursewik*, *Urswic* = URSA'S PLACE [O.E. *wic*, a place: the pers. name is prob. f. O.E. *yrslan*, to be angry]

URWICK, a weak form of Uрсwick, q.v.

URWIN for Irwin, q.v.

URY, v. Urry.

USBORN(E for Osborn(e), q.v.

USHER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) DOORKEEPER [M.E.
USSHER } *uschere*, *uss(h)er*, O.Fr. *ussier* (Fr. *huissier*), Lat. *ostiarius*, doorkeeper]

The *ushers* and the squiers been y-goon [gone].—Chaucer, *Canl. Tales*, F 293.

USHERWOOD, v. Isherwood.

USK (Celt.) Dweller by the R. Usk, anc. *Isca* [O.Celt. *usc-* (c as k), as in O.Ir. *usce*, *uisce*, mod. Ir. *uisge*, Gael. *uisge* = Wel. *wysg*, water, stream]

UTLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Utley (Yorks), the Domesday *Utelai*, A.-Sax. **Ut(t)an-leah* = UT(T)A'S LEA [the pers. name *Ut(t)a* (*Uita* was the name of a priest—abbot of Gatheshead—mentioned more than once in Bede's 'Hist. Eccl.') is prob. f. O.E. *ytan* (base *út*, out), to expel, banish]

I cannot trace that there has been any confusion with Otley.

UTRICK (Eng.) a North-eastern descendant of the A.-Sax. pers. name *Uþelric*, *Oeþelric* [f. O.E. *oepel*, country, native land, home + *ric(a)*, ruler]

UTRICKSON, UTRICK'S SON: v. Utrick.

Uttermare

UTTERMARE } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) for the French
UTTERMERE } *d'Outremer* = FROM BEYOND
 THE SEA(S) (Across the Channel) [Fr.
outré, O.Fr. *oltre*, Lat. *ultra*, beyond + Fr.
mer, Lat. *mare*, sea]
UTTERSON } UGHTRED'S SON: v. Ughtred.
 2 for Utrickson, q.v.

Vass

UTTING (Eng.) the 13th-14th cent. *Uttyng*,
Utting, A.-Sax. *Utting*, *Uting* = UT(T)A'S
 SON [v. under **Utley**, and + the O.E. fil.
 suff. *-ing*]

UTTLEY, v. **Utley**.

UWIN, v. **Ewin**.

V

VACHER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) COWHERD, COWMAN
 [Fr. *vacher*; f. *vache*, Lat. *vacca*, a cow]
 Simon le Vacher.—*Hund. Rolls*.

VAGG, v. **Wagg**.

VAHEY } (Celt.) for the Irish *Mac an Bheatha*
VAHY } (*bh* as *v*; *th* as *h*) [Ir. *mac*, son + *an*,
 of the + the genit. of *beatha*, life]

VAIL }
VAILE } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller in a VALE [M.E.
VAILL } *val(e)*, Fr. *val*, Lat. *vall-is*, valley]
VALE }

Robert de la Vale.—

Plac. de quo Warr., A.D. 1292.

VAISEY } = Vasey, Vassey, q.v.
VAIZEY }

VALENTINE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the French *Valentin*,
 m., *Valentine*, f., Lat. *Valentin-us*, -a [f.
 Lat. *valens*, *valentis*, strong, healthy]

VALLANCE } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Valence
VALLECE } (several in France) = the
 STRONGHOLD [Lat. *Valentia*; f. *valens*,
valentis, strong]

VALLENTIN } v. **Valentine**.
VALLENTINE }

VALLET (A.-Fr.-Celt.) VALET [M.E. *vallet*;
 Fr. *valet*, footman, valet, O.Fr. *vaslet*, dim.
 f. *vas(s)al*: v. **Vassal**(I)]

Adam le Vallet.—

Close Rolls, A.D. 1311-12.

VALLIS (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the O.French *Vallois*,
 mod. *Gallois* = WELSHMAN (also WAL-
 LOON) [see under **Walsh**]

(A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to (Les) Vallois
 (France) = the VALES [a pl. form f. Lat.
vallis, vale, valley]

In French directories the surname
Vallois occurs with and without prefixed
de; *Desvallois* also occurs.

VAN } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller by the WINNOW-
VANN } ING-FAN [Fr. *van*, Lat. *vann-us*]

Richard atte Vanne.—

Plac. de quo Warr., A.D. 1292.

Cp. **Fann(e)**.

VANCE for Vannes or Vans, pl. of **Van**(n, q.v.

VANDERBILT (Dut.) OF THE HEAP: v. the
 Appendix of Foreign Names.

VANNER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) WINNOWER [M.E. *van-
 ner(e)* (cp. Fr. *vanneur*): v. **Van**(n, and + the
 E. agent. suff. *-er*, earlier *-ere*)]

Sporadically this name may be for the
 Fr. *vannier*, 'basket-maker' [f. Fr. *van*,
 winnowing-basket]. *Van(n)ier* is a com-
 mon French surname.

Cp. **Fanner**.

VANSON seems to be a late name and to
 represent one of the Dutch Van-[Dut. *van*,
 of, from] names, combined with Eng. *son*.

VARDON } = Verdon, q.v.
VARDEN }

VAREY } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) TRUE [M.E. *veray*,
VARY } O.Fr. *verai* (Fr. *vrai*), Lat. **verac-us*
 — *ver-us*, true]

VARLEY (Fr.) Bel. to Verly (Picardy), A.D.
 1197 *Verli* ('Dict. Topog.') [prob. repr. Lat.
virgulet-um, a thicket, copse]

Hugo de Verli.—*Pipe-Rolls*, A.D. 1184.

(Celt.) for the Irish *Mac an Bhearshúiligh*
 (*bh* as *v*; *sh* as *h*) = SON OF THE SHARP
 SPEAR (a nickname) [Ir. *mac*, son + *an*,
 of the + the asp. form of *bear*, a spear,
 and the genit. of *súileach*, sharp, prop.
 sharp-sighted]

VARNEY = Verney, q.v.

VARNHAM } (Eng.) Bel. to Vernham (Hants),
VARNAM } 13th cent. *Vernum*. If this 13th-
VARNUM } cent. form can be trusted the *h*
 in the name is intrusive, *-um* being the
 O.E. dat. pl. suff.; the name therefore
 meaning AT THE FERNS [O.E. *fearnum*,
 dat. pl. of *fearn* (=Dut. *varen*), fern]

VARRILLY, v. **Varley** (Celt.).

VASEY, v. **Vass(e)y**.

VASS (A.-Fr.-Celt.) SERVANT, VASSAL [Fr.
Vasse, f. L.Lat. *vass-us*, a servant, vassal];

Vassal

f. the Celt.: cp. O.Bret. *uuas*, mod. Bret. *guaz* = Wel. and Corn. *guas*, lad, youth, servant]

Si alicujus seniscalcus, qui servus est, et dominus ejus XII *vassos* infra domum habet . . . —*Lex Alamannorum*, 79: 3.

Vasse le Poyntur.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Cp. Wace.

VASSAL } (A.-Fr.-Celt.) DEPENDANT, TEN-
VASSALL } ANT, SUBJECT; orig. SERVANT
VASSEL } [M.E. Fr. *vassal*, L.Lat. *vassal-is*,
VASSELL } f. L.Lat. *vass-us*: see under Vass]

The king, perceiving such his veine,
Promotes his *vassal* still,
Lest that the basenesse of the man
Should lett [hinder], perhaps, his will.—
'Argentile and Curan', 71-4: Percy's
Reliques.

VASSAR } (A.-Fr.-Celt.) shortened forms (14th
VASSER } cent. *Vausour*) of Vavasour, q.v.

Vasseur is a common French surname.

VASSEY } (Fr.) Bel. to Vassy (Calvados), 12th
VASSIE } cent. *Vaacie*, M.Lat. **Vas(s)iacum* =
VASSY } (prob.) WASI's, or WASO's, ESTATE
[the pers. name is app. f. the O.H.Ger.
h)was (= O.E. *hwæs*), keen (seen in
Gervas); the suff. being the common
Lat.-Gaul. possess. *-dc-um*]

VAUGHAN } (Celt.) LITTLE, SMALL [Wel.
VAUGHN } *Vychan*, mutation of *bychan*]

Rys Vychan.—*Brut y Tywysogion*, A.D.
1248,

In 13th-cent. West-English records we
find the forms *Vachan* and *Vaghan*.

VAUS } = Vaux, q.v.
VAUSE }

VAUX (Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Vaux, a common
French place-name = the VALES [Fr.
vauz, pl. of *val*, a vale, valley; Lat. *vall-is*]
Robert de Vaux.—

Pipe-Rolls, A.D. 1184-5.

This surname was Latinized *de Vallibus*.

VAVASOUR } (A.-Fr.-Celt.) UNDER-VASSAL
VAVASSEUR } [A.-Fr. *vavassur*, *vavaso(u)r* (Fr.
vavasseur); f. L.Lat. *vassus vassorum*,
vassal of vassals: v. under Vass]

Will'us le Vavassur.—

Pipe-Rolls, A.D. 1187-8.

Joh'es le Vavasor.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1251-2.

Adam le Vavasour.—

Hund.-Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Venes(s)

A frankeleyn was in his compaignye . . .
A shirreve hadde he been, and a coun-
tour [accountant],

Was nowher such a worthy *vavasour*.—
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 331, 359-60.

VEACH = Veitch, q.v.

VEACO for Veacock, q.v.

VEACOCK (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the French *Vid(e)coq*
= WOODCOCK [O.N.Fr. *videcoc*, *videcoq*,
etc. (Norm. dial. *vico*), a woodcock; f.
Teut.: cp. O.E. *wi(o)ducoc*]

Le vannel, le *videcoq*, le merle, le
coulon, et moult [many] d'autres oyseaux.
—*Modus*, 1295 v^o; Godefroy.

VEAL } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 CALF [M.E. *veel*, *vell(e)*,
VEALE } etc., O.F. *véel*, *viel* (Fr. *veau*); Lat.
VEALL } *vitell-us*, little call (a term of endear-
VEALLE } ment), dim. of *vitul-us*, bull-calf]

Roger le Vel.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 for Viel(e), q.v.

VEALS, VEAL'S (Son): v. Veal.

VEAR } = Vere, q.v.
VEARE }

VEARS, VEAR'S (Son): v. Veal, Vere.

VEARY = Verey, q.v.

VEASEY } = Vessey, q.v.
VEAZEY }

VEEVERS (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Viviers, a com-
mon French place-name = the GAME or
FISH PRESERVES, PARKS, WARRENS [pl.
of Fr. *vivier* (whence A.-Fr. *veuer*, fishpond),
Lat. *vivari-um*; f. Lat. *vivere*, to live]

VEITCH (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to *Vic(h)*, a common
French place-name = an ESTATE, HAMLET,
VILLAGE [Lat. *vic-us*]

VENABLES (Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Venables (Eure);
prob. a form of Fr. *vignobles* = VINE-
YARDS [f. Lat. *vinea*, vineyard: the orig.
of *-oble* is disputed; it prob. represents
Lat. *oppidul-um*, little town]

de Venables occurs in the list of "Com-
pagnons de Guillaume à la conquête de
l'Angleterre en MLXVI" graven over the
main doorway (inside) of the old church
at Dives, Calvados.

William de Venables.—*Hund. Rolls*.

VENES(S) } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) One from VENICE,
VENIS } Ital. *Venezia*, Lat. *Venetia* [f. the
VENUS } people-name *Veneti*, who were poss.
named from the colour of their costume—
Lat. *venetus*, bluish]

Leonard de Venetia.—*Close Rolls*.

Venimore

VENIMORE } voiced forms of Fenemore,
VENMORE } Fenlmore = Finnemore, etc.,
q.v.

VENN, a voiced (West-Country) form of Fenn, q.v.

John atte Venne.—

Soms. Subsidy-Roll, A.D. 1327.

See "Annals of a Clerical Family: Being some Account of the Family and Descendants of William Venn, Vicar of Otterton, Devon, 1600-1621" (1904), by John Venn, F.R.S.

VENNEL } 1 Dweller by a GUTTER or DITCH;
VENNELL } or in an ALLEY [North. E. *vennel*,
VENNALL } a gutter, sink; also Scot. *venall*,
an alley — M.Fr. *venelle*, a small street,
alley; f. Lat. *vena*, a vein, watercourse]

Isabel de la Venele.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Richard en le Venel.— *do*.

2 voiced forms of Fennel(l), q.v.

VENNER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) HUNTSMAN [A.-Fr. *ven(ou)ur*, *veneur* (Fr. *veneur*), Lat. *venator*, hunter, sportsman]

Robert le Venur.—*Hund. Rolls*.

William Venator.— *do*.

Thomas le Veneur.—*Fine-Rolls*.

Cp. Grosvenor.

(Eng.) a voiced (West-Country) form of Fenner, q.v.

VENNING, a voiced form of Fenning, q.v.

VENOUR, v. Venner.

VENTRIS(S) } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) weak forms (owing
VENTERS } to the stress having in this
country fallen back to the first syllable) of
the Norman (Orne) place-name *La Ventrouse* = the RED MARKET-HALL [North. Fr. *vente*, a market (-hall), f. Lat. *vendere*, to sell; and see under Rous(e)]

VENUS for Venes(s), q.v.

VERD (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a GREEN [Fr. *verd*, green; Lat. *virid-is*]

VERDIN (A.-Fr.-Lat.) = Verd (q.v.) + the dim. suff. *-in* [Lat. *-in-us*]

VERDON } (A.-Fr.-Celt.) Bel. to Verdon, Ver-
VERDUN } dun, fairly common French place-
names = the GREEN HILL (-FORT) [the Gaul. cogn. of Wel. *gwyRDD* = Corn. *guirt* (allied to Fr. *vert*, O.Fr. *verd*, Lat. *virid-is*), green + Gaul. *dun-on* (long *u*), Latinized *dun-um*, hill, hill-fort]

Verdon, Marne, was *Verdon* A.D. 1162 and *Verdun* A.D. 1222. Verdun, Meuse, was the Lat.-Celt. *Virodunum*.

Vernay

Bertram de Verdun.—

Pipe-Rolls, A.D. 1161.

VERE (A.-Fr.-Scand.) Bel. to Ver (Calvados, Manche, Oise, Eure-et-Loir) = the FISHING-STATION [O.N. *ver*]

Ver, Calvados, occurs A.D. 1066 as *Ver* and *Ver-um*.

Henry de Ver.—*Hund.-Rolls*, A.D. 1274.

Hugo de Vere.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1289-90.

VEREY (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 TRUE [M.E. *veray*, *verray*, etc., O.Fr. *verai* (Fr. *vrai*), Lat. **verac-us* — *ver-us*, true]

And lyke to ben [be] a *verray* gentilman.—

Chaucer, *Legende of Good Women*, 1068.

2 for Verr(e)y, q.v.

VERGE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at the VIRGATE or YARDLAND [A.-Fr. *verge*; f. Lat. *virga*, a rod]

Richard de la Verge.—

Close Rolls, A.D. 1275.

VERITY (A.-Fr.-Lat.) TRUTH [Fr. *Vérité* — *vérité*, truth; Lat. *veritatem*, acc. of *veritas*]

Vérité.—Surnom d'homme sincère, véridique, comme ceux de *Léal*, *Léau*, *Leauté*, *Loyau*, *Loyauté*, qui existent aussi.—

Larchey, *Dict. des Noms*, p. 486.

VERNER } (Fr.-Teut.) French forms of the
VERNIER } O.Teut. *Warenher(i)*, *Warinhar(i)* [v. under Warin, and + O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *heri*, *hari* = O.E. *here* = Goth. *harjī-s* = O.N. *herr*, army]

William Verner.—

Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1284.

Cp. Garnier¹.

This pers. name occurs in the Doubs place-name Vernierfontaine.

VERNEY } (A.-Fr.-Celt.) Bel. to Vernay or
VERNAY } Verney (France) = the ALDER-GROVE [L.Lat. *vernet-um* (-*et-um*, plantation suff.); f. Gaul. *vern-os* (Fr. *ver(g)ne*) = Wel. *gwern-en* = Bret. *gwern* = Ir. and Gael. *fearn* (O.Ir. *fern*), alder-tree (*fearn-ach*, alder-grove]

Item, un petit *verney* assis au terroir de Manopou.—

Charter, A.D. 1412; Ducange, s.v. 'verniciacum' [-*i-acum* was sometimes used for *-etum*]

In our 13th-cent. rolls we find the forms (with prefixed *de*) *Verney*, *Vernay*, and *Vernal*. Vernay or Verney is naturally not an uncommon place-name in France; but no doubt the chief source of the

Vernon

Anglo-French surname is St. Paul-de-Vernay, Calvados, Normandy.

VERNON (A.-Fr.-Celt.) Bel. to Vernon (France) [the stem is that of **Verney** (q.v.): the suff. is either the dim. *-on* (Lat. *-i-on-em*), or else it represents, as in some other cases, Lat. *-i-an-um*]

de Vernon occurs on the mural list of "Compagnons de Guillaume à la Conquête de l'Angleterre en MLXVI" in Dives Church; and *Vernoun* figures in the so-called copies of the Roll of Battle Abbey.

William de Vernun.—

Patent Rolls, A.D. 1218-19.

Vernon is a common French place-name, but the chief source of the A.-French surname is prob. Vernon, Eure, Normandy.

VERRALL } (A.-Fr.) 1 the French *Verel* (= *le* = *VERRELL* } TRUE [O.Fr. *ver*, Lat. *ver-us*, true
VERRILL } + the Fr. dim. suff. *-el*, Lat. *-ell-us*]

2 for the French *Veriel* = a PASTURAGE [North. Fr. *veriel*]

VERRER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the French *Verrier* =
VERRIER } GLASS-MAKER [Lat. *vitriarius*; f. *vitrum* (Fr. *verre*), glass]

In our 13th-14th cent. records the forms (with prefixed *le*) are *Verrer*, *Verrour*; less often *Verer*.

VERREY } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 Bel. to Verrey, Verry,
VERRY } Verrie, (forms of) Verrierie (France)
= the GLASS-WORKS [Fr. *verrerie*; f. *verre*,
Lat. *vitrum*, glass]

2 for Verey, q.v.

VERT (Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to (Le) Vert (a common French place-name) = (THE) GREEN [Fr. *vert*, Lat. *viridis*, green]

VERTUE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) VIRTUE [Fr. *vertu*, Lat. *virtutem*, acc. of *virtus*, virtue, manly excellence, valour, etc.]

VERY 1 v. **Verey**.

2 for **Verr(e)y**, q.v.

VESEY } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Vessey (Manche,
VESSEY } Norm.; also Burgundy), prob. corresponding to the South. Fr. *Vissac*, M.Lat. *Vitiacum* = the ESTATE OF VITIUS [the Roman name *Vitius*, m., *Vitia*, f., is f. Lat. *vita*, life: *-ac-um* is the Lat.-Gaul. possess. suff.]

Richard de Vesey.—*Hund. Rolls*.

John Vessy.—

Inq. ad q. Damn., tp. Hen. VI.

Apparently there has been no confusion with **Vassy**.

VEVERS = **Veovers**, q.v.

Vicker

VEY (Celt.) a contr. of **Mac Vey**, q.v.

(Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Le Vey (Calvados, Norm.); or Dweller at THE FORD [Dial. Fr. *vey*, *vay* (Fr. *gué*), Lat. *vad-um*, a ford]

Calvados has also 'Le pont du Vay'.

VEYSEY } = **Vesey**, q.v.
VEZEY }

VIAL } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 the French *Vial*, a syn-
VIALL } copated form of the saint-name
VIALLE } *Vital*, Lat. *Vitalis* [Lat. *vital-is*, of life, vital; f. *vita*, life]

Vitalis de Engayne.—*Testa de Nevill*.

2 for **Viel(e)**, q.v.

VIALLS, **VIALL'S** (Son) : v. **Viall**.

VIAN } (A.-Fr.-Celt.) Bel. to Vienne (several
VIANE } in France) = the WHITE TOWN.

Vienna (Austria), 12th cent. *Wienna*, was the Lat.-Gaul. *Vindobona* [Gaul. *uindo-s* = O.Ir. *find* (mod. Ir. and Gael. *fionn*) = Wel. *gwyn* = Bret. *guen*, white, fair: *bona* occurs frequently in Gaul. place-names with the generally accepted meaning of 'habitation(s)' (for app. mod. Celt. cognates see under **Rathbone**). Vienne, Isère, was anc. *Vienna*. Vienne, Calvados, was *Viana* A.D. 1198; and it is prob. this place with which we are more particularly concerned.

Joh'es de Vienna.—

Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1315-16.

VICAR (A.-Fr.-Lat.) INCUMBENT; orig. a DEPUTY or SUBSTITUTE [Fr. *vicaire*, a deputy, curate; Lat. *vicarius*, a deputy]

Nature, the *vicaire* of the almyghty Lord.—Chaucer, *Parl. of Foules*, 379.

VICARS 1 (the) **VICAR'S** (Son) : v. **Vicar**.

2 Dweller at the **VICAR'S** House.

Peter atte Vicars.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

VICARY } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) **VICAR** [M.E. *vicary*,
VICAREY } *vicarie*, etc.: v. under **Vicar**; and
cp. Fr. *vicairie*, curacy, vicarage]

'Sire Preest', quod he, 'artow [art thou] a *vicary*?'—Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, I 22.

Of persons [parsons] and *vicaryes*

They make many outcryes.—
Skelton, *Colyn Cloute*, 572-3.

VICK (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Vic or Vicq (a common French place-name) = the **VILLAGE** [Lat. *vic-us*]

VICKER = **Vicar**, q.v.

Vickerage

The *viker* hadde fer hoom.
(The *vicar* had far to go home).—
Piers Plowman, 13924.

VICKERAGE } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller, or Ser-
VICKERIDGE } vant, at a VICARAGE [v. under
Vicar: the Fr. suff. *-age* is the Lat. *-atic-us*]

VICKERMAN (A.-Fr.-Lat. + Eng.) VICAR'S
MAN (-Servant) [v. under Vicar]

Robert le Vicarmon.—
Vale Royal Ledger-Bk, c. A.D. 1334.

Willelmus Vikarman.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

VICKERS = Vicars, q.v.

VICKERSON, (the) VICAR'S SON: v. Vicar.

VICKERY = Vicary, q.v.

VICKESS for Vicars, q.v.

VICKRESS, (the) VICARY'S (Son): v. Vicary.

VICKRIDGE, v. Vickerage.

VICTOR (A.-Lat.) CONQUEROR [Lat. *victor*]

VIDDLER } voiced or West-Country forms of
VIDLER } Fidler.

VIEL } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 OLD [A.-Fr. *viel(e)*, etc.,
VIELE } O.Fr. *vieil(s)*, etc. (Fr. *vieil, vieux*), old;
[Lat. *vetul-us*, oldish]

2 for Vial, q.v.

3 for Veal(e), q.v.

VIGAR }
VIGER } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 VIGOUR [M.E. *vigor*,
VIGGAR } O.Fr. *vigo(u)r* (Fr. *vigueur*), Lat.
VIGGOR } *vigor*, force]
VIGOR }

2 for the French *Vigui*er = PROVOST
(in Languedoc, Provence) [Fr. *vigui*er;
Lat. *vicari-us*, a deputy]

*Vigui*er.—Mot qui ne se dit qu'en Lan-
guedoc et en Provence. Il signifie le juge
qu' on apelle Prevôt dans les autres pro-
vinces de France. Les Ducs ou les Comtes
de la première race des Rois François
avoient des *vigui*ers, ou des Lieutenans
qui rendoient justice en leur absence.—
Dict. de Richelet (1680), ii. 530.

In France, *Vigui*er is a much commoner
surname than *Vigueur*.

3 voiced (West - Country) forms of
Vicar, q.v.

Viney

VIGARS }
VIGERS }
VIGGARS }
VIGORS }
VIGOUERS }
VIGURS }
VIGURS }

VIGAR'S, etc. (Son): v. Vigar, etc.

VILAIN } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) orig. FARM-SERVANT,
VILLEIN } PEASANT; SERF [M.E. *vileyn, vilein*,
villein, O.Fr. *villain* (mod. *vilain*); f. Fr.
ville, Lat. *villa*, country-estate, farm]
Hugh le Vilein.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Thus as he spoke, loe with outrageous
cry

A thousand *villeins* rownd about them
swarmd.—

Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, II. ix. 13.

VILLIERS (Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Villiers (Nor-
mandy) = the HAMLET [L.Lat. *villarius*;
f. Lat. *villa*, country-house, farm]

Les *villaria*, petits villages ou hameaux,
étaient composés de dix à douze feux, ou
familles.—Cocheris, *Noms de Lieu*, p. 84.

As might be expected, Villiers is one of
the commonest French place-names.

VINAL } (app. A.-Fr.-Lat. + E.) Bel. to Vine-
VINALL } Hall (Sussex), form. *Vynehall*.

VINCE 1 a dim. of Vincent, q.v.
2 VINN'S (Son): v. Vinn, Vincent.

VINCENT (A.-Fr.-Lat.) CONQUERING [Fr.
Vincent, Lat. *Vincentius*; f. *vincens*, *-entis*,
pres. part. of *vincere*, to conquer]
Roger Vincent.—*Hund. Rolls*.

VINCETT, an assim. form of Vincent, q.v.

VINE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Dweller at a VINE or VINE-
YARD [Fr. *vigne*, a vine, vineyard; Lat.
vinea, vineyard]

VINER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) VINE-GROWER, VINE-
DRESSER [M.E. *viner, vnyer, vyn(o)ur* =
Vine (q.v.) + the agent. suff. *-er*, etc.: cp.
Lat. *vinitor*, vine-dresser]

William le Viner.—*Patent Rolls*.

Symon le Vynur.—*Hund. Rolls*.

The modern Fr. *vigner-on*, 'vine-grower',
is commoner as a surname in France than
Vignier.

VINES, pl., and genit., of Vine, q.v.

VINEY (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Vigny, Vignay
(France); or Dweller at the VINEYARD
[Lat. *vinet-um* (in Late Lat. the
vincium often occurs—*i-dc-um* replacing
the 'plantation' suff. *-et-um*), vineyard]

Vining

VINING } prob. labio-dentalized forms
VINNING } (through Fr.) of Winning, q.v.

VINN, a dim. of Vincent, q.v.

VINRACE is prob. for Vineress, a fem. form of Viner (q.v.): cp. Fr. *vigneronne*, 'female vine-grower'.

The 'Genealogy of Vinrace', by Mr. Dennis Vinrace, is of too modern a character to be of use to the philologist.

VINSON } VINN'S SON : v. Vinn, Vincent.
VINSUN }

VINTER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) VINTNER [M.E. *vineter*, O.Fr. *vinetier*; f. Lat. *vinet-um*, vineyard]

William le Vineter.—*Hund. Rolls*.

VIOLET } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) 1 the flower-name ;
VIOLETT } also a complexion-nickname; perh.
also a dress-nickname [Fr. *violet*, violet-coloured, *violette*, the violet; dim. f. Lat. *viola*, violet]

2 Dweller at a PATH [Dial. Fr. *violet*, dim. of *viol*, a path; prob. f. a dim. of Lat. *via*, a way]

Violot is a Haute-Marne place-name.

VIPAN }
VIPOND } for Vipont, q.v.

VIPONT (A.-Fr.-Lat.) One from Vieuxpont (Normandy) = the OLD BRIDGE [Fr. *vieux*, O.Fr. *vie(t)ls*, Lat. *vetulus* — *vetus*, old + Fr. *pont*, Lat. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge]

This surname was Latinized *de Veteri Ponte*.

There is a Vieuxpont in Calvados; and another in Orne.

VIRGIN } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) surnames prob. derived
VIRGO } from residence by a mediæval im-
VIRGOE } age of the VIRGIN [O.Fr. *virgine* (Fr. *vierge*); Lat. *virgo*, -inis, a maiden]

VISICK, a West. Eng. form of Fishwick, q.v.

VITTEY (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Vitry (a common French place-name) = the GLASSWORKS [cp. Fr. *vitrierie*, the mod. meaning of which is 'glaziers', 'glazier's work'; f. *vitre*, Lat. *vitrum*, glass (cp. Lat. *vitriarius*, glass-maker)]

VITTY (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the French *Vitté*; prob. f. the O.L.Ger. *wit(t)ig* = WISE [O.Sax. *wit(t)ig* = O.E. *wit(t)ig*, wise = Scand. *vittig*, witty; and cp. O.E. *witiga*, wise man, prophet]

Cp. Witty¹.

Vokin

VIVASH } (Eng.) a West-Country surname
VIVEASH } said (with great probability) to
represent FIVE ASHES (Trees) [O.E. *fif*,
five; *æsc*, ash-tree]

Cp. the Devonshire place-name 'Five Oaks'.

VIVIAN (A.-Fr.-Lat.) LIFEFUL [Fr. *Vivien*, *Vivian*, Lat. *Vivian-us*; f. Lat. *viv-us*, living, lively]

Vivian, occ. found as *Vivien*, is a fairly common name in our 13th-16th cent. records; e.g., in the same Lanc. Assize-Roll of A.D. 1246 we find both forms of the name.

VIZARD (A.-Fr.-Teut.) a French form of the O.Teut. *Wishard* = WISELY or PRUDENTLY BRAVE [O.Teut. *wis*, wise, prudent + *hard* (O.E. *h(e)ard*), hard, brave]

Wishard was the name of an A.-Sax. ealdorman who witnessed a charter, dated A.D. 809, of Coenwulf, king of the Mercians and Kent.

VIZE = Vyse, q.v.

VIZER (A.-Fr.-Lat.) OBSERVER; OVERLOOKER [Fr. *viser*; f. *viser*, to observe, aim — Lat. *visere*, to observe]

John le Visur.—*Hund. Rolls*.

VOAK } voiced or West-Country forms of
VOAKE } Foake or Fowke (Foulke), q.v.

VOAS } (Teut.) Anglicized forms of the Dut.
VOCE } and Low Ger. Vos (Fox), q.v. in the
VOSE } Appendix of Foreign Names.

VOEL (Celt.) BALD [a mutated form of Wel. *moel*, bald; cp. Wel. *pen-foel* (*f* as *v*), bald-headed]

VOGEL (Ger.) FOWL : v. the Appendix of Foreign Names.

VOGLER (Ger.) FOWLER : v. the Appendix of Foreign Names.

VOGT (Ger.) OVERSEER; BAILIFF; PROVOST : v. the Appendix of Foreign Names.

VOISEY (Fr.) Bel. to Voisey (Haute-Marne), A.D. 1162 *Voisie* [suff. early forms upon which to come to a definite etymol. conclusion are not forthcoming : phonetically Lat. *visc-um*, mistletoe, with the plantation-suff. -*et-um*, would suit]

VOKES, a voiced (West-Country) form of Foakes = Foulkes, q.v.

VOKIN, a form of Voak (q.v.) with the A.-Fr. dim. suff. -*in*.

The French form is *Fouquin*.

Vokins

- VOKINS, VOKIN'S (Son).
 VOLLER, a form of Vowler = Fowler, q.v.
 VOSS (Teut.) an Anglicized form of the Dut. and Low Ger. Vos (Fox).
 VOULES, v. Vowles.
 VOWELL } (Eng.) voiced (West-Country)
 VOWLE } forms of Fowell, Fowle, q.v.
 (Celt.) for Voel, q.v.
 VOWLER, a voiced (West-Country) form of Fowler, q.v.
 VOWLES, VOWLE'S (Son): v. Vowle.
 VOX, a voiced (West-Country) form of Fox, q.v.
 John Vox.—
Soms. Subsidy-Roll, A.D. 1327.

Waddon

- VOYCE (Fr.) Bel. to Voise (Eure-et-Loir), 13th cent. *Voisia* [O.Fr. *voise*, *voise*, a road]
 VOYLE, a form of Fr. *vieil*=OLD: cp. Vlel(e).
 The French surname *Voillard* is considered to be a form of Fr. *vieillard*, 'old man'.
 VOYSEY = Voisey, q.v.
 VYNER = Viner, q.v.
 VYSE (M.Lat.) Bel. to Vyse or Vise, an old contr. of Devizes = the MARCHES [Devizes was *Divisæ* tp. Hen. I; f. Lat. *divisus*, a division]
 VYVIAN } = Vivian, q.v.
 VYVYAN }

W

- WACE (A.-Fr.-Celt.) SERVANT, VASSAL [Fr. *Wace*, f. L.Lat. *uass-us*, *uas-us*, a servant; f. Celt.: cp. O.Bret. *uwas*, mod. Bret. *guaz* = Wel. & Corn. *gwas*, a youth, servant]
 Geoffrey Wace.—*Hund. Rolls*.
 Wacius fil. Huberti.— *do*.
 (Teut.) there has been interchanging with *Wass*¹, q.v.
 Cp. *Vass*.
 WACKER (Teut.) WATCHFUL, ALERT [O.E. *wacor*, *wæc(er)*, etc. = Dut. *wakker* = Ger. *wacker*, O.H.Ger. *wackur* = O.N. *wakr*, watchful, alert (Dan.-Norw. *wakker*, vigorous, valiant, noble)
 The A.-Sax. form of the pers. name was *Wacer*.
Wacker (1) Active: "He's a *wacker* little chap." (2) Angry.—*Dict. Kent. Dial.*, p. 183.
 WACKETT (Teut. + Fr.) WATCHFUL, ALERT [f. the Teut. root **wak*, watchful, etc. (seen in 'Hereward the *Wake*') + the A.-Fr. dim. suff. *-et*]
Waket occurs several times as a surname in the 13th-cent. Hundred-Rolls.
 WADDACOR } (Eng.) Bel. to Weddicar or
 WADDAKER } Weddiker (Cumb.), 13th-14th
 WADDECAR } cent. *Wedakre*, *Wedacre* = the
 WADDICAR } WEEDY FIELD [O.E. *wædd*, a
 weed + *æcer*, a field]
 In 17th-cent. Lanc. and Chesh. records the forms *Waddaker*, *Waddicar*, *Wadiker*, and *Wediker* occur.
 WADDELL } (Eng.) 1 Dweller at WADA'S HILL
 WADDLE } [M.E. *Wadhull(e)*, A.-Sax. **Wad-anhyll* — *Wadan*-genit. of *Wada*: v. under *Wade*²]
 Robert de Wadhulle.—
Hund. Rolls (Beds).
 2 the Domesday *Wadel*, A.-Sax. *Wædel* [v. under *Wade*², and + the E. dim. suff. *-el*]
 3 a nickname for one who waddles [E. *waddle*, freq. of *wade*, O.E. *wadan*, to go]
 WADDEN for Waddon, q.v.
 WADDIE } (Eng.) a form of the A.-Sax. pers.
 WADDY } name *Wada*, with later E. dim. suff. *-ie*, *-y*.
 Cp. *Wadey*.
 WADDILOVE (Eng.) for WADE-IN-LOVE (a nickname) [O.E. *wadan*, to go, advance, *wade*; *lufu*, love]
 Henry Wadeinlove.—
Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.
 Adam Wadinlof.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.
 WADDINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Waddington (Yorks: 14th cent. *Wadyngton*; Lincs), A.-Sax. **Wadinga-tūn* = the ESTATE OF THE WADA FAMILY [v. under *Wade*², and + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fl. suff. *-ing* + *tūn*, estate, etc.]
 WADDLE: v. Waddell.
 WADDON (Eng.) Bel. to Waddon (Surrey: 14th cent. *Waddon*; Dorset, etc.: 13th cent. *Waddon*) [O.E. *dūn*, a hill: the first element is prob. the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wada*]

Waddrup

A *Waddūn* is mentioned in the famous will (c. A.D. 1002) of Wulfric Spot, founder of Burton Abbey.

WADDRUP (P for Wardrobe, q.v.)

WADE (Eng.) 1 Dweller at a FORD [O.E. *ge*wæd = O.N. *uað*, a ford]

Will' de Wade.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1199-1200.

Henry de la Wade.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

2 the common A.-Sax. pers. name *Wada*, occ. *Wade* [f. O.E. *wadan*, to go, advance]

Wada [weöld] Hælsingum
(*Wade* [ruled] the Hælsings).—

Widsið (The Traveller), l. 46.

Wada was the name of one of the ealdormen concerned in the murder of the Northumbrian king Æthelred towards the close of the eighth century.

Andrew Wade.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WADER (Eng.), occurring temp. Edw. I. in Yorkshire as *le waider*, *wayder* (as an occupation), seems to have denoted a wading fisherman [f. O.E. *wadan*, to go, wade]

WADESON, WADE'S SON : v. *Wade*².

WADEY = *Wade*² (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. -y.

WADHAM (Eng.) Dweller at (prob.) WADA'S HOME [v. under *Wade*², and + O.E. *hām*, home, estate]

This surname occurs as *Waddeham* in 1522.

WADKIN 1 = *Wade*² (q.v.) + the E. (double) dim. suff. -kin [O.L. Teut. -k-in]

2 for *Watkin*, q.v.

WADLEIGH } (Eng.) Bel. to Wadley = (prob.)
WADLEY } WADA'S LEA [v. under *Wade*², and + O.E. *lēah* (M.E. *ley*, etc.)]

There is a Wadley in Berks, and a 'Hugh de Wadele' occurs in the Norfolk Hundred-Rolls.

WADLOW (Eng.) Bel. to Wadlow = WADA'S HILL or TUMULUS [In a Latin charter of Cædwalla, king of Wessex, dated A.D. 680 ('Cart. Sax.' no. 50), we find *Uadān hlēu*, for A.-Sax. *Wadān hlēw* — *Wadān*-genit. of *Wada* (v. *Wade*²) + O.E. *hlēw*, mound, etc.; and *Wadelow* occurs in a Charter-Roll, A.D. 1322-3, relating to Beds.

WADMAN (Eng.) WAD'S or WADE'S MAN (-Servant) [v. *Wade*², and + *E. man*]

WADROP } for Wardrobe, q.v.
WADRUP }

Wagener

WADSWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Wadsworth (Yorks), 14th cent. *Waddesworth*, Domesday *Wadeswrde* = WADE'S ESTATE [v. *Wade*², and + O.E. *worð*, estate, etc.]

WADWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Wadworth (Yorks), 14th cent. *Waddesworth*, Domesday *Wadewrde* = WADE'S or WADA'S ESTATE [v. *Wade*², and + O.E. *worð*, estate, etc.]

WAFER, meton. for Waferer, q.v.

WAFERER (A.-Fr.-Teut.) WAFER - CAKE MAKER or SELLER [M.E. *wafre*(e), *wafere*; f. (with agent. suff. -er) M.E. A.-Fr. *wafre*, O.Fr. *waufre* (Fr. *gaufre*), a wafer; of Teut. orig. : cp. Dut. & Low Ger. *wafel*, a wafer]

Waferers (male and female) apparently went from house to house with their wares and were evidently employed to deliver private messages, often making assignments, in the course of their calling, as appears from Chaucer's "baudes, wafereres" ('Cant. Tales' C 479) and the reference to wafer-women in Beaumont and Fletcher's 'Woman-Hater'.

WAGDEN } (Eng.) Dweller at (prob.) the
WAGDIN } SOFT or WET VALLEY [O.E. *wāc*, soft + *denu*, valley : the *c* of *wāc* has been voiced to *g* in the surname under the influence of the following voiced letter *d*]

WAGER } (Teut.) 14th cent. (Yorks) *Wagur*
WAGUR } = WEIGHER [cp. Swed. *wāgre* = Dut. *weger* = Ger. *wāger*, weigher; f. O.N. *wega* = Dut. *wegen* = Ger. *wāgen* = O.E. *wegan*, to carry, weigh]

WAGG (Scand.) 1 a nickname [f. M.E. *waggen*, O.N. *waga* (whence Swed. *wagga*) = O.E. *wagian*, to wag, shake, waddle]

Wagge occurs as a surname in the Yorks and Lincs Hundred-Rolls.

2 Dweller at a WALL [M.E. *wagg(e)* (with the medial vowel prob. influenced by 'wall' and O.E. *wāh*), O.N. *wegg-r*, whence Swed. *wāgg*, Dan.-Norw. *wæg* = M.Dut. *wegh* = O.E. *wāg*, *wāh*, a wall]

Cp. *Wagh*.

WAGGENER } (Teut.) WAGONER [a comp.
WAGGONER } late formation (with E. agent.
WAGENER } suff. -er) on Dut. *wagen*, a wagon]

In 'Titus Andronicus', V. ii. 48, *waggoner* is used in the sense of 'charioteer'.

Bardsley pertinently notes that 'James Waggoner' was baptized at the Dutch Church, London, in 1610.

Cp. *Wainer*.

Waggett

WAGGETT 1 = Wagg¹ (q.v.) + the A.-Fr. dim. suff. *-et*.

2 a voiced form of Wackett, q.v.

WAGHORN } (Scand. or Scand. + E.) a
WAGHORNE } nickname for a HORNBLOWER
or TRUMPETER [see under Wagg¹, and +
O.Scand. and O.E. *horn*]

John Waghorne.—

Close Rolls, A.D. 1393-4.

WAGNER (Ger.) WAGONER : v. the Appendix of Foreign Names; and cp. *Walner*.

WAGSPEAR (Scand. or Scand. + E.) a nickname synonymous with *Shakespear*(e), q.v. [see under Wagg¹, and + O.N. *spiör* = O.E. *spere*, a spear]

WAGSTAFF } (Scand. or Scand. + E.) a
WAGSTAFFE } nickname for a wand-bearing official, as a BEADLE [see under Wagg¹, and + O.N. *staf-r* = O.E. *staf*, a staff]
Walter Waggestaf.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WAIDE = Wade, q.v.

WAIDSON = Wadeson, q.v.

Waight 1 for Wait, q.v.

2 conf. with Wight, q.v.

WAILES = Wales, q.v.

WAIN } (Eng.) 1 meton. for Wainman, q.v.
WAINE }

2 a name f. the trade-sign of a WAGON [O.E. *wæ(g)n*]

WAINER (Eng.) WAGONER, CARTER [O.E. *wæ(g)ner*]

WAINMAN (Eng.) WAGONER, CARTER [O.E. *wæ(g)n*, a wagon, cart + *man(n)*]

Johannes Wayneman.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

No carrier with any horse, nor wagoner, carter, nor *waine-man*, with any wagon, cart, or waine. . . —

Dalton, *Country Justice*, A.D. 1620; T. Wright.

WAINWRIGHT } (Eng.) WAGON - MAKER,
WAINEWRIGHT } CARTWRIGHT, WHEEL-
WRIGHT [O.E. *wæ(g)n*, a wagon, cart, carriage + *wyrhta*, a wright, maker]

WAISTELL = Wastell, q.v.

WAIT } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) WATCHMAN [M.E.
WAITE } *wayte*, &c., O.Fr. *waite*, O.Sax.
WAITT } O.H.Ger. *wahia*, a guard, watchman]

Robert le Wayte.—*Parl. Rolls*.

Wakley

Atte laste by fortune he [Sir Gareth] cam to a castel, and ther he heard the *waites* upon the walles.—

Morte d'Arthur, VII. xxx.

The corresponding mod. French surname is *Guet*. "A Lille, l'agent de police est appelé *guet*."

WAITES, the WAITE'S (Son) : v. Wait(e).

WAITHMAN (Eng. and Scand.) HUNTER, HUNTSMAN [Scot. and N.E. : O.E. *widð* = O.N. *weið-r*, the chase, hunting + *mann*]

The cognate German surname is *Weidmann*.

WAKE (Eng.) WATCHFUL, ALERT [f. O.E. *wacian*, *wæc(c)an*, to be awake, keep watch; cogn. with O.N. *uakr*, watchful]

Thomas le Wake.—

Plac. de quo Warr., A.D. 1291-2.

WAKEFIELD (Eng.) Bel. to Wakefield (Yorks: 14th cent. *Waykfeld*, *Wakfeld*, 13th cent. *Wakfeld*, Domesday *Wachefeld* (*ch* as *k*) = the SOFT or WET PLAIN or FIELD. [O.E. *wāc*, soft (= Dut. *wak* and O.N. *uōk-r*, moist, damp) + *feld*]

WAKEFORD (Eng.) Dweller at the WATCH or GUARD FORD [O.E. *wacu* (as in *nihwacu*, night-watch) + *ford*]

WAKEHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Wakeham; or Dweller at or by the WATCH-HOUSE [v. under Wakeford, and + O.E. *hām*, a house, dwelling]

WAKELEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Wakeley; or
WAKELY } Dweller at the SOFT or WET
LEA [v. under Wakefield, and + O.E. *lēah* (M.E. *ley*)]

Wakeley, Herts, is the Domesday *Wachelei*.

WAKELIN } for *Walkelin* : v. Walklin.

Andrew Wakelyn.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WAKEMAN (Eng.) WATCHMAN [O.E. *wacu* + *man(n)*]

Johannes Wakeman.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

A horn is (or was until recently) blown every night by the city wakeman of Ripon.

WAKER (Eng.) WATCHFUL, ALERT [M.E. *waker*, O.E. *wæcer*, *wacor*]

The *waker* goos.—

Chaucer, *Parl. of Foules*, 358.

WAKLEY = Wakeley, q.v.

Walborn

WALBORN (Scand.) the O.Scand. *Ualbiörn* = SLAUGHTER or DEADLY BEAR [O.N. *ual-r* = O.E. *wæl*, slaughter, the slain + O.N. *biörn*, bear (A.-Sax. has the term *walwulf*)]

WALBY (Scand.) Bel. to Walby (Cumberland), 14th cent. *Walby* = the WALL-DWELLING(S) [Scand. *wall* + *by*]

The village appears to have derived its name from its situation near the Roman wall of Severus.—*Nat. Gaz.*

WALCH } = Walsh, q.v.
WALCHE }

WALCOCK (Eng.) 1 = *Wale* (q.v.) } + the E. pet
(occ.) 2 = *Wald* (q.v.) } suff. *-cock*.

Walekoc.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WALCOT } (Eng.) Bel. to *Walcot* (t (common);
WALCOTT } or Dweller at the WALL-COT-
TAGE (i.e. a cottage enclosed by a wall)
[O.E. *w(e)all* + *cot*]

The Linc. *Walcots* were *Walcote* in the 13th cent.: that near Alkborough is referred to in a spurious charter ('*Cart. Sax.*' no. 22) as '*Walcote* super *Humbram*.' *Walcott*, Norf., was *Walecot* in the 13th cent. *Walcot*, Worc., was *Walecot* in the 12th cent. The Warw. *Walcot* was *Walecote* in *Domesday-Bk.*

WALD (Teut.) POWER, MIGHT [f. O.E. *ge)w(e)ald* = O.Sax. *gi)wald* = O.N. *wald* = Goth. *wald-* = O.H.Ger. *gi)walf*]

Wald occurs as a royal name in 'Widsið' (l. 61). '*Wealda* presbyter' witnessed a charter dated A.D. 904. The mod. Norweg. *Vald* (cp. O.N. *wald-r*, ruler) sometimes weakens to *Vall*.

WALDEGRAVE for *Walgrave*, q.v.

The excrement *-de-* occurs early, as we find a 'Ric'us de *Waldegrave*' in the *Charter-Rolls* A.D. 1383-5.

WALDEN (Eng.) 1 Bel. to *Walden*, 13th cent. usually *Walden(e)* = (a) the FOREST-VALLEY [O.E. *w(e)ald*, a forest + *denu*, a valley]

Abbas de Walden (Essex).—*Charter-Rolls*, A.D. 1234-5.

(b) the WELSHMEN'S VALLEY [O.E. *Weala*, genit. pl. of *Wealh*, a Welshman, foreigner]

Walden, Herts, e.g., occurs repeatedly as *Wealadenu* (dat., 'on *Wealadene*') in an A.-Sax. deed ('*Dipl. Angl.*', pp. 649-50).

2 the A.-Sax. pers. name *W(e)alden* = RULER, GOVERNOR [O.E. *w(e)alden*(d)]

Walden fil. *Gospatrik*.—*Testa de Nevill*.

Walford

WALDER (Eng.) the common A.-Sax. pers. name *W(e)aldhere* = MIGHTY ARMY [O.E. *ge)w(e)ald*, might, power + *here*, army]
A *Waldhere* was a 7th-cent. bishop of London.

Cp. *Walter*.

WALDEVE } (Eng.) the M.E. *Waldeve*, *Waldief*,
WALDIVE } *Waldeof*, A.-Sax. *Walþeof* [O.E. *W(e)al(h)*, foreigner, Welshman + *þeof*, thief]

This (chiefly Northern) name, evid. orig. a nickname of contempt, ultimately came to be borne by some of the highest Anglian dignitaries.

WALDEW = *Walthew*, q.v.

WALDIE = *Wald* (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-ie*.

WALDING = *Wald*, q.v. + the 'son' suff. *-ing*.
Johannes Waldyng.—*Yorks Poll-Tax*, A.D. 1379.

WALDO = *Wald* (q.v.) + the Cont. Teut. form. suff. *-o*.

WALDRAM } (Teut.) the O. Teut. *Wald(h)ram*,
WALDREN } *Wald(h)ramn*, *Walderan*(n), &c.
WALDRON } = MIGHTY RAVEN [see under
Wald, and + O. Teut. *hram*(n), *ram*(n), raven: see *Raven*]

WALDY = *Wald* (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-y*.

WALE (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Wale*, *Wala*, *W(e)alh* = FOREIGNER, WELSHMAN [O.E. *W(e)alh* (fem. *Wale*) = O.H.Ger. *Wal(h)*]
Adam Wale.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WALES (Eng.) 1 Bel. to *Wales*, either the country or the Yorkshire parish (*Domesday Wales*) [O.E. *Wedlas*, pl. of *Wealh*, a Welshman]

Engle and Seaxe . . .

Wedlas ofer cōmon.—

'Song of Brunanburh':

A.-Sax. Chron., A.D. 937.

Cecilia de Wales.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

2 **WALE'S** (Son) : v. *Wale*.

WALESBY (Eng. + Scand.) Bel. to *Walesby* (Lincs, Notts: 13th cent. *Walesby*, *Domesday Walesbi*) = **WALE'S PLACE** (v. *Wale*, and + O.N. *bý-r*, farmstead, &c.)

WALFORD (Eng.) Bel. to *Walford* = the WELSHMEN'S FORD [O.E. *Wedla*, genit. pl. of *Wealh*, a Welshman + *ford*]

The Somerset *Walford* occurs as *Weala-ford* in a charter dated A.D. 682 ('*Cart. Sax.*' no. 62); the Heref. place is *Walforde* in *Domesday-Bk.*, and the Shropsh. town-

Walgrave

Wallon

ship *Waleford* and *Waliforde* in Domesday-Bk.

Ric'us de Waleford.—

Charter-Rolls (Salop), A.D. 1316-17.

WALGRAVE (Eng.) Bel. to Walgrave (Northants), anc. *Walgrave* = the WALL-GROVE (grove by or enclosed by a wall) [O.E. *w(e)all* + *gráf*]

Acc. to Burke, a 'John de Walgrave' was Sheriff of London A.D. 1205.

Cp. *Waldegrave*.

WALHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Walham or Welham: v. *Welham*.

With Walham Green, M'sex, cp. the Welham Greens of Herts and Kent.

WALKDEN (Eng.) Bel. to Walkden (Lanc.), A.D. 1514 *Walkeden*, 1408 *Walkedene* [the first elem. is prob. for O.E. *W(e)alh*, Welshman: the second is O.E. *denu*, valley (cp. the *Walshedene* of a Lanc. Rental A.D. 1323-4)]

WALKER (Eng.) 1 FULLER or THICKENER (of cloth) [M.E. *walker(e)* (M.Scot. *walcar*), O.E. *w(e)alcere* (= Dut. and Ger. *walker*); f. O.E. *w(e)alcan*, to roll, turn, full]

Geoffrey le Walkere.—*Hund. Rolls*.

She [Queen Guinevere] curst the weaver and the *walker*

That clothe that had wrought.—

'The Boy and Mantle,' 53-4: *Bp. Percy's Folio MS.*

Wobstaris [weavers], *walcaris*, and bonet makaris.—

Burgh Recds. Aberdeen, A.D. 1531.

In the early Manchester directories all the fullers and cloth-dressers were called *walkers*.—*Lanc. Gloss.*, p. 276.

Walker, a Northumbrian township, prob. owes its name to a cloth-walker.

2 the A.-Sax. pers. name *W(e)alchere*, earlier *W(e)alhere* [f. O.E. *W(e)alh*, foreigner, Welshman + *here*, army]

A *Walcher* was an 11th-cent. bishop of Durham.

(late) 3 PEDESTRIAN (a nickname) [same etym. as 1]

WALKINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Walkington (Yorks), 14th cent. *Walkynton*, Domesday *Walchinton*, O. Angl. **Walhinga-tún* = the ESTATE of the WALH- FAMILY [O.E. *W(e)alh*, foreigner, Welshman + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fl. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, estate, farm, &c.]

WALKLATE } (Eng.) a nickname for a sluggish
WALKLETT } individual [f. M.E. *walken*, to walk; O.E. *w(e)alcan*, to roll, &c. + M.E. *late*, O.E. *læt*, slow, sluggish]

WALKLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Walkley (Yorks) [the first elem. is prob. for O.E. *W(e)alh*, Welshman: the second is O.E. *leah* (M.E. *ley*), meadow]

WALKLIN } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) for the 14th cent.
WALKLING } *Walkelyn*, 13th cent. *Walkelin*, 11-12th cent. *Walchelin*, Domesday *Walchelin-us* [f. M.H.Ger. *Walch*, O.H. Ger. *Walh*, foreigner; Celt = O.E. *W(e)alh*, foreigner, Welshman + the Fr. double dim. suff. *-el-in*]

Walc(h)elin was the name of an 11th-cent. bishop of Winchester.

WALKMILL (Eng.) Bel. to Walkmill; or Dweller at or by the FULLING-MILL [M.E. *walkmyln(e)*; f. O.E. *w(e)alcan*, to roll, turn, full + *myln*, a mill]

There are places called Walkmill in Lanc., Northumb., and Salop.

WALKSTER, orig. the fem. form of *Walker*, q.v. [O.E. fem. agent. suff. *-estre*]

WALL (Eng.) Dweller at 1 a WALL [O.E. *w(e)all* (Lat. *uall-um*)]

2 a WELL [M.E. and Dial. E. *wall(e)*, a well or spring; for M.E. *well(e)*, O.E. *welle*, *wiella*, &c.]

The surnames 'atte Wall(e)', 'de la Wall(e)', &c., are pretty common in our 13th-14th cent. rolls.

The village of Wall, Northumb., is near the Roman Wall. Wall, Staffs, is on the site of a Roman station.

WALLACE } = Wallis, q.v.
WALLAS }

Willame Wallace, wicht [active, strong] and wyse.—*Ring of the Roy Robert*, 139.

In Henry the Minstrel's (Blind Harry's) 'Actis and Deidis of the Illustere and Vailyeand Campioun Schir William Wallace' (15th cent.) the spelling *Wallas* ('wicht Wallas') occ. occurs.

WALLAKER } (Eng.) Dweller at the WELL-
WALLIKER } FIELD or SPRING-FIELD [v. Wall², and + M.E. *aker*, O.E. *acer*, a field]

WALLAND (Eng.) Dweller at the WELL-LAND or SPRING-LAND [v. Wall², and + M.E. O.E. *land*]

WALLEN } (A.-Fr.-Lat.) WALLOON [Fr. *Wallon*;
WALLIN } f. Lat. *Gall-us*, a Gaul (= O.H. Ger. *Walh*, a Celt)]
WALLON }

Waller

WALLER (Eng.) 1 WALL-MAKER, MASON, BRICKLAYER [M.E. *waller(e)*; M.E. *wal(l)*, O.E. *w(e)all*, a wall + the agent. suff. *-ere*]
Henry le Wallere.—*Hund. Rolls*.

In the M.E. period this trade-name was Latinized *murator* and *cementarius*.

(occ.) 2 (SALT-)BOILER [f. M.E. *wallen*, O.E. *w(e)allan*, to boil]

*Waller*s, n., Salt-Makers.—
West Worc. Gloss. (1882), p. 33.

WALLET (A.-Fr.-Teut.) a nickname from the bag so called [M.E. *walet*, of uncertain (but doubtless Fr.-Teut.) orig.; semantically O.N. *fiall* = Dnt. and M.H.Ger. *vel*, a skin, would suit, esp. if *wall-et* (*-et* dim. suff.) is conn. with the stem of Fr. *valise*, a wallet; but there are, of course, phonetic difficulties]

WALLEY (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the WALL (Em-bankment) ISLAND OR LOW RIPARIAN LAND [O.E. *w(e)all* + *ig, ég*]

The Domesday name of Wallasey (Cheshire) was *Walea*.

2 for Whalley, q.v.

WALLHAM, v. Walham, Welham.

WALLING (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Wealing* = WEAL(H)'S SON [O.E. *W(e)al(h)*, foreigner, Welshman + the fil. suff. *-ing*]

occ. (A.-Fr.-Lat.) (with excresc. *-g*) for Wallen, Wallin, Wallon, q.v.

WALLINGFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Wallingford (Berks), 13th cent. *Waling(e)ford*, A.-Sax. *Wealinga-ford*, *Wealinga-ford* = the FORD OF THE WEAL(H) FAMILY [O.E. *Weal(h)*, foreigner, Welshman + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the 'son' suff. *-ing* + *ford*]

Ælfred's 'Orosius' (V. xii.) has *Wealinga-ford*—

... neáh þém forða þe man hét *Wealingaford* (... near the ford called W—).

WALLINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Wallington (several in England) [v. under Wallingford, and + O.E. *tún*, farm, estate]

The Herts place is *Wallingtone* in Domesday-Bk., whereas the Surrey village occurs therein as *Waletone* (no doubt an error).

Ralph de Walington.—
Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Walter Wallyngton.—
Inq. ad q. Damn., tp. Hen. VI.

Walne

WALLIS (A.-Fr.-Teut.) 1 WELSHMAN, CELT [A.-Fr. *Waleis*, *Waleys*, *Walais*, *Walays*, *Walleys* (Fr. *Gallois*, Welshman); L. Lat. *Walensis*; f. O.Teut. *W(e)alh*, foreigner, Celt]

Ricardus Walensis.—
MSS. Dn. & Ch. Wells, c. A.D. 1185.

Maddok le Walays.—
Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1246.

Roger le Wales.—
Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Richard le Walays.—
Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1322.

John Walleys.—
Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1322-3.

Richard Walays.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

2 OF WALES [etym. as 1 (Fr. Pays de *Galles*): cp. O.E. *W(e)alas* (pl.), the Welsh]

Adam de Wales.—
Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1308-9.

William de Wales.—
Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1310-11.

King Willam [I.] dauntede [subdued] that folc of *Walīs*.—
Rob. Glouc. Chron., 7668.

As *Walys* wes and als Irland.—Wyn-toun, *Oryg. Cron. Scotl.* (Extr. f. early MS. of *The Bruce*).

As *Walīs* was and als Ireland.—Barbour, *The Bruce*, I. 100 (ed. W. M. Mackenzie).

Wallis is the mod. Scand. word for 'Wales.'

Cp. Wallace and Walsh.

WALLRAVEN, v. Walraven.

WALLS, pl., and genit., of Wall, q.v.

WALLWORK for Wal(l)worth, q.v.

WALLWORTH, v. Walworth.

WALLWRIGHT (Eng.) MASON [O.E. *w(e)all*, wall + *wyrhta*, worker]

WALMERSLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Walmersley (Lanc.), 13th cent. *Walmersley* [the pers. name (in the genitive) is either A.-Sax. *W(e)al(h)mær* (v. under *Wale*, and + O.E. *mære*, famous) or, less likely, A.-Sax. *W(e)aldmæ* (O.E. *ge)w(e)ald*, power, might) :— + O.E. *ledh* (M.E. *ley*), meadow]

WALMESLEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Walmsley
WALMSLEY } (Lanc.): 15th cent. *Walmsley*
WALMSLEY } for Walmersley, q.v.

WALN } syncopated forms of Wallen,
WALNE } Wallon, q.v.

Walpole

WALPOLE (Eng.) Bel. to Walpole (Norf.; Suff.), 13th cent. *Walepol*, *Walepole* = the WALL-POOL [O.E. *w(e)all + pól*]

Robert de Walepole.—

Charter-Rolls (Suff.), A.D. 1267-8.

According to the National Gazetteer (1868) Walpole St. Andrew and Walpole St. Peter (Norf.) are both "situated on the Roman sea-wall."

WALRAN for Walraven, q.v.

Walrann Oldman.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WALRAND } (Teut.) the O.Ger. *Walerand* =
WALROUND } **BATTLE-SHIELD** [O.H.Ger. *wal*
= O.E. *wæl*, slaughter, battle, &c. +
O.Teut. *rand* (O.N. *rönd*), a shield]

Walerand le Tyeis [v. **Ty(e)as**].—

Hund. Rolls.

WALRAVEN } (Teut., esp. Scand.), the 13th-
WALRAVIN } cent. *Walrafn* (Camb.), Domes-
day *Walraven* (Linc.), early-11th-cent.
Walræfen = **DEATHLY RAVEN** [O.N. *wal* =
O.E. *wæl*, slaughter, death, &c. + O.N.
hræfn = O.E. *hræfn* (later *ræfen*), a raven]

Cp. Raven.

WALSALL (Eng.) Bel. to Walsall (Staffs), 12th-13th cent. *Walsale*, *Waleshale*, 11th cent. *Waleshale*, A.D. 1002 *Walesho* = **WAL(H)'S HILL** [the genit. of O.Merc. *Walh*, Welshman + (1) *hó*, a hill, bluff; (2) O.Merc. *hal(d)* = O.N. *hall-r* (with lost final dental) (= Ger. *halde*, O.H.Ger. *halda*), a slope, hill]

Diugnan ('Staffs Place-Names,' p. 159) says that "some time in the 11th cent. the terminal changed to *hale*", which he interprets as 'hall'—unlikely in this case, as "the town was formerly confined to an eminence." Post-*l d* is often lost in local nomenclature and in dialects. Through not taking this fact into consideration Canon Taylor was misled into confusing O.West-Sax. *heal(d)* (M.E. *held(e)*, 'slope', 'hill', f. *heald* (= O.N. *hall-r*), 'sloping', with O.W. Sax. *healh*, 'corner', 'nook'.

WALSBY, v. *Walesby*.

WALSH } (Eng.) **WELSHMAN**, **CELT** [M.E.
WALSHE } *Walshe*, &c.; O.E. *Wælisc*, *W(e)alisc*,
Welsh, foreign; f. *W(e)al(h)*, Welshman,
foreigner]

John le Walshe.—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1326.

... and Walshe [auditors of Chester].
—*Vale-Royal Ledger-Bk.*, A.D. 1438-9.

Griffyn the Walshe.—

Piers Plowman, 3124.

Walter

Walschemen and Scottes.—Trevisa's tr. (A.D. 1387) Higden's *Polychronicon* ('de Incol. Ling.').

In the later colloquial [Irish] language the word *Breathnach* = Briton, Welshman, has been confined in its application to those who have adopted the family-name of *Walsh*.—Joyce, *Irish Pl.-Names*, ii. 123.

Cp. Wallace, Wallis.

WALSHAM } (A.-Scand.) Bel. to Walsham
WALSOM } (Norf.; Suff.), 13th cent. *Wals-*
ham, *Walesham* = **WELS'S HOME** [the
pers. name (v. *Walsingham*) is an Angli-
cization of the O.N. *Walsk-r* (cogn. with
A.-Sax. *Walsisc*), foreign, Celtic (mod.
Scand. *Velsk*, Welsh):—+ O.E. *hám* = O.N.
heim-r, home, estate]

Wæls occurs as a pers. name in the A.-Sax. poem 'Beowulf,' l. 1798.

WALSHAW (Eng.) Bel. to Walshaw (Lanc.: 14th cent. *Walschagh*; Yorks, &c.) =
1 **WAL(H)'S WOOD** [O.E. *w(e)alh*, foreigner,
Welshman + *scaga*, a wood]
2 the **WALL-WOOD** [O.E. *w(e)all*, a wall]

WALSHMAN (Eng.) **WELSHMAN**: v. *Walsh*.

WALSINGHAM (A.-Scand.) Bel. to Walsingham (Norf.), 13th cent. *Walsyngham*; A.-Sax. *Wælsingahám* ('Dipl. Angl.', p. 563) = the **HOME OF THE WELS FAMILY** [for the pers. name see under *Walsham*, and + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing + hám*, home, estate]

The shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham was very famous for centuries; and the town is mentioned in old ballads—e.g., in one beginning—

As yee came from the Holye Land
Of Walsingham . . .

in 'Bp. Percy's Folio MS.'; and also in 'Gentle Hearsman, tell to me', in the same collection.

WALSTER (Eng.) the fem. form of *Waller*, q.v. [O.E. fem. agent. suff. *-estre*]

WALTER (Teut.) **MIGHTY ARMY** [O.Teut. *Walther*, *Walthar*, *Waldhar*, *Waldheri*, &c. (A.-Sax. *W(e)aldhere*) — O.H.Ger. *giwalt* = O. Sax. *giwald* = Goth. *wald* = O.E. *ge(w)eald* = O.N. *wald*, might, power + O.H.Ger. O.Sax. *heri*, *hari* = Goth. *harji-s* = O.E. *here* = O.N. *her-r*, army, host]

Walter' fil. Bernardi.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1205-6.

Walter Walrond.—

Hund.-Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Walter

The Domesday form is *Walterus* or *Walterius*. The *h* of the second element was dropped at an early period in England, but is still retained in German. Thus in the German translation ('Walthari-*lied*') of the famous 10th-cent. Latin epic 'Waltharii Poesis' the hero is consistently *Walthar*; and this is the form in the 'Nibelungenlied'.

Nu[now], broþerr *Walterr*, broþerr min.—
Ormulum (c. A.D. 1200), 1.

The Old French forms of this Teut. name were *Walther*, *Gualter* (as in the 'Chanson de Roland'), *Gauter*; mod. Fr. forms are *Gaultier*, *Gauthier*, *Gautier*, &c.

Cp. *Walder* and *Waters*.

WALTERS, WALTER'S (SON) } v. *Walter*.
WALTERSON, WALTER'S SON }

WALTHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Waltham (a common Eng. place-name) = the ENCLOSURE or DWELLING by the WOOD [O.E. *w(e)ald*, a wood + *ham(m)*, an enclosure, etc.]

The orig. *d* in the name was unvoiced to *t* (through the influence of the following aspirate) at an early period: thus, although Waltham, Suss., was *Uualdham* in the 7th cent., in the 10th cent. it was *Waltham*; and other Walthams were either *Waltham* or *Wealtham* in the A.-Saxon period.

William de Waltham.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WALTHER } see the commoner (but less
WALTHEVE } correct) form *Waldeve*.

WALTREW } (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *W(e)al(h)þeðw*
WALTHO } = FOREIGN SLAVE [O.E. *w(e)alh*,
a foreigner, Welshman + *þeðw*, a slave, serf]

In 'Beowulf' (ll. 1229-30) this is the name of a woman—
eóde *Wealhþeðw* forð, | went *Wealththeow* forth,
cwén Hróðgáres. | Hrothgar's queen.

WALTON (Eng.) Bel. to Walton (common) =
1 the FARMSTEAD or HAMLET enclosed by,
or situate near, a WALL [O.E. *w(e)all*, a
wall + *tún*, a farm, etc.]

2 the FARMSTEAD or HAMLET by the
WOOD [O.E. *w(e)ald*, a wood]

3 the WELSHMEN'S or SERFS' PLACE
[O.E. *w(e)ala*, genit. pl. of *w(e)alh*, Welsh-
man, serf]

This place-name occurs in Domesday-Book variously as *Waletone* (the spelling, e.g., of Walton-on-Thames and Walton-on-the-Hill, L'pool), *Waltone*, *Waleton*, *Waletone*.

Henr' de Waleton.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1226-7.

Wannop

William de Waleton.—

Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1285.

Alicia de Walton.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Richard Walton.—

Inq. ad q. Damni, A.D. 1413-14.

Walton, Cumb., and West Walton, Norf., owe their name to proximity to a Roman Wall.

WALTROT = *Walter* (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-ot*.

WALTSTER for *Walster*, q.v.

WALWORK for *Walworth*, q.v.

WALWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Walworth (Surrey: Domesday *Waleorde*; Durham: c. 1200 *Walewrthe*), A.-Sax. **W(e)ala-worð* = the WELSHMEN'S FARM [O.E. *W(e)ala*, genit. pl. of *W(e)al(h)*, Welshman + *worð*, farm, enclosure]

WALWYN (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *W(e)alhwine* = FOREIGN OR WELSH FRIEND [O.E. *w(e)alh*, foreigner, Welshman + *wine*, friend]

WAND (Eng.) a nickname from the MOLE [O.E. *wand*]

WANDS, WAND'S (SON).

WANDSWORTH (Celt. + Eng.) Bel. to Wands-
worth, the Domesday *Wandalesorde*, A.-
Sax. *Wendles wurð*.

[The river-name (Wandle) is Celt. (with dim. suff. *-el*), and allied to the Yorks R. Went and the Wel. Afon [river] Wen, viz. *wend*, the early form of Wel. *gwen* (f), *gwyn* (m.) = Bret. *guen* = Gael. and Ir. *fiann* (O.Ir. *find* = Gaul. *vind-*), white, clear: with regard to the second element, the A.-Sax. form quoted above occurs in a Lat. + A.-Sax. charter, dated A.D. 693 ('Cart. Sax.' no. 82), which is prob. a spurious deed fabricated centuries later; and the land-name is rather O.E. *waroð*, bank, shore (= Ger. *werder*, 'small island in a river', M.H.Ger. *werd*, O.H.Ger. *werid*, *warid*, island) than O.E. *worð*, farm, estate]

WANE = *Wain(e)*, q.v.

WANKLIN } for *Walklin*, q.v.
WANKLYN }

WANNOP (Eng.) early forms seem to be lacking [*-op* is prob. (as in other cases) for O.E. *hóp*, a hollow; while the first element may be either O.E. *wann*, dark, or O.E. *ge)wan*, diminished, curtailed, with ref. to the shape of the hollow]

Want

WANT (Eng.) a nickname from the MOLE [M.E. and Dial.E. *want(e)*, O.E. *wand*, a mole (animal)]

Walter le Wante.—

Plac. Dom. Cap. Westm.

In Wiltshire, in addition to *want*, the forms *wownt* and *'oont* are used (*Wilts Gloss.*, p. 78).

WAPLE for Walpole, q.v.

WARBEY } (Scand.) early forms lacking, but the
WARBY } signif. is prob. 'Uörð's Farmstead'
[O.N. *uörð-r* (genit. *uarðar*) = O.E. *w(e)ard*,
watchman, guardian + O.N. *bý-r*, farm, &c.]

WARBLE (Eng.) a descendant of the A.-Sax.
Wærb(e)ald = FAITHFULLY BOLD [O.E.
wær, faith, fidelity, &c. + *b(e)ald*, bold]

WARBLETON (Eng.) Bel. to Warbleton
(Suss.), 13th cent. *Warbeltone* = WÆR-
B(E)ALD'S ESTATE [v. under Warble, and
+ O.E. *tún*, estate, &c.]

WARBOISE } (Eng.) Bel. to Warboys (Hunts),
WARBOYS } 13th cent. *Wardeboys*, 10th cent.
WARBISS } *Weardebusc* = the WATCH or
GUARD BUSH or THICKET [O.E. *weard* (f.),
genit. *wearde*, a watching, guarding + *busc*]

WARBRECK } (Scand.) Bel. to Warbreck or
WARBRICK } Warbrick (N. Lanc.), 13th cent.
Warthebrec = the WATCH or GUARD HILL
[O.N. *uörð-r* (genit. *uarðar*), a ward, watch
+ *brekka*, a slope, hill: cp. O.N. *uarðberg*,
watch-rock]

WARBURTON (Eng.) Bel. to Warburton
(Chesh.), A.D. 1303-4 *Werberton* = (the Lady)
WERBURG'S MANOR or ESTATE [A.-Sax.
Werburge, genit. of *Werbung* + *tún*, estate,
&c.]

The parish-church of Warburton is dedicated to St. Werburg, the Mercian King Wulfhere's virgin daughter, who was buried at Chester.

WARCOP } (A.-Scand.) Bel. to Warcop
WARCUP } (Westmd.), 13th cent. *Warthecop*,
Warthecopp = the WATCH or GUARD
HILL-TOP [v. under Warbreck, and + an
app. Scand. borrowing of O.E. *copp*, a
summit]

WARD } (Eng.) 1 GUARD, WATCHMAN,
WARDE } KEEPER [M.E. *ward(e)*, O.E. *w(e)ard*
(= O.Sax. *ward* = Goth. *ward-s* = O.H.
Ger. *wart*)]

Thomas le Ward.—*Hund. Rolls.*

John le Warde.— *do.*

Wardlow

Weard maðelode, | (The) *ward* spake,
þær on wicge sæt, | where on horse he sat,
ambeht unforht. | officer fearless.—
Beðwulf, 577-9.

For any wye [man] or *warde*,

Wide opned the yates [gates].—

Piers Plowman, 12723-4.

2 Of the WATCH or GUARD [M.E. *ward(e)*,
O.E. *w(e)ard* (f.), a watching, guarding]

Walter de la Warde.—*Hund. Rolls.*

(Celt.) for the Irish and Gaelic *Mac-an-Bhaird* (*bh* as *w*) = SON OF THE BARD [Ir. and Gael. *mac*, son + *an*, of the + the
asp. genit. of *bard*, a poet]

WARDALE }
WARDELL } = Wardle, q.v.
WARDILL }

WARDEN (A.-Fr.-Teut.) GUARDIAN [A.-Fr.
wardain, O.Fr. *gardain*, guardian; O.Fr.
garder, *warder*, to guard; f. the Frank.
cogn. (cp. O.Sax. *wardôn*) of O.E. *w(e)ardian*,
to watch over]

(Eng.) Bel. to Warden (for Wardon) =
the WARD- or WATCH-HILL [v. under
Ward; and + O.E. *dún*, a hill]

William de Wardon.—*Hund. Rolls.*

Warden, Kent, e.g., was the A.-Sax.
Wærd-dún; Warden, Beds, was the
Domesday *Wardone*; Warden Law [O.E.
hléw, a hill], Durh., was *Wardon* in the
Boldon Book.

WARDLAW (Scot.-Eng.) Dweller at the
WARD- or WATCH-HILL [v. under
Ward; and + O.E. *hléw*, a hill]

There are several hills of this name in
Scotland.

WARDLE (Eng.) Bel. to Wardle; or Dweller
at the WARD- or WATCH-HILL [v. under
Ward, and + M.E. *hull*, O.E. *hyll*, a hill]

Both the Chesh. and Lanc. Wardle
were form. *Wardhull*.

WARDLEWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Wardleworth
(Lanc.) = the WARD-HILL FARM [v.
under Wardle, Ward, and + O.E. *worð*,
farm, &c.]

WARDLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Wardley; or
Dweller at the WARD- or WATCH-LEA
[v. under Ward, and + M.E. *ley*, O.E.
leáh, a meadow]

WARDLOW (Eng.) Bel. to Wardlow (Derby);
or Dweller at the WARD- or WATCH-
HILL [v. under Ward, and + O.E. *hléw*,
a hill]

Wardman

WARDMAN (Eng.) = Ward² (q.v.) + *man*
[O.E. *w(e)ardmann*, watchman, guard]

WARDOUR (Eng.) 1 WARDER [v. Ward, and
+ the A.-Fr. agent. suff. -*our*]

2 Bel. to Wardour (Wilts), 10th cent.
Weard óra (æt *Weard óran*-dat.) = the
WATCH or GUARD BANK or SHORE [v.
under Ward, and + O.E. *óra*, a bank,
shore]

WARDROBE } (A.-Fr.-Tent.) Keeper of the
WARDROP } WARDROBE OF DRESS-
WARDROPE } CHAMBER [M.E. *ward(e)robe*,
WARDRUP } O.Fr. *warderobe* (Fr. *garderobe*);
f. O.Fr. *warder*, to guard (v. under Ward),
and *robe*, O.H.Ger. *roup*, *raup*, booty]

Thomas de la Wardrobe.—
Plac. de Quo Warr.

Adam de la Garderobé.—*Cal. Inq. P.M.*

Wymond of the *Wardrop* is my right
name.—*Taill of Rauf Coilyear*, 221.

WARDROPER } = Wardrop(e), Wardrobe,
WARDROPPER } (q.v.) + the agent. suff. -*er*.

WARE (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Ware; or Dweller at
the WEIR or DAM [M.E. *war(e)*, *wer(e)*, O.E.
wer = Low Ger. *ware*, a weir]

Henry de Ware.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Ralph de la Ware.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Ware, Herts, was *Waras* (a pl. form) in
Domesday-Bk.

2 WARY, ASTUTE, PRUDENT [M.E.
war(e), O.E. *wær*]

Thom' le Ware.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1199-1200.

Ant in werre [war] *war* ant wys.—

Death of King Edw. I., l. 14.

O verray fooles, nyce and blynd ben ye!
Ther n'is nat oon can *war* by other be!

Chaucer, *Troil. & Cris.*, i. 202-3.

What man so wise, what earthy witt
so *ware*...?—

Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, I. vii. 1.

Cp. Warr(e).

WAREHAM } (Eng.) Bel. to 1 Wareham (Dor-
WAREAM } set), A.-Sax. Chron. A.D. 876

WARHAM } *Werham* = the WEIR-EN-
CLOSURE or -DWELLING [O.E. *wer*, weir +
ham(m), enclosure, &c.]

2 Warham (Norf.), 13th cent. *Warham*
[same etym.]

WAREING = Warin(g), q.v.

WARGRAVE (Eng.) Bel. to Wargrave (Berks),
14th cent. *Weregrave*, Domesday *Wer-*

Warkworth

grave = the WEIR-GROVE [O.E. *wer*, weir
+ *gráf*, grove]

WARHURST (Eng.) Dweller at the WEIR-
WOOD [O.E. *wer*, weir + *hyrst*, wood,
copse]

WARIN } (A.-Fr.-Tent.) the French *Warin*,
WARING } *Guarin*, *Guérin*, *Gerin* ('Chanson de
Roland'), O.Teut. *Warin(o)*, *Werin(o)*, found
very commonly as a single name and also
freq. in compound names like *Warinbald*,
Warinbert, *Warinfrid*, *Warinbald*, *Werin-*
hard, &c. *Warino*, *Werin*, *Werina* (f.),
Werino, occur, e.g., in Heyne's collection
of 9th-11th cent. Old Low Ger. names
(*'Alt nieder deutsche Eigennamen'*)
[usually said to be f. O.H.Ger. *weri* (mod.
wehr) = O.E. *waru*, defence, protection;
but much more likely to be (with dim.
suff. -*in*) f. O.H.Ger. and O.L.Ger. *wár*
(mod. Ger. *wahr*), *wér* = M.Dut. (14th
cent.) *waer* (mod. Dutch *waar*) = O.E.
wær, true—cogn. with Lat. *ver-us*, true]

Warin-us (common).—*Domesday-Bk.*

Warin de la Stane.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Ivo fil. Guarin.—*Patent Rolls*.

The form with added -*g* seems to make
its first (genuine) appearance in the 16th-
cent.—

Richard Warynge.—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1528.

Quant assez eust Charlemaine ris et
joie menée, lors fut commandé au duc
Guarin de Monglainne qu'il gabast [O.Fr.
gaber, to jest].—*G(u)arin de Monglane*, 176.

WARKE } (Eng.) Bel. to Wark; or Dweller at
WARKE } or by the FORT or CASTLE [M.E.
werk(e), O.E. *ge)we(o)rc*, a work, fortifica-
tion]

And þæs on Eastron worlhte Ælfred
cyning lýtle werede *geweorc* set Æþelunga
eigge.

(And afterwards, at Easter, King
Ælfred, with a small company, built a
fort (work) at Athelney).—

A.-Sax. Chron., A.D. 878.

Galfridus de Werk, c. A.D. 1300.—

Coldstream Chartulary, p. 42.

At Wark, Carham, Northumb., "are
traces of a border castle."

WARKWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Warkworth =
the FORT- or CASTLE-FARM [v. under
Wark, and + O.E. *worð*, a farm, &c.]

At Warkworth (A.D. 1199-1200 *Werk-*
wurthe), Northumb., "the castle stands
on a rock".

Warland

WARLAND (Eng.) Dweller at the WEIR-LAND [v. under Ware¹, and + M.E. O.E. land]

WARLEY (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Warley (fairly common), usually = the WEIR-LEA [v. under Ware¹, and + M.E. ley, O.E. leah, a meadow]

Warley, Yorks, is the Domesday *Werla*. Gt. Warley, Essex, was *Werleye* Magna, A.D. 1320-1.

But Warley, Worc., 13th-14th cent. *Werweleye*, *Weruelege*, Domesday *Werwelie*, evid. has an A.-Sax. compound pers. name for its first element, prob. **Wærweard*.

(occ.) 2 for Wardley, q.v.

WARLOW for Wardlow, q.v.

WALTERS, a corrupt form of *Walters*, q.v.

WARMAN (Eng.) 1 the A.-Sax. *Wærmann* = TRUE MAN [v. under Warin(g), and + O.E. mann]

2 WEIR-MAN [v. under Ware¹]

3 for Warmund, q.v.

WARMBY for Wharmby, q.v.

WARMINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Warmington (Northants: 13th cent. *Wermington*, 10th cent. *Wermingtūn*, *Wyrmingtūn*; Warw.: 13th cent. *Warmyn-ton*, Domesday *Warmintone*) = the ESTATE OF THE WYRM(A FAMILY [the pers. name is f. O.E. *wyrm* (= O.N. *orm-r*), serpent, dragon + -inga, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. -ing + tūn, estate, farm, &c.]

WARMOND } (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Wærmund* =
WARMUND } TRUE or FAITHFUL PROTECTOR
[O.E. *wæer*, true, &c. + *mund*, hand, protection, protector]

Acc. to the A.-Saxon genealogies a *Wærmund* was an ancestor of the Mercian kings.

WARN } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) 1 = Warin, q.v.
WARNE }

The forms *Warno* and *Werno*, contr. of *Warino* and *Werino*, occur in O.Ger. records.

Roger Warne.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 a contr. of Warren, q.v.

(A.-Celt.) Bel. to Wearn (Soms.), 13th cent. *Werne*, 10th cent. *Wern(e* ('Cart. Sax.' no. 1294) [prob. Wel. *guern*, marsh, meadow; alder-grove]

Warren

In addition to the fairly common 'de Werne' in Soms. 13th-14th cent. records we also find 'atte Werne'.

WARNER (A.-Fr.-Teut.) 1 the French *Warnier*, *Guarnier*, *Guarner*, *Garnier*, O. Teut. *Warinher*(i), *Warinhar*(i), *Werinher*(i), *Wernhere*, &c. [v. under Warin, and + O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *heri*, *hari* = O.E. *here* = O.N. *her-r* = Goth. *harji-s*, army]

Warner-us is the form in Domesday-Bk. and the 12th-cent. Pipe-Rolls; *Warner* and *Wariner* (le Botiler) occur in the 13th-cent. Hundred-Rolls.

2 a contr. of *Warrener*, q.v.

Richard le Warner.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Watte the Warner.—

Piers Plowman, 3107.

WARNES, **WARN(E)**'S (SOD): v. **Warn(e)**'.

WARNETT, the French *Warnet* = **Warn(e)**, **Warin** (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. -et.

We also find the Fr. form *Warnot* [-ot, dim. suff.] in our 13th-cent. rolls.

WARNFORD } (Eng.) Bel. to Warnford
WARNEFORD } (Hants: 10th cent. 'of þam [from the] *Waranford*', 'æt *Wernæforda*'—dat.; Soms., &c.) = the TROOP or MILITARY FORD [O.E. *wearn*, a troop + *ford*]

WARNHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Warnham (Suss.), 13th cent. *Warneham* = (prob.) WERNA'S HOME or ESTATE [v. under **Warn(e)**, **Warin**, and + O.E. *hām*, home, &c.]

WARNICK } (Teut.) = **Warn(e)**' (q.v.) + the
WARNOCK } dim. suff. -ic, -oc.

WARR } = Ware, q.v.
WARRE }

Henry atte Warr.—

Soms. Subs.-Roll, A.D. 1327.

John la Warre.—*Lanc. Fines*, A.D. 1310.

WARRACK, like *Warrick*, for *Warwick*, q.v.

WARRALL } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the French *Warel*,
WARRELL } *Garel* (later *Gareau*) [f. the Teut. stem seen under **Warin**; and + the Fr. dim. suff. -el]

(Eng.) for *Worrall*, q.v.

WARRAN for *Warren*, q.v.

WARREN (A.-Fr.-Teut.) 1 Dweller at, or Keeper of, a GAME-PRESERVE [M.E. *wareine*, *wareyne*, &c., O.Fr. *warene* (Fr. *garenne*), L.Lat. *warenna*, a warren; f. O.Teut. *warian*, to preserve, protect, hinder]

Warrender

Hamelius de Waren'.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1200-1.

Joh'n de Warene.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Joh'es de Warena comes Surr'.—

Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1338.

There is a village called Garennes in the Eure Dept., Normandy.

z for Warin, q.v.

Warren-us de Engayne }
Warin-us de Engayne } *Testa de Nevill*.

WARRENDER for Warrender, q.v.

WARRENER } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) WARREN-KEEPER
WARRINER } [v. under Warren', and + the
E. agent. suff. -er]

William le Warenner.—*Hund. Rolls*.

When the bucces take the does,

Then the *warriner* knowes

There are rabbets in breeding.—

Cobbes Prophecies, &c. (Madrigals),
A.D. 1614.

The French form is *Garennier*.

Cp. Warner².

WARRENS, pl., and genit., of Warren, q.v.

WARRICK for Warwick, q.v.

WARRICKER for Warwicker, q.v.

WARRIN, v. Warren.

WARRING, v. Waring.

WARRINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Warrington (Lanc.), 14th cent. *Weryngton*, 13th cent. *Werington*, 12th cent. *Wlinton*, Domesday *Walintune*, A.-Sax. **W(e)al(h)inga-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE W(Æ)ALH FAMILY [O.E. *W(e)alh*, Welshman, foreigner + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, estate, farm, &c.]

The earliest forms with *-l* cannot be ignored: the *l-r* interchange is a well-known phonetic characteristic of the A.-Norman period.

The Bucks hamlet Warrington may, however, represent an A.-Sax. **Waringa-tún*, 'the Estate of the Wær-Family.'

WARRY (Scot.-E.) TRUE [M.Scot. *warray*, *werray*; f. O.E. *wær*, true, with later dim. suff. *-y*]

WARSON, WARR'S SON: v. Warr, Ware, esp. 2.

WARTH (Eng.) Dweller at a RIVER-BANK or a SHORE [O.E. *waroð*]

Dialectally, *warth* sometimes denotes a river-side meadow. In the North,

where the word occ. has the meaning 'ford', there has evid. been confusion with O.N. *uað*, a ford.

WARTON (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Warton (N. Lauc., two, both occurring in Domesday-Bk. as *Wartun*; Northumb.) = the WEIR-FARM [O.E. *wer*, weir, dam + *tún*, farm, &c.]

The *Wertun* occurring in a (Latin) grant by King Æthelstan to St. Cuthbert's, Durham ('Cart. Sax.' no. 685), app. does not refer to the Northumb. Warton.

2 Bel. to Warton or Waverton (Warw.; 13th cent. *Wavertone*, *Waverton*) = the ASPEN-POPLAR FARM [the word *waver* seems to have been applied to the aspen-poplar; f. O.E. *wæfre*, wavering, flickering]

There has probably been some confusion with Wharton.

WARWICK } (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Warwick
WARWICKE } (Warw.), 13th cent. *Warewyk*,
Warewyck, 12th cent. *Warewic*, Domesday *Warwic*, A.-Sax. Chron. A.D. 914-915 *Wæring wic*, 'æt *Wæring wicum*'; Latin charter dated A.D. 710, but written centuries later, 'in plaga *Warewicensi*' ('Cart. Sax.' no. 127); for orig. *Wæringa wicum* (dat. pl.) = (at) the CAMP or FORTIFIED PLACE OF THE WÆR-FAMILY [the pers. name is f. O.E. *wær*, true + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the 'son' suff. *-ing* + *wic*, dat. pl. *wicum*; sg. dwelling(s), pl. camp, fortress]

The spellings of the name in the 14th-15th cent. MSS. of the famous 'Guy of Warwick' are noteworthy—

Gye he hyght of Warwykk.—l. 123.

I hyght Gye of Warwyke.—l. 5973.

(Camb. MS. Ff. 2, 38).

Gij of Warwike his name was.—l. 157.
(Auchinleck MS.).

Guye of Warrewik his name was.—l. 157.
(Caius MS.).

2 Bel. to Warwick (Cumb.), 13th cent. *Wardswyk*, *Wardwyk*, *Warthwik* = the GUARD'S or WATCHMAN'S PLACE [O.(N.)E. *ward* = O.N. *vörð-r*, watchman, &c. + O.E. *wic*, dwelling(s), &c.]

WARWICKER = Warwick (q.v.) + the E. agent. suff. *-er*.

WASE (Eng.) Dweller at a MUDDY or MARSHY PLACE [O.E. *wase*, mud, marsh = O.H.Ger. *waso*, damp soil, sward]

(A.-Fr.-Celt.) = Wace, q.v.

Philip Wase.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Wase

Washbourn(e)

Waters

WASHBOURN(E) } (Eng.) Bel. to Washbourne
 WASHBURN(E) } (Glouc.: Domesday *Wasse-*
borne; Devon: 13th cent. *Wasseburne*;
 Worc., &c.) = the FLOOD-BROOK, i.e.
 a brook liable to flooding [O.E. *ge* *wæsc*,
 a flood, overflow + *burne*, a stream]

WASHINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Washington
 (Suss., Durham, Derby), A.-Sax. *Hwæs(s)-*
inga-tún = the ESTATE OF THE HWÆS(S)-
 FAMILY [the pers. name is f. O.E. *hwæs(s)*
 (= O.H.Ger. *h* *was*), sharp, keen + *-inga*,
 genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*,
 estate, farm, &c.]

The Sussex place occurs in the 10th
 cent. as *Wasinga-tún*, *Wassinga-tún*, and
Hwessinga-tún; the Durham village was
Wessinton in the 13th cent., *Wassynton*
 in the 12th cent. (Boldon Book); the
 Derbyshire township is also known as
 Wessington.

The ancestors of the first President of
 the United States are believed to have
 come from the Durham village.

WASON, WASE'S, or WACE'S SON: v. Wase',
 Wace.

WASS } (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Wass (Yorks), app.
 WASSE } a form of Wase: v. Wase.

(occ.) 2 SHARP, KEEN [O.E. *hwæs(s)* =
 O.H.Ger. *h* *was*]

(A.-Fr.-Celt.) = Wace, q.v.

Waso.—*Domesday-Bk.*

WASSELIN (A.-Fr.-Teut.) 13th cent. *Wascelin*,
Wascelyn, *Wacelin*, *Wacelyn* [f. O.H.Ger.
h *was*, sharp, keen + the Fr. double dim.
 suff. *-el-in*]

WASTALL }
 WASTE } meton. for Wasteler, q.v.
 WASTELL }

WASTELER (A.-Fr.-Teut.) CAKE-MAKER
 [M.E. *wasteler*; f. M.E. A.-Fr. *wastel(l)*
 (Fr. *gâteau*), cake or bread of superior
 quality; O.Fr. *gastel*, O.H.Ger. *wastel*]

Of smale [small] houndes hadde she that
 she fedde

With rosted flessch, or milk and *wastel*
 breed [bread].—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 146-7.

WATCHFIELD (Eng.) Bel. to Watchfield
 (Berks, Soms., &c.); or Dweller at the
 WATCH-FIELD, i.e. the Field of the Watch-
 House [O.E. *wæcce(n)*, a watch, vigil +
feld, a field, plain]

Watchfield, Berks, the Domesday
Wachenesfeld, occurs in the 8th and 9th
 cent. as *Wacenesfeld*. A charter ('Cart.

Sax'. no. 675), dated A.D. 931, but prob. an
 11th cent. copy, has the form *Wachenesfeld*
 (twice) and also *Wæclesfeld*. The late Prof.
 Skeat has a long and careful note on this
 name in his 'Place-Names of Berkshire'
 (p. 42); but I differ entirely from his con-
 clusions. He interprets as 'Wacol's Field',
 because, he says, the form *Wæclesfeld*
 'makes far better sense'. It is true that
 O.E. *wacen*, *wæcen*, or *wæccen*, is usually in-
 flected as a fem. noun; but nouns ending
 in *-en* are also common to the neuter
 and masc. inflections with genit. *-es*.
 Besides, the phonetics are against *Wæcles-*
feld being the true orig. form; and
 analogy shows A.-Sax. *Wæcl-* commonly
 yielding a mod. *Walt-*.

WATCHORN (Eng.) Dweller at a WATCH or
 LOOK-OUT HORN-SHAPED HILL [O.E.
wæcce + *horn*]

WATERALL (A.-Fr.-Teut.) repr. the M. French
Gauterel, mod. *Gautereau*, *Gautreau*; f. (with
 dim. suff. *-el*) *Gauter*, *Gautier*, *Gualter*,
 O. Teut. *Walther*: v. Walter.

WATERER (Eng.) DWELLER BY THE WATER
 [O.E. *wæter* + the agent. suff. *-ere*]

Cp. Brooker.

WATERFIELD (Eng.) Dweller at the WATER(Y)
 FIELD [O.E. *wæter* + *feld*]

WATERHOUSE (Eng.) Dweller at the HOUSE
 by the WATER [O.E. *wæter* + *hūs*]

There is a place called Waterhouses in
 Durham.

WATERLEADER (Eng.) WATER-CARRIER
 [M.E. *waterleder*; f. O.E. *wæter* + a der.
 of *lédan* (M.E. *leden*), to lead, carry]

WATERLOW (Teut.) If this name were English
 it would mean the 'Mound [O.E. *hléow*] by
 the Water'; but it seems to be an Angli-
 cization of the Belgian Waterloo = the
 WATER(Y) LEA [Flem. *wæter* + *loo* (*oo* as *ō*)
 = O.E. *lēdh*, meadow]

WATERMAN (Eng.) 1 BOATMAN, FERRYMAN
 [O.E. *wæter* + *mann*]

Adam le Waterman.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 occ. for the M.E. *Wa(l)terman*, i.e.
 WA(L)TER'S MAN (-Servant) [v. *Walter*,
 and cp. *Waters*]

WATERS, a form of *Walters*, q.v., the form
 doubtless being mainly due to the French
 homogenetic *Wauter*, *Waut(h)ier*.

The occurrence of *Waters* as the name
 of noblemen in two ballads in (among
 others) the Percy collection, viz. 'Young
 Waters' and 'Child Waters' (see the quot.
 under *Child(e)*), suggests that the *-s* in

Waterson

some cases is not the Eng. genit. but the O.Fr. formative (nom.) suff., as in "li quens Gualters" (the Count Walter) of the 'Chanson de Roland', l. 800. 'Child Waters' was translated into German with the title 'Graf [Earl] Walter.'

WATERSON, a form of *Walterson*, q.v.: cp. *Waters*.

Johannes *Wauterson*.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

WATERWORTH (Eng.) Dweller at the FARM or ESTATE by the WATER [O.E. *wæter* + *worð*]

WATES = *Waites*, q.v.

WATFORD (Eng.) Bel. to *Watford* (Herts: 13th cent. *Wateford*, 10th cent. *Watford*—'Cart. Sax.' no. 812; Northants: 13th cent. *Watforde*) = the HURDLE-FORD [O.E. *wat-el*, *wattle*, *hurdle* + *ford*]

WATH } (Scand.) Bel. to *Wath*; or Dweller
WATHE } at the FORD [O.N. *uað*]

The *Yorks Waths* occur in *Domesday-Bk.* as *Wat* or *Wate*.

WATKIN, a double dim. of *Walter*, q.v. [E. dim. suff. *-kin*, O.L. Teut. *-k-in*]

WATKINS, WATKIN'S (SON) }
WATKINSON, WATKIN'S SON } v. *Watkin*.

WATKISS, an assim. form of *Watkin*, q.v.

WATLING (Eng.) 1 the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wailing*, *Wæling* = WÆTL(A)'S SON [the pers. name is doubtless a nickname f. O.E. *wælla*, a swathe, bandage:— + the 'son' suff. *-ing*]

Wailing occurs as the name of a tenant in the *Boldon Book* (Durham, 12th cent.)

Geoffrey *Wateling*.—*Hund. Rolls* (Norf.)

2 occ. short for *Watlington*, q.v.

WATLINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to *Watlington* (Oxon: 13th cent. *Watlington*, 9th cent. *Uuaetlincun*, *Wælinga*[*tun*]; Norf.: 13th cent. *Watlington*) = the ESTATE OF THE WÆTL(A) FAMILY [v. *Watling*: *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tun*, farm, estate, &c.]

WATMAN, WAT'S or WATT'S MAN(-Servant): v. *Watt*.

WATMOUGH } (Teut.) WAT'S RELATIVE, more
WATMUFF } specif. BROTHER-IN-LAW [v. *Watt*; and + North. E. *mough*, *maugh*, brother-in-law, f. O.N. *mág-r*, brother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law = O.E. *magu*, *mága*, kinsman, son]

Wattson

Robert *Watmaghe*.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

WATNEY (Eng.) Early forms seem to be lacking: phonetically the name represents an A.-Sax. **Watanig* = 'Wata's Island or Riparian Land' [O.E. *ig*, island, &c.]

WATSHORN for *Watchorn*, q.v.

WATSON } WAT'S or WATT'S SON: v.
WATSOUN } *Watt*.

In the *Yorks Poll-Tax*, A.D. 1379, we find both *Watson* and *Wattson* as surnames.

Robertus *Watsoun* de *Yselye*, A.D. 1537-8.—*Coldstream Chartulary*, p. 86.

WATT, a dim. of *Walter*, q.v.

Watte the warner:—

Piers Plowman, 3107.

A hundred thousand Kentishmen gathered round *Wat Tyler* of *Essex*.—

Green, Hist. Eng. People, p. 486.

WATTERS, like *Waters*, a form of *Walters*, q.v.

WATTERSON, like *Waterson*, a form of *Walterson*, q.v.

WATTIE = *Watt* (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-ie*.

WATTIS = WATTIE'S (SON): v. *Wattie*.

WATTLEWORTH, an assim. form of *Wardleworth*, q.v.

WATTON (Eng.) Bel. to *Watton* (*Yorks*: *Domesday Wattune*; *Herts*: *Domesday Watone*; *Norf.*), 13th cent. *Watton* (all), normally A.-Sax. **Watan-tun* (cp. *Watan-cumb*, 'Cart. Sax.' no. 246) = WATA'S ESTATE [*Watan-*, genit. of *Wata* + *tun*, estate, farm, etc.]

Wattune occurs in a Latin charter (c. A.D. 970) to *Westminster Abbey*. *Watton*, *Yorks*, has been identified with the *Vetadun* of *Bæda's Hist. Eccl.*, V. iii. If the identification and the form are correct the second element in this case is O.E. *dún*, 'hill.' And as *Watton*, *Herts*, occurs several times as *Wadtún* in an A.-Sax. manor-record ('*Dipl. Angl.*', p. 650), this is doubtless 'Wada's Estate.'

WATTS, WATT'S (SON) }
WATTSOON, WATT'S SON } v. *Watt*.

William Watts.—*Hund. Rolls*.

CP. *Watson*.

Wauchope

WAUCHOP(E) (Scot.-Eng.) Bel. to Wauchope (Dumfr.), 14th cent. *Wachop*, *Walghopp*, 13th cent. *Waluchop* = the WELSH HOPE or HILL-RECESS [O.N.E. *walh*, Briton, Welshman + *-hóp*: v. HOPE]

WAUD } (Eng.) forms of **Wold**, q.v.
WAUDE }

Thomas de la Waude.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Wauds, sb. pl., **Wolds**: thus the ridge of hills in the East, and part of the North Riding of Yorkshire is called; and sometimes the country adjoining is called the *wauds*.—

Brokesby; *Ray's North-Ctry. Wds.* (1691).

WAUGH (N. Eng. and Scot.) Dweller at a WALL [O.E. *wāg*, *wāh*; whence Scot. *waugh*, *wauch*, a wall]

Willelmus Wauh.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

As this is more specifically a Border name, the Wall in question is doubtless Hadrian's.

WAVERLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Waverley (Surrey), 13th-14th cent. *Waverley*, *Waverle* = the WAVER-LEA [see under **Waverton**, and + M.E. *ley*, *le*, &c., O.E. *ledh*, a meadow]

Abb' de Waverle.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1331.

WAVERTON (Eng.) Bel. to Waverton (Cumb.: 13th cent. *Waverton*; Chesh.) = the WAVER ENCLOSURE or FARMSTEAD.

The Cumb. place is on the River Waver. Waver [O.E. *wæfre*, flickering, wavering] seems to have been used as a name for the aspen or trembling poplar (cp. 'Wavertree,' Lanc.; also: "*Wavers*, young timberlings left standing in a fallen wood"—E. Yorks Gloss., 1788); and our Waver and Weaver streams were app. so called from the prevalence of this tree along their banks: cp. Ash-Brook, Willow-Brook, Withy-Brook, Alder-Brook, Eller-Beck, Eller-Burn, &c.

WAY } (Eng.) Dweller at the PATH or ROAD
WAYE } [M.E. *weye*, O.E. *weg*]

Thomas de la Weye.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WAYGOOD (Eng.) a descendant of the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wigod* = WAR-GOD [O.E. *wig*, war + *god*, a god]

WAYLAND (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Wayland (Norf.), 13th cent. *Wayland*, *Weyland*, *Weyland*, &c. = the WAY-LAND [O.E. *weg*, a way, path + *land*]

2 the A.-Sax. mythological and pers. name *Weland*, as in 'Welandes smiðe'

Weare

('Cart. Sax.' no. 908), *Weland's Smithy*, i.e. Wayland Smith's Cave, Berks; and in 'Welandes-stoc' ('C.S.' no. 603), Bucks. And some of the chroniclers give *Weland* (evid. Anglicized) as the name of a Danish invader of England A.D. 860-1.

[The second element seems to be really *-land*, not *-anda*, anger, zeal, and the name prob. repr. O.E. *wea(l)land*, foreign land, the inference being that the characterization of the heroic *Weland*, Super-Smith, (Teut.) Vulcan, is based on a real pre-historic personage, a smith of exceptional fame, who received from the Saxons a nickname appropriate to an apparently foreign origin. The synonymous O.Norse *Völund-r* and O.H.Ger. *Wielant* do not correspond in form, a fact which prob. points in these cases to borrowing from the Saxons before the migratory period]

þæt is Hrædlan		it is Hrædla's relic (or
láf,		legacy),
Welandes geweorc		<i>Weland's</i> work.—
		<i>Beowulf</i> , 913-14.

Cp. **Welland**.

WAYLETT, v. **Wallett**.

WAYMAN (Eng.) 1 = **Way** (q.v) + **E. man**.

2 for **Waithman**, q.v.

WAYMOUTH for **Weymouth**, q.v.

WAYNE = **Waine**, q.v.

WAYRE = **Ware**, q.v.

WAYT } = **Wait**(e, q.v.)
WAYTE }

WAYTH } = **Wath**(e, q.v.)
WAYTHE }

WEAFER = **Weaver**, q.v.

WEAKLEY = **Weekley**, q.v.

WEAKLIN = **Wakelin**, q.v.

WEAL } (Eng.) 1 Dweller at a WELL [O.E. *wealla*]
WEALE } *wiella*
WEALL } 2 = **Wale**, q.v.

WEALD (Eng.) Dweller at a WEALD or FOREST [O.E. *weald*]

WEALTHY for **Walthew**, q.v.

WEAR } (Eng.) Dweller at a WEIR [M.E. *wer(e)*, O.E. *wer*, weir, dam, fishing-place]
WEARE }

John de la Were.—*Hund. Rolls*.

The Somerset parish Weare "derived its present appellation from a wear that formerly existed on the river [Axe]".—*Nat. Gaz.*

Wearing

Cp. Ware.

(Celt.) Dweller at the R. Wear, 10th cent. *Wyre* ("... et meam villam dilectam *Wyremuthé*": 'Cart. Sax.' no. 685), Ptolemy's *Vedra* [the name can hardly be separated from that of the Welsh rivers Wyre and the Lanc. Wyre (13th cent. *Wyre*): O.Wel. *wyre*, a spreading]

WEARING, v. Waring.

WEARMOUTH (Celt. + E.) Bel. to Wear-mouth [v. under *Wear* (Celt.), and + O.E. *mūða*, river-mouth]

WEARN } v. Warn(e (A.-Celt.)
WEARNE }

WEATHERALL, v. Wetherall.

WEATHERBEE, v. Wetherby.

WEATHERBURN, v. Wetherburn.

WEATHERBY, v. Wetherby.

WEATHERED } v. Wetherhead.
WEATHERHEAD }

WEATHERHERD, v. Wetherherd.

WEATHERHOG (G, v. Wetherhog (g).

WEATHERILT, v. Wetherheald.

WEATHERLEY } v. Wetherley.
WEATHERLY }

WEATHERSPOON, v. Wetherspoon.

WEATHERSTONE, v. Wetherstone.

WEAVER (Eng.) 1 CLOTH-WEAVER [M.E. *wever*(e); f. M.E. *weven*, O.E. *wefan*, to weave]

Cp. Webb(e), Webber, and Webster.

2 Dweller by the R. Weaver (Chesh.)
[v. under *Waverton*]

William Weyver, bocker (Chesh.).—
Star-Chmbr. Proc., c. A.D. 1520 (Bostock v. Dutton).

WEBB } (Eng.) WEAVER [M.E. *webbe*, O.E.
WEBBE } *webba* (m.), *webbe* (f.), weaver]

Adam le Webbe.—*Hund. Rolls*.

My wif was a *webbe*,
And wollen cloth made;
She spak to spynnesteres
To spynnen it oute.—

Piers Plowman, 2901-4.

A *webbe*, a dyere, and a tapycer.—
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 362.

WEBBER (Eng.) WEAVER [M.E. *webber*(e), O.E. *webbere*]

Weedon

WEBER (Ger.) WEAVER: v. the Appendix of Foreign Names.

WEBLEY (Eng.) Dweller at the WEBB's or WEAVER'S LEA [v. under *Webb*, and + M.E. *ley*, O.E. *leah*, a meadow]

WEBSTER (Eng.) (orig. female) WEAVER [M.E. *webster*(e), *webester*(e), *webbestre*(e), &c.; O.E. *webbestre*, female weaver]

John le Webbestere.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Adam le Webbestere.—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1332.

Wollen *webbesters* [var. *Wollewebsteres*]
And *weweres* of lynn.

Piers Plowman, 436-7.

WEDDELL } (Eng.) 1 the A.-Sax. pers. name
WEDDLE } *Wedel*, *Wædel*: v. *Waddell*?
WEDELL } 2 = *Weedall*, *Weedell*, q.v.

WEDDERBURN (Scot.-Eng.) Bel. to *Wedderburn* = the WETHER-BROOK [Scot. *wedder*, O.E. *wēðer* = O.N. *ueðr* (Dan.-Norw. *væder*), a *wether*, ram + *burn*, O.E. *burne*, a stream]

WEDDERSPOON, v. Wetherspoon.

WEDDICOMBE, v. Widdicombe.

WEDGE (A.-Fr.-Teut.) PLEDGE, SURETY [Early Mod. E. *wedge*, M.E. O.Fr. *wage* (Fr. *gage*), L.Lat. *wadium*: cp. O.N. *ueð* (= O.E. *wedd*), genit. pl. *ueðja*, a pledge, surety]

WEDGWOOD } (Eng.) Bel. to *Wedgwood*
WEDGEWOOD } (Staffs) [Earlier forms than the 16th-cent. *Wedgwood* seem to be lacking. The name is prob. a voiced form of O.E. *wæcce*, a watch or guard + *wudu*, a wood]

WEDLAKE } (Eng.) PLEDGE-GIFT [O.E. *wed-*
WEDLOCK } *lác*—*wedd*, a pledge + *lác*, a gift, offering]

There is no trace of this being also a local name; otherwise it would denote 'Weedy Lake.'

WEDMORE (Eng.) Bel. to *Wedmore* (Soms.), 14th cent. *Wedmor* = the WEEDY MOOR [M.E. *wed*, O.E. *wéod*, a weed + M.E. *mor*(e), O.E. *mór*, a moor]

WEEDALL } (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the WEEDY
WEDELL } CORNER (-Field) [O.E. *wéod*,
WEEDILL } weed(s + *heal*(h), a corner]
2 the WEEDY HILL [O.E. *hýll*]

WEEDEN } (Eng.) Bel. to *Weedon* (Bucks,
WEEDON } Northants: 13th cent. *Wedon*,
A.-Sax. *Wéodún*) = the WEEDY HILL [O.E. *wéod*, weed(s + *dún*, hill)]

Week

WEEK } (Eng. and Scand.) Bel. to Week, a
WEEKE } phonologically more correct form
than the commoner Wick, q.v.

Three of the Somerset places so named are or were called indifferently Week or Wick.

WEEKES } 1 genit., and pl., of Week(e, q.v.
WEEKS } 2 assim. forms of Wilkes, q.v.

WEEKLEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Weekley (North-
WEEKLY } ants), A.D. 956 *Wicledh* = the
WICK-LEA [v. under Wick, and + O.E.
ledh, a meadow, &c.]

WEET (Eng.) ACTIVE, BOLD [O.E. *hwét*,
active, sharp, bold, brave: cp. the N.E.
weet, nimble]

WEETMAN (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Hwétman(n)*
[v. Weet, and + O.E. *man(n)*]

App. not conf. with Weightman.

WEEVER = Weaver, q.v.

WEGG } (Scand.) the 13th-14th cent. *Wegge*,
WEGGE } *Wege*, 11th cent. *Wege* (Domesday),
Wegga (a pet contr. of one of the O.N.
Uág = A.-Sax. *Wæg*-names) [O.N. *uág-r*
= O.E. *wæg*, wave, sea]

This is a very ancient Teut. name-
element, a *Wægdæg*, e.g., being given in
the A.-Sax. genealogies as the name of
a descendant of Woden.

Willelmus Wege.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

WEIGALL } (Eng.) Bel. to Wighill (W. Yorks),
WEIGELL } 14th cent. *Wygehale*, Domesday
WEIGHILL } *Wicheles* [prob. O.E. *wic*, sg.
dwelling(s), pl. fortifications, castle, &c. +
h(e)alas, pl. of *h(e)al(h)*, a nook, corner]

WEIGHT for Wait(e, q.v.

WEIGHTMAN for Waithman, q.v.

WEINT for Went, q.v.

WEIR, v. Wear(e).

Note: "The M'Nairs of Cowal, &c.,
Anglicize their name as *Weir*."—

MacBain, *Inverness Names*, p. 62.

WELBORN(E) } (Eng.) Bel. to Welborne
WELBOURN(E) } (Norf.), Welbourne (Lincs),
WELBURN } Welburn (N. Yorks²); or
Dweller at the WELL OF SPRING BROOK
[O.E. *w(i)ell(a) + burna*]

The Yorkshire villages occur as *Welle-
brune* in Domesday-Book. The Lincoln-
shire place was *Welleburn* in the 13th cent.

Welford

WELBY (Scand.) Bel. to Welby (Lincs: 13th-
14th cent. *Wellebie*, *Welleby*; Leic.) = the
WELL OF SPRING FARM [O.N. *wel(l)* (Dan.-
Norw. *wæld*, with intrus. -d) + *bý-r*]

Gilbertus de Welby.—

Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1349.

WELCH = Walsh, q.v.

Nicholas Welch, cooper.—

Chester Freeman, A.D. 1638-9.

WELCHMAN (Eng.) WELSHMAN: v. Walsh-
man, Walsh.

Thomas Welchman.—

Wills at Chester, A.D. 1621.

WELCOME (Eng.) 1 a nickname [M.E. *welcome*,
welcume; cp. O.E. *wilcuma*, a welcome
guest]

Cp. the synonymous French surname
Bienvenu.

2 Bel. to Welcombe (Devon: 14th cent.
Welcombe) = the WELL-VALLEY [O.E.
w(i)ell(a) + cumb: v. under *Combe*]

In a Devonshire charter dated A.D. 739
(‘Cart. Sax.’ no. 1331) we find a *wealda*
cumb mentioned; but this does not refer
to the Welcombe nr. Hartland.

WELD } (Eng.) Dweller at a WEALD or
WELDE } FOREST [O.E. *wæld*]

John atte Welde.—

Pat. Rolls, A.D. 1330.

Willelmus del Welde.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Richard Welde, sherman.—

Chester Freeman, A.D. 1563-4.

WELDHEN, app. for Weldon, q.v.

WELDON (Eng.) Bel. to Weldon (Northants:
14th cent. *Weldon*, 13th cent. *Weledon*; &c.);
or Dweller at the SPRING-HILL [O.E.
w(i)ell(a), a spring + *din*, a hill]

WELFARE } (Eng.) a nickname [M.E. *welfare*;
WELFEAR } O.E. *wel*, well + *faru*, a faring,
(lit.) a journey]

Simon Welfare.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WELFORD (Eng.) Bel. to 1 Welford (Berks),
10th cent. *Weligford* = the WILLOW-
FORD [O.E. *welig*, a willow + *ford*]

2 Welford (Warw.-Glouc.), 13th-14th
cent. *Welneford*, Domesday *Welleford* =
the FORD OF (BY) THE SPRINGS [O.E.
w(i)ella, a spring, genit. pl. *w(i)ellena* +
ford]

3 Welford (Northants), 13th-14th cent.
Welforde, *Welleford* = the FORD BY THE
SPRING [O.E. *w(i)ell(a)*, a spring + *ford*]

Welham

WELHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Welham; or Dweller
 i at the SPRING-ENCLOSURE [O.E.
w(i)ell(a), a spring + *ham(m)* a piece of
 land, enclosure]

Walter de Welham.—

Soms. Subsidy-Roll, A.D. 1327.

Cp. the common local name Springfield.

2 AT THE SPRINGS [O.E. *w(i)ellum* (occ.
w(i)ellun), dat. pl. of *w(i)ell(a)*, a spring]

The Notts place ("St. John's Well
 . . . has lost much of its former celebrity")
 was *Wellum*, *Wellom*, 13th-14th-cent.;
Wellun and *Wellon* in Domesday-Book.
 The Yorks village, *Wellom(e)* 13th-14th
 cent., was also *Wellun* and *Wellon* in
 Domesday-Bk. The Leic. parish is on
 the R. Welland; consequently in Dom.-
 Bk. we find *Walendeham*, as well as
Waleham.

The documentary evidence shows that
 the second signification is the commoner.

WELK (Eng.) a nickname from the WHELK
 [O.E. *weol(o)c*]

Matilda le Welke.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WELL (Eng.) Dweller at the SPRING [O.E.
w(i)ell(a)]

Robertus de Welle.—

Charter-Rolls (Lincolns), A.D. 1250-1.

Johannes del Well.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

As a surname Well has almost entirely
 been swallowed up in Wells.

WELLAN (Eng.) i an apocopated form of
 Welland, q.v.

2 for Wellen, q.v.

WELLAND (Eng.) i Bel. to Welland (Worc.),
 14th cent. *Wenland*, 13th cent. *Wen(e)lond*,
Weneland = WEN(N)A'S LAND [A.-Sax.
 **Wen(n)an-land*, *Wen(n)an*-genit. of
Wen(n)a, f. O.E. *wéna*, hope]

2 Dweller at the SPRING-LAND [O.E.
w(i)ell(a), a spring, well + *land*]

3 Dweller by the River Welland,
 occurring in very late copies or versions
 of Latin charters of the A.-Sax. period as
Weland and *Weeland* [the orig. is doubtful,
 but seems to be the dat. (either pl.,
w(i)ellun, or sing. *w(i)ellan*) of O.E. *w(i)ella*,
 a spring; the -d in the name in that case
 being therefore the common post-*n*
 intrusion]

There has been confusion with Way-
 land, q.v.

WELLARD, v. Willard.

Welling

WEL(L)BELOVED (Eng.), the 15th-cent. *Welle-
 beloved*, has its French equivalent in
Bienaimé, the name of the admiral who
 represented the French Government at
 the funeral of Queen Victoria.

WELLBOURN(E, v. Welbourn(e).

WELLBURN, v. Welburn.

WELLBY, v. Welby.

WELLEN (Eng.) Dweller at the WELLS [M.E.
wellen, wells: v. Wells]

WELLER (Eng.) i DWELLER BY A WELL OR
 SPRING [M.E. *welle*, O.E. *w(i)ella* + the
 agent. suff. -ere]

2 for Willer, q.v.

WELLESLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Wellesley = the
 WELL'S LEA [O.E. *wiell*, genit. *wielles*,
 a spring + *leah* (M.E. *legh*, *ley*, &c.), a
 meadow]

Tho' de Welleslegh.—

Inq. ad q. Damn. (Soms.), A.D. 1310-11.

Philip' de Welleslege.—

Charter-Rolls (Soms.), A.D. 1331.

The Index to the 'Cal. MSS. Dn. & Ch.
 Wells' has the following forms of the M.E.
 period:—*Welleslegh*, *Weleslee*, *Weleslegh*,
Welesleghe, *Welesleye*, *Wellesleghe*, *Welles-
 leigh*, *Wellesleye*, *Wellesleygh*, *Welleslia*,
Wellislegh.

. . . Waleran de Wellesley, who is
 stated to have been of a branch of
 Wellesley, of Wellesley, co. Somerset.
 This Waleran was justice itinerant for
 Ireland in 1261.—

Burke's Peerage, &c., s.n. 'Wellington.'

This name has the appearance of em-
 bodying a personal name, but app. it
 does not.

Cp. Wesley.

WELLICOME (Eng.) i Dweller at the WILLOW-
 VALLEY [O.E. *welig*, a willow + *cumb*
 (Celt.), a valley]

2 for Welcome, qv.

WELLING (Eng.) Bel. to Welling, A.-Sax.
Wellingum, *Welingum* (both dat. pl. forms
 occur in the same 10th-cent. Hertford-
 shire Latin Will: 'Cart. Sax.' no. 812) =
 AT (the Place of) THE WEL- FAMILY [the
 pers. name is either f. O.E. *wel*, more
 commonly *wal*, slaughter, death, &c., or
 O.E. *wela*, prosperity, happiness, &c.:—
 + the dat. pl., -*ingum*, of the 'son'
 suff. -*ing*]

William de Wellynge.—

Hund. Rolls (Norf.)

The place referred to in the above-
 cited 10th-cent. Herts doct. seems to
 be that now called Welwyn.

There is a Welling in Kent, but it is
 said to be a modern village.

Wellngs

WELLINGS is found as a surname as well as **Welling**; in this case the -s is apparently an imitative suff.

WELLINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Wellington (Soms.: 13th cent. *Wellington*, Land-Grant—Lat. cum A.-Sax.—by King Eadweard to Bishop Asser *Wellington*, *Weolington*; Salop: 14th cent. *Wellington*, 13th cent. *Welinton*, *Welintone*; Heref.: 14th cent. *Wellington*; Staff.: 15th cent. *Wellington*), for orig. A.-Sax. *We(o)linga-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE WELA or WEOLA FAMILY [the pers. name is O.E. *wela*, *weola*, weal, prosperity, &c. + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, estate, &c.]

The first Duke of Wellington took his title from the Somersetshire town.

WELLMAN (Eng.) DWELLER AT A WELL OF SPRING [O.E. *w(i)ell(a) + mann*]

WELLOCK, v. **Wheelock**.

WELLOW (Eng.) Bel. to **Wellow**; or Dweller by the **WILLOW** [O.E. *welwele*]

The Wilts place occurs in various charters of the A.-Sax. period as *Welewe*; and either the Hants or the neighbouring Wilts **Wellow** (or both) is referred to in K. Ælfred's Will: "and minre yldstan dehter þæne hám æt *Welewe*" (and to my eldest daughter the vill at **Wellow**). A stream ("flumen") called *Welwe* is mentioned in an eighth-cent. Somerset Latin charter ('Cart. Sax.' no. 200).

John Schúphurd of *Welwe* (Soms.), A.D. 1390-1.—MSS. *Dn. & Ch. Wells*.

But **Wellow**, Netts, 13th-14th cent. *Welha(g)h*, *Welhawe*, is f. O.E. *w(i)ell(a)*, 'a spring,' and *haga*, 'an enclosure.'

WELLS (Eng.) Bel. to **Wells**; or Dweller at the **SPRINGS** [O.E. *w(i)ell*, *wylla*, a spring, fountain]

Both **Wells** in Somerset and **Wells** in Norfolk occur in charters of the A.-Sax. period as 'æt *Wyllan*'—dat. of *wylla*—and *Welles*. The Soms. name refers more specifically to a spring near the cathedral called St. Andrew's Well; but there are "numerous springs in the neighbourhood."

Ego Wilhelm Fontanensis episcopus.—*Cart. Sax.* no. 794, A.D. 944.

Gilbert de *Welles*.—*Hund. Rolls* (Norf.), A.D. 1274.

WELLSPRING (Eng.) Dweller at a **SPRING** [O.E. *w(i)ell(e)spryng*, a spring]

Wemyss

WELLSTEAD
WELLSTED
WELLSTEED
WELLSTOOD } (Eng.) Dweller at the **SPRING-STEAD** [O.E. *w(i)ell(a)*, a spring, well + *stede*, a place]

WELLUM, v. **Welham**.

WELMAN, v. **Wellman**.

WELSBY, v. **Walesby**.

WELSH, v. **Welch**, **Walsh**.

WELSTEAD
WELSTED } v. **Wellste(a)d**.

WELTON (Eng.) Bel. to **Welton** = the **FARM-STEAD** by the **SPRING** [O.E. *w(i)ell(a)*, a spring + *tún*, a farmstead, &c.]

Welton, Northants and Lincs, was *Welton* 13th-14th cent. **Welton**, Soms., was *Weleton* 13th cent. **Welton**, Yorks, was *Welleton* and *Wellethin* in Domesday-Bk.

WEM (Celt.) Bel. to **Wem**; or Dweller by the **CAVE** or **DEN** [M.Ir. and Gael. *uaim* (mod. *uaimh*, *uamh*); cogn. with *Wel. ogof* (-f for earlier -m), a cave, den]

Uamh nam fear (Cave of the men), "a very singular cavern in the Island of St. Mac Cormaig, in the Sound of Jura."

The same word is used in the Irish Odyssey with reference to the cave of the Cyclops—

Is and sin tánic Uilix d'iarrair ind fir móir, co riacht co dorus na h-*nama* (Then went Ulysses to seek the big man and came to the door of the *cave*).—

Merugud Uilix (*Wandering of Ulysses*), A.D. 1300, ll. 50-1.

(Eng.) Bel. to **Wem** (for **Whem**); or Dweller at the **CORNER** or **NOOK** of Land [O.E. *hwemm*]

Wem, Salop, in Domesday-Bk. *Weme*, is prob. Celtic.

WEMBLEY } (Eng.) Bel. to **Wembley** (M'sex),
WEMLEY } 9th cent. (Lat. charters) *Wemba lea*, *Wambe lea* = **WAMBA'S LEA** [A.-Sax. **Wamban-leah* (dat. *leá*)—*Wamban*, genit. of *Wamba*, a nickname f. O.E. *wamb*, stonach]

WEMS } (Celt. + Eng.) Bel. to **Wemyss**
WEMYSS } (Scot.); or Dweller by the **CAVES** [v. **Wem** (Celt.), and + the E. pl. suff. -s]

The coast [at **Wemyss**, co. Fife], which is bold and rocky, extends a considerable distance into the sea, and is perforated with many caves. One of these caves extends 200 feet in length, and in another James IV was entertained by gipsies.—

Nat. Gaz. (1868)

Wenborn

WENBORN (Scand.) app. represents an O. Norse *Uinbiörn* = FRIENDLY BEAR [O.N. *uin-r*, a friend + *biörn*, a bear]

WEND } (Eng.) 1 = Went(e, q.v.)
WENDE }

John atte Wend, A.D. 1381.—
Blomefield, *Hist. Norf.*

(rarely) 2 f. the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wenda* (the form *Wendel*—with dim. suff. *-el*—was commoner, esp. compounded) [the ethnic name: prob. f. an O.Teut. word seen in O.H.Ger. *wenti*, a boundary, turning (Mod. Ger. *wende*, a turning, turning-point); hence the Mark or March People—O.H.Ger. *wenten* = O.Sax. *wendian* = O.E. *wendan* = Goth. *wandjan*, to turn]

WENDEN } (Eng.) Bel. to Wenden (Gt. and
WENDON } Little, Wendon (Essex), 13th cent. *Wenden, Wendon* [doubtless (as is so often the case) *-den* is for *-don*, O.E. *dún*, a hill; the first element prob. being the pers. name *Wena* (O.E. *wéna*, hope): if the *-den* were really original (certainly Domesday-Bk. has *Wendena*) it, of course, would be O.E. *denu*, a valley]

In 1261-2 the manor of *Wendon* (Essex) belonged to Mauricius de Berkeley.

WENDLIN } (Eng.) Bel. to Wendling (Norf.),
WENDLING } 13th cent. *Wendling*, A.-Sax. **Wend(e)lingas* (dat. *Wend(e)lingum*) = (the Estate of the) WENDEL FAMILY [v. under *Wend*?, and + the pl., *-ingas*, of the O.E. 'son' suff. *-ing*]

Abbas de Wendlyng.—
Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1352.

But for the occurrence of the same patronymic in Wellingborough (Northants), the A.-Sax. *Wendlingburg*, we might have suspected the *-ing* of the Norfolk place-name to be the O.North. and East.E. *ing*, borrowed from O.N. *eng*, 'meadow.'

WENDOVER (Celt.) Bel. to Wendover (Bucks), 14th cent. *Wendover*, Domesday *Wendovre*, 10th cent. (obl. case) *æt Wændofron* (*f* as *v*) = the WHITE or CLEAR WATER [the early form of Wel. *gwyn* (tem. *gwen*) = Corn. *gwyn*, *gwin* = Bret. *guen* = Gaul. *vind*-white, fair + the early form of Wel. *dwyfr* = Corn. *dofer* = Bret. *dour* = Ir. and Gael. *dobhar* = Gaul. *dubr*-, water]

WENHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Wenham (Suff.), 13th-14th cent. and Domesday *Wenham* = (prob.) WENA'S HOME [A.-Sax. **Wenan-hám*—*Wenan*-, genit. of *Wena* (f. *wéna*, hope) + *hám*, home, estate]

Weint

WENLOCK (Eng.) Bel. to Wenlock (Salop), 13th-14th cent. *Wenlok, Wenloke*, Domesday *Wenloch* = (prob.) WENA'S STRONGHOLD [A.-Sax. **Wenan-loc*a — *Wenan*-, genit. of *Wena* (f. *wéna*, hope) + *loc*a, a stronghold, fortified enclosure]

Prior et Conventus de Wenloke.—
Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1268-9.

WENMAN = Wainman, q.v.

WENN (Eng.) Dweller at the FURZE [a var. of M.E. *winne, whynne*, whin, furze; cogn. with Scand. *wen*, bent-grass]

Johannes atte Wenne.—
Soms. Subs. Roll, A.D. 1315-16.

WENNINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Wennington (Lancs, Hunts, Essex), the A.-Sax. **Weninga-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE WENA FAMILY [the pers. name is O.E. *wéna*, hope + the genit. pl., *-inga*, of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, farm, estate, &c.]

The Hunts place occurs in a 10th-cent. Latin grant as *Wenintona* and *Wenigton*. The Lancs township was *Weninton, Wenigton*, and *Wenington* in the 13th cent.; it is situated on the Wenning Brook, whose name is doubtless from the place-name.

There has been some confusion with *Winnington*.

WENSLEY (?Celt. + Eng.) Bel. to Wensley (Yorks), 13th cent. *Wenslay-dale*, the Domesday *Wendreslaga* and *Wentreslage* [O.E. *leáh*, a meadow: the first element has the appearance of being a pers. name in the genit.; but pre-11th cent. forms are desirable; and, in fact, the Domesday *-re-* may represent the river-name Ure, in which case *Went-* would also be Celt., prob. O.Wel. *gwent*, a plain]

WENT } (Eng.) Dweller at a PASSAGE, ALLEY,
WENTE } or CROSSWAY [Dial. and M.E.
WEINT } *went(e*; f. O.E. *wendan*, to turn, to go]

Henry de la Wente.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Is thorough a goter [gutter] by a privè *wente*

Into my chaumbre come...—
Chaucer, *Troil. & Cris.*, iii. 787-8.

Went, a way; as, 'at the four wents', i.e. at the meeting of the four ways.—
Pegge, *Kenticisms* (1735).

Went, a crossway.—
Parish, *Dict. Suss. Dial.* (1875).

Wents, narrow lanes in Cockermonth, Workington, and other towns.—
Dickinson, *Cumbd. Gloss.* (1878).

Wentworth

Between the Tower and the river at one time was a passage which led into the churchyard... this passage became a street, and is now Prison *Weint*.—

Stonehouse, *Streets of L'pool* (1869), p. 16.

The Yorks river-name Went(e v. under Wandsworth) has prob. had no surnominal influence.

Cp. Wend(e).

WENTWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Wentworth (Yorks: 14th cent. *Wyni(e)worth*, Domesday *Winteworde*; Cams: A.D. 1428 *Wynteworthe* (Skeat, 'Pl. Names Camb.,' p. 27), Domesday *Winteworde*), A.-Sax. **Wintarwoorð* = WINTA'S FARM or ESTATE [*Winta*—the name of one of the early descendants of Woden—is app. not a Teut. name: it is prob. Celt., f. the early form (v. under Wandsworth) of Wel. *g)wyn*, white, fair, blessed:— + O.E. *woorð*, farm, estate, homestead]

WERE = Weir, Wear(e, q.v.)

WERNETH (Celt.) Bel. to Werneth (Lanc.: 14th cent. *Wernyth*, 13th cent. *Vernet* = the ALDER-GROVE, ALDER-MEAD [Wel. *g)wernydd* (*dd* as *th*), f. *g)wern-en*, alder-tree, with the pl. suff. *-ydd*]

WERNHAM, v. Warnham.

WERRY, v. Warry.

Peter Werri.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WESCOTT for Westcott, q.v.

Richard de Wescote.—
Soms. Subsidy-Roll, A.D. 1327.

WESLAKE for Westlake, q.v.

WESLEY 1 for Westley, q.v.

2 for Wellesley, q.v.

Arthur Wellesley, first Duke of Wellington, signed himself 'Wesley' in the early part of his career. He is said to have belonged to a branch of the same family as that from which John Wesley sprang.

WESS 1 = Wass, q.v.

2 for West, q.v.

WESSCOTT for Westcott, q.v.

WESSON, an assim. form of Weston, q.v.

WEST (Eng.) One from the WEST; a WEST-COUNTRYMAN [M.E. *west(e)*, O.E. *west*]

Robertus del West.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Western

A shipman was ther, wonynge [dwelling] fer by *weste*;

For aught I woot [know] he was of Dertemouthe.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 388-9.

WESTACOTT = Westcott (q.v.) with phon. intrus. *-a-*.

WESTALL } for Westhall, q.v.
WESTELL }

WESTAWAY = Westway (q.v.) with phon. intrus. *-a-*.

WESTBURY (Eng.) Bel. to Westbury (a common Eng. place-name)= 1 the WEST STRONGHOLD [O.E. *west* + *burh*, *burg*, a fortified place]

Thus, Westbury-on-Trym occurs in a charter of Offa, king of the Mercians, as 'tō *Westbyrig*'—*byrig*, dat. of *burg*; and Westbury-on-Avon in a charter by the same king as *Westburg*. The Bucks place was *Westburi* in the 13th cent.

2 the WEST HILL [O.E. *west* + *beorh*]

WESTBY (Scand.) Bel. to Westby=the WEST FARMSTEAD [O.N. *uest-r*+*by-r*, farm, estate]

The Yorks place occurs as *Westeby* in the 14th cent.

Cp. Westerby.

WESTCOATT, v. Westcott.

WESTCOMB(E) (Eng.) Bel. to Westcomb(e = the WEST VALLEY [O.E. *west* + *cumb* (f. Celt.)]

WESTCOTT (Eng.) Bel. to Westcot, Westcote, Westcott; or Dweller at the WEST COTTAGE(S) [O.E. *west* + *cot*, pl. *cotu*]

Nicholas de Westcote.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WESTERBY (Scand.) Bel. to Westerby; or Dweller at the WESTERN FARMSTEAD [O.N. *uestri*, prop. compar., more westerly + *by-r*, farm, estate]

A *Westrebi* occurs in the Yorks Domesday.

WESTERHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Westerham (Kent), Late A.-Sax. *Westerham* = the WESTERN ESTATE [O.E. *westera*, prop. cpv., more westerly + *hām*, home, residence, estate]

WESTERMAN (Eng.) WESTERN MAN [O.E. *westerne* + *mann*]

WESTERN (Eng.) WESTERNER [O.E. *westerne*, western]

Westerton

WESTERTON (Eng.) Bel. to Westerton = the WESTERN FARM or ESTATE [v. under Westerham, and + O.E. *tūn*, farm, estate]

WESTGARTH (Scand.) Dweller at the WEST ENCLOSURE [O.N. *uest-r* + *garð-r*]

WESTGATE (Eng.) Bel. to Westgate; or Dweller at the WEST GATE (of a city or enclosure) [O.E. *west* + *gate*]

William de Westgate.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WESTHALL (Eng.) Bel. to Westhall; or Dweller at the WEST HALL [O.E. *west* + *h(e)all*]

At Westhall, Suff., we find the tautological 'Westhall Hall'.

WESTHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Westham; or Dweller at the WEST DWELLING or ENCLOSURE [O.E. *west* + *hām*, *hamm*]

Thus Westham, Sussex, is so named from its position with regard to Pevensey.

WESTHEAD (Eng.) Dweller at the WEST HEAD or TOP [O.E. *west* + *heafod* (M.E. *heved*, &c.), head, top, high ground]

Robert del Westheved.—

Lanc. Fines, A.D. 1313.

WESTHORP(E) (Eng. and Scand.) Bel. to Westhorpe = the WEST FARMSTEAD, HAMLET, or VILLAGE [O.E. *west* = O.N. *uest-r* + O.E. O.N. *þorp*: v. Thorp(e)]

Joh'es de Westhorp (Linc).—

Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1408-9.

WESTLAKE (Eng.) Dweller at the WEST STREAM or POOL [O.E. *west* + *lacu*, stream, pool]

There is a Westlake in S. Devon.

WESTLEIGH } (Eng.) Bel. to Westleigh or
WESTLEY } Westley = the WEST LEA
WESTLY } [O.E. *west* + *leáh*: v. Lea, Leigh]

Westley, Camb., was *Westele* in the 15th cent., *Westle* in the 13th.

WESTMACOTT for Westmancott, q.v.

WESTMAN (Eng.) WESTERNER [O.E. *west* + *man(n)*, sometimes *mon(n)*]

Thomas Westman.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

The corresponding O.N. *uestmað-r* denoted more specifically a man from the British Isles, esp. Ireland.

WESTMANCOTT (Eng.) Bel. to Westmancot(e) (Worc.), the Domesday *Westmone-cote*, where the medial *e* prob. represents

Westron

the O.E. genit. pl. *-a*, which circumstance makes it likely that the local name was also orig. pl. = the WESTMEN'S COTTAGES [v. under Westman, and + O.E. *cot*, pl. *cotu*, dat. pl. *cotum*]

WESTMARLAND for Westmor(e)land, q.v.

WESTMORE (Eng.) Dweller at the WEST MOOR [O.E. *west* + *mór* (M.E. *mor(e)*)]

WESTMOR(E)LAND (Eng.) Bel. to Westmoreland, A.-Sax. Chron. A.D. 966 *Westmóringa land* = the LAND OF THE SONS (PEOPLE) OF THE WEST MOOR(S) [O.E. *west* + *mór*, a moor + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the 'son' suff. *-ing* + *land*]

Rad'us Com' Westmorland'.—

Charter-Rolls, tp. Hen. IV.

Cold Cumberland, which yet wild *Westmerland* excells

For roughness, at whose point lies rugged Fournesse Fells,

Is fill'd with mighty moors. . . —

Drayton, *Poly-Olbion*, xxiii, 209-11.

WESTOBY for Westerby, q.v.

WESTON (Eng.) Bel. to Weston (common) = the WEST FARMSTEAD, HAMLET, or VILLAGE [O.E. *west* + *tūn*, dat. *tūne*]

The two *ts* were assimilated to one in the A.-Saxon period. Thus, to take two 10th-cent. instances, Weston, nr. Bath (so called from its position relative to the latter), is referred to as "in loco qui dicitur *at Westune*" (dat.: 'Cart. Sax.' no. 1009); while Weston, Dorset, is spoken of as "in loco quem solicolae *at Westune* vocitant" (dat.: 'C.S.' no. 696).

Will'us de Weston.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1270-1.

WESTOVER (Eng.) Bel. to Westover (Soms.: A.D. 1325-6 *Westovere*; Hants, &c.) = the WEST EDGE, BANK, or SHORE [O.E. *west* + *ofer*]

WESTOW (Eng.) Bel. to Westow = the WEST PLACE [O.E. *west*; and v. Stow(e)]

WESTRAY (Scand.) 1 16th cent. *Westwray(e)* = the WEST NOOK or CORNER [O.N. *uest-r* + *urá*]

2 One from the Island of Westray (Orkneys), 13th cent. *Uesturey* = the WESTERN ISLAND [O.N. *uestri*, prop. cpv., more westerly + *ey*, island]

WESTREN } vars. of Western, q.v.
WESTRON }

Westrop

WESTROP } (Eng. & Scand.) Bel. to Westrop
 WESTROPE } or Westrup = the WEST THORP
 WESTROPP } or VILLAGE [O.E. *west* = O.N.
 WESTRUP } *west-r* + O.E. O.N. *þrop, þorþ*]

Cp. Westhorpe.

WESTRUM for Westerham, q.v.

WESTWAY (Eng.) Dweller at the WEST ROAD
 [O.E. *west* + *weg*]

WESTWICK (Eng.) Bel. to Westwick = the
 WEST DWELLING(S) [O.E. *west* + *wic*]

The Yorks place was *Westwic* in
 Domesday-Bk. The Camb. township
 was *Westwik*, *Westwyk*, and *Westwyc* in
 the 13th cent. Westwick, Norf., was *West-
 wyke* in the 14th cent.

WESTWORTH (Eng.) Dweller at the WEST
 FARM or MESSUAGE [O.E. *west* + *word*]

WETHERALD, v. Wetherh(e)ald.

WETHERALL } (Eng.) Dweller at the
 WETHERELL } WETHER-NOOK or -CORNER
 WETHERILL } [O.E. *wēð(e)r*, wether, sheep
 + *h(e)al(h, nook, etc.)*]

(Scand.) Dweller at the WETHER-SLOPE
 [O.N. *weðr* + *hall-r*]

As the Cumberland Wetheral (13th
 cent. *Wetherhal(e)*, *Wederhale*) "is situ-
 ated on the steep banks of the Eden,"
 it is evid. of Scand. origin.

Cp. Wetherh(e)ald.

WETHERBEE for Wetherby, q.v.

WETHERBURN (Eng.) Dweller at the
 WETHER-BROOK [O.E. *wēð(e)r* + *burne*]
 Cp. Wedderburn.

WETHERBY (Scand.) Bel. to Wetherby
 (Yorks), the Domesday *Wedrebi* = the
 WETHER or SHEEP FARM [O.N. *weðr*
 + *bý-r*]

WETHERDEN (Eng.) Bel. to Wetherden (Suff.),
 13th cent. *Wetherden* = the WETHER-
 VALLEY [O.E. *wēð(e)r* + *denu*]

WETHERED for Wetherhead, q.v.

WETHERELD }
 WETHERELT } for Wetherheald, q.v.
 WETHERILT }

WETHERFIELD (Eng.) Dweller at the
 WETHER-FIELD [O.E. *wēð(e)r* + *feld*]

Cp. Wethersfield.

WETHERHEAD (Eng.) Dweller at the WETHER
 HEAD or TOP [O.E. *wēð(e)r* + *heafod*,
 head, top, high ground]

Wevill

WETHERH(E)ALD (Eng.) Dweller at the
 WETHER-SLOPE [O.E. *wēð(e)r* + *h(e)ald*;
 v. Heald]

WETHERHERD (Eng.) WETHER - HERD;
 SHEPHERD [O.E. *wēð(e)r* + *hierde*]

WETHERHOG(G) (A.-Scand.) a nickname
 from the male sheep (WETHER-HOG)
 so called dialectally [O.E. *wēð(e)r* =
 O.N. *weðr*; and v. Hogg]

Wether-hog: A male lamb of a year
 old.—Cole, *S.W. Linc. Gloss.*, p. 165.

WETHERLEY (Eng.) Dweller at the WETHER-
 LEA [O.E. *wēð(e)r* + *leah* (M.E. *ley*)]

WETHERSFIELD (Eng.) Dweller at the
 WETHER'S FIELD [the genit. of O.E.
wēð(e)r + *feld*]

Wethersfield, Essex, was *Wetheresfeld*
 in the 13th cent.

WETHERSPOON (A.-Scot.) Dweller at the
 WETHER'S POUND [the genit. of O.E.
wēð(e)r + *pund* (N.E. and Scot. *pun'*),
 pound, enclosure]

WETHERSTON(E, v. Witherston(e).

WETHEY, v. With(e)y.

WETTON (Eng.) Bel. to Wetton [early forms
 seems to be lacking: phonologically an
 orig. A.-Sax. *Wettan-* or *Wetan-tūn* =
 'Wetta's' or 'Wæta's Estate' is admis-
 sible]

There appears to have been some con-
 fusion with *Watton*, q.v.

WETWANG (Eng.) Bel. to Wetwang (Yorks),
 14th cent. *Wetewange*, Domesday *Wet-
 wang-* = the WET PLAIN or FIELD [O.E.
wēt + *wang*]

WEVILL (Eng.) the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wifel*,
 a nickname from the WEEVIL [M.E. *wevil*,
wivel, O.E. *wifel*, a beetle]

At first sight it would seem strange
 that this nickname from an insect should
 have been so common among the A.-
 Saxons as the longish list of O.E. place-
 names, identified (as in the cases of
 the mod. Wiveliscombe, Wivelsfield,
 and Wivelsford) and unidentified, con-
 taining it shows it to have been. The
 explanation is that *wifel* (like *wibba*,
 also meaning 'beetle' and used as a pers.
 name) is conn. with O.E. *wefan*, 'to weave',
 the weevil at one stage of its existence
 enclosing itself in a protecting web or
 cocoon; and the nickname would there-
 fore commonly be applied to a weaver,
 which accounts for the fact that *Wifel* only

Weyland

seems to occur as the pers. element in place-names and not in the extensive list of attesters of A.-Saxon charters. The point is further illustrated by the cognate E.Fris. *wefer*, which denotes both 'weaver' and 'beetle'; and by Ger. *weber*, which, in addition to 'weaver', connotes the genus *bombyx* [Lat. *bombyx*, silkworm]

WEYLAND, v. Wayland.

WEYMAN, v. Wayman.

WEYMOUTH (Celt. + Eng.) Bel. to Weymouth (Dorset), 13th cent. *Weymuth*, in a late and corrupt copy of a charter of King Æthelstan ('Cart. Sax.' no. 738) *Waimouþ*, *Waymouþ* = the MOUTH of the R. WEY [the river-name is Celt., f. the early form of Wel. *gwy*, *-wy* (=O. Ir. *fia*), water, which more commonly yields the Anglicized Wye (thus the Montgomeryshire Afon [River] Gwy is also called Wye River), although the Wel. Conwy is Englished Conwy:—+ O.E. *mūða*, river-mouth]

WHADDON (Eng.) Bel. to Whaddon (fairly common), the A.-Sax. *Hwætédún* = the WHEAT-HILL [O.E. *hwæte* + *dún*]

Whaddon, Bucks, was the Domesday *Wadone*. Whaddon, Glouc., was *Wadune* in Domesday-Bk., *Waddone* and *Wadone* in the 13th cent.

WHAIT } (Eng.) ACTIVE, VIGOROUS, BOLD
WHAITE } [O.E. *hwæt*]

WHAITES, WHAITE'S (Son).

WHALAN }
WHALEN } for Whelan, q.v.
WHALON }

WHALE } (Eng.) 1 a nickname (from the
WHALL } WHALE) for a ponderous individual
(the name Whalebelly is also said to exist) [O.E. *hwæl*]

Thomas le Whal.—

Cal. Geneal., A.D. 1303.

2 BOLD, FORWARD [O.E. *hwæl*, *hwal*(f)]

3 for *Wale*, q.v.

WHALEBONE for *Walborn*, q.v.

WHALEY (Eng.) Bel. to Whaley; doubtless the same name as *Whalley*, q.v.

WHALLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Whalley (Lanc.), the M.E. *Whalley(e)*, *Whallay*, *Walley*, *Wallay*, *Qualley*, *Quallay*, A.-Sax. ('Chron.' A.D. 798) *Hwealleáh* = HWEALA'S or

Whatling

HWEALA'S LEA [the pers. name is f. O.E. *hwæl*, *hwal*(f), bold, forward + *leáh*, meadow]

WHAM (Eng.) Dweller at a CORNER or NOOK [O.E. *hwamm*]

WHARAM } (Eng.) Bel. to Wharram (Yorks),
WHARRAM } the Domesday *Warham* = the DWELLING or ENCLOSURE in or by the BASIN or HOLLOW [O.E. *hwer*, basin, cauldron, hollow + *ham*(m), dwelling, enclosure]

WHARDLE for *Wardle*, q.v.

WHARFE (Eng.) Dweller at a WHARF [O.E. *hwerf*, an embankment, dam]

(Celt.) Dweller by the R. Wharfe [prob. conn. with Wel. *gwyrf*, pure, fresh]

WHARMBY, a var. of *Quarmbly*, q.v.

WHARNCLIFFE (Scand.) Bel. to Wharncliffe (W. Yorks) [app. O.N. *huerna*, basin, cauldron + *kleif*, cliff: the name, therefore, denoting a cliff with a basin-like depression]

WHARRIE } (Celt.) f. the East. Scot. *whaurie*,
WHARRY } a term of endearment [app. f. the
WHARY } Pict. cogn. of Wel. *chwær*, a sister; with E. dim. suff. *-ie*, *-y*]

WHARTON (Eng.) Bel. to Wharton (several), 13th cent. usually *Querton* (for *Wherton*) = the FARMSTEAD in or by the BASIN or HOLLOW [O.E. *hwer*, basin, cauldron, hollow (= O.N. *huerr*, kettle, cauldron, cave) + *tún*, farm, &c.]

But the Westmoreland Wharton, although occurring repeatedly in the 13th and 14th cent. as *Querton*, is found as *Werfton* in 1202; and if this earlier form is to be trusted the etymon is prob. O.E. *hwerf*, 'embankment', 'dam' ('wharf').

WHATE = *Whaite*, q.v.

WHALEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Whateley or
WHALEY } Whatley (Soms.), 13th cent.
WHATLEY } *Whateleg*, in late versions of
charters of the A.-Sax. period *Whate-*
leighe ('Cart. Sax.' nos. 168, 438) = the
WHEAT-FIELD [O.E. *hwæte* + *leáh*]

See *Wheatl(e)y*; and cp. *Whatfield*, Suff., and *Whatcroft*, Chesh.

WHATLING (Eng.) for an A.-Sax. **Hwætling* (cp. 'Whatlington', Suss.) = HWEAT(E)L'S SON [the pers. name is f. O.E. *hwæt*, active, bold, brave, with the dim. suff. *-(e)l* + the 'son' suff. *-ing*]

There has prob. been some confusion with *Watling*.

Whatman

WHATMAN 1 = Wheatman, q.v.

Richard Whatteman.—

Soms. Subs.-Roll, A.D. 1315-16.

2 for Watman, q.v.

WHATMORE (Eng.) Bel. to Whatmore (Salop)
= the WHEAT-MOOR [O.E. *hwæte* + *mór*]

WHATMOUGH for Watmough, q.v.

WHATTON (Eng.) Bel. to Whatton (Notts:
13th cent. *W(h)atton*, Domesday *Watone*;
Leic.) = the WHEAT-FARM [O.E. *hwæte* +
tún]

WHAYMAN for Wayman, q.v.

WHEAL (Celt.) Dweller by a (Cornish) MINE
[Corn. *hwél*, *whél*]

The names of Cornish Mines are frequently very amusing. Sometimes they emanate from the name of the estate in which they are situated; and oftener from the name of the landlord, or a favourite one of his family, as Wheal Edgcombe, Wheal Tremayne, Wheal Frances, Wheal Elizabeth, Wheal Kitty, &c. Sometimes their origin may be traced to the ancient Tin Bounds, as Ale and Cakes, Ding Dong, &c. Others are the result of fancy, or perhaps situation, or circumstance, as Wheal Chance, Wheal Cost is Lost, &c.—

Tregellas ('Town of the Groves'),

Cornish Tales, p. 142.

WHEAT } (Eng.) WHITE, FAIR [O.E. *hwit*]
WHEATE }

WHEATCROFT (Eng.) Dweller at a WHEAT-
CROFT [O.E. *hwæte* + *croft*, a small field]

WHEATLAND (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the WHEAT-
LAND [O.E. *hwæte* + *land*]
2 the WHITE LAND [O.E. *hwit* + *land*]

WHEATLEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Wheatley; or
WHEATLY } Dweller at 1 the WHEAT-LEA
[O.E. *hwæte* + *leah*]

2 the WHITE LEA [O.E. *hwit* + *leah*]

Johannes de Whetlay.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Wheatley, Notts, *Wateleie* and *Wateleia* in Domesday-Bk., was *Whetleye*, and also *Whiteley*, in the 14th cent. Wheatley, Durh., was *Whelley* and *Whatley* in the 14th cent. Wheatley, Oxon, was *Watele* in the 13th cent. Wheatley, Doncaster, was *Watelage* in Domesday-Bk.

WHEATMAN (Eng.) 1 WHEAT-MAN (Dealer)
[O.E. *hwæte* + *man*(n)]

Whelan

Cp. Ryman.

2 = Whiteman, q.v.

WHEATON (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Wheaton = the
WHEAT-ENCLOSURE [O.E. *hwæte* + *tún*]

2 = Whitton, q.v.

Wheaton Aston, Staffs, was *Whetone*
Aston in the 14th cent.

WHEATSTONE = Whetstone, q.v.

WHEBELL } corrupt forms of Wibble, q.v.
WHEBLE }

WHEELAN, v. Whelan.

WHEELER (Eng.) WHEELWRIGHT [O.E. *hwéol*,
a wheel + the agent. suff. *-ere*]

Richard le Whelere.—

Close Rolls, A.D. 1347.

This name was Latinized *Rotarius* in
mediæval rolls.

WHEELEY, a syncopated form of Wheatley,
q.v.

WHEELHOUSE (Eng.) Dweller at, or by, the
WHEEL-HOUSE (i.e. a shed which covered
a wheel used for hauling or raising (as
water) [O.E. *hwéol* + *hús*]

Willelmus de Whelehous.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

WHEELOCK (Eng.) Bel. to Wheelock (Chesh.),
14th cent. *Whelok* [lack of suff. early
forms makes this unique name difficult to
elucidate: prob. the second element is
O.E. *loc(a)*, enclosure, stronghold, and the
first for O.E. *hwit*, white]

WHEELTON (Eng.) Bel. to Wheelton (Lanc.),
14th cent. *Whelton*, *Queltone*, 13th cent.
Quelton (for *Hwelton*) [here again the lack
of A.-Sax. forms makes impossible a
definite pronouncement as to the origin
of the first element of this unique name:
a reasonable suggestion, however, is that
it represents O.E. *hwælf*, hollow, concave)
: — + O.E. *tún*, enclosure, &c.]

WHEEN (Eng.) a Northern form of Queen, q.v.

It need hardly be said that this name
has nothing to do with the Scot. *ween*,
O.E. *hwéne*, 'somewhat', 'a little': cp.
Lanc. *weem* for O.E. *cwéme*, 'convenient',
and *whick* for O.E. *cwic*, 'living'.

WHEILDON = Wheldon, q.v.

WHELAN (Celt.) 1 a form of O'Phelan, q.v.

2 for the Irish *O'h-Oileain* = DE-
SCENDANT OF OILEAN [Ir. *ó* or *ua*, grand-
son + the intervocalic insertion *h* +
the genit. of *oilean*, nurture, instruction]

Whelch

WHELCH for Welch, q.v.

WHELDON } (Eng.) Early forms of this
WHELLDON } local name seem to be lack-
ing; but the probabilities point to O.E.
hwælf, 'hollow,' as the source of the
first element: the second represents O.E.
dūn, 'hill.'

There has prob. been some confusion
with Weldon.

WHELEN }
WHELON } for Whelan, q.v.
WHELLAN }

WHELP (Eng. and Scand.) CUB (as a term
of endearment) [O.E. *hwelp* = O.N.
hwelp-r (= O.H.Ger. *hwelf*): prob. on-
omatopœic]

'Guelph' is a Fr.-Teut. form: cp. the
Ital.-Teut. pers. name *Guelfo*, whence the
famous Ital. family-name *Guelfi*.

WHENHAM for Wenham, q.v.

WHENMAN for Wenman, q.v.

WHENNERY, v. Whineray.

WHERRY, v. Wharry.

WHERWELL (Eng.) Bel. to Wherwell (Hauts),
10th cent. (King Eadred's Will) *Hwerwyl*
= the WELL in the BASIN or HOLLOW
[O.E. *hwer*, basin, hollow, cauldron +
wyl(l, wiell, well, spring)]

WHETHERLEY }
WHETHERLY } for Wetherley, q.v.

WHESTONE (Eng.) Bel. to Whetstone =
the WHITE STONE or STONE CASTLE
[O.E. *hwit* + *stān*]

WHETTON = Whitton, q.v.

WHICKER for Wicker, q.v.

WHICKHAM for Wickham, q.v.

WHIDBURN for Whitburn, q.v.

WHELDON = Wheldon, q.v.

WHIFFEN } (Celt.) Direct evidence is lack-
WHIFFIN } ing, but the name seems to re-
present the Wel. *chwipyn*, 'quick,' 'swift,'
with the *p* mutated to *ph* = *ff*.

WHIGHAM for Wigham, q.v.

WHILEY for Wiley, q.v.

WHILLOCK = Wheelock, q.v.

WHIMPLE (Eng.) Bel. to Whimple (Devon),
13th cent. *Wympel* [the second element
is evid. Dial. E. *pell, pill*, a pool, a form

Whiskard

of O.E. *pul(l)*: for the first element earlier
forms are desirable, but it prob. repre-
sents O.E. *wylm, wielm*, a flowing, burst-
ing out]

WHINERAY }
WHINERY } (Scand.) Dweller at the
WHINNERAH } WHIN-CORNER [Scand. *hven*,
WHINRAY } bent-grass + *vraa* (O.N. *urá*),
WHINROW } corner, nook]
WHINWRAY }

The 16th-cent. N.Lanc. spellings
Whinrow, Whin(e)rawe (found in addit.
to *Whinway*), reflect the mod. Scand.
pron. (*aa* almost as *aw*).

WHINFELL (Scand.) Bel. to Whinfell (Cumb.,
Westmd.) = the WHIN-FELL [see under
Whineray, and + O.N. *fiell*, hill]

WHINNETT, a weak form of Whinyate, q.v.

WHINNEY } (Scand.) Dweller at the WHIN-
WHINNY } FIELD [see under Whineray, and
+ O.N. *hagi*, field, pasture]

WHINYATE (Scand. + E.) Dweller at the
GATE or OPENING by the WHIN [see
under Whineray, and + M.E. *yate*, O.E.
geat]

WHIPP (Eng.) the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wippa*,
Wipp(e) [f. the Teut. stem **wip*, to swing,
&c., seen in Dut. *wippen*, to skip, Low
Ger. *wippen*, to bob, Dan.-Norw. *vippe*,
to swing, see-saw; and ult. in E. *whip*]

A thane named *Wipp-ed* is recorded, in
the A.-Sax. Chron., under A.D. 465, as
having been slain by the Britons in Kent.

Allan Wyppe.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WHIPPLE (Eng.) Bel. to Whipple or Whiphill
(14th cent. *Whiphulle, Whyphull*, Soms.;
13th cent. *Wiphulle*, Wilts) = WIPPA'S
HILL [see under Whipp, and + M.E.
hull(e), O.E. *hyll*, hill]

I cannot trace that there has been any
confusion with Whimple.

WHIPPS, WHIPP'S (Son): v. Whipp.

WHIPPY = Whipp (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff. *-y*.

WHIRK = Quirk, q.v.

WHISHAW (Eng.) Bel. to Whishaw or Wishaw
(Warw.), the Domesday *Witscaga* = the
WHITE WOOD [O.E. *hwit* + *scaga*, a
wood]

The etymology is supported by the
proximity of Whitacre.

WHISKARD (Eng.) for the uncommon A.-Sax.
Wisg(e)ard = WISE DEFENDER [O.E. *wis*,
wise, prudent + *g(e)ard*, fence, bulwark,
&c.]

Whisker

WHISKER (Eng.) for the A.-Sax. *Wisgar* = WISE SPEAR [O.E. *wis* + *gár*]

WHISKEY for *Wiskey*, q.v.

WHISLER for *Whistler*, q.v.

WHISSON (Eng.) an assim. form of *Whiston*, q.v.

WHISTLER (Eng.) **WHISTLER**, **PIPER** [O.E. *hwistlere*]
Johannes *Whisteler*.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

WHISTON (Eng.) Bel. to *Whiston* (several) = the **WHITE STONE**, **ROCK**, or **WHITE-STONE RESIDENCE** [O.E. *hwit* + *stán*]

The *Yorks* place (where there are quarries of white stone) occurs as *Witstan* in *Domesday-Book*, in which both *Staff.* hamlets are *Witstone*. The *Northants* parish was *Whiston* in the 13th cent. The *Lanc.* village was *Whitstan* in the 14th cent.: here "the old *Whiston Hall* and its outbuildings, still to be seen, are built of white stone."

WHITACRE } (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the **WHITE**
WHITAKER } **FIELD** [O.E. *hwit* + *æcer*]
2 the **WHEATFIELD** [O.E. *hwæte* + *æcer*]

The two *Warwicksh.* *Whitacres* were *Netherwhitacre* and *Overwythacre* (for *Overwhytacre*) in the 14th cent.

WHITADDER (Eng.) Dweller at the **WHITE** or **CLEAR SPRING** or **WATERCOURSE** [O.E. *hwit* + *ædre*]

There is a stream of this name in co. *Haddington* into which runs a *Blackadder*.

WHITBECK (Scand.) Dweller at the **WHITE** or **CLEAR STREAM** [O.N. *hwit-r* + *bekk-r*]

WHITBOURNE (Eng.) Dweller at the **WHITE** or **CLEAR STREAM** [O.E. *hwit* + *burne*]
More specifically *Whitbourne*, *Herefordsh.*

WHITBREAD (Eng.) a trade-name for a seller of **WHITE BREAD**, i.e., the best bread [O.E. *hwit* + *bredd*: as *bredd* in A.-Saxon more commonly meant 'crumb,' 'piece,' the usual term for 'white bread' was *hwite hldf*, white or wheat loaf]

This name was Frenchified by Norman scribes as *Blancpain* or *Blauncpain*. On the other hand, there is no doubt that *Whitbread* was sometimes an Anglicization of an orig. French *Blancpain*, usually occurring to-day in France as *Blanpain*.

William *Wytebred*.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Whitehand

WHITBURN (Eng.) Bel. to *Whitburn*; or Dweller at the **WHITE** or **CLEAR STREAM** [O.E. *hwit* + *burne*]

Whitburn, *Durh.*, was *Whitburne* in the 14th-cent. Survey of the *Palatinate of Durham*.

WHITBY (Scand.) Bel. to *Whitby* = the **WHITE DWELLING(S)** [O.N. *hwit-r* + *bý-r*]

Whitby, *Yorks*, the *Domesday Witebi*, was *Stréones halh* before the Danish invasion.

WHITCHURCH (Eng.) Bel. to *Whitchurch* (common); or Dweller by the **WHITE CHURCH** [O.E. *hwit* + *cirice*]

Whitchurch, *Salop*, and *Whitchurch*, *Dorset*, were Latinized in our mediæval rolls as *Album Monasterium*, or *de Albo Monasterio*, and Frenchified *Blancminster* or *Blauncminster*. *Whitchurch*, *Hants*, occurs in the A.-Saxon Chron., under A.D. 1001, as 'æt *Hwítciricean*'—dat. form. *Whitchurch*, *Denbigh*, is also known by the equivalent Welsh name *Eglwys Wen*.

WHITCOMB } (Eng.) Bel. to *Whitcomb* or
WHITCOMBE } *Whitcombe* = the **WHITE VALLEY** or **HOLLOW** [O.E. *hwit* + *cumb* (Celt.: v. *Combe*)]

WHITE (Eng. & Scand.) Of **WHITE** or **FAIR** Complexion [O.E. *hwit* = O.N. *hwit-r*]

Hwita was the name of an 8th-cent. bishop of *Lichfield*.

Roger le *Whyte*.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WHITEAKER = *Whitaker*, q.v.

WHITTEAR = *Whittier*, q.v.

WHITEAWAY (with intrus. -a-) for *White-way*, q.v.

WHITBREAD = *Whitbread*, q.v.

WHITECHURCH = *Whitchurch*, q.v.

WHITEFIELD = *Whitfield*, q.v.

WHITEFOOT (Eng.) Dweller at the **WHITE** (**Hill**-) **FOOT** [O.E. *hwit* + *fót*]

WHITEHALGH (Eng.) Dweller at the **WHITE CORNER** or **NOOK** [O.E. *hwit* + *h(e)alh*]

William de *Whitehalgh*.—

Preston Guild Rolls, A.D. 1397.

Cp. *Greenhalgh*.

WHITEHAND (Eng.) **WHITE HAND** (a nickname) [O.E. *hwit* + *hand*]

Adam *Whythand*.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Whitehead

Isoud la Blanche Mains.—

Morie d'Arthur, VIII. xxxv.

Blanchemain does not seem to have survived in France.

WHITEHEAD (Eng.) 1 With a WHITE HEAD; WHITE-HAIRED, FAIR-HAIRED [O.E. *hwit* + *heafod*]

Adam Whiteheved.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

2 (occ.) Dweller at the WHITE HEAD or TOP (of field, &c.)

Cp. Blackhead and Greenhead.

WHITEHORN (Eng.) Dweller at the WHITE CORNER (horn-shaped piece of land) [O.E. *hwit* + *horn*]

But Whithorn, Wigtonsh., the *Candida Casa* of Bæda ('Hist. Eccl.' III. iv.), represents the O.E. *Hwitern* = White House [O.E. *hwit* + *ærn*]

WHITEHOUSE (Eng.) Dweller at the WHITE HOUSE [O.E. *hwit* + *hūs*]

Stephen atte Whitehous.—

Soms. Subsidy-Roll, A.D. 1327.

WHITEHURST (Eng.) Dweller at the WHITE WOOD [O.E. *hwit* + *hyrst*, a wood]

Cp. Blackhurst.

WHITELAM } (Eng.) a nickname: WHITE
WHITLAM } LAMB [O.E. *hwit* + *lamb*]

Alicia Whitlambe.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

WHITELAW (Eng.) Dweller at the WHITE HILL [O.E. *hwit* + *hlécw*, a hill, (burial mound)]

WHITELEGG } forms of Whiteley (q.v.)
WHITELEGGE } with the guttural *g* of the dat. form, *leáge*, of *leáh*, f., retained.

WHITELEY } (Eng.) Dweller at the WHITE
WHITELY } LEA [O.E. *hwit* + *leáh* (M.E. *ley*), a meadow, field]

WHITELOCK (Eng.) 1 With a WHITE LOCK; WHITE-HAIRED; FAIR-HAIRED [O.E. *hwit* + *loc*, lock of hair, hair]

2 Dweller at the WHITE ENCLOSURE or STRONGHOLD [O.E. *hwit* + *loc(a)*]

3 occ. for the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wihlác* = SPRITE-PLAY [O.E. *wiht*, sprite, elf + *lác*, play, sport, etc.]

WHITEMAN 1 = White (q.v.) + *man*.

2 for Wightman, q.v.

WHITEMORE (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the WHITE MOOR [O.E. *hwit* + *mór*]

Whitgift

2 occ. for the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wihlmér* = SPRITE-FAMOUS [O.E. *wiht*, sprite, elf + *mære*, famous, glorious]

WHITEOAK (Eng.) Dweller at the WHITE OAK [O.E. *hwit* + *ác*, oak-tree]

WHITER (Eng.) 1 BLEACHER [O.E. *hwit*, white + the agent. suff. *-ere*]

Cp. Whitster.

2 occ. for the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wihthere* = SPRITE-ARMY [O.E. *wiht*, sprite, &c. + *here*, army]

There has been some confusion with Whittier, q.v.

WHITES, WHITE'S (SON): v. White.

WHITESIDE (Eng.) Dweller at the WHITE SIDE (of a hill, dale, etc.) [O.E. *hwit* + *side*]

Richard Whiteside.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WHITETHREAD (Eng.) a curious corrupt form of the common A.-Sax. pers. name *Wihtræd* = SPRITE-COUNSEL [O.E. *wiht*, sprite, &c. + *ræd*, counsel]

Wihtræd was the name of a Kentish king, d. A.D. 725.

WHITEWAY (Eng.) Dweller at the WHITE WAY or ROAD [O.E. *hwit* + *weg*]

WHITEWOOD (Eng.) Dweller at the WHITE WOOD [O.E. *hwit* + *wudu*]

Cp. Blackwood.

WHITEY (Eng.) Dweller at the WHITE HEY or ENCLOSURE [O.E. *hwit* + *ge* *hæg*, *haga*]

Nicholas de la Wytheg'.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WHITFIELD (Eng.) Bel. to Whitfield; or Dweller at 1 the WHITE FIELD [O.E. *hwit* + *feld*]

2 the WHEAT-FIELD [O.E. *hwæte* + *feld*]

In our 13th-cent. Rolls this local surname occurs as *Whytefeld* and *Wytefeld*.

WHITFORD (Eng.) Dweller at the WHITE FORD [O.E. *hwit* + *ford*]

WHITGIFT (Eng.) Bel. to Whitgift (W. Yorks), 14th cent. *Whidgift*.

[This unique name is curious, and not without difficulties. The 14th-cent. form, however, gives us a good clue to the probable origin of the first element — O.E. *ge* *hwæde*, small, slight; and the second may reasonably be supposed to be what it seems — O.E. *gift*, denoting more esp. a bridegroom's marriage-gift to his bride. This interesting place-name therefore

Whitham

Whittham

app. exemplifies the famous old Teutonic custom of giving a wife a present on the morning after the wedding as the price of her virginity, the act being crystallized in the term 'morning-gift'—O.E. *morgengifu* = O.N. *morgingiöf* = Ger. *morgengabe*]

WHITHAM (Eng.) Dweller at the WHITE ENCLOSURE or DWELLING [O.E. *hwit* + *ham(m)*]

WHITING (Eng.) 1 the A.-Sax. pers. name *Hwiting* = HWIT(A)'S SON [O.E. *hwit*, white, fair + the 'son' suff. *-ing*]

Gerin Wyting.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 Dweller at the WHITE MEADOW [O.E. *hwit* + O. North. & East. E. *ing* (O.N. *eng*), a meadow]

WHITLAM, v. Whitelam.

WHITLEY } (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the WHITE
WHITLIE } FIELD OF MEADOW [O.E. *hwit* + *lēh*]

Simon de Whitleghe.—

Soms. Subsidy-Roll, A.D. 1327.

2 the WHEAT-FIELD [O.E. *hwæte* + *lēh*]

WHITLOCK = Whitelock, q.v.

WHITLOW (Eng.) Dweller at the WHITE HILL [O.E. *hwit* + *hléw*, a hill, (burial) mound]

Cp. Whitelaw.

WHITMAN = Whiteman, q.v.

WHITMARSH (Eng.) Dweller at the WHITE MARSH [O.E. *hwit* + *mersc*]

WHITMELL (Eng.) = Whitmill, q.v.

(Scand.) Dweller at the WHITE SAND-HILL [O.N. *huit-r* + *mél-r*, a sand-hill, sand-bank]

WHITMILL (Eng.) Dweller at the WHITE MILL [M.E. *whit*, &c., O.E. *hwit* + M.E. *mille*, &c., O.E. *myln*]

WHITMORE (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the WHITE MOOR [O.E. *hwit* + *mór*]
Whitmore, Staffs, was the Domesday *Witemore*.

2 (occ.) the WHITE MERE [O.E. *hwit* + *mere*]

William de Witimere.—

Hund. Rolls (Salop)

WHITNALL } (Eng.) Bel. to Whitnell (Soms.²),
WHITNELL } 14th cent. *Whitenhull* = the
WHITE HILL [O.E. *hwitan*, obl. form of the weak decl. + *hyll*]

WHITNEY (Eng.) Bel. to Whitney (Heref.), 13th cent. *Wytenye*, *Whiteney*, A.-Sax. **Hwitan-ig* = HWITA'S ISLAND or LOW RIPARIAN LAND [*Hwitan*-, genit. of *Hwita*, f. *hwit*, white + *ig*, island, &c. (Whitney is on the R. Wye)]

Eustachius de Whiteney.—

Charter-Rolls (Heref.), A.D. 1283-4.

There has been confusion with Witney, q.v.

WHITRIDGE (Eng.) Dweller at the WHITE RIDGE [O.E. *hwit* + *hrycg*]

More specif., Whitridge in Northumberland.

WHITRIGG (Scand.) Dweller at the WHITE RIDGE [O.N. *huit-r* + *hrygg-r*]

Whitrigg, Cumb., was *Whyterigg* in the 14th cent.

WHITSON (Eng.) 1 WHITE'S SON : v. White.

2 for WHITSUNDAY : a name given to one born on that day [O.E. *hwita sunnandæg*, lit. White Sunday]

William Wytesoneday.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WHITSTABLE (Eng.) Bel. to Whitstable (Kent), 14th cent. *Whitstaple* = the WHITE STAPLE or MARKET [O.E. *hwit*; and see under **Staple**]

WHITSTER (Eng.) (orig. Female) BLEACHER [O.E. *hwit*, white + the fem. agent. suff. *-estre*]

Whitster, sb., a bleacher. This word is now almost obsolete, but 'Whitster's Arms' is still a common alehouse sign.—*Lanc. Gloss.* (1875), p. 280.

WHITTAKER } v. Whitaker, Whitacre.
WHITTAKER }

WHITTALL (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the WHITE HALL [O.E. *hwit* + *h(e)all*]

2 interchanged with Whittle, q.v.

WHITTAM for Whitham, q.v.

WHITTARD (Eng.) for the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wihth(e)ard* = SPRITE-BRAVE [O.E. *wiht*, sprite, &c. + *h(e)ard*, hard, brave]

WHITTEAR = Whittier, q.v.

WHITTEMORE = Whitmore, q.v.

WHITTEN for Whitton, q.v.

WHITTER = Whiter, q.v.

WHITTERIDGE = Whitridge, q.v.

WHITTHAM = Whitham, q.v.

Whitthread

WHITTHREAD = Whitethread, q.v.

WHITTICK } (Eng.) the A.-Sax. pers. name
WHITTOCK } *Hwit(t)uc*, *Hwit(t)oc*, f. *hwit* =
WHITTUCK } WHITE, with the dim. suff. *-uc*, *-oc*.

WHITTIER (Eng.) WHITE-LEATHER DRESSER; HARNESS - MAKER [M.E. *whitetawier*, *whitawyer*, &c. (Dial. E. *whit(t)awer*); f. M.E. *whit(e)*, O.E. *hwit*, white, and M.E. *tawen*, O.E. *táwian*, to prepare or dress, as skins]

Geoffrey le Whitetawier.—
Mun. Gildh. Lond.

Whitawer, a collar-maker or maker of husbandry-harness.—

Northants Gloss., ii. 396.

Whittawer, one who "taws" whit-leather; also a husbandry-harness maker or mender: speaking generally, a whit-tawer is to a saddler what a cobbler is to a shoemaker.—*Leic. Gloss.*, p. 289.

WHITTING = Whiting, q.v.

WHITTINGHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Whittingham (Northumb.: 14th cent. *Whittingham*; Lanc.: 13th cent. *Whytingham*, Domesday *Wittingheham*; Haddington: 13th cent. *Whittingham*), the A.-Sax. **Hwitinga-hám* = the HOME OF THE HWIT(A FAMILY [O.E. *hwit*, white, fair + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *hám*, home, estate]

Robert Whittingham.—
Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1439-40.

WHITTINGSTALL for Whittonstall, q.v.

WHITTINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Whittington (common): 1 the A.-Sax. **Hwitinga-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE HWIT(A FAMILY [O.E. *hwit*, white, fair + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, estate, farm, &c.]

2 for the A.-Sax. **Hwitan-tún* = HWITA'S ESTATE [*Hwitan-*, genit. sing. of *Hwita*, f. *hwit*, white, fair + *tún*]

Whittington, Worc., occurs in a Latin charter dated A.D. 816 ('Cart. Sax.' no. 357) as *Huitington* and *Huitington*. The Glouc. parish, formerly *Whyttingtone*, was *Witetune* in Domesday-Bk. The Staffs (Lichfield) village, 14th cent. *Whittington*, was *Hwituntun* in the 10th cent. Gt. Whittington, Northumb., was *Whittington Magna* A.D. 1296. The Lanc. township was *Whitnynton* and *Whytington* in the 13th cent., *Witetune* in Domesday-Bk.

Ric'us Whyntington et Hen' London et alij (London).—

Cal. Inq. ad q. Dam., A.D. 1409-10.

Whitwill

Ric'us Whyntington et alij (London).—
do. do. A.D. 1410-11.

This is the Dick Whittington of legendary-cat and pantomimic fame.

WHITTLE (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Whittle = (a) the WHITE HILL [O.E. *hwit* + *hyll*]
(b) the WHITE NOOK or CORNER [O.E. *hwit* + *h(e)alh*]

The Lanc. Whittle (-le-Woods) was *Withul(l)*, *Whithull*, also app. *Wythalg* and *Quitelhalhe*, in the 13th cent., *Whityll* in the 15th cent.; so that there has been early confusion here, some of which is doubtless due to the fact that there are one or two other small spots in Lanc. of the same name.

2 = White (q.v.) [O.E. *hwit*] + the dim. suff. *-el*.

3 interchanged with Whittall, q.v.

WHITROME for Whitham, q.v.

WHITTON (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Whitton (common) = (a) the WHITE FARM OF HAMLET [O.E. *hwit* + *tún*]

(b) HWITA'S FARM OF ESTATE [*Hwita*, f. O.E. *hwit*, white, fair]

2 = Wheaton, q.v.

WHITTONSTALL (Eng.) Bel. to Whittonstall (Northumb.), A.D. 1307 *Whitonstall* = (prob.) HWITA'S STALL OR PLACE [the genit., *Hwitan-*, of the A.-Sax. pers. name *Hwita*, f. O.E. *hwit*, white, fair + O.N.E. *stall*, place, stead, stall]

WHITTOW } (Scand.) Dweller at the WHITE
WHITTOWE } HOW, HILL, OR BURIAL-MOUND
[O.N. *huit-r* + *haug-r*]

(Eng.) Dweller at the WHITE HOE or HILL [O.E. *hwit* + *hó*]

WHITTY, v. Whitey.

WHITWAM (Eng.) Dweller at the WHITE CORNER [O.E. *hwit* + *hwamm*, a corner, angle]

WHITWELL } (Eng.) Bel. to Whitwell (com-
WHITWILL } mon) = the WHITE or CLEAR SPRING [O.E. *hwit* + *w(i)ella*]

Two of the Yorks places so called were *Uuiteuella* and *Uuiteuuelle* in Domesday-Book.

Walter de Wytewelle.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Johannes de Whitwell.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Whitworth

WHITWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Whitworth = the WHITE FARMSTEAD [O.E. *hwit* + *worð*]

Whitworth, Lanc., was *Whyteword* in the 13th cent., *Wyteworth* and *Whiteworth* in the 14th.

WHITYER = Whittier, q.v.

WHOLESWORTH for Holdsworth, q.v.

WHORMBY for Wharmby, q.v.

WHY 1 for **Quy**, q.v.

2 for **Wye**, q.v.

WHYATT for Wyatt, q.v.

WHYBREW } (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Whiteborough;
WHYBRO } or Dweller at the WHITE HILL
WHYBROW } [O.E. *hwit* + *beorh*]

2 for **Wybrow**, q.v.

WHYMAN 1 **COWMAN** [N.E. and Scot. *why*, *qy*, Dan.-Norw. *kvie*, O.N. *kuiga*, a heifer, + *man* (Dan.-Norw. *mand*—pron. *man*—O.N. *mann*—]

2 for **Wyman**, q.v.

WHYMPER (Eng.) for **WHIMPERER** [E. *whimper* = Ger. *wimmern*, to whimper: onomatopœic]

WHYTE = White, q.v.

WHYTLAW = Whitelaw, q.v.

WIARD, see the commoner form **Wyard**.

WIATT, see **Wyatt**.

WIBBLE (Eng. and A.-Fr.-Teut.) a descendant of the A.-Sax. *Wibald*, *Wigbe(e)ald* = **WAR-BOLD** [O.E. *wig*, war, battle + *b(e)ald*, bold, brave]; and f. the homogenetic Fr. *Guibal*, O. Teut. *Wig(b)ald*.

WIBERD } (Eng. and A.-Fr.-Teut.) the common
WIBERT } A.-Sax. *Wigbe(o)rht* (rarely *Wiberht*) = **WAR-BRIGHT** or **-ILLUSTRIOUS** [O.E. *wig*, war, battle + *be(o)rht*, bright, brilliant, &c.]; and f. the homogenetic Fr. *Guibert* (Domesday *Guibertus*), earlier *Wibert*, O. Ger. *Wibert*, *Wigber(h)t*, &c.

Wiberht occurs as the name of a witness to a Worc. (Lat.) charter c. A.D. 800. The name of the French saint Guibert was Latinized *Vichbertus*.

Adam Wyberd.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WIBROW, see the commoner form **Wybrow**.

WICH (Eng.) Dweller at a **WICK** (v. **Wick**); but this palatal form *Wich*, *Wych*, refers more particularly (in the Middle-West) to salt-works [cp. O.E. *s(e)alwīc*]

Wickfield

WICK } (Eng.) Bel. to Wick [O.E. *wīc* (sg.),
WICKE } dwelling(s), village, market-place, &c.;
(pl.) camp, castle]

And was þar wonnand in þat *wīc*

þat light losep, a burges rik.

(And there was dwelling in that *wick* [Capernaum])

One called Joseph, a rich burgess.—*Cursor Mundi*, 12491-2.

(Scand.) Bel. to Wick; or Dweller at a (small) **BAY, INLET, or CREEK** [O.N. *uik*]

Cp. **Week**.

WICKEN (Eng.) 1 Dweller by a **MOUNTAIN-ASH** [Dial. E. *wicken* for *quicken* (tree); prob. so called from the sensitiveness of the leaves: M.E. *quik*, O.E. *cwic*, living, lively (cp. O.E. *cwicbeám*, aspen-tree)]

Wicken, the mountain-ash or rowan-tree.—*S.W. Linc. Gloss.*, p. 167.

At Seal Bank, near Greenfield, Saddleworth, is a place called the *Wicken-Hole*, from the abundance of trees of this kind growing there.—*Lanc. Gloss.*, p. 281.

Cp. **Rowntree**.

2 a pl. form of **Wick**, q.v.

WICKENDEN (Eng.) Dweller at the **MOUNTAIN-ASH VALLEY** or **HOLLOW** [v. under **Wicken**, and + M.E. *den(e)*, O.E. *den*, valley]

WICKENS (Eng.) 1 pl. of **Wicken**¹, q.v.

2 a weak form of **Wilkins**, q.v.

WICKER (Eng.) 1 = **Wick** (q.v.) + the E. agent. suff. *-er*.

2 a descendant of the common A.-Sax. pers. name *Wihtgár* = **ELF-SPEAR** [O.E. *wiht*, sprite, elf + *gár*, spear]

A *Wihtgár* was a nephew of Cerdic, the sixth-century king of Wessex.

WICKERS, WICKER'S (Son) } v. **Wicker**.
WICKERSON, WICKER'S SON }

WICKES 1 genit. of **Wick(e)**, q.v.

2 an assim. form of **Wilkes**, q.v.

WICKET (A.-Fr.-Teut.) Dweller by a **LITTLE GATE** [M.E. O.Fr. *wiket* (Fr. *guichet*); f. (with Fr. dim. suff. *-et*) Teut., as O. Sax. *wikan* = O.E. *wican* = Dut. *wijken* = O.H.Ger. *wihhan* (mod. *weichen*), to yield, give way = O.N. *uikia*, to move, turn, yield]

WICKFIELD (Eng.) Dweller at the **WICK-FIELD** [v. under **Wick**, and + M.E. O.E. *feld*]

Wickham

A *Wykfeld* occurs in the Charter-Rolls for Staffs A.D. 1252-3; and a *Wikefeld* in an Inq. ad q. Damn. for Berks A.D. 1314-15.

WICKHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Wickham (common); or Dweller at the WICK-MEADOW or -ENCLOSURE [v. under Wick, and + O.E. *ham(m)*]

Thus Wickham in Berks, Hants, Essex, and Kent occurs as *Wicham* in charters of the A.-Saxon period.

WICKIN 1 an assim. form of Wilkin, q.v.
2 for Wicken, q.v.

WICKING (A.-Scand.) VIKING, PIRATE [O.E. *wicing*, O.N. *uiking-r*]

WICKINS, WICKIN's (SON): v. Wickin.

WICKLEY (Eng.) Dweller at the WICK-LEA [v. under Wick, and + O.E. *leáh* (M.E. *ley*), a meadow]

Cp. Wigley².

WICKLIFFE, v. the commoner Wycliffe.

WICKNER } (Eng.) BAILIFF, STEWARD [O.E.
WICKNOR } *wicnere*]

WICKS 1 genit. of Wick, q.v.

2 an assim. form of Wilkes, q.v.

WICKSTEAD } (Eng.) Bel. to Wickste(a)d [v.
WICKSTED } under Wick and Stead: the
WICKSTEED } O.E. *wic stede* denotes literally
'dwelling-place', as in the quotations; but
as a place-name the connotation seems
to imply community—'village-community':
see the quotation from the Cumbd. Gloss.
under Stead as to common rights]

wongas [fields, plains] and *wic stede*.—
Beówulf, 4915.

<i>wic stede weligne</i> Wægmundinga	}	dwelling-place
		prosperous of the Wægmund family.—

Beówulf, 5207-8.

The chief source of the surname is the Cheshire Wicksted, 14th cent. *Wykstede*, *Wyckstede*.

WIDCOMBE (Eng.) Bel. to Widcombe (Soms.²: 14th cent. *Wydecombe*, 10th cent. *wida cumb*—'on *widan cumb*'); or Dweller at the WIDE VALLEY [O.E. *wid + cumb* (Celt.): v. Combe]

WIDDEN (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the WIDE VALLEY [O.E. *wid + denu*]
2 the WIDE HILL [O.E. *wid + dún*]

Widowson

In Eng. place-names *-den* is frequently for *-don* [O.E. *dún*, a hill, down]: cp. the Devon place-name Widden Down.

WIDDER } (Eng.) the A.-Sax. pers. name
WIDER } *Widhere* = GREAT ARMY [O.E.
wid, wide, great + *here*, army]

WIDDERS 1 WIDDER's (SON): v. Widder.
2 for Widdows.

WIDDICOMB(E) (Eng.) Bel. to Widdecombe (Devon); or Dweller at the WITHY-VALLEY [O.E. *wiðig* (= O.H.Ger. *wida*, M.H.Ger. *wide*), withy, willow + *cumb* (f. Celt.), valley]

A *wiðigcumb* occurs in a Soms. charter A.D. 854 ('Cart. Sax'. no. 476).

WIDDISON for Widdowson, q.v.

WIDDOWS (Eng.) (the) WIDOW's (SON) [M.E. *wid(e)we*, O.E. *widwe*, widow]

WIDDOWSON (Eng.) (the) WIDOW's SON [M.E. *wid(e)we*, O.E. *widwe*, widow]

WIDFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Widford; or Dweller at the WIDE FORD [O.E. *wid + ford*]

A *wida ford* occurs in a 10th-cent. Wilts charter ('Cart. Sax'. no. 756).

WIDGAR } (Teut.) the common A.-Sax. pers.
WIDGER } name *Wihtgár* (occ. *Witgár*), O.Ger. *Wi(h)tgér* = ELF-SPEAR (magic spear) [O.E. O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *wiht*, creature, elf, demon + O.E. *gár* = O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *gér* (O.N. *geir-r*), a spear, javelin]

The voicing of *t* to *d* in the surnames is due to the influence of the following voiced letter *g*.

WIDGERY (Eng.) a palatalized descendant of the A.-Sax. *Wigríc* = WAR-RULER [O.E. *wig*, war + *rica*, ruler]

WIDGINGTON, a palatal form of Wigginton, q.v.

WIDMER (Eng.) 1 the A.-Sax. pers. name *Widmēr* = FAR-FAMED [O.E. *wid*, wide, far + *mære*, famous]

2 Dweller at the WIDE MERE [O.E. *wid + mere*, a lake]

Widmerpool, Notts, is 'Widmær's Pool', as the 12th-cent. form *Widmespol* and the Domesday *Wimarspol* show.

WIDNELL for Withnell, q.v.

WIDOWSON (Eng.) (the) WIDOW's SON [O.E. *wid(u)we + sunu*]

William le Widwesone.—

Plac. de quo Warr.

Wier

WIER = Welr, q.v.

WIFFEN } forms of Whiffen, Whiffin, q.v.
WIFFIN }

WIGAN (Eng.) † Bel. to Wigan (Lanc.), 13th cent. *Wygayn, Wygan, Wigán* [Although this place is evidently very ancient no very early forms of the name are found. At first sight the name would seem to be the genit., *wigan-*, of O.E. *wiga*, warrior (cp. the *wigan camp* of 10th-cent. Sussex charters: 'Cart. Sax', nos. 834, 1125), with a lost local second element; but more or less reliable history tells us that several battles were fought in the neighbourhood between the Britons and the Saxons (Higden's 'Polychronicon', bk. v.) and "the fact remains that large quantities of bones of men and horses have from time to time have been turned up here". I believe that the name is the pl., *wigan*, of O.E. *wiga*, warrior, the reference being to the slain in these battles, and the inference being that the bodies were so numerous as to preclude immediate burial and thus to give a distinctive name to the battle-area]

... sub urbe de *Wygan*.—

Higden's Polychronicon, bk. v.

... under the citee of *Wygan*.—

Trevisa's Transl. A.D. 1387.

Wiganthorp(e, Yorks, is a different name, the Domesday *Wichingastorp* (*ch* as *k*) showing that it represents the 'Viking's Thorp'.

2 the 13th-cent. pers. name *Wygan, Wygeyn, Wigeyn*; repr. the O.E. *wigend*, WARRIOR [= O.Sax. *wigand* and O.H.Ger. *wigant* (mod. *Weigand* — a Ger. surname)]

Wygan le Bretun.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WIGAND, v. under **Wigan**¹.

WIGANS, WIGAN'S (Son): v. **Wigan**².

WIGFALL (Scand.) Dweller at (app.) the BATTLE-HILL [O.N. *wig*, battle, war + *fall*, a hill, mountain]

A 'Henricus de Wigfall' occurs in the Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379; but it does not necessarily follow that the spot in question is in Yorkshire. An A.-Sax. equivalent would be **wigbeorh*, which is prob. the original of the Essex Wigborough, where is a tumulus "supposed to mark the spot where those slain in a battle with the Northern pirates were buried."

WIGFIELD seems merely to be a voiced form of **Wickfield** (q.v.), and not to contain the O.E. *wig*, 'war', 'battle', or the pers. name formed thereon.

Wigham

WIGFULL for **Wigfall**, q.v.

WIGG (Teut.) WAR; WARRIOR [13th cent. *Wygge, Wigge*, A.-Sax. *Wigga, Wigca, Wiga, Wig* (= O.Ger. *Wigo, Wigi*, &c., = O.N. *Uigi*) — *wig*, war; *wiga*, warrior]

Wig, a descendant of Woden (who prob. fl. in the 3rd cent. A.D.), was an ancestor of the kings of Wessex.

WIGGAN, v. **Wigan**.

WIGGANS, v. **Wigans**.

WIGGETT } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) = **Wigg** (q.v.) +
WIGGOTT } the Fr. dim. suff. *-et, -ot*.

The modern French surnames are *Viguet, Vigot*.

(Eng.) descendants of the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wigod, Wiggod* = WAR-GOD [O.E. *wig*, war + *god*, a god]

Adam Wigod.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WIGGIN (A.-Fr.-Teut.) = **Wigg** (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-in*.

(Eng.) for **Wigan**, q.v.

WIGGINS, WIGGIN'S (Son) } v. **Wiggin**.
WIGGINSON, WIGGIN'S SON }

WIGGINTON (Eng.) Bel. to Wigginton (several), A.-Sax. **Wig(g)an-tún* = WIG(G)A'S ESTATE [*Wig(g)an-*, genit. of *Wig(g)a* (v. **Wigg**) + O.E. *tún*, farm, estate, &c.]

Wigginton, Staffs, was *Wicgintun* in the 11th cent.; also *Wigetone* (Domesday-Bk.). The Oxfordsh. parish was *Wygynton* in the 13th cent. The Herts place was *Wygenton* in the 13th cent. The N. Yorks township was *Wichistun* in Domesday-Bk., as if the scribe thought that the pers. name was *Wigge* (genit. *Wigges*).

WIGGLESWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Wigglesworth (Yorks), 14th cent. *Wykelsworth, Wyglesworth*, Domesday *Wincheleswurde*, A.-Sax. **Wigelesworð* = WIGEL'S ESTATE or FARM [the pers. name (with dim. suff. *-el*) is f. O.E. *wig*, war, or *wiga*, warrior (the same name with further dim. suff. *-in*, *Wigelin*—'Wigelines bear', i.e. child — occurs in the A.-Sax. poem describing the Battle of Maldon A.D. 993):— + O.E. *worð*, estate, &c.]

The Domesday form seems to be merely an accidental nasalization.

WIGGS, WIGG'S (Son): v. **Wigg**.

WIGHAM for **Wickham**, q.v.

Wight

WIGHT (A.-Scand.) AGILE, STRONG [M.E. *wyght, wight, wiht* (M. Scot. *wicht*), active, strong; O.N. *uigt*, neut. of *uig-r*, fit for fighting]

Sire Werch-wel-with-thyn-hand,

A *wight* man of strength.—

Piers Plowman, 5194-5.

... she [Cenobia] koude eke

Wrastlen, by verray force and verray myght,
With any yong man, were he never so *wight*.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, B 3455-57.

See also the quotations under **Wallace**.

(Eng.) the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wiht* (also *Wihta*), common as the first element in compound names [O.E. *wiht*, elf, sprite, creature]

WIGHTMAN = **Wight** (q.v.) + *man*.

WIGHTWICK (Eng.) Bel. to Wightwick, the A.-Sax. **Wihtan-wic* = **WIHTA'S WICK** [*Wihtan-*, genit. of *Wihta*: v. **Wight**? + O.E. *wic*: v. **Wick**]

WIGINTON, v. **Wigginton**.

WIGLESWORTH, v. **Wigglesworth**.

WIGLEY (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Wigley (Derbysh.), 13th cent. *Wyggeley*, A.-Sax. **Wig(g)an-leáh* = **WIG(G)A'S LEA** [*Wig(g)an-*, genit. of *Wig(g)a*: v. **Wigg** + O.E. *leáh* (M.E. *ley*), a meadow]

2 Bel. to Wigley (Hants), A.-Sax. *Wicleáh* ('Dipl. Angl.', p. 495) = the **WICK-LEA** [v. under **Wick**; and + O.E. *leáh*, a meadow]

WIGMAN (Eng.) SOLDIER [O.E. *wigmann*; f. *wig*, war: corresp. to O.N. *uigmað-r*, warrior]

WIGMOND, v. **Wigmund**.

WIGMORE (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Wigmore (Heref.; Salop), A.-Sax. **Wig(g)an-mór* = **WIG(G)A'S MOOR** [*Wig(g)an-*, genit. of *Wig(g)a*: v. **Wigg** + O.E. *mór* (M.E. *mor[e]*)

Abbas et Conventus de Wiggemore.—
Charter-Rolls (Heref.), A.D. 1264-5.

Prior Abbacie de Wigmore.—

Inq. ad q. Damn. (Heref.), A.D. 1332.

2 for the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wigmór* = **WAR-RENOINED** [O.E. *wig*, war, battle + *mére*, famous, &c.]

WIGMUND (Eng.) the common A.-Sax. pers. name *Wigmund* = **WAR-PROTECTOR** [O.E. *wig*, war, battle + *mund*, (lit.) hand, protection, protector]

A *Wigmund* was the son of Wígláf, a 9th-cent. king of the Mercians.

Wilburton

WIGNALL (Eng.) Bel. to Wiggenghall (Norf.), 13th cent. *Wigenhale*, O.Angl. **Wig(g)an-hall* = **WIG(G)A'S HALL** [*Wig(g)an-*, genit. of *Wig(g)a*: v. under **Wigg** + O.Angl. *hall*]

WIGRAM (Teut.) **WAR-RAVEN** [O.Teut. *wig*, war + *ram*, as in O.H.Ger. *hram* = O.E. *hræm(n)*, raven]

WIGSON (Eng.) **WIG(G)'S SON**: v. under **Wigg**.

WIGSTON } (Eng.) Bel. to Wigston (Leic.),
WIGSTONE } early-11th-cent. *Wiggstán* = **WIGG'S (STONE) CASTLE** [v. under **Wigg**; and + O.E. *stán*]

WIGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Wigton, A.-Sax. **Wig(g)an-tún* = **WIG(G)A'S ESTATE or FARM** [*Wig(g)an-*, genit. of *Wig(g)a*: v. under **Wigg** + O.E. *tún*, farm, &c.]

The Cumbld. place was *Wigetun* in the 13th cent., *Wiggeton* 12th cent. The Scot. burgh was *Wygeton* in the 13th cent.

WIGZELL (Eng.) Bel. to Wigsell (Suss.), anc. *Wigsale* = **WIG'S HALL** [the genit. *Wiges-*, of *Wig*: v. under **Wigg** + O.E. *sal*, hall]

WIKE, a form of **Wick**, q.v.

Walter de la Wike.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Wike, Harewood, Yorks, was *Wic* in Domesday-Bk.

WIKEMAN } = **Wike**, **Wick** (q.v.) + *man*.
WIKMAN }

WILBERFORCE (Scand.) Bel. to Wilberfoss (Yorks), 13th cent. *Wyberfosse* = **WILBORG'S WATERFALL** [O.N. *foss*, *fors*, waterfall]

WILBRAHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Wilbraham (Camb.: A.-Sax. *Wilburgehám*, 'Dipl. Angl.', p. 597; Chesh.: A.D. 1303-4 *Wilberham*) = **WILBURG'S HOME or ESTATE** [A.-Sax. *Wilburge*, genit. of *Wilburg* (fem.): v. **Wilbur** + *hám*, home, &c.]

WILBUR (Eng.) the A.-Sax. fem. name *Wilburh* or *Wilburg* = **BELoved STRONGHOLD or CITY** [f. O.E. *wil(h)a*, will, wish, joy, thing desired or beloved + *burh*, *burg*, a fortified place]

A *Wilburh* was a daughter of Penda, the 7th-cent. king of Mercia.

The cognate Mod. Scand. (fem.) name is *Wilborg*.

WILBURTON (Eng.) Bel. to Wilburton (Camb.), A.D. 970 *Wilburhtún* ('Cart. Sax'. no. 1268) = **WILBURH'S ESTATE** [v. under **Wilbur**; and + O.E. *tún*]

Wilby

WILBY (Scand.) Bel. to Wilby (Northants, Norf., Suff.), 13th cent. usually *Wylleby*, *Wyleby* = **UILL'S FARM** or **ESTATE** [the pers. name (= A.-Sax. *Willa*) is f. O.N. *uili* (genit. *uilia*), will, desire, joy, &c. :- + *by-r*, farmstead, &c.]

There has been some confusion with Welby.

WILCOCK } 14th cent. *Wylcoc*, *Wylkok*, *Wil-*
WILCOCKE } *kok*, 13th cent. *Wilecoc*, *Wilecocc*
= **WILL** (pers.), q.v. + the pet suff. *-cock*.

There has been some confusion with Wilcot(t).

WILCOCKS, **WILCOCK'S (Son)** }
WILCOCKSON, **WILCOCK'S SON** } v. *Wilcock*.

Adam Wylkokson.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

WILCOT(T) (Eng.) Bel. to Wilcot (Wilts: 13th cent. *Wilecote*, *Wilcote*, 10th cent. 'æt *wilcotum*'—dat. pl.; Oxon, Salop; also Willicote, Glouc.: A.D. 1400-1 *Willicotes*, Domesday *Wilcote*) [O.E. *cot* (nom. and accus. pl. *cotu*, dat. pl. *cotum*), cottage. The first element is not so easy as it looks: it is perhaps natural to see in it a form of O.E. *wyll(a)*, *wi(e)ll(a)*, a spring, well; but this is unlikely because 'of abbodes wyll(e)' (from the abbot's spring) occurs within a few words of the *wilcotum* quoted above from charter no. 748, A.D. 940, in 'Cart. Sax.': the form also precludes a pers. name; and O.E. *wil(l)a* (compounded *wil(l)-*), desire, pleasure, joy is improbable: I believe that *wil* here must represent a cognate of the O.N. *uill*, misery, wretchedness; (compounded) miserable, wretched—the inference being that the cottages in question were dilapidated]

There has been confusion with Wilcock.

WILCOX for *Wilcocks*, q.v.

WILCOXON }
WILCOXEN } for *Wilcockson*, q.v.

WILD } (Eng.) 1 **SAVAGE**, **FIERCE**, **UN-**
WILDE } **GOVERNED** [M.E. *wild(e)*, *wyld(e)*, O.E. *wilde*]

Walter le Wilde.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 Dweller at a **WEALD** [O.E. *weald*, forest]

Here the form of the name shows that there has been confusion with M.E. *wild(e)*, O.E. *wilde*, uncultivated, desert.

There's a franklin in the *wilde* of Kent.—*I. Hen. IV.*, II. i. 60.

Wildsmith

The Weald of Sussex is always spoken of as *The Wild* by the people who live in the Downs.—

Parish, *Dict. Suss. Dial.* (1875), p. 130.

WILDASH for *Wildish*, q.v.

WILDBLOOD (Eng.) a nickname for a **RAKE** [O.E. *wilde* + *blōd*]

Richard Wyldeblode.—

York Minster Fabric-Rolls.

WILDBORE (Eng.) a nickname from the **WILD BOAR** [M.E. *wild(e)*, O.E. *wilde* + M.E. *bore*, O.E. *bār*]

WILD(E)GOOSE (Eng.) a nickname from the **WILD GOOSE** [O.E. *wilde* + *gōs*]

WILDER (Eng.) represents the common A.-Sax. pers. name *Wealdhere* = **MIGHTY ARMY** [O.E. *ge*weald, power, might + *here*, army]

Cp. **Walder** and **Walter**.

WILDERS, **WILDER'S (Son)**: v. *Wilder*.

WILDERSPIN (Eng.) Dweller by the **WILD-ANIMALS' ENCLOSURE** [the genit. of O.E. *wilder*, *wild(e)or*, wild animal, deer + *pund*, enclosure, pound]

Cp. **Wetherspoon**.

WILDES, **WILD(E)'S (Son)**: v. *Wild(e)*.

WILDEY } (Eng.) 1 = *Wild(e)* (q.v.) + the E.
WILDAY } dim. suff. *-(e)y*.

2 Dweller at the **WILD** or **UNCULTIVATED HAY** or **ENCLOSURE** [O.E. *wilde* + *haga*]

WILDING (Eng.) 1 for the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wealding* = **WEALD(A)'S SON** [*Weald(a)* f. O.E. *ge*weald, power, might + the 'son' suff. *-ing*]

2 Dweller at the **WILD** or **UNCULTIVATED LEA** [O.E. *wilde* + O.N.E. *-ing* (O.N. *eng*), lea, meadow]

WILDISH (Eng.) "The surname Wildish was prob. given to its first bearer not from any particular wildness of demeanour but because he came from the wild [cp. **Wild**?] or weald of Sussex. The peasants who go to the South-Down farms to assist in the labours of harvest are still called by their hill-country brethren *Wildish-men*."—Lower, *Eng. Surn.*, i. 57.

WILDMAN = *Wild* (q.v.) + *man*.

WILDS, **WILD'S (Son)**: v. *Wild*?

WILDSMITH (Eng.) **WEALD-SMITH** [v. *Wild*? and *Smith*]

Wildy

WILDY = Wildey, q.v.

WILEMAN for Wildman, q.v.

WILES 1 for Wildes, q.v.

2 a diphthongized form of Wills, q.v.

WILEY (Eng.) 1 = Wylie, q.v.

2 WILY, SLY [f. O.E. *wil*, a wile]

WILFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Wilford (Notts), 13th cent. *Wyleford*, *Wylleford*, late 12th cent. *Wileford*, Domesday *Wilesforde* (where the palatal *s* (*sh*), as in other cases, represents O.E. guttural *g*) = the WILLOW-FORD [O.E. *wyilig*, *welig*, a willow-tree + *ford*]

As the parish-church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid, local historians have assumed that *Wil-* is a contraction of the saint-name; but the early forms are wholly against this theory.

The Suffolk Hundred of Wilford has prob. the same etymology.

Cp. *Welford*¹.

WILGOOSE for Wild(e)goose, q.v.

WILIE: v. Wylie.

WILIES: WILIE'S (Son).

WILK } 1 a shortening of Wilkin, q.v.

WILKE } 2 for Willock, q.v.

WILKENS = Wilkins, q.v.

WILKERSON for Wilkinson, q.v.

WILKES, WILK(E)'S (Son) : v. Wilk(e).

WILKEY } = Wilk(e) (q.v.) + the E. dim. suff.

WILKIE } -(e)y, -ie.

WILKIN (Eng.) the 13th-cent. *Wylekin*, *Wilekin*, late-12th-cent. *Wil(l)ekin*, *Wilechin*, a double dim. of William, q.v. [E. (double) dim. suff. -*kin*, O.L. Teut. -*k-in*]

We find the form *Uuillikin* in a 10th-11th cent. 'Index Bonorum' of the Abbey of Werden-an-der-Ruhr.

WILKINS, WILKIN'S (Son) } v. Wilkin.

WILKINSON, WILKIN'S SON } v. Wilkin.

Christopher Wilkyns.—

MSS. Dn. & Ch. Wells, A.D. 1546-7.

Adam Wylkynson.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Richard Wilkynson, baxter.

Nicholas Wilkynson, sherman, alias Nicholas Shermou.—

Chester Freeman Rolls, A.D. 1474-5.

Willer

WILKS, WILK'S (Son) : v. Wilk.

WILKSHIRE for Wiltshire, q.v.

WILKSON, WILK'S SON : v. Wilk.

WILL (Eng.) 1 a dim. of William, q.v.

2 the A.-Sax. pers. name *Willa* [f. O.E. *willa*, will, determination, pleasure, thing desired or valued]

Here is *Wil wolde wite* [know],

If wit koude teche hym.—

Piers Plowman, 5148-9.

3 Dweller at a WELL [M.E. *will(e)*, O.E. *wylla*, a spring]

William atte Wille.—

Soms. Subs. Roll, A.D. 1327.

WILLAN for Willin, q.v.

WILLANS, WILLAN'S (Son).

WILLARD (Eng.) the A.-Sax. pers. name *Will(e)ard* = RESOLUTELY BRAVE [v. under Will² and + O.E. *h(e)ard*, hard, brave]

(A.-Fr.-Teut.) the French *Guillard* : (a) f. the O.Ger. *Will(h)ard*, *Willihard*, cogn. of A.-Sax. *Will(e)ard* [as above]; (b) f. the first element of one or other of the O.Teut. *Will-* names + the Fr. dim. suff. -*ard* [O.Frank. *hard*, hard, brave]

WILLASTON (Eng.) Bel. to Willaston (Chesh.²; Salop) = WIGLAF'S ESTATE [the common A.-Sax. pers. name (here in the genit.) *Wigláf* is compounded of *wig*, war, battle, and *láf*, relic :— + *tún*, farm, manor, &c.]

Willaston, Wirral, was anc. *Wilaveston*; Willaston, Nantwich, was *Wylaston* in the 14th cent.

WILLATT (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the French *Guillat*, f. the first elem. of one or other of the O.Teut. *Will-* names [v. under Willer] + the Fr. dim. suff. -*at*.

Cp. *Willett*, *Willott*.

WILLATTS, WILLATT'S (Son).

WILLCOCK = Will (pers.), q.v. + the E. pet. suff. -*cock*.

WILLCOCKS } WILLCOCK'S (Son).

WILLCOX }

WILLDER = Wilder, q.v.

WILLER (Teut.) BELOVED ARMY [A.-Sax. *Wilhere* = O.Ger. *Williheri*, &c. (whence Fr. *Guiller*)—O.E. *willa* = O.Sax. *willio* = O.H.Ger. *willo*, *willio* (mod. *wille*) = Goth. *wilja* = O.N. *uili* = Dut. *wil* (Fris. *wille*), will, pleasure, thing desired or beloved + O.E. *here* = O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *heri* = Goth. *harjt-s* (acc. *hari*) = O.N. *her-r* = Dut. *heer*, army, host]

Willes

WILLES = Willis, q.v.

WILLET (T (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the common French *Guillet*, f. the first elem. of one or other of the O. Teut. *Will-* names [v. under *Willer*] + the Fr. dim. suff. *-et*.

Cp. *Willatt, Willott*.

WILLET(T)S, WILLET(T)'S (Son).

WILLEY (Eng.) 1 = Will¹, ², q.v. + the E. dim. suff. *-ey*.

2 Bel. to Willey (common) = (a) the WILLOW [O.E. *wylig, wilig, welig*]

(b) the WILLOW-LEA [O.E. *wylig, &c.* + *leah*]

(c) the WELL-LEA [O.E. *wylla* + *leah*]

(d) WILLA'S ISLAND [O.E. *i(e)g*, island, low riparian land]

Willey, or Wylve, Wilts, was *Wilig*, *Welig*, in the A.-Saxon period (the Wilts river *Wil(l)ey* was also *Wilig*). Willey, Salop, was *Wylley* and *Wileley* in the early 14th cent. *Wil(l)ey*, Herts, was *Wylve* and *Wyly* in the 13th cent. Willey, Warw., was *Wilee* in the 12th cent., *Welle* in Domesday-Bk. Willey, Beds, was *Wylve* in the 13th cent. 14th-cent. records also mention a *Wylve* in Essex and a *Wylley* in Notts.

The *Wedleah* ('*tó weó ledge*'—dat.) of an early-10th-cent. charter ('Cart. Sax.' no. 627) is identified by Mr. Ed. Smith as Willey near Farnham, Surrey. The name prob. means 'Wee Lea.'

WILGOOSE for Wildgoose, q.v.

WILLIAM (Eng. and A.-Fr.-Teut.) BELOVED HELM(ET, i.e. PROTECTOR [for the first elem. see under *Willer*, and + O. Teut. *helm*, as in O.E., O. Fris., O. Sax. and O. H. Ger. *helm* = O. N. *hjálm-r* = Goth. *hilm-s*]

Although *Wilhelm* is given in the A.-Saxon genealogies as being the name of a great-great-grandfather of the early-7th-cent. E. Angl. king Rædvald, and *Willelm* was an 11th-cent. bishop of London, the name was not common among the A.-Saxons; and William owes its popularity in this country to the first two post-Conquest rulers, who are referred to in the A.-Sax. Chronicle as *Willelm* ('*Willelm cyng*'). The Old Ger. forms were *Willihelm* (mod. *Wilhelm*) and *Willehalm* = O. Norse *Uilhjál-m-r* (mod. *Vilhelm*) = Dut. *Willem*. Froissart has *Guillaumes* ('*Guillaumes de Gauville*'), with nom. suff. *-s*; and this is the form

Willicombe

used in the 13th cent. by de Joinville ('*Guillaumes de Bouon*') and his contemporary Jehan Sarrazin ('*Guillaumes Longue Espée quens [count] de Salesbieres en Engleterre*'). In '*Raoul de Cambrai*' (ed. Soc. des anc. textes franç.) the form is *Willoume*. In the "*chanson de geste*" '*Aliscans*' we find '*Li quens Guillems*'. Guillaume IX, Duc d'Aquitaine (d. A.D. 1127), who wrote poems (preserved) in the Provençal language, was called *Guillem*. The 11th-cent. poem describing the '*Voyage de Charlemagne à Jérusalem, &c.*' has '*Guillelmes d'Orenge*'; the '*Chanson de Roland*,' '*Willalme de Blaive*.' The L. Latin forms were *Willelmus* (as in Domesday-Book), *Willemus*, and *Guillelmus*.

The [when] *Willam* bastard hurde telle of Harald's suikelbede [treachery].—

Rob. Glouc. Chron., 7332.

For what thing *Willam* wan a day with his bowe,

Were it fethered foul, or foure foted best,

Ne wold this *William* never on with hold to himselfe.—

William and the Werwolf, p. 8.

It had bene better of *William* a-Trent To have bene abed with sorrowe.—

Robin Hood & Guy of Gisborne, 77-8.

Guillaume is very common in France as a surname as well as christian name; and it has numerous derivatives.

Re^x Willelmos
WILLELMVS

The first of the above two facsimiles is from the Sussex Domesday-Book. The second, reproduced from Lower's '*Handbook for Lewes*' (ed. 1855), is from an inscription on a leaden coffin believed to date from a 13th-cent. reinterment of the remains of William de Warenne, founder of Lewes Priory c. 1078: the curl at the end of the name is the usual mediæval contraction representing *-us*.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM'S (SON)
WILLIAMSON, WILLIAM'S SON } v. *William*.

WILLICOMBE = Wellicombe, q.v.

Willie

WILLIE 1 = Will¹, ², q.v. + the N.E. and Scot. dim. suff. *-ie*.

Well agreed, *Willie* [var. *Willye*]: then sitte thee downe, swayne.—

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.* (Aug.)

Of all thir maidens mild as mead
Was nane sae jimp [smart] as Gillie ...
Though a' her kir had sworn her dead
She wad hae but sweet *Willie* [var. *Willy*].—*Christ's Kirk on the Green*, 20-26.

2 for Willey², q.v.

WILLIES, WILLIE'S (Son): v. *Willie*.

WILLIMOTT, v. Willmott.

WILLIN = Will¹, ², + the Fr. dim. suff. *-in*.

Ricardus Wylyn.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Guillin is a lairy common French surname.

WILLING 1 for *Willin*, q.v.

2 the A.-Sax. *Willing* = WILLA'S SON [v. Will², and + the O.E. fil. suff. *-ing*]

WILLINGHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Willingham (several) [O.E. *hām*, home, estate: for the first elem. v. under *Willington*]

One of the Linc. places was *Willingham* A.D. 1317-18. The Domesday form, *Wivelingham*, of the Camb. parish points to an A.-Sax. **Wifelinga-hām* = the HOME or ESTATE OF THE WIFEL FAMILY [-*inga*, genit. pl. of the 'son' suff. *-ing* + O.E. *hām*, home, estate: v. *Wivell*]

WILLINGS, WILLING'S (Son).

WILLINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Willington (several) [O.E. *tún*, farm, estate: the first elem. is of diverse origin—thus the Domesday form, *Ullavintone*, of the Warw. Willington postulates an orig. A.-Sax. **Wulfðinga-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE WULFLAF FAMILY; the forms *Wiflinctun*, *Wivelinton*, of the Durh. place in the Feod. Prior. Dunelm. imply an A.-Sax. **Wifelinga-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE WIFEL FAMILY; the Chesh. Willington occurs as *Wilanton*, *Wylanton*, A.D. 1302-4, implying an A.-Sax. **Wil(l)an-tún* = WIL(L)A'S ESTATE; whereas the normal A.-Sax. form of Willington would be **Willinga-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE WILLA FAMILY, which is prob. the meaning of the Shropsh. place-name (*Willinton* A.D. 1243-4). But the Bedf. place-name, *Willintone* A.D. 1315-16, was *Wyliton* A.D. 1291, in Domesday-Bk. *Welitone*, implying the WILLOW ENCLOSURE or FARM [O.E. *wylig*, *welig* + *tún*]

WILLINK, a var. of *Willing*, q.v.

Willoughby

WILLINS, WILLIN'S (Son)
WILLINSON, WILLIN'S SON } v. *Willin*.

WILLIS } WILLIE'S (Son)
WILLISS } v. Willie.
WILLISON, WILLIE'S SON

Adam Wylis.—*Yorks Poll-Tax*, A.D. 1379.

WILLMAN (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Wilman* = BELOVED MAN [f. O.E. *willa*, will, pleasure, thing desired or beloved, + *man(n)*: cp. O.E. *wil(l)fémmne*, beloved maid]

WILLMENT for *Willmond*, q.v.

WILLMER } (Tent.) BELOVEDLY FAMOUS
WILLMORE } [O.Teut. *Willimar*, *Willemar*, &c.: v. under *Willer*, and + O.H.Ger. and O.L.Ger. *māri* = Goth. *mēr-s* = O.E. *mēre* = O.N. *mār-r*, famous, illustrious]

The 13th-cent. Hundred-Rolls contain both *Wilmer* and *Wilmar* as surnames.

The homogenetic *Guillemer* is now rare in France.

WILLMETT } the common French *Guillemet*,
WILLMITT } f. *Guillem* (*Guillaume*), with dim. suff. *-et*: v. *William*.

WILLMOND (Eng.) BELOVED PROTECTOR [A.-Sax. *Wilmund*: v. under *Willer*, and + O.E. *mund*, (lit.) hand, protector]

WILLMOT } 1 the common French *Guillemot*,
WILLMOTT } f. *Guillem* (*Guillaume*), with dim. suff. *-ot*: v. *William*.

2 the O.Teut. *Willmot*, *Wilmod*, &c. = BELOVED HEART OF MIND [v. under *Willer*, and + O.H.Ger. *muot* (mod. *mut*), O.Sax. O.Fris. O.E. *mōd* = Dut. *moed* = Goth. *mōd-s* = O.N. *mōð-r*, mind, heart, courage, wrath (mood)]

Henry Wilmot.—*Hund. Rolls*, A.D. 1274.

Wylmot, swynhird.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, 1379.

WILLOCK (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Willoc* [f. O.E. *willa*, will, pleasure, thing desired or beloved + the dim. suff. *-oc*]

WILLOCKS, WILLOCK'S (Son).

WILLOTT, the common French *Guillot*, f. the first element of one or other of the O.Teut. *Will-* names [v. under *Willer*] + the Fr. dim. suff. *-ot*.

Cp. *Willatt*, *Willett*.

WILLOUGHBY (Scand.) Bel. to Willoughby (several) = the WILLOW-FARM [f. an O.N. cognate (**uilgi-r*) of O.E. *wylig* = L.Ger. *wilge* = Dut. *wilg*, willow + O.N. *bý-r*, farmstead]

Willows

One of the Linc. townships occurs as *Willabyg* in the 11th cent.; another as *Wylugheby* in the 13th cent. The Warw. parish, *Wylughbi* in the 14th cent., was *Wilebei* in Domesday-Book. Two of the three Notts places were *Wilghebi* c. 1200 and *Wilgebi* in Domesday-Bk., in which the Leic. Willoughby is entered as *Wilechebi* (*ch* for *g*).

WILLOWS (Eng.) Dweller at the WILLOW-TREES [O.E. *wylig, welig*, a willow]

Johannes atte Wylowes.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

WILLOX for Willocks, q.v.

WILLS 1 WILL'S (Son) : v. Will¹,².

2 Dweller at the WELLS : v. Will².

WILLSHER } for Wiltshire, q.v.
WILSHIRE }

WILLSON, WILL'S SON : v. Will¹,².

Cp. *Wilson*.

WILLY = Willey, q.v.

WILLYAMS = Williams, q.v.

WILMAN : v. Willman.

WILMER } v. Willmer.
WILMORE }

WILMINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Wilmington (several), normally 1 the A.-Sax. **Wigehelminga-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE WIGHELM FAMILY; 2 A.-Sax. **Wynhelminga-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE WYNHELM FAMILY [-*inga*, genit. pl of the fil. suff. -*ing* + *tún*, estate, manor, farm]

The Kent parish was *Wilmington* in the 14th cent., *Wilminton* and *Wylmington* in the 13th cent. The Suss. place was *Wilnyngton*, *Wilmington*, c. A.D. 1300.

But the Soms. hamlet was *Wynlméddún* in the 10th cent. ('Cart. Sax.' no. 1099) = WYNEL'S MEAD DOWN or HILL.

WILMOT } = Willmot(t), q.v.
WILMOTT }

WILMSHURST (Eng.) Bel. to Wilmshurst [O.E. *hyrst*, a wood : the first element is an A.-Sax. pers. name in the genit.—*Wigehelm*, *Wynhelm*, or *Wilhelm*]

WILMSLOW (Eng.) Bel. to Wilmslow (Chesh.) [O.E. *hléow*, a (burial) mound, hill : for the first elem. see under Wilmshurst]

WILSDEN } (Eng.) Bel. to 1 Willesden
WILSDON } (M'sex), the Domesday *Wellesdone*, 10th cent. *Willesdún* = WILLE'S HILL [O.E. *dún*, a hill]

Wiltshier

2 Wilsden (Yorks), the Domesday *Wilsedene* = WILLE'S VALLEY [O.E. *denu*, a valley]

WILSHAW for Wilsher, Wiltshire, q.v.

WILSHER }
WILSHERE } for Wiltshire, q.v.
WILSHIRE }

Wiltshire, e.g., is the spelling in the late-16th-cent. transl. of Polyd. Vergil's 'Hist. Angl.' bk. 1.

WILSON, WILL'S SON : v. Will¹,².

Robert Willesson.—

Lanc. Inq., A.D. 1346.

Adam Wyllson.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

WILTREW, a var. of Walthew, q.v.

WILTON (Eng.) Bel. to Wilton (common) = 1 the SPRING-ENCLOSURE or-FARMSTEAD [O.E. *wil(l), wyl(l)*, a spring, well + *tún*, enclosure, farm, &c.]

2 the WILLOW-ENCLOSURE or -FARMSTEAD [O.E. *wilig, wylig*, a willow + *tún*]

Wilton, Wilts, the A.-Sax. *Wiltún*, *Wyltún*, which gave name to the county (A.-Sax. *Wiltún scír*), is evid. the 'Well-Farm.' As this Wilton is situated on the R. Wil(l)ey (A.-Sax. *Wilig* = Willow) it has unquestioningly been assumed, on the authority of Asser (. . . in monte qui dicitur Wiltun, qui est in meridiana ripa fluminis Guilou, de quo flumine tota illa paga nominatur. — Asserius, 'de Rebus Gestis Ælfredi'), that the town took its name from the river; but the place occurs consistently in the A.-Saxon period as *Wiltún* or *Wyltún* (not *Wiligtún*); and I believe that the Welsh bishop was misinformed on this point. The Yorks Wiltons occur in Domesday-Bk. as *Wiltune* and *Wiltone*. Wilton, Heref., occurs as *Wilton* cum Castello A.D. 1204-5. Wilton, Cumb., was *Wilton* in the 13th cent. Wilton, Hawick, was *Wiltun* and *Wiltona* in the 12th cent.

Alan' de Wilton.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1203-4.

Margery de Wiliton.—

Hund. Rolls (Berks), A.D. 1274.

WILTSHEAR }
WILTSHEARE } for Wiltshire, q.v.
WILTSHER }
WILSHERE }
WILTSHIER }

Wiltshire

Wincott

WILTSHIRE (Eng.) Bel. to Wiltshire, the A.-Sax. *Wiltūn sc̅tr*; f. the town *Wiltūn*: v. *Wilton* (Wilts).

Roger de Wilteschire.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Cp. *Wilsher*(e).

WIMBLE (Eng.) 1 a descendant of (a) the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wineb(e)ald* [O.E. *wine*, friend, protector + *b(e)ald*, bold]

(b) the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wynb(e)ald* [O.E. *wyn(n)*, joy]

2 prob. occ. short for *Wimbledon*.

WIMBLEDON (Eng.) Bel. to Wimbledon (Surrey), anc. *Wymbeldon*, *Wymbaldon* [The identification of this place with the *Wibbandūn* ('Wibba's Hill') of the A.-Sax. Chron., A.D. 568, cannot be accepted, and it is improbable on phonetic grounds; nor can an identification with the *Wimbedouynngemerke* of a M.E. copy of a charter dated A.D. 967 ('Cart. Sax.' no. 1196) be received. The first (pers.) elem. of the name prob. represents an A.-Sax. *Wineb(e)ald* or *Wynb(e)ald* (see under *Wimble*), the second being O.E. *dūn*, hill]

WIMBLES, WIMBLE'S (Son): v. *Wimble*.

WIMBORNE (Celt. + Eng.) Bel. to Wimborne (Dorset), the A.-Sax. *Winburna* [O.E. *burna*, a stream: the first elem. is prob. Celt., viz. the early form of Wel. *gwynn*, or rather (as *afon* [river], earlier *avon* (*Abona*), like Ir. *amhain*, is fem.) the fem. *gwen*, white, bright (cp. *Wandsworth*); the *Win burn* is also called the Allen burn (Ir. *alain*, O. Ir. *álaind*, white, bright, clear)—a fact not without ethnic significance]

Winburne ecclesia.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1205-6.

WIMBUSH (Eng.) Bel. to Wimbush or Wimbish (Essex), 13th cent. *Wymbisse*, 11th cent. *Wimbisc* [O.E. *-bisc*, *-busc*, bush: the first element prob. repr. O.E. *wīn* (Lat. *uin-um*), wine, vine- (as in *wīntréow*, vine)]

WIMER (Eng.) the Domesday *Wimer-us*, A.-Sax. *Wigmær* = **BATTLE-FAMOUS** [O.E. *wig*, war, battle + *mære*, famous]

WIMPENNY for *Winpenny*, q.v.

WIMPLER (Eng.) **WIMPLE-MAKER** [f. (with agent. suff. *-er*) M.E. *wimpel*, O.E. *wimpel*, *wīnpel*, a kind of hood (as worn by Chaucer's prioress)]

Alan le Wympler.—

Wardrobe-Acct., A.D. 1264-5 (Bardsley).

WIMPLESTER (Eng.) **FEMALE WIMPLE-MAKER** [v. *Wimpler*; but with O.E. fem. agent. suff. *-estre*]

WIMPOLE (Eng.) Bel. to Wimpole (Camb.), 14th cent. *Wynipole*, *Wynepol*, Domesday *Winepole* [Skeat in his 'Pl.-Names of Camb.' construes as 'Wina's Pool': this is, of course, quite feasible; but, in my opinion, the name is much more likely to mean the 'Pleasure-Lake'—O.E. *wyn(n)*, pleasure + *pól*: cp. O.E. *wyngráf*—*gráf*, a grove]

WIMPORY is prob. for 'Whimperer': v. *Whymper*.

WIMSHURST for *Wilmshurst*, q.v.

WINBOLD } (Eng.) the (1) A.-Sax. *Wineb(e)ald*
WINBOLT } (= O.Ger. *Winibald*), (2) A.-Sax. *Wynb(e)ald*: v. under *Wimble*.

WINBUSH: v. *Wimbush*.

WINCH (Eng.) Bel. to Winch (Norf.: 14th cent. *Winch*); or Dweller at a **BEND** or **CORNER** [f. O.E. *winc-el* (as in the dim. form *winc-el*), a bend, corner]

Thomas atte Wynch.—

Cal. Geneal., A.D. 1291.

WINCHCOMBE (Eng.) Bel. to Winchcombe (Glouc.: the Domesday *Winchelcombe*, 9th cent. *Wincelcumb*; Kent, nr. Godmersham: also 9th cent. *Wincelcumb*) = the **CORNER-VALLEY** [O.E. *wincel*, a corner + *cumb* (f. Celt.), a valley]

WINCHESTER (A.-Lat.) Bel. to Winchester, 14th cent. *Wynchester*, 13th cent. *Winchestre*, *Wincestre*, Domesday *Wincestre*, A.-Sax. *Winte ceaster*, *Wintan ceaster*, Lat. *Uenta Belgarum* ('Market of the Belgae') [The Colonial Lat. *uenta* (*uenta*), f. Lat. *uendere*, to sell, had the sense of 'market': this meaning survives in the French place-names *Vente*(s) (Dial. North. Fr. *vente* = 'fair', 'market'), the Spanish *Venta*(s) and Portug. *Venda*(s) (the standard Span. *venta* and standard Portug. *venda* = 'inn', as well as 'sale'). The A.-Sax. *ceaster* is f. the Lat. *castra* (pl. of *castrum*), a fortified camp]

WINCKLE: v. *Winkle*.

WINCKLEY: v. *Winkley*.

WINCKWORTH for *Wingerworth*, q.v.

WINCOTT (Eng.) 1 Dweller at **WINE'S COTTAGE** [O.E. *wine*, friend, protector + *cot*]

Cp. *Winscott*, Salop.

2 an unvoiced form of the A.-Sax. pers. name *Winegod* = **PROTECTING GOD** [O.E. *wine*, friend, protector + *god*, a god]

Robert Wynegod.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Windas

WINDAS for **Windus**, q.v.

This surname has prob. no connexion with the M.E. *windas*, O.N. *windáss* = Dut. *windas*, 'windlass.'

WINDCUP for **Winkup**, q.v.

WINDEBANK (Eng.) Dweller at a **BANK** with a **WINDING PATH** [O.E. *ge*wind, winding path; and see **Bank**]

In the 16th cent., in addition to *Winderbank*, we find the spelling *Wyndeбанcke*.

WINDEL (L. v. **Windle**).

WINDEMER for **Windermere**, q.v.

WINDER (Eng.) 1 **WINDER** (occup.) [M.E. *windere*; f. M.E. *winden*, O.E. *windan*, to wind]

Richard le Windere.—*Hund. Rolls*.

2 Bel. to Winder; or Dweller at a **WINDING** (as a valley) [O.E. *ge*wind + the agent. suff. *-ere*]

The Cumberland Winder was *Wynder* in the 13th cent.

WINDERHOUSE (Eng.) = **Winder**¹ (q.v.) + *house* [O.E. *hūs*]

Nicholas Winderhouse.—*Lanc. Wills*, A.D. 1672.

WINDERMERE (Celt. + E.) Dweller by Lake Windermere, late 12th cent. *Winandermere* [the last elem. is O.E. *mere*, a lake: the Cymric elements are doubtless f. early forms represented by Mod. Wel. *gwynnant-hir* - *gwyn*, white, clear + *nant*, a glen with a stream + *hir*, long: cp. the Wel. place-name *Nanthir*]

WINDHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Windham or Wyndham = the **ENCLOSURE** with the **WINDING PATH** [O.E. *ge*wind, winding path + *ham(m)*, enclosure]

The Sussex Windham was *Windeha*' in Domesday-Bk.

WINDHOUSE (Eng.) Dweller at a **WINDING HOUSE** (threads, yarns, &c.) [f. O.E. *windan*, to wind, twist + *hūs*: cp. O.E. *windecraft*, embroidery-craft]

Willelmus de Wyndhows.—*Yorks Poll-Tax*, A.D. 1379.

More commonly found as **Windus**.

WINDLE (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Windle (Lancs: 14th cent. *Wyndhull*, 13th cent. *Windhulle*), Windhill (Yorks: 14th cent. *Wyndhill*) = the **HILL** with the **WINDING PATH** [O.E. *ge*wind, a winding path + *hyll* (M.E. *hill(e)*, *hull(e)*), a hill]

Wing

2 for the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wendel* [v. under **Wend**(e²)]

WINDOVER: v. **Wendover**.

WINDOWS for **Windhouse**, q.v.

WINDRAM } (Teut.) the O.Teut. *Win(i)dram*
WINDRUM } = **FRIENDLY RAVEN** [O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *wini* (= O.E. *wine*), friend, with euphonic suff. *-d* + *O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *h)ram* (= O.E. *hræm(m)*), raven]

WINDRESS (Eng.) = **Winder**¹ (q.v.) + the A.-Fr. fem. suff. *-ess*.]

Conf. with **Windross**, **Winderhouse**, q.v.

WINDRIDGE (Eng.) Dweller at a **RIDGE** with a **WINDING PATH** [O.E. *ge*wind, a winding path + *hrycg*]

WINDROSS for **Winderhouse**, q.v.

WINDSOR (Eng.) Bel. to Windsor, 13th cent. *Wyndesore*, *Windsor*, &c., the Domesday *Windsores*, A.-Sax. *Wendlesóra* = **WENDEL'S SHORE** [for the pers. name *Wendel* see under **Wend**(e²) + O.E. *óra*, a bank, shore]

WINDUS for **Windhouse**, q.v.

WINDUST for **Windus**, **Windhouse**, q.v.

WINFIELD (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Winfield [O.E. *feld*, a field, plain: suff. early forms to determine the orig. of the first element (whether the pers. name *Wina* or *Wine*, *Winne* or *Wynna*; *ge*winn, battle; *wyn(n)*, pleasure; *ge*wind, winding path; &c.) are not available]

Winfield, Kent, was formerly Wingfield. A 'Winfelde maner' is mentioned in a 14th-cent. Notts Inq. ad q. Damn. A 'Richard de Winfeld' occurs in the Hundred-Rolls for Northumb.

The *Winnefeld* in the famous Will of Wulfric, c. A.D. 1000, is app. Wingfield, Derbysh.

2 v. **Winkfield**, **Wingfield**.

WINFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Winford (Soms.: 14th cent. *Wyneford*; Dorset) [O.E. *ford*, a ford: for the first element see the etym. note under **Winfield**]

WING (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Wing (Rutl.; Bucks), 13th cent. *Wenge* = the **PLAIN** or **FIELD** [O.E. *wæng*, *wang* (cp. the allied O.E. *ge*wenge, the cheek)]

In the Domesday *Witehunge* (Bucks) *-unge* represents Wing, the *-h-* is unorig., and *Wite-* is doubtless for O.E. *hwit*, 'white.'

Wingate(s)

(occ.) 2 the A.-Sax. pers. name *Winga* (Domesday *Winge*), a pet form of *Winegár*: v. *Winger*.

WINGATE(S) } (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Wingate(s)
WINGETT(S) } (Durh., Lanc., Northumb. &c.),
for earlier Windgate(s) = the WINDING
GATE(S), i.e. gate(s) moved by winding [f.
O.E. *windan*, to wind, turn + *geat*, a gate]

Wingate, Durh., was *Windegatis* in the 13th cent.; Wingates, Lanc., was *Wind-gates* in the 14th cent.

(occ.) 2 for the 13th-cent. *Wynegod*, A.-Sax. *Winegod* = PROTECTING GOD [O.E. *wine*, friend, protector + *god*, a god]

WINGER (Eng.) the A.-Sax. pers. name *Winegár* = PROTECTING SPEAR [O.E. *wine*, friend, protector + *gár*, a spear]

WINGERWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Wingerworth (Derby), A.D. 1302 *Wingerworth* = WINEGÁR'S ESTATE [O.E. *worð*]

WINGFIELD (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Wingfield (Suff.), 13th cent. *Wingefelde*, 12th cent. *Wingefeld* = WINGA'S FIELD OF PLAIN [v. *Wing*²; and + O.E. *feld*]

2 Bel. to Wingfield (Derby), A.D. 1291 *Wynfeld*, 1199-1200 *Wynfeld*, c. 1000 (Wulfric's Will) *Winnefeld* = WINNE'S or WYNNA'S FIELD OF PLAIN [O.E. *feld*]

Cp. *Winfield*, *Winkfield*.

WINGHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Wingham (Kent, &c.), 14th cent. *Wingham*, 13th cent. *Wyngeham*, *Wingeham*, A.-Sax. *Winganhám* = WINGA'S HOME OR ESTATE [v. *Wing*²; and + O.E. *hám*, home, &c.]

But Wingham, Kent, although app. occurring as *Winganhám* in the 10th cent. ('Cart. Sax. no. 766), is identified with the *Uuigincgga ham* of a ninth-cent. Latin charter ('C.S.' no. 380), representing an A.-Sax. *Wingaha hán* = the 'Home or Estate of the Wig(a) Family' [O.E. *wig*, war; *wiga*, warrior]

WINGRAVE (Eng.) Bel. to Wingrave (Bucks), the Domesday *Withungrave* = the WITHEN GROVE [adj. form, with suff. *-en*, of O.E. *wiðig*, a willow + *gráf*, a grove]

WINK (Eng.) the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wineca*, a dim. f. *Wine* = FRIEND.

Alexander Wynk.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

WINKFIELD (Eng.) Bel. to 1 Winkfield (Berks), 10th cent. *Winecanfeld* = WINECA'S FIELD OF PLAIN [A.-Sax. *Winecan-*, genit. of *Wineca*, a dim. f. *Wine* = Friend + *feld*]

Winnard

2 Winkfield (Wilts) [Here we seem to have the West. Dial. E. *wink*, a (draw-) well; by metonymy f. *wink*, a winch; O.E. *wince*]

There has prob. been some confusion with *Wingfield*, q.v.

WINKLE (Eng.) Dweller at the CORNER or NOOK [O.E. *wincel*]

More specifically *Wiucle*, Chesh.

WINKLEY (Eng.) Bel. to 1 Winkleigh (Devon), 13th cent. *Wynklegh* [A.-Sax. forms are desirable, but the name prob. represents O.E. *wincel*, a corner + *leðh*, a lea]

2 Winkley (Lanc.), 13th cent. *Wynkedeleg*, *Wynkedeley* [A.-Sax. forms are desirable, but the first elem. is prob. Dial. E. *wink*, a (draw-) well, by metonymy f. *wink*, a winch, O.E. *winc(e)*; the second being for M.E. *heved*, O.E. *heáfod*, a head or top (cp. the Herts place-name 'Well-Head') + M.E. *ley*, *leg*, O.E. *leáh*, a lea]

WINKS, WINK'S (Son) : v. *Wink*.

WINKUP (Eng.) for Winkhope [the first elem. is prob. Dial. E. *wink*, a (draw-) well (v. under *Winkfield*²): the second is O.E. *hóp*, lit. a hoop, in place-nomenclature denoting a round enclosure or ring; also a round hollow]

WINKWORTH for *Wingerworth*, q.v.

WINMILL (Eng.) Dweller at, or by, a WINDMILL [O.E. *wind* + *myln*]

WINN } (Celt.) WHITE, FAIR; BLESSED
WINNE } [Wel. *gwyn* = Corn. *g)win*]

Cp. *Gwynn(e)*.

(Eng.) 1 the common A.-Sax. pers. name *Wine*, *Wina*, *Wini* = FRIEND, PROTECTOR [O.E. *wine*]

Wini, the 7th-cent. bishop of London, bought the see from Wulfhere, king of the Mercians, as related by Bæda, 'Hist. Eccl.', III. vii.

2 the A.-Sax. *Winn*, *Winne*, *Wynna* [f. O.E. *ge)winn*, war, battle]

Johannes Wynne (Lond.).—

Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1421-2.

Godfrey Wynne.—

Chester Freeman, A.D. 1582-3.

WINNARD (Eng.) the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wyn(n)heard* = PLEASANTLY FIRM [O.E. *wyn(n)*, joy, pleasantness + *h(e)ard*, hard, firm]

Winner

WINNER (Eng.) 1 **WINNOWER** [f. M.E. *wine-wen*, *windewen*, O.E. *windwian*, to winnow]
 2 the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wynhere* = JOYFUL SOLDIER [O.E. *wyn(u)*, joy + *here*, army (as the second elem. in pers. names often short for *heremann*, soldier)]

WINNETT = **Winn** (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-et*.

WINNICK for **Winwick**, q.v.

WINNICOTT: v. **Wincott**.

WINNING (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Wining* = WINE'S SON [O.E. *wine*, friend + the 'son' suff. *-ing*]

WINNINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to 1 **Winnington** (Chesh.), A.D. 1302-4 *Wynington*, *Winington*, A.-Sax. **Wininga-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE WINE FAMILY [O.E. *wine*, friend + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, estate, farm]

2 **Winnington** (Staff.), Domesday *Weniton* [O.E. *tún*, estate, farm: the first elem. is a pers. name, either *Wenna* (f. O.E. *wéna*, hope), or, more likely, *Wynna* (f. O.E. *wynn*, joy)]

WINPENNY } (Eng.) a nickname for a MISER
WINPENY } [f. O.E. *gewinnan*, to gain, get + *peni(n)g*, penny]

William Winpeney.—

Chesh. Chmbrlns.' Accts., A.D. 1303-4.

WINRAM (Teut.) the O.Teut. *Winiram* = FRIENDLY RAVEN [O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *wini* (= O.E. *wine*), friend + *O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *h)ram* (= O.E. *hræm(m)*, raven)]

WINROW for **Whinrow**, **Whineray**, q.v.

WINSCOMBE (Eng.) Bel. to **Winscombe** (Soms.), 14th cent. *Wynscombe*, 13th cent. *Wynescumbe* = WINE'S VALLEY [the genit., *wines*, of O.E. *wine*, friend + *cumb* (f. Celt.), valley]

WINSER for **Windsor**, q.v.

WINSFORD (Eng.) Bel. to **Winsford** (Soms.: 13th cent. *Wynesford*; Chesh.: 15th cent. *Wynsfurth* (brygge), 14th cent. *Wyneford*) = WINE'S FORD [the genit. of O.E. *wine*, friend + *ford*]

WINSHAM (Eng.) Bel. to **Winsham** (Soms.), A.D. 1408-9 *Wynesham* = WINE'S HOME or ESTATE [the genit. of O.E. *wine*, friend + *hám*]

WINSKIL(L) (Scand.) Bel. to **Winskil(l)** (Yorks; Cumb.) = UIN'S GILL or RAVINE [the genit. (in *-s*) of O.N. *uin-r*, friend + *gil*, ravine]

Winston

This surname has no connexion (as to the second elem.) with the Cumb. place-name **Winscales** (late 13th cent. *Windscales* — *-d-* prob. a phon. intrus.), which involves the O.N. *skáli*, 'hut,' 'shed.'

WINSLADE (Eng.) Bel. to **Winslade** (Hants) = WINE'S WAY [the genit. of O.E. *wine*, friend + *lād*, way, course]

WINSLEY (Eng.) Bel. to **Winsley** (several) = WINE'S LEA [the genit. of O.E. *wine*, friend + *leáh* (fem. dat. *leáge*), meadow]

Winsley, Salop, was *Wineslegh* in the 14th cent., *Winesleg'* in the 13th cent.

WINSLOE } (Eng.) Bel. to **Winslow** (Bucks.:
WINSLOW { Lat. charter dated A.D. 795 *Wineshlauue*; Heref.) = WINE'S HILL or BURIAL MOUND [the genit. of O.E. *wine*, friend + *hláw*, hill, &c.]

WINSON (Eng.) 1 **WIN(N)'S SON**: v. **Winn**.

2 a syncopated form of **Winston**, q.v.

Thus the Glouc. **Winson** was *Winestune* in Domesday-Bk.

WINSOR for **Windsor**, q.v.

WINSTANLEY (Eng.) Bel. to **Winstanley** (Lanc.), A.D. 1356 *Wyntanlegh*, A.D. 1252 *Wynstaneslegh*, A.D. 1212 *Winstaneslege* = WYNSTAN'S LEA [for the pers. name see under **Winstone**²; and + O.E. *leah* (fem. dat. *leáge*), meadow]

WINSTER (Celt.) Bel. to **Winster** (Westmd.: 13th cent. *Winstirhwaytes*; Derbysh.); or Dweller by the R. **Winster** = the WHITE or CLEAR RIVER [f. the early form of Cym. *ghwyn*, m., *ghwen*, f. (final dental lost), white, clear + the Cym. cogn. of Bret. *stér*, river: v. **Stour**]

The river near the Derbysh. **Winster** is now called the **Derwent** = the 'White or Clear Water' [Wel. *dwr* = Bret. *dour* = Gaul. *dubr-*, water: the vowel-change in 'Derwent' is due to the influence of the *-e-* in the second elem.]; prob. it was once, at this spot, known as the **Winster**.

WINSTON (Eng.) 1 Bel. to **Winston** = WINE'S FARM or ESTATE [the genit., *wines*, of O.E. *wine*, friend + *tún*; farm, &c.]

The Durh. place was *Wineston* in the 14th cent., *Wyneston* in the 13th. The Suff. parish was *Wynston* in the 14th cent., *Wyneston* in the 13th.

2 conf. with **Winstone**.

Winstone

Winyard

WINSTONE (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Winstone (Glouc.), 14th cent. *Winstone* = the **BATTLE-STONE** (MONUMENT) [O.E. *win(n)*, war, battle + *stán*]

There is a tradition that this place owes its name to a stone erected by a king of Wessex to commemorate a victory.

2 the A.-Sax. (10th cent.) pers. name *Wynstán* [As this (10th-cent.) name stands it is literally 'Joy-Stone' (O.E. *wyn(n)*, joy, pleasure); but, as this does not make good sense, it is pretty evident that it represents an earlier *Winstán* (*Winstan* occurs in Domesday-Bk.) = **BATTLE-STONE** (O.E. *win(n)*, war, battle), the 'stone' prob. referring to a stone weapon]

3 conf. with **Winston**.

WINTER (Eng.) This season-name has been used in pers. nomenclature from a very early period [O.E. *winter* = O.Fris. *winter* = O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *wintar* = Goth. *wintru-s*]

WINTERBON for **Winterborn**(e), q.v.

WINTERBORN(E) } (Eng.) Dweller by a
WINTERBOURN(E) } **WINTER-BROOK**, i.e. a
WINTERBURN(E) } stream which flows only
in the winter (the wet season) [O.E. *winterburne*]

WINTERBOTHAM } (Eng.) Dweller at a **WIN-**
WINTERBOTTOM } **TER VALLEY** or **HOLLOW**
[bottom — O.E. *botn* — denotes in S.E. Lanc. a valley or hollow]

John Winterbotham (Winwick, S. Lanc.).—*Chester Marr. Lic.*, A.D. 1623.

A 'winter-bottom' was prob. a valley or hollow which was used by shepherds for shelter in the winter.

WINTERFLOOD (Eng.) Dweller by a **WINTER-TORRENT** [M.E. *winterflood*, O.E. *winter* + *flód*]

WINTERS, WINTER'S (SON) : v. **Winter**.

WINTERSCALE (Scand.) Dweller at a **WINTER HUT** or **SHED** [O.N. *uetr*, for earlier **uintr* (mod. Scand. *vinter*) + *skáli*]
Magota de Wynterscale.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Cp. the Heref. place-name **Wintercott**.

WINTERSGILL (Scand.) Dweller at **WINTER'S RAVINE** [the pers. name is f. the season (v. **Winter**) — O.N. *uetr*, earlier **uintr* (mod. Scand. *vinter*) + O.N. *gil*, ravine]

WINTERSON, WINTER'S SON : v. **Winter**.

WINTERTON (Eng.) Bel. to Winterton (Norf. : Domesday *Wintretuna*; Linc.), 13th cent. *Winterton* = **WINTER'S FARM** or **ESTATE** [v. **Winter**, and + O.E. *tún*]

WINTHORP(E) } (Eng.) Bel. to Winthorpe
WINTHROP } (Notts), 12th cent. *Wime-*
t(h)orp, Domesday *Wimuntorp* = **WIG-**
MUND'S FARM or **ESTATE** [v. **Wigmund**,
and + O.E. *þorp*]

(Scand.) Bel. to Winthorpe (Lincs), A.D. 1309-10 *Winthorp* [O.N. *þorp*, a farm: the first elem. prob. represents one of the O.N. *Uin-* (*uin-r*, friend) names]

WINTLE for **Winkle**, q.v.

WINTON (Eng.) Bel. to Winton (Yorks: Domesday *Winetun*; Lancs: A.D. 1622 *Winton*; Westmd.; Haddingt. 12th cent. *Wynton*) = **WINE'S FARM** or **ESTATE** [O.E. *wine*, friend + *tún*, farm, &c.]

An unidentified *Winitun* occurs in a Latin charter of the Confessor (dated A.D. 1066).

Thomas de Wineton (Kent).—
Hund. Rolls.

WINTOUR for **Winter**, q.v.

WINTRINGHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Wintringham (Yorks: A.D. 1200-1 *Wintringham*, Domesday *Wentriha*; Camb.), Winterringham (Lincs: A.D. 1317-18 *Wintringham*, Domesday *Wintringeha*), O.Angl. **Wintringahám* = the **HOME** or **ESTATE** of the **WINTER FAMILY** [v. under **Winter**, and + the genit. pl., *-inga*, of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *hám*, home, &c.]

WINTROP: v. **Winthrop**.

WINWARD (Eng.) As there is no trace of an A.-Sax. pers. name which this could represent it seems evident that the surname is for **Winwood**, q.v.

WINWICK (Eng.) Bel. to Winwick (Lancs: 13th cent. *Wynewic*, *Wynquic*, 12th cent. *Wynewihik*, *Winequic*, *Winewich*; Hunts: Domesday *Winewiche*; Northants: Domesday *Winewic*, *Winewiche*) = **WINE'S PLACE** [the pers. name is O.E. *wine*, friend; and v. under **Wick**]

Joh'es de Winwik (of York).—
Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1358.

WINWOOD (Eng.) Early forms are lacking, but the first element prob. represents the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wine* [O.E. *wine*, friend]

WINYARD (Eng.) Dweller at a **VINEYARD** [O.E. *wingearð*]

William atte Wyneard.—
Soms. Subsidy-Roll, A.D. 1327.

Winzar

WINZAR } for Windsor, q.v.
WINZER }

WIRE (Eng.) short for WIREDRAWER, a common mediæval occup. surname [O.E. *wir*, wire] Rauf le Wyrdrawere.—*Memls. of Lond.*

WIRKSWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Wirksworth (Derbysh.), Domesday *Werchesuorde*, A.D. 835 (Lat. charter, 'Cart. Sax.' no. 414) *Wyrcesunyrth* = the WORK'S ENCLOSURE or ESTATE [the genit. of O.E. *wyrc*, a var. of *weorc*, a work + *wyrð*, a var. of *w(e)orð*, enclosure, &c.]

The 'work' evid. has reference to the lead mining and smelting operations conducted here since Roman times: "the Saxons carried on mining operations here on an extensive scale." The above-cited charter refers to a lead-rent.

WIRRALL (Eng.) Bel. to Wirral (Chesh.), c. A.D. 1000 *Wirhalas* (dat. pl. 'on *Wirhalum*') = the MYRTLE-CORNERS [O.E. *wir*, myrtle + the pl. of O.Merc. *hal(h)*, corner, nook]

WISBEY } (Scand.) Bel. to Whisby (Linc.), 14th
WISBY } cent. *Wisteby*, O.N. **Uistabý-r* = the STORE-PLACE [O.N. *uista*, genit. pl. of *uist*, food, provisions + *bý-r*, dwelling(s): cp. O.N. *uistaskip*, store-ship]

WISCAR for Wisgar, q.v.

WISDEN (Eng.) Dweller at the VALLEY of the UNDERGROWTH [O.E. *wise*, a sprout, growth (cp. Dial. E. *wise*, a stalk) + *denu*, a valley]

WISDOM (Eng.) a nickname [O.E. *wisdóm*, wisdom, learning] Wymund Wysdom.—*Hund. Rolls.*

WISE (Eng.) SAGE, LEARNED [M.E. *wys(e)*, *wis(e)*, O.E. *wis*]

WISEMAN (Eng.) 1 = Wise (q.v.) + *man*.
2 a name for a WIZARD or CONJUROR.

WISGAR (Eng.) the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wisgár* = WISE SPEAR [O.E. *wis* + *gár*, a spear]

WISH (Eng.) Dweller at the MEADOWLAND [M.E. *wyssh*, O.E. *wisc*]

WISHARD } (A.-Fr.-Teut.) WISE, SAGACIOUS
WISHART } [O.Fr. *guisc(h)ard*, *guiscart* - O.N. *uizk-r*, wise, &c. + the Fr. intens. and dim. suff. *-ard*, O.Teut. *hard*, *hart* (O.N. *harð-r*, hard)]

. . . take with the [thee] Syr Gawayn my newew, Syre *Wysshard*, Syre Clegys, Syre Cleremond, and the Captayn of Cardef.—*Morte d'Arthur*, V. IX.

Wiston

WISHAW (Eng.) Bel. to Wishaw (Warw.: Domesday *Witscaga*; Lanark) = (prob.) the WIDE WOOD [O.E. *wid*, wide + *sc(e)aga*, a wood]

Whishaw seems to be a different name.

WISKE } (Celt.) Dweller by the R. Wiske; or
WISKEY } in one of the places named there-
WISKIE } from: Newby Wiske, Danby Wiske, Kirkby Wiske [M.Wel. *wysg*, a stream = Ir. and Gael. *uisge*, O.Ir. *u(i)sce*] (Teut.) the L.Ger. *Wiske* [f. *wis*, wise + the dim. suff. *-ke*]

Mr. P. B. Wiske, of Brooklyn, N.Y., informs me that his father changed his surname from Whiskey to Wiske; his great-grandfather having emigrated in 1813 to America from Poole, Dorset, where the name Whiskey occurs in 18th-cent. deeds. Mr. Wiske has found the forms *Wyskye*, *Wyskie*, *Wiskyie*, *Wiskie*, *Whiskie*, *Whiskey* in 16th-18th cent. Sussex records.

WISKER for Wisgar, q.v.

WISLER } for Whistler, q.v.
WISSLER }

WISSETT (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the French *Guisset* [f. O.Teut. *wis*, wise + the Fr. dim. suff. *-et*]

WISTON (Eng.) This simple-looking surname has various origins:—1 Bel. to (a) Wiston (Suss.), 13th cent. *Wisteneston*; (b) Wistaston (Chesh.), A.D. 1303-4 *Wystanston*; (c) Wisteston (Heref.), 13th cent. *Wistaneston* = WIGSTAN'S FARM or ESTATE [see under *g*; and + O.E. *tún*].

2 Bel. to Wiston (Notts), 13th-14th cent. *Wiston*, Domesday *Wisetone* = WISA'S FARM or ESTATE [the pers. name is f. O.E. *wisa*, a leader - O.E. *wis*, wise]

3 Bel. to Wiston (Suff.), form. *Wissington*, A.-Sax. **Wisinga-tún* (a *Wissingsete* occurs in the Charter-Rolls for Norf. temp. Hen. III) = the ESTATE OF THE WISA FAMILY [ing, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing*]

4 Bel. to Wiston (Lanark), early-15th cent. *Wyston*, 12th cent. *Wicestun* = WICE'S ESTATE (Wice is stated to have been a well-known 12th-cent. knight) [the pers. name is prob. the A.-Sax. *Wicc*, a var. of *Wig(a)* = Warrior]

5 Bel. to Wiston (Pemb.), which "takes its name from Castell Gwys, a fortified seat built by Sir P. Gwys, the Norman" (Nat. Gaz.) [*Gwys*, found to-day in France as *Guis*, represents O.Teut. *Wis(o)*, f. *wis*, wise]

6 for the common A.-Sax. pers. name *Wigstán* = WAR or BATTLE STONE [O.E. *wig*, war, battle + *stán*, a stone: the name prob. primit. denoted a stone weapon]

7 for Whiston, q.v.

Wistow

WISTOW } (Eng.) 1 Bel. to (a) Wistow (Leic.),
WISTOWE } 13th-14th cent. *Wistowe*, Domesday *Wistanestou*; (b) Wistaunstow (Salop), A.D. 1199-1200 *Wistanestowe* = WIGSTAN'S PLACE [for the pers. name see under **Wiston**⁶; and + O.E. *stów*, a place]

The church at Wistow, Leic., is dedicated to St. Winstan.

2 Bel. to Wistow (Hunts), 10th cent. *Wicstoue* (Lat. charter to Ramsey Abbey: 'Cart. Sax.' no. 1311) = WICGA'S PLACE [the pers. name is f. O.E. *wi(c)ga* (genit. *wi(c)gan-*), warrior — *wig*, war: — + O.E. *stów*, a place]

A later version of the above-mentioned Ramsey charter ('Cart. Sax.' no. 1310; 'Dipl. Angl.', p. 254) has *Wistowe*.

3 Bel. to Wistow (E. Yorks) [etym. of first elem. uncertain: prob. as ²]

WITBY for **Whitby**, q.v.

WITCHURCH for **Whitchurch**, q.v.

WITCOMB } (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Witcomb(e) =
WITCOMBE } the WIDE HOLLOW or VALLEY
 [O.E. *wid* + *cumb* (of Celt. orig.)]

2 for **Whitcomb(e)**, q.v.

Witcombe, or Whitcombe, Glouc., was *Wydecombe* in the 14th cent.

WITHALL (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Withall (Worc.), 13th cent. *Withale* = WITA'S HALL [O.E. *h(e)all*]

2 for **Whittall**, q.v.

WITHAM (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Witham (Essex; A.-Sax. Chron., A.D. 913, 'æt *Witan hām*'; Linc.; Soms.), 13th cent. *Witham* = WITA'S HOME or ESTATE [O.E. *wita*, genit. *witan-*, wise man, councillor + *hām*, home, &c.]

2 for **Whitham**, q.v.

WITHE } (Scand.) Dweller by a WILLOW
WITH } [Dial. E. *with(e)*, a withy or willow;
 O.N. *við* = O.E. *wiððe*, a withy]

The willow-tree is called a *with-tree* or *withy-tree*.—*Northants Gloss.*, ii 403.

A *Withe*, Herts, occurs in the Charter-Rolls A.D. 1226-7.

WITHECOMBE (Eng.) Dweller at the WILLOW HOLLOW or VALLEY [v. under **Withe**; and + O.E. *cumb* (f. Celt.), valley, &c.]

WITHEMAN = **Withe** (q.v.) + *man*.

WITHER (Eng.) the Late A.-Sax. (and Domesday) *Wither*, for earlier *Wihthere* = SPRITE-ARMY [O.E. *wiht*, sprite, elf, &c. + *here*, army]

WITHERALL for **Wetherall**, q.v.

Withycombe

WITHERBY for **Wetherby**, q.v.

WITHERICK (Scand.) Dweller at the WETHER or SHEEP RIDGE [O.N. *ueðr* (= O.L.Ger. *wither*) + *hrygg-r*]

WITHERIDGE (Eng.) Dweller at the WETHER or SHEEP RIDGE [O.E. *wēð(e)r* (= O.L.Ger. *wither*) + *hrycg*]

WITHERINGTON } (Eng.) Bel. to Withering-
WITHERINGTON } ton (Wilts), A. - Sax.
 **Wi(h)theringa-tún* = the ESTATE OF THE
 WI(H)THERE FAMILY [v. **Wither**; and +
 -*inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. -*ing* + *tún*,
 estate, farm, &c.]

WITHERS, WITHER'S (Son): v. **Wither**.

WITHERSPOON for **Wetherspoon**, q.v.

WITHERSTON(E) (Eng.) Bel. to Witherstone (Dorset) = WI(H)THERE'S STONE (Monument) [v. **Wither**; and + O.E. *stán*]

WITHEY } (Eng.) Dweller at 1 the WILLOW-
WITHY } TREE [O.E. *wiðig*]

2 the WILLOW ISLAND or LOW RIPARIAN LAND [O.E. *wiðig*, a willow + *i(e)g*, island, &c.]

Walter de la Wythege.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WITHINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Withington (common) = (normally) the WITHY or WILLOW ENCLOSURE [M.E. and Dial. E. *withen*, a pl. and adj. form of *with(e)*, O.E. *wiððe*, a withy, willow + M.E. -*ton*, *tun*, O.E. *tún*, enclosure, farm, &c.]

The Lanc. place was *Withintone* in the 14th cent., *Wythinton* in the 13th. The Chesh. township was *Withinton* A.D. 1303-4.

But the Glouc. Withington. *Widendune* in Domesday-Book, is the *Wudiandun* of an 8th-cent. Lat. charter ('Cart. Sax.' no. 156), i.e. WUDIA'S HILL [O.E. *dūn*, hill: the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wudia* (or *Widia*), genit. *Wudian-*, is a nickname f. *wudu*, *wiodu*, a ship, by metonymy from the same word = wood]

WITHIPOLL: v. **Withypoole**.

WITHNALL } (Eng.) Bel. to Withnell (Lanc.),
WITHNELL } 13th cent. *Wythenhull*, 12th cent.
Withinhull = the WITHY or WILLOW HILL [M.E. and Dial. E. *withen*, a pl. and adj. form of *with(e)*, O.E. *wiððe*, a withy, willow + M.E. *hull*, O.E. *hyll*, a hill]

WITHYCOMBE (Eng.) Bel. to Withycombe; or Dweller at the WILLOW HOLLOW or VALLEY [O.E. *wiðig*, a withy, willow + *cumb* (f. Celt.), a valley]

A *wiðigcumb* occurs in a Soms. charter A.D. 854 — 'Cart. Sax.' no. 476.

Withypoole

WITHYPOOLE (Eng.) Bel. to Withypoole; or Dweller at the WILLOW-POOL [O.E. *wifðig*, a withy, willow + *þól*, a pool]

WITLEY (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Witley (Worc.: Domesday *Witlege*, 10th-cent. Lat. charter *Witleah*; Surrey: Domesday *Witlei*) = WITA'S LEA [the pers. name is f. O.E. *wita*, genit. *witan-*, wise man, councillor + *lēah*, meadow]

2 for **Whitley**, q.v.

WITMORE (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Witmore = WIT(T)A'S MOOR [v. under **Witley**; and + O.E. *mór*]

A *Wittan mór* occurs in a 10th-cent. grant of land ('Cart. Sax.' no. 1230) at Witney, Oxon; and the proprietor is doubtless the same person as in the following name (**Witney**).

2 for **Whitmore**, q.v.

WITNEY (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Witney (Oxon), 10th cent. *Wyttannig*, *Witanig* ('Cart. Sax.' 1230) = WIT(T)A'S ISLAND or LOW RIPARIAN LAND [the pers. name is f. O.E. *wita*, genit. *witan-*, wise man, councillor + *i(ē)g*, island, &c.]

2 for **Whitney**, q.v.

WITT (Eng.) the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wit(t)a* = WISE MAN, COUNCILLOR [O.E. *wita*, sage, &c.]

A *Witta* was an early descendant of Woden and ancestor of the Kentish kings.

Witta weöld Svæfium (*Wittar*uled the Swæfs, i.e. Swabians).—*Widsð* (The Traveller), l. 45.

WITTER (A.-Scand.) WISE, PRUDENT [Late O.E. *witter*, O.N. *uitr*]

(Eng.) v. **Wither** (Wit-her).

WITTERICK } (Eng.) the A.-Sax. pers. name
WITTRICK } *Wihtric* = SPRITE-RULER [O.E. *wiht*, sprite, elf, &c. + *rica*, ruler]

WITTEY: v. **Witty**.

WITTING (Eng.) the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wit(t)ing* = WIT(T)A'S SON [v. **Witt**; and + the O.E. fil. suff. *-ing*]

WITTON (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Witton (common) = (a) WIT(T)A'S FARM or ESTATE [v. **Witt**; and + O.E. *tūn*, farm, &c.] (b) the WIDE FARMSTEAD [O.E. *wid*, wide]

2 for **Whitton**, q.v.

Witton, Worc., was *Wyttton* in the 14th cent., *Witune* and *Witone* in Domesday-Bk., *Wittun* A.D. 972 ('Cart. Sax.' no. 1284), *Wittona* A.D. 716 ('C.S.' no. 134). The Warw. place, *Wyttton* in the 14th cent.,

was *Witone* in Domesday-Bk. Witton, Northwich, was *Wyttton* in the 14th cent. The Lanc. township was *Wyttton* in the 13th cent. The Yorks Wittons were *Witun* in Domesday-Bk. Witton Gilbert, Durh., was *Witlone* in the 14th cent., *Witton* in the 12th (Boldon-Bk.)

But Witton-le-Wear, Durh., was *Wotton* as well as *Witton* in the 14th cent., app. the *Wuduton* [O.E. *wudu*, *wiodu*, a wood, forest] of Symeon of Durham.

WITTS, WITT'S (Son): v. **Witt**.

WITTY (Eng.) 1 WISE, SKILFUL [M.E. *witti*, O.E. *wit(t)ig*]

2 for **Whitty**, **Whitey**, q.v.

WIVELL (Eng.) the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wifel* (intervocalic *f* as *v*): v. **Wevill**.

WIVELSFIELD (Eng.) Bel. to Wivelsfield (Suss.), the A.-Sax. *Wifelesfeld* = WIFEL'S FIELD or PLAIN [v. under **Wivell**, **Wevill**; and + O.E. *feld*]

WIVELSFORD (Eng.) Bel. to Wivelsford (Wilts), the A.-Sax. *Wifelesford* = WIFEL'S FORD [v. under **Wivell**, **Wevill**; and + O.E. *ford*]

WIX for **Wicks**, q.v.

WOAK } (Teut.) repr. the O. Teut. name-stem
WOAKE } *Wolc-* [cogn. with O.E. *Wealh*, foreigner, Welshman; and Lat. *Uolcae*, the name of a Gaul. tribe]

WOAKES, WOAK(E)'S (Son).

WOBURN (Eng.) Bel. to Woburn; or Dweller by the CROOKED or WINDING BROOK [O.E. *wó*, crooked + *burne*]

Streams called *Wöburne* are mentioned in charters of the A.-Sax. period relating to various counties.

Abbas de Woburne (Beds).—*Charter-Rolls*, A.D. 1241-2.

WODDERSPOON for **Wetherspoon**, q.v.

WODE, a M.E. form of **Wood**, q.v.

WODEHOUSE = **Woodhouse**, q.v.

Richard del Wodelhus.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WOFF 1 an assim. form of **Wolf**(e), q.v.

2 a labio-dentalized form of **Waugh**, q.v.

WOFFENDEN, an assim. form of **Wolfenden**, q.v.

WOGAN (A.-Celt.) an Anglicization of the Wel. *Gwgan* [f. Wel. *gwag*, a scowl, frown + the dim. suff. *-an*]

Wold

Gwgawn Gleddyvrudd.—

'Breuddwyd Rhonabwy' (Dream of Rhonabwy); *Mabinogion*.

The Pembrokeshire Wogans are said to be descended from a Welsh chieftain named Gwgan ab Bleddyn.

The Irish form of this name is Uagan.

WOLD (Eng.) Dweller at the WOLD (orig. a forest) [O.E. *w(e)ald*, a forest]

Cp. Waud.

WOLF } the anc. Teut. animal-name [O.E.
WOLFE } *wulf* = O.Sax. *wulf* = O.H.Ger.
wolf = L.Ger. (incl. the Anglian dialect
spoken between Schleswig and Flens-
burg) *wulf* = Dut. and Fris. *wolf* = Goth.
wulf-s = O.N. *úlf-r*]

Wulf Wonreding [Wonred's Son].—
Beówulf, 5922.

WOLFENDEN } (Eng.) Bel. to Wolfenden
WOLFENDINE } (Lanc.), A.D. 1614 same spell-
WOLFFINDEN } ing = the WOLF-VALLEY
[O.E. *wulf* + the adj. suff. *-en* + *denu*, valley]

WOLFERSTAN }
WOLFERSTON(E) } v. Wolverston(e).

WOLFF : v. Wolf(e). But most of the Wolffs in our directories are of recent Continental origin.

WOLFHUNT (Eng.) WOLF - HUNTER [O.E. *wulf* + *hunta*, hunter]
Richard le Wulfhunt.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WOLFNOTH (Eng.) the common A.-Sax. pers. name *Wulfnōð* = WOLF-BOLDNESS [O.E. *wulf* + *nōð*, boldness, daring]

Wulfnōð was the name of a brother of King Harold II: it was also the name of their paternal grandfather.

WOLFORD (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Wolford (Warw.), 12th cent. *Wlwarth*, Domesday *Uokwarde* = the WOLF BANK or SHORE (Wolford is on the R. Stour) [O.E. *wulf* + *waroð*, river-bank, &c.: v. under Warth]

2 for Walford, q.v.

WOLFSON, WOLF'S SON : v. Wolf.

WOLGAR } (Eng.) for the A.-Sax. pers. name
WOLGER } *Wulfgár* = WOLF-SPEAR [O.E. *wulf* + *gár*, a spear]

WOLLASTON (Eng.) Bel. to Wollaston or Wool(l)aston (several) = 1 WULFLÁF'S FARM or ESTATE [the A.-Sax. pers. name (in the genit., *Wulfláfes*) is a compound of *wulf*, wolf + *láf*, herbage, relic: — *tún*, farm, &c.]

2 WULFGÁR'S FARM or ESTATE [for the pers. name see under Wolgar]

Wolton

The Northants Wollaston and the Glouc. Woolaston were *Wolaveston* in the 13th cent. The Staffs Woollaston, *Wol(l)aston* in the 13th cent., was *Ullavestone* in Domesday-Bk. The Shropsh. Wollaston was *Wolastone* (-e doubtless unorig.) 13th cent. Wollaston, Worc., was *Wolarston* A.D. 1327, prob. repr. A.-Sax. *Wulfgárestún*.

WOLLER for Waller, q.v.

WOLLEY 1 v. Woolley.

2 for Walley, q.v.

WOLLINGTON for Wallington, q.v.

WOL(L)MAN : v. Woolman.

WOLSDENHOLME for Wolstenholme, q.v.

WOLSELEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Wolseley (Staffs),
WOLSELY } 13th cent. *Wulfsiesley*, *Wulfsies-
leg'* = WULFSIGE'S LEA [the A.-Sax. pers. name is a compound of *wulf*, wolf + *sige*, victory: — *leáh* (f., dat. *leáge*), meadow]

WOLSEY (Eng.) for the common A.-Sax. pers. name *Wulfsige* = WOLF-VICTORY [O.E. *wulf* + *sige*, victory]

In the 9th-10th cent. there were three bishops of Sherborne of the name *Wulfsige*; as well as a bishop of London.

The Domesday-Bk. form was usually *Ulsi*.

WOLSTENCROFT (Eng.) Bel. to Wolstan-croft (Lancs), early-17th-cent. *Wolstencroft*, *Woolstencroft* = WULFSTÁN'S CROFT [O.E. *croft*, a small field]

WOLSTENHOLME (Eng.) Bel. to Wolstenholme (Lancs), 14th cent. *Wolstanesholm*, 13th cent. *Wlstanesholme* = WULFSTÁN'S HOLM [O.E. *holm* = O.N. *hólm-r*, river-island or low waterside-land]

WOLSTON } (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Wolston
WOLSTONE } (Warw.), 13th cent. *Wlfricheston*, 12th cent. *Wlwricheston* = WULFRIC'S FARM or ESTATE [O.E. *tún*]

The Berks Woolstone has exactly the same origin.

2 v. Woolston.

3 for the common A.-Sax. pers. name *Wulfstán* = lit. WOLF STONE or ROCK [in this pers. name *stán* is no doubt used figuratively to denote 'strength']

WOLTERS for Walters, q.v.

WOLTON for Walton, q.v.

Wolver

WOLVER (Eng.) the common A.-Sax. pers. name *Wulfhere* = WOLF-ARMY [O.E. *here*, army]

Wulfhere sōhte ic [sought I] and Wyrmhære.—

Widsið (The Traveller), l. 239.

Wulfhere was the name of a 7th-cent. king of Mercia.

WOLV(E)RIDGE (Eng.) repr. the common A.-Sax. pers. name *Wulfric* = WOLF-RULER [O.E. *ric-*, ruler, lord]

Wulfric was the name of a brother of St. Dunstan.

WOLVERSON (Eng.) 1 WOLVER'S SON: v. **Wolver**.

2 a contr. of **Wolverston**(e), q.v.

WOLVERSTON(E) (Eng.) Bel. to Woolverstone (Suff.), 13th-14th cent. *Wolferston* [O.E. *tūn*, farm, estate: the first element is an A.-Sax. pers. name (in the genit.) — *Wulfhere*, *Wulfh(e)ard*, or *Wulfw(e)ard*; suff. early forms to decide which are not available]

WOLVERTON (Eng.) Bel. to Wolverton (several) [O.E. *tūn*, farm, estate: the first element is an A.-Sax. pers. name — *Wulfhere*, *Wulfh(e)ard*, or *Wulfw(e)ard*, with the genit. pl., *-inga*, of the 'son' suff. *-ing*; — thus Wolverton, Worc., in Domesday-Bk. *Ulfrinton*, was *Wulfringetūn* (for *Wulfringetūn*) in the 10th cent., i.e. 'the Estate of the Wulfhere Family'; Wolverton, Warw., was *Wulwardintone* in the 13th cent., *Uwarditone* in Domesday-Bk., for A.-Sax. **Wulfwardingatūn* = 'the Estate of the Wulfward Family'; the Bucks place was *Wlverintone* in Domesday-Bk.; the Norf. parish was *Wolferton* in the 13th-14th cent.; Wolverton, Hants, was *Wulfreton* in the 13th cent.]

WOMACK (Eng.), found A.D. 1600 as *Womock*, seems to mean HOLLOW OAK (from residence thereby) [O.E. *wamb*, womb, hollow, cavity + *ác*, oak-tree]

WOMBELL } for **Wombwell**, q.v.
WOMBILL }

WOMBWELL (Eng.) Bel. to Wombwell (Yorks), 14th cent. *Wombewell*, 13th cent. *Wambewell*, Domesday *Wanbuelle* = the WELL or SPRING in the HOLLOW or CAVITY [O.E. *wamb*, womb, hollow + *w(i)ella*, well, spring]

WOMERSLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Womersley (Yorks), the Domesday *Wlmeresleia* = WULFMÆR'S LEA [see under **Woolmer**; and + O.E. *leah* (M.E. *ley*), meadow]

Woodbury

WONTER } (Eng.) MOLE-CATCHER [M.E.
WONTNER } and Dial. E. *wont*, *want*, O.E. *wand*, a mole+the O.E. agent. suff. *-ere*: the second *n* in *Wontner* repr. the M.F. pl. suff. *-en*]

WOOD (Eng.) 1 Dweller at a **WOOD** [M.E. *wode*, O.E. *wudu*]

Richard de la Wode.—*Hund. Rolls*.

John atte Wode.—*Cal. Inq. P.M.*

2 **FRENZIED**, **WILD** [E. Mod. E. *wood(e)*, M.E. *wood*, *wod(e)*, O.E. *wód*]

Thanne [then] wolde he speke, and crie as he were *wood*.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 636.

. . . what Rage, what Furies *woode*?—
Googe, *Eglogs* (1563), IV.

And heere am I, and *wood* within this wood.—

Mids. Night's Dream (ed. 1623), II. i. 192.

WOODALL for **Woodhall**, q.v.

WOODARD (Eng.) 1 the 13th cent. pers. name *Wodard*, 12th cent. *Wudard* [prob. f. O.E. *wudu*, wood + *h(e)ard*, hard]

2 **WOOD-HERD** (the herd who tended in the wood) [O.E. *wudu* + *hierde*]

Richard le Wodehirde.—*Hund. Rolls*.

3 a contr. of **Woodward**, q.v.

WOODBERRY } v. **Woodbury**.
WOODBOROUGH }

WOODBIDGE (Eng.) Bel. to Woodbridge; or Dweller at the WOODEN BRIDGE [O.E. *wudu*, wood + *brycg*, *brig*]

Woodbridge, Suff., was *Wodebregge* in the 14th cent., *Wodebrige* in the 13th. The Wilts place, *Wudebrige* in the 13th cent., is referred to as *Wodebrigge* in a copy made (with alterations) in the M.E. period of the (Latin) boundary-definements of a land-grant, dated A.D. 850, by Æthelwulf, king of the West Saxons.

WOODBURN(E) (Eng.) Dweller at the BROOK by or in the **WOOD** [O.E. *wudu* + *burna*]

WOODBURY (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Woodbury (Devon), 13th cent. *Wodebir* = the STRONGHOLD by or in the **WOOD** [O.E. *wudu* + *burh*, *burg* (dat. *byrig*)]

Overlooking the village is an ancient earthwork called Woodbury Castle.—

Nat. Gaz. (1868).

2 Bel. to Woodbury or Woodborough (Notts), 13th cent. *Wodeburg*, Domesday *Udeburg* [same etym. as 1]

Woodcock

There are other smaller places called Woodbury or Woodborough.

3 Dweller at the WOOD-HILL [O.E. *wudu* + *beerh*, *beorg*, a hill, mound]

In four different charters, of the 7th, 9th and (two) 10th cent., granting land at Downton, Wilts, to Winchester Cathedral, mention is made in the boundaries of *wudu beerh* (var. *beerch*) *hyll*, evid. denoting a wooded hill with a tumulus or burial-mound.

WOODCOCK (Eng.) a nickname from the fowl; at one time a common term for a simpleton [M.E. *wod(e)cok*, O.E. *wuducocc*]

WOODCRAFT } (Eng.) Dweller at the WOOD-
WOODCROFT } CROFT [O.E. *wudu*, a wood +
croft, a small field]

WOODD = Wood, q.v.

WOODEND (Eng.) Dweller at the END of the WOOD [O.E. *wudu* + *ende*]

WOODER (Eng.) WOODMAN, WOOD-CUTTER [O.E. *wudere*]

WOODERSON (Eng.) 1 WOODER'S SON: v. *Wooder*.

2 WOODARD'S SON: v. *Woodard*.

WOODFALL (Eng.) Dweller at the WOOD-(Water-) FALL [M.E. *wode*, O.E. *wudu*, a wood + M.E. *fall*, O.E. *ge)f(e)all*, a fall (as of water)]

WOODFIN } (Eng.) Dweller at the WOOD-
WOODFINE } PILE OF WOOD-STORE [O.E. *wudufin*]

WOODFORD } (Eng.) Bel. to Woodford; or
WOODFORDE } Dweller at the FORD by the WOOD [O.E. *wudu* + *ford*]

The M.E. form was usually *Wodeford*, as in the case of the Wilts and Soms. places. The A.-Sax. dat. form was 'tô *Wudaforda*,' as in a Hants charter dated A.D. 701 ('Cart. Sax.' no. 102).

WOODGATE } (Eng.) Dweller at the GATE(S)
WOODGATES } of the WOOD [O.E. *wudu* + *geat*]

WOODGER for *Woodier*, q.v.

WOODHALL (Eng.) Bel. to Woodhall; or Dweller at 1 the HALL by the WOOD [O.E. *wudu* + *h(e)all*]

2 the WOOD-CORNER [O.E. *h(e)al(h)*, a corner, nook]

One of the Yorks Woodhalls was *Woodhall* in the 14th cent.

Woodley

WOODHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Woodham; or Dweller at the ENCLOSURE by the WOOD [O.E. *wudu* + *ham(m)*]

The M.E. form was usually *Wodeham*, as in the case of one of the Essex places; and an Essex Woodham occurs in Queen Æpelflæd's Will (10th cent.) in the dat. form 'æt *Wudaham*.'

WOODHATCH (Eng.) Dweller at the GATE of the WOOD [O.E. *wudu* + *hæc(c)*, a hatch or gate]

WOODHAY (Eng.) Bel. to Woodhay; or Dweller at the (Fenced) ENCLOSURE by the WOOD [O.E. *wudu* (earlier *wi(o)du*) + *ge)hæg*, *haga*, enclosure]

The M.E. form was commonly *Wodehay(e)*; but Woodhay, Berks, was *Wydehay* in the 14th cent., *Widehay* in the 13th.

WOODHEAD (Eng.) Bel. to Woodhead; or Dweller at the HEAD (TOP) of the WOOD [O.E. *wudu* + *heáfod*]

The Yorks place was *Wodehed* A.D. 1379; and a *Wodehed* occurs in an Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1307-8.

WOODHOUSE (Eng.) Bel. to Woodhouse; or Dweller at the HOUSE by the WOOD [O.E. *wudu* + *hūs*]

The *Wodehuse* and *Wodehusu'* of the Yorks Domesday-Bk. represent resp. the O.E. dat. sing. (*hūse*) and dat. pl. (*hūsūm*).

Cp. *Wodehouse*.

WOODHULL } (Eng.) Dweller at the WOOD-
WOODILL } HILL [O.E. *wudu* + *hyll* (M.E. *hul(l)*, *hil(l)*)]

John de *Wodehull*.—

Vale Royal Ledger-Bk., A.D. 1366.

WOODIER (Eng.) 1 WOODMAN, WOOD-CUTTER [O.E. *wudiere*]

2 for WOOD-HEWER [M.E. *wodhewer(e)*, O.E. *wuduheāwere*]

WOODIN } (Eng.) Dweller at the WOOD-
WOODING } MEADOW [O.E. *wudu* + O.N.E. *ing* (O.N. *eng*), meadow]

WOODINGTON for *Waddington*, q.v.

WOODLAND } (Eng.) Bel. to Woodland(s); or
WOODLANDS } Dweller at the WOODLAND(S) [M.E. *wodeland*, O.E. *wuduland*]

WOODLEIGH } (Eng.) Bel. to Woodleigh, or
WOODLEY } Woodley; or Dweller at the WOOD-LEA [O.E. *wudu* + *leāh* (M.E. *leg*, *ley*, &c.)]

Woodleigh, Devon, was *Wodelegh* A.D. 1411-12.

Woodliffe

WOODLIFFE (Eng.) Dweller at the **WOOD-CLIFF** [O.E. *wudu* + *clif*]

WOODLOCK (Eng.) Dweller at the **ENCLOSURE** or **FOLD** in or by the **WOOD** [O.E. *wudu* + *loc(a, enclosure, fold)*]

WOODMAN (Eng.) **WOODMAN, WOOD-CUTTER, FORESTER**; later **HUNTER** [M.E. *wodeman, wudeman*; O.E. *wudu* + *mann*]

Wudeman (n) was a personal name among the Anglo-Saxons. In a proclamation by Eadgyð, queen of Eadward the Confessor, judgment is asked for on a certain undesirable tenant named *Wudemann*, to whom the queen had lent a horse and who had not paid any rent for two years ('Dipl. Angl., p. 427).

WOODMANSEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Woodmansey
WOODMANSEE } (Yorks) = WOODMAN'S IS-
WOODMANCY } LAND OF LOW RIPARIAN
LAND [v. *Woodman*; and + O.E. *i(e)g,*
island, &c.]

The place is situated on the banks of the R. Hull.

WOODMASON (Eng. + Fr.-Lat.) **WOOD-MA-SON** [M.E. *wode*, O.E. *wudu*, wood + O.Fr. *masson* (Fr. *maçon*), L.Lat. *macio, matio*; whence also Ger. *steinmetz*, O.H.Ger. *steinmezzo*, stonemason; like Ger. *metzeln*, to butcher, ult. conn. with Lat. *macellarius*, meat-seller — *macellum*, meat-market, shambles]

WOODNORTH (Eng.) app. short for **Wood-Norton** (Norf.), the **NORTH ENCLOSURE** or **FARMSTEAD** by the **WOOD** [O.E. *wudu* + *north tūn*]

WOODNOTT } (A.-Fr.-Teut.), 14th cent. *Wo-*
WOODNUTT } *denot*, f., with Fr. dim. suff. *-ot*,
the Cont. (Low) Teut. form *Wōdan, Wōdin*,
or *Wōden*, of the A.-Sax. heroic and pers.
name *Wōden* [the name is f. O. (Low) Teut.
wōd-, enraged, rabid, possessed, as in O.E.
wōd (Late M.E. and Early Mod.E. *wood*)
= Goth. *wōd-s* = O.N. *ǫð-r* (= O.H.Ger.
wuot)]

The cognate present-day French surname is *Godinot*.

WOODRAY (A.-Scand.) Dweller at the **WOOD-CORNER** [M.E. *wode*, O.E. *wudu* (O.N. *uið-r*), a wood + M.E. *wra(y)*, O.N. *urð*, a corner]

WOODREEFE }
WOODREEVE }
WOODREVE }
WOODROFF }
WOODROFFE } (Eng.) **WOOD-REEVE; WOOD-**
WOODROOF } **BAILIFF; FORESTER** [O.E.
WOODROOFE } *wudu* + *ge)rēfa, ge)ræfa*]
WOODROUGH }
WOODRUFF }
WOODRUFFE }

Woodward

Woodreve.—the woodman, the forester of the Midland Counties.—

Surrey Provincialisms (Eng. Dial. Soc.)

Spent upon our *wood reefe* for coming to give us notice of some abuses done to our wood.—

MS. Accts. (1643), St. John's Hosp., Cant.; *Dict. Kent. Dial.*, p. 191.

It is improbable that the plant-name 'woodruff', O.E. *wudurofe*, has had any influence on the weak forms of this surname in -roff(e), -ruff(e), etc.

WOODROW (Eng.) Dweller at the **HEDGEROW** by the **WOOD** [O.E. *wudu* + *rēw*, hedge-row]

Roger Wodrowe.—

Inq. ad q. Damn., A.D. 1310-11.

WOODS, genit., and pl., of **Wood**, q.v.

WOODSIDE (Eng.) Dweller at the **SIDE** of the **Wood** [O.E. *wudu* + *side*]

WOODSON, a contr. of **Wooderson**, q.v.

WOODSTOCK (Eng.) Bel. to **Woodstock** (Oxf.), 13th cent. *Wodestok* = the **ENCLOSURE** of the **WOOD** [O.E. *wudu* + *stoc*]

Henry I. had a zoological park here, as related by William of Malmesbury—

... leones, leopardos, lynces, camelos
... habebatque conceptum quod *Wude-
stoche* dicitur.—*Gesta Regum Angl.*, v.

WOODTHORP (E) (Eng. and Scand.) Bel. to **Woodthorpe** = the **VILLAGE** by the **WOOD** [O.E. *wudu* = O.N. *uið-r* + O.E. O.N. *þorp*]

WOODWALL } (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the **WELL**
WOODWELL } or **SPRING** of the **WOOD** [O.E.
wudu + *w(i)ell(a)*]

2 a nickname from the **WOODWALE** [M.E. *wodewale*, a woodpecker: O.E. *wudu*, a wood; the second elem. is prob. a borrowing f. O.N. *ual-r*, a hawk, falcon]

In many places were nyghtyngales,

Alpes, fynches, and *wodewales*.—

Chaucer, *Rom. of the Rose*, 657-8.

WOODWARD (Eng.) **WOOD-WARDEN, FORESTER** [M.E. *wodeward(e)*, *wudeward*, O.E. *wuduw(e)ard*]

Wudu-wearde [dat.] *gebyreð ælc wind-fyllt treow*

(To the *woodward* belongs each wind-felled tree).—*Rect. Sing. Pers.*; Thorpe,

Anc. Laws, p. 188.

In the Latin transl. of the above A.-Sax. law the *woodward* is described as "custos nemoris vel forestarius."

Elias le Wudeward.—

Lanc. Assize-Rolls, A.D. 1246.

Woodwards

Woollcombe

Aylward le Wodeward.—

Hund. Rolls, A.D. 1274.

"Grant by the Dean, John Goodman, to Humphry Walronde of See, Somerset, for life, of the office of *woodward* in the forest of Roche, Somerset, with the yearly stipend of four loads of wood and 4s.: A.D. 1553-4."—

Cal. MSS. Dn. and Ch. Wells, ii. 277.

WOODWARDS, (the) WOODWARD'S (Son).

WOODWORTH (Eng.) Dweller at the FARM-STEAD by the WOOD [O.E. *wudu* + *worð*]

WOODYAT } (Eng.) Dweller at the GATE of
WOODYATE } the WOOD [M.E. *wode*, O.E.
WOODYATT } *wudu* + M.E. *yate*, O.E. *geat*,
a gate, opening]

WOODYEAR } for Woodier, q.v.
WOODYER }

WOOF } assim. forms of **Woolf**(e), **Wolf**(e),
WOOFF } q.v.

WOOFENDEN for Wolfenden, q.v.

WOOKEY (Eng.) Bel. to Wookey (Soms.), 13th-14th cent. *Woky* = the SOFT RIPARIAN LAND [M.E. *wook*, *wok*, O.E. *wác*, weak, soft + M.E. *ey*, O.E. *ig*, island, riparian land]

The source of the R. Axe is in this parish.

WOOLARD: v. Woollard.

WOOLASTON: v. Woollaston, Wollaston.

WOOLCOCK (Eng.) = **Wolf**(e) (q.v.) + the pet suff. *-cock* [O.E. *cocc*]

WOOLCOT(T) (Eng.) Bel. to Woolcot (Soms.) = (prob.) WULF(A)'S COTTAGE [O.E. *cot*]

WOOLDRIDGE (with intrus. *-d-*) for Woolrich, q.v.

WOOLER (Eng.) Bel. to Wooler (Northumb.), 14th cent. *Wolloure*, late 13th cent. *Woloure* [the second elem. evid. repr. O.E. *óra*, a bank, shore; suffly. early forms are not available to decide the orig. of the first elem.]

WOOLEY: v. Woolley.

WOOLF } = **Wolf**(e), q.v. But most of the
WOOLFE } *Woolf*(e)s in the London Directory
are of more or less recent Continental
origin.

WOOLFALL (Eng.) Bel. to Woolfall (Lanc.), 14th cent. *Wolfall*, *Wolfall*, 13th cent. *Wolfal*, *Wulfhal* = the WOLF-CORNER or -NOOK [O.E. *wulf* + *h(e)al(h)*]

WOOLFENDEN: v. Wolfenden.

WOOLFORD } v. Wolford.
WOOLLFORD }

WOOLFSON, WOLF'S SON: v. **Woolf**, **Wolf**.

WOOLGAR } v. **Wolgar**, **Wolger**.
WOOLGER }

Wulfgár, occurring in Domesday-Bk. as *Ulgar*, and as *Wulgar* in the 12th cent., was a common A.-Sax. name.

Wulfgár *in* *abelode*,
þæt wæs Wendla leod
(*Wulfgár* spoke,
that was the Wendels' chief).—

Béowulf, 701-2.

The O.Low Ger. form was *Wulfgër*.

WOOLGROVE (Eng.) Dweller by (prob.) the WOLF-CAVE [O.E. *wulf* + *græf*]

WOOLHOUSE (Eng.) Dweller at the WOOL-(Ware-)HOUSE [M.E. *wol(le)*, O.E. *wull* + M.E. *hous*, O.E. *hús*]

Robertus del Wolhous.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

WOOLLACOTT for Woolcot(t), q.v.

WOOLLAM (Eng.) a descendant of the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wulphelm* = WOLF-LORD [O.E. *wulf* + *helm*, lit. helmet; protector, lord]

WOOLLAMS, WOOLLAM'S (Son).

WOOLLAN for Woolland, q.v.

WOOLLAND (Eng.) Bel. to Woolland (Dorset) = (prob.) WULFA'S LAND or ESTATE.

WOOLLARD (Eng.) 1 for the A.-Sax. *Wulfh(e)ard* = WOLF-BRAVE [O.E. *wulf* + *h(e)ard*, hard, brave, firm]

2 for the A.-Sax. *Wulfw(e)ard* = WOLF-WARD [O.E. *wulf* + *w(e)ard*, ward, keeper]

The forms in the 13th-cent. Hundred-Rolls are *Wulward*, *Woleward*, *Wlward*, *Wthward*; and a Ricus *Wulleward* occurs in the Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1271-2.

WOOLLASTON: v. Wollaston.

WOOLLATT } (Eng.) 1 for the common
WOOLLETT } A.-Sax. pers. name *Wulfgeat*
= WOLF-GOTH.

2 weak forms of **Woollard**, q.v.

WOOLLCOMBE (Eng.) Bel. to Wool(l)combe (Dorset, Soms.) = the WOLF-VALLEY [O.E. *wulf* + *cumb* (of Celt. orig.)]

A *wulfcumb* occurs in the boundary-definements of several land-charters of the A.-Saxon period relating to south-western counties.

WOOLCOTT = Woolcot(t, q.v.

WOOLDRIDGE } (with intrus. -d-) for
WOOLLDREDGE } Woolrich, q.v.

WOOLLER = Wooler, q.v.

WOOLLEY } (Eng.) Bel. to Woolley (several)
WOOLLIE } = 1 the WOLF-LEA [O.E. *wulf* +
leah]

2 WOLF(A)'S LEA.

3 the CROOKED LEA [O.E. *wōh* + *leah*]

The Wilts. place was *Wolley* in the 14th cent. The Yorks. village was *Wolley*, *Wollay*, *Wolveley* in the 14th cent., *Witwelai* in Domesday-Book (as if for O.E. *wylf*, she-wolf). A *wulfleah* ('on *wulfledge*'—dat.) occurs in an 8th-century Glouc. charter ('Cart. Sax.' no. 246).

WOOLLFORD = Woolford, Wolford¹, q.v.

WOOLLIDGE for Woolwich, q.v.

WOOLLIFF (Eng.) for the A.-Sax. pers. name
Wulfūf = WOLF-RELIC [O.E. *wulf* + *lūf*,
relic, heritage]

WOOLLISCROFT (Eng.) [O.E. *croft*, a small
field: the first elem. is one of the A.-Sax.
pers. names in *Wulf*- in the genit.]

WOOL(L)ISON (Eng.) WOOLLEY'S SON: v.
Woolley.

WOOL(L)RIGHT (Eng.) WOOL-WORKER
[O.E. *wull* + *wyrhta*]

WOOL(L)VEN } (Eng.) descendants of the
WOOL(L)VIN(E) } common A.-Sax. pers. name
Wulfwine = WOLF-LORD [O.E. *wulf* +
wine, friend, lord, etc.]

WOOLMAN (Eng.) 1 WOOL-DEALER [O.E.
wull + *mann*]
2 for the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wulfman*.

WOOLMER (Eng.) for the A.-Sax. pers.
name *Wulfmār* = WOLF-FAMOUS [O.E.
wulf + *māre*, famous, glorious]

Wulfstānes bearn, *Wulfmār* se geonga
(*Wulfstan*'s child, *Wulfmār* the young, or
junior).—A.-Sax. poem descr. the Battle
of Maldon, A.D. 993.

13th-cent. spellings of this name were
Wolmer and *Wolmar*.

WOOLMONGER (Eng.) WOOL-DEALER [M.E.
wollemongere, *wolmongere*; O.E. *wull* +
mangere, dealer, merchant]

WOOLMORE for Woolmer, q.v.

WOOLNER (Eng.) WOOL-MANUFACTURER
[f. M.E. *wollen*, O.E. *wullen*, woollen, with
the agent. suff. -ere]

WOOLNOTH for Wolfnoth, q.v.

WOOLNOUGH (Eng.) Dweller at or by the
WOLF-HOUGH [f. M.E. *wolven*, a pl. and
adj. form of *wolf*, O.E. *wulf*; and see
Hough]

WOOLPIT (Eng.) Bel. to Woolpit = the
WOLF-PIT [O.E. *wulf* + *pytt*(*ē*)]

A *wulfpytt* is mentioned in an 8th-cent.
Sussex charter ('Cart. Sax.' no. 197).
Woolpit, Suff., occurs as *Wlpit* in an
11th-cent. bequest ('C.S.' no. 1013).

WOOLRIDGE for Woolrich, q.v.

WOOLRICH } (Eng.) for the common A.-Sax.
WOOLRIDGE } pers. name *Wulfric* = WOLF-
WOOLRYCH } POWERFUL [O.E. *wulf* + *ric*(*e*)]

The 13th-cent. forms of this name were:
Wlfric, *Wlfrich*, *Wolrich*, *Wulrich*, etc.

WOOLSEY = Walsey, q.v.

WOOLSON (Eng.) 1 WOLF'S SON: v. Wolf.
2 for Woolston, q.v.

WOOLSTENCROFT = Wolstencroft, q.v.

WOOLSTENHOLME = Wolstenholme, q.v.

WOOLSTON } (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Woolston(e)
WOOLSTONE } (several) [O.E. *tūn*, farm,
estate: the first elem. (with genit. -es) is
A.-Sax. *Wulf* or one of the *Wulf*-com-
pound names; thus the pers. elem. in the
Glouc. Woolston, 14th cent. *Wolsiston*, is
evid. *Wulfsige* (v. *Walsey*), as it is in the
Bucks Woolston(e), Domesday *Wlsiestone*.
The Lanc. Woolston was *Wolston* and
Wlston in the 13th cent.]

2 v. *Wolston*(e).

3 for the common A.-Sax. pers. name
Wulfstān: v. *Wolstone*.³

WOOLVEN } v. *Woolven*, *Woolvin*(e).
WOOLVIN(E) }

WOOLVERSTON(E, v. *Wolverston*(e).

WOOLVERTON, v. *Wolverton*.

WOOLVET } (Eng.) for the A.-Sax. pers.
WOOLVETT } name *Wulfgeāt* = WOLF-GOTH
[O.E. *wulf* + *Geāt*, the ethnic name]

The Domesday forms of this name are
Ulviet and *Ulfiet*.

WOOLWICH (Eng.) Bel. to Woolwich, A.D.
1044 *Wulewic*, A.D. 918 *Uuluwic* (both Lat.
charters), prob. repr. A.-Sax. *Wulfawic*
= the WOLVES' PLACE [O.E. *wulfa*, genit.
pl. of *wulf* + *wic*, a place]

Woosey

WOOSEY for Wolsey, q.v.

WOOSLEY } for Wolseley, q.v.
WOOLEY }

WOOSNAM for Wolstenholme, q.v.

WOOSTER for Worcester, q.v.

WOOTEN }
WOOTON } for Wootton, q.v.
WOOTTEN }

WOOTTON (Eng.) Bel. to Wootton (common), the A.-Sax. *Wudutūn* = the FARMSTEAD by the WOOD [O.E. *wudu*, *widu*, a wood + *tūn*, farm, etc.]

In an 8th-cent. charter ('Cart. Sax. no. 157) Wootton-Wawen, Warw., is *Wudu tūn* in a short superscription in A.-Saxon, *Uuidutuun* in the Latin body of the deed. Wootton, Berks, is referred to in a 9th-cent. Latin charter ('C.S.' no. 366) as *Uudetun* in one MS., *Wudtun* (with the A.-Sax. character for *w*) in another MS. A dative form is seen in a Survey of lands bel. to Winchester Cathedral ('C.S.' no. 1161), viz., 'To *Wudatuna*' (prop. *Wudatine*), prob. Wootton St. Lawrence, Hants.

Domesday forms are *Otone* (Beds), *Odetone* (Surrey), *Wodetone* (Wilts), etc.

John atte Wodeton (London).—
Hund. Rolls.

Cp. Wotton.

WORBEY }
WORBY } v. Warbey, Warby.

WORBOYES }
WORBOYS } v. Warboys.

WORCESTER (Celt. + Lat.) Bel. to Worcester, the Domesday *Wirecestre*, A.-Sax. Chron. A.D. 992 *Wigera ceaster* and A.D. 959 *Wigracæster*, in numerous charters of the A.-Sax. period *Wigracæster*, *Wigrecæster*; *Wegorná*, *Weogorna*, *Weogurna*, *Wigurna*, *Wigorna*, *Guigorna*, *Wigarnia*, *Weogerna*, *Wegerna*, *Wigerna*.

[The earliest-recorded forms—last decade of the 7th cent.: 'ad *Uuegernensem ecclesiam*' ('Cart. Sax.' no. 76) and '*Uuegerna cæster*' ('C.S.' no. 77)—together, especially, with the reference in a charter of the 8th-cent. Mercian King Offa to '*Wigerna civitas*' ('C.S.' no. 216), supply the clue to the etymology—the early form (*wic*) of Wel. *gwig*, M. Wel. *gwic*, wood (cp. Wel. *coed-wig*, forest) + *gwern* (= Gaul. *vern*), alder, the Latinized Celtic name *Wigerna* therefore denoting 'Alder-Wood.' The forms *Wig(e)ra*- (noted

Worley

above), from which the present-day 'Worcester' is directly descended, are due to an A.-Sax. *Wigwara*, *Wigware*, *-wara*, *-ware*, meaning 'inhabitants' (as in *Cantware*, 'people of Kent'). The *Huicci* of Bæda ('Hist. Eccl.' ii. 2.) has the same Celt. orig. as above. The *-cester* is the usual Lat. *castra*, a camp]

WORDEN for Warden, q.v.

WORDLEY for Wardley, q.v.

WORDSLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Wordsley (Staffs), 13th cent. *Wulwardeslea* = WULFWARD'S LEA [for the pers. name see *Woollard*? and + O.E. *leáh*, meadow]

WORDSWORTH (Eng.) Bel. to Wordsworth, some small spot now obliterated or forgotten [O.E. *w(e)orð*, *wyrð*, estate, farm: the first elem. is an A.-Sax. pers. name (in the genit.)—*Wulfw(e)ard* (cp. *Wordsley*), *Wulfh(e)ard*, or *Wulfred* (O.E. *ræd*, counsel): a *Wulfredes wyrð* occurs in a 10th-cent. Hants charter ('Cart. Sax.' no. 1077)]

In the 14th cent. a family of this name (*Wurdesworth*, *Wordsesworth*, etc.) seems to have been settled at or near Penistone, Yorks; and this has led to confusion of the name with the Yorks *Wadsworth* (q.v.). A Geneal. Memoir of the Family of Wordsworth is quoted in Prof. Knight's Life of Wm. Wordsworth.

WORGAR } (Eng.) rhotacised descendants of
WORGER } the common A.-Sax. pers. name
Wulfgár = WOLF-SPEAR [O.E. *wulf* + *gár*,
a spear]

WORHAM for Warham, q.v.

WORK (Eng.) Dweller by the FORTIFICATION [O.E. *ge)we(o)rc*]

Robertus del Werk.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Cp. Wark.

WORKMAN (Eng.) [O.E. *we(o)rcmann*, workman; labourer]

WORKSOP (Eng.) Bel. to Worksop (Notts), 12th cent. *Worcheshope*, Domesday *Werchesope* (*ch* as *k*) = the ROUND VALLEY or HOLLOW OF THE FORTIFICATION [the genit., *ge)we(o)rces*, of O.E. *ge)we(o)rc*, a fortification + *hóp*, a round hollow or valley]

Worksop "is situated in a hollow or valley" (*Nat. Gaz.*).

WORLAND for Warland, q.v.

WORLEY (Eng.) 1 for Warley, q.v.
2 for Wortley, q.v.

Worlington

WORLINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Worlington (Suff.; Devon), prob. repr. an A.-Sax. **Wærwulfinga-tūn* = the ESTATE OF THE WÆRWULF FAMILY [the A.-Sax. pers. name is a compound of *wær*, true, trusty, and *wulf*, wolf + the genit. pl., -*inga*, of the fl. suff. -*ing* + *tūn*, estate, farm, &c.]

WORMALD (Eng.) 1 for the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wurb(e)ald* = SERPENT-BOLD [O.E. *wurm*, serpent, dragon + *b(e)ald*, bold] 2 conf. with **Wormall**, q.v.

WORMALL } (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Wormenhall
WORMELL } (Bucks), A.D. 1303-4 *Wormhale*,
WORMULL } A.D. 1199 - 1200 *Wormehall*,
 Domesday *Wermelle* = WURM'S HALL [the A.-Sax. pers. name is f. *wurm*, serpent, dragon + *h(e)all*, hall] 2 Bel. to Wormhill (Derby), 15th cent. *Wormhyll* = the SNAKE-HILL [O.E. *wurm*, snake + *hyll*] There is also a Worm Hill in Devon. 3 conf. with **Wormald**, q.v.

WORMAN for **Warman**, q.v.

WORMINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Wormington (Glouc.), 13th cent. *Wermetone*, Domesday *Wermeton* = WURM'S ESTATE [the A.-Sax. pers. name is f. *wurm*, serpent, dragon + *tūn*, farm, estate] There is also a Wormington in co. Roxburgh in which the -*ing* may be original (early forms are lacking), repr. -*inga*, genit. pl. of the O.E. 'son' suff. -*ing*.

WORMS (Eng.) WORM'S or WURM'S (Son) [the A.-Sax. pers. name *Wurm(a)* is f. *wurm*, serpent, dragon] (Celt.-Lat.) One from Worms (Germany), arc. *Wormatia*, a Latinized form of the Lat.-Celt. *Borbetomagus* [Gaul. *mago* = O.Ir. *mag* (Ir. and Gael. *magh*), a plain, field]

WORNER for **Warner**, q.v.

WORNES for **Warnes**, q.v.

WORNUM for **Warnham**, q.v.

WORRALL } (Eng.) 1 for **Wirrall**, q.v.
WORRELL }
WORRILL }

This is the origin of most of the Chesh. and Lanc. Worralls, &c.

2 Bel. to Worrall (W. Yorks) [here the second elem. is app. O.N.E. *hall*, a hall (there is a Worrall Hall): the first elem. is prob. an A.-Sax. pers. name (early forms are wanting) in *Wær* (O.E. *wær*, true): cp. **Worsley** (Worc.)]

(A.-Fr.-Teut.) for **Warrall**, **Warrell**, q.v.

Worsted

WORSDALE (Celt. + Eng.) Bel. to Wyres-**WORSDELL** (dale (N. Lanc.) = the DALE of the R. WYRE [the river-name is Celt., conn. with O. Wel. *wyre*, a spreading + O.E. *dæl*, a valley])

WORSENCROFT, a corrupt form of **Wolstencroft**, q.v.

WORSFOLD (Eng.) [the second elem. is evid. O.E. *fald*, an enclosure for sheep, &c.: the first elem. is app. a pers. name (in the genit.), prob. one of the A.-Sax. compound names in *Wær*-, if not the simple *Wær* itself (O.E. *wær*, true): cp. **Worsley** (Worc.); but also **Worston**]

WORSLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Worsley [O.E. *leah*, a meadow]

The chief source of the name in North England is Worsley, nr. Manchester, which occurs in post-Conquest records in a profusion of forms, the most illuminating being: 14th-15th cent. *Workesley*, *Workeslegh*, 13th cent. *Workeslegh*, *Workedeley*, *Werkedley*, *Wirkedley*, *Workedeslegh*, late-12th cent. *Werkesleia* (Latinized form), showing that the name was anciently used indifferently with or without the genit. -*es*, and with or without -*ed*, repr. M.E. *heved* [O.E. *heafod*], 'head', 'top', 'high ground'; the signification being therefore, acc. to the spelling, (a) 'the Lea of the Work or Fortification' [O.E. *ge)weorc*]; (b) 'the Lea of the Head or High Ground of the Work or Fortification.'

Worsley (Abberley), **Worc.**, occurs in the 13th-14th cent. as *Werweste*, *Worueste*, *Weruesleye*, pointing to an A.-Sax. **Wærwardesleah*, 'Wærward's Lea' [the pers. name is a compound of O.E. *wær*, true, and *w(e)ard*, ward, guardian].

In the 13th-cent. Hundred-Rolls for various East-Midland and Eastern counties we find the local surname 'de *Weresle*'; and a *Wæresleah* (Wær's Lea) occurs in an early-9th-cent. **Worc.** (Salwarpe) charter—'Cart, Sax.' no. 361.

WORS(S)AM (Eng.) [the second elem. is O.E. *hām*, home, estate: for the first elem. cp. **Worsley** and **Worston** (early forms are wanted)]

WORSTEAD } (Eng.) Bel. to **Worstead** (Norf.),
WORSTED } 14th cent. *Worsted*, 13th cent. *Wurstede* [the second elem. is O.E. *stede*, a place: for the first elem. the earliest available form of the name points to an A.-Sax. pers. name which, under the weakening influence of the local element, would easily contract into *Wur*-; this condition would be fulfilled by the common *Wulfhere* (v. **Wolver**); but **Worston** should be compared]

Worster

Wrang

Chaucer mentions the textile which took its name from the Norfolk parish—
A frere ther was . . .

Of double *worstede* was his semycope.—

Prol. *Cant. Tales*, 208, 262.

WORSTER for Worcester, q.v.

WORSTON (Eng.) Bel. to Worston [O.E. *tūn*, farm, estate]

Worston, Staffs, acc. to Duignan's 'Staff. Place-Names,' occurs in the 13th-14th cent. as *Worffestone*, *Wiveleston*, *Wyverstone*, *Wyfridestone*. The forms are conflicting, but the last two point to the genit. of the common A.-Sax. pers. name *Wigfrīð* [*wig*, war + *frīð*, truce]. The final *-e* in three of the forms quoted is prob. unoriginal, as it has not persisted in the mod. name and in view of the absence of confirmatory topog. evidence; otherwise the local elem. would represent O.E. *stān*, 'stone,' 'stone monument,' 'castle.'

Worston, Lancs, has also contradictory mediæval forms—13th cent. *Worheston*, *Worchestone*, *Wurchestun*, *Wrthiston*, *Wrdeston* (1241-2); but the last (the earliest) is prob. to be trusted, pointing to the genit. of an A.-Sax. pers. name *W(e)orð* [= worthy, honourable, beloved].

WORTH (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Worth; or Dweller at (a) the WORTH, i.e. the FARM [O.E. *w(e)orð*]; (b) the SHORE or RIVER-BANK [O.E. *w(e)arð*, *waroð*]

Roger fil. Jordani de Wurthe.—

Charter-Rolls, A.D. 1234-5.

William de la Wurthe.—

Hund.-Rolls, A.D. 1274.

Philip atte Worthe.—

Soms. Subs.-Roll, A.D. 1327.

2 WORTHY, HONOURABLE, BELOVED [O.E. *w(e)orð*]

WORTHING (Eng.) Bel. to Worthing (Suss.; Norf.), A.-Sax. **Wyrðingas*, **Weorðingas* = (the Estate of the) WYRÐ- or WEORÐ-FAMILY [the pers. name is f. O.E. *wyrð*, *w(e)orð* (v. *Worth*²) + *-ingas* (dat. pl. *-ingum*), pl. of the 'son' suff. *-ing*]

Worthing, Suss., was *Worthyng* in the early-15th cent., *Werthing* in the 14th cent.

The *Wyrtingas* of a 10th-cent. charter ('Cart. Sax.' no. 1055) has been wrongly identified with Worthing, Sussex. Worthing, Hants, is the place meant.

WORTHINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to Worthington (Lanc.; Leic.), A.-Sax. **Weorðinga-tūn* = the ESTATE OF THE WEORÐ-FAMILY [the pers. name is f. O.E. *w(e)orð* (v. *Worth*²) + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the 'son' suff. *-ing* + *tūn*, farm, estate, &c.]

Neither place is mentioned in Domesday-Bk.; but the Lanc. village occurs in the 14th cent. as *Worthyngton*, in the 13th cent. as *Worthington*, *Wrthington*.

WORTHY (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Worthy; or Dweller at the FARMSTEAD [O.E. *w(e)orðig*]

Worthy, Hants, occurs in various charters of the A.-Sax. period as *Worðig*.

2 HONOURABLE, ESTEEMED. BELOVED [f. O.E. *w(e)orð*: cp. *Worth*², and O.N. *uerðug-r*, worthy]

WORTLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Wortley; or Dweller at the VEGETABLE-FIELD [O.E. *wyrt*, a wort, vegetable + *leah*, a field]

One of the Yorks Wortleys occurs as *Wirtleie* in Domesday-Bk.; but the Wortley nr. Leeds was *Wirkelay* in the 13th cent., *Wirkeleia* in the 12th, pointing to O.E. *ge)we(o)rc*, a fortification.

Johannes de Wortelay.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

WORTON (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Worton; or Dweller at the VEGETABLE-GARDEN [O.E. *wyrt*, a wort, vegetable + *tūn*, an enclosure, &c.]

The Oxf. Wortons were *Worton* in the 13th cent. *Worton*, Yorks, occurs as *Werton* in Domesday-Bk.

2 occ. for *Warton*, q.v.

WORTS (Eng.) a nickname for a seller or grower of VEGETABLES [M.E. *wort*, O.E. *wyrt*, a wort, vegetable]

WOSTED for *Worste*(a)d, q.v.

WOSTENHOLM(E for *Wolstenholme*, q.v.

WOTHERSPO(O)N for *Wetherspoon*, q.v.

WOTTON (Eng.) Bel. to Wotton, a var. of *Wootton*, q.v.

WOUTERS, WOUTER'S (Son): *Wouter* is a Dutch form of *Walter*.

WOVENDEN, an assim. form of *Wolfenden*, q.v.

WOZENCROFT for *Wolstencroft*, q.v.

WRAGG } for *Ragg*(e), q.v.
WRAGGE }

WRAGGS, WRAGG'S (Son).

WRAIGHT for *Wright*, q.v.

WRANG (Scand.) WRY, CROOKED [O.N. *wrang-r*, wry, crooked; whence Dan.-Norw. *wrang* (*wrængen*, wry face, wry mouth) and Swed. *wraang*, wrong, perverted; and E. 'wrong']

Thus the Yorks 'Wrangbrook' is equiv. in meaning to the South. 'Woburn.'

Wrangham

WRANGHAM (A.-Scand.) Dweller at WRANG'S HOME or ESTATE [O.E. *hám* = O.N. *heima*: for the pers. name see *Wrang*]

WRATH (Eng.) FIERCE, SAVAGE [O.E. *wrǣð*, mod. *wroth*]

WRATHALL (Eng.) Dweller at WRÆTTA'S HALL [O.E. *h(e)all*, hall: the pers. name is f. O.E. *wrǣtt*, ornament, jewel]

WRATTEN for *Wrattton*, q.v.

WRATTING (A.-Scand.) Bel. to *Wrattting* (Camb.: 10th cent. *Wreatting*, *Wreatting* ('æt *Wreattinge*'—dat.); Suff.: 14th cent. *Wretting*) = WRÆTTA'S MEADOW [O. East. E. *ing*, bott. f. O.N. *eng*, meadow: the pers. name is f. O.E. *wrǣtt*, ornament, jewel]

WRATTON (Scand.) Bel. to *Wrattton* or *Wrayton*: v. *Wrayton*.

WRAXALL (Eng.) Bel. to *Wraxall* or *Wraxhall* (several) = WRÆCC'S HALL [O.E. *h(e)all*: the pers. name is f. O.E. *wræcc(a)*, exile, adventurer (mod. 'wretch')]

WRAY 1 (Scand.) Dweller in the CORNER or NOOK [O.N. *urá*]

Wray or Wrea, N. Lancs, owing its name to its situation at the confluence of the Hind Burn and Roe Burn, was *Wra* and *Wrae* in the 13th cent.

Thomas del *Wra*.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Cp. *Wroe*.

2 for *Ray*, q.v.

WRAYTON (Scand.) Bel. to *Wrayton* (N. Lancs.), 14th cent. *Wraton*, 13th cent. *Wraiton*, *Wraton* = the VILLAGE in the CORNER or NOOK [O.N. *urá*, corner + *tún*, village, &c.]

WREA 1 for *Wray*, q.v.

2 for *Rea*, q.v.

WREAKS for *Reakes*, a var. of *Raikes*, *Rakes*, q.v.

There is a hamlet called *Wreaks-Brigg* in *W. Yorks*.

WREFORD (Scand. + Eng.) Dweller at the FORD of the CORNER or NOOK [v. *Wrea*, *Wray*; and + M.E. O.E. *ford*]

WREGG, v. *Wragg*, *Ragg*.

WREN } (Eng.) a pers. name and nickname
WRENN } from the WREN [M.E. *wrenne*, O.E. *wrenna*] (Celt.) LORD, RULER, CHIEF [O. Wel. *rhên*]

WRENCH (Eng.) is doubtless a nickname f. M.E. *wrench(e)*, O.E. *wrenc*, 'wile,' 'trick,' 'artifice.'

Wrighton

Peter *Wrench*.—*Hund. Rolls*.

She knewe eche *wrenche* and every gise [guise]

Of love, and every wile.—

Chaucer, *Rom. of the Rose*, 4292-3.

WRENNALL (Eng.) Dweller at (prob.) WRENNA'S HALL [v. *Wren*(n¹); and + O.E. *h(e)all*]

A *Wrennanwyll*, 'Wrenna's Well' [*Wrennan*-, genit. of *Wrenna*], occurs in a 9th-cent. Wilts charter—'Cart. Sax.' no. 469.

There is a *Wren Hall* in *Notts*.

WREYFORD, v. *Wreford*.

WRIDGWAY for *Ridg(e)way*, q.v.

WRIFORD, v. *Wreford*.

WRIGGLESWORTH (Eng.) a form of *Riddlesworth* (q.v.), with *g* for *d* before *l*.

WRIGHT (Eng.) WORKMAN, WORKER; CARPENTER [M.E. *wrighte*, &c., O.E. *wryhta*, *wyrhta*]

Se *Treówyrhta* *segð*: *Hwilc* *eówer* *ne* *notað* *craelte* *minon*, *þonne* *hús*, and *mistlice* *fata*, and *scypa*, *eów* *eallum* *ic* *wyrce?*

(The *Tree-wright* (carpenter) saith: Which of you does not make use of my craft, since houses, and various utensils, and ships, for you all I make (build) ?)

Ælfrici Colloquium, late 10th cent.

Ac [but] I wene it worth of manye,

As was in Noes [Noah's] tyme;

Tho [when] he shoop that shipe

Of shides and of bordes,

Was nevere *wrighte* saved that wroghte theron.—*Piers Plowman*, 6415-20.

In youthe he [the reeve] lerned hadde

a good myster [trade],

He was a wel good *wrighte*, a carpenter.—

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 613-14.

WRIGHTINGTON (Eng.) Bel. to *Wrightington* (Lanc.), 13th cent. *Wryghtyngton*, *Wrichtington*, A.-Sax. **Wryhtinga-tún* = the ESTATE of the WRYHTA FAMILY [O.E. *wryhta*, *wyrhta*, workman, artificer + *-inga*, genit. pl. of the fil. suff. *-ing* + *tún*, farm, estate, &c.]

WRIGHTMAN = *Wright* (q.v.) + *E. man*.

WRIGHTON (Eng.) Dweller at the WRIGHT'S PLACE [O.E. *wryhta*, *wyrhta* (genit. *wryhtan*-, *wyrhtan*-) + *tún*]

A *Wrighton* occurs in a *Yorks* 'Inq. ad q. Damn.', temp. Hen. VI.

Wrightson

WRIGHTSON, the WRIGHT'S SON: v. Wright.

WRIGLEY (Eng.) 1 Dweller at the RIDGE-LEA [O.N.E. *hrycg* = O.N. *hrygg-r* + O.E. *leth* (M.E. *ley*, *leg*, &c.)

The initial W- in the name is evid. intrusive, and due to analogy; yet it is somewhat surprising to find a 'Willelmus Wryglegh' as early as A.D. 1379—in the Yorks Poll-Tax.

2 occ. for Ridley, q.v.

WRINCH, a var. of Wrench, q.v.

WRINGROSE for Ringrose, q.v.

WRIXEN } for Rixon = Rickson, q.v.
WRIXON }

WROE, a var. of Wray¹, q.v. [cp. the pron. of the cogn. Dan.-Norw. *vraa* (a corner): *aa* as *aw*]

Thomas del Wro.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

WROOT for Root, q.v.

WROUGHTON (Eng.) Bel. to Wroughton (Wilts) = WRÓCA'S ESTATE [A.-Sax. **Wrócan-tún*—*Wrócan-*, genit. of *Wróca* + *tún*, estate, farm, &c.]

WROX(H)ALL (Eng.) Bel. to Wroxhall (Warw.), 13th cent. *Wrokeshal*, *Wrocches-hal*, A.-Sax. **Wrac(c)esh(e)all* = WROC(C)'S HALL [O.Merc. *hall*, a hall]

WRYGHT(E = Wright), q.v.

WULF } v. Wolf(e).
WULFE }

WULFSON, v. Wolfson.

WURSTER, v. Worcester.

WYAND (Eng. and A.-Fr.-Teut.) WARRIOR, HERO [O.E. *wigend* = O.Sax. *wigand* and O.H.Ger. *wigant*, whence Fr. *Guyand*, *Guiand* (Ger. surname *Weigand*)]

WYARD } (Eng. and A.-Fr.-Teut.) WAR-BRAVE
WYART } [A.-Sax. *Wigh(e)ard* = O.Ger. *Wighard*, *Wighart*, whence (partly) Fr. *Guyard*, *Guiard*, *Guyart*—*wig*, war + *h(e)ard*, (O.H.Ger.) *hart*, hard, brave]

Adam Wyard.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WYATT (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the A.-Fr. *Wyot*, Fr. *Guyot* (very common), *Guiot* = *Guy* (q.v.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-ot*.

Wyot de Wrhiston [Worston].—

Lanc. Inq. (A.D. 1258), i. 216.

Henry Wyot.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Wyot Balistarius.—*Close Rolls*.

Guyet (dim. suff. *-et*) is also a French surname.

Wydell

In a few cases *Wyard*, *Wyart*, seem to have merged into *Wyatt*.

WYBERN } (Scand.) the O.Scand. *Uigbiörn* =
WYBORN } WAR-BEAR [O.N. *uig-*, war, battle
WYBURN } + *biörn*, *björn*, bear]

(Eng.) the Late A.-Sax. *Wigbeorn* = WAR-HERO [O.E. *wig*+*beorn*, hero, prince]

But the A.-Sax. name is usually an Anglicization of the Norse *Uigbiörn*.

Robert Wyborn.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WYBERT } v. Wibert, Wiberd.
WYBERD }

WYBROU } (Eng.) Bel. to Wigborough (Essex),
WYBROW } anc. (Latinized form) *Wigberga*
= the BATTLE-HILL [O.E. *wig*, battle,
war + *beorg*, *beorh*, hill, mound]

Cp. Wigfall.

WYBURD for Wiberd, Wibert, q.v.

WYCH } lengthened, or rather diphthongized,
WYCHE } forms of *Wlch*, q.v.

Adam del Wych.—*Lanc. Fines*, A.D. 1346.

WYCHERLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Wycherley (Salop) = (prob.) WICHERE'S LEA [M.E. *ley*, O.E. *leáh*]

Wycherley, the dramatist, was a Shropshire man.

WYCLIFF } (Eng.) Bel. to Wycliffe (N.
WYCLIFFE } Yorks), the Domesday *Witclive*; or Dweller at the WHITE CLIFF [O.E. *hwitt* + *clif*]

John Wycliffe app. owes his name to the Tees-side place; but there are naturally other small spots of the same name—e.g., the *Whitclive* of a 14th-cent. Soms. roll seems to be the place referred to as 'æt *Hwitan Clife*' (dat. case) in a charter dated A.D. 962—'Cart. Sax.' no. 1094.

WYCOMBE (A.-Celt.) Bel. to Wycombe (Bucks), the Domesday *Wicumbe* = the VALLEY of the R. WYE [v. *Wye* (Celt.), and + the A.-Sax. form, *cumb*, of Celt. *cúm* (Wel. *cwm*), a valley]

This name (pron. *Wickam*) has been confused with *Wickham*.

WYDELL (Eng.) Dweller at the WIDE DELL or VALLEY [O.E. *wid* + *dell*, *dæl*]

The Herts Wyddiall occurs in Domesday-Bk. as *Widihale*, prob. representing 'Widig's Nook' or 'Corner' [the A.-Sax. pers. name **Widig* is f. *wid*, broad + the dim. suff. *-ig* (*Widuc*, with dim. suff. *-uc*, is recorded): the local elem. is app. O.E. *h(e)al(h)*, a nook]

Wye

WYE (Eng.) MAN; WARRIOR [M.E. *wy(e)*,
O.E. *wiga*; f. *wig*, war]

And as alle thise wise *wyes*
Weren togideres.—

Piers Plowman, 13284-5.

(Celt.) Dweller by one of the Rivers
WYE [f. the early form of Wel. *gwy*,
water: thus the Wye which runs into the
Severn is called Gwy in Wales; and one
of its tributaries is the Bach-wy = Little
Gwy.

WYER (Eng.) 1 for Wire, q.v.

2 a var. of Wier, Weir, Wear(e), q.v.

WYKE, a form of Week or Wick, q.v.

Roger de la Wyke.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Thus Wyke, nr. Axminster, is also
called Week.

WYKEHAM (Eng.) Bel. to Wykeham = Wick-
ham, q.v.

Wykeham, nr. Pickering, Yorks, was
Wicam in Domesday-Bk.

WYKES, pl., and genit., of Wyke, q.v.

Agneta atte Wykes.—

Soms. Subsidy-Roll, A.D. 1327.

WYLD } = Wild(e), q.v.

WYLDE }

Thow made the barren hills, *wylde* goats
refuge.—James I., *Psalme* CIII.

WYLD(E)S, WYLD(Ē)'S (Son).

WYLDSMITH, v. Wildsmith.

WYLER, v. WEILER in the Appendix of Foreign
Names.

WYLES (Eng.) 1 a lengthened, or rather
diphthongized, form of Wills, q.v.

2 for Wyld(e)s, q.v.

WYLIE } (Eng.) 1 diphthongized forms of

WYLLIE }

WYLY }

Willie, Willey, q.v.
Here is Wyll Wyly the myl pecker.—
Cocke Lorelles Bote: Percy Soc., vol. ii.

YABSLEY (Eng.) Dweller at YABB's or YEBB's
LEA [*Yebb*, a Lanc. dim. form of Edmund
(q.v.) + M.E. *ley*, O.E. *leah*, a meadow]

YAKESLEY, v. Yaxley.

Abbot Yakesley of Thorney was a native
of Yaxley, Hunts.—*Nat. Gaz.*, s.n. Yaxley.

YALDEN (Eng.) 1 dial. for Yalding, q.v.

2 a var. of Yelden, q.v.

(rarely) 3 for the A.-Sax. pers. name
Ealdhun [*eald*, old + the ethnjc name *Hun*]

Yalland

2 WILY [f. M.E. *wile*, a wile; O.E.
wig(o)l, divination]

The *wyly* fox, the wedowis inemye.—
The Kingis Quair, l. 1089.

WYLSON = Wilson, q.v.

WYMAN (Eng.) 1 the A.-Sax. *Wigman*(n) =
WARRIOR, SOLDIER [O.E. *wig*, war +
man(n)]

2 for Wymond, q.v.

3 conf. with Whyman, q.v.

WYMANS, WYMAN'S (Son).

WYMARK (Eng.) the 12th-13th cent. *Wymarc*,
Wimarc, A.-Sax. *Wigm(e)arc* (fem.) =
BATTLE-EMBLEM [O.E. *wig*, battle, war +
m(e)arc, emblem, sign (mark)]

WYMER (Eng.) the A.-Sax. *Wigmær* = BATTLE-
FAMOUS [O.E. *wig*, battle, war + *mære*,
famous, illustrious]

Wimerus.—*Domesday-Book*.

Wymer atte Grene.—*Hund. Rolls*.

WYMOND (Eng.) the common A.-Sax. *Wig-*
mund: v. Wigmund.

Wymond of the Wardrop [Wardrobe].—
Taill of Rauf Coilyear, 221.

WYNDHAM = Windham, q.v.

WYNN } = Winn(e), q.v.

WYNNE }

WYNSER, like Winsler, for Windsor, q.v.

WYNTER = Winter, q.v.

WYON = Guyon, q.v.

WYSE = Wise, q.v.

WYTH } = Withe, q.v.

WYTHE }

Y

YALDING (Eng.) Bel. to Yalding (Kent), app.
A.-Sax. **Ealdingas* = (the Estate of the)
EALD- FAMILY [O.E. *eald*, old + the pl.,
-ingas (dat. pl. *-ingum*), of the 'son' suff.
-ing]

YALE, a dial. form of Hale, q.v.

YALLAND (Eng.) 1 v. Yealand.

2 Dweller at the SLOPE-LAND [the
Yaldelonde of the Devon Hundred-Rolls
is evid. the orig. of the Devon surnames
Yalland, Yelland: *Yalde-* is doubtless for
O.E. *heald*, a slope]

Yallap

YALLAP } (Eng.) Dweller at (app.) the **YELLOW**
YALLOP } **HOPE** or **VALLEY** [North. E. and
 Scot. *yallow*, O.E. *geolo*, yellow + *hope*, a
 valley or hollow : v. **HOPE** (the orig. sense
 was doubtless 'a round place,' as a round
 hollow; f. O.E. *hōp*, a hoop]

YAPP (Eng.) the North. E. and Scot. *yap* =
QUICK, **EAGER** [O.E. *geāp*, cunning, astute]

YARBORO
YARBOROUGH } = Yerburgh, Yerbury, q.v.
YARBROUGH }
YARBURY }

YARDLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Yardley; or Dweller
 at the **YARD-LEA** [M.E. *yard(e)*, *yerd(e)*,
 enclosure, court, garden; O.E. *g(e)ard*,
 fence, enclosure + M.E. *ley*, O.E. *leāh*,
 meadow]

The Worc. Yardley was *Yerdeley*, 14th-
 15th cent.

YARE (Eng.) **QUICK**, **ACTIVE**, **READY** [M.E.
yare, O.E. *gearo*]

(Celt.) Dweller by one of the Rivers
YARE or **YAR** [a contracted form of
Yarrow, q.v.]

YARKER (Eng.) **STRIKER**, **BEATER**; **PRE-**
PARER, **DRESSER** [f. North. E. and Scot.
yark, to strike, beat, prepare; M.E. *yarken*,
 O.E. *gearcian*, to prepare]

Johannes Yarker.—
Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

YARMOUTH (Celt. + Eng.) Bel. to Yarmouth
 (Norf.; I. o. W.) = the **MOUTH** of the
 R. **YAR** [v. under **Yare** (Celt.), **Yarrow**;
 and + O.E. *múða*, river-mouth]

YARNALL = **Arnall**, **Arnold** (q.v.), with
 common dial. prothetic Y-.

YARNOLD = **Arnold** (q.v.), with common
 dial. prothetic Y-.

YARNTON } (Eng.) Bel. to Yarnnton (Oxon),
YARRANTON } A.D. 1206 *Erdinton*, 1149
YARRINGTON } *Ardynnton*, the Domesday
Hardintone (where the *H-* is prob. un-
 orig.), A.-Sax. **Eardantún* = **EARDA'S**
ESTATE [the pers. name *Earda* (genit.
Eardan-) is f. O.E. *eard*, m., home, native
 place or country:— + *tún*, estate, farm-
 stead]

YARROW (Celt.) Bel. to Yarrow; or Dweller
 by the R. Yarrow = the **ROUGH** or **TUR-**
BULENT (River) [Cym. *garw* = Gael. and
 Ir. *garbh*, rough, turbulent; Wel. *garw*
 also = a torrent]

There is an Afon [River] Garw in
 Glamorganshire which "rushes very
 hurriedly and noisily"; and a river Geirw

Yeamans

in Denbighshire. In Perthshire the river-
 name takes the form Garry. The cognate
 Irish stream-name is Owen [pron. of Ir.
abhainn, river] Garve, just as Owen-duff,
 'Black River,' is the Ir. cogn. of the Wel.
 Afon-ddu (Carnarvon) = River Dee.

Flows **Yarrow** sweet? as sweet,
 as sweet flows Tweed.—
 'The Braes of Yarrow' (Selkirk);
 Percy's *Reliques*.

YARWOOD (Eng.) for **Harwood** (q.v.), with
 common dial. substitution of Y- for H-.

YATE (Eng.) Dweller at a **GATE** [M.E. *yate*,
yet(e), *yeat(e)*, O.E. *geat*, a gate, opening]

Henry del Yate.—

Chesh. Chmbrlrs.' Accts., A.D. 1303-4.

William atte Yate.—

do. do., A.D. 1347-8.

William atte Yete.—

Soms. Subsidy-Roll, A.D. 1327.

For other way is fro the *yate* non.—

Chaucer, *Troil. & Cris.*, ii. 617.

And whan they came to kyng Adlands
 hall,

Untill the fayre hall *yate*.—

'King Estmere': Percy's *Reliques*.

Sperre [fasten] the *yate* fast for feare of
 fraude.—

Spenser, *The Shepheards Cal.* (May).

Cp. **Yates**.

YAT(E)MAN (Eng.) **GATEMAN** [v. **Yate**, and
 + *man*, O.E. *man(n)*]

YATES, pl., and genit., of **Yate**, q.v.

I here and see bothe

How a spirit speketh to helle

And biddeth unsperre [undo] the *yates*.—

Piers Plowman, 12598-600.

YAXLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Yaxley (Hunts: 10th
 cent. *Gedces leāh*; Suff.) = **GEAC'S LEA**
 [the pers. name is a nickname f. O.E. *geac*,
 a cuckoo:— + *leāh*, a meadow]

YEA, v. **Yeo**.

YEADON (Eng.) Bel. to Yeadon (W. Yorks),
 13th cent. *Yedon*, Domesday *Iadun* = the
EWELAND [the first elem. is evid. the
 dial. N.E. *yeaw*, a ewe, O.E. *ēawe*, *ēāwe*
 + *-don*, O.E. *dún*, a hill]

YEALAND (Eng.) Bel. to Yealand (N. Lancs),
 13th cent. *Yaland*, *Yeland*, *Yholand*, *Yea-*
laund, Domesday *Ialant* = the **EWELAND**
 [v. under **Yeadon**, and + O.E. *land*]

YEAMAN = **Yeoman**, q.v.

YEAMANS = **Yeomans**, q.v.

Yeames

YEAMES, a prothetic form of Eames, q.v.

For nother ante nor *yeme*.—
Chester Plays, ii. 55.

YEARLEY } prothetic forms of Earl(e)y, q.v.
YEARLY }

YEARSLEY (Eng.) Bel. to Yearsley (Yorks), the Domesday *Eureslage* = EFER'S LEA [the genit. of O.E. *efer*, *eofor* (common as a pers. name), a boar + O.E. *ledh*, a meadow]

YEAT(E) (North.) = Yate, q.v.

Yeat, sb., a gate.—*North. Eng. Words* (1781); Eng. Dial. Soc., Ser. B.

YEATES }
YEATS } (North.) = Yates, q.v.
YEATTS }

YEATMAN (North.) = Yateman, q.v.

YEILDING for Yelden, q.v.

YELDEN (Eng.) Bel. to Yelden (Beds), the Domesday *Giveldene* = GIFOL'S VALLEY [O.E. *gifol*, liberal, generous + *denu*, valley]

If Yelden were on a river Ivel (Givel) it would have been necessary to refer to Yeovil.

YELDHAM } (Eng.) Bel. to Yeldham (Essex),
YELDOM } 14th cent. *Yeldham* [As Gt. and Little Yeldham are in a valley the first elem. is evid. not for O.E. *heald*, a slope: it is prob. (with common dial. prefixed Y-) for O.E. *eald*, old:— + O.E. *ham*(m, enclosure, dwelling)]

YELL, a var. of Yale, Hale, q.v.

YELLAND (Eng.) 1 v. Yealand.

2 v. Yalland².

YELLOP, v. Yallop.

YELLOWLEY } (Eng.) Dweller at the YELLŌW
YELLOWLY } LEA [O.E. *geolu* + *ledh*]

YELVERTON (Eng.) Bel. to Yelverton (Norf.; Devon) [O.E. *tūn*, farm, estate: the first elem. repr. (with common dial. prothetic Y-) an A.-Sax. pers. name like *Æðelfrīð*, *Baldfrīð*, *Ælfhere*, &c.—suff. early forms to decide which are not available]

YEMAN, v. Yeoman.

YEMANS, v. Yeomans.

YENSON, an Anglicization of the Scand. Jøhnsen (Johnson), q.v. in the Appendix of Foreign Names.

YEO } (Eng.) 1 vars. of Yew, q.v.
YEU }

2 Dweller by one of the Rivers Yeo [a prothetic form of O.E. *ed*, stream, river]

Yeovil

John attē Yo, Yoo.—

Soms. Subsidy-Roll, A.D. 1327.

3 (rarely) descendants of the A.-Sax. pers. name *Edwa*, *Eōwa* [prob. f. O.E. *edw*, *eōw*, m., a (male) sheep, rather than f. O.E. *dew*, law; scripture, (religious) ceremony]

A *Eāwa* or *Eōwa* was a brother of Penda, the 7th-cent. king of Mercia.

YEOLAND, v. Yealand.

YEOMAN (Teut.) orig. COUNTRYMAN, RUSTIC; later RETAINER; FREEHOLDER [M.E. *yoman* (also *yhoman*), *yeman*; not found in O.E.—doubtless borr. f. L.Ger.: cp. O.Fris. *gāman*, f. *gā*, district, village (Mod. (West) Fris. *gea*, district, region), O.L.Ger. *gō*, district; cogn. with Mod. High Ger. *gau*, district, country (as disting. from town), M.H.Ger. *gou*, O.H.Ger. *gouwi*, *gewi*; Goth. *gawī*, district, country, whence *gauia*, countryman]

Henricus Yhoman.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

Chaucer's description of the yeoman of his day, although somewhat lengthy, is worth quoting, as giving the type which gave rise to the surname—

A *yeman* hadde he [the knight], and servantz namo [no more]

At that tyme, for hym liste ride soo;
And he was clad in cote and hood of grene.

A sheef of pocock arwes [peacock arrows] bright and kene

Under his belt he bar ful thristily . . .
And in his hand he baar a myghty bowe . . .
And by his syde a swerd [sword] and a bokeler,

And on that oother syde a gay daggere . . .
An horn he bar, the bawdryk [baldrick] was of grene.

A forster [forester] was he, soothly as I gesse.— *Prol. Cant. Tales*, 101-117.

Although Chaucer in the above quotation has the spelling *yeman*, in the Reeve's Tale he refers to the miller's "estaat of *yomanrye*."

YEOMANS, the YEOMAN'S (SON) } v. Ye-
YEOMANSON, the YEOMAN'S SON } man.

YEOVIL (Celt.) Bel. to Yeovil (Soms.), the A.-Sax. *Gifel* (dat. *Giflæ*) [f. the river-name *Gifel*, later *Ivel*, also *Yewel* (now the Yeo, a dial. form of O.E. *ed*, river; whence the mod. form Yeovil); f. the early form of Wel. *gefell*, twin (*gefail*, tongs); coun. with Wel. *gaſt*, a fork = Gael. *gabhal*, a fork, Ir. *gabhal* (genit. *gaibhle*), O.Ir. *gabul*, a fork, gable; and cogn. with O.E. *gaſol*, a fork, and with E. *gable* = Ger. *giebel*, Dut. *gevel*, Goth. *gibla*]

Yeoward

YEOWARD } = Eward, q.v.
YEOWART }

YERBURGH } (Eng.) Bel. to Yarborough
YERBURY } (Linc.), 14th cent. *Yerdbergh*,
13th cent. *Yerdeburc* (h = the EARTH-
FORTIFICATION [O.E. *eorðburg*, an earth-
work. Y- in the name is the common
dial. prefix: cp. N.E. *yearth* for 'earth']

At Yarborough (Linc.), in the wapentake of the same name, are "traces of an extensive camp." At Yarborough, Louth (Linc.), G. J. Yarburgh was lord of the manor in 1869. As a 'John de Yerbury' occurs in a Soms. Subsidy-Roll, A.D. 1327, there is (or was) probably a spot of the same name in West. England.

YETMAN = Yeatman, Yateman, q.v.

YETT = Yate, q.v.

Out at the *yett* Wallas gat full fast.—
Henry the Minstrel, *Schir William*
Wallace, iv. 778.

YETTON (Eng.) 1 Bel. to Yetton or Yatton =
the ENCLOSURE or FARM of the GATE
or OPENING [M.E. *yet(t)*, *yat(e)*, O.E. *geat*,
a gate, opening + M.E. *-ton*, O.E. *tūn*,
enclosure, &c.]

2 for the M.E. pl., *yeten*, of *yet*, a gate.

3 a dial. form of *Eaton*, q.v.

YETTS = Yates, q.v.

YEUDALL } (Eng.) Dweller at the YEW-
YEW DALL } VALLEY [O.E. *iw* + *dæl*]
Cp. Udall.

YEW (Eng.) 1 Dweller by a YEW-TREE [O.E.
iw]
2 (rarely) a descendant of the A.-Sax.
pers. name *Eōwa*, *Eāwa*: v. Yeo².

YEWEN for Ewen, Ewan, q.v.

YEWS, pl., and genit., of Yew, q.v.

YMAN for Wyman, q.v.

YOCKNEY (Eng.) Dweller at the OAK-TREE
ISLAND or WATERSIDE [O.E. *ācen*, adj.
form f. O.E. *āc*, oak-tree + *ī(e)g*, island,
&c.: Y- in the name is the common dial.
prefix]

YOE } = Yeo, q.v.
YOHE }

YOEMAN } = Yeoman, q.v.
YOHMAN }

YOLLAND, a var. of Yalland, q.v.

YOMAN = Yegoman, q.v.

Youdall

YONG } M.E. forms of Young, q.v.
YONGE }

With hym ther was his sone, a *young*
squier.—Chaucer, *Prolog. Cant. Tales*, 79.

YONGEMAN = Youngman, q.v.

YOOL } = Yule, q.v.
YOOLE }

YORATH for Yorwarth, q.v.

YORK } (A.-Lat.-Celt.) Bel. to York, the
YORKE } M.E. *Yorke*, *York*, Domesday *Ewruic*,
O.N. *Iorvik*, A.-Sax. *Eoforwic*, *Eoferwic*
[*eofor*, -er (f as v), boar + *wic*, place], Lat.
Eboracum, *Eburacum* (b prob. pron. nearly
as v) = EBURUS'S ESTATE [*Eburacum* is
the Roman form of an O.Celt. **Eburakon*
(acc.), -*āc-um*, or -*āc-on*, being the common
domanial or possess. suff.; while *Ebur-os*,
Latinized *Ebur-us*, is a frequent Gaul.
pers. name meaning 'yew-tree' (the yew
was a sacred tree); cogn. with Gael. and
Ir. *iubhar*, O.Ir. *ibar* (whence the Irish
pers. name *Ibhar* or *Ivar*), yew; Wel. *efwr*
now means 'hedge']

Agnes de York.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

At pe ersbisschop of York now will I
bigyn.—L. Minot, *Poems* (14th cent.), ix. 29.

Le nom gaulois de l'if [yew], *eburos*,
joue un rôle important dans la nomen-
clature géographique des Gaulois. . .
Le nom d'homme *Eburus* s'est rencontré
souvent dans les inscriptions romaines.
. . . En Angleterre York, *Eburacus*, en
dérive.—

de Jubainville, *Les Celtes* (1904), pp. 51-2.

The mod. Welsh name of York is
Caerfrog [Wel. *caer*, fortress, city]. The
Irish name is Ebroch.

YORWARTH is an Anglicization of the Welsh
form, Iorwerth, of the A.-Sax. *Eddweard*
[v. *Edward*]; and its peculiar form, with
the app. phonetic substitution of -r- for -d-,
is doubtless due to the attempt to ap-
proximate to the pronunciation of the
A.-Sax. *Edd-*.

Iorwerth uab Maredudd

(Iorwerth son of Meredith).—

'Breuddwyd Rhonabwy' (Dream
of Rhonabwy); *Mabinogion*.

YOUARD } = Eward, q.v.
YOUART }
YOUATT }

YOUND } = Jude, q.v.
YOUDE }

YOUNDALE } = Yeudall, q.v.
YOUNDALL }

Youds

YODS, YOD's (Son) : v. Youd, Jude.

YOELL (Eng.) 1 Dweller at (a) the SPRING by the YEW(s) [O.E. *fw*; yew-tree + *w(i)ell(a)*, well, spring], (b) the EWE-SPRING (spring frequented by ewes) [O.E. *é(o)we*, ewe] 2 conf. with Yuill, q.v.

YOUENS for Ewens, q.v.

YOULE } = Yule, q.v.
YOULL }

YOULTON (Eng.) Bel. to Youlton (N. Yorks), the Domesday *Ioletun* = (prob.) GEOL'S FARM or ESTATE [see under Yule, and + O.E. *tún*, farm, &c.]

YOUMANS, v. Yeomans.

YOUNG } (Eng.) This name doubtless owes
YOUNGE } its commonness to being used in
the sense of 'the younger' or 'junior'
[M.E. *yong(e)*, *yung(e)*, O.E. *geong*, young]
John le Yonge.—*Hund. Rolls*.

Young, in our directories, is often a recent Anglicization of the cognate Ger. *Jung*.

YOUNGER (Eng.) JUNIOR [compar. of Young]

YOUNGHUSBAND [v. Young and Husband]
Roger le Yonghusband.—*Cal. Rot. Orig.*

YOUNGLING (Eng.) YOUTH [O.E. *geongling*—*-ling*, dim. suff.]

Zouch

YOUNGMAN [v. Young, and + E. *man*]

This name is sometimes a recent Anglicization of the corresp. Ger. *Jungman*.

YOUNGMAY [v. Young and May]

YOUNGS (Eng.) YOUNG's (Son) : v. Young.

YOUNGSBAND for Younghusband, q.v.

YOUNGSMITH [v. Young and Smith]

YOUNGSON (Eng.) YOUNG's SON : v. Young.

YOXALL (Eng.) Bel. to Yoxall (Staffs), 13th cent. *Yoxhal(e)*, *Iokeshal* = (prob.) GEAC'S HALL [the pers. name (in the genitive) is a nickname f. O.E. *geác*, a cuckoo + O.Merc. *hall*, a hall]

YUILL (Eng.) 1 Dweller at (a) the YEW-HILL [O.E. *fw* + *hyll*] (b) the EWE-HILL [O.E. *é(o)we* + *hyll*] 2 conf. with Youell, q.v.

YULE (Eng.) a name given to one born at CHRISTMAS [M.E. *youle*, *yole*, O.E. *geól* = O.N. *iól*, "a great midwinter-feast in the heathen-time, afterwards applied to Christmas"]

Robertus Youle.—

Yorks Poll-Tax, A.D. 1379.

YUNG, v. Young.

YUNGER, v. Younger.

YUNGLING, v. Youngling.

YUNGMAN, v. Youngman.

Z

ZACH, a dim. of Zachary, Zachariah, q.v.

ZACHARIAH } (Heb.) THE LORD HATH RE-
ZACHARY } MEMBERED [Heb. *Z'kharyáh* ;
f. *zákhar*, to remember, and *Yáh*, Jehovah]

ZEAL } (Eng.) Bel. to Zeal (Devon), a voiced
ZEALL } (West-Country) form of Seal, q.v.

ZEALEY (Eng.) a voiced (West-Country) form of Sealey, Sealey, q.v. \

ZIMMERMAN (Ger.) CARPENTER : v. the Appendix of Foreign Names.

ZOUCH, v. Such.

Alan de la Zouche.—*Testa de Nevill*.

ETYMOLOGICAL

Appendix of the Principal Foreign Names

FOUND IN BRITISH DIRECTORIES.

- ACKERMANN (Ger.) HUSBANDMAN, AGRICULTURIST [O.H.Ger. *ackar*, *acchar*, a field + *man(n)*] Eng. *Acreman*.
- ADLER (Ger.) EAGLE [M.H.Ger. *adler*, *adel-ar*; f. O.H.Ger. *adal*, noble + *aro* (mod. *aar*), large bird of prey, eagle]
- ADOLF } (Ger.) NOBLE WOLF [f. O.H.Ger.
ADOLPH } *adal*, noble + *wolf*]
- AHRENS, genit. of *Ahrent* (with dropped *-t*)
- AHRENT (Ger.) EAGLE [L.Ger. *arent* = Dut. *arend*]
- ALBRECHT (Ger.) = *Albert*, q.v. in Dict.
- ANDERSEN (Scand.) Dan.-Norw. form of *Anderson*, q.v. in Dict. [Dan.-Norw. *søn*, son]
- ANDRE (Fr.) = *Andrew*, q.v. in Dict.
- ANTON (Ger.) for the Lat. *Antonius* (Eng. *Ant(h)ony*), f. the Gr. *Antios*, Latinized *Antius* [Gr. *ávrios*, confronting]
- APFEL (Ger.) = *Apple*, q.v. in Dict. [M.H.Ger. *apfel*, O.H.Ger. *apful*]
- AREND(T) (Dut.) EAGLE [Dut. *arend*]
- ARMAND (Fr.) SOLDIER, WARRIOR [f. O.Ger. *Hariman* (A.-Sax. *Hereiman*) — *hari*, army, + *man(n)*]
- ARNAUD } (Fr.) = *Arnold*², q.v. in Dict.
ARNAUT }
- ASCHER (Ger.) = *Asher*, q.v. in Dict.
- AUBERT (Fr.) = *Albert*, q.v. in Dict.
- AUGUST (Ger.) } forms of Lat. *Augustus*: see
AUGUSTE (Fr.) } under *Austin* in Dict.
- BACH (Ger.) BROOK [M.H.Ger. *bach*, O.H.Ger. *bah(h)*] Eng. *Bach(e)*, *Batch*, and A.-Scand. *Beck*.
- BARRAUD (Fr.) see under *Barrat*(t²) in Dict.
- BAUER (Ger.) PEASANT, HUSBANDMAN [M.H.Ger. *gebüre*, O.H.Ger. *gibáro*] Eng. *Bower*².
- BAUM (Ger.) TREE [M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger. *boum*] Eng. *Beam*.
- BAUMANN (Ger.) BUILDER [M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger. *bû*, building, construction + *man(n)*]
- BAUMGÄRTNER (Ger.) NURSERYMAN* [see *Baum*; and + *gärtner*, gardener, f. M.H.Ger. *garte*, O.H.Ger. *garto*, garden]
- BAYER (Ger.) BAVARIAN [f. the Latinized tribal name *Bauarii*]
- BEAUFORT (Fr.) NOBLE STRONGHOLD [Fr. *beau*, *bel*, fine, noble; Lat. *bell-us* + Fr. *fort*, a stronghold, fort; f. Lat. *fort-is*, strong] There are several places of this name in France.
- BEAUFOY (Fr.) FINE OR NOBLE BEECH-TREE [Fr. *beau*, *bel*, Lat. *bell-*, fine, &c. + O.Fr. *fay*, *fai* (mod. Fr. *fay-ard*), Lat. *fag-us*, a beech-tree] There is a *Beaufai* in Orne, Normandy.
- BEAULIEU (Fr.) see *Beaulieu* in Dict.
- BEAUMONT (Fr.) see *Beaumont* in Dict.
- BECK (Ger.) BAKER [Dial. Ger. *beck*, M.H.Ger. *becke*, O.H.Ger. *becko*]
- BECKER (Ger.) BAKER [Ger. *bäcker*, M.H.Ger. *becker*]
- BEHREND (Ger.) BEAR [f. O.Ger. *Berin* (with added *-d*), a dim. form of O.H.Ger. *bero*, a bear]
- BEHRENS, genit. of *Behrend* (with dropped *-d*).
- BE(H)RING (Ger.) BEAR'S SON [f. O.H.Ger. *bero*, a bear + the 'son' suff. *-ing*]
- BENOIT (Fr.) form of *Benedict*, q.v. in Dict.
- BERG (Ger.) HILL, MOUNTAIN [M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger. *berg*]

Berger

- BERGER** } (Fr.) SHEPHERD, SWAIN [Fr.
BERGIER } *berger*: see **Berger** in Dict.]
- BERGMANN** (Ger.) MINER; MOUNTAINEER
 [see under **Berg**, and + *mann*]
- BERNHARDT** (Ger.) BEAR-BRAVE [O.Ger.
Berinhart, Berinhart: *Berín-*, a dim. form
 of *bero*, a bear + O.L.Ger. *hard*, O.H.Ger.
hart, hard, brave]
- BERNSTEIN** (Ger.) AMBER [Ger. *bernstein*,
 amber: the surname is mod. Ger.-Jewish]
- BIRNBAUM** (Ger.) PEAR-TREE [Ger. *birne*, a
 pear, is really a pl. form; O.H.Ger. *bira*,
 f. Lat. *pir-um*, a pear + Ger. *baum*, a tree:
 see under **Baum**]
- BISCHOFF** (Ger.) BISHOP [Ger. *bischof*; of the
 same orig. as Eng. **Bishop**(p, q.v. in Dict.)
- BISMARCK** (Ger.) f. the placé-name Bismark
 i.e. Bischofsmark = the BISHOP'S MARCH
 or BOUNDARY [see **Bischoff**, and +
 O.H.Ger. *marka*]
- BLOCH** (Ger.) BLOCK (nickname) [M.H.Ger.
bloch, O.H.Ger. *bloh(h)*]
- BLONDEAU** } (Fr.) FAIR, LIGHT-COMPLEX-
BLONDEL } IONED [see **Blond** in Dict., and
BLONDET } + the Fr. dim. suffs. *-eau*, for
 earlier *-el*, and *-el*]
- BLUM** (Ger.) BLOOM, FLOWER [Ger. *blume*,
 M.H.Ger. *bluome*, O.H.Ger. *bluoma*]
- BLUMBERG** (Ger.) FLOWER-HILL [see **Blum**
 and **Berg**]
- BLUMENFELD** (Ger.) FLOWER-FIELD [Ger.
blumen, pl. of *blume* (see **Blum**) + *feld*,
 O.H.Ger. *feld*, a field]
- BLUMENTHAL** (Ger.) FLOWER-VALLEY [see
 under **Blumenfeld**, and + Ger. *t(h)al*,
 O.H.Ger. *tal*, a dale, valley]
- BONNIN** (Fr.) GOOD [Fr. *bon*, Lat. *bon-us*,
 good + the Fr. dim. suff. *-in*]
- BONVAL(L)ET** (Fr.) GOOD VALET OF YOUTH
 [Fr. *bon*, Lat. *bon-us*, good + Fr. *valet*:
 see **Vallet** in Dict.]
- BOUCHARD** (Fr.) BIG MOUTH [Fr. *bouche*,
 mouth, Lat. *bucca* + the Fr. intens. suff.
-ard, O.Teut. *hard*, hard]
- BOUTEILLER** (Fr.) CUP-BEARER [see **Butler**
 in Dict.]
- BOUVIER** } (Fr.) CATTLE-DROVER, OX-HERD
BOYER } [L.Lat. *bovarius*; f. Lat. *bos*, *bovis*,
 an ox]
- BRAUN** (Ger.) BROWN [M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger.
 O.L.Ger. *brún*]
- BRENDT** (Ger.) a syncopated var. of **Behrend**,
 q.v.

Courtier

- BRONTË** (Gr.) THUNDER [Gr. *βροντή*]
 The father of Charlotte, Emily, and
 Anne Brontë is said to have been origin-
 ally named Prunty.
- BRUIN** (Dut.) BROWN [Dut. *bruin* = Fris. and
 O.Teut. *brún*]
- BRUN** (Fr.) BROWN [Fr. *brun*, f. Teut.: see
 under **Braun**]
- BRUNEL** (Fr.) BROWN [= **Brūn**, with dim.
 suff. *-el*]
- BUHL** (Ger.) LOVER, SWEETHEART [Ger. *buhle*,
 M.H.Ger. *buole*, O.H.Ger. *buolo*]
- BURCKHARDT** (Ger.) STRONGHOLD-FIRM
 [M.H.Ger. *burc*, O.Teut. *burg*, city, strong-
 hold + *hard*, *hart*, hard, firm]
 Corresp. to the A.-Sax. *Burgh(e)ard*.
- BURGER** (Ger.) BURGHER, CITIZEN [Ger. *bür-
 ger*, M.H.Ger. *bürgere*, O.H.Ger. *burgári*]
- BUSSY** (Fr.) THICKET, WOODY PLACE [O.Fr.
bus (mod. *bois*), O.H.Ger. *busc*, a bush,
 thicket, wood: -y repr. the Lat. 'planta-
 tion' suffix *-et-um*]
- CAILLARD** } (Fr.) 1 PIEBALD (evid. an apparel-
CALLARD } nickname) [Dial. Fr. *cail*, *caille*,
 piebald; with intens. suff. *-ard*, O.Teut.
hard, hard]
 2 a nickname from the **QUAIL** [Fr. *caille*
 (of L.Ger. orig.); with suff. as above]
- CASTELNAU** } (Fr.) NEW CASTLE [O.South.
CASTELNEAU } Fr. *castel*, Lat. *castell-um* +
 O.S.Fr. *-nau*, *-neau*, Lat. *nov-um*, new]
- CASTRO** (Ital., Span., Portug.) CASTLE [Lat.
castrum, dat. *castro*]
- CAZENOVE** } (Fr.) NEW HOUSE [Fr. *case*
CAZNEAU } *newve*, Lat. *casa nova*: see under
Case in Dict.]
- CHAMP** (Fr.) FIELD [Fr. *champ*, Lat. *camp-us*]
- CHASTEL** } (Fr.) CASTLE [O.Fr. *chastel*,
CHASTELL } Lat. *castell-um*]
- CHRISTIANSEN** } Scand. forms of **Christ-**
CHRISTENSEN } ianson, q.v. in Dict.
- CLERC** } (Fr.) CLERK [Fr. *clerc*, Lat.
CLERGUE } *cleric-us*]
- COQUARD** (Fr.) OLD GALLANT, OLD BEAU
 [Fr. *cog*, a cock + the intens. suff. *-ard*,
 O.Teut. *hard*]
- COUDRAY** (Fr.) HAZEL-GROVE [see **Cowdrey**
 in Dict.]
- COURTIER** (Fr.) BROKER, AGENT [O.Fr.
couratier; Lat. *curator*, a guardian, over-
 looker]

Dacosta

DACOSTA } (Portug.) OF THE COAST OF
DA COSTA } SHORE [Lat. *costa*, a side]

D'ALLEMAGNE } (Fr.) OF GERMANY [Lat.-
D'ALMAINE } Teut. tribal name *Al(þ)emanni*, *Alamanni*, usually said to signify the 'All-Men,' whatever that may mean. In all probability there should be an initial *H*-, and the *-e-*, *-a-*, is a phon. intrus.: I suggest for the first elem. the O.Teut. *halm-* (as in O.N. *hjálm-r*), helm(et); the *Alamanni*, in that case, being 'the Helmeted Men': cp. Hess(e)

DANTE (Ital.) contr. of *Durante*, q.v.

DASILVA } (Portug.) OF THE WOOD [Lat.
DA SILVA } *silva*, a wood, thicket]

DEFRAINE } (Fr.) OF (the) ASH-TREE [Fr.
DE FRAINE } *frêne*, Lat. *fraxin-us*, an ash-tree]

DE JONG (Dut.) THE YOUNG(ER) [Dut. *de*,
the + *jong*, young(er)]

DELACROIX } (Fr.) OF THE CROSS [Lat.
DE LA CROIX } *crux*, *crucis*, a cross]

DELACRUZ } (Span.) OF THE CROSS [Lat.
DE LA CRUZ } *crux*, *crucis*, a cross]

DELARUE } (Fr.) OF THE STREET [see *Rew*
DE LA RUE } (Fr.-Lat.) in Dict.]

DELMAR } (Span.) OF THE SEA (-Coast) or
DEL MAR } LAKE [Lat. *mare*, the sea]

DEPASS } (Fr.) OF (the) PASS or TRACK
DE PASS } [Fr. *pas(se)*; Lat. *pass-us*, a track]

DESBOIS } (Fr.) OF THE WOODS [see *Buss*
DES BOIS } in Dict.]

DETMAR } (Flem.) = *Dittmar*, q.v.
DETTMAR }

DEVERE } (Fr.) OF (the) FISHING-PLACE
DE VERE } [see *Vere* in Dict.]

DEVRIES } (Dut.) THE FRIESLANDER [Dut.
DE VRIES } *de*, the + *Vries*, Friesland, Frisian: see under *Fraser* in Dict.]

DEWIT(T) } (Flem.) THE WHITE [Flem. *de*,
DE WIT(T) } the; *wit*, white]

DEWOLF } (Flem.) THE WOLF [Flem. *de*,
DE WOLF } the + *wolf*]

DIAZ (Span.) a contracted genit. of *Diago*
(*Diego*) = *Jacob*, q.v. in Dict.

DIETRICH (Ger.) PEOPLE or MIGHTY RULER
[see under *Theodoric* in Dict.]

DIETZ } (Ger.) dim. forms of *Dietrich*, q.v.
DIEZ }

Du Pre

DITTMAR (Ger.) PEOPLE or MIGHTILY
FAMOUS [O.H.Ger. *diot(a)*, nation, people
(see *Theed* in Dict.) + *mâri*, famous, &c.]

DORÉ (Fr.) GOLDEN [see *Doree* in Dict.]

DREYFUS } (Ger.) TRIVET, TRIPOD [Ger.
DREYFUSS } *dreifuss*; f. O.H.Ger. *dri*, three
+ *fuoz*, foot]

A Jewish-Ger. nickname for a maker
of the article. No connexion with the
place-name *Trèves*.

DRUCKER (Ger.) PRINTER [f. M.H.Ger.
drücken, *drucken*, O.H.Ger. *drucchan*, to
press]

DU- (masc.) (Fr.) OF THE — [O.Fr. *deu*, *del*,
contr. of *de le*; Lat. *de* + *illum* (masc. acc.)]

DUBOC }
DUBOIS }
DUBOS } (Fr.) OF THE WOOD [see *Buss*
DUBOSC } in Dict.]
DUBOSQ }
DUBUC }
DUBUS }
DUBUSC }
DUBUSQUE }

DUBUISSON } (Fr.) OF THE BUSH or
DU BUISSON } THICKET [Fr. *buisson*—*on*,
dim. suff.: see *Buss* in Dict.]

DUCHÈNE } (Fr.) OF THE OAK-TREE [Fr.
DUCHESNE } *chêne*, O.Fr. *chesne*, *quesne*: see
DUQUESNE } under *Cheney* in Dict.]

DUCLOS } (Fr.) OF THE ENCLOSURE [Fr.
DU CLOS } *clos*; f. Lat. *claudere* (sup. *clausum*), to close]

DUFEU } (Fr.) OF THE BEECH-TREE [Dial.
DU FEU } Fr. *feu*, *fey*, *fay* (Fr. *fay-ard*), Lat.
fag-us, beech-tree]

DULIEU } (Fr.) OF THE PLACE [Fr. *lieu*, Lat.
DU LIEU } *loc-us*, a place]

DUMAS (Fr.) OF THE LITTLE FARM OF
ESTATE [South. Fr. *mas*, L.Lat. *mans-us*;
conn. with Lat. *mansio*, a station]

DUMONT } (Fr.) OF THE MOUNT [Lat.
DU MONT } *mont-em*, acc. of *mons*, a hill]

DUPARC } (Fr.) OF THE PARK [see under
DU PARC } *Park* in Dict.]

DUPONT } (Fr.) OF THE BRIDGE [Lat.
DU PONT } *pont-em*, acc. of *pons*, a bridge]

DUPRAT }
DU PRAT } (Fr.) OF THE MEADOW [Lat.
DUPRE } *prat-um*, a meadow]
DU PRE }

See *Pratt* and *Pray* in the Dict.

DUPUIS } (Fr.) OF THE WELL or PIT [O.Fr.
DU PUIS } *puis* (Fr. *puits*), Lat. *pute-us*]

DUPUY } (Fr.) OF THE HEIGHT [South. Fr.
DU PUY } *puuy*, a height; Lat. *podium*, a
balcony, elevated platform]

Le *puuy* est, à proprement parler, la plate-forme à rebords qui caractérise la cime des anciens volcans d'Auvergne.—

Larchey, p. 146.

DURANTE (Ital.) ENDURING [Ital. *durante* ;
f. *durare*, Lat. *durare*, to endure, last]

DUVAL } (Fr.) OF THE VALLEY [Lat. *vallis*,
DU VAL } a vale]

EBERHARD(T) (Ger.) BOAR-BRAVE [see under
Everard in Dict.]

EBERT (Ger.) a dim. of Eberhard(t), q.v.

ECK(H)ART } (Ger.) SWORD-BRAVE [O.H.Ger.
ECKERT } *ecka*, 'weapon-point, sword +
hart, hard, brave]
The A.-Sax. *Ecgh(e)ard*.

EDELMANN (Ger.) NOBLEMAN [O.H.Ger.
edili, noble + *man(n)*]

EDELSTEIN (Ger.) PRECIOUS STONE; JEWEL
[O.H.Ger. *edili*, noble + *stein*, stone]

EHRlich (Ger.) HONOURABLE [f. O.H.Ger.
êra, honour + the adj. suff. *-lich*]

EHRMANN (Ger.) HONOURABLE MAN;
WORTHY [f. O.H. Ger. *êra*, honour + *man(n)*]

ELKAN (Heb.) an apocopated form of *Elkanah* (Vulgate *Elcana*) = POSSESSION OF GOD, or WHOM GOD HATH REDEEMED [Heb. *Elqânâh* ; f. *El*, God, and *qânâh*, to possess, redeem]

ENGEL (Ger.) 1 the first elem. of various compd. names (see following) : it is the sing. of the national name (O.E. *Engle*, Angles or English; see England in Dict.) [The etym. is an O.Teut. word for 'meadow,' 'grassland,' seen in O.N. *eng*, M.Dut. *engh*, and O.L.Ger. and O.H.Ger. *angar* (mod. Ger. *anger*), in which last the *-ar* is really a pl. suff. corresp. to the O.N. pl. *-iar*, *-jar* (*engiar*, meadows) : *-el* is the dim. suff.]

2 ANGEL [see Angel in Dict.]

ENGELBERT } (Ger.) see Engel¹, and
ENGELBRECHT } + O.Sax. *berhit*, O.H.Ger.
berahit, 'bright,' 'glorious,' &c.

ENGELHARDT (Ger.) see Engel¹, and +
O.Teut. *hart*, *hard*, 'hard,' 'brave.'

EPSTEIN (Ger.) Eppo's STONE (Castle)
[O.H.Ger. *stein*]

ERDMANN (Ger.) LAND-WORKER [f. Ger.
erde, O.H.Ger. *erda*, earth, ground, soil +
mann, man]

Some German writers on surnames say that this name is from Hartmann!

ERNST (Ger. and Dut.) EARNESTNESS, ZEAL
[Ger. *ernst*, m., M.H.Ger. *ernest*, O.H.Ger.
ernust = Dut. *ernst*]

The adj. *ernst*, 'earnest,' is only Mod. Ger.

FABER (Ger.-Lat.) SMITH; CARPENTER [Lat.
faber]

Latinization of Ger. Schmidt and Zimmermann.

FALK } (Ger.) FALCON, HAWK [Ger. *falke*,
FALKE } O.H.Ger. *falcho*]

FARGE (Fr.) Dweller by a FORGE [Dial. Fr.
farge, a forge; Lat. *fabrica*, a workshop]

FARGUES (Fr.) a S. French place-name =
the FORGES [f. Provenç. *faurga* (Fr. *forge*);
Lat. *fabrica*, a workshop]

FARJEON (Fr.) = Farge (q.v.) with the dim.
suff. *-on* [Lat. *-i-on-em*]

FAUDEL (Fr.) CATTLE-STALL, SHEEP-FOLD
[North. Fr. *faud*, f. the Cont. Teut. cogn.
of O.E. *fal(o)d*, a (sheep-) fold (cp. Dan.-
Norw. *fold*, a sheep-pen) + the Fr. dim.
suff. *-el*]

FAURE } (Fr.) SMITH; CARPENTER [Lat.
FAVRE } *faber*]

FAUST (Ger.-Lat.) LUCKY, AUSPICIOUS [Lat.
faust-us]

Faust happens also to be the German word for 'fist.'

FEINBERG (Ger.) FAIR MOUNT [Ger. *fein*,
f. Fr. *fin*, fine + Ger. *berg*, hill]

FELDMAN(N) (Ger.) FIELD-MAN [O.H.Ger.
feld + *man(n)*]

FERDINANDO } (Span. and Ital.) see Fer-
FERNANDO } *dinand* in Dict.

FERNANDEZ (Span.) genit. of Fernando.

FINK (Ger.) FINCH [O.H.Ger. *fincho* = Dan.-
Norw. *finke*]

FINKLER (Ger.) BIRD-CATCHER, FOWLER [f.
Fink]

Fischer

- FISCHER (Ger.) FISHER (man [f. Ger. *fisch*, O.H.Ger. *fisc*, fish; with the agent. suff. -er]
- FLACH (Ger.) FLAT, PLAIN, LEVEL; OPEN FIELD [O.H.Ger. *flah(h)*
- FOURNIER (Fr.) OVEN-KEEPER; PARISH-BAKER [f. Fr. *fourn-eau*, oven; Lat. *furn-us*]
- FREUND (Ger.) FRIEND; KINSMAN [O.H.Ger. *friunt*]
- FRIEDMANN (Ger.) MAN OF PEACE [Ger. *friede*, O.H.Ger. *fridu*, peace + *mann*]
- FRITZ (Ger.) a dim. of *Friedrich* = Frederick, q.v. in Dict.
- FUCHS (Ger.) FOX [O.H.Ger. *vuhs*]
- GASS } (Ger.) STREET, LANE, PATH [Ger.
GASSE } *gasse*, O.H.Ger. *gazza*]
- GERHARD(T (Ger.) see Gerard in Dict.
- GINSBERG } for Günzburg, q.v.
GINSBURG }
- GIRARDIN } (Fr.) forms of Gerard (q.v. in
GIRARDOT } Dict.), with Fr. dim. suff. -in, -ot.
- GIRAUD (Fr.) form of Gerald, q.v. in Dict.
- GLÜCKSTEIN (Ger.) LUCKY STONE [*glück*, good luck, M.H.Ger. *gelücke* + *stein*, M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger. *stein*, stone]
- GOETHE } dim. form of one or other of the
GÖTHE } Ger. *Gott-* names; more esp. *Gottfried*, q.v.
- GOLDBERG (Ger.) GOLD HILL [O.H.Ger. *gold* + *berg*, hill]
- GOLDSCHMIDT } (Ger.) GOLDSMITH [Ger.
GOLDSMID } *goldschmied*; O.H.Ger. *gold* + *smid* (M.H.Ger. *smit*)]
- GOLDSTEIN (Ger.) GOLD STONE [O.H.Ger. *gold* + *stein*]
In Mod. Ger. *goldstein* denotes the chrysolite.
- GOTTFRIED (Ger.) see Godfrey in Dict.
- GOTTHARD (Ger.) see Goddard in Dict.
- GOTTSCHALK (Ger.) GOD'S SERVANT [O.H.Ger. *Got* (genit. *Gotes*) + *scalc*, servant]
- GRAF } (Ger.) EARL, COUNT [Ger. *graf*,
GRÄF } O.H.Ger. *grāv(t)ō*; cogn. with O.E.
GRAFF } *geréfa*, a reeve]

Herz

- GREL(L)IER (Fr.) SLENDER, SLIM [f. Fr. *grêle*, O.Fr. *graisle*, Lat. *gracil-is*]
- GRÜNBAUM (Ger.) GREEN TREE, PRIVET [O.H.Ger. *gruoni*, green + *boum*, tree] Often partly Anglicized as Greenbaum.
- GRÜNBERG (Ger.) GREEN HILL [O.H.Ger. *gruoni* + *berg*] Often partly Anglicized as Greenberg.
- GUERRIER (Fr.) WARRIOR [f. (with Fr. agent. suff. -ier) Fr. *guerre*, war; O.H.Ger. *weri*, defence, fortification (whence mod. Ger. *wehrmann*, warrior)]
- GUILLAUME: see under William in Dict.
- GÜNZBURG (Ger.) One from Günzburg (S. Germany) = GÜNZ's or GUNZ's STRONGHOLD [*Günz* or *Gunz* is a dim. f. one of the O.Ger. *Gund-* names—O.H.Ger. *gund*, war, battle—esp. *Gundher* + O.H.Ger. *burg*]
- HAAS (Dut.) HARE [Dut. *haas*]
Cp. Hase.
- HAHN (Ger.) COCK [O.H.Ger. *hano*]
- HASE (Ger.) HARE [O.H.Ger. *haso*]
Cp. Haas.
- HEIN(E (Ger.) dim. of Heinrich, q.v.
- HEINRICH (Ger.) see under Henry in Dict.
- HEINTZ } (Ger.) genit. of Hein(e), q.v.
HEINZ }
- HELD (Ger.) HERO, CHAMPION [M.H.Ger. *helt*, *held* = O.Sax. *heltō*]
- HENDRIK (Dut. and Scand.) = Henry, q.v. in Dict.
- HENRI (Fr.) see Henry in Dict.
- HENRIK (Scand. and Dut.) = Henry, q.v. in Dict.
- HENRIKSEN (Scand.) HENRIK'S SON [Dan.-Norw. *søn*, son]
- HENRIQUES } (Span.) genit. of Henrique,
HENRIQUEZ } more commonly Enrique = Henry, q.v. in Dict.
- HER(R)MAN(N (Ger.) WARRIOR, SOLDIER [O.Ger. *Heriman(n)*, *Hariman(n)*—O.H.Ger. and O.Sax. *heri*, *hari*, army + *man(n)*]
- HERTZ } (Ger.) genit. of a dim. of one of the
HERZ } Ger. Hert- or Hart- compound names [O.H.Ger. *herti*, *harti*, hard, brave]

- HESSE** } (Ger.) One from HESSE [f. the medi-
HESS } æval tribal name *Hessii*, the Roman
Chatti (for *Hatti*), with the Upper Ger-
manic mutation of *t* to *s* through the
intermed. pron. *ts*; doubtless named
from the head-covering (hat) affected—
O.(L.)Teut. *hatt*, surviving in Fris. *hat*,
O.É. *hæt*, O.N. *hött-r* (earlier *hatt-r*), Dan.-
Norw. *hat*; allied to O.H.Ger. *huot* (mod.
hut) = O.É. *hód*, a hood; the Chatti or
Hatti therefore being 'the Hatted or
Hooded People']
- HEYMANN** } see *Hyman* in the Dict.
HYMAN }
- HIRSCH** (Ger.) HART, STAG [O.H.Ger. *hiruz*]
- HIRSCHBERG** (Ger.) HART-HILL [O.H.Ger.
hiruz + *berg*]
- HOFMANN** (Ger.) COURTIER; FARM-BAILIFF
[f. Ger. *hof*, farm, manor, court, palace,
O.Teut. (incl. O.É.) *hof* + *mann*]
- HÖPFNER** (Ger.) HOP-GROWER [f. Ger.
hopfen, hop(s); Late O.H.Ger. *hopfo*]
- HORST** (Ger.) SHRUBBERY, THICKET
[O.H.Ger. *horst*]
Cogn. with *Hurst*, q.v. in Dict.
- HUGO** (Ger.) = *Hugh*, q.v. in Dict.
- JAEGER** } (Ger.) HUNTER [M.H.Ger. *jeger(e)*,
JÄGER } O.H.Ger. **jageri* = Dut. *jager*]
- JANSEN** } (Scand.) JAN'S or JOHAN'S SON
JENSEN } = *Johnson*, q.v. in Dict. [Dan.-
Norw. *søn*, son]
- JOHANNESSEN** (Scand.) JOHANNES'S SON } =
JOHANSEN (Scand.) JOHAN'S SON } =
Johnson, q.v. in Dict. [Dan.-Norw. *søn*,
son]
- JUNG** (Ger.) YOUNG [O.H.Ger. *jung*]
See *Young* in Dict.
- KAHN** (Heb.) a Ger. form of *Cohen*, q.v. in
Dict.
- KAISER** } (Ger.) EMPEROR, CÆSAR [O.H.Ger.
KAYSER } *keisur* = O.Sax. *késur* = Goth.
kaisar; all f. Lat. *Caesar*]
'Kaiser' is the oldest German word
borrowed from Latin.
Cp. *Cayser* in Dict.
- KAUFFMANN** } (Ger.) MERCHANT; TRADES-
KAUFMANN } MAN [Ger. *kaufmann*, O.H.Ger.
koufman (n = Eng. *chapman*)
- KELLER** } (Ger.) CELLARER; TAVERN-
KELLNER } KEEPER; BUTLER [M.H.Ger.
kellære, *kelnære*; Lat. *cellarius*, store-
keeper, cellarer]
In mod. Ger. *kellerer* = 'keeper of a
cellar or tavern'; *kellner* = 'barman,'
'tapster,' 'waiter'; *kellermeister* (lit. 'cellar-
master') = 'butler.'
- KERN** (Ger.) EXCELLENT, CHOICE [Ger. *kern*,
essence, marrow; excellent, choice;
O.H.Ger. *kerno*]
- KLEIN** (Ger.) LITTLE, SMALL; NEAT, NICE
[O.H.Ger. *kleini*, nice, neat, clean, pure
= Dut. *klein*, small = Eng. *clean*]
Often Anglicized as *Kline*.
- KLUGE** (Ger.) WISE, PRUDENT, CLEVER
[Ger. *klug*, wise, etc.; M.H.Ger. *kluog*,
kluoc, fine, nice, wise, brave, etc. = Dut.
kloek, brave, sagacious]
- KOCH** (Ger.) COOK [M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger. *koch*,
earlier *choh(h)*; Lat. *coqu-us*]
- KOENIG** } (Ger.) KING [O.H.Ger. *kuning*,
KÖNIG } *chuning* = O.Sax. *kuning* = Dut.
koning]
- KOHLER** } (Ger.) CHARCOAL-BURNER; COL-
KÖHLER } LIER [Ger. *köhler*; f. (with agent.
suff. *-eir*) *kohle*, charcoal, coal; O.H.Ger.
kolo]
- KOHN** (Heb.) a Ger. form of *Cohen*, q.v. in
Dict.
- KONRAD** } (Ger.) BOLD COUNSEL [O.Ger.
KONRATH } *Kuonrät*—O.H.Ger. *kuoni* (mod.
kühn), bold, keen + *rat* (mod. *rat(h)* =
O.Sax. *rad*, counsel, advice]
See *Conrad* in Dict.
- KRAMER** } (Dut.) MERCER, PEDLAR [Dut.
KRAMMER } *kramer*]
- KRÄMER** (Ger.) SHOPKEEPER, TRADESMAN,
HABERDASHER [f. (with agent. suff. *-er*)
Ger. *kram*, retail trade, shop, smallwares;
M.H.Ger. *kram* = Dut. *kraam*, booth,
stock, wares]
See *Cramer* in Dict.
- KRAUS** } (Ger.) CURLY-HEADED [Ger. *kraus*,
KRAUSE } crisp, curly; M.H.Ger. *krüs* =
KRAUSS } M.Dut. *kruis* (mod. Dnt. *kroes*)
KRAUSSE }
- KRIEGER** (Ger.) WARRIOR, SOLDIER [f. (with
agent. suff. *-er*) Ger. *krieg*, war; M.H.Ger.
kriec, *krieg*; O.H.Ger. *chræg*, firmness,
pertinacity]
- KROHN** (Ger.) CROWN [f. Ger. *krone*, O.H.Ger.
corôna; Lat. *corona*]

Krueger

KRUEGER } (Ger.) PUBLICAN [Ger. *krüger* ;
KRÜGER } f. (with agent. suff. *-er*) Ger.
krug, jug, pot; O.H.Ger. *krug*]

KUHN } (Ger.) BOLD, KEEN [Ger. *kühn*,
KÜHN } O.H.Ger. *kuoni*]

KURTZ } (Ger.) SHORT [Ger. *kurz*, O.H.Ger.
KURZ } *kurz*, Lat. *curtus*]
See Curt in Dict.

LALLEMAND (Fr.) THE GERMAN [Fr. *L'*, the;
Lat. *ille* + *allemand*, German: see under
D'Allemagne]

LAMBEL (Fr.) a double dim. of Lambert,
q.v. in Dict [Fr. dim. suff. *-el*, Lat. *-ell-us*]

LANDEAU } (Fr.) double dims. of Roland,
LANDEL } q.v. in Dict. [Fr. dim. suff. *-eau*,
earlier *-el*, Lat. *-ell-us*]

LANGE (Fr.) THE ANGEL [Fr. *L'*, the; Lat.
ille + *ange*, angel: see Angel(i) in Dict.
(Ger.) LONG, TALL [f. O.Teut. *lang*, long]

LANGLAIS } (Fr.) THE ENGLISHMAN [Fr. *L'*,
LANGLOIS } the; Lat. *ille* + *anglais*, earlier
anglois, English(man: see under Engel¹,
and + Fr. *-ais -ois*, Lat. *ensis*]

LARCHER (Fr.) THE ARCHER [Fr. *L'*, the;
and see Archer in Dict.]

LARSEN (Scand.) LARS' (Laurence's) SON
[see Laurence in Dict.; and + the
Scand. fl. suff. *-sen*, Dan.-Norw. *søn* =
Swed. *son*]

LEBAS } (Fr.) THE SHORT [Fr. *le*, the; Lat.
LE BAS } *ille* + Fr. *bas*, short, low, shallow;
L.Lat. *bass-us*; f. Celt.: cp. Wel. *bas*, low,
flat, shallow = Ir. *bas*, 'any flat thing']

LEBLANC } (Fr.) THE WHITE, FAIR [Fr. *le*,
LE BLANC } the; Lat. *ille* + Fr. *blanc*, white;
O.H.Ger. *blanc(h)* (Ger. *blank*)]

LEBRETON } (Fr.) THE BRETON [Fr. *le*, the;
LE BRETON } Lat. *ille* + *breton*, of Bretagne
or Brittany, Lat. Britannia (Minor); Lat.
Britanni, Britons; Gr. Βερραβία, Βερραβική,
Britain:—the stem is f. the prim. form
of Wel. *brith* = Ir. *brit*, motley, pied,
varicoloured, speckled; Wel. *Brython* =
Corn. *Brethon* = Ir. *Breat(h)n-ach* (cp. also
Ir. *britach*, stammering like a Briton),
Briton, Welshman; cp. Wel. *Brithur*
(*brith*, varicoloured, etc. + (*gwr*, man),
Pict (the allusion, of course, is to the
painting or tattooing practices of the
ancient Celts). The argument against
the connexion of *brith* with *Brython* is
fallacious.]

Maas

LEFÈVRE (Fr.) THE SMITH [Fr. *le*, the +
fèvre (cp. Fr. *orfèvre*, goldsmith), Lat.
faber, smith, carpenter]

LEGRAND } (Fr.) THE BIG or TALL [Fr. *le*,
LE GRAND } the + *grand*, Lat. *grand-is*; great,
tall]

LEGROS } (Fr.) THE BIG or STOUT [Fr. *le*,
LE GROS } the; and see under Grosse in
Dict.]

LEHMANN } (Ger.) VASSAL [Ger. *lehmann*];
LEHNMANN } f. *leh(e)n*, O.H.Ger. *lēhan*, fee,
fief, feudāl tenure + *mann*, O.H.Ger.
man(n)]

LEMAISTRE } (Fr.) THE MASTER [Fr. *le*,
LE MAISTRE } the + *maître*, O.Fr. *maistre*,
LEMAITRE } master, proprietor, director,
LE MAITRE } governor; Lat. *magister*]

LEMOINE } (Fr.) THE MONK [Fr. *le*, the +
LE MOINE } *moine*, monk; Lat. **moni-us*; f.
Gr. *μόν-ος*, alone]

LEMPRIERE } (Fr.) THE EMPEROR (a nick-
LEMPEREUR } name for an imperial servant)
[Fr. *l'*, the + *empereur*, Lat. *imperator*]

LÉON (Fr.) LION [Lat. *leon-em*, accus. of *leo*,
lion; whence Fr. *léonin*, leonine]

LIEBMAN(N) } (Ger.) BELOVED MAN [Ger.
LIEPMAN(N) } *lieb*, M.H.Ger. *liep*, O.H.Ger.
LIPMAN(N) } *liob*, dear, beloved + M.H.Ger.
O.H.Ger. *man(n)*]

LOEWE } (Ger.) LION [Ger. *löwe*, M.H.Ger.
LÖWE } *lewe*, *louwe*, O.H.Ger. *lewo*, *lowwo*
(= Dut. *leeuw*), lion; borrowed forms
which have more in common with Heb.
l'ot than Lat. *leo*]

LÖHER } (Ger.) TANNER [Ger. *löher*; f. *loh*,
LÖHR } O.H.Ger. *lô*, tanning-bark + the
agent. suff. *-er*]

LOHMANN (Ger.) BARKER; TANNER [Ger.
loh, O.H.Ger. *lô*, tanning-bark + Ger.
mann, O.H.Ger. *man(n)*]

LUDWIG (Ger.) see under Lewis in Dict.

LUTHER (Ger.) see Luther in Dict.

MAAS. Dweller by the R. MAAS, the Fr.
MEUSE, anc. *Mosa* [prob. a compound
name of which the second elem. = the
Fr. Oise; f. the Gaul. cogn. of O.Ir. *u(i)sce*,
Mod. Ir. and Gael. *uisge*, Wel. *wysg*,
water, a stream: the first elem. may
represent the Gaul. *mag-os* (= Wel. *ma*
and Ir. and Gael. *magh*), a plain, in which
case the name, meaning 'Plain of the

Martineau

Petersen

- River, must have been transferred from the level country intersected by the stream to the water itself: there is an Irish instance of the word for 'plain' becoming a river-name—the River Maigue, anc. *Maigh*; and we may compare Mallow, Cork, anc. *Magh-Ealla*, 'Plain of the River Allo']
- MARTINEAU** (Fr.) = **Martin** (q.v. in Dict.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-eau*, earlier *-el* [Lat. *-ellus*]
- MARTINET** (Fr.) = **Martin** (q.v. in Dict.) + the Fr. dim. suff. *-et*.
- MARTINEZ** (Span.) genit. of **Martín** or **Martino**: see **Martin** in Dict.
- MAX** (Ger.) 1 an abbrev. of the Latin **Maximus** = **GREATEST** [superl. of Lat. *magnus*, great]
2 an abbrev. of **Maximilian**, q.v.
- MAXIMILIAN** (Ger.) an arbitrary compd. of the Latin **Maximus** and **Æmilianus** [see under **Max**: the Lat. *Æmilianus* is f. *Æmilius*, *Æmylius*; f. Lat. *emulus*, emulous, vying with, or its Gr. cognate *αμβλος*, flattering, winning: see **Emelin** in Dict.]
The Kaiser Maximilian related that his father so named him out of admiration for the two great Romans **Fabius Maximus** and **Scipio Æmilianus**.
- MENDEL** (Ger.) app., with non-Sem. dim. suff. *-el*, f. the Chaldee *mir'da*, 'knowledge', 'wisdom', 'intelligence.' **Mindel** is the better form.
- MENDELSSOHN** (Ger.) **MENDEL'S SON** [see **Mendel**, and + Ger. *sohn*, son]
- MENDES** } (Span.) the genit. of **Mend**: see
MENDEZ } under **Mend-el**.
- MENDOZA** (Span.) app. f. the fem., *mendósa*, of Span. *mendóso*, 'mendacious.'
- MÉNIER** (Fr.) 1 **MINER** [South. Fr. *ménier* (Fr. *mineur*); of Celt. orig.: cp. Gael. *mèin*, Ir. *mèin*, Wel. *mwyn*, ore, a mine]
2 a form of **Meunier**, q.v.
3 a descendant of the O.Teut. *Meginher* = **POWERFUL ARMY** [O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *megin*, main, power, strength + *heri*, army]
- METZGER** (Ger.) **BUTCHER** [M.H.Ger. *metzjer*; L.Lat. *matiarus*]
- METZLER** (Ger.) **BUTCHER** [Rhen. Ger. *metzler*; ult. f. Lat. *macellarius*, provision-dealer—*macellum*, provision or meat market]
- MEUNIER** (Fr.) **MILLER** [O.Fr. *meunier* (S.Fr. *molinier*), Lat. *molinarus*]
- MEYER** (Ger.) **STEWARD, BAILIFF; FARMER** [Ger. *meier*, O.H.Ger. *meior*; f. L.Lat. *major* (*domus*), head servant; Lat. *major*, *maior*, compar. of *magnus*, great]
- MINDÉL** (Ger.) see **Mendel**, the commoner form.
- MOELLER** } (Scand.) **MILLER** [Dan.-Norw.
MÖLLER } *møller*]
- MONTEFIORI** (Ital.) **FLOWER-HILL** [Ital. *monte*, hill, mountain; Lat. *mons*, *montis* + *flori*, pl. of *fiore*, flower; Lat. *flos*, *floris*]
- MUELLER** } (Ger.) **MILLER** [M.H.Ger. *mül-*
MÜLLER } *ner*, O.H.Ger. *mulināri*; Lat. *molinarus*]
- MUNTZ** (Fris.) **MONK** [Fris. *mûnts*, a monk]
- MÜNZER** (Ger.) **MINTER, COINER** [f. Ger. *münze*, coin, money; Lat. *moneta*]
- NAUMANN** (Ger.) a form of **Neumann**, q.v.
- NEUBAUER** } (Ger.) **NEW PEASANT**
NEUGEBAUER } [O.H.Ger. *niuwī*, new + *gībūro*, peasant, husbandman]
- NEUMANN** (Ger.) **NEW MAN** [O.H.Ger. O.Sax. *niuwī*, new + *mann*]
- NIEBUHR** (Ger.) a Low Ger. form of **Neubauer**, q.v.
- NUSSBAUM** (Ger.) **NUT-TREE; WALNUT-TREE** [O.H.Ger. *nuz*, nut + *boum*, tree]
- OHLSÉN** } (Scand.) **OLE'S** i.e. **OLAF'S SON**
OLSEN } [see under **Oliff** in Dict.: Dan.-Norw. *søn*, son]
- OPPENHEIM** (Ger.) Bel. to **Oppenheim** (nr. the Rhine) = **OPPO'S HOME** [O.H.Ger. *heim*, home, residence: the O.Ger. pers. name *Oppo*, genit. *Oppen-*, is doubtless f. the stem of O.Sax. (or an allied dial.) *opan*, open, frank, candid]
- OPPENHEIMER** = **Oppenheim**, q.v. + the agent. suff. *-er*.
- PEDERSEN** (Scand.) **PEDER'S** i.e. **PETER'S SON** [see **Peter** in Dict.: Dan.-Norw. *søn*, son]
- PELLETIER** (Fr.) **FURRIER** [f. Fr. *peau*, earlier *pel*, skin, fur; Lat. *pellis*]
- PETERSEN**: see **Pedersen**.

- PETIT (Fr.) LITTLE [see *Petit(t)*, *Petty*, in Dict.]
- PHILIPPE (Fr.) the French form of *Philip*, q.v. in Dict.
- PICOT (Fr.) see *Picket* in Dict.
- PINTO (Portug.) CHICK, CHICKLING [Portug. *pinto*, *pintao*]
- POHL (Ger.) POOL [L.Ger. *pohl* = Dut. *poel* = (High) Ger. *pfuhl*]
- POHLMANN (Ger.) POOL-MAN [see *Pohl*] Eng. *Poolman*.
- POIRIER (Fr.) PEAR-TREE [f. Fr. *poire*, Lat. *pir-um*, a pear]
- POLLACK (Ger.) POLÄNDER [see *Polack* in Dict.]
- POSENER } (Ger.) BEL. TO POSEN [the Ger. POSNER } equiv. of the Polish *Posnanski*: *Posen* is the Ger. form of the Polish *Posnan* or *Poznan*: -er, Teut. agent. suff.]
- POUPARD } (Fr.) CHILD, YOUNGSTER [Fr. POUPART } *poupard*; f. Lat. *pup-us*, a child, with the Fr. dim. suff. -ard, -art, O.Teut. *hard*, *hart*, hard, firm, &c.]
- PRAGER (Ger.) BEL. TO PRAGUE [Ger. *Prag*, Czech *Praha* = the Threshold]
- PRALL (Ger.) CHUBBY [Ger. *prall*, chubby, stuffed out, tight]
- PRÉVOST (Fr.) PROVOST [O.Fr. *prevost* (Fr. *prévôt*); Lat. *praeposit-us*, commander, prefect]
- RALLI (Ital.) a patronymic f. the pers. name *Rallo*, equiv. to the Fr. *Raoul*: see *Ralf* in Dict.
- REICH (Ger.) RICH; MIGHTY [M.H.Ger. *riche*, O.H.Ger. *rihti*] Eng. *Rich*.
- REINHARDT (Ger.) MIGHTILY FIRM or BRAVE [see *Renard* in Dict.]
- RENAUD } see these Fr.-Teut. names in the RENAULT } Dict.; and *Reynold*, *Reginald*. RENAUT }
- REY (Fr.) KING [see *Rey*² in Dict.]
- RICARD (Fr.) POWERFULLY BRAVE [see *Ricard*, *Richard*, in Dict.]
- RICARDO (Span. and Portug.) form of *Ricard*, *Richard*, q.v. in Dict.
- RICHTER (Ger.) JUDGE; MAGISTRATE [f. *richten*, M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger. *rihten*, to adjust, settle]
- RITTER (Ger.) KNIGHT; CAVALIER [M.H.Ger. *ritter*; f. Flem.: cp. M.Dut. *ridder*]
- RIVIÈRE (Fr.) RIVER [see under *Rivers* in Dict.]
- RODRIGUEZ (Span.) genit. of *Rodrigo*, i.e. *Roderick*, q.v. in Dict.
- ROSENBAUM (Ger.) ROSE-TREE; RHODODENDRON [Ger. *rose*, pl. and adj. form *rosen*, f. Lat. *rosa*, rose + Ger. *baum*, O.H.Ger. *boum*, tree]
- ROSENBERG (Ger.) ROSE-HILL [see under *Rosenbaum*, and + Ger. *berg*, O.H.Ger. *berg*, hill, mountain]
- ROSENBLOHM (Ger.) ROSE-BLOSSOM [see under *Rosenbaum*, and + a L.Ger. form, *blohm* (Dut. *bloem*, Fris. *blom*), of High Ger. *blume*, O.H.Ger. *bluoma*, flower, blossom]
- ROSENFELD (Ger.) ROSE-FIELD [see under *Rosenbaum*, and + Ger. O.H.Ger. *feld*, field]
- ROSENHEIM (Ger.) ROSE-ENCLOSURE [see under *Rosenbaum*, and + Ger. O.H.Ger. *heim*, home, enclosure]
- ROSENKRANZ (Ger.) ROSE-GARLAND; ROSARY [see under *Rosenbaum*, and + Ger. O.H.Ger. *kranz*, garland, wreath]
- ROSENTHAL (Ger.) ROSE-VALLEY [see under *Rosenbaum*, and + Ger. *thal*, O.H.Ger. *tal*, valley, dale]
- ROTH (Ger.) RED, RUDDY [Ger. *roth*, O.H.Ger. *rōti*]
- ROTHSCHILD (Ger.) RED SHIELD (sign-name) [see under *Roth*, and + Ger. *schild*, O.H.Ger. *scilt*, shield, escutcheon]
- ROUGEMONT (Fr.) RED MOUNT [Fr. *rouge*, L.Lat. *rubjus*, Lat. *rubens*, red + Fr. *mont*, Lat. *mons*, *montis*, hill]
- ROYER (Fr.) WHEELWRIGHT [Dial. Fr. *royer*, L.Lat. *rotari-us*; f. Lat. *rota*, a wheel]
- RUBENSTEIN } (Ger.) RUBY-STONE (Ger.-RUBINSTEIN } Jewish nickname) [Ger. *rubin*, L.Lat. *rubin-us*, a ruby; Lat. *rube-us*, red + Ger. O.H.Ger. *stein*, a stone]
- SACHS } (Ger.) SAXON [see *Sax(e)* in Dict.] SAX }
- SAUER (Ger.) SOUR, MOROSE [M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger. *sūr*]
- SCHAEFER } (Ger.) SHEPHERD [Ger. *schäfer*; SCHAEFFER } f. (with agent. suff. -er) *schaf*, SCHÄFER } M.H.Ger. *schäf*, O.H.Ger. *scäf*, SCHÄFFER } a sheep]

- SCHENK** (Ger.) WINE AND SPIRIT RETAILER ; CUPBEARER [M.H.Ger. *schenke*, O.H.Ger. *scenko*]
- SCHILLER** (Ger.) SQUINTER [for Ger. *schiel*, squinting person; f. *schel*, M.H.Ger. *schel(ch)*, O.H.Ger. *scelah*, awry, squint-eyed]
Many admirers of the German poet, however, prefer to connect his name with Ger. *schiller*, 'colour-play,' 'iridescence.'
- SCHLESINGER** (Ger.) BEL. TO SCHLEUSINGEN (Thuringia) [-ingen, dat. pl. of the 'son' suff. -ing]
- SCHLOSS** (Ger.) CASTLE [M.H.Ger. *sloz* (z as ss), castle, lock, bar; f. M.H.Ger. *slozen*, O.H.Ger. *slozan* (mod. Ger. *schliessen*), to lasten, lock]
- SCHLOSSER** (Ger.) LOCKSMITH [etym. as under *Schloss*; Ger. agent. suff. -er]
- SCHMIDT** } (Ger.) SMITH [Ger. *schmid* (Low
SCHMITT } Ger. *smit*), M.H.Ger. *smid*, *smit*,
O.H.Ger. *smid*, smith]
- SCHNEIDER** (Ger.) TAILOR, CUTTER [f. Ger. *schneiden*, M.H.Ger. *sniden*, O.H.Ger. *snidan*, to cut]
- SCHRÖDER** } (Ger.) CUTTER [f. Ger.
SCHROEDER } *schroten*, M.H.Ger. *schröten*,
SCHROETER } O.H.Ger. *scrötan*, to cut]
SCHRÖTER }
- SCHULTZ** } (Ger.) MAGISTRATE, BAILIFF,
SCHULZ } MAYOR [Ger. *schulze*, f. M.H.Ger.
SCHULZE } *schultheize* (mod. Ger. *schultheiss*),
O.H.Ger. *scultheizo* (= A.-Sax. *scylðhœta*)]
- SCHUMACHER** (Ger.) SHOEMAKER [Ger. *schuh*, M.H.Ger. *schuoch*, O.H.Ger. *scuoh*, shoe + Ger. *macher*, f. *machen*, M.H.Ger. *machen*, O.H.Ger. *mahhôn*, to make]
- SCHUMANN** (Ger.) SHOEMAKER [see under *Schumacher*; and + *mann*, man]
- SCHUSTER** (Ger.) SHOEMAKER [M.H.Ger. *schuoch*-, *schuoh-sütare*; Lat. *sutor*, cobbler]
- SCHÜTZ** (Ger.) ARCHER; RANGER [Ger. *schütz(e)*, (mod.) marksman, rifleman, archer, &c.; M.H.Ger. *schütze*; O.H.Ger. *scuzzo*]
- SCHWAB** } (Ger.) SWABIAN [Ger. *Schwabe*,
SCHWABE } M.H.Ger. *Swäbe*; O.E. *Swæfe*
(pl.); Lat.-Teut. national name *Suebi*, *Suevi*. The *Suebi* or *Suevi* were prob. the 'Swoopers'; f. the prehist. form of O.H.Ger. *sweifan* (mod. *schweifen*) = O.E. *swáfan*, to sweep, swoop, rush, brandish (a sword); prim. conn. with O.H.Ger. *sweibôn*, mod. *schweben*, to hover]
- SCHWANN** (Ger.) SWAN [Ger. *schwan*, M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger. *swan*]
- SCHWARTZ** } (Ger.) BLACK [Ger. *schwarz*,
SCHWARZ } (z as tz), M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger. *swarz*]
Eng. Swart.
- SCHWEITZER** } (Ger.) SWITZER, SWISS
SCHWEIZER } [Ger. *Schweizer* (z as tz): see *Switzer* in Dict.]
- SELIGMAN(N)** (Ger.) BLESSED OF HAPPY MAN [Ger. *selig*, O.H.Ger. *sältig*, happy, blessed]
Eng. Silliman.
- SIEBERT** } (Ger.) VICTORY-GLORIOUS
SIGEBERT } [M.H.Ger. *sige* (mod. *sieg*),
O.H.Ger. *sigi*, victory + M.H.Ger. *ber(h)t*,
O.H.Ger. *beraht*, bright, glorious]
Eng. Sebright².
- SIEGMUND** } (Ger.) VICTORIOUS PROTEC-
SIGMUND } TION OF PROTECTOR [Ger. *sieg*,
M.H.Ger. *sige*, O.H.Ger. *sigi*, victory +
Ger. *mund*, M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger. *munt*,
hand, protection, &c.]
- SIEMENS** (Ger.) for Siegmunds, genit. of Siegmund, q.v.
- SILBERMANN** (Ger.) SILVER-MAN (Ger.-Jewish nick- or trade-name) [M.H.Ger. *silber*, O.H.Ger. *silbar*, silver + *man(n)*]
- SILBERSTEIN** (Ger.) SILVER-STONE (Ger.-Jewish nick- or trade-name) [M.H.Ger. *silber*, O.H.Ger. *silbar*, silver + M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger. *stein*, stone]
- SILVERBERG** (Ger.) SILVER-HILL [Silver-repr. the Low Ger. form, *silwur*, *silwur* (w as v), of M.H.Ger. *silber*, O.H.Ger. *silbar*, silver + *berg* (M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger. *berg*), hill]
- SOHN** (Ger.) SON [Ger. *sohn*, M.H.Ger. *sun*, O.H.Ger. *sun(u)*]
- SONNENSCHIN** (Ger.) SUNSHINE (nick-name) [f. Ger. *sonne*, M.H.Ger. *sunne*, O.H.Ger. *summa*, sun + Ger. *schein*, m., M.H.Ger. *schîn*, O.H.Ger. *scîn*, shine]
- SPERLING** (Ger.) SPARROW [Ger. *sperling*, f. M.H.Ger. *spar*, O.H.Ger. *sparo*, sparrow + the (double) dim. suff. -ling]
- SPEYER** (Ger.) Bel. to Speyer or Spires (Bavaria), the 8th-cent. *Spiraha* [O.H.Ger. *aha*, a stream: the first elem. evid. repr. the O.H.Ger. form of Ger. *spier*, 'fine blade of grass'; cogn. with O.E. *sþir*,

Spiegel

Voigt

- spike, stalk, 'tapering shoot (of reed),' and Dan.-Norw. *spire*, sprout, sprig
- The stream, at whose confluence with the Rhine Speyer is situated, is now called Speyerbach [Ger. *bach*, rivulet]
- SPIEGEL } (Ger.) MIRROR (nick- or trade-
SPIEGL } name) [Ger. *spiegel*, M.H.Ger. *spiegel*, O.H.Ger. *spiagal*; ult. f. Lat. *specul-um*, a mirror]
- SPIELER (Ger.) PLAYER, ACTOR, PERFORMER [Ger. *spieler*; f. *spielen*, O.H.Ger. *spilōn*, to play]
Eng. *Spiller*.
- SPIELMANN (Ger.) MUSICIAN; MINSTREL [Ger. *spiellmann*; f. *spielen*, as under *Spierer*]
Eng. *Spillman*.
- SPIESS (Ger.) SPEAR, LANCE [Ger. *spiess*, M.H.Ger. *spiez*, O.H.Ger. *spioz*]
- SPIRO } (Gr.) app. a contr. of the Greek
SPYRO } pers. (nick-) name *Spyridōn* (*Σπυρίδων*), a dim. form (Gr. *σπυρίδιον*) of Gr. *σπυρίς*, 'a round basket,' 'fish-basket.' The patronymic form *Spirop(o)ulo* also occurs in England [Mod. Gr. *σπίλος*, Anc. Gr. *πῶλος*, a young man, son]
- STAHL (Ger.) STEEL [M.H.Ger. *stahel*, O.H.Ger. *stahal*, *stāl*]
- STEIN (Ger.) STONE, ROCK [O.H.Ger. *stein*]
- STEINBACH (Ger.) STONY or ROCKY BROOK [see *Stein* and *Bach*]
- STEINBERG (Ger.) STONY or ROCKY HILL [see *Stein* and *Berg*]
- STEINER (Ger.) I DWELLER BY A ROCK [= *Stein* (q.v.) + the agent. suff. *-er*]
2 STONE, i.e. HARD or STRONG WARRIOR [O.Ger. *Steinher*, *Steinhar*: see *Stein*, and + O.H.Ger. O.Sax. *heri*, *hari*, army; in pers. nomencl. short for *heriman*(*n*), *hariman*(*n*)]
- STEINHARDT (Ger.) STONE or ROCK HARD [see *Stein*, and + O.H.Ger. *hart*(*i*) = O.L.Ger. *hard*, hard, strong]
- STEINMETZ (Ger.) STONEMASON [M.H.Ger. *steinmetze*, O.H.Ger. *steinmezzo*]
- STERN (Ger.) STAR [M.H.Ger. *sterne*, O.H.Ger. *sterno*]
- STRAUSS (Ger.) CREST, TUFT (nickname) [M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger. *strūz*, also denoting 'ostrich']
- STURM (Ger.) STORM [O.H.Ger. *sturm*]
Eng. *Storm*.
- TAILLEFER (Fr.) CUT IRON (nickname) [see *Talfer* in Dict.]
- THIBAUD
THIBAUT
THIBAUT
THIEBAUD
THIEBAULT } (Fr.) PEOPLE-BOLD [see *Theobald* in Dict.]
- THIERRY (Fr.) PEOPLE or MIGHTY RULER [see *Terry* and *Theodoric* in Dict.]
- UHRMACHER (Ger.) WATCH or CLOCK MAKER [Ger. *uhr*, clock, watch; earlier *ūr*, Lat. *hora*, hour + Ger. *macher*, f. *machen*, O.H.Ger. *mahhōn*, to make]
- ULLMAN(N) (Ger.) ALLODIAL MAN, i.e. OWNER [an assim. form of O.Ger. *Uodalman*(*n*-*uodal* = O.Sax. *ōðil* = O.N. *ōðal* (Dan.-Norw. *odel*), ancestral property, patrimony, family estate, &c. + O.Ger. *man*(*n*) = O.N. *māð-r* (with lost *n*(*n*)): cp. O.N. *ōðalmāð-r*, allodial owner]
- VANBRUGH (Flem. and Dut.) OF THE BRIDGE [contr. of *Van de Brug*—*van de* (fem.), of the + *brug*, bridge]
- VANDERBILT (Dut.) OF THE HEAP or MOUND [Dut. *van*, of + *der*, fem. genit. of *de*, the + *belt*, a heap, mound]
- VANDERVELD(E) (Dut.) OF THE FIELD [see under *Vanderbilt*, and + Dut. *veld*, field]
- VANDYCK } (Flem. and Dut.) OF THE DIKE
VAN DYCK } [contr. of *Van den Dyck* or *Dijk*
VANDYKE } (masc.)
- VAN GELDER (Dut.) OF GELDER(land) [Dut. *van*, of]
- VERNIER (Fr.) see *Verrier* in Dict.
- VIEHWEG } (Ger.) CATTLE WAY or RUN [Ger.
VIEWEG } *vieh*, M.H.Ger. *vihe*, O.H.Ger. *fihu*, *fehu*, cattle + Ger. *weg*, M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger. *wec* = O.Sax. *weg*, way, road, &c.]
- VOGEL (Ger.) FOWL, BIRD [M.H.Ger. *vogel*, O.H.Ger. *fogal* = Dut. *voegel*]
- VOGLER (Ger.) FOWLER, BIRDCATCHER [= *Vogel* (q.v.) + the agent. suff. *-er*]
- VOGT (Ger.) OVERSEER; BAILIFF; WARDEN STEWARD; CONSTABLE [M.H.Ger. *vog(e)t*, O.H.Ger. *fogat*; L.Lat. *vocat-us*; Lat. *advocat-us*]
VOIGT, a var. of *Vogt*.

- VOLKART** } (Ger.) the High Ger. form of the
VOLKERT } A.-Fr. *Folkard* = PEOPLE-BRAVE
 [Ger. *volk*, M.H.Ger. *volk*, *volc*, O.H.Ger.
folc, folk, nation + Ger. O.H.Ger. *hart*,
 hard, brave : see further under Foulkes
 in Dict.]
- VOLLMAR** } (Ger.) for earlier *Volkmar* =
VOLLMER } PEOPLE-FAMOUS [see under
 Volkart, and + M.H.Ger. *mare*, O.H.Ger.
 O.L.Ger. *mdri*, famous, illustrious]
- VOOGHT** (Dut.) GUARDIAN [Dut. *voogd*: cp.
 Vogt]
- VOSS** (Dut.) FOX [Dut. *vos* = Low Ger. *fos*
 = High Ger. *fuchs*, O.H.Ger. *vuchs*]
- WAGNER** (Ger.) WAGONER; (mod.) CART-
 WRIGHT [M.H.Ger. *wagener*, O.H.Ger.
waganári]
- WEBER** (Ger.) WEAVER [M.H.Ger. *weber*;
 f. M.H.Ger. *weben*, O.H.Ger. *weban*, to
 weave]
- WEIGAND** } (Ger.) WARRIOR; HERO [Ger.
WEIGANT } *weigand*, M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger.
wigant: cp. *Wigan*² in Dict.]
- WEIL** (Ger.) VILL (local name) [O.H.Ger.
-wila, f. Lat. *villa* (Fr. *vill*)]
- WEILER** (Ger.) Bel. to Weiler = the VILLAGE,
 HAMLET [Ger. *weiler*, M.H.Ger. *wiler*,
 O.H.Ger. *wildri*; L.Lat. *villari-us*: see
 Villiers in Dict.]
- WEINBERG** (Ger.) VINEYARD (on a hill) [Ger.
wein, wine, vine; M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger.
win, f. Lat. *vin-um*, wine + Ger. M.H.Ger.
 O.H.Ger. *berg*, hill]
- WEINGARTEN** (Ger.) VINEYARD [see under
 Weinberg, and + Ger. *garten*, M.H.Ger.
garte, O.H.Ger. *garto*, garden]
- WEINGARTNER** (Ger.) VINE-DRESSER [see
 Weingarten, and + the agent. suff. -er]
- WEINSTEIN** (Ger.) VINE-ROCK [see under
 Weinberg, and + Ger. O.H.Ger. *stein*,
 stone, rock]
- WEISS** (Ger.) WHITE [Ger. *weiss*, M.H.Ger.
 O.H.Ger. *wiz*, older *hwiz*]
- WEISSMAN(N)** (Ger.) WHITE or FAIR MAN
 [see Weiss, and + Ger. *mann*, O.H.Ger.
man(n)]
- WERNER** } (Ger.) TRUE or TRUSTY ARMY
WERNHER } [see Warner¹ in Dict.]
- WINKLER** (Ger.) DWELLER IN THE CORNER
 or NOOK [f. Ger. *winkel*, M.H.Ger. *winkel*,
 O.H.Ger. *winkil*, corner, &c. + the agent.
 suff. -er]
- WIRTH** (Ger.) LANDLORD; TAVERN- or RES-
 TAURANT-KEEPER [M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger.
wirt]
- WOHLGEMUTH** (Ger.) JOYOUS, GAY [Ger.
wohl, M.H.Ger. *wol*, O.H.Ger. *wola*, well
 + Ger. *gemüt(h)*, disposition, spirit, mood;
 M.H.Ger. *gemuot*, O.H.Ger. *gimuoti*]
- WOLFF** } (Ger.) WOLF [Ger. O.H.Ger. *wolf*]
WOOLF }
- WOLFGANG** (Ger.) WOLF-GOING (prob. orig.
 a nickname for a wolf-tracker) [Ger.
 O.H.Ger. *wolf* + Ger. O.H.Ger. *gang*,
 going]
- YGLESIAS** (Span.) CHURCHES (Dweller by
 the) [pl. of Span. *iglesia*, L.Lat. *ecclesia*,
 church; Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, assembly, church]
- ZIEGLER** (Ger.) BRICKMAKER, TILER [Ger.
ziegler; f. *ziegel*, O.H.Ger. *ziagal* (f. Lat.
tegula), brick, tile + the agent. suff. -er]
- ZIMMERMAN(N)** (Ger.) CARPENTER [f. Ger.
zimmer, room, timber, timber-building;
 M.H.Ger. *zimber*, O.H.Ger. *zimbar* +
 Ger. *mann*, O.H.Ger. *man(n)*, man]

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

[This short list, embodying the two brief lists of *Addenda* and *Corrigenda* already published, is partly anticipatory of the *Supplement* which is in preparation.]

AGLIONBY (Fr.-Lat. + Scand.) Bel. to Aglionby (Cumb.), 14th cent. *Agillonby*, 13th cent. *Aglounbi*, *Aglunby* = AGUILLON'S ESTATE [the pers. name is a nickname i. O.Fr. *aguillon* (mod. Fr. *aiguillon*), a goad, spur, a dim. of *aguille* (mod. *aiguille*), a needle; f. Lat. *acule-us*, dim. of *ac-us*, a needle + O.N. *bý-r*, farmstead, estate]

ALLAN } (Celt.) The Wel. *Alun* and Bret.
ALLEN } *Alan* or *Alain* are doubtless cogn. with Gael. *álainn* = Ir. *áluin(n)*, *álain(n)*, O.Ir. *álaind*, 'bright,' 'fair,' 'handsome.'

ALLMAN (A.-Fr.-Lat.-Teut.) a more likely etymology is given under D'Allemagne in the Appendix of Foreign Names.

ALMARIC(H) (Teut.) [the first element *Amal-* is doubtless, with dim. suff. *-i*, f. O.Teut. *am(m)a* (cp. O.H.Ger. and O.N. *amma*, Mod. Ger. *amme*, foster-mother)]

ANT(H)ONY (A.-Lat.-Gr.) see the etymology under *Anton* in the Appendix of Foreign Names.

ARDERN } (Eng.) The Cheshire bearers of
ARDERNE } this name seem to have been 'de *Ardene*' (see *Arden*) in the 14th cent.—

Sir John de Ardene.—

Chesh. Chmbrlns.' Accts. A.D. 1342-3,
A.D. 1353-4

BIRKMYRE (Scand.) Dweller at the BIRCH-MOOR [O.N. *biörk*, birch-tree + *mýr-r*, moor]

BOOT (Eng.) The A.-Sax. *Bota*, *Bote*, *Botta* are f. O.E. *bót* = O.Sax. *bóta*, 'compensation,' 'atonement,' 'remedy.'

BOSCAWEN (Celt.) Dweller at the RESIDENCE by the ELDER-TREE [Corn. *bo(s)*, *bod* = Wel. *bod*, a dwelling + the Corn. cogn. of Wel. *ysgawen*, elder-tree]

BOSTON (Eng.) The A.-Sax. pers. name *Botwulf* here involved is f. O.E. *bót* (see *Bott* below) + *wulf*.

BOTT (Eng.) The A.-Sax. *Bota*, *Botta*, *Bote* are f. O.E. *bót* = O.Sax. *bóta*, 'compensation,' 'atonement,' 'remedy.'

BRETTARGH [the second element prob. represents the O.N. *hörg-r* = O.N.E. *harg*, a heathen temple, altar, or cairn]

BRITAIN } (Celt.) for the etymology see
BRITAN } under Le Breton in the Appen-
BRITTEN } dix of Foreign Names.
BRITTON }

BUTTAR } 1 [The first element in these
BUTTER } pers. names may also be O.E.
BUTTERICK } 2 *bót* = O.Sax. *bóta*, compensation, atonement, remedy]

CALDER (Celt.) STONY WATER [Celt. *cal*, stone (seen in Wel. *calen*, whetstone, *caled* = Ir. *caladh*, hard, stony, *caletir-tir*; ground—, hard or stony ground; Ir. and Gael. *clach*—for *cal-ach*—stone); cogn. with Lat. *calx*, stone, and therefore with Eng. *chalk* + the early form of Wel. *dw(f)r*, Bret. *dour*, Ir. and Gael. *dobhar*, Gaul. *dubr-*, water]

In Scottish mediæval charters the name occurs as *Kaldour*, *Kaledour*, *Caledofre*, *Caldouere*, &c.

Cp. Colne.

CAMPBELL (Celt.) is prob. the same name as the Gaul. *Cambaulis* (Καμβάυλις) mentioned by Pausanias.

CANTILUPE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) Bel. to Canteloup (Normandy). The name denotes a locality where wolves were commonly heard "singing," i.e. howling [f. O.Fr. and North. Fr. *canter* (Fr. *chanter*), Lat. *cantare*, to sing + Fr. *loup*, Lat. *lup-us*, a wolf]

This is one of a series of similarly formed French place-names—C(h)ante-merle [Fr. *merle*, blackbird], C(h)ante-perdrix [Fr. *perdrix*, partridge], &c., &c. There are villages called Canteloup in the Manche and Calvados Depts., and others called Chanteloup in the Eure, Manche, and other French Depts.

CARDELL (Celt.) A 'de *Kardill*' was mayor of Newcastle c. A.D. 1200 [earlier forms are desirable; but the probabilities point to Wel. *caer*, a fortified place + a pers. name, perh. *Digol*—Wel. *digoll*, perfect: there is a *Caer Digol* in Montgomeryshire]

CARLI(S)LE. The Roman *Luguvallum* prob. means 'Bright or Shining Wall' [f. the early form of Wel. *llug*, bright, &c. (cp. Lyons³) + Lat. *vall-um* (*vall-um*), a wall]

CAUNTER (A.-Fr.) chiefly a var. of *Canter*, q.v.

CHALFONT. The Bucks Chalfont is doubtless the *Ceadeles funta* ('Ceadel's Fount') referred to in the endorsement of a 10th-cent. Bucks charter ('Cart. Sax.' no. 883) [the pers. name *Ceadel* is the A.-Sax. *Cead(a)* (see *Chad*) with the dim. suff. *-el*]

CHARNLEY } (Eng.) a more likely etym. is
CHARNOCK } O.E. *ge)cyrnod*, 'rough' [conn. with the stem of O.E. *cyrnel*, a grain]

CHART.

A rough common overrun with gorse, broom, bracken, &c.—

Dict. Kent. Dial., p. 28.

COLNE } (Celt.) STONY RIVER [Celt. *cal*,
CALNE } stone (see under *Calder* above):
the *n* in the name is a relic of the common
Celt. word for 'river'—Wel. *afon*, O.Wel.
avon, Lat.-Celt. *Abona*; Gael. *abhuinn*,
Ir. *abhainn* (pron. *owen*), O.Ir. *abainn*]

CONAN (Celt.) SENSE, WISDOM [Gael. and Ir. *con(n)*, sense, &c. + the dim. suff. *-án*]

COUCH (Celt.) a Cornish form of *Cooch* [Wel. *coch*, red]

COWPERTHWAIT (Scand.) I have been informed by a distant relative bearing this surname that it is the name of a small place in Westmorland.

CRUNDALL } (Celt.) is the O.E. *crundel*, a
CRUNDELL } frequent word in A.-Sax. land-
charters, whose origin has been much
discussed in the past. Since this name
was dealt with in the present *Dict.* the
writer has pointed out, in a short paper
read before the Philological Society (an
incorrect summary of which was unfor-
tunately sent to 'The Athenaeum'), that the
A.-Sax. *crundel* is f. the early form of
Wel. *cronell*, 'a round object', f. *cron*,
crwm, 'round', 'circular' = Gael. and Ir.
cruinn, O.Ir. *cruind*, 'round'; and denoted
a (round) TUMULUS or BARROW or (stone)
CIRCLE (a *stán crundel* is mentioned
in one A.-Sax. charter) [conn. with
E. *crwnn*]

CURNEW } 2 One from (a) CORNWALL (CORN-
CURNOW } ISHMAN) [Corn. *Cernow*, *Kernow*
(Wel. *Cernyw*), Cornwall]

(b) KERNEŌ, KERNEŪ (Fr. *Cornouaille*),
Brittany [cp. Bret. *kerneu*, pl. of *horn*, a
horn]

DARWEN (Celt.) earlier *Derwent* (river-name)
= the WHITE or CLEAR WATER [f. the
early form of Wel. *dwr* (= Bret. *dour* =
Gaul. *dubr-*, water) + the early form of
Wel. *gwyn* (m.), *gwen* (f.) (final *-t* or *-d*
lost), white, clear: the vowel-change in
the first elem. is due to the influence of
the *-e-* in the second elem.]

ECCLES (Eng.) the genit. of the A.-Sax. pers.
name *Ecci*, *Ecca*, *Æcce* or *Æcci*, with
dim. suff. *-l* [prob. f. a var. of O.E. *ecg*,
edge, point, sword; cogn. with O.H.Ger.
ecka (mod. *ecke*) = O.N. *egg*, edge, &c.]

ECCLESTON 2 the genit. of the A.-Sax. pers.
name noted under *Eccles* + O.E. *tún*,
'farmstead,' &c.

FARADAY (Celt.) the O.Ir. *Feradach* (as in the
'Life of St. Columba,' I. xii.) = ILLUS-
TRIOUS MAN [O.Ir. *fer* (mod. *fear*), man
+ *ad*, illustrious + the intens. suff. *-ach*]

FIREBRACE (A.-Fr.-Lat.) the O.Fr. *Fierebrace*,
Fierebrache, *Ferebrace*, *Ferebraz*, *Ferbras*,
etc. = STOUT or FIERCE ARM [O.Fr. *fier*,
fer, stout, bold, fierce, cruel (Mod. Fr.
fier, proud); Lat. *fer-us*, wild, rough, sav-
age + O.Fr. *brace*, *brache*, L.Lat. *brachia*,
Lat. *brachium*, an arm (Mod. Fr. *bras*
(earlier also *bras*), an arm, is f. *brachium*;
while *brachia*, pl. of *brachium*, has given
Fr. *brasse*, a fathom: cp. Mod. Fr. *fier-à-
bras*, a bully]

Cp. *Fairbrass*; but the detailed evi-
dence collected by Mr. C. W. *Firebrace*
apparently shows that *Fairbrass* and
Farbrace are really of the same origin as
Firebrace.

GARVIN (A.-Fr.-Teut.) the Fr.-Teut. form of
the A.-Sax. *Gárwine* = SPEAR-FRIEND
[O.Sax. O.H.Ger. *gér* = O.N. *geir-r* =
O.E. *gár*, a spear + O.Sax. O.H.Ger.
wini = O.N. *vin-r* = O.E. *wine*, a friend]

GEDDES. Mr. W. West, of Enniskillen,
formerly of Nairn, tells me that there is
an estate of this name in Nairnshire; but
the local name may be from the pers.
name.

Geikie

GEIKIE (Teut.) a dim. form of **Geck**(e, q.v.) [Scot. dim. suff. *-ie*]

GILLMORE may also be f. the Gael. *gille*, 'lad,' 'servant' + *mór*, 'big,' 'great.'

GRAY 2 Bel. to Graye, Calvados (Norm.), A.D. 1086 *Graeiium*, 1203 *Grae* [app. Bret. *graë*, a sand-flat]

GUELPH: see under Whelp in Dict.

HALE (Eng.) when the meaning is 'Slope' the etym. is O.E. *h(e)al(d* = O.N. *hall-r* = O.H.Ger. *halda*, mod. Ger. *halde*.

HALGH (Eng.) the meaning 'Slope' should here be deleted.

HANWELL (Eng.) Bel. to Hanwell (M'sex: Domesday *Hanewelle*; Oxon: 13th cent. *Hanewell*) = the COCK-SPRING (spring frequented by the woodcock) [O.E. *hana* (= Ger. *hahn*, O.H.Ger. *hano*) + *wiell(a)*, a spring, well]

Analogy, in this country and on the Continent, shows that the very rare pers. name *Hana* is not in question here. The oblique form 'on *hanan welle*,' 'to the cock-spring,' occurs twice in a Wiltshire charter A.D. 901 ('Cart. Sax.' no. 588).

HARE (Celt.) see O'Hare.

HORDERN (Eng.) It is perhaps tempting to see in this name the O.E. *hordern*, 'treasury,' 'storehouse'; but the probabilities are all against the theory; and the two places called Hordern are in the same North-Mercian region where the O.E. *ceorl-* has yielded in place-names the form Chorl-. So that the meaning 'Herd-House' given in the Dict. must stand.

ISBISTER (Scand.) Bel. to Isbister (Orkney and Shetland), anc. *Osbuster* and *Urbuster* = the EAST FARMSTEAD [O.N. *austr* + *bólstað-r*]

See 'Old Lore Miscellany' (Viking Club), July 1912, p. 104.

Strawson

ITHELL is prob. not pure Celtic but a borrowing of O.E. *æþel*, 'noble,' 'famous,' which survives today, uncompounded, in the fem. name 'Ethel' only.

LALLIE, a double dim. of **Laurence**, q.v. [E. dim. suff. *-ie*]

MANCHESTER (Celt. + Lat.) the A.-Sax. *Mame ceaster* [O.E. *ceaster*, a fortified place, town, usually of Roman orig.; Lat. *castra*, a camp], Lat.-Celt. *Mancunio*, *Mancunium*. [The Roman forms (as in the case of **London**) postulate a pers. name with the possess. or domanial suff. *-ium*, *-ion*. *Mancun-os* prob. means 'Little or Petty Chief,' from forms represented in Welsh by *man*, little, petty, and *cun*, leader, chief, lord]

MISTERTON. The Notts place, although *Misterton* in the 13th cent., in Domesday-Book is *Ministrestone* = the **MINSTER-TOWN** [O.E. *mynster*, Lat. *monasterium*, a monastery, church]. The Leicestershire *Misterton* occurs as *Minsterton* in the 14th cent.

RIBBLE. The form *Ribbel* occurs in an A.-Saxon will c. A.D. 1000, as the writer himself pointed out in -1898. We may compare the Breton *ribl*, 'riverbank,' 'waterside.'

SPARE (Eng.) **SPARING**, **FRUGAL**, **THRIFTY** [O.E. *spær* = O.N. *sparr* = O.H.Ger. *spar*]

STRAWSON. The Rev. S. C. Wood, Rector of Stroxtou, Lincs, informs me that that place is referred to in 1612 as "Stroxtou alias Strawson," that in an Institution to Benefice A.D. 1558 the parish is called both Stroxtou and Strawston, and that a 'Thomas de Stroweston' occurs in 1366. This, then, is evidently the *Stroðistún* of an 11th-cent. agreement (*forew(e)ard*) printed in 'Dipl. Angl.', p. 595 [the pers. name *Stroð* is app. f. O.E. *strúðan*, pp. *stroden*, to pillage]

