





**PATRONYMICA**  
**CORNU-BRITANNICA.**

PATRONYMICA  
CORNU-BRITANNICA;

OR, THE

Etymology of Cornish Surnames.

BY

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*Lough Add Cornwall  
No. 51.*

Rowsa nebaz, ha rowsa da.

CORNISH PROVERB.



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## PREFACE.

THE commencement of the 18th century beheld the extinction, as a spoken language, of the Celtic dialect of Cornwall.\*

This dialect, which differs to a considerable extent from that of Wales,† and is most nearly allied to that of Bretagne, is now only to be found in a few manuscripts, the most remarkable of which are of the 15th century; in the names of Cornish localities; and in the surnames borne by many inhabitants of the county.‡ The latter are especially valuable, inasmuch as they throw light on the names of places

\* The introduction of the English Church Service paved the way for the gradual decline of the Celtic dialect of Cornwall. In 1602 it was going fast into disuse. In the early part of the last century the Cornish was still spoken by the fishermen and market women near the extreme South-Western point of the county. Cf. Carew and P. Cyc. Pryce tells us, in the preface to his work (published 1790), that the Cornish was then spoken at the extremity of the county; and Polwhele (in 1806) adds, that he did not believe that there then existed two people who could converse for any continuance in the Cornish, whether ancient or modern.

† Observe that the Cornish *flogh* means a boy; *guilkin*, a frog; *golvan*, a sparrow; *guis*, a sow; *louuern*, a fox; *croinoc*, a lizard; *colh*, an old man; *conna*, the neck; *abrans*, the eyebrow; *ail*, an angel; *steren*, a star; while the Welsh equivalents are *bachgen*; *llyffant*, *adar y to*; *hwch*; *cadnaw*, *llwynog*; *madgall*; *henafgwr*, *henwr*; *gwddf*; *ael*; *angel*, *cenad*; *seren*.

‡ Pryce gives the Lord's Prayer, Apostles' Creed, and Commandments in the ancient and modern Cornish; and some proverbs, mottoes, rhymes, songs, &c., in the modern vulgar Cornish.

with which most of them are connected. There is no book which treats fully and scientifically of Cornish Surnames. The works of Pryce and Polwhele, however, contain the etymology of many of them.\* This information I have of course made use of, and to considerable advantage. I have likewise consulted many other works, a list of which will be found at the end of this Preface. I have lately been informed that a work on Cornish Surnames is now coming out in parts. To that I have not been at all indebted; indeed, the present volume has been in hand several years, and was nearly ready for the press upwards of two years ago.

The basis of a work like the present is of course a good collection of names.† For one list I have to thank Miss Hext, sister of Mr. J. H. Hext, late of Gray's Inn. For another list I am indebted to Mr. J. C. Hotten, the publisher. I have, however, obtained the greatest part of the names from the Post-Office Directory for Cornwall and from the works of Pryce and Polwhele. The present volume contains from 1200 to 1400 surnames. Many of these, though they are often borne by distinct families, are merely different versions of the same name; while some of them are not now in use, at any rate in their present form. Why there should be so large a number of Cornish Surnames, and so small a number of Welsh Surnames, I am at a loss to comprehend. Another curious fact is that so few of the latter should be derived from geographical names.

In consequence of a resemblance between Cornish and

\* Pryce, *Archæol. Cornu-Britannica*; Polwhele, *History of Cornwall*.

† Non-Celtic names preponderate in Cornwall; perhaps in the proportion of 10 to 1.

Welsh names, it is not always possible to distinguish between them. Thus Trevor, Pennant, Penrice, Trahern, Gwyn, Gwynn, Gwynne, Glynn, Winn, Morgan, are both Welsh and Cornish names. It is indeed often difficult to distinguish between Cornish, French, and Italian names: thus Goss, Gosse, and Laity are found both as Cornish and French names; and Tripcony is by some considered to be of Italian origin. Further, it by no means follows that, because a similar name occurs out of Cornwall, although fortified by a co-existing geographical name, it may not be also of Cornish origin when found in Cornwall: thus Landry is found both in Cornwall and France; but the French name is without doubt corrupted from the ancient Teutonic name Landericus. Lannion is the name of a place in France, Côtes-du-Nord; but the Cornubian surname Lanyon is doubtless from one of the places so named in the county. Fenton is the name of places in the counties of Lincoln, Stafford, and York; the surname found in Cornwall may mean a spring, fountain, well. The Cornish surname Anderton signifies the oak hill; but the Lancashire local name is of quite different origin. These remarks apply to other than geographical surnames: thus Derrick is without doubt generally corrupted from the Teutonic name Theodoric; but the Cornubian name may mean a grave-digger: while the Cornish Connor is etymologically different from the Irish name, which is nearly equivalent to Biddulph, Botolph, and the O. Norsk Bödulf.

In most cases, however, Cornish names are very easy of identification. Carew wrote:—

By Tre, Pol, and Pen,  
You shall know the Cornish men.



Camden's rhyme is more comprehensive :—

By Tre, Ros, Pol, Lan, Caer, and Pen,  
You may know most Cornish men.\*

The names compounded of *Tre*, *Pen*, *Pol*, *Bo*, *Ros*, *Car*, *Lan*, and *Nan* are without doubt the most numerous. Between 400 and 500 forms of surnames with the prefix *Tre* are given in the present volume ; about 106 names occur under *Pen*. None of the other prefixes will give 60 surnames. The least frequent is *Nan*, the names compounded with which are under 30.† As it is quite clear that neither of the above couplets of Carew and Camden is strictly accurate, a friend proposes to substitute—

Tre, Pen, Pol, Bo,  
Ros, Car, Lan, Nan,  
Will make you know  
The Cornish man.

I will also hazard the following :—

By Tre, Pol, and Pen,  
'Tis said you know the Cornish men ;  
Yet you may know a Cornish man  
Sometimes by Ros, Car, Bo, Lan, Nan.

It is not always possible to explain the Celtic Surnames of Cornwall by reference to the local dialect singly. Gilbert, indeed, speaks of the necessity of consulting the *kindred* British dialects for this purpose. Examples will be found in the following pages.

\* Remaines concerning Britaine, p. 114. Lond., 1614.

† The calculation as to names compounded of *Tre* does not include names compounded of *Re*, *Ren*, *Fre*, which are corrupted from *Tre*, *Tren*. The same remark is applicable to some names compounded of *Car*, *Pen*, *Pol*, *Lan*, *Nan*, *Ros*, &c.

A recognition of the principles according to which Cornish Surnames have been usually formed will, however, furnish a key to most of them. On this point something may be gathered from Polwhele,\* who, speaking of the tracts of land around the castles of the ancient captains and princes of Cornwall, says:—"These little territories, the demesne lands of their several lords, were not divided into regular farms till the Romans. But before the Romans they probably gave name to their possessors. And the first Cornish families, deducing their names from their places, seem to have been distinguished by the appellations *pen* and *tre*.† The *pens*, it is likely, were the more remarkable hill-pastures; the *tres*, the agricultural spots or places.‡ In process of time each lordship was separated into various farms, by strong and permanent enclosures; and the farms borrowed their respective names from their site on high or low ground—their relative situations—their vicinity to rivers and the sea—from the *forma loci* and its qualities—from woods, and particular trees and other vegetable productions—from their pasture and corn—from native animals—from tame or domestic animals, and from various circumstances which it would be tedious to enumerate. These names they imparted (like the origi-

\* Vol. i. b. i. ch. v. p. 166.

† "Camden says, '*tre, pol, and pen*;' but if *pol* mean a *pool*, it must be classed amongst names of places enclosed after the Roman arrival, and can only be referred to husbandry or otherwise, as the syllable or syllables in conjunction with it may direct." (*Polwhele*.)

‡ Richards (Welsh Dict.) says the *tres* in Cornwall were for the most part only single houses, and the word subjoined only the name of a Briton who was once the proprietor; thus Tref-Erbin, Tref-Annian, Tref-Gerens, Tre-Lownydd.

nal lordships and manors) to their different possessors or occupiers.”\*

In illustration of what is here said by Polwhele, I give the following :—Carminow, the little rock ; Carnsew, the black rock ; Killigarth, the high grove ; Linkinhorne, the iron church or enclosure ; Mulfra, the bare hill ; Nancarrow, the deer’s valley ; Pengelley, the head of the grove ; Penhale, the head of the moor ; Polglase, the green pool ; Trefry, the dwelling on a hill ; Tregonning, the dwelling on the downs ; Trewinnick, the dwelling on the marsh ; Trewoofe, the place frequented by blackbirds ; Tresize, the place for corn.

In another part of his work Polwhele† says the names of the most ancient families of Cornwall were taken from their seats, as the names of such places existed long before the appropriation of surnames. And in time the surname adopted from the place of residence became an appropriated name. Thus, the descendants of Drogo de Polwhele were afterwards called by the name of Polwhele.

Carew‡ tells us that John, the son of Thomas, living at

\* The Post-Office Directory for Cornwall says, “The whole of East Cornwall is full of English names [local ?—R. S. C.], and nearly the whole of the people are English, though some of the places have the prefix *tre*. In West Cornwall the places have mostly Cornish names, and the people are chiefly of British origin, although much mixed with English. There are 800 varieties of local names with the prefix *tre*; but the whole number of places beginning with *tre* is much greater, for some of the names are used very frequently. *Pen* is given 150 times, and *Pol* about 70. In East Cornwall, *Tre*, *Pen*, and *Pol* are often applied with English and Norman names, and constitute the chief vestige of Cornish connexion.”

† Vol. ii. p. 43, *note*.

‡ Survey of Cornwall, 1602, p. 55.

Pendarves, took the name of John Thomas Pendarves, and that Richard, his younger brother, assumed the name of Richard Thomas Pendarves; and that Trengrove, living at Nance, took the name of Nance, &c. &c.\* A great many Cornish Surnames were undoubtedly thus derived. The reverse has, however, sometimes taken place; the name of the place having been first derived from a surname.† Thus Lanhydroch signifies the church of St. Hydroch; Nanjulian, the valley of Julian; Tredenham, Tredinham, the dwelling of Denham or Dinham; Trederrick, Trelander, Treverbin, the dwelling of Derrick, Lander, and Erbin. Some local surnames are derived from a man's occupation; thus, Tresare signifies the woodman's or carpenter's town; Tyzeer, Tyzzer, the house of the woodman; Trengoff, the smith's dwelling.

There are, of course, many Cornish Surnames not compounded with the vocables *tre*, *pol*, &c., some local, some otherwise derived. Surnames are occasionally derived from occupation or profession only, without reference to locality; thus Gove, a smith; Angove (*an-gove*), "the smith" (with which compare the Welsh names Goff, Gough, and the Gaelic Govan, Gowan); Anaer, Anear, Annear (*an-eure*), "the goldsmith;" Bather, a coiner or banker; Marrack, a soldier, horseman, or knight; Sayer, Soor, a woodman or carpenter: whilst others are derived from qualities; as Huth and Worth, high; Croom, crooked; Vian, Veen, little; Glass, Glaze, green;—from animals, as Grew, a crane; Gist, Keast,

\* Conf. Gilbert, vol. ii. p. 337.

† "In these latter days the case is reversed; people impose their own names *ad libitum* on their places of residence." (*Polwhele*, vol. ii. p. 43, *note*.)

a dog ;—and also from trees and other circumstances ; as Warn, Warne, an alder-tree ; Sparnon, Spernon, a thorn.

Again, other surnames are derived from baptismal names ; as Clemow, Clemmo, Clamo, Climo, Clyma, Clymo, from Clement ; Colenso from Collins ; Faull from Paul ; Jaca, Jacka, Jago, Jajo, from James ; Jose from Joseph ; Tubby from Thomas, &c.

For the better tracing the meaning of Cornish Surnames and their connection with each other, it may be as well to note the changes which certain vocables are liable to undergo ; thus *tre*, a town, dwelling, gentleman's seat, may take the form of *tref*, *trev*, *treg*, *trig*, *tren*, *trin*, *trem*, *tra*, *dra*, *dre*, *fra*, *fre*, *free*, *frea*, *ren*, *rem*, *re* ; *nan*, *nance*, *nans*, *nantz*,\* signify a valley ; *coit*, *coite*, *quoit*, *quite*, *god*, *goed*, *goda*, *coose*, *cois*, *cos*, *cós*, *cooze*, *coys*, *cus*, *gús*, *kús*, *gosse* (pl. *cosow*, *cosows*), a wood ; *gun*, *gún*, *gon*, *goon*, *guen*, *wôn*, *woon*, a down or common ; *ford* ; *for*, *vor*, *forth*, a way ; *enys*, *ynéz*, *ince*, a peninsula made by a river or the sea ; *wiggan*, *wigan*, *bighan*, *biggan*, *briggan*, *brigh*, *bean*, *vian*, *vean*, little ; *bo*, *bod*, *bot*, *bos*, *bus*, *bes*, *bis*, a house ; *ros*, *rose*, *res*, a valley ; *cúm*, *cwm*, *cuum*, *com*, *coomb*, a valley ; *ti*, *ty*, *te*, *de*, *chy*, *dzhy*, *tshyi*, *tshei*, a house ; *tron*, *dron*, *truan*, *truin*, *truyn*, *trevan*, *trewyn*, a nose, promontory, or headland ; *arth*, *ard*, *varth*, *warth*, *worth*, high ; *melin*, *mellan*, *vellan*, *vellen*, *fellen*, a mill ; *meas*, *mes*, *maes*, *mez*, *méz*, *meys*, *vés*, *véz*, *vease*, a meadow, open field ; *vidhin*, *vidn*, *vethan*, *vythyn*, *bidhin*, *bidn*, *meaddan*, a meadow ; *pen*, *pedn*, *fedn*, *ben*, *bedn*, the head, end ; *pen*, *pedn*, *bin*, *ben*, *bedn*, a hill ; *denick*, *thenick*, hilly ; *hál*, *hale*, a moor ; *kil*, *kill*, *killi*, *killy*, *gilly*, *gelly*, a grove ; *les*, *lis*, a court, hall ;

\* See also the name Lanhadern, which is thought to be for Lansladron, for Nansladron.

*ban, van, vaddn, vadna*, a hill or mountain, also high ; *vy, gy, gwy, wy*, a river ; *car, kar, ker*, a rock ; *carak, carrik*, rocky ; *li, lé, leh, lu*, a place ; *maen*, a stone (pl. *vyin, vyyn*) ; *gwyn, guin, gwydn, guidn, win, widn*, white ; *theu, deu, dhu, sew, sue, zeu*, black ; *war, var, uar, vor, wor, uor, ver, gor, ar, er*, upon ; *veor, ver, mér, meer, mear, mere, mor*, great ; *ton, tón, todn*, lay ground, perhaps also a hill ; *mat, maz, vat, vaz*, good ; *tég, thék*, fair ; *ber, ver*, short ; *bedh, beth, veth*, a grave ; *ryne, rin*, i. q. *ruan*, the channel of a river ; *trig, treger* (pl. *tregerion*), an inhabitant. The termination *ick* is sometimes for *guik*, a village ; at other times it means a stream ; but it is also used adjectively, as *den*, a hill ; *denn-ick, thenn-ick*, hilly. The letters *d* and *dh* ; *g* and *h* ; *g* and *u* ; *k* and *h* ; and *k* and *j*, are liable to permutation.

In the formation of names, the adjective usually stands last : thus, Tresevean, the little town ; Tremeer, Tremor, the great dwelling ; Trevarthian, the high dwelling.

In treating of surnames geographically derived, it might have been thought sufficient simply to refer to the place whence the surnames have been taken. It however struck me that it would greatly increase the value of this work if the etymology of these geographical names were also given.

At the end of the work I have added some Cornish forms of *Baptismal Names*.

The Cornish motto in the title-page signifies, " Say little, and say well."

R. S. CHARNOCK.

GRAY'S INN,  
April, 1870.



## LIST OF WORKS CONSULTED.

**BORLASE**: *Antiquities, Historical and Monumental, of the County of Cornwall; with a Vocabulary of the Cornu-British Language.* By William Borlase. 2nd ed., fo., 1769.

**BRAYLEY and BRITTON**: *Topographical and Historical Description of Cornwall.* 8vo, 1805.

**CAMDEN**: *History of Cornwall, Devon, and Dorset; with the Lord's Prayer and Creed in Ancient Cornish.* Fo., 1695.

**CAMDEN**: *Remaines concerning Britaine.* Lond., 1614.

**CAREW's Survey of Cornwall**, with Notes illustrative of its History and Antiquities, by the late Thomas Tonkin; now first published from the original manuscripts, by Lord de Dunstanville. 4to, 1811.

**COOKE**: *Topographical Survey of Cornwall and Devon, with their Antiquities, Curiosities, Natural History, &c.* By G. A. Cooke. Fcp. 8vo.

**DE LA BECHE**: *Survey of Cornwall.* By Sir H. de la Beche.

**GILBERT**: *An Historical Survey of the County of Cornwall, to which is added a complete Heraldry of the same.* By C. S. Gilbert. 3 vols., Plymouth Dock, roy. 4to, 1817-20.

**GILBERT**: *The Parochial History of Cornwall, founded on the Histories of Hals and Tonkin, with Additions and various Appendices.* By Davies Gilbert. 4 vols., Lond., 8vo, 1838.

**HALLIWELL**: *Rambles in Western Cornwall, by the Footsteps of the Giants; with Notes on the Celtic Remains of the Land's End District and the Island of Scilly.* By James Orchard Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S. Fcp. 4to, 1861.

**HITCHINS**: *The History of Cornwall from the Earliest Records and Traditions to the Present Time.* By Fortescue Hitchins and S. Drew. 2 vols., Helstone, 4to, 1824.



LELAND : *De Rebus Britannicis Collectanea*. By John Leland. Lond., 8vo, 1774.

LYSONS : *Topographical and Historical Account of Cornwall, its Ancient Inhabitants, Historical Events, Nobility and Gentry, Extinct Families, Customs and Superstitions, &c.* By the Rev. Daniel Samuel Lysons. Roy. 4to, 1814. (*Magna Britannia*, vol. iii.)

PARIS : *Guide to Mount's Bay and Land's End ; with the Topography, Antiquities, and Geology of Western Cornwall ; with Specimens of the Cornish Dialect.* By Dr. Paris. 8vo, 1828.

POLLEN : *Description of Cornish Men and Manners.*

POLWHELE : *The History of Cornwall.* By Richard Polwhele. Lond., 4to, 1816.

PRYCE : *Archæologia Cornu-Britannica ; or, an Essay to preserve the Ancient Cornish Language ; containing the Rudiments of that Dialect, in a Cornish Grammar and Cornish-English Vocabulary.* By William Pryce, M.D. Sherborne, 4to, 1790.

SHIRLEY : *The Noble and Gentle Men of England ; or, Notes touching the Arms and Descents of the Ancient Knightly and Gentle Houses of England.* By Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., &c. Westminster, 4to, 1859.

STOCKDALE : *Excursions through Cornwall, comprising an Historical and Topographical Delineation of the Towns and Villages, Antiquities, &c.* By F. W. L. Stockdale. 8vo, 1824.

*Topographical and Historical Description of Cornwall, with a Map of the County and each Hundred, and thirteen Views, &c. &c.* Lond., 4to, 1728. (*Spec. Brit. Pars.*)

WARNER : *Tour through Cornwall.* 8vo, 1808.

WHITAKER : *A Supplement to the First and Second Books of the History of Cornwall by John B. D. Whitaker.* [By R. Polwhele.] Lond. and Exeter, 4to, 1804.

# PATRONYMICA

## CORNU-BRITANNICA.

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**ACHYM.** A family of great antiquity in Cornwall. The name is said to mean a descendant, issue, offspring, or progeny (*ach*). Acham appears to be the same name.

**ALSTON.** From *als-ton*, the hill by the sea-shore.

**ANAER, ANEAR, ANNEAR.** From *an-eure*, the goldsmith.

**ANDERTON.** From Anderton, in Launcells; from *an-dar-ton*, the oak hill. The non-Cornish name Anderton is from Anderton, a township and estate in co. Lancaster, formerly in the possession of the family.

**ANDREWARTHA.** From *an-dre-varth*, the higher town.

**ANEAR.** See **ANAER.**

**ANGEAR.** From *an-geare*, the green or fruitful place. Cf. Tregare.

**ANGARRACK.** From *an-carrick*, the rock.

**ANGILLOY.** From *an-kelli*, the grove; or *an-gilly*, the wood or grove of hazels.

**ANGOVE, ANGOWE, ANGROVE.** From *an-gove*, the smith. The family appear to have descended from Reginald An-gove, of Illogan, in Penwith, who assumed the name in memory of his ancestor, by trade a smith. "And of this sort of surname in England," says Hals, "thus speaks Verstegan :

From whence came smith, all be it knight or squire ?  
But from the smith that forgoeth in the fire." (*Hals.*)

**ANGWIN.** From *an-gwyn*, the white (man). *An-win* would signify the marsh or fenny place.

**ANNEAR.** See **ANAER.**

**ANTRON.** From Antron, in the parish of Sithney ; from *an-tron*, the promontory or headland.

**ARGALL.** There are however three places in France named Argol ; and Lower thinks Argall may possibly be from Recall, a parish in Shropshire. As a Cornish name Argall may be from *ar-gual*, above the wall or fence.

**ARWENNACK, ARWINNICK, ARWINIKE.** From the barton and manor of Arwinick. Hals gives an absurd etymology. The name is from *ar-winick*, upon the marsh.

## B.

**BAKE.** From an estate of the same name in St. Germans, now or late in the possession of the Moyle family. Pryce renders Bake "the beak or stretching out."

**BALHATCHET.** Said from *bal*, a parcel of tin works ; from *valas*, to dig. Gilbert gives the local name Ballachize, but he is probably speaking of Ireland.

**BANDRY.** From *ban-dre*, the high dwelling ; or *bandreath*, the high gravel.

**BARAGWANATH, BARAGWANETH.** Pryce renders *bara-gwanath* wheaten bread ; but the name is rather from *bar-gwanath*, the top of the wheat (field ?).

**BARGUS, BURGUS.** From *Bargus* in Perran Arwathal ; from *bargus*, the top of the wood. Hals says St. Issey was taxed either under the jurisdiction of Polton or Burge, now Burgus, *i. e.* Turris.

**BARICOAT.** This name may be from *Bary Court*, in Jacobstow ; from *bar-i-coat*, over the wood.

**BARNACOTT, BARNECOAT, BARNECOTT, BARNICOAT, BARNICOTT.** From *barna-cot*, the barn cot.

**BARSOU.** From *bar-seu*, the black top or summit. Pryce gives *Bursue* as the name of a village.

**BASTARD, found BASTARDE.** This name may not always refer to illegitimacy ; viz., from *bast-ard*, base-descended. The Cornwall Directory contains as many persons of this name as do the London Directories. There is indeed a place called *Bastard* near St. Genny's, the last syllable of which may be from *arth*, *ard*, high.

**BASWEDNACK.** From the manor of *Baswedneck*, in Zennar ; from *bos-gwydn-ack*, the white house. Pryce renders *To-wedn-ack*, *Ty-widn-ick*, the white dwelling near a port.

**BATH.** When of Cornish origin, perhaps from *bedh*, *beth*, a grove. There is a place called *Bath Pool*.

**BATHER.** Lower renders this name the keeper of a bath ; Ferguson, a baptiser ; from A. S. *bæzere*, *bezera*, from *bæd*, *bæth*, a bath. As a Cornish name, it may be

from *bather, bathor*, a coiner, banker, exchanger of money ;  
from *báth*, a coin.

**BATTEN, BATTIN, BATTING.** From Battin or Batten, an estate in the parish of North Hill ; from *pedn, bedn*, a hill, head.

**BAUDEN, BAWDEN.** Pryce renders Bowden, Bawden, a sorry fellow, bad man, nasty place. There is a place called Bawden in Duloe ; and there is Bawdens in Gwennap. Vawden, Voaden, and sometimes Bowden and Boaden, may be the same name.

**BAWDRY.** From *bow-dry*, the bad or nasty dwelling ; but the last syllable may be from *dreath, draith*, gravel, sand. Baudree was the name of a French Protestant family, and would seem to be from Baldric.

**BEANBULK.** From *pen-buch*, the cow's head (probably local).

**BEDACK or BESSAKE.** From the manor of Bedocke or Bessake in Ladoch ; from *bez-ack*, the birch-tree place (*bedho, bezo*, a birch-tree).

**BEDDOE, BEDDOW.** This name seems to be from Bezo, anc. Bedou, in St. Peran Arwithel ; from *bedho, bezo*, a birch-tree. Cf. the Welsh name Beddoes, from *bedw*, a birch-tree.

**BEHANNA, BEHENNA.** See BOHENNA.

**BELITHO.** See BOLITHO.

**BEMROSE.** Another orthography of Penrose, *q. v.*

**BENALECK, BENALLACK, BENALLICK, BENELICK, BENNALACK, BENNELICK, BENNALACK, BONALLECK** (U. S. Bannellick). From Benalleck, in Constantine or Constenton, formerly Banathlek, Bennathlick ; from *benathal-ick*, a place of broom.

**BENNEY, BENNY.** See **PEN.**

**BESSAKE.** See **BEDACK.**

**BESWARICK.** From *bos-war-ick*, the house upon the rivulet.

**BESWETHERICK.** From *bos-bither-ick*, the house by the meadow place, or the house in the meadow by the creek. There is however a place in Constantine called Boswathick. From Boswetherick we may have by corruption Bosmetherick.

**BEVETTO.** From *bo-vehth*, the dwelling by the grave ; or *bo-verth*, the green-house. Pryce renders Trevetho, in Lelant, the town of graves.

**BEWES.** From *Mab* or *Ap-Hughes*, son of Hughes. Cf. the Welsh name Bew, from Ap-hugh.

**BICE.** See **BOSE.**

**BICTON.** From a manor in St. Eve held by the family in Norman times. (*Gilbert.*) The name, if of Cornish origin, may mean village on the hill, or the little enclosure.

**BIDDICK.** From *bidn*, *vidn-ick*, the meadow place. Fiddick, Fidick, Viddicks, are different orthographies of the same name.

**BISCOE, BISCOW.** From *boscrou*, the dwelling by the cross ; or the same as Pasco, *q. v.*

**BISSICKS.** Most probably from Bissick, near Truro ; from *bez-ick*, the place for birch-trees.

**BLAMEY.** From *blaidh-mez*, the wolf's meadow ; or *pleù-méz*, the parish meadow.

**BLEKENNOCK.** "Turris Blekennok *ab antiquo prope Lastydyall nuper Hugonis Curtenay*," is found in William of Worcester's Itinerary. The name may be from *pleù-gonock*, the downy parish ; or from *le-gonnoc*, the downy place.

**BLETSHO.** From *bleit-tshei*, the dwelling of the wolf ; or *bledzhan*, a flower-blossom. A correspondent suggests that the name may have been corrupted from that of Bolitho.

**BOADEN.** See **BAWDEN.**

**BOAS, BOAZ.** See **VOSE.**

**BOCARNE.** From Bocarne in Bodmin, which Hals renders cows, kine, cattle, and white spar-stones, comparatively rocks ! but the name is rather from *bo-carne*, the dwelling on or by the rocks ; Boscarne would seem to be the same name.

**BOCHYM.** "At the time of Domesday (1087) the district of Cury or Curye was taxed under the jurisdiction of Büchent, now Bochym, *i. e.* the cow, kine, or cattle house or lodge, which place gave name and origin to an old family of gentlemen, surnamed de Bochym, temp. Henry VIII., who were lords of this manor and barton, till such time as John Bochym, tem. Edward VI., entered into actual rebellion against that prince. . . . The arms of Bochym were, Argent, on a chief Sable, three mullets pierced of the Field" (*Hals*). Pryce also renders the local name Bochim, the oxen-house. It may also be derived from *bo-heim*, the house on the ridge of the hill or promontory. Cf. Trekein in Creed, the dwelling on the ridge.

**BOCONNOCK.** From Boconnoc in West hundred. Hals says, "For the compound name Boconnoc, it is taken from the barton and manor of land still extant there, with reference to the beasts that depastured thereon, and signifies prosperous, successful, thriving, cows, kine, or cattle"! Tonkin says Bo-con-oke is Gaulish-Saxon, and signifies the town or village of Stunt Oke. The name is rather from *bo-gonock*, the downy place.

**BOCUNYAN.** From Bocunyan, in Helland ; from *bo-gún-an*, the house on the down.

**BODANAN.** From Bodanau, in St. Teath ; from *bod-hân-an*, the summer dwelling.

**BODCARME.** A name mentioned by C. S. Gilbert in a list of members of Parliament who have represented Bodmin. From *bod-carn*, the dwelling on the high rock.

**BODCUIKE.** From *bod-quick*, the house by the bay or creek.

**BODDEY, BODDY.** See **BODY.**

**BODDINAR.** See **BODINNAR.**

**BODECASTLE.** From Boscastle, near Launceston. See **BOSCASTLE.**

**BODELSGATE.** An ancient name. It may come from *bod-als-coit*, the dwelling on a cliff by the wood ; or *bod-alz-coit*, the dwelling on the woody ascent.

**BODENICK, BODENCK.** From Bodenick in Lanteglos juxta Fowey, the same as Leland's Bodenek and Bodennck. Pryce gives Bo-dinick, the dwelling by the river ; but *denick*, *thenick*, means hilly ; Cf. Tredenick, Trewarthenick, &c.

**BODEWORGY.** From Bodeworgy, in St. Columb Major ; from *bod-wor-gy*, the house above the river. (I have been favoured with this name, but I am not aware whether it is found as a surname.)

**BODGENER.** From *bod-gún*, the dwelling on the down. But see **TREGENNO.**

**BODILY, BODILLY.** From Bodily Veor (great), or Bodilly Vean (little), in the parish of Gwendron, in Kerryer hundred ; from *bod-egliz*, the house by the church. *Bod-yly*, would signify the house of cure.



**BODINEL, BODINIEL.** From an estate in Bodm. anciently possessed by this family ; the first part of the name is from *bo, bod*, a dwelling, and the last part is doubtless that of the owner. C. S. Gilbert writes the name Bodiniel.

**BODINNAR, BODDINAR, BORDINNER.** From *bo-din-ard*, the dwelling upon the high hill.

**BODKIN.** Lower says, "a younger son of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond and Kildare settled in Connaught in the thirteenth century, and obtained, as was not then uncommon, a sobriquet which usurped the place of a surname, and so was handed down. This was Bawdekin, probably from his having affected to dress in the costly material of silk and tissue of gold, so popular in that age under the name of *baudkin*. (See *Halliwell*.) The Bodkins still use the 'Crom-a-boo' motto of the Fitzgeralds." Ferguson seems to think Bodkin a diminutive from A. S. *boda*, a messenger. It may also come from *body-kin*, which would signify a little man ; but the name is possibly of Cornish origin ; from *bod-kyn*, the head abode or house ; or *bod-kein*, the house on the promontory.

**BODLEAT.** From Castle Bodleat, mentioned in William of Worcester's Itinerary ; from root of *Boleit*, *q. v.*

**BODMAN, BODMIN.** From Bodmin in Trigg hundred (which Tanner, Not. Monas. writes Bodmin or Bodmanna) ; from *bod-min*, the stone dwellings. Tonkin renders Bodmin, Bodman, a priest or preacher (*bode man*).

**BODMER.** From *bod-mer*, the great house.

**BODREGAN, BODRIGAN, BODRIGHAM, BODRUGAN, BODRUGON.** From Bodrigan or Bodrugan, an estate in Gorran, where the family resided temp.

Edward I. Pryce translates Bodrigan the "oak downs" (*bo-dru-gan*, *bo-dara-gûn*). Gilbert says, the barton of Bodrig-han or Bod-rig-an, also Botrigan in Goran, gave name and original to an old family of gentlemen surnamed de Bodrigham or Bodrigan, also Botrigan, who flourished here in great fame wealth and reputation for several descents; and in particular there lived Otho de Bodrigan, temp. 17 Edward II. Polwhele renders Boddrigan the druid's house (*bod-dru-den*). Hence perhaps the surname Brodrigan.

**BODY.** From *bod-wy*, the dwelling by the water. This name however may sometimes be the same with the Anglo-Saxon Boda; from *boda*, O. N. *bodi*, a messenger. Qy. the names Boddy, Boddey.

**BODYMELL.** A name mentioned by C. S. Gilbert in a list of gentlemen who have represented Bodmin. Qu. from *bod-mêl*, the dwelling of honey; or *bod-veal*, the calves' house. There is a place called Bodivial in Crowan.

**BOGER.** From *bo-geare*, the green or flourishing dwelling.

**BOGGAN, BOGGANS, BOGGON.** From *bo-gûn*, the dwelling on the down. Hence the name Vogan.

**BOGGAS, BOGGIS.** From *bo-gasa*, the dirty dwelling; or *bo-gas*, the house of trouble. There is a place called Boga in Lanreath.

**BOHAY.** See BOWHAY.

**BOHELLAND.** Perhaps the dwelling of Helland, *q. v.*; or from *bo-hellan*, the habitation among the elms. There is Bohelland Farm in Gluvias, which has excited much curiosity for two centuries as being the scene of a dreadful murder related in D. Gilbert, ii. 100.

**BOHENNA, BOHENHA, BEHENNA, BEHANNA.** From *bo-heân*, the old house. *Heân* also signifies a bay, port, or haven.

**BOISRAGON.** From *bos-ar-gûn*, the dwelling on the plain or down.

**BOKELLY.** From Bokelly in St. Kew, formerly the dwelling of the Carnsews; from *bo-kelly*, the house in the grove.

**BOKIDDICK.** From a village of the same name in Lanivet parish; from *bo-kidiorch*, the dwelling of the roebuck; or *bo-coid-ick*, the house in the woody place.

**BOLAND.** See BOLLAND.

**BOLASE.** From *bo-glase*, the green dwelling; or a corruption of Borlase, *q. v.*

**BOLEIT, BOLLEIT.** From *bo-lait*, the milk cot or dairy. But see BOLITHO.

**BOLIGH.** A family that possessed property in Lانسالوos. The name is from *bo-hellik*, the dwelling by the willows; or it may be the same name as Boleit, *q. v.*

**BOLITHA.** Perhaps from Bolotha in Kea; from root of Bolitho, *q. v.*

**BOLITHO, BOLYTHO.** From Bolitho, a hill in Crowan; from *bol-ithig*, the great belly (*i. e.* the great hill). Polito, Pollitto, Belitho are most probably the same name; and Bolitha may be from the same root.

**BOLLAND, BOLAND.** From *polan*, a pool or standing water. Pryce gives Bulland, Bullen, Pollan, clay enclosure; nom. fam. (*bol-lan*). Bollen, Bullun, Pollen, Poland, Polund may be the same name.

**BOLLEIT.** See BOLEIT.

**BOLLEN.** See BOLLAND.

**BOLYTHO.** See BOLITHO.

**BONADY.** From *bon-duy*, the house of God ; or *bon-dew*, the black dwelling. Hence perhaps the surname Boundy.

**BONAFORD.** From *bo'n-vordh*, the dwelling on the way or road.

**BONALLECK.** See **BENALLECK.**

**BONE.** From Bone in Madron ; from *bo-hân*, the summer house.

**BONEALVY.** From *bo'n-hâl-vy*, the house on the hill or moor by the river. "It occurs as a local name in an abstract from the Augmentation Office relating to the Priory of Launceston." D. Gilbert, ii. 430.

**BONETTO.** From root of Bonithon, *q. v.* ; or from *bon-ithig*, the great belly (*i. e.* the great hill).

**BONIFANT.** This name may mean the dwelling at the source or fountain (*bo'n'y-font*), or the dwelling in the bottom or valley (*Armor, font*, a bottom).

**BONITHAN, BONITHON, BONYTHON.** From Bonithon or Bonython, now Bonithin, an estate in the parish of Cury ; from *bo'n'y-thon*, the furry dwelling.

**BONTHRON.** From *bo'n-i-tron*, the dwelling on the promontory or headland.

**BONYTHON.** See **BONITHON.**

**BONYTHORN.** A corruption of Bonthron, *q. v.*

**BORASTON.** From *bora's-ton*, the boar's hill ; or *Bora's-don*, the hill of Bora.

**BORDEN.** From *bor-den*, the fat, *i. e.* fruitful, hill.

**BORDENY.** From Bordeney Abbey in St. Cleather ; from *bor-den-y*, the fruitful hill by the river.

**BORDINNER.** See **BODINNAR.**

**BORLASE, BORLAS.** From Borlase, in the parish of

St. Wenn ; from *bur-glase*, the green summit or top. Hence the names Burlas and Burlace.

**BORMAS.** From *bor-mas*, the fat or fruitful meadow.

**BORTHY (DE).** From Borthy, one of the names under which S. Enodor was taxed in Domesday. "One Ralph de Borthy held in Dinbegh in Pidre, in 3 Henry IV., by the tenure of knight service, a small knight's fee." (*Carew.*) The name is from *bar-thew*, the black bunch or rising ground ; or *bor-thewy*, the rising ground by the water. There is a place called Bortho in Crowan. "Berthy is still the voke lands of a manor pertaining to Penrose, now Boscawen and others." (*Hals.*)

**BOSANKO, BOSANKOE, BOSANQUET, BOSANQUETT.** From *bos-aneou*, the house of grief or sorrow. Lower suggests that this name is of French origin. He says, "Pierre Bosanquet, of Lunel in Languedoc, at the period of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, had seven children, two of whom, John and David, sought refuge in England, and from the latter the various English branches are descended. The name is local, and was formerly prefixed with *De*." This may be so, and still the family may have been originally from Cornwall.

**BOSAVERN, BOSAVERNE, BOSSAVERNE.** From *bos-wern*, *warne*, the house by the alder-tree.

**BOSCASTEL, BOSCASTLE.** From Boscastle in Lesnewth. "The manor and honour of Bottreaux Castle, now called Boscastle, was the chief seat of the baronial family of De Bottreaux, until its extinction in the male line." (*C. S. Gilbert.*) But see **BOTREAU**X.

**BOSCATHNOE.** From *bos-codna*, the house on the neck or promontory.

**BOSCAWAN, BOSCAWEN, BOSCOAN.** From an estate called Boscawenrose in Burian ; from *bo-scawen-rose*, the house in the valley of elders. Busscowen would seem to be the same name.

**BOSCREEGE, BUSCREEGE.** From *bos-creeg*, the dwelling by the creek ; or *bos-cryk*, the dwelling by the barrow or hillock.

**BOSCUMB.** See **BUSCOMB.**

**BOSENCE.** From Bosence in St. Earth ; from *bo-sents*, the saints dwelling.

**BOSEUSE.** Probably from Bowsawsen. D. Gilbert and others render Tresawsen or Bosawsen, in Perranzabuloe, "the house of the Saxon, or the English town or dwelling." (*Zawsen*, olim *Sausen* and *Sawsneck*, an Englishman.)

**BOSHER.** Lower thinks Bosher may be the same as the Norman Bouchier. If of Cornish origin, the name may be from *vos-hir*, the long ditch, entrenchment, wall, or fortification. Trevosher or Trevisa is the name of two places in St. Petherwin.

**BOSINNEY.** From root of Bosithney, *q. v.*

**BOSISTO, BOSISTOW, BOSSISTOW, BOSUSTOW.** From the village of Bosistow, in St. Levan ; from *bo-stoc*, the house near the stock of a tree.

**BOSITHNEY.** From Bossiney, Bosithney, Bosythny, *alias* Tintagel ; from *bo-sethe*, the house in the bishop's see. (Sithney is the name of a parish in Kerrier hundred.) I do not find this surname, but have been favoured with it. See also **TRESITHNEY.**

**BOSKEA.** From *bos-kea*, the enclosed dwelling ; or *bos-kè*, the dwelling enclosed with a hedge.

**BOSKEDNAN.** From Boskednan, which Borlase

mentions as one of four circles in Penrith hundred, having nineteen stones each; from *bos-codna*, the house by the promontory (*codna*, neck).

**BOSKENNA.** From Boskenna in Burian, which Pryce renders the house upon an ascent. *Bos-kein* would mean the dwelling on the ridge of a hill or promontory.

**BOSMETHERICK.** See **BESWETHERICK.**

**BOSPER.** See **VOSPER.**

**BOSAWSEN.** D. Gilbert gives the local name Tresawsen, *alias* Bosawsen, in Perranzabuloe; which he renders "the English town or dwelling."

**BOSCARNE.** See **BOCARNE.**

**BOSPIDNICK.** From *bos-pedn-ick*, the house at the head of the creek (*ick*); or from Baswedneck or Boswednack; the dwelling of St. Wednack or Wynnock. Cf. the local name Landewednack, signifying the church of St. Wednack. Pryce however renders the local name Towednack, Tywidnick, the white roof, white dwelling near a port.

**BOSSAVERNE.** See **BOSAVERN.**

**BOSSISTOW.** See **BOSISTO.**

**BOSSOWSACK.** From Bossawsack in Constanton; from *bos-sawsack*, the healthy dwelling; or perhaps rather from *bo-sawsneck*, the dwelling of the Englishman.

**BOSUSTO.** See **BOSISTO.**

**BOSVARTHICK, BOSWARTHICK.** From Boswathick in Constantine; from *bos-warth-ick*, the house or dwelling in the high place.

**BOSVEAL.** See **BUSVEAL.**

**BOSVIGO.** From Bosvigo in Kenwyn; from *bos-guik*, the dwelling in a bay or creek.

**BOSWARTHA.** From *bos-warth*, the high house ; or *bos-wartha*, the higher house. There is a place called Boswarthen in Madron.

**BOSWARTHICK.** See **BOSVARTHICK.**

**BOSWARVA.** From *Boswarva* in Madron ; from *bos-wavas*, the winterly dwelling ; from *guáv, gwaf*, winter.

**BOSWAYDEL.** From *Boswaydel* or *Boswidle* (in **Ladock**), which Tonkin renders " a house in an open place, or one easy to be seen." But the name means rather " the house in the woody place " (*W. gwyddle*).

**BOSWELICK.** From the manor of *Boswellick*, which Tonkin translates " the house by the mill river " (*bos-mel-ick*).

**BOTADON.** From *bod-din*, the dwelling on the fortified hill, or on the steep hill.

**BOTALLACK.** From *Botallock* in **St. Just**, near **Penzance** ; from *bo-tall-ack, -ick, -ock*, the highly situated dwelling.

**BOTHERAS.** From *bod-thres*, the barren dwelling.

**BOTREAUX, BOTREUX, BOTTREUX, BOT-TREAUX, BOTTERELL, BOTTERILL, BOTTRALL, BOTTRELL.** Lower says *William de Botreux* held great possessions in **Cornwall** temp. **Henry I.**, the chief of which was *Botreux's Castle* ; by contraction, *Boscastle* ; and that the family were Norman, and doubtless came from *Les Bottereaux*, near *Evreux*. Others derive the name from *bo-treaux*, the castle on the sea, or the castle on the water. As a Cornish-French compound (*bod-ar-eaux*), the name would translate " the dwelling upon the waters." *Botterell, Bottrall, Bottrell, and Botterill*, may be the same name, or from the same root.



**BOUNDY.** See **BONADY.**

**BOWDEN.** See **BAWDEN.**

**BOWHAY, BOHAY.** From *bo-hay*, the enclosed dwelling. Cf. the local names Bowijack, Bowithiek, and Bowjheer.

**BRABYN.** From *bray-bighan*, the little hill. There is a place called Brabins in Lanreath.

**BRAIMER, BRAMER.** From *bray-mér*, the great hill.

**BRANNELL.** From the manor of Brannel (St. Stephen's) in Powder, which Tonkin considers to be the Bernel of Domesday. Whitaker says "the name Bernel, Beranel, Brannel speaks its royal relationship at once; *brenhin* or *brennin* in Welsh being a king; *brennyn*, *brein*, *brenn* in Cornish royal; Bran being the Welsh name for the famous Brenhind, and consequently *brennol* in Cornish signifying kingly or royal." The name however may be the same with the O. G. name Bernal.

**BRAY, BREE.** Some families of this name are from an estate in the parish of St. Just, near Penzance. Hals says, "Bray gave name and origin to an old family of gentlemen surnamed De Bray, who held in this place two parts of a knight's fee of land, 3 Henry IV. I take the Lord Bray of Hampshire to be descended from this family." Pryce gives *Bray*, *Brê*, *Brea*, the hill; nom. fam.; and De Braye and Bree are doubtless the same name. Bray is the appellation of places in Alternun and Morval; and there is Brea in Illogan, and Bray's Tenement in Landulph.

**BREEN.** From *bryn*, a hill. Preen may be the same name.

**BRENDON, BRENTON.** From an estate in St.

Dominick possessed by the family in early times ; from *bran-don*, crow's hill. Hals mentions a Henry Brenton of St. Wenn, weaver, who died temp. George I., 103 years of age.

BRICE. See PRICE.

BROCKHILL. From *brock-hill*, badger's hill. Pryce gives "Brockhill, Brocks, Brocka, badger's hill. Nom. fam." There is a place called Brockel in South Petherwin.

BRODRIGAN. See BODREGAN.

BROS, BROWSE, BRUSH. From *brás*, great, hodie *braos*, *browse*.

BRYDON. From *bry-don*, the clay hill. "Brydon, Prydon, clay hill. Nom. fam." (Pryce.) Cf. PRYE.

BUCKTHOUGHT. From *buch-tor*, the cows' hill.

BUDOCK, BUDOK. From Budock in Kerrier hundred, in Domesday Bowidoc ; according to Hals, "from *bud*, a bay, cove, creek, haven, or inlet of waters ; and *oak*, according to the ancient natural circumstances of the place." Pryce renders Budock, Bytlick, oak haven ; or the border or skirt of the harbour. Budocus was the name of a saint.

BULLAND, BULLEN. See BOLLAND.

BULLIVANT. This name has been derived from Norm. *bel enfant*, fine child, like Bellamy from *bel amy* ; but Bullivant and Pillivant are possibly from Pollaphant in Alternun ; or Pollyfont, Pollifont in Lewannick ; or Polyfunt, Polyvant in Trewen parish, which Hals renders, "the top spring or fountain of water, called from some spring of water that rises in some high lands of that tenement ;" but the name rather means the head of the spring (*pol-y-font*).

BULLUN. See BOLLAND.

BURGAN. From *bur-gan*, the top of the down.

BURGESS. From *berges, burges*, a citizen, townsman ;  
a Cornish form of the Fr. *bourgeois*.

BURGUS. See BARGUS.

BURLACE, BURLAS. See BORLASE.

BUSCOMB, BUSCUMBE, BOSCUMB. From *bus-coomb*, the dwelling in the valley.

BUSCREEGE. See BOSCREEGE.

BUSSCOWEN. See BOSCAWAN.

BUSVARGUS. From Busvargus in 'St. Just ; from *bus-var-gús*, the house or dwelling on the top of the wood.

BUSVEAL, BOSVEAL, BUSWELL. From Busveal in Gwennap ; from *bus-veal*, the calves' house.

BUZZA. From *bod-záh*, the dry dwelling ; or *bod-sau*, the healthy abode.

## C.

CALL. Hals derives this name from the Cornish-British *call, cal*, any hard, flinty, or obdurate matter or thing (probably from the character of the soil of the estate of the first owner). The Cornish *cal* also signifies cunning, sly. Lower suggests that Call may be from the Scotch name MacCall.

CALLARD. This name may be from Calartha, in Morvah ; from *cala-arth*, the hard or difficult height.

CAMBORNE (De), CAMBOURNE (De). From Camborne, a town and parish in Penwith hundred, which Hals renders "a crooked or arched burne or well." Pryce trans-

lates Cambourne, Cambron, crooked well or crooked hill (*cam-bourne, cam-bron*).

CARAH. See CARE.

CARAHAYES. See CARHAYES.

CARBALLA. A name mentioned by C. S. Gilbert in a list of gentlemen who have represented Bodmin. From *car-bal*, the naked rock, or the rock by the tin-works. There is a place named Carbelly in Blisland, and a Carbella in Cardinham. D. Gilbert gives a Robert Fitzhamon, Earl of Carbill.

CARBERY, CARBERRY. When not of Irish origin from *car-vré*, the rocky hill.

CARBINES, CARBINIS. See CARBIS.

CARBIS. From Carbis in Leland, or Carbus (now Carvis) in Roche; from *car-bus*, the dwelling on the rock. (Pryce renders Carbis, Carbos, Carbus, rocky wood; house or castle of stone.) Hence no doubt Cerbis, and according to some, Carbines and Carbinis; but the two latter names may be from *car-ennis*, the rocky island or peninsula. Carabine and Carbone are found as surnames in the United States.

CARBURRA. A name mentioned by C. S. Gilbert in a list of gentlemen who have represented Bodmin. It may be from *car-bar*, the town on the top or summit. *Bor* is fat. D. Gilbert says the manor of Carborro or Carburrow in Warleggon has been for a considerable time in the family of Arscott Bickford, Esq., of Deansland, in Devonshire. But see CARBERY.

CARBYON. From *car-bean*, the little castle.

CARDINHAM (*pron. cardinim*). From Cardinham, a township in Bodmin Union; or Cardinham in Crowan.

Some translate the name, the rock-man's house ; but it is rather from *car-Dinham*, the rock or dwelling of Dinham. Cardinham was in fact at one time the residence of Lord Dinham. Cf. Tredinham.

**CARCLEW.** From Carclew, anc. Crucglew and Crucgleu, a barton in Mylor in Kerrier, which Tonkin thinks may come from "*cruc-clew*, the enclosure of barrows or by barrows, of which there are several in the adjoining commons." Qu. : from *cryk-gleu*, *glew*, the moist, wet, or stiff barrow. Corclew would seem to be the same name.

**CARDELL.** From *car-dol*, the stony vale.

**CARDEW.** See **CARTHEW**.

**CARE, CARR.** From *car*, a rock, or *caer*, a city, town, fortified place, castle. Hence the names Carah and Carrah. There was a Peter de Cara Villa.

**CAREW, CAREY.** A family said to be descended from Gerald de Carrio. According to some Carey is another form of this name, which circ. 1300 was spelt De Carru. Indeed the Carews of the West of England pronounce their name Cary. Some say the ancient family of Cary derived its name from the manor of Cary or Kari (as it is called in Domesday), in the parish of St. Giles-on-the-Heath, near Launceston. Carew Castle is near Milford Haven. Carew says his family was denominated from one Carrow or Karrow that came into England with the Conqueror. Hals says the arms of the Carrows and Carews are the same. He suggests some absurd etymologies of the name. It has been derived from *carau*, a stag, pl. *carew*; *caer-eau*, a Cornish-French compound, would translate the castle on the water, and *chy-ar-eau*, the house on the water. It

may also be from *car*, a rock. Carrew, Carrey, and Carry are perhaps the same name.

**CARGEERGE, CARKEEK, CARKEET, KARKEEK, KERGECK, KERGECK.** From *car-quik*, the rocky village; or *car-key*, *kè*, the stone hedge; or perhaps even from *car-kie*, *kei*, the dog's rock.

**CARGENWEN.** See **CURGENWEN.**

**CARHAYES, CARAHAYES, CARYHAYES.** Pryce renders Carhayes "the enclosed castle."

**CARHART.** From Carhart in St. Breock; from *car-arth*, the high rock or fortress, or the rocky height. Hence, by corruption, Crahart; and, by contraction, Crart.

**CARINTHEN.** From *carn-ithen*, *eithin*, the furzy rock; or from Carnarthen in Illogan; from *carn-arth-en*, the lofty rock. But see also **CARNEDON.**

**CARKEEK, CARKEET.** See **CARGEERGE.**

**CARLIAN, CARLYON, CURLYON.** From an estate called Carlyon or Curlyghon near Truro, for a long time in the possession of the family. There is still a place called Carlyon (D. Gilbert, Carlian) in Kea. The name may be from *car-lagen*, the rock or dwelling by the pond or pool. Hals thinks "the family of Cur-Lyon, by its name and arms, were descendants of Richard Curlyon, alias King Richard I."!!!

**CARMENOW, CARMINOW, CARMINOWE, CARMINOU, CARMINNOW, CARMYNEW, CARMYNOW.** From Carminow, a manor and barton in the parish of St. Mawgan in Meneage; from *car-minow*, the little rock. There is a place named Carminnow in Gunwalloe.

**CARNA.** See **CARNE.**

**CARNALL.** See **CARNELL.**

**CARNBAL.** A name mentioned by C. S. Gilbert in a list of gentlemen who have represented Bodmin. From *carn-bal*, which will translate the naked or poor town, or the town by the tin-works. See also **CARBALLA**.

**CARNE, KARN** (Carna?). From *carn, carne, karn*, a shelf in the sea, a heap of rocks. There is Carne in Verian; and Carn is the name of places in Morvah, Lanteglos by Fowey, and in Crowan.

**CARNEDON.** From the barton of Carnedon in St. Stephen's, near Launceston; from *carne-dun*, the rocky hill. Tonkin gives the manor of Carnedon Prior, "the rocky hill," probably the Domesday Carneten, in Linkinhorne.

**CARNELL, CARNALL.** From Carnhell in Gwinear; from *carn-hél, -hale*, the rocky river, or the rocky moor.

**CARNESEW, CARNSEW.** The original name of this family was Thoms. They took the name of Carnsew from Carnsew in the parish of Mabe, from *carn-sew, zew*, the black rock. Kearzew would seem to be a variation of the name.

**CARR, CARRAH.** See **CARE**.

**CARREW, CARREY.** See **CAREW**.

**CARRICK.** From *carrick, garrick*, a rock.

**CARRIO (De), CARROW, CARRU (De), CARRY.**  
See **CAREW**.

**CARTHEW.** From Carthew in St. Issey, or Carthew in Madron; from *car-thew, dew*, the black rock. The family were celebrated in the county, temp. Edw. II. Cardew is the same name, but may be a different family.

**CARVALL, CARVILL.** From *car-val*, the rocky wall or fence; or *car-uhal*, the high rock.

**CARVATH, CARVETH.** From Carvath in St. Austell, or Carvath in Cuby; from *car-veith*, the city grave, or castle burying-place.

**CARVER.** From *car-veor*, the great rock.

**CARVERTH.** From Carverth in Mabe; which Hals renders "rock-strength; or from *car-veith*, rock-grave;" and he says, "those gentlemen, from living at Carveth or Carverth in Mabe, were transnominated from Thoms to Carverth." The name seems to be from *car-verth*, the green town. Hence the U. S. name Cravarth. Cf. Carvath.

**CARVETH.** See **CARVATH.**

**CARVILL.** See **CARVALL.**

**CARVOLTH.** From Carvolth in Crowan, probably the same as Carvolghe or Corvaghe, a manor in the parish of Morvah, which may mean the dwelling with the little wall (*velgig*, dim. of *val*, *gual*, a wall).

**CARVOSOE, CARVOSSO, CARVOSSOE.** From Carvowsa in Ludgvan, or Carvis in Roche; from *car-vose*, a rock or castle intrenched by a ditch; or, as Pryce renders it, "the intrenched castle."

**CARWITHEN.** From Carwithenick in Constantine; from *car-wythen-ick*, the castle in the woody place.

**CARY.** See **CAREW.**

**CARYHAYES.** See **CARHAYES.**

**CASABOM, CASEBOUME.** From *casa-bron*, the dirty hill. Cf. the local name Lambron, Lamborn.

**CAUSE, CAUSSE.** See **CAWS.**

**CAUTHERN.** From *coit-hoarn*, the wood containing iron.

**CAVAL.** See **KIVELL.**

**CAVALL.** "Who out of a supposed allusion to this



name, as appears from the glass windows of this house, gave a calf for their arms, viz., Argent, a calf passant, Gules ; whereas *lengh* is a calf in British-Cornish, and *cavall* is a beehive, cradle, or flashet." (*Hals.*) The name is from root of Kivell, *q. v.*

**CAWETH.** From Caweth in Mabe ; a probable contraction of Carvath, Carveth, or Carverth, *q. v.* The original name of the family was Thomas.

**CAWRSE.** From *cors*, a place full of wood, a den, a bog. It would also corrupt from Caws, *q. v.* ; also Coode.

**CAWS, CAWSE.** See **COODE.**

**CENNICK, CUNNACK, CUNNICK.** Perhaps from Kennick or Kenrick Cove, in St. Keverne ; from *gûn-ick*, the down or common by the creek. Lower derives the surname Chinnock from Chinnock, the appellation of three parishes co. Somerset ; and under Snooks, which is a known corruption of Sevenoaks, he says, Sevenoke, the early orthography of the town, has also been modified to Sinnock, Cennick.

**CERBIS.** See **CARBIS.**

**CHALLAW.** See **CHELLEW.**

**CHARKE, CHURKE.** From Chork in the township and parish of Lanivet, a corruption of *corack*, a rock.

**CHAWN.** See **CHOWN.**

**CHEGIN.** See **CHEGWIDDEN.**

**CHEGWIDDEN, var. CHIGWEDDEN, KEIGWIDDEN, KEIGWIDN, KEIWIDDEN, KEGWIN, KEIGWIN, KEIGWYN, CHEGIN, CHEGWIN, CHYGWYN.** This name is said to mean the white dog (*kei-gwin*), and the arms of the family are three greyhounds Argent. It is more probably from *kè-gwdyn*, the white hedge ; or *kea-gwdyn*, the white enclosure ; or perhaps rather from *chy-*

*gwdyn*, the white house. D. Gilbert, under Perranzabuloe, says, "That as the miners impute the discovery of tin to St. Perran, so they ascribe its reduction from the ore, in a large way, to an imaginary personage, Saint Chiwidden ; but *chi-wadden* is the white house, and must therefore mean a smelting or blowing house, where the black ore of tin is converted into a white metal." There is a place called Kegwyn St. Just in Constantine.

CHEGWIDDER. From *chy-gueidhur*, the workman's house ; or the same as Chegwiddden, *q. v.*

CHEGWIN. See CHEGWIDDEN.

CHELLEW, CHELLOW. From Chellew in Ludgvan ; from *car-lu*, the rock or castle-place ; *car-leú*, lion castle or town ; or *car-loo*, the rocky pool. Hence the surnames Challaw, Cherlew.

CHEMHAL, CHENHALL. See CHYNHALE.

CHENHALLS, CHEYNALLS. From *chy'n-als*, the house on the cliff. See also CHYNHALE.

CHENNELL. See CHYNHALE.

CHENOWETH. See CHYNOWETH.

CHERLEW. See CHELLEW.

CHEVERTON. See CHIVERTON.

CHEYNALLS. See CHENHALLS.

CHIGWEDDEN. See CHEGWIDDEN.

CHINOWETH. See CHYNOWETH.

CHIRGWIN. See CURGENVEN.

CHIVEL, CHIVELL. See KIVELL.

CHIVERTON, CHEVERTON, CHIUERTON, CHIVARTON, CHIWARTON. From Chiverton in Perranzabuloe ; from *chy-ver-ton*, the house on the green lay ; or *chi-uar-ton*, the house upon the hill. Others translate

Chivarton, the green castle on the hill, or a castle with a green field under it, "which latter," says Scawen, "may be well thought on as to the name in Cornish, tho' in the heraldry it had been more complete."

CHONE, CHOUNENS, CHOWEN. See CHOWN.

CHOWN, CHOWNE, or CHONE. This family is said to be from Castle Chiowne, Chioune, Chun, or Choon, which some interpret a "house in a croft." I take it to be the same name as Chywoon in Morvah, or Perran Arwarthal; from *chy-woon*, the house on the down or common. There was a Thomas Chounens or Chowne; and Chowen, Chawn, Chunn would seem to be the same name.

CHUNN. See CHOWN.

CHURKE. See CHARKE.

CHYGWYN. See CHEGWIDDEN.

CHYNHALE, CHENHALL. From *chy'n-hale*, *chy'n-hal*, the house on the moor. (There is Chenhall in Mawnan.) Chemhal and Chennell would seem to be the same name. See also CHENHALLS.

CHYNOWETH, CHYNOWTH, CHINOWETH, CHENOWETH. One of the most ancient families in the county. From Chynoweth in Cubert; from *chy-noweth*, the new house. There is or was a place named Chynoweth in St. Earth, whence another family derived its name.

CLAMO. See CLEMOW.

CLEATHER. From St. Cleather in Lesnewth hundred. Hals says, "For the name of St. Cleather, it refers to the vicar of the church, and in Cornish signifies a sacred or holy fencer or gladiator; a person that exercises a spiritual sword for offence or defence in a holy manner; and as in

this place by the holy fencer is to be understood the vicar, so by his word is signified *την μαχαριαν του πνευματος ο'στι ρημα θεου*, *gladium Spiritus, quod est verbum Dei, i. e.* the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God." The local name is more probably from *ledr, ledra*, a cliff, a steep hill.

CLEGG. From *cleggo*, a rock, cliff; *clegar*, id. Hence Clegar in St. Agnes, and Cleggo in Gorran.

CLEMMOW, CLEMOES, CLEMOOR. See CLEMOW.

CLEMOW (clemma), CLEMMOW, CLEMOWE, CLEMOES, CLEMOOR, CLAMO, CLIMO, CLYMA, CLYMO. From the baptismal name Clement. Hence the local name Climsland, *i. e.* Clemma's Land, in East hundred.

CLENICK, CLINICK. From Clennick in Broadoak parish; from *lyn-ick*, the dwelling by the water.

CLENSO, CLENSEO. See COLENSO.

CLIMO. See CLEMOW.

CLINICK. See CLENICK.

CLYMA, CLYMO. See CLEMOW.

CLOAK, CLOAKE, CLOKE. From root of Clogg or Clegg, *q. v.*

CLOEN. From Clown in the township and parish of Boconnoc in West hundred; from *clogwyn*, a steep rock.

CLOGG. From *clog*, a steep rock.

CLOKE. See CLOAK.

COAD. See COODE. (There is Coad's Green in North Hill.)

COAT, COATH, CODE. See COODE.

COLBURN. This name may sometimes be from Colborn, which Pryce renders "the dry well." *Col-born* would translate the holy well.

**COLENSE, COLENZO, COLENSOE, CLENZO, CLENOSOE.** The last part of these names would seem to be the same with that of Boskenso in Mawnan, and, if so, they may be from *col-enys*, the island ridge. Colenso, &c., are however more probably Cornish forms of Collins, a name derived from Nicholas.

**COLQUITE.** From Colquite in Lanteglos by Fowey; from *kil-coid*, the neck of the wood. Pryce renders Colquite (anc. Kilcoid, &c.), the neck of the wood, or the dry wood.

**COMBELLACK, CUMBELLAC.** From *com-vallack*, the fenced or walled valley.

**COMEFORD, COMERFORD, COMFORT, COMMERFORD.** From Comfort in Gwennap; from *cûm-vor*, the great valley. Polwhele renders *Com-fort*, *Coomb-ford*, *Cum-fordh*, *Cuum-vordh*, *Cum-vor*, the great road or pass between the hills.

**COMMON.** From *com-mogan*, the great valley.

**CONDOR, CONDURA, or CUNDOR;** in Latin Condorus or Condurus, Earl of Cornwall at the time of the Norman Conquest. From Conor or Condura in St. Clements, which D. Gilbert renders the king's or prince's water. Pryce with more reason translates Condurra, Condourra, the neck of water (*con-dower*). See also **CONNOR.**

**CONGDON.** From Congdon in South Petherwin. (There is Congdon Shop in North Hill.) From *conna-den*, the neck or promontory on the hill.

**CONNOCK, CONOCK.** "The name Conock or Connock signifies rich, prosperous, thriving, successful, of which name and family those in Cornwall are descended from the

Conocks of Wiltshire ; the first of the tribe in those parts was a Mr. Conock, who, temp. Elizabeth, came to Leskeard, a tanner, and laid the foundation of his estate, as Mr. Thomas Rivers of Liskeard informed me." (*Gilbert*, quoting *Hals.*)

**CONNOR, CONOR.** As Cornish surnames, said to be from *connor*, rage. D. Gilbert, speaking of St. Clements, says, "In this church town is the well-known place of Conor, Condura ; *id est*, the king or prince's water (viz., Cornwall), whose royalty is still over the same, and whose lands cover comparatively the whole parish ; from which place in all probability was denominated Cundor or Condor, in Lat. Condorus, *i. e.* Condura, Earl of Cornwall at the time of the Norman Conquest, who perhaps lived or was born here. And moreover the inhabitants of this church town and its neighbourhood will tell you, by tradition from age to age, that here once dwelt a great lord and lady called Condura." But see **CONDOR**.

**CONNORTON.** See **CONNOR**.

**CONOCK.** See **CONNOCK**.

**CONOR.** See **CONNOR**.

**COODE.** From *coid*, var. *coit*, *cos*, *coys*, *cuit*, *cus* (pl. *cosaws*, *cosawes*), *god*, *goda*, *goed*, *goose*, *gosse*, *gûs*, *gûz*, *govyth*, *gyth*, *wyth*, *quit*, *quite*, a wood. Hence the surnames Cause, Causse, Caws, Cawse, Coad, Coat, Coath, Code, Cood, Coot, Coote, Cowd, Coose, Cooze (Cossa ?), Cuss, Goad, Goate, Good, Goose, Goosey, Gooze, Goozee, Goss, Gosse.

**COOM.** From root of Coumbe, *q. v.*

**COOSE.** From Coose in Creed, from root of Coode, *q. v.*

**COOT, COOZE.** See **COODE**.

**COPP.** As a Cornish name, from *coppa*, the top or summit.

**CORCLEW.** See **CARCLEW.**

**COREN, CORIN.** "John Coren, Esq., derived from the Corens of St. Stephens in Branwell, and gave for his arms, Arg. a millrind between two martlets in fess, Sab." (*Tonkin.*) The name seems to be from *cor-an*, the dwarf. Cf. the *W. cor*, little, a dwarf; *coren*, *cores*, a female dwarf.

**CORITON.** See **CORYTON.**

**CORLYER.** From *car-lúar*, the garden on the rock.

**CORNOW.** See **CURNOW.**

**CORY.** See **CURY.**

**CORYTON, CORITON.** C. S. Gilbert derives the name Coryton from an estate in Lifton, co. Devon, possessed by the family as early at least as 1242; but the reverse may be the fact, for the ancient name of Cury in Kerrier was Curytowne or Curyton. See **CURY.**

**COSBEY.** See **COSWAY.**

**COSOWARTH.** See **COSWARTH.**

**COSSA.** See **COODE.**

**COSWARTH, COSOWARTH.** From Coswarth or Cosowarth in Colan (in Pider hundred), where the family flourished till temp. Henry VIII. Hals translates Coswarth or Cosowarth the far-off or remote wood; but the name is rather from *cos-warth*, the high wood. Hence the surnames Cosworth and Cuswath.

**COSWAY, COSBEY.** From Coosvea, Coozvean; from *coose-vean*, the little wood.

**COSWORTH.** See **COSWARTH.**

**COSWYN (De).** From Coswin, in the parish of Gwi-

near, where the family flourished for several descents, till John Coswyn, temp. Chas. II., having wasted the paternal estate, sold the barton. The name is from *cos-gwdyn*, the white wood ; or *cos-vean*, the little wood.

**COTEHELE (De).** From Cotehele or Cuthill in Calstock ; from *cut-hill*, *coit-hayle*, the wood on the river. "Cuthill was the most ancient seat of the knightly family of Edgecombes in Cornwall. It came into that family by the marriage of Hilaria, daughter and heir of William de Cotehele, with William de Edgecombe in the reign of Edw. III."

**COUMBE, COOM.** From *coom*, *cumm*, a valley. There is the village of Combe, formerly Coumbe, in Morwinstow, and Combe Keale in Egloskerry ; and places named Coombe in Duloe, Kea, and Landrake.

**COVER.** See **GOVER.**

**COWD.** See **COODE.**

**COWLSTOCK.** From Calstock in East hundred ; from *cal-stoc*, hard rock.

**CRADICK, CRADOCK, CRADDOCK.** The same as the Welsh Caradoc (Latinized Caractacus) ; from *caradawg*, abounding with love (*carad*, loving ; Corn. *car*, a friend). There was a Cradock, Earl of Cornwall.

**CRAGE, CRAGO, CRAGOE, CRAGS.** See **CREGO.**

**CRAHART.** See **CARHART.**

**CRAISE.** See **CRAZE.**

**CRAKE.** See **CREGO.**

**CRANE.** From Crane in Camborne ; from *grean*, gravel ; or *croan*, the cross. Hals says, "Crane adjoining Roswarne gave name to its possessor, Cit-Crane, who gave bustards or cranes for his arms ; for as *crana*, *krana*, is as *grus* in Latin,



so it is a crane in English, *garan* and *cryhyr* in the Welsh."

CRART. See CARHART.

CRASHDOOR. From *castle-door* or *kestle-dour*, the castle near the water. Others translate the name "on the water."

CRAVARTH. See CARVERTH.

CRAZE, CRAISE. From *Cherease*, *Chyrease*, which Pol-whele renders "the middle house" (probably *chy-creis*). *Creis*, *creiz*, signifies also force, strength; and *cres* is peace, quiet, rest.

CREAGH, CREAK. See CREGO.

CREBA. From *crif*, strong; or *greab*, *crib*, a comb; perhaps used locally to signify a ridge (*crib*, a comb of a cock, or any bird: hence, the rocks called Crebs in many places, for that they appear like the comb of a cock at low water, &c. *Pryce*).

CREBER, CREBOR, CREPER. From *crib-ber*, the short ridge; *crib-vér*, the great ridge; or *crib-per*, the bare rock. *Ber* also means a gentle eminence. There is a Wheal Crebor. But see CREBA.

CREECH, CREEKE. See CREGO.

CREGAN, CREGEEN, CRIGAN. From *creeg-an*, the creek; or *cryk-an*, the barrow.

CREGO, CREGOE. From *Crego*, an estate in St. Cubye or Tregony; from *creeg*, a creek; or *cryk*, a barrow or tumulus. Hence perhaps Crago, Cragoe, Crage, Craggs, Crake, Creak, Creeke, Creech, Creagh.

CREPER. See CREBER.

CRIGAN. See CREGAN.

CROGGAN, CROGGIN, CROGGON. *Pryce* renders

Cracket-ton, Croggan-ton, a place where are shells (*crogen*, a shell, pl. *kregyn*) ; but these surnames are rather from *crow-gon*, the cross on the down.

**CROKE, CROOK.** From *crug*, *cruc*, *cryk*, a barrow, hillock.

**CROOME.** A family that held the barton of Trelevan in Mevagissey. From *croum*, *croom*, *krum*, crooked (W. *crom*, *crwm*). The Croomes are said to have been originally from Wales.

**CROW, CROWE.** From *crou*, *crow*, a cross.

**CROWGEY.** From Crowgy in Constantine, or Crowgy in Gwennap ; from *crou-ke*, the cross by the hedge. The last syllable might also be from *gy*, a brook, or *chy*, a house.

**CRUDGE.** From *cruc*, a buttock, a barrow ; or from *crou*, a cross.

**CUER.** From *cuer*, *cur* (L. *curia*), a court ; or *guér*, green, lively, flourishing ; whence Geare, the name of several places in this county.

**CUMBELLAC.** See **COMBELLACK.**

**CUNDOR.** See **CONDOR.**

**CUNNACK, CUNNICK.** See **CENNICK.**

**CURGANVEN, CURGENVEN, CURGENWEN** (commonly written Cargenwen). From *car-gwynn*, the white rock or castle. Hence perhaps, by corruption, the surname Chirgwin.

**CURLYON.** See **CARLIAN.**

**CURNOE, CURNOW.** These names mean high rocks or shelves in the sea ; properly, says Pryce, a heap of rocks, a rocky place (*carnou*, pl. of *carn*, *carne*). Hence also Cornow and Kernow ; but the latter is also the Cornish for Cornwall.

**CURRY, CURY, CORY.** From Cury or Curye, a parish in Kerrier Hundred, found written Curytowne and Curyton; from *crou-dun*, the hill with the cross; or *crou-to-dn*, the cross in the green meadow.

**CUSDEN, CUSDIN.** From *casa-den*, the dirty valley.

**CUSS.** See COODE.

**CUSWATH.** See COSWARTH.

**CUTTELL, CUTTILL.** If Cornish names, from root of Cotehele, *q. v.*

## D.

**DAG, DAGGE.** The surname Dag has been derived from Teut. *dæg*, day. The Dags of Cornwall may have their name from Cornish *dag*, "some one"—perhaps some one of importance, from Gr. *ταγος*, a leader, commander, a chief, a ruler (Thessalian *tagus*). D. Gilbert says, "Killiganeen in St. Feock, after Mr. Hussey's decease, passed into the hands of Mr. Dagge: two brothers of that name went to London from Bodmin to seek their fortunes; one of whom became the manager of Covent Garden Theatre; the other pursued the law, to which both were probably educated, and ultimately retired to Killiganeen, which has since become the property of Admiral Spry." Dagworthy is a surname.

**DAGWORTHY.** See DAG.

**DALPHIN.** See GODOLPHIN.

**DELL.** From *dol*, a valley, dale.

**DENHAM.** See TREDENHAM.

**DENNIS, DINNIS.** From *dinaz*, *dinas*, a bulwark,

fortress, city, walled town. The name may, however, sometimes be from the parish of St. Denis in Powdre, so called from St. Denis or Dionysius, to whom its church was dedicated.

DENSILL, DENSELL, DENZIL. From an estate in the parish of Mawgan in Pyder, possessed by the family down to the 16th century. The name is from *den-sil*, the hill in open view or prospect; or *den-syl*, the hill of the sun. Hals gives an absurd etymology. See GILBERT.

DERRICK. This name is said to be sometimes from Cornish *derrick*, a sexton, a gravedigger; from *terhi*, to break; or *doer*, the earth, as belonging to the earth. It is perhaps more often the nickname for Theodoric, a name of Teutonic origin.

DEVIS. From *davas*, anc. *davat*, a sheep. Pryce gives "Devis, Davas, Davat, sheep place.—Nom. fam. Davis, a sheep."

DINHAM. See TREDENHAM and CARDENHAM.

DINNIS. See DENNIS.

DOGGET, DOGGETT. Mr. Ferguson makes Doggett a diminutive of the Icelandic *dogge*, Eng. *dog*. Lower seems to think it corrupted from Dowgate, one of the Roman gateways of the city of London. Dogget however may be an abbreviation of Pendoggett, a village in St. Kew; from *pen-dower-gate*, the head of the gate or opening to the water.

DOLBEN. From *dól-bighan*, the little vale; or *dól-ben*, the head of the valley, or the head valley.

DOLLMAN, DOLMAN. See TÖLMAN.

DOLPHIN. See GODOLPHIN.

DORMAR, DORMER. From *dour-mér*, the great water.

**DOWER.** This surname may be from Dower in Crowan (there is Dower Park in St. Kew), named from some pool or standing water (*dour*, water). The Prompt. Parv. renders the word *dower*, a rabbit's burrow, *cuniculus*.

**DOWERINGE.** From *dower-ick*, the watery place. Hence perhaps the surnames Dowrige and Dowrick. Cf. Dower.

**DOWICK.** From *dow-ick*, probably for *dower-ick*, the place by the water. *Dew-ick* would signify the dark place.

**DOWRICK, DOWRIGE.** See DOWERINGE.

**DRAIN.** See TREHANE.

**DREADON.** From *dre-don*, the dwelling on the hill ; or *dreath-don*, the hill of gravel or sand.

**DRIGG.** See TRIGG.

**DUGGAR.** From *dew-car*, the black rock ; or *Du-car*, God's rock.

**DUGGUA.** From *dew-gwy*, the dark stream.

**DULASTON.** From *dow-glas-ton*, the hill by the green water.

**DUNCALF.** From *dun-calf*, the bald or bare hill.

**DUNDAGELL.** Hals, citing Carew's Survey of Cornwall, p. 44, says, "Dundagell (*alias* Dyndagell, *alias* Bosithney) gave name and original to an old family of gentlemen surnamed De Dundagell, now extinct, of which family was Robert de Dundagell, who, temp. Rich. I., held in this county, by the tenure of knight service, five knight's fees." He says also that the name Dundagell means safe, secure, or impregnable fort or fortress ; and Dyndagell safe, secure, impregnable, or invincible man ; or a man so fortified, magnified, or fenced by art or nature that he was not liable to hurt or danger, referring perhaps to the King or Earl of

Cornwall, whose fort or castle it was"! In Domesday, 20 Wm. I. (1087), this place was taxed under the name of Dune-cheine. Tonkin says "*tin* is the same as *din*, *dinas*, *dixeth*, deceit; so that Tindixeth, turned for the easier pronunciation to Tintagel, Dindagel, or Daundagel, signifies the Castle of Deceit, which name might be aptly given to it from the famous deceit practised here by Uter Pendragon, by the help of Merlin's enchantment." Pryce renders "Tintagell (now Tintagel), the modern name of Dunda-gell, Dundagel, the castle of deceit (*tin*, *din*, a fortified place or castle)."

DUNGAY, DUNGEY. From *dun-ke*, the hill enclosed by a hedge or fence; or *dun-kea*, the hedge enclosure. Tungay may be the same name.

## E.

EDEVEAIN, EDYVANE, EDYVEAIN, EDYVEAN, EDYFYN. This name may mean the little bottom or valley (*izy-vean*); or the valley of stones (*vyin*, *vyyn*, pl. of *maen*, a stone); or, as the earliest orthography is said to have been Edyfynd, it would translate "the spring in the valley" (*izy-fyn*). It would also corrupt from a French form of Edwin.

ELLARY, ELLERY. Perhaps from the manor of Elerky (found Elerchy, in Domesday Elerchi) in Veryan; from *elerch-chy*, the swan's house. Lower makes Ellery a corruption of Hilary.

ELWIN. From Hallwyn in St. Issey; or the manor of

Halwyn in Perranzabuloe; from *hál-wyn*, the white moor or hill. The name Elwin may however be derived from the old Teutonic name Alwyn (whence Allen), from *al-wîn*, mighty conqueror; or from the name Adalwin, from *adal-wîn*, noble conqueror.

ENDEAN, INDEAN. From *hean-dean*, an old man; or perhaps rather from *heân-dîn*, the old fortified hill. Pryce translates the local name Tregandean, the men's dwelling (*dên*, the men).

ENNES, ENNIS, ENNYS, ENYS. From an estate in Cornwall still possessed by the family, to whom it belonged temp. Edw. III. (*Lower.*) From *ennis, ynes, ynez*, an island, peninsula. Hence perhaps sometimes Ince and Inch.

ERISEY, ERISY, anc. written ERISIE. From the manor and barton of Erisey in Grade, or the barton of Erisey or Herisey in Ruan Major. The name Erisey, says D. Gilbert, has been extinct about a century. Pryce translates Erisey, the dry acre; Parc Erisey, the dry field. In another place he renders Park Erissie, Parc-Erisy, the corn field, or dry acre on the bottom. *Eri, erw*, is a field, acre; and *seyh* is dry.

EUREN. From *voren*, strange, foreign; also a knave, scoundrel, jade.

EVA. From the parish of St. Ewe, var. Hewa, Hevh, and Eva, in Powdre hundred, named from St. Eva, the fem. of St. Ivo or Ivonis, *i. e.* St. John (the Baptist); from the Greek *Ιωαννης*.

## F.

**FALMOUTH.** From the town of the same name; from *Fal-mouth*, mouth of the Fal, called the Prince's river.

**FAULL.** The Cornish form of Paull. There is *Tre-faul* in Lanreath; and Paul, Paull are found as surnames in Cornwall. Hence *Fauls*.

**FAZAN, FAZON.** See **PHEASANT**.

**FELLENOWETH.** See **VELLENOWETH**.

**FENTON, VENTON, VENTOM.** From *fenton*, *venton*, a spring, fountain, well. There is Fenton in Ladock, and there are several names compounded of *venton*. But the Fentons are not always from Cornwall. There are parishes and places called Fenton (perhaps "the fenny enclosure or town") in cos. Lincoln, Stafford, and York.

**FENTONGOLLAN (De).** From Fenton-gollan, Venton-gollan, "which," says Hals, "was and is the soke, lands of a considerable manor, which heretofore comprehended the whole parishes of St. Michael Penkevil and Merther, except the tenements of Penkevil, Tregothnan, &c. &c., now subdivided into the manors of Tregothnan and Fenton-gollan." The name means the holy well.

**FESANT.** See **PHEASANT**.

**FICE.** See **VOSE**.

**FIDDIAN.** See **MITHIAN**.

**FIDDICK, FIDICK.** See **BIDDICK**.

**FINTER.** See **WINTOUR**.

**FITHIAN.** See **MITHIAN**.

**FOOT, FOOTE.** As a Cornish name, perhaps from



*foute*, a lane. Samuel Foote, the comedian, who was a native of Truro, changed his name from Foot to Foote upon settling in London.

FORD. As a Cornish name, perhaps from Ford in Lanhydroch; from *ford*, a way.

FORDER. From Forder in Trematon; from *vor-dour*, the way (over the) water; or *veor-dour*, the great water.

FOS. See VOSE.

FOSS. From Foss in Duloe; from root of Vose, *q. v.*

FRADD. From *práz*, a meadow. See PRAED.

FRATHAN. There is the village of Fraddon in St. Enodoc, but this name is most probably corrupted from Trathan, *q. v.*

FREATHY, FREETHY, FRETHEY. See TRETHERWAY.

FREEBODY. See TREWBODY.

FREMEWAN. See TREMEWAN.

FREWARTHA. See TREWARTHA.

FRIDGE. From *fry*, *fridge*, a promontory; literally a nose.

FRIGGEN, FRIGGENS. Perhaps the same as Frignis, mentioned in a visitation of 9 Oct. 1620 as one of the burgesses of Truro; but these names may also be from *fry-gwyn*, the white hill or promontory.

FUDGE, FUGE, FUGO. Fuge is from *foge*, a blowing-house; from *fok*, a hearth, furnace, fire-place. Hence probably the names Fugo and Fudge.

FURSE, FURZE. From *fors*, *vors*, for *ford*, a way. There is a place called Furze Park in Lansalloes.

## G.

**GALGEY.** This name may be from Galgeath in Cardinham ; from *gol-kea*, the holy enclosure, or *cala-kea*, the hard enclosure.

**GARE.** See **GEAR.**

**GARRANCE.** From *guarhaz*, *garhaz*, the summit or top. There is Garras in Kenwyn, and Garras in St. Allen, which Pryce renders, "on the top of the hill."

**GARTARELL, GARTRELL.** From *car-Terrell*, Terrell's rock.

**GAURIGAN, GAUERYGAN, GAVERGAN, GAVRIGON, GAVRIGAN, GAWRIGAN.** Gaverigon is said to mean "twenty goats" (*igans*, twenty). It is the same as Gauerigan, from *gavar-y-gan*, "the goats' downs." Gauerygan, Gaverigan, Gavrigon, Gawrigon, and Govrigon are different forms of the same name. The arms of Gaverigan are a goat.

**GAYER.** The same as Gear, *q. v.* Lower thinks Gayer the Gare of the Wiltshire Domesday.

**GEACH, GEAKE.** See **QUICK.**

**GEAR.** There is an estate named Gear in the parish of St. Earth, which Polwhele thinks may have had its name from *caer*, castrum ; and he says Gear Bridge below was originally Caer Bridge. *Geare* in Cornish signifies "green or flourishing." There are places called Tregear and Tregear ; and Tregare is mentioned by Hals under Gerans. Hence the names Gayer, Geer, Geere, and Gare.

**GEDDEY, GEDY.** See **GIDDY.**

GEDGE. See QUICK.

GEER, GEERE. See GEAR.

GERNIGAN. From *carn-igans*, twenty rocks. The name would also translate the little rock. There is a place called Gurnick in Crowan.

GERRANS. From a parish of the same name in Cornwall. From root of Garrance, *q. v.*

GERRESH. From some local name. Tonkin says, "adjoining to the barton of Gwerick in St. Allen is a tenement called the Gerras, that is, the summit or top, from its high situation, which I notice in this place on account of its lead mines." From root of Garrance or Gerrans, *q. v.*

GEVERS. Qu. from *gavar*, a goat.

GEW. Pryce renders *gew*, the stay, support; and says, on many estates (especially in the west) one of the best fields is called the Gew, probably from its being the support of the estate. There is a place called Gew in Crowan.

GIDDY, GIDEY. Giddy is an ancient Cornish family, formerly written Gedy, Geddey, Gidey, &c. "Possibly a nurse name of Gideon." (*Lower.*)

GILLY. From *gilly, gelly, kelli*, a grove. There is a place called Gilly in Mawgan, in Meneage.

GIST. From *gest, gyst*, a dog, properly a bitch. Hence the name Keast. Cf. the Irish names compounded of *cu*, *con*, a dog, used with sense of hero.

GLASS. From *glaze, glase*, green. *Glas* is the Cornish for a country.

GLASSON, GLAZON. From *glaz-on, glaz-ân*, the green downs.

GLAZE. From *glaze, glase*, green. Carglaze (the green

rock) is the name of a tin mine in St. Austell. Cf. Polglase.

GLAZON. See GLASSON.

GLENCROSS. From *glen-crous*, the cross in the dale.

GLISSAN. From *glás-an*, the green (place). See TREGLISSAN.

GLUAS, GLUGAS, GLUYAS. From *glew-glas*, the moist or wet country; or from the parish of Gluvias in Kerrier hundred, named after the saint to whom the church was dedicated. Hals absurdly derives the parochial name from *glewas*, to hear.

GLYN, GLYNN. From Glin, Glynn, in the parish of Cardinham, where the family flourished for many generations; from *glyn*, a woody valley.

GOAD, GOATE. See COODE.

GODALCAN, GODOLCAN, GODOLGHAN, GODOLPHIN. Carew derives Godolphin from two Cornish words signifying "white eagle." Scawen says, "Godolphin in keeping still displayed abroad the white eagle, from the Cornish *gothlugon*." A correspondent of Notes and Queries observes, "It seems highly improbable that Carew should have given the explanation 'white eagle' without some grounds of apparent probability. First, the Cornish form of the name is Godolghan, Godolcan, or Godalcan: the last syllable may be *can*, white; *godol* or *gedol* may have been a Welsh or Cornish word unknown to the dictionaries signifying 'eagle' (probably as a descriptive epithet, etymologically combatant), even though we have no other voucher than Carew himself. That such a word, whatever the meaning, existed in Welsh, we may learn from the name of *Cors-y-Gedol* in Merioneth. Gilbert

seems to have imagined English elements in this Cornish name. But, although it is possible Carew may be right in his division and interpretation of the name, there is another explanation to be found, I believe, in Camden. *Godalcan* is rendered 'wood of tin,' as though it were a wood in which there are tin mines (*god*, imitation of *coit*, a wood; *alcan*, tin); but while I believe that *alcan* is an element in the name, the first syllable seems to me to be from *cody*, to raise—a place where tin is raised. I believe Carew to be quite right as to what the several parts of the Cornish name might mean, though wrong in so dividing the word and applying them to this particular example; while Gilbert is quite astray." Gilbert says in a note, "Godolaneec in the Phœnician is a place of tin." The editor of *Notes and Queries* observes, "The editors of the *Queens of Society* had probably read the following note in *Burke's Dictionary of Peerages*, p. 223:—'Godolphin, in Cornish, signifies a *white eagle*, which was always borne in the arms of this family.' Burke, no doubt, obtained this fanciful meaning of the word from Carew's *Survey of Cornwall*, p. 149, ed. 1811, where it is stated that *Godolfin* *alias* *Godolghan* signifies the white eagle—than which (says D. Gilbert) nothing can be more untrue, for in all these compound words there is not one particle or syllable relating thereto, or any other of the British language whatsoever; for *wen erew*, *wen eryr*, *wen eriew*, and by contraction *wen-er*, is a white eagle in the Welsh, Little-Britannic, and Cornish tongues. (See Dr. Davis's *British Lexicon*, and Floyd upon *Aquila*.) As for the modern name *Good-ol-phin*, *God-ol-fyn*, it admits of no other etymology or construction than that it was a place that was altogether a wood, fountain,

well, or spring of water, or altogether God's fountain or spring of water. Parochial Hist. of Cornwall, i. 119, 120." N. & Q., 3rd S. iii. 448. Lower (on the authority of C. S. Gilbert's Cornwall, i. 520) says, "Godolphin, a manor in the parish of Breage, near Helston, anciently written Godolghan, a word which is said to signify in the Cornish 'the white eagle,' whence the 'eagle displayed with two necks argent,' in the armorial shield. John de Godolphin is said to have possessed the manor at the time of the Conquest." Pryce translates Godolphin "the little valley of springs" (*go*, little; *dol*, valley; *phin* or *fince*, of springs). This would seem to be a more reasonable etymology, but I am inclined to think *godól* may be simply an intense form of *dól*, and that the name was perhaps originally *Dólvean*, the little valley; or *Dólfyn*, the spring in the valley. Godolcan may indeed be another name altogether. I find in Leland's Itinerary (D. Gilbert, iv. 267), "From Mr. Godolcan to Pembro, wher the parish church is (*i. e.* appertains) to Mr. Godolcan. . . . . From Mr. Godolcan to *Lanante* a four miles. No greater tynne workes yn al Cornwall then be on Sir Wylliam Godolcan's ground." The surnames Dolphin, Dalphin, may be etymologically connected with that of Godolphin.

**GOGAY.** From *go-guy*, the little stream; *go-chy*, the little house; or *go-kea*, the little enclosure.

**GOMMO.** See GUMB.

**GOOD, GOOSE, GOOSEY, GOOZE, GOOZEE.**  
See COODE.

**GOSS, GOSSE.** As Cornish names, from root of Coode, *q. v.*

**GOVE.** From *gof*, *gove*, a smith of any kind.

GOVERIGON. See GAUERIGAN.

GOVER. From *gover* (*go-ver*), the brook or spring of water; (*W. gofer*, a rivulet); hence perhaps Cover.

GOYNE, GOYNS, GOYNES. From root of Gunn, *q. v.* There is Goynglaze in St. Agnes.

GREW. From *grew*, a crane. Cf. Killigrew, Pettigrew.

GRILLS, GRYLLS. A friend renders this surname a grasshopper or cricket (*grillus*, *gryllus*, a cricket; in later times perhaps used to designate a locust). But the name is rather from the manor of Grylls or Garles, in Lesneweth, near the rocks called the Grylls or Garles. Hence the surname Gryllo.

GROWDEN, GROWDON. From *grou-den*, the hill of sand or gravel; or *crou-den*, the hill of the cross.

GRUNDRY. See GUNDRY.

GRYLLO. See GRILLS.

GUAVAS, GUAVIS. See GWAVIS.

GUMB, GUM, GUMMOE, GUMMOW. Gumb is from *guimp*, *gump*, down hill (in *W. ar guympo*). There is a place called Gump in St. Agnes; and the village of Jump in Roborough hundred, co. Devon. Cf. the names Kumpe, Gommo.

GUNDRY, GRUNDRY. From *gûn-dre*, the town on the down or plain; or *gûn-draith*, the down by the seashore. There is in Mawgan in Meneage a place called Gwandray. These names may however be the same as Gundred (whence St. Gundred's Well in Roche), a German name; from *gund-draut*, faithful or beloved woman.

GUNN. As a Cornish name, from *gûn*, *goon*, a down or common, a plain.

**GWAIRNICK, GWARNACK.** Hals says, "Gwarn-ike (in St. Allen), *i. e.* lake, river, or leate, summons, notice, or warning, so called from Gwarnike Castle, a treble intrenchment or fortification lately extant on the woody lands thereof, is the voke lands of the manor and barton of Gwarnike, the old inheritance and dwellinge of the once rich and famous family of the Bevils for many generations"! Tonkin: "Partly in this parish is the great lordship of Gwairnick, *id est*, the Hay river; a name not unsuitable to the circumstances of the place, for a pleasant river passeth through most fertile meadows beneath the house." Leland writes the local name Gwernak. Pryce renders *guernick* "marshy, moorish, hence Guarnick or Gwarnick in St. Allen, &c." There is a place called Gwnarick in Kenwyn, and Gurnick in Crowan.

**GUAVAS, GUAVIS, GWAVAS, GWAVIS.** From Guavas or Gwavas in Sithney. The name means a winterly place, from *guáv*, *gwaf*, winter. Hence the names Wavis, Wavish.

**GWENAP.** From the parish of Gwennap or Gwenap, which was dedicated to St. Wenep. Pryce renders Gwenap white son or white face (*gwen-ap*).

**GWERICK.** From *guér-ick*, which will translate both the green or flourishing place and the green brook.

**GWLATOR, GWIHTOR.** Henry Gwihtor or Gwiator occurs in a muster-book for Redruth in 1500. The name is from *guythor*, an artificer, workman; *guedhur*, a workman; *guedwur*, a workman in silver; also a brazier, tinker. Hence perhaps the surnames Gwyther, Wadder, Wetter, Whetter.

**GWIN, GWINN, GWYN, GWYNN, GWYNNE,**



WHIDDEN, WIDDEN. From *gwyn, gwydn, widn*, white.

See also WINN.

GWYTHER. See GWIATOR.

## H.

HALE, HAILE. From *hál, hale*, a moor ; *hál*, a hill ; or *hail*, bountiful, great, also a river that falls into the sea. There is a place called Hale in Broadvale parish ; and Hale is the name of a seaport and town in Penwith hundred.

HALLAMORE, HALLIMORE. From *hál-veor*, the great hill ; or *hale-veor*, the great moor.

HALLOWS. Lower derives this name from the parish of Hallow, co. Worcester ; but it may sometimes be from Hallow, in Roche, Cornwall ; from *hallow*, the moors.

HALS. From Als, formerly the name of a place in Burian ; from *als*, a high cliff. (Price gives *als*, the sea-shore or cliff ; *als, alt*, an ascent.) Hals says, " From Als, now Also and Alsce, viz. lands towards or upon the sea-coast, was denominated John de Als, or from Bar-Als-ton in Devon, temp. Hen. I., and King Stephen, ancestor of the De Als, formerly of Lelant, now Halses. . . . This family in Edward III.'s days rote their surname de Als, now Halse. (See Prince's Worthies of Devon upon Hals.)" Halsey may be the same name.

HALVOSE. From Halvose in Manaccan ; from *hál-vose*, the moor ditch.

HAMBLYN. See HAMLEY.

HAMELIN. As a Cornish name from *hay-melyn*, the

green enclosure ; *hál-melyn*, the green hill ; or *hál-mellin*, the mill moor ; Hamlin may sometimes be the same name.

**HAMELYE, HAMLEY.** “Hamley of Halwyn, now of St. Columb and Bodmin, whose surname has been written Hamelye, Hamlyn, and Hamblyn, is of great antiquity in Cornwall, where it appears to have been seated before the Norman Conquest.” (*C. S. Gilbert.*) Lower thinks that the name, which he rightly considers the same as Hamlyn, is the Anglo-Norman, Hammeline. If of Cornish origin, it may come from *hál-mellin*, the mill moor. But see **HAMELIN**.

**HAMLIN, HAMLYN.** See **HAMLEY**.

**HANDER.** See **HENDER**.

**HANDRA.** See **HENDRA**.

**HARLYN (De).** From Harlyn ; from *ar-lyn*, upon the pool, water, or river.

**HAWEISH.** There is Hewas in Ladock, and Hewas Water in Creed. Tonkin gives a Matilda de Hewish, who held half of a small fee in Manely in St. Veep, temp. 3 Hen. IV. C. S. Gilbert mentions Hewis as a surname, and says the early residence of the family was at Hewis, in Hartland hundred, Devon, whence it removed to Tremoderet in Duloe.

**HAY, HAYE.** As Cornish names, from *hay*, *hey*, an enclosure or a churchyard. There are places named Hay in Ladock, Quethiock, and St. Breock.

**HELBREN.** From *hál-bren*, the woody hill.

**HELIGAN,** formerly De Haligan. From *helygan*, the willows. The manor of Heligan in St. Ewe was anciently the inheritance of the Whiteleighs of Efford in Devonshire. Hals writes the name of the hamlet Haliggon ; and Tonkin, Heligon. Cf. Haligan in St. Maben.

**HELLAND.** From the parish of Helland in Trigg hundred. Hals says the name refers to the church, and signifies the hall, college, temple, or church. Tonkin says *hel* and *hele* are Cornish pronunciations of the Eng. *hall*, atrium, and that this word was applied to churches as well as gentlemens houses in various parts of England; as Helldon Rectory in Norfolk: Halling, Kent, &c.; but that according to the parishioners the name is a contraction of Helen's Land, the church being dedicated to St. Helena, mother of Constantine. I derive the name from *hellan*, *ellan*, the elms; or from *hal-land*, *hál-lan*, the moor enclosure.

**HELLER.** See **HELYAR**.

**HELLMAN.** From *hel-maen*, the stony hill; or *hál-maen*, the stony moor.

**HELLYAR, HELLYER.** See **HELYAR**.

**HELSDON.** From the parish of Helstone or Helston; from *hal-las-ton*, the hill by a green moor.

**HELYAR, HELLYAR, HELLYER, HELLER.** From *hellier*, *helwar*, a huntsman.

**HEMPEL.** From *heán-pol*, the old pool; or the old head or promontory; or the head of the bay, port, or haven.

**HENDER.** Lower says the name Hender was originally spelt Hendower, and that the Hendowers are said to have originated in Wales; that the elder branch became extinct about temp. Hen. VIII., but that younger branches, who had abbreviated the name to Hender, were living near Camelsford a few years since. The name in both Welsh and Cornish might translate "old water" (W. *hen-dwr*; Corn. *heán-dower*). Hinder and Hender are perhaps the same name. But see **HENDRA**.

**HENDIN.** From *hén-din*, the old fortified hill.

**HENDRA, HANDRA.** From Hendra, name of places in Kenwyn, St. Dennis, and Mawgan in Meneage; or from Hendre in Madron; from *hen-dre, -dra*, the old town; or from Hendorra in Cury; from *heán-dour*, the old water.

**HENDY.** From *hén-ty*, the old house.

**HENNA.** From *hén, heán*, old; or a Cornish form of Hen, for Henry.

**HENNOR.** From *hén-oar*, the old earth or land; or *hén-aire (arth)*, the old head or promontory.

**HENWOOD.** From *heán-coed*, the old wood. There is a place named Henwood in Linkinhorne.

**HEXT.** (Found written *Hexte* and *Hex*.) This name may be from *hext*, used by Chaucer for "highest;" A. S. *hexta*; G. *höchst*, compar. of *hoch*, high. *Hexte* is found as a German name. It may also be of Cornish origin, for Tonkin derives *Hexworthy*, the name of a barton in Lanwhitton or Lawhitton, from *hesk, hesken*, a reed or bulrush; and *Hext* may be derived from a plural, perhaps *heskydd*.

**HINDER.** See **HENDER**.

**HINDOM.** From *hén-don*, the old hill.

**HINGASTON, HINGESTON, HINGSTON.** There are Hingston Downs in Callington; *Hen-gas-don* would signify the old dirty hill; but these names may also be derived from the parish of Hinxton, co. Cambridge; perhaps from Hingest's town.

**HOSKEN, HOSKIN, HOSKING, HOSKYN, HOSKINS.** From Park-Hoskin, the park of rushes.

**HOTTAN, HOTTEN, HOTTON, HOYTEN.** Cornish forms of Otto, gen. *Otonis*, for *Ottavio, L. Octavius*. Hence *Eutin*, a town of N. Germany, cap. princip. Lübeck.

Lower suggests that the surnames Hotten, Hotton may be from Hoton, co. Leicester ; or Hoton-Pagnet, co. York.

HOTTON, HOYTEN. See HOTTAN.

HUGOE. A Cornish form of Hugo, *i. e.* Hugh, from D. *hoog*, great. There is a place in Keor called Hugos.

HURDON. From Hurden in Alternun. Qu. from *hir-don*, the long hill.

HUTH. From *huth*, high, also loud, delusion, fascination ; sometimes for *cuth*, sorrow, grief. Lower thinks the surname Huthwaite is from Huthwaite, a parish in Yorkshire.

HUTHNANCE. From *huth-nance*, the high valley, the valley of delusion, or the valley of sorrow or grief (*huth* for *cuth*).

## I.

IDLESS (De). "From Edles or Ideless, *i. e.* narrow breadth (in Kenwyn), formerly the voke lands of a considerable manor, was denominated a family of gentlemen surnamed De Idless, whose heir was married to Hamley, temp. Edw. III." (*Hals.*) This etymology, which would seem to be from *ydn* narrow, *les* broad, is hardly reasonable, and the name may be connected with that of St. Ide, a manor mentioned by D. Gilbert under St. Issey. *Ide-less* would signify the court or hall of Ide.

INCE, INCH. See ENNES.

INDEAN. See ENDEAN.

## J.

**JACA, JACKA, JAGO, JAGOE, JAJO.** Hals says *jago, gago*, in Sco. and Ir. signifies an island, and he refers to Floyd's Sco.-Ir. Dict. These names are rather Cornish forms of James. Cf. the Sp. *Iago*. Hence the surnames *Jaca, Jacka*.

**JEWEL, JEWELL.** From *yuhal*, high, tall, lofty ; or from *Hewell*, a dim. of *Hugh*. Lower thinks *Jewell* corrupted from the Fr. *Jules, i. e. Julius*. The name of the family of *Jew* that inherited the manor of *Trevice* in *Newlin* is probably corrupted from *Hugh*.

**JOSE.** A Cornish form of *Joseph*.

## K.

**KALINKISS.** From *gilly-kús*, the wood or grove of hazels.

**KALYNACK.** See **KELYNACK**.

**KANDLE.** Perhaps the same name as *Kendall*, *q. v.*

**KARKEEK.** See **CARGEEGE**.

**KARN.** See **CARNE**.

**KARRAMORE.** From *car-veor*, the great rock.

**KARROW.** See **CAREW**.

**KASTELL.** See **KESTLE**.

**KAYMERLLMARTH.** This name is mentioned by C. S. Gilbert as a surname, temp. Eliz., in a "list of the

members who have served in parliament for Bossiney since the time of Edw. VI." It may be from *chy-marl-marth*, the wonderful or high dwelling of marl; or the same as the local name Kilmar, Kilmarh, Kilmarth, which Pryce renders, "the great, the horse, or the wonderful grove."

**KEAM.** From *chein*, the ridge of a hill; a promontory.

**KEARNZEW.** See **CARNSEW.**

**KEAST.** See **GIST.**

**KEAT, KEATE, KEED, KEET.** Hals says *keate*, *ceate*, signifies in British fallacy, cheat, or delusion; but these names, as well as Keyte, Kite, are more probably from *cot* (W. *cwt*), a cot, sty; or from root of Coode, *q. v.*

**KEEVIL.** See **KIVELL.**

**KEGERTHEN.** From *ke-gerthen*, the quickset hedge.

**KEIR.** When a Cornish name, from *car*, a rock.

**KEGWIN, KEIGWIDDEN, KEIGWIDN, KEIGWIN, KEIGWYN, KEIWIDDEN.** See **CHEGWIDDEN.**

**KELLAN.** This name may be from *ke-lan*, the church or place enclosed with a hedge. See also **KELLAND.**

**KELLAND.** From Kelland in Trigg hundred, perhaps etymologically connected with Helland; or the same name as Kellan, *q. v.* *Kil* is a neck or promontory, and *kelin* a holly-tree.

**KELLEY.** See **KELLY.**

**KELLIGREW.** See **KILLIGREW.**

**KELLY, KELLEY.** As Cornish names, from *kelly*, *kelli*, the grove.

**KELLIO, KELLIOW, KELLYOW.** Most probably the same name and family; from Kelliow, in Cornelly; from *killiow*, the groves.

**KELLOCK.** From *killy-oke*, the oak grove ; or *killy-ock*, the grove place.

**KELLOW.** From Kellow in Lansalloes ; from *killiow*, the groves.

**KELLYOW.** See **KELLIO**.

**KELSEY.** From Kilsey or Kelsey in Cubert ; from *kil-zeh*, the dry neck of land. Kelsey is however the appellation of two parishes co. Lincoln.

**KELYNACK, KALYNACK.** From *kelynn-eck*, a place where holly-trees grow (*kelin*, a holly-tree). This name is rendered famous by Mary Kalynack, who, at the age of 84, walked from the Land's End to London to see the Great Exhibition, and to pay her respects personally to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. But see **KILLIGNOCK**.

**KEMBER.** See **KIMBER**.

**KEMELL.** See **KYMYELL**.

**KENDALL.** The general opinion seems to be that this family is of different origin from that of the Kendalls of Westmoreland, whose name is derived from Kirby-in-Kendale, *i. e.* the church dwelling (*kirk-by*) in Kent-dale. Hals says, "Kendall signifies to see or behold the dale or valley ; otherwise Kendall or Cendall is fine linen ; and Cendale may be a corruption of Pendall, *i. e.* the head of the valley." The name may mean the house in the valley (*chy'n-dól*), or the neck of the dale (*conna-dól*). Hence perhaps Kendal and Kendle.

**KERAKOSSE.** From *car-kús*, the rocky wood.

**KERGECK, KERGECK.** See **CARGECK**.

**KERKIN.** From *car-gwyn*, the white rock.

**KERNICK.** From Kernick in St. Stephen's, or Kernick in Helland ; from *carnick*, rocky ; or *carn-ick*, the rocky place.



**KERNOW.** See **CURNOE.**

**KERWAN.** From *car-ban*, the high rock, or the rocky hill ; or *car-vean*, the little rock or castle.

**KESKEYES.** From *chy-skéz*, the house in the shady place. Pryce renders Skewys in Cury "the shady place."

**KESTAL, KESTEL, KESTELL, KESTLE.** From Kestle in Ladock, or Kestle Wartha in Manaccan ; said to have been named from a British camp or fortification formerly upon the lands, or near the sea-coast ; from *kastal*, *kestell*, a fort or castle. The arms of this family are Argent, three falcons Proper ; also Or, three castles turreted, Gules. There are other places in Cornwall with the adjunct Kestell, and the surnames Kastell and Kistle are etymologically the same name.

**KEVEAR.** From *ke-veor*, the great hedge ; or *kea-veor*, the great enclosure.

**KEVEREL.** From *keverel*, *cheverel*, a kid or little goat. Scawen translates Keverel, "a he-goat or he-goats, that creature taking most delight, as it is observed, in the cliffs thereabout."

**KEVERN, KEVERNE.** Hals says of the local name St. Keverne, "as for the modern name, whether it be derived from the Sax. *geferon*, *geforan*, *geuoran*, synonymous words, signifying a fraternity, seers, equals, fellows, inspectors, with reference to the six, eight, or twelve men of this parish who, as body politic, corporation, or fraternity, govern the same in joint or equal manner ; or from the Brit. *keveren*, as schism, separation, or division in church matters or religion (see Llyud upon Schisma) ; or from Kieran, a famous bishop among the Britons about the fifth

century, who perhaps was born in this place; and is the tutelar guardian and patron of this church; and to him also is dedicated St. Kieran rectory, in decanatu Christianitatis in Exeter; of which every man may think as he please"! There was, it seems, a St. Keven, Kevern, or Keverne. The name however may be from *ke-voran*, *-voren*, the foreigner's hedge or enclosure. Hence the name Kivern.

**KEYMER.** From root of KYVERE, *q. v.*

**KEYTE.** See KEAT.

**KILGAT.** See KILLIGARTH.

**KILLEGREW.** See KILLIGREW.

**KILLICK.** From *killy-ick*, the grove place.

**KILLIGARTH** (by corruption KILGAT). From an estate in Talland, which was in possession of the family up to the time of Henry VI.; from *kelli-arth*, the high grove. The last part of the name may also be from *garz*, a hedge.

**KILLIGNOCK** (De). From Killignock (found Checknock) in St. Wenn, "where this family flourished in good fame for many generations till temp. Hen. VIII." This name may be from *kelli-cnoc*, the hill in the grove. *Keled-nack*, *kalonk*, is valiant, stout; *kalonek*, hearty; *colannak*, courageous, stout, hearty; from *colon*, the heart. But see KELYNACK.

**KILLIGREW, KILLIGREWE, KILLYGREW, KILLEGREW, KELLIGREW** (in charters CHELIGREVUS). From a manor in the parish of St. Erme, where this celebrated family resided from an early date down to the reign of Rich. II.; from *kelli-grew*, the crane's grove (Pryce says eagle's grove). The arms of the family are a spread eagle.

**KILTER.** A family that may have given name to Kil-

ters in Kea. D. Gilbert mentions Kilter in St. Keverne as the birthplace of, and as probably belonging to, the Kilter family. The name may come from *kil-dour*, the neck of land or promontory by the water.

**KILVERT.** From *killy-verth*, the whitethorn grove.

**KILWARBY.** From *kil-war-vy*, the grove upon (*i. e.* by) the water. There was a Robert Kilwarby, archbishop of Canterbury, temp. Wm. I.

**KIMBER, KYMBER (KEMBER ?).** From South Kimber; from *kâm-ber*, the little valley, defile, or pass. *Kâm-ver* would mean the great valley.

**KINGDON (KINGDOM ?).** A family which has flourished in Cornwall and Devon for some centuries. The name would appear to have been borrowed from Kingdon, an estate near Sharrow, in the former county. (*Lower.*) Doubtless the same name as Congdon, *q. v.*

**KISTLE.** See **KESTLE.**

**KITE.** See **KEAT.**

**KITTO, KITTOW.** Cornish forms of Kit, for Christopher.

**KIVELL, CHIVELL, CHIVEL.** From *kevel*, a horse. Keevil, Caval, and Cavall would seem to be the same name. Cf. Nankivel and Penkevil.

**KIVERN.** See **KEVERN.**

**KNAVA or NAVA.** Hals gives the British words *nave*, *nava*, *nawe*, *knawe*, and he seems to think the name may have meant "a servant, steward, ambassador, minister, or messenger of God, Christ, his king, prince, or other master," and he says, "it is a name of office of one that is a substitute or viceregent, and acts under another." Cf. the A. S. *cnapa*, *cnafa* (Plat. D. *knaap*, G. *knabe*), a boy, young man.

“John Knava, of Godolphin, Esq., was struck sheriff of Cornwall by Hen. VII. in 1504.” (*Hals.*)

**KNIVER.** From *kein-veor*, the great ridge or promontory (*kein* for *heim*).

**KNIVET, KNYVETT.** Found written Knyvet, De Knyvet, Knivat, Knevett, De Knevet. Ferguson considers the name Knevett a diminutive of *Cniva*, an early Gothic name. Camden, with more reason, thinks Knyvett a corruption of *Dunevit* (*Dunheved*). Borlase is of opinion that the ancient Cornish local name *Dunheved* (near Launceston) is a Saxon compound, signifying “the head of the hill.” According to Baxter, *Dunevet* is the same as *Nemetotacium* (properly, as in *Ravennas*, *Nemetomagum*), in which Br. Willis agrees, *Nemet* in Cornish being pronounced *Nebet*, and *dun* substituted for *magus*, for *pagus*, a town or village; further that *dun-huedh* signifies in Cornish “the swelling hill,” but *dun-hedh* “the long hill;” from which latter circumstance he imagines it was called *Lanceestre* and *Lancestre-town*.

**KUMPE.** See **GUMB.**

**KYMBER.** See **KIMBER.**

**KYMYEL.** From a place in the parish of Paul, anciently the residence of the family. See **KYMYELL.**

**KYMYELL** or **KEMELL.** From *Kymyell* in *St. Buryan*; from *kùm-yuhal*, the high valley; or *kùm-youl*, the devil's valley. *Kùm-mél*, *-meal* would signify the vale of honey. *Kymyel* is probably the same name.

**KYVERE.** From *chy-veor*, the great house.

## L.

LAIT. See LAITY.

LAITY. From Laity in Lelant; from *lait-ty*, the dairy or milk-house. Hence perhaps the names Leuty, Lait, and Late. Laity is found as a French name.

LAMBADARN. From *lan-Badarn*, the church of St. Badarn, *i. e.* St. Paternus. There are several places in Wales named Llanbadarn.

LAMBILLION. From *lan-velin*, the mill place; or *lan-vylgan*, the place of the seaman. Cf. Trevelyan. But see LAMELIN.

LAMBORN. See LAMBRON.

LAMBREY. A probable corruption of Lambrick, *q. v.* It may however be from *lan-bry*, the church hill, or the hill enclosure.

LAMBRICK. From Lambrigan, a corruption of Lambourne-Wigan in Perranzabuloe; from *lan-wigan*, the little enclosure.

LAMBRON, LAMBORN. From Lambourn, in old deeds Lan Bron, an estate in the parish of Perranzabuloe; from *lan-bron*, the hill enclosure. There is a place called Lambourne in Ruan Laniorne.

LAMELIN, LAMELLIN, or LAMELLYN. From Lamellion, an estate in the parish of Lantegloss, near Fowey, anciently the seat of the family; from *lan-mellin*, the mill place. Pryce gives Lanmellion, Lan Mellin, the mill place.

LAMPECK. See LAMPENC.

**LAMPEER.** From *lan-ver*, the great enclosure.

**LAMPEN.** See **LAMPENC.**

**LAMPENC.** From the manor of Lampenc; from *lan-Pennock*, the church of Pennock. Lampen and Lampeck are possibly the same name.

**LANER.** From Laner or Lanher in St. Allen, which Hals renders "tempter." He says, "At the time of the Norman Conquest this district of St. Allen was taxed under the jurisdiction of Laner or Lanher, *i. e.* tempter; so called for that long before that time was extant upon that place a chapel or temple dedicated to God in the name of St. Martin of Tours, the memory of which is still preserved in the names of St. Martin's fields and woods, heretofore perhaps the endowments of that chapel or temple, &c. &c." But as Lanher, according to Hals, was formerly a wood, may not the name be derived from *lanherch*, a forest, a grove? Indeed Pryce writes the name Lannar, and suggests that it may be so derived. There is Lannarth in Gwennap, Lanner in Kea, and Laneer in Lansaloes. Laner Castle occurs in William of Worcester's Itinerary, and D. Gilbert mentions one Lannar (*q. v.*) who was connected with the Chynoweth family. See D. Gilbert, 111, 125.

**LANCE, LAUNCE.** From *lan*, a church; or perhaps rather from *nans*, a valley. Cf. the local name Lansladron or Lanhadron, for Nansladron.

**LANDARY.** See **LANDREY.**

**LANDEG.** Perhaps from Landege, found Landegey, Landegge, Landigge, and Landigay, the former name of Kea; from *lan-teage*, the fair church.

**LANDER.** In Cornwall and Devon the man stationed at the mouth of the shaft of a mine to receive the kibble or

bucket is called the *lander*; but this name may be from *lan-dour*, the church near the water; or *lan-dar*, the church oak. Lander was the name of the celebrated African travellers, natives of Truro, one of whom discovered the course of the Niger.

LANDEW. From Landew in Lezant; God's enclosure, or the churchyard, the sanctuary (*lan-Due, Dew*); or from *lan-dew*, the black enclosure or church.

LANDREY, LANDRY. From *lan-dre*, the church dwelling; *lan-drea*, the principal church; or *lan-dreath, -draith*, the church on the sand or sandy shore. Hence perhaps Landary and Laundry.

LANDSWORTH. For Nansworth; from *nans-worth*, the high valley. Cf. the local name Lansladron, for Nansladron.

LANDZELLE. From Launcells parish; so called, according to Tonkin, from being a cell to the abbey of Hartland in Devonshire (*lan*, an enclosure or church).

LANFEAR. Lower refers this name to Lanphear, which Arthur derives from Gael. *lann-fear*, a pikeman. The name is found in Cornwall, and may be derived from locality; from *lan-veor*, the great church.

LANGAN, LANIGAN. *Lan-igans* would signify twenty churches; but see LANGON, LANYON.

LANGDON. There are families of this name from parishes in Essex, Kent, &c. The Langdons of Cornwall are from Langdon, "long hill," in the parish of Jacobstow, their ancient patrimony.

LANGFORD. The Cornish family of this name derives from Roger de Langford, sheriff of Cornwall in 1255, who took his surname from his estate of Langford, in the parish of Marham Church. (*C. S. Gilbert.*) The name is probably

from *lan-vordh*, the great enclosure ; or *lan-ford*, the church way. Other families of this name are from parishes in cos. Bedford, Berks, Norfolk, Essex, Somerset, Notts, Wilts, &c. ; but their name signifies "long ford."

LANGHAIRNE. See LANHERNE.

LANGHERNE. To this family belonged the gigantic Cromwellian soldier, John Langherne, who is said to have been seven feet six inches in height, and proportionately active and strong. (*C. S. Gilbert.*) The same name as Lanherne, *q. v.*

LANGON. From *lan-gon*, the dwelling on the down, or from root of Lanyon, *q. v.*

LANHADERN, LANHEDRAR. From the manor of Lanhadarn, var. Lanhaddarne, Lanhadden, Lansladarne, in St. Eve, which Hals renders "the thieves or robbers' place (*lan-lader*). Pryce however says, "Lanhadron, Lansladron, rectè Nansladron, the valley of thieves." These names may however be the same with the Welsh local name Llanedarn, said to have been so called from St. Ederyn.

LANHERCH. See LENHORGY.

LANHERNE. From the manor of Lanherne, in the parish of St. Mawgan, where a family called Pincerna (Med. Lat. for cup-bearer) settled and adopted the local name as their surname. They became extinct in the elder line temp. Edw. I. The name is from *lanhern*, the sanctuary ; literally the iron church or enclosure (*lan-hoarn*). Hence the names Langhairne and Langherne.

LANHIDROCK. From the parish of Lanhidrock in Pider hundred ; from *lan-Hidrock*, the church of St. Hidrock. There is a place named Llanhidrock in Wales.



LANIGAN. See LANGAN.

LANINE. See LANYON.

LANNAR. See LENHORGY.

LANNERGY. From root of Lenhorgy, *q. v.*

LANNING. See LANYON.

LANTEGLES, LANTEGLOS. From Lanteglos-by-Fowey; or Lantegles, Lanteglos in Camelford parish; from *lan-egles*, the church enclosure. Pryce renders *Lant-eglos*, the true church (*lante*, truth).

LANTHOIS. From *lan-thous*, the downward church, or *lan-thew*, the black church.

LANWORDABY. From *lan-Wordaby*, the place or dwelling of Wordaby; or *lan-wortha-va*, the place by the high stream.

LANXON. Probably from Lansen, the name under which, according to Hals, St. Stephen's near Launceston, at the time of the Norman Conquest, was taxed; from *lan-san*, the holy church.

LANYON (*lan-nine*). From Lanyon in Gwinear; from *lan-eithin*, the furzy enclosure or croft; or *lan-yein*, the cold enclosure. There is also Lanyon in Madron, and some mention a place named Lanyon in Normandy or Bretagne. Linyon, Lunyon, Lanine, Lanning, and Lanyon may be the same surname. But see also LANGON.

LATE. See LAITY.

LATHAN. See LEATHAN.

LAUELIS. See LEVELIS.

LAUNCE. See LANCE.

LAUNDRY. See LANDREY.

LEATHAN. This name may have been originally Ty-leathan or Boleathan; from *ty-lait-an*, or *bo-lait-an*, both of

which would translate the milk-house or dairy; but *Leathan* may also be from *le-tan*, the under place.

**LE GASSICK.** See TREGASKASS.

**LELAND.** From the parish of Lelant, in the hundred of Penwith. Tonkin translates the name church place (*le-lan*); but Leland writes it Lannant, a church in a valley (*lan-nant*).

**LELEAN.** Another orthography of Leland, *q. v.*; or from *le-lhean*, the place for pilchards.

**LENDERYON.** This name may be a mistake for Lenderyow. Both names are found in the Cornwall Directory. From *lan-deru*, the enclosure of oaks.

**LENDRICK.** From *lan-dour-ick*, the place by the water; *lan-Derrick*, the place of Derrick, *i. e.* Theodoric; or *lan-derrick*, the place of the sexton. The name would also corrupt from Lanhidrock, *q. v.*

**LENORGY.** From the old local name Lanerchy, Lanergh; from *lanherch* or *lannar*, a forest or grove, a lawn, a bare place in a wood; hence Lanherch, also the place called Lannar in St. Allen, and the surname Launar.

**LEONARDAN.** From *lyn-ard-an*, the high pond or pool.

**LESBIREL.** From *les-Birel*, the court or hall of Birel.

**LESTWITHIEL.** See LOSTWITHIEL.

**LEUTY.** See LAITY.

**LEVEDDON.** From *leven-don*, the bare or smooth hill; or *leh-vidn*, the place or dwelling in the meadow. Cf. the local name Treveddon.

**LEVELIS, LAUELIS.** From *le-eglis*, the church place; or *léu-lis*, lion court.

**LEWARN, LEWARNE, LE WARNE, LOUARN.**

Pryce renders Lewarn, Louarn, the fox place ; but does not give the etymology. It is probably from *lé*, *lu-warnen*, the place of the elder-tree.

LEZARD. From Lizard or Lizart district ; from *lis-ard*, the high court, hall, or palace.

LEZEREA. From *lis-rea*, the wonderful court or hall (?).

LIDGEY. There is a place called Canalidgey in St. Issey. *Le-gy* would signify the place by the river or brook. *Laig* is a layman ; *lug*, a tower ; *lagan*, a pond, pool, lake ; *lued*, *luth*, mire, filth.

LILLATHEW. This name may mean the holy goat or the black goat. *Thew* has the various significations of black, holy, side, and God ; *lill* is a goat. (*Tew*, *thew*, a side.)

LIMBRICK. Same as Lambrick, *q. v.*

LINKINHORNE. From Linkinhorne in East hundred ; properly Lankinhorne, or rather Langanhoarn ; from *lan-gan-hoarn*, the iron church or enclosure.

LINYON. See LANYON.

LISSANT. From Lezant in East hundred, for Lansant ; from *lan-sant*, the holy church, or the saints' church (All Hallows).

LOE. From *loe*, *lo*, *loo*, a lake or pool. There are East and West Looe.

LOSTWITHIEL, or LESTWITHIEL. From Lostwithiel, formerly cap. of Cornwall. Carew translates Lostwithiel "lion's tail" ! I derive it from *les-uthiel*, *-uhal*, the lofty palace.

LOUARN. See LEWARN.

LUDDRA. From *led*, *ledra*, a cliff or steep hill. Mr. Robert Luddra built the tower of the church in Mullion in

Kerrier, and according to D. Gilbert was probably an inhabitant of the parish in 1500. Lyddra may be the same name.

LUDGVAN. From Ludvgan near Penzance; from *ludg-van*, *lud-uan*, the high-placed town. [I do not find this surname, but I have been favoured with it.]

LUGGAN. From the manor of Luggyen Lese, anc. Ludduham, in St. Ives; or from Lugvan, vulgò Luduan; from *lug-van*, the high or high-placed tower (*lug*, a tower). Pryce derives the local name Illogan from *lug-gan*, the white tower; or *lug-gûn*, the tower on the downs; or *lug-dûn*, the tower hill.

LUNYON. See LANYON.

LUTAY. From *lu-tég*, the pleasant place; or *luth-ty*, the miry or filthy dwelling. [Utrum horum mavis accipe.]

LYDDRA. See LUDDRA.

LYNAM, LYNOM. "There are places called Lyneham in cos. Oxford and Wilts. The family occur in Cornwall as Lynham at an early period, and the Irish branch are said to have sprung from that county." (*Lower.*) *Lan-an* in Cornish would mean the enclosure or church; *lyn-an*, the water.

## M.

MABE. From the village and parish of Mabe in Kerrier hundred. Hals thinks the name of the vicarage is from Cornish *mab*, *mabe*, a son, in reference to Milorus, son of Melianus, king or duke of Cornwall, who lies buried in Milor churchyard; or that Mab or Mabe, the name of the church, refers to Jesus Christ, to whose honour it may have

been erected. According to Tonkin, the name of this parish in the king's book is La Vabe, that is, St. Vabe or Mabe's Place. One of the nurse names of Abraham is Mabb.

**MABIN, MAIBEN, MAYBIN.** From the parish of St. Mabyn or Maiben. *Ma-byn* would signify the hill place. The local name Trevebbyn in Little St. Petroc is said to mean the boy's town (*mab*, a son).

**MADAVER, MADDAVER, MADEVER.** From *med-veor*, the great place ; or *mêz-veor*, the great meadow.

**MADDERN.** Perhaps from St. Maddarne or Madran, a vicarage in Penwith hundred. "Galfridus Monmothenensis tells us in his chronicle that one Madan was a British king in these parts before Julius Cæsar landed in Britain, and probably that he lived or died here, in memory of whom this parish is called Madran, now Maddarne. Here also is Maddarne well of water, greatly famous for its healing virtues, of which Bishop Hall of Exeter speaks in his work entitled the Great Mystery of Godliness, &c." (*Hals.*) But see **MADRON**.

**MADRON.** A family of some distinction that formerly dwelt at St. Just, but which is now extinct. The name is derived from Madern, Madron ; from *váz-dron*, the good or fruitful hill. Cf. Maddern.

**MAGER, MAGOR.** From *mager, maga*, the feeding-place. Others connect the name Magor with Mauger, Major, Mayor, and Mayer. See also **MAKER**.

**MAIBEN.** See **MABIN**.

**MAIN, MAINE.** See **MYNE**.

**MAINPRICE.** From *mean-práz*, the stony meadow. Hence the surname Mimpriss.

**MAKER.** From the parish of Maker in East hundred ;

from *va-ker*, the dear or charming place ; or from *va-geare*, the green or fruitful place. But see **MAGOR**.

**MALYON**. From Mullion parish in Kerrier hundred. "As in the valuation of Pope Nicholas in 1291 it is called *Ecclesia Sancte Melanie*, and in Archbishop Usher, *De Christianarum Ecclesiarum*, &c., the famous St. Malo is called St. Mellonus, St. Melanius, and Meloninus Britannus, I rather take him to have been the patron of this church, and to have given his name to the parish." (*Tonkin*.) Pryce renders Mull-yon, Mul-yein, Mullion, the bare cold place or exposure. St. Mellion or St. Mellyn in East hundred is said to have had its name from St. Melania, the patron of the church.

**MANATON, MANETON**. From the manor of Manaton in the parish of Hill South, which is said to have been the seat of the family even before the Conquest, although the head, Francis Manaton, Esq., some time since removed to Kilworthy, near Tavistock, which he became possessed of on the death of his relation, Henry Manaton, Esq. Cf. *Tonkin*. The name is probably from *mean-dûn*, the stony hill. Manaton is the name of a small village on an eminence in King's Teignton, Devon.

**MANHANICK, MENHENHICK, MENHENICK, MENHINACK, MENHINICK**. From *men-winnick*, the head or top of the marshes.

**MANHANIOT**. See **MENHENITT**.

**MANHIRE**. From *men-heere*, the high head or hill; or *maen-heere*, the high stone.

**MAPOWDER**. A family that once possessed the manor of Pelsew or Peldu in St. Erme, and also Trenance in Withiel. The name may be connected with that of the

hundred of Powdar, which Pryce translates the province, country, or hundred of oaks (*pou-dar*); indeed, Powder may have been the family name; and Mab-powder (by corruption Mapowder) would translate the son of Powder. *Ma* may also be from *va*, a place. Mapother is the name of a Dublin physician.

**MARRACK.** From *marrek*, *marhag*, a soldier, horseman, knight; from *march*, a horse.

**MAYBIN.** See **MABIN**.

**MAYHOW.** A Cornish form of Matthew. "The Mayows of Cornwall originally wrote themselves Mayhew." (*C. S. Gilbert*.)

**MAYNE.** See **MYNE**.

**MEAKER.** From root of *Magor*, *q. v.*

**MEAN.** From *Mayon* or *Mean*, a small village in Sennen parish, near the Land's End, where there is a large stone called Table Mean. The name means "the stone." But see **MYNE**.

**MEANWELL.** From *mean-wheal*, the stony wheal or work; or *mean-uhal*, the lower stone. Meanwhilly is or was a local name in the county.

**MEASE.** From root of *VEASE*, *q. v.*

**MEATHREL, MEATHRELL, METHERAL, METHERELL.** From *Metherill* in Calstock; from *meath-ryel*, the royal plain; or *mêz-ryel*, the royal meadow.

**MEES.** From *meas*, *mes*, *mêz*, an open field.

**MEHUISH.** See **MELHUISH**.

**MEIN.** See **MYNE**.

**MELGESS.** From *Melgess* in St. Agnes, which Pryce renders the mill wood (*melin-gus*).

**MELHUISH, VELLHUISH.** Hals mentions these,

among five others, as the names of the chief inhabitants of Penrin in Gluvias. He says, "The name Melhuish is local, viz., from the barton or tenement of Melhuish, near Kirton in Devon, which signifies a lark-bird, or larks." The Cornish has certainly *melhuez*, a lark, which Pryce derives from *mel-huez*, a sweet breath; or, says he, the bird may perhaps be so named from *pelhudz*, a high flight. The local name however can hardly be derived from a lark; and the last syllable is probably from *wich*, *wick*, a dwelling. Mellhuish, Mellish, Mehuish, and Mellows would seem to be the same name.

**MELLADEW, MELLODEW.** From *melin-thew*, the black mill.

**MELLHUIISH, MELLISH.** See **MELHUIISH**.

**MELLODEW.** See **MELLADEW**.

**MELLOWS.** See **MELHUIISH**.

**MELYNGISSY.** From Melancoose in Colan or Colon; or Mellingoose in Cornelly; from *melin-gús*, the mill wood.

**MENADAWA.** From Menadawa in Camborne. Pryce renders Menadarva, Menadorva, the watery hill; or by the water; or the hill of oaks (*men*, a head, hill; *dower*, water; *deru*, oaks). I take it to be from *men-dar-va*, the head of the oak place; or the head of the watery place.

**MENADUE, or MENANDUE.** From Mennadue in Luxulion; from *mean-dew*, the black rock.

**MENAGWINS.** From Menegwins in Gorran; from *men-gwyn*, the white head or promontory. Hals renders Mena-Gwins in St. Austell, white hills.

**MENEAR, MENNEER.** From *mên-hîr*, the long stone; or *mener*, a mountain, a hill. Cf. the names Minear, Miners, Mynor, Mynors.



**MENHENHICK, MENHENICK.** See **MANHANICK.**

**MENHENITT, MANHANIOT.** From the parish of Menheniot (now Menherriot) in East hundred. According to Hals, the name means the ancient stone gate (Cornish *mean-hen*, A. S. *gate, geat*). Others derive it from *menedh-Neot*, (St.) Neot's hill. In the valuation of Pope Nicholas the name of the parish is written Manyhinyhet or Saihinet.

**MENHINACK.** See **MANHANICK.**

**MENHINICK.** See **MANHANICK.**

**MENZANT.** From *men-zanz*, which may be variously rendered the saint's head, the holy or consecrated hill, or the head of the bay; or from *mên-sanz*, the holy stone.

**MERTHER.** From Merther in Powder hundred. Pryce renders *Mer-ther*, *Môr-dôr*, on the sea-water. Hals says, "*Merthyr*, *Murder* refers to the tutelar patron and guardian saint (Cohan) of the church, who was a *martyr* for the Christian religion."

**METHERAL.** See **MEATHREL.**

**METHERELL.** See **MEATHREL.**

**MEVAGISSEY.** From Mevagassey in Powder hundred, which Hals renders "the hill custom; otherwise Menagasseg, after the Welsh, is the hill and waves of the sea"! Carew says the church is called Menaguisy from its two tutelar saints Meny and Isey. In Wolsey's Inquisition (1521) the church is called St. Menage-zey. Pryce gives Mene-guissey, Melin-gissy (a village); and Meva-gizey, Mene-guissey, Mellin-guissey (a parish); both of which he renders the mill wood.

**MEYN.** See **MYNE.**

**MICHELL.** Not an uncommon surname in Cornwall. The name of one family was originally Mychel and Mighel,

and was so written for many centuries. It is merely a Cornish form of Michael. The proper name of this family would seem to be Coloryan. "The parish register of Ludgvan gives births, deaths, and marriages of Mighel de Coloryan, from about 1380. The death of John Mychel de Coloryan at the age of 80 is recorded." (Inf. John Michell, Esq., St. Petersburg.) Under Ludgven or Ludgean parish, Gilbert says, "The name of another farm in Ludgean, which cannot be accidental, requires notice. On this farm was a well, now destroyed by mines, having, in all probability, some slight quality of chalybeate. The water acquired an established reputation for the relief of weak sight, and hundreds repaired there every year to bathe their eyes. The farm is named Collurian, and has been time out of mind." There is still a place and property called Colloryan in Ludgvan, in possession of the Michell family, one of which family is now Her Majesty's Consul at St. Petersburg. The Cornish word *culurionem* signifies the entrail; *clorian* is a pair of scales; *clor*, glory, beauty; but if Gilbert is correct, the name Collurian is from the Gr. *κολλυριον*, *κολλουριον*, a collyrian, a medicinal application for the eyes.

**MILDREN.** This name might be variously rendered the town for beasts (*mîl-tren*); the beasts' hill (*mîl-dron*); the honey town (*mêl-tren*); the hill of honey (*mêl-dron*).

**MILITON.** From the manor of Millaton in Linkinhorne; from *melin-ton*, the mill dwelling; or *melin-don*, the mill hill. *Melin-don* would also signify the yellow hill.

**MILL.** From *melyn*, a mill.

**MILLAN.** From *melin*, the mill. There is a place called Port Melyn, the mill cove.

**MIMPRISS.** See **MAINPRICE.**

**MINEAR, MINERS.** See **MENEAR.**

**MINGOOSE.** From Mongoose in St. Agnes ; from *mingús*, the kid's wood.

**MINTY, MYNTAYE.** From *Min-ty*, which will variously translate the kid's abode, the stone house or dwelling, and the dwelling on the edge ; or from *men-tég*, the fair head or promontory.

**MITHIAN, MYTHIAN.** From Methian, formerly Mithian, in St. Agnes. Hals derives the name "from *mithi-an*, i. e. of whey, a notable grange for cows and milk, or, if Saxon, from *my-thyan*, my servant, or villain by inheritance" ! Mithian means rather the feeding-place, from *metha*, to feed. The family is now extinct. From this name, by interchange of *f* and *p*, we may have the surnames Fiddian, Fithian, and Phythian.

**MOASE.** See **VOSE.**

**MODERET.** From *mod-ryd*, the dwelling at the ford ; or *mod-rydh*, the dwelling in the plain, or the flourishing dwelling. There is a place called Tremoderet-en-Hell in Roche, which Hals renders "Aunt's Hall town, a place heretofore notable for its hall ;" and *modereb a barth* certainly does mean "aunt by the mother's side."

**MOGER.** Probably from root of Magor.

**MOLENNECK.** Gilbert translates this name goldfinches (*moleneck*), and he gives as the arms a chevron Sable, between two goldfinches Proper. It more probably signifies the bare place on or near the brook (*moel-in-ick*).

**MONHURE.** From *bon-hir*, the long dwelling ; or *mean-hir*, the long stone. But see **MANHIRE.**

**MONTON.** From Monathon (Manaccan) in Kerrier hundred ; or perhaps rather from Monython in Cury ; from

*bon-ithon*, the furzy dwelling. There was a David de Monton.

**MORGAN.** From *mor-gan*, by the sea.

**MORTH, MURTH, MURT.** According to C. S. Gilbert, "a branch of the Randall family that resided at or near Looe assumed the name of Morth or Murth (so written in Talland church), but retained the arms of Randall." Wm. Morth was sheriff of Cornwall 2 Wm. III. The name may be from *vordh*, a way; or *marth*, a wonder, a marvel; *varth*, miraculous, wonderful. The W. *marth* is flat, plain, or open. The arms of Murth are, Sable, a chevron between three falcons' legs erased, with bells, Or.

**MOYLE.** From Moyle near St. Minver, where the family flourished for several generations. They are said to have originally descended from the Moyles of Tresurans, in St. Columb, or the Moyles of Bodmin. The arms of this family are, Gules, a moyle (mule) passant, Argent. The name is from *moelh*, a blackbird; or perhaps rather from *moel*, bald, bare (place). Cf. the surname Mole, and the Welsh name Moel signifying "bald."

**MUDGAN.** See MUDGEON.

**MUDGEON, MUDGAN, MUGAUN.** "Mudgan, the name of a place in St. Martin's in Meneage, is a corruption of Muchan, a sort of chimney (from *mog*, *moge*, smoke), with a lovour or chimney-hole through the top of the house for the smoke; from whence was denominated a family of gentlemen, surnamed Mugaun or Mudgan, whose sole inheritrix was married to Chynoweth of Chynoweth in St. Earth, temp. Queen Mary." (*Hals.*) The name is probably from *mogan*, great; or *mod*, *mud-gan*, the place upon the down.

**MULBERRY.** From *Mulfra* in *Madron* ; from *moel-vrè*, the bald or bare hill. This is confirmed by *Polwhele*, who renders *Moel-vre* (vulgò *Mulberry*) in *St. Austell*, the bare hill ; and by *Pryce*, who translates *Mulfra*, *Mulvera*, the bare hill ; which he also makes a nom. fam.

**MULFRA, MULVERA.** From *Mulfra* in *Madron*.  
See **MULBERRY**.

**MULVERA.** See **MULFRA**.

**MURT, MURTH.** See **MORTH**.

**MYLOR.** From the parish of *Mylor* in the hundred of *East Kerrick* ; from *moel-or*, the stone boundary.

**MYNE.** From *mean, mén* (pl. *myyn*), a stone ; or *men*, a head, a hill. Hence *Main*, *Maine*, *Mayne*, *Mean*, *Mein*, *Meyn*.

**MYNON.** From *mein-on*, the stony downs.

**MYNOR, MYNORS.** See **MENEAR**.

**MYNTAYE.** See **MINTY**.

**MYTHIAN.** See **MITHIAN**.

## N.

**NACOTHAN.** See **NANCOTHAN**.

**NANCARROW.** From *Nancararrow* in *St. Allen*, which *Pryce* renders the deers' valley, and *Tonkin* the valley of brooks (*nan-carrow*).

**NANCE.** From *nans, nance, nantz*, a valley ; "properly," says *Pryce*, "a level or plain, a dale." There is a place called *Nants*, *Nance*, or *Nans*, in *Illogan*.

**NANCHOLAS.** From *nan-wollas*, the lower valley; or *nan-golas*, the bottom of the valley. There is a place called Trecollas in Alternun.

**NANCOLLINS.** The valley of Collins. There is Nancegollan in Crowan.

**NANCOTHAN.** From Nancothan in Madron, said to mean "the old valley" (*cooth*, old); but it may be from *nan-coit-an*, "the woody valley" (*coit*, *coid*, a wood). Hence the name Nacothan. John Nacothan occurs in the copy of a muster-book for the parish of Redruth in 1500.

**NANFAN, NANPHANT, NANFON.** From Nanfan in the parish of Cury, by some rendered the valley of the spring or fountain (*nan-font*). *Nan-voun* would mean the deep or low valley. John Nanfan, whose seat was at Trethewoll or Trethvall in St. Eval, was sheriff of Cornwall, temp. 7 Hen. VI. Lower says the Nanfans were a Cornish family of some distinction, which produced, among other worthies, John Nanfan, Esq., the first patron of Cardinal Wolsey, who had been his chaplain.

**NANGARTHIAN.** From *nan-arth-an*, the high valley or plain; or perhaps rather from *nan-garz-an*, the enclosure in the valley.

**NANJULIAN.** From *nan-Julian*, the valley of Julian. Julian, Jullian, Julyan, Julyn are not uncommon names in this county.

**NANKERSEY.** From Nankersy in Mylor, where some Dutch settlers built the town of Flushing; from *nanskersey*, the winding valley.

**NANKERVIS.** This name is said to mean the valley in the beautiful place (*nan-kerris*, *gerry*); but, according to Burlase, Polkerris signifies "lowest stream" (from *cerris*

lowest); and, if so, Nankervis may mean lowest valley. Nawkervis is doubtless the same name.

**NANKIVEL, NANKIVELL, NANKEVILL, NANKEVILLE, NANSKEVALL.** From Nanckivel in Mawgan-in-Pyder; from *nan-kevil*, the horse valley.

**NANPHANT.** See **NANFAN.**

**NANSAVALLEN.** See **NANSEVALLEN.**

**NANSCAWEN, NANSCOWAN.** From Nanscawen in Luxulion; from *nans-scauan*, the valley of elder-trees.

**NANSCORUS.** From Naucor in the parish of Creed; from *nans-gor*, the high valley; or perhaps rather from *nans-kors*, the valley of gorse (*korsen*); or *nans-cors*, the boggy or fenny valley (W. *cors*, a bog, fen). Scorse appears to be a Cornish surname.

**NANSCOWAN.** See **NANSCAWEN.**

**NANSCUKE.** From Nancekuke in Illogan; from *nance-guik*, the village in the valley.

**NANSEVALLEN, NANSAVALLEN.** From Nancevallon in Kea; from *nans-avallan*, the valley of apple-trees.

**NANSKEVALL.** See **NANKIVEL.**

**NANSLADRON.** From Nansladron (vulgò Lanhadron) in St. Ewe, said to be from *nans-ladron*, the valley of thieves. *Nans-ledron* would translate the valley with cliffs.

**NANSPERIAN.** Hals says the arms of Nansperian were, Argent, three lozenges Sable, and that Nansperian signifies the valley of thorns. If so, the last part of the name must be from *spernan*, a thorn. The name would also translate the valley of St. Perran (*Nans-Perran*).

**NANSPIAN.** A contraction of Nansperian (*q. v.*); or from *nans-vean*, the little valley.

**NANSTALAN.** From Nantillan (found Nantellan) in Creed; from *nant-allan*, the miry valley.

**NANSTANCE.** A name mentioned by C. S. Gilbert in a list of gentlemen who have represented Bodmin. From *nans-dinas*, the fortress, city, or walled town in the valley; or *nans-danas*, the valley for deer (*W. danas, danys*, deer).

**NAVA.** See **KNAVA.**

**NAWKERVIS.** See **NANKERVIS.**

**NEAINE.** From *an-heân*, the bay, port, or haven.

**NEPEAN.** From *nan-pean*, for *nan-vean*, the little valley.

**NEWLING.** See **NEWLYN.**

**NEWLYN.** From the parish of Newlyn in Pydar hundred, or from Newlyn in the parish of St. Paul in Penwith. Pryce thinks Newlyn may be from *noath-lyn*, the open or naked lake. *Nowth-lyn* would signify the new pond. Tonkin says the parish of Newlin (*sic*) in Pydar takes its name from and is dedicated to a female saint, Sancta Newlina.

**NINESS, NINNES, NINNIS.** From Niness in Gwen-  
nap, Ninnes in Madron, or Ninnis in Lelant; from *an-ennis*, the island. *Nennis* (i. e. *an-ennis*) is also said to mean the enclosure surrounded by a lane.

**NOAL, NOALE, NOALL.** See **NOWELL.**

**NODDER.** From Nottar in East hundred; *qy.* from *noth-arth*, the bare height.

**NOELL.** See **NOWELL.**

**NOOTH.** From *noath, nooth, noth*, bare, naked, exposed, probably referring to locality. Pryce renders the surname



Nooth, "new." Nuth and Noad would seem to be the same name.

NOWELL, NOAL, NOALE, NOALL, NOELL.  
Cornish forms of Noel.

## P.

PARK, PARKE. From *parc*, a field, enclosure, park for beasts. There is a place called Park in the parish of St. Clement's.

PASCO, PASCOE. A Cornish variation of Pascal, an old French baptismal name, first imposed on those born at the season of *Pasche* or Easter.

PATHERICK. See PETHERICK.

PEARDEN, PEARDON. From *per-den*, the pear-hill.

PEARN. From *pern*, sadness, regret ; or *bearn*, a child. Hence, no doubt, Pearne and Peern.

PEDIGREE. See PETTIGREW.

PEDRICK. See PETHERICK.

PEERN. See PEARN.

PELLEW, PELLOW, PILLOW, are doubtless the same name. Lower, under Pellew, says Lord Exmouth's family are of Cornish origin ; and he seems to think that the name is a variation of Bellew, which he considers of Norman origin, from *bel-cau* (*bella-aqua*), the fair water, the designation of some locality, as Belleau parish in co. Lincoln. As Cornish names, Pellew, &c., may be derived from the pl. of *pil*, a sea-ditch, trench filled at high water, a manor, lordship.

PELNIDDON. From Pelniddon in St. Austell, which

Tonkin renders "the top of the ford" (*pol-nyd*). He says Pelnidon was a knightly family.

**PEMBER.** From *pen-ber*, the short head, little promontory. The name Henrico de la Pombre is mentioned as a witness in a deed made by Simon de Alls, in which he gave the manor of Laneseley to the Prior of St. German's and others. (See D. Gilbert, ii. 119.) Pember, Pombre may be the same as what Leland calls Pembro. "From Godolcan to Pembro, &c."

**PEMEWAN, PERMEWAN.** From *pen-mean*, the head of the stone or rock; or the stony promontory. *Ber-mean* would translate the short stone.

**PEN, PENN.** From *pen*, a head, hill. Hence perhaps the names Peuna, Benny, Benney, Pinney.

**PENALMICK, PENALMICKE,** anc. De **PENALMICK.** From the barton and manor of Penalmicke in Stithians, which Hals renders "the head or chief coat-of-mail armour; so called for that such armour was made or lodged in this place in former ages by the possessors thereof." The name is rather from *pen-elan-ick*, the head of the elms' place.

**PENALUNA.** From *pen-lyn*, the head of the pond or pool.

**PENALURICK.** See **PENHALURICK.**

**PENARTH.** From *pen-arth*, the high or lofty head.

**PENBERTHY.** From Penberthy; from *pen-berth*, *-verth*, the green top. Pryce renders "*berthy*, to bear, to carry; Treberthes in Veryan, the bearing or fruitful place."

**PENBERRY.** From *pen-bry*, the head of the hill; or *pen-bry*, the head of the clay.

**PENBETHA.** From *pen-bedhou*, the head of the graves.

**PENBETHY.** (A name found in the United States.)  
From Penbetha or Penberthy, *q. v.*

**PENCAROW, PENCARROW.** From an estate in Eylos-Hayle, which had an old family of gentlemen of its own name as owners down to the reign of Henry VII. (*Hals.*) There is or was a village called Pencarow in Advent. Hals, after referring to another etymology, "*pen-carou, pen-carou, alias pen-carow, i. e., head deer or chief deer, formerly part of the Peverells' deer-park, and from thence so denominated as some think,*" considers the name to be "from *pen-caer-ou* or *pen-caer-ow, i. e., my head castle or city, intrenched or fortified place, according to the artificial and natural circumstances thereof, it being on a hill overlooking the contiguous country.*" Tonkin says, "I take the name of Pencarrow to be of a much more ancient date than the first bringing of deer into this land, and that the name is taken from the natural circumstances of the place, as compounded of *pen-car-ow, head-rock-ry*; for in this place is digged a quarry of bright clear freestone, that works with tool, plane, or hammer, equal to any other in Cornwall, as may be seen by the beautiful house Sir John Molesworth has built with it, &c." *Pen-carew* would translate the head place of the deer; *pen-carau*, the stag's head; *pen-carrow*, the head of the rock; *pen-carrog*, the head of the brook.

**PENCAVEL.** See PENKEVIL.

**PENCOLL.** From Pencoll in St. Enodor; from *pen-col*, the head of the ridge, or of the promontory (*col* for *kil*). Hals renders Pencoll or Pencooth "the head wood, a name also of old, taken from the ancient natural circumstances of the place."

**PENCOOSE.** From Pencoose in Kenwyn, or Pencoose in Perran Arwarthal; from *pen-cus*, the head of the wood.

**PENDAR, PENDER, PENDRE.** From Pentre or Pendrea in the parish of Burian ; from *pen-drea*, the head town, or *pen-dar*, the head of the oak. The Pendars were seated at Trevidden in Burian for upwards of five centuries.

**PENDARVES, PENDARVIS.** From Pendarves in Camborne ; from *pen-dar-vêz*, the head of the oak-field.

**PENDEEN, PENDENE.** From Pendeen in St. Just ; which Pryce renders "head man's place." It is more probably from *pen-den*, *-din*, the head of the hill.

**PENDENNIS.** From the castle of Pendenis or Pendunes (ancient name of St. Ives) ; from *pen-dinaz*, *-dinas*, the peninsula or fortified headland ; or, according to Camden, the head fort, fortress, or fortified place.

**PENDER, PENDRE.** See **PENDAR.**

**PENDERAY, PENDRY.** From root of Pendered, *q. v.*

**PENDERED, PENDRED.** From *pen-draith*, the head of the sands (*draith*, gravel, sand, the sandy shore covered at high water). But see **PENDAR.**

**PENDRY.** See **PENDERAY.**

**PENELIGAN.** See **PENHALIGON.**

**PENESTONE, PENEYSTONE.** See **PENYSTONE.**

**PENFERN.** From Penwarne, the appellation of several places in Cornwall ; from *pen-warne*, *-wern*, *-gwern*, the head of the alder-trees ; or it may be the same with Penfoune, *q. v.* The manor of Kennal in Stithians belonged to Matthew Penfern, temp. Edw. II.

**PENFOUND.** This family, who are traced eight generations beyond 1620, derived their name from the estate of Penfound in Poundstock. "They ruined themselves by their adherence to the Stuarts ;" and Ambrose Penfound,

who alienated the estate of his ancestors, died at Dartmouth about 1764. (*C. S. Gilbert.*) From root of Penfoune, *q. v.*

**PENFOUNE, PENFOWNE.** Tonkin mentions a Penfoune in Poundstock as the seat of a very ancient family from thence denominated. Hals renders "Pen-fon, now Penfowne, in Poundstock, the head well, spring of water, or fountain;" but the name more probably means "the head of the well." Hence the names Penfound and Pinfound.

**PENGARSICK.** From Pengarswick in St. Breock in Kerrier, concerning which Hals says, "Pen-gar-wick, in this parish, also Pen-gars-wick, *id est*, the head word or command, fenced or fortified place; so called from the command or authority of the lord thereof heretofore in these parts, and the strength of the house and the tower thereof; otherwise Pen-gweras-ike, *i. e.*, the creek, cove, or bosom of waters, head help, as situate upon the sea, or waters of the British Channel"! Pryce translates Pen-gersick, the green headland (*pen-geare-ick?*); but it may also come from *pen-garz-ick*, the head of the hedge place.

**PENGELLY, PENGELLEY, PENGILLY, PEN-GILLEY, PENGILLAY, PENGULLY.** From Pengelly in Blisland, Pengelly in St. Teath, or Pengilly in Creed; from *pen-gilly*, *-gelly*, the head of the grove.

**PENGLAZE, PENGLASE.** From Penglaze in Crowan, or Penglaze in Kenwyn; from *pen-glaze*, *-glaze*, the green head or promontory.

**PENGOLD.** From Pengold in St. Gennys; from *pen-gol*, the holy head, or *pen-col*, the head of the ridge.

**PENGOVER.** From Pengover in Menherriot; from *pen-gover*, the head of the brook.

**PENGREE.** From *pen-grou*, the head of the sand or

gravel; or from Pengreep in Gwennap, from *pen-greab*, -*crib*, the head of the rock.

**PENGUICK.** From Penkuke in Gennys; from *pen-kuke*, -*guik*, the head village, or the head of the village.

**PENGULLY.** See **PENGELLY.**

**PENHALE, PENHALL.** From Penhale, the name of places in Davidstow, Duloe, Gwinear, Ladock, Lanivet, and the Luxulion, and of a manor in Perranzabuloe; from *pen-hál*, head of the moor. Hals says, "In Domesday, Eyles-kerry (1087) was taxed under the name of Pen-hall-an, now Penheale, then and still the voke-lands of a considerable manor." Tonkin calls it Penhele or Penhale, which he renders the head of the river. Penhell and Penheale are doubtless the same name. Cf. Penhallow.

**PENHALIGON, var. PENELIGAN, PENLIGAN.** From *pen-helygan*, the head of the willows. Cf. Penhellick.

**PENHALL.** See **PENHALE.**

**PENHALLINYK.** From *pen-elin-ick*, the head of the angular place; or *pen-elán-ick*, the head of the place of elms. Warin Penhallinyk was Prebendary of the monastery of Penryn, Rector of St. Just in Roseland, Vicar of Wendron and of the adjoining parish Stithyans. Cf. Penalmick.

**PENHALLOW.** From an estate in Philleigh, where the family dwelt from temp. Edw. III. till the middle of the 18th century; also the appellation of places in Newlyn and Perranzabuloe. The name is derived from *pen-hallow*, the head of the moors. Cf. Penhale.

**PENHALURICK.** From Penhalurick, which Polwhele renders the head of the rich moors (perhaps *pen-hál-rik*).

Penalurick, Penularick, Penhaluwick, Penlirick, Penlerick, are merely different forms of the same name.

PENHALUWICK. See PENHALURICK.

PENHEALE. From Penheale in Alternun. But see Penhall.

PENHELL. From Penhell, a tenement in St. Michael Penkevil. But see PENHALE.

PENHELLICK. From an estate in the parish of St. Clements, where the elder branch became extinct at an early period; from *pen-hellik*, the head of the willows. Penhellick is also the appellation of places in Broadoak and Illogan. Cf. Penhaligon.

PENIKETT, PENKET, PENKETH. See PENNIKET.

PENKETH. See PENNIKET.

PENKETHLY. Perhaps from Penkelly in Pelynt; from root of Pengelly. But see also PENKETH.

PENKETHMAN. From *pen-coet-maen*, the head of the woody place; or *pen-coet-mân*, the head of the little wood.

PENKEVIL, PENKIVIL, PINKERVIEL, PENCAVEL. From the manor or barton of Penkevil St. Michael, in Powdre hundred, where the family flourished till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The local name is derived from *pen-kevil*, the horse's head.

PENLEASE, PENLEZ. From Penlees in St. Breock; from *pen-glase*, the green head; or *pen-leas*, *-lees*, the head of the open.

PENLEE. From *pen-le*, the head of the place. Pryce renders it the head or point of land projecting. Penley would seem to be the same name.

PENLERICK. See PENHALURICK.

PENLEY. See PENLEE.

**PENLEZ.** See **PENLEASE.**

**PENLIGAN.** See **PENHALIGON.**

**PENLIRICK.** See **PENHALURICK.**

**PENLYER.** From *pen-lear*, the head of the sea (Ir. *lear*, the sea). *Pen-lâar* would signify the head of the garden; *pen-ledr*, the head of the cliff or steep hill.

**PENMAN.** From *pen-maen*, the head of the rock, or the stone head or promontory.

**PENN, PENNA.** See **PEN.**

**PENNALYKY.** From *pen-hellik*, the head of the willows. There is a Pennellick in Pelynt. Cf. Penhellick and Penhaligon.

**PENNANT.** The well-known Pennant family are from the parish and township of that name, co. Montgomery. The Cornish family are from Pennant in St. Endellion, or Pennant in St. Cleer; from *pen-nant*, the head of the vale.

**PENNECK, PENNERKES, PENNICK.** See **PIN-ROCK.**

**PENNIKET, PENIKETT.** From the ancient family of Pentquit and De Pencoit, that lived at Penquite in Glant, temp. Hen. III. and Edw. I. The name is from *pen-quite*, -coit, the head or top of the wood. Penquite is the appellation of places in Blisland, St. Breward, and Lanivet; and there is a Penquite in Landrake; and Pole gives Pennycot and Penquit as the name of places in Devoushire. Penket, Penketh are the same name.

**PENNO.** See **PENNOW.**

**PENNOCK.** See **PINNOCK.**

**PENNOW, PENNO.** From *pednow*, the great head; or *pennou*, a hill.



**PENPHRAISE.** See **PENPRASE.**

**PENPONS.** From Penpons, an estate in the parish of St. Kew, formerly the property of the family ; from *pen-pons*, the head of the bridge.

**PENPRASE, PENPRAZE.** From *pen-prás*, the head of the meadow. Hence Penfraise, Penprice, and the U.S. name Penphraise.

**PENPRICE.** See **PENPRASE.**

**PENRHYN.** See **PENRIN.**

**PENRICE.** From an estate in the parish of St. Austell. Pryce translates the name, the head of the fleeting ground (*pen-ricc, -rees*). Penrice, however, is the name of a castle and manor, written anc. Pen-Rhys, co. Glamorgan, where a family of this name resided in early times.

**PENRIN, PENRHYN.** From Penryn in Kerrier hundred ; from *pen-rin*, for *pen-ruan*, the head or promontory of the channel ; but, according to some, the head of the hill (*pen-rhyn*).

**PENROSE.** From Penrose, the name of places in Blisland, Luxulion, and Sithney ; from *pen-rose*, the head of the valley ; according to Gilbert, the hill of the heath (*pen-ros*). Hence, by corruption, the names Perose and Bemrose.

**PENRUDDOCK, PENRUDDOCKE.** Lower says of Penruddocke, "The family first appear at Arkelby, co. Cumberland ; but as there is, in the neighbourhood of that place, in the parish of Greystock, a hamlet so called, they are presumed to have originated there. The Encyc. Herald. however assigns arms to a family of this name in that land of Pens, Cornwall, and so there may be two local origins and distinct families. The surname has long been associ-

ated with Wiltshire and Hampshire." *Pen-ruddock* would signify the hill of the robin redbreast ; but the name is more probably from *pen-rydh-ick*, the place of the red promontory ; or *pen-ryd-ick*, the head of the ford place.

**PENTER.** See **PENTIRE.**

**PENTINE.** From *pen-tin, -din*, the head of the fortified place ; or from the manor of Pentuan in Mevagissey ; or Pentwan or Pentuan in St. Austell ; both from *pen-towan, -tuan, -tuyn*, the head of the sand banks.

**PENTIRE.** From Pentire in Endellion ; from *pen-tîr*, the headland. "The manor of Pentuan (in Mevagissey) was the property, and its barton the chief seat, of the Pentires, after they removed from Pentire in Endellion." (*D. Gilbert.*) Penter is the same surname. Penter's Cross is the appellation of a village in Pillaton, in East hundred.

**PENTQUIT.** See **PENNIKET.**

**PENTREATH.** From *pen-treath*, the head of the sea-shore.

**PENULARICK.** See **PENHALURICK.**

**PENVER.** From *pen-veor*, the great head.

**PENWARDEN.** From *pen-warth-en*, the high head or hill.

**PENWARN, PENWARNE.** From Penwarn in Mawnan, or Penwarn in Mevagissey ; from *pen-warn*, the head of the alder-trees.

**PENWARVERELL, or PENWORVERELL.** From *pen-gavar*, the goat's head, or the head of the goat's place. Pryce renders the local name Polwheverell, the kids' pool.

**PENWITH.** From the hundred of Penwith, which Camden renders "the left-hand promontory." Others derive the name from *pen-guith, -guydh*, the most conspicuous high

land. The name may also mean the high head or promontory.

**PENWORVERELL.** See **PENWARVERELL.**

**PENYSTONE, PENYSTON, var. PENESTONE, PENEYSTONE, PENNYSTONE.** Thos. de Penyston is said to have flourished at Truro in the reign of the Conqueror. These names are from *pen-is-ton*, the head of the corn enclosure ; or the first part of the name may be that of the owner, Penny.

**PERMEWAN.** See **PEMEWAN.**

**PEROSE.** A probable corruption of Penrose, *q. v.*

**PERRANAHNEUTHNO.** From the parish of Perranutho or Perran Uthno, *i. e.*, Perran by the exposed height or swelling (*uth-no*). This family is now merged in the female branch.

**PERROW.** Probably from the French Pierre, Peter ; like Clemow, from Clement.

**PETERICK.** See **PETHERICK.**

**PETHEICK.** See **PETHICK.**

**PETHERICK.** From Little Petherick or St. Petroc Minor, a parish and village in Pyder hundred, so called from the church being dedicated to St. Petrock, *i. e.*, St. Peter. Cf. the names Patherick, Pedrick, and Peterick.

**PETHICK, PETHEICK.** From *peth-*, *pith-ick*, the rich dwelling (*peth*, *pith*, riches, wealth).

**PETTIGREW, var. PETIGREW, PETTYGREW, PETTICRU.** From the manor of Pettigrew in Gerans parish, in Powdre hundred ; from *bedh-y-grew*, the crane's grove. Hence the U. S. name Pedigree.

**PETVIN.** A probable corruption of Petherwin, *q. v.* ; or from *bedho-vean*, the little birch-tree.

**PHEASANT, FESANT.** From *Lepheasant*, near St. Austell; from *le-vissan*, the lower place; or *le-vease*, the outward place. *Fazan*, *Fazon* are most probably the same name.

**PHYSICK.** According to some, from *Lefisick*, in St. Austell. *Hals* considers *Lefisick* in St. Mewan the *Re-fishoc* of *Domesday*. Cf. *Bosvîsick* (see *BOSSOWSACK*); also *Trevisick* in *Blisland*. *D. Gilbert* gives a place named *Tre-izack*, which he renders the corn town. *Visick* and *Visack* are most probably the same name as *Physick*.

**PHYTHIAN.** See *MITHIAN*.

**PILE, PILL.** From *pil*, a little hillock; also a sea ditch or salt-water trench, a trench filled at high water, a little harbour. According to *Lhuyd*, *pill* is also a manor or lordship.

**PILLAMONTAYNE.** See *POLLAMOUNTER*.

**PILLIVANT.** See *BULLIVANT*.

**PILLOW.** See *PELLEW*.

**PINARD.** From *pen-ard*, the high head of land or rock; or the high hill.

**PINFOUND.** See *PENFOUNE*.

**PINKERVIEL.** See *PENKEVIL*.

**PINNEY.** See *PEN*.

**PINNICK.** See *PINNOCK*.

**PINNOCK.** From the parish of the same name. *Pryce* gives "Pennick, Penneck, Penek, ack, ock, ok, the head creek, brook, rivulet, or place; Penok, head oak, nom. fam." A more reasonable derivation would be from *pen-ick*, the head place. *Penneck*, *Pennick*, *Pennock*, *Pinnick*, *Pennerkes*, may be the same name, or of the same origin.

**PLAMING.** Another orthography of *Plymin*, *q. v.*

PLYMIN, PLAMING. From *pleu-mên*, the stony parish or place.

POLAMONTER, POLAMOUNTAIN. See POLLAMOUNTER.

POLAND. See BOLLAND.

POLARD. See POLLARD.

POLCEARNE, POLKEARNE. From Polcairn in Mawgan in Pyder; from *pol-karn*, the head of the heap of rocks; or the rocky head, or rocky pool.

POLEGREEN. See POLGREAN.

POLGANHORN. See POLKINGHORNE.

POLGLASE, POLGLAZE, POLGLOSE. From Polglase in St. Earne, not far from Killigrew (of which manor it anciently formed part); or Polglaze, name of places in Cuby and Cury parishes; from *pol-glase*, *-glaze*, the green pool.

POLGREAN, POLGREEN. From Polgrean in St. Michael Carhays; from *pol-grean*, the gravel pits. Hence the U. S. name Polegreen.

POLHAL, POLHILL. See POLWHELE.

POLITO. See BOLITHO.

POLKEARNE. See POLCEARNE.

POLKINGHORNE, POLKINHORN, POLKINHORNE, POLKENHORN, POLGANHORN. From Polkinghorne in Gwinnear; from *pol-gan-hoarn*, a pool with (containing) iron, *i. e.*, a chalybeate pool, a medicinal pool. Hence, by contraction, the name Polkorn.

POLKORN. See POLKINGHORNE.

POLLAMOUNTAIN. See POLLAMOUNTER.

POLLAMOUNTER, var. POLAMONTER, POLMOUNTER, POLLOMOUNTER, POLAMOUNTAIN,

**POLLAMOUNTAIN, PILLAMONTAYNE.** There are Polmanter Downs at St. Ives, and Pollamount in Pyder. According to D. Gilbert, the Polamonters are from Pollamonter in Newland. Tonkin, under Newlin, says Pallaunter or Palmaunter was formerly a gentleman's seat, and gave name to an ancient family since removed to Trevyzick, in St. Columb Minor. One of the oldest orthographies of this surname was Pillamontayne. The name may mean the head of the mountain, from *pol*, a head. *Pil* is a little hillock, a sea ditch, a trench filled at high water; and *pill* is a manor or lordship.

**POLLAN.** See **BOLLAND.**

**POLLARD,** in H. R. **POLARD.** From *pol-ard*, the high top or head.

**POLLCOWE.** See **POLLEOWE.**

**POLLEN.** See **BOLLAND.**

**POLLEOWE** or **POLLCOWE.** I know not the proper orthography of this name, but it is most probably Pollcowe. There is Polga in Jacobstow. Polgoda in Peransand is from *pol-goda*, the head of the wood; and Polgoth signifies the old pit.

**POLLEY.** See **POLWHELE.**

**POLLITTO.** See **BOLITHO.**

**POLLOMOUNTER.** See **POLLAMOUNTER.**

**POLLYBLAND.** See **POLYBLANK.**

**POLLYN.** From *pol-lyn*, the head or top of the pond or pool. There is Polean in Pelynt, which Pryce derives from *pol-lean*, the full pool.

**POLMEAR, POLMEER, POLMERE** (extinct). From *pol-mear*, the great pool or pit. There is Polmear Cove in Zennor.

**POLMENNA.** From Polmenna in Philleigh ; from *pol-mean*, the stony pool ; *pol-men*, the head of the pool ; or *pol-minow*, the small well, pit, pool, top, or head.

**POLMERE.** See **POLMEAR.**

**POLOMOUNTER.** See **POLLAMOUNTER.**

**POLPORTH.** From *pol-porth*, the top or head of the bay or haven. This family is extinct.

**POLRUDDON.** From Polruddon in St. Austell ; from *pol-rud-don*, the head of the red hill ; *pol-radn*, the head of the division ; or *pol-ruan*, the river head. "Polruddon, the ruynes of an auntient howse somtymes the howse of John Polruddon, whoe was taken out of his bed by the Frenche in the time of Henry the 7, and carried away with violence, and then began the howse to decaye ; and Penwarn, the howse of Mr. Otwell Hill, was buylded with Polruddon stones." (*Norden.*)

**POLSTRONG.** From *pol-tron*, the head of the promontory. There is however a place called Polston near Launceston.

**POLSUE.** From *pol-sue*, *-sew*, the black pool.

**POLUND.** See **BOLLAND.**

**POLWARNE.** From *pol-warne*, the pool of alders.

**POLWARTH, POLWART.** From *pol-warth*, the high head or promontory, or the high pool. "Of that ilk, in Berwickshire. The heiress married Saint Clair, temp. James III.—*Nisbet.*" (*Lower.*)

**POLWEL, POLWELL, POLWHEILE.** See **POLWHELE.**

**POLWHELE.** The name is found written **POLWHEILE, POLWHYLL, POLWHYLE, POLWYL, POLWEL, POLWELL, POLHAL, POLHILL,** and

**POLLEY** ; and is derived from Polwhele, in Domesday Polhel, a manor occupied under Edward the Confessor by Winus de Polhal (Polwel or Polwyl). Pryce derives the name Polwhele from *pol-whele*, the pool work ; or *pol-gueul*, the top of the field. According to Burke, the family claims Saxon origin.

**POLWIN**. From Polwin in Cury ; Polwin in Mawgan in Meneage ; or Polwyn in Colan ; from *pol-wyn*, the white pool, or the white head or promontory.

**POLWYL, POLWHYLE, POLWHYLL**. See **POLWHELE**.

**POLYBLAND**. See **POLYBLANK**.

**POLYBLANK**. From *pol-blanc*, the colts' pool (*blanc*, a young horse). Hence Pollybland and Polybland. Pollyblank and Pulleyblank are found as Devonshire surnames.

**PORTH**. From *porth*, a gate, a sea-port, sea-coast, bay, or haven. D. Gilbert gives a place called Porth in St. Anthony in Powder. There are Port in Mawgan in Pyder, and four local names commencing with Porth.

**POWDER**. A name found in the United States. It is probably derived from Powder hundred in Cornwall. Pryce renders Powdar the province, country, or hundred of oaks (*pou-dar*).

**PRADE**. See **PRAED**.

**PRAED, PRADE, PREAD**. From *práz* (Bas Bret. *prád*), a meadow. There is a place named Praze in Crowan.

**PRAISE**. See **PRICE**.

**PREAD**. See **PRAED**.

**PREDEANCE**. From *prî-dinaz*, *-dinas*, the clay fortress or bulwark.

**PREEN**. See **BREEN**.



PRETHOWAN. See TRETTHOAN.

PREWBODY. See TREWBODY.

PRICE. The Welsh name is said to be from Ap-Rice or -Rees, son of Rice or Rees ; but both names may be from Cornish *prâs*, a meadow. Pryce, Pryse, Brice, and the U. S. Praise would seem to be the same name. See also REES.

PRIDEAUX (found PRYDIAUX). This ancient family are said to trace their descent from Paganus, lord of Prideaux Castle in Luxilion ; from French *près d'eaux*, near the waters, "the sea formerly flowing up as high as this place." I have elsewhere derived this name from *pratellum*, dim. of *pratium*, a meadow ; but Tonkin thinks it may also be from *pri*, *prid*, clay, and *aus*, the same with *als*, the cliff or sea-shore. Cf. my notice of the name in Notes and Queries (2nd S., No. 52, p. 512). See also D. Gilbert (iii. 56) ; Shirley's Noble and Gentle Men ; and Lower's Patronymica Britannica.

PRIN, PRINN, PRYN, PRYNN, PRYNNE, may be the Welsh name, and if so from Ap-Rhyn, son of Rhyn. But qu. the Cornish *bryn*, a mountain ; *pren*, timber, wood ; *prîan*, clayey ground, soft clayey veins of tin, &c. Also see RESPRYNN.

PROUSE. See PROWSE.

PROWSE, PROUSE. From *prâs*, a meadow ; or *brâs*, great. If from the Welsh, perhaps from Ap-Rowse.

PRYCE. See PRICE.

PRYDIAUX. See PRIDEAUX.

PRYE. This name may mean a clayey place ; from *pri*, clay.

PRYN, PRYNN, PRYNNE. See PRIN.

PRYSE. See PRICE.

## Q.

**QUAINTANCE.** A corruption of Quintin's.

**QUANCE.** Qu. from *coth-nance*, the old valley. This name would also corrupt from Quaintance.

**QUARM, QUARME, QUARAM.** Walter Quarmer, clerk, dwelt at Nancar. These names are probably corrupted from Warn, Warne, *q. v.*

**QUARMAN.** Lower renders this name "quarryman." But qu. from *car-man*, the rocky or rock place (*W. man*, a place).

**QUETHIOCK.** From Quethiock parish in East hundred. "Mr. Lysons says the anc. name was Cruetheke ; it is commonly pronounced Quithik." (*D. Gilbert.*) The local name is also found written Quedyock. Pryce says Quithiock, Queth-yk, means "the weavers' place" (*queth*, cloth ; *quethy*, to weave).

**QUICK, QUICKE.** From *quik, wick*, a village. Quick is not an uncommon surname, and Geake is perhaps the same name.

**QUITMAN.** From *quit-ban, -van*, the high wood, or *quit-mân*, the stony wood. There is a place named Quitman in the Southern States of N. A.

## R.

**RADDON, var. De RADDONA, De RADIONA,** an ancient name. From *radn*, a division.

**RADFORD.** From *reden-vordh*, the fern way.

**RADMORE.** From *reden-vor*, the great ferny place.

**RADNOR.** Pryce renders this name the fern land ; no doubt from *reden-noor*.

**RAIL, RAILE.** From Rayle in Illogan ; from *ryel*, royal.

**RAME (De).** An ancient name in Cornwall, derived from the parish and manor of Rame in East hundred. "The arms of Rame," says Tonkin, "were, in allusion to the name, Azure, a scalp of a ram's head Argent, armed." "The manor of Rame," says D. Gilbert, "and the advowson of the living, continue in the Edgcumbe family ; but the barton has for some generations belonged to the Edwardses, and, under the name of Rame Place, is still their residence. . . . The remarkable feature of this parish is Rame Head, or, as it is usually called, the Ram ; and it is a general belief that the name is taken from the resemblance of the point to the Roman battering-ram, as the Lizard is supposed to be so called from the long flat serpentine formation resembling the body of a saurian animal ; but it seems to be much more probable that these observed resemblances should have corrupted some former names accidentally agreeing with them in sound, than that the promontories should be really distinguished by appellations so very modern." The name is most probably from Brit. *ram, rama*, great, high ; *ram*, a height, elevation ; *ram, rham*, that which projects or is forward ; *rhamu*, to project, go forward ; whence Ramhead on the coast of Ireland ; Ram-saig, on a point in Skye ; Ramasa, an isle N. of Lismore, co. Argyle ; Ram Head, a point opposite Portsmouth ; Ram-syde, on a point in Lancashire ; and Carrick Ram, a promontory in Wigtonshire.

**RASCOILEN.** From *rose-kelin*, the valley of the holly-trees.

**RASOIBEN.** The Cornwall Directory gives this as a surname. The etymology is doubtful. Qu. from *rose*, a valley ; and *ben*, a head, hill.

**RASPEY.** Qu. from Rospeath in Ludgvan ; from *ros-peth*, the rich mountain, meadow, or common ; or *rose-peth*, the rich valley.

**REECE.** See REES.

**REES.** Some derive the Welsh name Rees, which they say was originally written Rhys, from *Αρης*, Mars. Pryce, however, renders *Pen-rice*, *-rees*, the head of the fleeting ground. Rheese is the name of a moor in Cornwall ; and Reese, Rice, Rise, Ryce, Ryse are also found as surnames.

**REFRAWELL.** A name mentioned by C. S. Gilbert in a list of gentlemen who have represented Bodmin. There is a place named Trefaul in Lanreath. *Tref-ryal* would signify the royal town or dwelling. The *W. ffrowyl* is mist ; and *ffrowyl*, outrage, tumult.

**REFRY.** See TREFRY.

**RELTON.** See RIALTON.

**REMFREY, REMFRY, REMPHRY, RENFREE, RENFREY, RENFRY, RENPHRY.** See TREFRY.

**REPUKE.** From *tre-buch*, the dwelling of the cow ; *tre-boc*, the place of the buck or goat ; or *tre-bucha*, the ghost's place.

**RESCASSA.** See ROSECASSA.

**RESCORLA.** See ROSCORLA.

**RESEIGH.** From *ros-seigh*, the dry valley.

**RESKILLEY.** See ROSKELLY.

**RESKIMER, RESKYMER, ROSKYMER.** From

*rose-kei-veor*, the great dog valley ; according to others, the great dog's race.

**RESPRYNN.** From *res-pren*, the valley of timber or wood, or the woody valley ; or from *res-Prynn*, Prynn's valley. According to C. S. Gilbert, the Prynn family were formerly called Resprynn, and are supposed to have originated from Resprynn, an estate in the parish of Lanhydrock.

**RESS.** See **ROSE**.

**RESTALOCK.** This ancient name may be from *ros-tallack*, the highly-situated common or moss. It would also corrupt from Tretallack. See **RETALLACK**.

**RESTRONGET.** From the manor of Restronget, adjoining that of Carclew in Mylor, formerly written Restrongas, which Tonkin renders "the valley with the deep promontory or point of land" (*res, ros, trong, gas, guys*). *Restron-coet* would mean the valley with the woody promontory. D. Gilbert says, if *gas* or *guys*, which Tonkin says means deep in Cornish, should also, as in some other languages, bear the correlative sense of lofty, his explanation of Restronget would be more complete.

**RESUGGAN.** See **ROSOGAN**.

**RETALLACK, RETALLICK, RETOLLOCK.** From Retallock in St. Colomb Major, which, according to Pryce, signifies a very high place with many pits. The name was doubtless originally Tretallack ; from *tre-tallack, -tallick*, the highly-situated dwelling.

**RIALTON.** From Rialton, or Ryalton, in St. Colomb Major ; from *ryal-, ryel-ton*, royal town. Lower gives the surname Relton from a manor in Pydre hundred, mentioned in the Rotuli Hundredorum, temp. Edw. I.

RICE. See REES.

RISDON. From *reese-don*, the hill by the fleeting ground ; or from Rhysdon, the hill of Rhys or Rees.

RISE. See REES.

ROS, ROOSE. See ROSE.

ROSAGAN. See ROSOGAN.

ROSCARRACK, ROSCARROCK, RUSCARROCK, anc. ROSCARRAKE. From Roscarrake in St. Endellion ; from *rós-carak*, *-carrik*, the rocky vale ; or *rós-carrog*, the valley of the brook. The barton of Crone or Croan in Eglos-hayle was formerly the property of the family.

ROSCOE. See ROSCROW.

ROSCOLLA. From *ros-col*, the valley of the ridge or neck (of the hill).

ROSCORLA, ROSCORLIA, RESCORLA, anc. De ROSCORLA. From Roscorla in St. Austell ; from *ros-corhlan*, the valley of the burying place ; or *ros-corlan*, the valley of the sheepfold or cot, or the fold or place enclosed. Hals renders the local name Roscorla, the promontory and fat valley of land.

ROSCOW. See ROSCROW.

ROSCRAW. See ROSCROW.

ROSCROUGE. See ROSCRUGE.

ROSCROW, ROSCROWE. From an estate in the parish of Gluvias, which was possessed by the family in the 14th century. The family became extinct temp. Hen. VI., or before. In the reign of Hen. VIII. the name was assumed by the family of Harry, who became extinct in the 17th century. (*C. S. Gilbert.*) The name is derived from *rose-crou*, *-crow*, the valley of the cross ; or the valley cross. Roskraw, Ruscrowe, Roscoe, Roscow, Ruscoe,

Ruscow would seem to be the same name. But see ROSCRUGE.

ROSCROWGIE. See ROSCRUGE.

ROSCRUGE. Hals says the estate of Roscruge, in the parish of St. Anthony in Kerrier, "gave name and original to a family of gentlemen now or lately in possession thereof." Polwhele translates the surname Roscreege, the valley of the barrow (*creeg*, a barrow). Pryce renders Roscreege, as well as Roscrow, the valley cross. Roskruge, Roscrowgie, and Rescrouge are doubtless the same name. He also renders *Crow-gie*, cross hedge. But see ROSCROW.

ROSE. From some place of the name, perhaps from Rose in Perranzabuloe; from *rose*, *rosh*, a valley between hills; or from *ros*, a mountain meadow, common, moss. Hence the names Ress, Roose, Ros, Ross, Rosse, Rous, Rouse, Rowse, Ruse, Rush.

ROSECOSSA. From Rosecossa in St. Just in Roselant; from *rose-coose*, *-cûs*, the woody valley. Hence, by corruption, the name Rescassa.

ROSECREGG, ROSCREGG, ROSCREEGE. From Rosecregg in the parish of St. Anthony Meneage, where the family were resident in 1820; from root of Roscruge, *q. v.*

ROSEKILLEY. See ROSKELLY.

ROSELIAN. From Rosillian, Roselian, or Rose-Sillian, in St. Blazey. Pryce renders Rose Lyon, the vale in open view.

ROSEMERRIN, ROSEMORAN. From Rosemorrion in Gulval; or Rosmeran in Budock; from *rose-merrin*, the vale of blackberries (*L. morus*).

ROSENITHON. From Rôsnithen, which Pryce renders the furzy vale (*rose-n-eithen*).

**ROSEUNDLE.** From Roseundle in St. Austell, which Hals renders "bundle of rushes;" but the name means rather the woody valley (*W. gwyddle*, a place covered with wood).

**ROSEVEAL.** From *rose-veal*, the calves' valley.

**ROSEVEAR, ROSEVEARE, ROSENVEAR, ROSEVEER, ROSEVERE.** See **ROSVEAR**.

**ROSEWALL.** From *rose-gual, -val*, the valley with a wall or fence.

**ROSEWARNE, ROSEWARN, ROSWARNE.** From Rosewarne in the parish of Camborne; from *rose-warne*, the valley of alders. Hence, no doubt, the U. S. name Rosewharm.

**ROSEWHARM.** A name found in the United States. See **ROSEWARNE**.

**ROSKEAR.** From *rós-kear*, the dear or lovely valley.

**ROSKELLY, ROSKILLEY, ROSKILLY, ROSEKILLEY, RESKILLEY.** From *rose-killi*, the grove in the valley.

**ROSKRUGE.** See **ROSCRUGE**.

**ROSKYMER.** See **RESKIMER**.

**ROSOGAN, ROSAGAN, RESUGGAN.** From Rosogan in St. Stephen; from *rose-sog-an*, the moist valley. Hals renders the local name Tresuggan, in St. Colomb Major, "the town on the Saggor Bog." "The arms of Rosogan of St. Stephen in Bronnel are, Argent, a chevron between three rose Gules, bearded Proper, seeded Or."

**ROSS, ROSSE.** See **ROSE**.

**ROSVEAR, ROSVEARE, ROSVERE, ROSEVEAR, ROSEVEARE, ROSEVEER, ROSEVERE, ROSENVEAR.** From *rose-veor*, the great valley.



ROSWARNE. See ROSEWARNE.

ROSWARTHICK. From *ros-warth-ick*, the high place in the valley.

ROSWARVA. From *rose-warva* (for *wartha*), the higher valley ; or *rose-guáva*, the winterly or exposed valley (*guáv*, *guaf*, winter).

ROUNSAVILLE, ROUNSEVELL, ROUNSWELL. From *rounsen-vyl*, the asses' village or dwelling ; or *rounsen-gual*, the asses' wall or fence. There is Goon Rounsan, "the asses' down," in St. Enodor. Cf. Roncesvalles, a frontier village of Spain, Navarre.

ROUS. See ROSE.

ROUSE. From Rouse in Pillaton ; from root of Rose, *q. v.*

ROWSE. See ROSE.

RUBERRY. From *ru-bry*, the clay street ; or *ruan-berri*, the river of fatness or fertility.

RUSCARROCK. See ROSCARRACK.

RUSCOE, RUSCOW, RUSCOWE. See ROSCROW.

RUSE. From Ruse in Laneast ; from root of Rose, *q. v.*

RUSH. See ROSE.

RYALL. Perhaps from *ryal*, *ryel*, royal.

RYCE, RYSE. See REES.

## S.

SANDRY. See SAUNDRY.

SAPLYN. From *sarf-lyn*, the serpents' pool.

SAUNDRY, SANDRY, SONDRY. From *sawan-dre*, the dwelling by the hole in the cliff. But these names may

also be from Alexander ; for Pryce renders *Vellan-Saundry*, Alexander's mill.

**SAYER.** From root of Soor, *q. v.* Treganyan in St. Michael Penkevil was anciently the seat of the Sayers.

**SCABERIUS.** Scawen translates this name, "sweepers or sweeping;" and gives as the arms of the family, three broom besoms. Polwhele translates *scaberias*, "a barn." If so, it comes from root of Skyburiow, *q. v.*

**SCARDON.** From *car-don*, the rocky hill.

**SCAWAN, SCAWEN, SCAWIN, SCAWN, SCOWEN, SCOWN.** From a place of the same name; from *scauan*, an elder-tree. Hals derives the word *scauan* from Gr. *σχοβίεμ*, *sambucus*, *ebulus*, the elder-tree; and he says that, suitably to its name, this family has for its arms, "Argent, a scawen, or elder-tree, vert." The Scawens anciently dwelt at Milinike in St. Germans.

**SCOBELL.** This family have flourished for many generations in Cornwall and Devon. The first on record is Thomas de Scobahull, sheriff of Devonshire in 1291. The name is also found written Scobhull, Scobhill, Scobbel, Scobel, Schobell, Scobhall, Shovel, and Scoble, and, according to Hals, signifies in Cornish the broom-plant. I doubt much its Cornish origin, and think it may be the same as Scovell (H. R. De Scoville, De Scovile), from Escoville, now Ecoville, arrond. Caen, Normandy.

**SCORSE.** From *korsen*, a reed, stalk; in composition, *kors*. Cf. the local name Penkors. There is a place called Scoresham in Launcells.

**SCOWEN, SCOWN.** See **SCAWAN**.

**SEELEG.** See **SILK**.

**SELDON.** As a Cornish name, from *sel-don*, prospect hill.

**SELKE, SELIOKE, SELLECK, SELLEK, SELLICK.**

See **SILK**.

**SERPELL, SERPLE.** *Sarf-pol* would mean the serpents' pool; but this name may also be corrupted from St. Petronell. "The manor of Whitestone is called in Domesday Witeston. In 12 Edw. I. it is denominated Wilston and St. Petnell, which is thought to be a corruption of St. Petronell. In 3 Hen. IV., John de Cobbleham held one fee in Wiston and Sepeknol."

**SILK.** Some derive this name from the parish of Silk-Willoughby, co. Lincoln. The name, which is found written Silke, Selke, Seeleg, Selioke, Sellek, Selleck, Sellick, is probably of Cornish origin, from *sellick, sillick*, in open view, remarkable, conspicuous, from *sel, sil, sul, W. sylly*, to look or behold: whence the local name Crugsillick, the barrow in open view; and perhaps the surname Tresilian.

**SKEWES, SKEWIS, SKEWYS.** From Skewes (formerly Skewis) in Crowan, or Skewes (formerly Skewys) in Cury. These names signify a shady place, from *skéz*, a shade or shadow. John Skewys was sheriff of the county in the 12 Hen. VIII. Hence also the names Skewish, Skuse, and Skues.

**SKEWISH.** From Great Skewish in St. Wenn, which belongs to the family. "One of the family was an author at a period so early as the reign of Henry the Sixth, when he compiled an abridgment of the Chronicles, and the Wars of Troy; but in all probability the work has never been printed, since it is not noticed by Warton, nor is the author's name to be found in the catalogues of our public libraries." (*D. Gilbert.*) See **SKEWES**.

**SKUES, SKUSE.** See **SKEWES**.

**SKYBURIOW.** From *skiberio*, *skiberiowe*, the barns. Hence Skiberion in Mawgan, and the surname Scaberius.

**SOADY, SODDY.** From *sog-*, *sug-ty*, the moist or wet abode.

**SODEN, SOWDEN.** From *sog-den*, the moist or wet hill. Lower refers Soden to Sudden, which he says is a known corruption of Southdean, through Soudean.

**SONDRY.** See SAUNDRY.

**SOOR.** From *sair*, a sawyer ; whence the word *sair-pren*, a woodman, carpenter.

**SOWDEN.** See SODEN.

**SPARNON, SPERNON.** From *spernan*, a thorn. "The family became extinct on the death of a gentleman in the medical profession at Lostwithiel ; and the property was sold about fifty years ago." (*D. Gilbert*, 1838.)

**SPERNON.** See SPARNON.

**SPERRACK.** This name may be from *spernan*, a thorn. Tonkin says Trigantan (in Creed) belongs to the family of Sperrack ; and there is a place called Sparnock in Kea.

**SPETTIGUE.** This is said to be an old Cornish family ; but it is doubted if the Spettigues were not originally from another part of England. Lower says it is "a Cornish local name, place unknown." The last part of the name may be the same with that in Killigrew and Pettigrew, *q. v.*

**SPOUR, SPOURE.** See SPUR.

**SPRY.** Burke says that this family, whose name he writes var. De Spre, De Spray, De Sprey, Spreye, Sprie, Sprye, Spry, Spray, and Sprey, was at a very early period seated in co. Devon, where several places bear the designation in its more ancient spelling, as Spreyton, Sprie-

ton or Spryeton, Spray or Sprey, and Sprye Comb. Gilbert (quoting Hals) says : "*spry, sprey, spray* is Cornish, and signifies a sprout, branch, sprig, twig, split, or slip of any matter or thing." "In the dialect of Somerset, and in the United States, *spry* means nimble, active, smart," says Lower. If of Cornish origin, the name would corrupt from that of Prye, *q. v.*

SPUR. This name may be an abbreviation of Butspur in Launcells ; from *bos-ber*, the short dwelling. Spour and Spoure are perhaps the same name. "The arms of Spour are, Gules, on a chevron Or, a rose of the first between two mullets or spur rowells Sable pierced." But see VOSPER.

## T.

TALBOT. Lower says this family traces, *sine hiatu*, to the great Domesday tenant, Richard Talebot ; and that the Marches of Wales appear to have been the original seat, but that the name is not territorial, being never prefaced with *De*. A *talbot*, in heraldry, is a hunting-dog. Dr. Johnson defines it a hound ; and says, though incorrectly, that it is borne by the house of Talbot in their arms. Several of the Talbot family have been sheriffs of Cornwall, and the name may possibly be derived from locality. "Talbot (in Probus), which is an abbreviation of Haleboat, is a rock called *Ha-le-boate* Rock ; wherein, to this day, are seen many great iron rings, whereunto boats have been tied, although there is now no show of an haven, but only a little brook running through the valley into a branch

of the river Fall." (See *Norden*, p. 61 ; also *D. Gilbert*, iii. 361.)

**TALEEN.** See **TALLENT.**

**TALL.** From *tal*, high, eminent.

**TALLACK.** "The name is found at Penryn and at St. Austell, and also at Norwich, where a branch settled about 1750. A place near Penryn is called Tallack's Style. It is doubtless Celtic and local. There is a place in Brecknockshire called Talack-Dhu." (*Lower.*) Pryce renders the Cornish *tallack*, *tallick*, *tallock*, highly placed, a garret. (Cf. Botallack and Retallack.) Tallick is no doubt another form of the name.

**TALLARD.** Tallard is the appellation of a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Alps ; but the Cornish name may be from *tal-ard*, the high front or promontory. Hence perhaps Tallat.

**TALLAT.** See **TALLARD.**

**TALLENT.** From Talland in West hundred ; from *tal-lan*, the high church. Hence, by corruption, the surnames Talling, Taleen, Tellam, Tellan.

**TALLERVEY.** See **TOLLERVEY.**

**TALLICK.** See **TALLACK.**

**TALLING.** See **TALLENT.**

**TANNAHILL.** From *ten-hale*, for *tren-hale*, the dwelling by the moor.

**TELLAM, TELLAN.** See **TELLANT.**

**TENCREEK.** From Tencreek in Creed, which Hals derives from "*ten-creek*, or *tene-cruck*, the fire bank or tumulus, viz., the sepulchre of one interred there before the 6th century, whose body was burnt to ashes by fire, according to their accustomed manner of interring the dead ;

and his bones and ashes laid up in an urn or earthen pot, in a bank, or barrow, or tumulus, upon some part of the lands of this barton." But the name means rather the dwelling by the barrow or hillock ; from *tre-*, *tren-cryk*.

THRISCUTT. See TRUSCOTT.

TICE. See TYE.

TIDDY. See TYHYDDY.

TIERS (De), TIES (De). See TYE.

TILLIE. Pryce translates Pentillie, "the master's, or head of the family ;" and Borlase renders the word *pentileu*, master of the family ; but Pentillie in Pillaton probably derived the last part of its name from Sir James Tillie, who left the property to his sister's son, Mr. James Woolley, who took the name of Tillie.

TINTEN. From Tinten, in the parish of St. Tudy, possessed by the family up to the 14th century, when the heiress married Carminow. (*Lower*.) From *tin-tan*, the under fortress ; or *tin-den*, the castle on the hill. Tonkin says John de Tinten held one fee Mort. (of the honour of Morton) in Tynten, and in Trewinneck, 3 Hen. IV.

TOLCARNE, TOLCEARN. From Tolcarn in Gwen-  
nap, or Tolcarne in Madron ; and from other places so named. Pryce derives the name Tolcarne from Tolcarne in St. Just ; which he translates, the stone with a hole (*tol-carn*).

TOLEMAN. See TOLMAN.

TOLER. See TOLLER.

TOLL, TULL. From *toll*, a hole. There are several places in Cornwall compounded of *toll* ; as Tolcarn, Tolgarrick, Tolgallow, Tolvan, &c.

TOLLER. This name may sometimes be from *toller*, a

man that superintends tin-bounds; "so called," says Polwhele, "because bounds are terminated by holes (*tol*, a hole) cut in the earth, which must be renewed and visited once in a year, or because he receives the tolls or dues of the lord of the soil." Toler may be the same name.

**TOLLERVEY, TALLERVEY.** From *toll-ar-vy*, the hole by the river or water; or *tal-ar-vy*, the high place upon the river.

**TOLMAN.** From Tolvan in Constantine; from *toll-van*, the high stone; or *toll-maen*, the stone with a hole. Cf. the names Toleman, Dolman, Dollman.

**TOLMIE, TOLME.** From *toll-vy*, the hole by the river.

**TOLPUTT.** From *toll-bod*, the dwelling by the hole.

**TOLVERNE.** From Tolvern in Philleigh. Pryce renders Tolvorne, the foreigner's hole or high place; and Tolfor, the oven's mouth or hole (*forn*).

**TOWAN.** From Towan in Illogan; also the appellation of other places. The name means heaps of sand, or sand-banks; sometimes simply a hillock; and, according to Gwavas, also a plain, a green or level place.

**TRAER.** See TREHAIR.

**TRAGO.** Same as TREAGO, *q. v.*

**TRAHAIR.** See TREHAIR.

**TRAHERN, TRACHERNE.** See TREHERN.

**TRAIN.** See TREHANE.

**TRAINOR, TRAYNOR.** From *tre-noer*, the valley famous for land; or *tren-our*, the golden valley.

**TRANMER.** From *tra'n-mêr*, the dwelling upon the sea (coast), or by the lake or water; or perhaps another orthography of Tremear, *q. v.*



TRANNACK. See TRENACO.

TRATHAN. From Tretane in St. Kew ; from *tre-tan*, the under town. Hence, by corruption, Frathan.

TRAVELLER. The same name as Trevailor, *q. v.*

TRAVENER. See TREVENER.

TRAVIL. See TREVILL.

TRAVIS. See TREVISA.

TRAYHEARNE. See TREHERN.

TRAYNOR. See TRAINOR.

TREADWELL. See TREDUDWELL.

TREAGO. Hals says this name was anciently De Treago, from Tre-ago, or Tre-ago, in Crantock ; and he gives an absurd etymology. The name is probably from *Tre-Iago*, the dwelling of Iago, or James. See JAGO.

TREAGUS. See TREGOZ.

TRE AIS, TREASE, TREAYS, TREICE, TREISE, TRESE. Hals says, "In the parish of Blisland, somewhere liveth Trese, Gent. The name Tres or Treas is Corn.-Brit., and signifies 'the third,' and was a name taken up in memory of the third son or person of the family from whence he was descended, and is derived from the same Japhetical origin as *τριτος, tertius*, 'the third,' as the Latin *tres* ; and Treas is also the third in the Scotch and Irish tongues."! The name is probably from *tre-ysz*, the place for corn. The manor of St. Gennis was for some time the property of Treise, and Trenant was at one time in the possession of Sir Christopher Treise. Lysons says the manor of Tremayne in East hundred belonged to the family of Treise, whose heiress brought it to that of Morshead ; and, says D. Gilbert, it has since passed by sale to Mr. John Joliffe.

TREASURE. See TRESAHER.

**TREAYS.** See **TREAIS.**

**TREBARFOOT, TREBARFOOTE.** From Trebarfoot, or Trebarfut, in the parish of Poundstock, the ancient seat of the family, until the extinction of the elder line in 1633. The name is from *tre-bar-fût*, the town over the vaults or graves (*fut*, a vault, *W. mut*); *tre-bar-vor*, *-vordh*, the town by the highway; or from *tre-Barfoot*, the dwelling of Barfoot or Barford. The family bore for arms three bears' feet.

**TREBARTHA.** From Trebartha in the hundred of East, which Pryce renders the high or wonderful place. The name may also be from *tre-wartha*, the higher town or dwelling.

**TREBELL, TREBLE.** From Trebell in Lanivet, or Trebila near Boscastle; from *tre-bel*, the fair town or place. There is a place named Trebellan near Cubert; and Trebell is the name of a Mining Company. Tribble, Tribbel, Tremble, and Trimble are different spellings of the same name.

**TREBERSEY.** From Trebursye, or Trebersey, in Petherwin; from *tre-bur-sue*, the dwelling on the black eminence; or *tre-Burse*, the dwelling of Bursey.

**TREBILCOCK, TREBILLCOCK, TREBLECOCK, TREBILLIOCK.** From Trebilcock in Roche; from *tre-Wilcock*, the dwelling of Wilcock, a diminutive of Will, for William.

**TREBILLIOCK.** See **TREBILCOCK.**

**TREBISKY.** From Trebisen in Cubert; from root of Tregusking, *q. v.*

**TREBLE.** See **TREBELL.**

**TREBLECOCK.** See **TREBILCOCK.**

**TREBY.** From Trebigh, a manor in the parish of St.

Ive or Eve, anciently in the possession of the family ; perhaps from *tre-bighan*, the little town. Hence Trewby, Truby, and perhaps Trimby.

TRECARNE. From *tre-carne*, the dwelling near a heap of rocks. "The heiress married Glynn of Glynn in this county." (*Gilbert.*)

TRECARRELL. From Trecarrell in Lezant parish, in East hundred, where the family are said to have been seated before the Conquest. The name may simply mean the dwelling of Carrell, *i. e.* Carolus or Charles. The arms of the family are, Ermine, two chevrons Sable.

TRECOTHICK, TRESCOTHICK. Some render this name the town of the old man (*coth*). Qu. from *tre-*, *tres-coit-ick*, the dwelling in the woody place. Tregothick is also a surname.

TREDEGAR. The same as Tregear ; or from Tredcar, the town by the rock.

TREDENEY. Probable corruption of Tredinnick, *q. v.*

TREDENHAM, TREDINHAM. From Tredenham in the parish of Probus, the town or dwelling of Denham or Dinham ; perhaps the baronial family of Dinham of Cornwall and Devon. This is said to be confirmed by the fact that both families bear in their coat-armour *fusils* (which are far from common in heraldry), the noble family carrying them *in fesse*, the gentle one *in bend*. Dinham or Denham, as a Cornish-Saxon compound, would translate the fortified dwelling. Dinham however is the name of a family in Monmouthshire, and Denham that of parishes in Suffolk and Bucks. Cf. Cardinham.

TREDENICK, TREDENNICK. See TREDINNICK.

TREDERRICK. From *tre-Derrick*, the dwelling of

Derrick, *i. e.*, Theoderick ; or from *tre-derrick*, the dwelling of the sexton or grave-digger.

TREDETHY. From Tredeathy in St. Maben, etymologically the same as Trethewy.

TREDIDON. From the barton of Tredidon in St. Stephen's, near Launceston, formerly the seat of the family, but now or late of George Francis Collins Browne, Esq. The last part of the name may be that of the owner ; or the whole name may be from *tre-dyddan*, the pleasant habitation (W. *dyddan*) ; or from *tre-didon*, the dwelling by the turf (W. *didon*).

TREDINHAM. See TREDENHAM.

TREDINNICK, var. TREDINICK, TREDENNICK, TREDENICK, TRENDINNICK. From Tredinnick, an estate in the parish of St. Breock, which, according to Lysons, was inhabited by the family until the extinction of the elder male line, before the year 1531. Tredinnick is also the name of places in Duloe, Landrake, Lanhydrock, Lanivet, Luxulion, Newlyn, and St. Issey. The name is from *tre-denick*, *-thenick*, the hilly dwelling or place.

TREDREA, TREDREE. From Tredrea in the parish of St. Earth ; from *tre-draith*, the gravel or sand town, or the dwelling on the sandy shore. Tonkin translates the name "the thoroughfare town," from its lying on the way from Trewinnard to the church.

TREDUDWELL. From Tredudwell, called by Gilbert Treegoodwell, in Lanteglos-by-Fowey. The name was perhaps originally Tretydvil, the town of Tydfil or Tudfil, the Welsh saint of that name. Tydvil or Tudfyl the Martyr, daughter of Brychan, Prince of Brycheiniog, in the fifth century, gave the distinguishing appellation to

Merthyr Tydvil in Wales. Treadwell and Tredwell would seem to be the same name as Tredudwell.

**TREDWELL.** See **TREDUDWELL.**

**TREDWEN.** From *tre-gwyn*, *-gwydn*, *-widn*, the white dwelling. There is Tredwen in Davidstow.

**TREEN.** From the manor of Treen in Zennar, etymologically connected with the neighbouring promontory, Trereen Dinas. Pryce renders Trehân, the summer town; and Trereen, the fortified or fighting place. *Tre-rine* would mean the dwelling by the river; and *tre-rhyn*, the abode by the hill; but the name may even be from *tre-hean*, the old town.

**TREEVES.** See **TREVisA.**

**TREFAY.** See **TREFEY.**

**TREFELENs.** See **TREVELLANCE.**

**TREFETHEN.** A name found in the United States; a corruption of Trevethen. See **TREVETHAN.**

**TREFEY, TREFAY, TREFFEY.** D. Gilbert says the manor of Trefrize or Trefy (in Linkinhorne) is said to have belonged, at a remote period, to the family of Trefey. But see **TREFRY.**

**TREFFEY.** See **TREFEY.**

**TREFFRYE, TREFRYE.** See **TREFRY.**

**TREFRONICK, TREVRONCK.** From Trefrink in Gorran, the French town or dwelling; or from Trewronick in St. Allen, the town of frogs or lizards (*wronick*, *wronag*, a frog). Tonkin thinks Trefronick a contraction from *tre-vor-in-ick*, the dwelling in the way to the rivulet. "Allan Trevronck was living in great respectability at Trevronck in the reign of Edw. III." (*C. S. Gilbert.*)

**TREFRY, TREFRYE, TREFFREY, TREFFRY,**

**TREFFRYE, TREVRY.** From Trefry in Lanhydrock ; from *tre-fry*, the dwelling on a hill (*fry*, a nose, then a hill; *vrè*, a hill, mountain). From this name we have, by corruption, Turffrey, Trefay, Trefey, Treffey, Renfree, Renfrey, Renfry, Renphry, Remfry, Remfrey, Remphry, and Refry.

**TREFUSIS.** From Trefusis in Mylor or Milor ; from *tre-fus-es*, *tre-foz-es*, the walled or intrenched dwelling. Tonkin says this family, imagining themselves to be of French extraction, gave for their arms, in allusion to their name, Argent, a chevron, between three fusees, or harrow-spindles, Sable.

**TREGADILLOCK.** A probable corruption of Trevallock, *q. v.* The family is now merged in the female branch. Some say "Tregadillock, *alias* Trevallock."

**TREGAGA, or TRESAGA.** Hals says this family was probably named from Tregaga or Tregage in Ruan Lanyhorne. There is a place called Tresuggan in St. Columb Major ; perhaps from *tre-sugga*, the moist or boggy dwelling. But see **TREAGO**.

**TREGAGLE, TREGGEAGLE, TREGALE.** From Tregagle in the parish of St. Probus ; from *tre-gagle*, *geagle*, the dirty town or dwelling. The Tregagle family of Trevorder in St. Breock is extinct. To this family belonged John Tregagle, an arbitrary magistrate and local tyrant of the days of the Stuarts, whose ghost still haunts the wilds of Cornwall. "One of this family having become unpopular," says D. Gilbert, "the traditions respecting a mythological personage have been applied to him. The object of these tales of unknown antiquity was, like Orestes, continually pursued by an avenging being, from whom he could find refuge only from time to time by flying to the

cell or chapel on Roach Rock, till at last his fate was changed into the performance of a task to exhaust the water from Dozmere, with an implement less adapted, if possible, for its appropriate work than were the colanders given to the daughter of Danaus :

Hoc' ut opinor, id est ævo florente puellas,  
 Quod memorant, laticem pertusum congerere in vas,  
 Quod tamen expleri nulla ratione potest[ur].

Tregagle is provided simply with a limpet-shell having a hole bored through it, and with this he is said to labour without intermission ; in dry seasons flattering himself that he has made some progress towards the end of his work ; but when rain commences, and the 'omnis effusus labor' becomes apparent, he is believed to roar so loudly, in utter despair, as to be heard from Dartmoor Forest to the Land's End."

TREGALLES. See TREGELLES.

TREGANELL. See TREGONWELL.

TREGANOAN, TREGANOWAN. From Treganoon in Lanivet ; from *treg'n-woon*, the dwelling on the down or common.

TREGANYAN. From *treg-an-jein*, the cold dwelling. Pryce renders *Treg-an-ian*, the cold dwelling, or on the sea-shore. Tonkin derives Treganyan from *tre-gan-ythan*, the furzy town on the downs.

TREGARE. See TREGARE.

TREGARRICK, TREGARICK, TREGARREK. From Tregarrick in the parish of Roche, formerly the seat of this family, of which John Tregarrick was M.P. for Truro, temp. 7 Rich. II. Tregarrick is also the appellation of places in Menheriot and Pelynt. The name is from *tre-*

*carrick*, the dwelling by the rock ; or the same as Tregerrick or Tregery, which Pryce renders the green or fruitful place, or the dwelling of love.

**TREGARTHEN, TREGARTHAN, TREGARTHYN.** From Tregarthen in Ludgvan ; from *treg-ar-den*, the dwelling upon the hill ; or *treg-arth-en*, the dwelling upon the high place.

**TREGARTHIAN.** From Tregarthian in Gorran, where, according to C. S. Gilbert, the family were seated temp. Edw. I. or earlier ; from root of Tregarthen, *q. v.*

**TREGASKASS, TREGASKIS.** From Tregassick ; from *tre-gasa*, the dirty place (*gasa, casa*, dirty). Hence the names Tregassan and Le Gassick. But see **TREVASCUS**.

**TREGASKING.** See **TREGUSKING**.

**TREGASKIS.** See **TREGASKASS**.

**TREGASSAN.** See **TREGASKASS**.

**TREGAY.** See **TREGEW**.

**TREGEA.** From Tregea in Illogan parish ; from *tre-kea*, the enclosed dwelling. But see **TREGEW**.

**TREGEAGLE.** See **TREGAGLE**.

**TREGEAN.** From Tregean in Egloskerry. See **TREGIAN**.

**TREGEARE, TREGEAR, TREGERE, TREGARE.** From Tregeare in the parish of Crowan, where the family were resident as late as 1732. Richard Tregeare of Tregeare was sheriff of the county in 1704. The local name is from *tre-geare*, the green or fruitful place.

**TREGEDICK.** A family that dwelt at the manor of Tregavethan in Kenwyn. The name is probably the same as Tregoddick, *q. v.*

**TREGELLES, TREGELLAS, TREGILLIS, TRE-**



**GALLES.** From Tregelles in St. Kew, or Tregellas in Ludgvan ; from *tre-gelli*, the town of hazels ; or *tre-kelli*, the dwelling in the grove.

**TREGENA.** See **TREGENNA.**

**TREGENER.** From *treg'n-dour*, the dwelling upon or near the water.

**TREGENNA, TREGENA, TREGENNO.** From Tregenna in St. Ives, or Tregenna in Blisland ; from root of Tregunno, *q. v.*

**TREGENZA.** See **TREGENZER.**

**TREGENZER.** From *treg-'n-sair*, the dwelling of the woodman or carpenter. Hence, perhaps, Tregenza.

**TREGERE.** See **TREGEARE.**

**TREGERTHY.** From *treg-ar-thy, -thewy*, the dwelling upon the water. But see **TREGURTHA.**

**TREGEW, TREGUE.** From Tregew or Tregue (Tregou) in Lansallées ; according to Hals, the open or javelin town. The name is rather from *tre-gew-geu*, the flourishing place. Cf. the name Tregay.

**TREGGON.** From Tregoon in Alternun, or Tregone in Michaelstow, which formerly belonged to the Mayows, and is now or was lately property of Mr. Hockin ; from *tre-gún*, the dwelling on the down.

**TREGIAN,** pron. Trudgeon. From the manor of Tregyn or Tregian in Probus ; or from Tregideon in Cury, which Pryce derives from *treg-i-gian*, the giant's dwelling. But these names, as well as Tregean, Tregion, Tregyon, Trejean, Tregideon, Trudgeon, Trudgian, Trugeon, Tregidga, Tregidgo, Tregido, may also be from *tre-Gideon*, the dwelling of Gideon ; or from *tre-goon*, the dwelling on the down. Hence perhaps the name Treiagn. But see **TREGGON.**

TREGIDEON, TREGIDGA. See TREGIAN.

TREGIDGO. From Tregidheo in Creed ; from root of Tregian.

TREGIDO. See TREGIAN.

TREGILGAS, TREGILGUS. From *tre-chil-gás*, the dwelling by the ridge of the wood.

TREGILLIS. See TREGELLES.

TREGION. See TREGIAN.

TREGLAWN. See TREGLOHAN.

TREGLIDWITH. From Trelidgwith in Constantine ; from *tre-kledh-with*, the dwelling on the left breach or separation ; or from *tre-lug-with*, the dwelling by the woody tower.

TREGLISSAN. From Treglisson in Phillack, inhabited for many years by the family of Nichols, who held the freehold ; from *tre-glás-an*, the green or grey dwelling.

TREGLOAA. From Trelow in St. Issey, which Pryce renders the lousy town ; or from Treloy, which he translates the hoary or musty town. A more reasonable etymology would be from *tre-looe*, the dwelling by the pool. But see TREGLOHAN.

TREGLOHAN, TREGLOWAN, TREGLOWN, TREGLAWN. From *tre-glawn*, the wool town. But see TRELAWNY.

TREGO. The same as Treago, *q. v.*

TREGODDICK, TREGODOCK. From an estate named Tregaddick, Tregoddick, or Treguddick, in South Petherwin, the ancient inheritance of the family, who are said to have become extinct temp. Chas. I. There is also a place called Treguddick in Egloshayle. The name is from *tre-god-ick*, the woody dwelling. See also TRECOTHICK.

TREGONAN. See TREGONING.

**TREGONEBRIS.** From *tre-gûn-brás*, the dwelling by the great down or common. D. Gilbert (in Newlin) says the manor of Degembris (which looks like the same name) was one of those forfeited by Francis Tregian, Esq.

**TREGONELL, TREGONNELL.** See **TREGONWELL.**

**TREGONING, TREGONNING, TREGONAN.** From Tregoning in Mawgan in Pyder, Tregonnen in Petherick, or Tregonnan in St. Ewe or in Manaccan; from *tre-gonan*, the dwelling on the downs. Pryce translates Tregonin, the dwelling enclosed on the common.

**TREGONNING.** See **TREGONING.**

**TREGONWELL, TREGONWEL, TREGONELL, TREGONNELL, TREGUNNEL, TREGANELL.** From Tregonwell, name of places in Crantock and Manaccan. Shirley says the pedigree is traced only to the latter part of the 14th century. Pollen speaks of them as having "buildded many places," and possessed "many lands and manors before the Norman Conquest." The name may mean the dwelling of Gunnell or Connell; its ancient proprietor, Gunnell, is found as a surname. *Tre-gûn-uhal* would translate the dwelling on the high down.

**TREGORS.** From *tre-gors, -kors*, the dwelling by the gorse. Hence the local name Penkors in St. Enodor.

**TREGORTHA.** See **TREGURTHA.**

**TREGOSE, TREGOSSE.** See **TREGOZ.**

**TREGOTHICK.** See **TRECOTHICK.**

**TREGOTHNAN.** From Tregothnan in St. Michael Penkevil, which Pryce translates the old town on the plain, or in the valley (*tre-goth-nan*). Tonkin renders the local name, "the old town in the valley; a name suitable to the situation of the old house, although not of the new one."

The eldest male line of the family became extinct in the 14th century.

**TREGOW.** Hals says, "Trewothike in St. Anthony in Kerrier was formerly the lands of Tregow, gentlemen that flourished there for several generations in good fame and credit till about the middle of the reign of Charles II.;" and he renders the name, the wood town. (See **TREGOWETH.**) I derive it from *tre-gof*, the place of the smith. But see **TREGEW.**

**TREGOWETH.** From *tre-govyth*, *-guydh*, *-gyth*, *-wyth*, the dwelling by the wood.

**TREGOYE, or TREGOYES.** From an estate so named. "The family of Tregoye or Tregoyes ranked amongst the nobles of England at the accession of William the Conqueror." (Lower, quoting Carew's "Survey of Cornwall.") The name is perhaps the same as Tregow or Tregew, *q. v.* respectively.

**TREGOZ, TREGOZE, TREGOSE, TREGOSSE, TREAGUS.** From *tre-cos*, *-goose*, the dwelling in or near the wood. "The first-recorded ancestor of the family (of Tregoz), who were ennobled in three branches, was William de Tregoz, who in the fifth year of King Stephen had the lands of William Peverell of London in farm. His descendants were much connected with the county of Sussex." (Lower.) D. Gilbert gives the local name, Tregoss Moor. There are also Tregoss in Roche, Tregoose in Mawgan in Meneage, and a place called Trengosse.

**TREGRAHAN.** A family now merged in that of Carlyon. From *tre-grean*, the gravel dwelling. There is a place called Tregrenna in Alternun.

**TREGUE.** See **TREGEW.**

**TREGULLAN, TREGULLA.** From Tregullan in Lanivet. From *tre-gol-an*, the holy town or dwelling. Pryce renders the local name Engollan, "the bottom."

**TREGUNNEL.** See TREGONWELL.

**TREGUNNO.** From Tregunno in St. Ewe; from *tre-genau*, the dwelling at the mouth or entrance, from its situation near the downs; or from *tre-gúnnow*, the dwelling on the downs. Hence Tregenna, Tregenno, and Tregena.

**TREGURTHA, TREGORTHA.** From the manor of Tregurtha in St. Hilary; from *tre-gorha*, the town for hay.

**TREGURY.** The same name as Tregurtha, *q. v.* Lysons says that in the parish of St. Wenn is situate Tregury, Tregurra, or Tregurtha, the seat of a family so called, of whom was Michael de Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, who died in 1411.

**TREGUSKING, TREGASKING.** From the local name Tregiskey, which Pryce and Polwhele render "the blessed town;" but *gús-kein* would also mean "the woody promontory;" and *tre-gissy*, "the woody dwelling." The name, however, is more probably from *tre-guskys*, the sheltered dwelling (*guskys*, a covert, shelter).

**TREGYON.** See TREGIAN.

**TREHAIR, TRAHAIR, TREHAR, TRAER.** From *tre-hár*, the long town; or *tre-heir*, the place of battle. There is a place named Trehire in Lanreath.

**TREHANE.** From Trehane in Probus, or Trehane in Davidstow; from *tre-hane*, the old dwelling; or, as others say, from *tre-hân*, the summer town. Hence, by contraction, the surnames Train and Drain.

**TREHAR.** See TREHAIR.

**TREHARNE.** See TREHERN.

**TREHAVARIKE.** This name may be from Trevorick in St. Issey ; from *tre-vor-ick*, the great dwelling. Hals gives a Trehavock in Menherriot, which he renders "a place for hawks ;" and he says the latter is a surname. But see **TREHAWKE.**

**TREHAWKE.** From Trehawk in Menherriot ; from *tre-haugh*, the upper town. Hals says : "Tre-havock in Menheniot—*i. e.* the hawk town—was taxed in Domesday (1087) as the voke-lands of a parish or manor, which is now suitably called, after the Cornish English, *Tre-hauke* ; for that it seems heretofore it was a place notable for keeping, mewing, or breeding hawks (or for that those lands were held by the tenure of paying hawks to its lord) ; from which place was denominated an old family of gentlemen surnamed *de Tre-hauke* ; who gave for their arms, in a field Sable, a chevron between three hawks."

**TREHEARNE.** See **TREHERN.**

**TREHERN, TREHERNE, TREHARNE, TREHEARNE, TRAHERN, TRAHERNE, TRAYHEARNE.** From *tre-hoarn*, the iron dwelling. Treherne or Trahern is also an ancient Welsh personal name. Trahern ap Caradoc was Prince of North Wales, 1073.

**TREIAGN.** See **TREGIAN.**

**TREIAGU.** Tonkin gives a John de Treiagu as sheriff, 17 Edw. II. This may be the same name as Tregew, *q. v.*

**TREICE.** See **TREAIS.**

**TREINEER.** See **TRENEAR.**

**TREISE.** See **TREAIS.**

**TREJAGO.** See **TREAGO.**

**TREKELLERN.** From Trekellearn in Lezant ; from *tre-kelin*, the dwelling by the holly-tree.

**TREKYNIN.** From *tre-kynin*, the abode of rabbits. Pryce renders Trekinnin, the town of leeks or strife (*kinin*, a leek). Hals translates Trekyning in St. Colomb Major, the king's, prince's, or ruler's town.

**TRELAGO.** From Trelogoe, or Treclogoe, in Advent ; from *tre-lakka*, the dwelling near the well, pit, or rivulet.

**TRELANDER.** From *tre-Lander*, the town of Lander, *q. v.* ; or *tre-lan-dar*, the dwelling by the church oak. Hals translates Treland in Keverne, the temple town, or a town notable for land.

**TRELASE, TRELEASE.** From Trelease, name of places in Kea, Ruan Major, and Ruan Minor ; from *tre-glase*, the green dwelling.

**TRELASK, TRELASKE.** From *tre-losc*, the burnt town. There is Trelaske in Pelynt, and Trelaske in Cubert ; and Pryce gives a Trelosk in Lanwannick. There is also a Treloskin in Cury.

**TRELAWDER.** From *tre-lader*, the dwelling of the thief ; or, as Pryce says, the town of the thieves.

**TRELAWNY, var. TRELAWNAY, TRELAWNEY, TRELAWNYE, TRELAWNEE, TRELWNAY.** An ancient and celebrated family that took its name from the barton of Trelawny, in the parish of Alternun ; from *tre-laun*, the open or clean town. There is also a place called Trelawny (formerly Trelawn) in Pelynt. Under the picture of Hen. V. which stood formerly on the gate at Launceston was the following rhyme :

He that will do aught for me,  
Let him love well Sir John Trelawnee.

And there was an ancient saying in Cornwall, that a

Godolphin was never known to want wit ; a Trelawny, courage ; a Glanville, loyalty.

TRELEAVE. See TRELASE.

TRELEAVEN, TRELEAVIN. See TRELEVAN.

TRELEDDRA. From *tre-ledr*, *-ledra*, the town on the cliff or steep hill ; or the place for stockings (*lydru*), says Pryce. But see TRELUDRA.

TRELEGGAN. From Treleggan in Constantine ; from *tre-helygan*, the dwelling of the willows.

TRELEGO. From *tre-lakka*, the dwelling by the rivulet, well, or pit.

TRELEVAN, var. TRELEAVEN, TRELEAVIN, TRELIVING, TRELEWAN. From Trelaven or Trelevan in Mevagissey ; "which," says D. Gilbert, "belonged for several generations to the family of Trewolla, of Trewolla in St. Goran ;" or from Trelaven in St. Dennis. Pryce renders the local name Treleven, the open or bare place (*tre-leven*) ; and Trelevan (Mevagissey), the dwelling-place above, or on high. The Trelevans held Mudgeon in St. Martin's in Meneage. Hence the surname Trelevant, mentioned as a surname by D. Gilbert, under Morva.

TRELEVANT, TRELEWAN. See TRELEVAN.

TRELIVING. See TRELEVAN.

TRELOAR, TRELOER, TRELOOR. According to Pryce, from *tre-loar*, the moon town ; but perhaps from *tre-lúar*, the garden town.

TRELOOR. See TRELOAR.

TRELOWETH, TRELOWTHA. From Treloweth in St. Earth ; from *tre-loweth*, *-lowarth*, the garden town.

TRELOWICK. From Trelewick (mentioned by D.



Gilbert) in St. Ewe ; from *tre-lew-ick*, the dwelling by the pool or lake.

TRELOWTHA. See TRELOWETH.

TRELUDDERIN. From *tre-ladron*, the town of the thieves. See TRELAWDER.

TRELUDDRA, TRELUDRO. From Treluddra in Newlyn. Pryce writes the local name Treluddero, which he renders the miry town of oaks (*lued, luth, miry, filth*). But see TRELEDDRA and TRELAWDER.

TRELUDDROW. See TRELUDRA.

TRELWNAY. See TRELAWNY.

TRELYNIKE. From Trenlynike in Egles-kerry ; from *tre-elan-ick*, the head of the place of elms.

TRELYON. From *tre-lin*, the flax or linen place. There is Trelyn in Alternun. The name in Welsh might translate the dwelling by the streams (*tre-llion*).

TREMAIN, TREMAINE. From Tremaine in East hundred ; from root of Tremayn, *q. v.*

TREMANHEER, TREMANHEERE. See TREMENHEERE.

TREMARNE, TREMEARNE. From *tre-warne*, the dwelling by the alder-tree.

TREMAYN, TREMAYNE. From Tremayne in Crowan, said to mean the town on the shore or sea-coast ; but perhaps rather from *tre-mean, -mén*, the stone town.

TREMBANT. From *tre-ban*, the dwelling on the hill, or the high dwelling. There is Trebant water in Talland parish ; and Trembant and Trebant are the same word.

TREMBARTH. From Trebartha, which Pryce renders the high or wonderful town.

TREMBATH, TRENBATH, TREMBETH. From

*tren-bath*, the town for money ; or *tren-bedh*, *-beth*, the grove dwelling. There is a Trembath in Maddern.

TREMBLANT. A corruption of Trembant, *q. v.*

TREMBLE. See TREBELL.

TREMBLETH. See TREMBLETT.

TREMBLETT, TREMBLETH. From the local name Trembleth, which Pryce renders the wolf's town (*tren-bleit*). Hals says, "Trembleigh, Trembleth, *alias* Trembleith, *alias* Tremblot (in St. Ervan), synonymous terms, signifies the wolf's town. From this place was denominated an ancient family of gentlemen, who, suitable to their name, gave the wolf for their arms." Hence the surnames Tremlett, Trimlett, Trumlett, and Tremle.

TREMBRAZE. From Trembraze in the parish of Leskeard ; from *tre-*, *tren-brás*, the great dwelling ; or *tren-prás*, the dwelling in the meadow.

TREMEAN. From root of Tremayn, *q. v.*

TREMEAR. See TREMEER.

TREMEER, TREMERE, TREMEAR. From Tremeer in Lanteglos by Fowey ; or Tremere in Lanivet ; from *tre-mér*, the great town. Hence the names Trimmer and Trummer.

TREMELLAN, TREMELLEN. See TREMELLING.

TREMELLING, TREMILLING, TREMELLEN, TREMELLAN. From *tre-mellin*, the mill town ; or *tre-melyn*, the yellow dwelling.

TREMENHEERE, TREMENHERE, TREMANHEER, TREMANHEERE. From Tremenheere in Ludgvan ; from *tre-mén-hâr*, the stone town.

TREMERE. See TREMEER.

TREMEWAN. From Tremoane in Pillaton ; from *tre-*

*mean*, the stone dwelling. Hence Fremewan. See TRE-MAYN.

TREMILLING. See TREMELLING.

TREMLE, TREMLETT. See TREMBLETT.

TREMOGH. From Tremough or Tremogh in Mabe ; from *tre-môh*, the hog's place ; "and," says Gilbert, "the street leading to Tremogh from Penryn is now called Pig's Street." Tremogh might also translate the smoky dwelling (*tre-môg*).

TREMOR. From Tremore or Tremere (in Domesday, Tremer) in Lanivet ; from *tre-veor*, the great dwelling or town.

TRENACO. From Trenake in Pelynt, or Trenaig in St. Breock ; from *tren-hagh*, the upper dwelling ; or *tre-neage*, the mossy dwelling. Hals gives a Trenake in Talland ; and Polwhele a Treneage in St. Stephen's in Brannel, which he renders the mossy dwelling ; and Trevenêge in St. Hillary, which he translates the dwelling of moss, mossy house. Pryce renders Trenneage, the mossy or thatched dwelling, or the deaf town ! Hence the name Trannack.

TRENAMAN, TRENEMAN. From *tren-maen*, the stone town ; or from Trenewan in Lansaloes ; from *tren-oan*, the lamb's cot ; or *tren-wan*, the high dwelling, or the dwelling on the hill.

TRENANALL. See TRENHAIL.

TRENANCE. From Trenance, the name of places in or near Issey, Mawgan in Pyder, Newlyn, and Quethiock ; from *tre-nans*, the dwelling in the valley. The arms of Trenance are three swords, in allusion to their name, by some thought to be a corruption of Triensis.

**TRENARREN, TRENARAN, TRENORREN.** From Trenarren in St. Austell, which was the property of Samuel Hext, attorney-at-law. Hals says Trenaran means "the still lake, leat, creek, cove, or bosom of waters." I should rather derive the name from *tren-arth-an*, the dwelling on the height.

**TRENAWICK.** From root of Treonike, *q. v.*

**TRENBATH.** See TREMBATH.

**TRENCER.** From *tren-ker*, the dear or pleasant dwelling.

**TRENCREEK.** From Trencreek in Blisland; or Trencrick in St. Gennys; from *tren-creeg*, the dwelling by the creek; or *tren-cryk*, the dwelling by the barrow.

**TRENCROW.** From *tren-crow*, the dwelling of or by the cross.

**TRENDALL.** From *tren-deall*, the dwelling liable to be submerged (*diel*, *dyel*, *deall*, a deluge); *tren-dal*, the dwelling of the blind man; or *tren-dól*, the dwelling in the dale. There is Treddeal in Ladock.

**TRENDER, TRINDER, TRENDERA.** From *tren-dour*, the dwelling by the water; or *tren-dar*, the oak dwelling. But all three names may be the same with Tredrea, *q. v.*

**TRENDINNICK.** See TREDINNICK.

**TRENEAR, TREINEER.** From Trenear in Crowan; or Treneer in Madron. Probably the same with Trenergy, *q. v.* Trener is found in the Directory of Devonshire. Trenner is also a surname.

**TRENEMAN.** See TRENAMAN.

**TRENER.** See TRENEAR.

**TRENERY, TRENERRY.** From *tren-er*, the eagle town; or *tren-earth*, the high town; or perhaps rather from *tren-here*, the long town.

**TRENESSY.** From *tren-Issey*, the dwelling of St. Issey. There is the parish of St. Issey in Pyder hundred, and Tresinny in Advent.

**TRENGOFF, TRENGOVE.** Some translate this name, the strong smith ; but it means rather the smith's dwelling (*tren-goff*). Hence, by corruption, Trengrove.

**TRENGONE.** From *tren-gân*, the dwelling by the down or common. Carew says that Trengone, from living at Nance, took the name of Nance.

**TRENGORE.** From Trengare in St. Gennys ; from *tren-geare*, -*guér*, the green or flourishing town. Tregear is the name of places in Crowan, Ladock, and Mawgan in Meneage ; and there is Tregear in Laneast.

**TRENGOVE.** See **TRENGOFF**.

**TRENGREENE.** From the manor of Trengreene or Tregoryon in St. Blazey ; from *tren-grean*, the dwelling by the gravel (pits).

**TRENGROUSE.** From *tren-guarhaz*, the town on the summit ; or *tren-crous*, the dwelling by the cross.

**TRENGROVE.** See **TRENGOFF**.

**TRENHAIL, TRENHAYLE, TRENHEALE, TRENANALL.** From *Trenale* in the parish of Tintagel ; from *tre'n-hale*, the dwelling by the moor ; or *tren-hail*, the bountiful or great town ; or perhaps rather from Trenhayle in St. Earth ; from *tren-Haile*, the dwelling by the Haile or salt-water river. Hals says, "Trenhayle in St. Earth (the stout, strong, or rapid river) gave name and original to an old family of gentlemen, from thence denominated Trenhayle, whose sole inheritrix, temp. Edw. III., was married to Tencreek."

**TRENHEALE.** See **TRENHAIL**.

TRENNER. See TRENEAR.

TRENORREN. See TRENARREN.

TRENOUTH. See TRENOWITH.

TRENOW. From Trenow, which Pryce renders noisy town (*now*, noise). But see TRENOWITH.

TRENOWITH, TRENOUTH, TRENOWETH, TRENOWTH. From Trenowith, an estate in the parish of Probus, where dwelt, in 12 Edw. III., Michael de Trenowith, one of the knights of Cornwall (there is Trenouth in Luxulion, and Trenoweth in Crowan and Gwinnear); from *trenoweth*, the new town; or *tre-noth*, the bare or exposed dwelling. Cf. the name Trenow.

TRENWITH. From Trenwith in the parish of St. Ives, where the family flourished for many centuries; from *trenwith*, the dwelling among ash-trees. The family name was originally Bayliff.

TREONIKE. Hals says, "Treon-ike (Sax.-Cornish) in St. Allen, trees on the lake, spring, leate, or bosom of waters; or from *tre-on-ike*, the town or tenement situate on the lake or river of water;" but the name might also be from *tre-gân-ick*, the dwelling in the down place. Trewinnick means the dwelling on the marsh; and there is a Trennick in Gorran.

TREPESSE. From *tre-véz*, the dwelling in the meadow or open field.

TRERELLEVAR. From *tre-le-var*, the dwelling by the great place; or *tre-rhyll-veor*, the dwelling by the great cleft.

TRETRICE, TRERISE, TRERIZE. From Trerice in St. Allen, which Pryce renders "the town on the decline of the hill." He gives also the verb *reese*, to flit or slide

away, to rush out, and several local names derived therefrom. The name, however, may simply mean "the dwelling of Rice."

**TREERIZE.** See **TREERICE.**

**TRERY, TREURY.** From *tre-vry*, the town on the hill.

**TRESADERN.** From Tresodren in Ruan Major, or Tresadarne in St. Columb Major, which Pryce renders the strong town (*tre-sadarn*, for *cadarn*, strong). Hals, speaking of Castell-an-Dinas in St. Columb, says, "Moreover, contiguous with this castle, are tenements of lands or fields, named Tre-saddarne, that is to say, god Saturn's town, a place where the god Saturn was worshipped by the soldiers, who probably had their temple or chapel here before Christianity"! See D. Gilbert, i. 219. Hence Tresidden, Tresider, Tresidder, Tressider, Treseder, Treziddar, Trezidder.

**TRESAGA.** See **TREGAGA.**

**TRESAHAR.** From Tresare; from *tre-sair*, the woodman's or carpenter's town. Hence no doubt the surname Treasure.

**TRESAWELL.** From *tre-sawell*, the healthy dwelling (*saw-ell*, that giveth health, healthful). Sawle is a surname.

**TRESAWNA, TRESONNA.** From *tre-sawan*, the dwelling near the mere or sea-gate.

**TRESCOTHICK.** See **TRECOTHICK.**

**TRESCOTT.** See **TRUSCOTT.**

**TRESE.** See **TREAIS.**

**TRESEAN.** From Tresean in Cubert; from *tres-heân*, the old dwelling, or the dwelling by the bay, port, or haven. Pryce renders Reseven, Roseyhan, the plentiful vale.

TRESEDER. See TRESADERN.

TRESEVEAN. From Trevesean in Gwennap; from *tres-vean*, the little town.

TRESIDDEN, TRESIDDER, TRESIDER. See TRESADERN.

TRESILIAN, TRESILLIAN. According to some, this name means place for eels, or in open view (*sel, sil, sul*, a view, prospect); but I am inclined to think the local name may have had its appellation from St. Silian or Sulien; whence the parish of St. Silian or Sulien, co. Cardigan, in Wales.

TRESITHNEY. Perhaps the old name of Sithney in Kerrier hundred. The name Sithney is said to be a corruption of St. Midinnia, the tutelar saint of the place. Polwhele renders Sithney (*sith-ney*), the bishop's land.

TRESIZE. See TREZIESE.

TRESKEWIS. From *tre-skéz*, the dwelling in the shady place.

TRESONNA. See TRESAWNA.

TRESSIDER. See TRESADERN.

TRESTAIN. From Trestain in Ruan Laniorne; from *tre-stéan*, the tin town.

TRESTRAIL. Pryce renders 'Tre-strail, the town for mats made of sedges or rushes; or the tapestry town. Strail signifies tapestry, also a mat.

TRETGOTHNAN. From root of Tregoning, *q. v.*

TRETHAKE. From Trethake in Lanteglos-by-Fowey; from *tre-tég, thék*, the fair or pleasant town.

TRETHALL, TRYTHALL. From Trethale in Crowan, or Truthall in Ludgvan; from *tre't-hale*, the dwelling by the moor, or *tre't-hál*, the dwelling on the hill.



Pryce renders the local name Truthell, a barren moor (*truath-hál*); or high town (*tre-uhal*); or entrance of the moor (*treuth-hál*).

**TRETHAWAN.** See **TRETHOAN.**

**TRETHEARTH, TRETHERDE.** From *tret-arth*, the lofty dwelling. Hence the village of Earth in Carminow in Mawgan; from *arth*, high, lofty.

**TRETHERDE.** See **TRETHEARTH.**

**TRETHERFE.** See **TRETHURFFE.**

**TRETHERIS.** From Tretheris in St. Allen; from *tre-thres*, the barren dwelling; or *tre't-ar-is*, the dwelling by the corn. Hals says there were extant at Tretheris the walls and ruins of an ancient free chapel and cemetery, built perhaps by the bishops of Cornwall and Exon, when they resided at the contiguous Lanher.

**TRETHEWAY, TRETHEWEY, TRETHEWY.** From Trethewey in Ruan Lanihorne, or Trethewy in Lanivet, or Trethevy in South Petherwin. Pryce renders Trethewy, the town by the water, or the holy town by the water (*deu*, God; *thour*, a river, brook; *gy*, *vy*, *wy*, water, river, brook). These names may also be from *tre-thew-y*, the dwelling by the dark water: or from *tre-Dewy*, the town of David. Hence the name Trewethy, and, by further corruption, Freathy, Freethy, Frethey.

**TRETHINICK.** Another orthography of Tredinnick, *q. v.*

**TRETHOAN, TRETHOWAN, TRETAWAN.** From *tre-thowa*, the dwelling by the water, or *tret-hedn*, the old dwelling; or perhaps rather from *tre-towan*, the dwelling by a heap of sand. Hence the names Trethowoam and, by further corruption, Prethowan.

**TRETHOSA.** From Trethosa, near St. Austell ; from *tre-thous*, the downward town, or *tre-thowa*, the town by the water.

**TRETHOWAN, TRETHOWOAM.** See **TRETHOAN.**

**TRETHURFFE, TRETHURFE, TRETHURF, TRETHERFE, TRETHYRFE.** From Trethurffe in Ladock, where, according to tradition, this family was located before the Norman Conquest. The elder line ended with John Trethurffe, knight of Cornwall, temp. 15 Hen. VI. (See *D. Gilbert.*) The local name may be from *tret-erf*, the brisk, gay, or lively dwelling ; or the last part of the name from an early owner. But see **TRETH-EARTH.**

**TRETHYN.** From Trethyn in Advent, or Trethyn in Altarnun ; from *tret-hean*, the old dwelling. In William of Worcester's Itinerary we find, "Castellum Trethyn dirutum in fine occidentalissima Cornubiæ."

**TRETHYRFE.** See **TRETHURFFE.**

**TREUAGNIAN, TREUANIAN.** See **TREVANNION.**

**TREUILIAN.** See **TREVELYAN.**

**TREUISA, TREUSE.** See **TREVISA.**

**TREURY.** See **TRERY.**

**TREVADLOCK.** From Trevadlock, formerly Trevadlack, in Lewanick ; perhaps the same name as Trevellack. See **TREVELLICK.**

**TREVAGES.** *Tre-uag* would signify the dwelling in the hollow ; but this name is more probably another orthography of Trevalga, *q. v.*

**TREVAIL.** From *tre-vell*, the well town ; *tre-uhal*, the high town ; or *tre-val*, the wall or fence town. There is Treveal in Cuthbert, and Treveal in Ladock.

**TREVAILOR.** From Trevailler in Madderne; from *tre-vailer*, *-vayler*, the workman's town.

**TREVALGA.** From the manor of Trevalga (in Domesday, *Trevaga* or *Trevalga*) in Lesnewith hundred, which Tonkin derives "from *trev-alga*, the noble house; *alga* signifying noble, as in *Inis Alga*, an old name for Ireland." Pryce more correctly renders Trevalga, *Trevalgy*, "the town of defence, or walled town near the water" (*val*, *gual*, a wall).

**TREVALLION, TREVALYAN.** From *tre-gual-an*, the wall or fence dwelling; or the same as *Trevillion*. See **TREVELYAN**.

**TREVAN, TREWAN.** From *truán*, *truin*, *truyn*, *trevan*, a promontory, lit. a nose; or from *tre-van*, the dwelling on a hill, or the high dwelling.

**TREVANION.** See **TREVANNION**.

**TREVANNANCE.** From *Trevannance* in *St. Agnes*. Hals gives an absurd etymology. Tonkin writes the local name *Trevannence*, which he translates "the town in a valley of springs;" but the name is rather from *tre-voun-nance*, the dwelling in a deep valley.

**TREVANNING.** See **TREVANNION**.

**TREVANNION, var. TREVANION, TREVAN-NING;** anc. *Treuanian* and *Treuagnian*. The name is said to mean a town in a hollow plain or valley (*uag*, a hollow). [There is a place called *Trevanin* in *St. Breock*.] Richards (*W. Dict.*) derives *Trefannian* from *tref-annian*; from *Annian*, an ancient proprietor of the land; and he says the *tres* in *Cornwall* were for the most part only single houses, and the word subjoined only the name of a Briton who was once the proprietor; thus, *Tref-Erbin*, *Tref-*

Annian, Tre-Gerens, Tre-Lownydd. There were two Bishops of St. Asaph in Wales, named *Anianus* or *Anian*; the first of whom, a Cistercian monk, was consecrated in Nov. 1249, and died in Sept. 1266. The name Anian may be from the Brit. *eniawn*, just; whence Benyon or Bunyan, *i. e.*, Ap-Eniawn, son of Eniawn.

TREVAR. See TREVOR.

TREVARRICK. From Trevarrick in Gorran; from *tre-var-ick*, the dwelling upon the creek, brook, or rivulet.

TREVARROW. See TREVORROW.

TREVARS. See TREVOR.

TREVARTH, TREVARTEA. From Trevarth in Gwennap, or Trevartha in Menherriot; from *tre-varth*, the high town.

TREVARTHEN. See TREVARTHIAN.

TREVARTHIAN. Formerly one of the most distinguished families in the county. They had their name from the manor of Trevarthian in the parish of Newlyn, near Truro; from *tre-varth-an*, the high dwelling. Hence the name Trevarthen.

TREVARTON, TREVERTON. From *tre-var-dân*, the dwelling on the hill. Treverton may also be from *tre-veor-ton*, the dwelling on the great hill.

TREVASCUS, TREVASKIS, TREVASKISS. From Trevalscus in Gorran; from *tre-gual-cus*, the fenced dwelling in the wood. The name would also corrupt from Tre-gaskass, Tregaskis, *q. v.*

TREVAZE. From *tre-vâz*, the good town; or perhaps rather from *tre-mêz*, the dwelling in the open field.

TREVE. From *tre, tref*, a house, dwelling, gentleman's seat, village, town.

**TREVEALE, TREVELLE, TREVEALLY.** From Treveal in Cubert, or Treveal in Ladock ; from *tre-veal*, the calves' dwelling. "The name and tribe of Treveale are still extant in Roach and elsewhere in Cornwall." (*Hals.*)

**TREVEAN.** From Trevean, name of places in Kea, Madron, Morvah, and Newlyn ; from *tre-vean*, the little dwelling or town.

**TREVEAR.** From Trevear in Sennen, or Trevear in Gorran ; from *tre-vear*, the great dwelling.

**TREVEDRA.** Pryce renders *Tre-vedren, -vy-dran*, the town by the brambly river.

**TREVELLACK.** See **TREVELLICK.**

**TREVELLANCE, TREVELLANS.** From Trevellance in St. Peran-Sabulo ; from *tre-vellin*, the mill town. Hence Trefelens.

**TREVELLE.** See **TREVEALE.**

**TREVELLECK.** See **TREVELLICK.**

**TREVELLES.** From Trevellas in St. Agnes. From *tref-egliz* (Arm. *ilyis*), the church dwelling. Hals (quoting Lysons) renders *Treu-ellis*, "the son-in-law by the wife's town ; or, if from *tre-vell-es*, the well or spring of water town."

**TREVELLICK, TREVELLACK, TREVELLECK.** From Trevellick in Creed, or Trevellick in St. Anthony in Meneage ; from *tre-vellyn-ick*, the dwelling by the mill stream, or the mill place. *Trevallack* would signify the fenced or walled place.

**TREVELYAN.** From an estate in the parish of St. Veep, where dwelt, in the reign of Edward I., Nicholas de Trevelyan, whose ancestors had possessed the property from a still earlier period. (See Lower, quoting Shirley's "Noble

and Gentle Men.") There is a place called Trevilian Bridge in Merthyr. The name is from *tre-vylgan*, the dwelling of the seaman (*vylgy*, the sea), according to tradition, and the arms of Sir John Trevelyian. The name is also found written Trevilian, Trevillian, Trevillion, Trevelyian, Trevyllian, Treuilian, Trivellian. But see TREVELYN.

**TREVELYN.** From *tref-lyn*, the dwelling by the water; *tre-melyn*, the yellow dwelling; or *tre-vellin*, the dwelling by the mill.

**TREVENA, TREVENNA.** From Trevena in Tintagel; or Trevenna in Creed, or in Mawgan in Pyder; from *tre-vean*, the stone town. Pryce however renders Trevena, -venna, -vennen, -venner, the bees' town, old town, or women's town (*bennen*, a woman). But see TREVENER.

**TREVENAN.** See TREVENEN.

**TREVEND.** From Trewint, name of places in Alternun, Landrake, and Menherriot; from root of Trewin, *q. v.*

**TREVENEN, TREVENAN.** From Trevenen (found Trevennen and Tremenen) in Gorran, which Tonkin thinks may mean "the town of birth, in reference to its fertility;" but the name is more probably from the root of Trevena, *q. v.*

**TREVENER, TREVENNER, TREVENOR, TRAVENER.** From *tre-mener*, the dwelling on the mountain or hill. But see TREVENA.

**TREVENNA.** See TREVENA.

**TREVENNARD.** See TREWINARD.

**TREVENNER.** See TREVENER.

**TREVENNING.** From Trevenning in Michaelstowe; from *tref-hên-en*, the old dwelling; *tre-guen-en*, the downs' town; or *tre-gwyn-en*, the white town.

TREVENOR. See TREVERER.

TREVERBYN, TREVERBIN. From Treverbyn in St. Austin, or Treverbyn in Probus; according to Richards (W. Dict.), "the town of Erbin," its ancient proprietor; but it may also be from *tref-er-bin*, *-byn*, the dwelling on the hill.

TREVERDER. From *tre-ver-dower*, the dwelling upon the water. Hals renders Trevorder in St. Breock, the further town, or the one most distant. Polwhele translates Trevorder, Trevordour, the town by the great water, or on the road by the water.

TREVERDERN. From Trevydran in Burian; from *tre-vedren*, the dwelling by the brambly river (*vy*, a river, *draen*, *drane*, a thorn).

TREVERLYN. From *tre-ver-lyn*, the dwelling upon the water (*lyn*, pond, pool). But see TREVELYN.

TREVERROW. See TREVORROW.

TREVERTON. See TREVARTON.

TREVES. See TREVISA.

TREVETHAN, TREVETHEN. From Trevethan in Gwennap, from *tre-ve-than*, the meadow town. According to Pryce, this name may also signify the town among trees, or the old town; and he translates Trevethen, the birds' town. Treveathan would mean the rich or fruitful town.

TREVETHICK, TREVITHICK. From Trevethick or Trevithick in St. Ewe, which Hals renders the farmer's, rustic's, or husbandman's town. Polwhele renders Trevithick, Trevethick, the town in the meadow on the creek; but it is more probably from *tre-vythick*, the dwelling in the meadow place.

TREVETHNICK. From Trevenethick in Wendron,

which Pryce renders the great dwelling (*tre-uthy-ick*) ; or from *tre-vidn-ick*, the dwelling in the meadow place ; or *tre-with-ick*, the town among the trees. But see TREVETHICK, TREVITHICK.

TREVIADOS. From Treviados, now Treviades, an estate in the parish of Constantine, where the family resided temp. Edw. III. The name Treviados is said to mean "the dwelling by the water that cometh, *i. e.*, the tide ; from *doz*, to come."

TREVIHEN. Another orthography of Trevean, *q. v.* ; or from *tre-vyin*, the dwelling of stones.

TREVILIAN. See TREVELYAN.

TREVILL, TREVILLE, TRAVIL. From Trevil in St. Sennen ; from *tre-vyl*, the poor town (*vyl*, vile, base, mean).

TREVILLIAN. See TREVELYAN.

TREVILLINION. From *tre-villinion*, the dwelling by the mills. See TREMELLAN.

TREVILLION. See TREVELYAN.

TREVILLIZIK. From Trevillizik, afterwards Tre-lizike, in St. Earth. Hals says, "Trevillizik (now Tre-liz-ik) signifies the water, gulf, creek-town, as situate upon the sea banks or cliff ; and Chynoweth, when he built Chynoweth, parted with his old lands and name of Trevillizik." Tonkin renders *Tre-lis-ick*, a dwelling on the broad creek. The name Trevillizik is probably from *tref-lisick*, the bushy dwelling.

TREVINGY. From *tre-vean-gy*, the dwelling on or near the little brook ; or *tre-vynick-gy*, the dwelling by the stony brook. This surname occurs in the copy of a muster book for the parish of Redruth in 1500 : "Regnald Trevingy doth horse and harness Perkin Jenkin."



**TREVISA, TREVISSA.** From Trevisa in St. Enoder; from *tre-visa*, the lower town or dwelling. Gilbert says, "The Trevisa family, who became extinct about the end of the seventeenth century, produced John Trevisa, who, at an interval of about half a century from John Wickliffe's translation, made a version of the Bible into English, and died in 1470, at the age of eighty-six." From this name we may have Travis, Treves, Treeves, Treuse, Treuisa, and perhaps also Trewsen and Trewissan (*tre-vissan*), whence probably the name Vissan; but some of these might also translate the intrenched town or dwelling (*tre-vose*).

**TREVISSICK.** From Trevisick in St. Agnes, or Trevisick in St. Austell; from *tre-vy-ick*, the dwelling by the river. Pryce renders Bos-vîsick, the house near the river's creek.

**TREVITHICK.** See **TREVETHICK.**

**TREVIVION.** See **TREVIIVIAN.**

**TREVOR.** From *tre-vur*, the town on the (Roman) road; *tre-vor, -mor*, the town by the sea; or *tre-veor*, the great town. Hence, perhaps, Trevar, Trevars. Trevor is also a Welsh name.

**TREVORROW, TREVARROW, TREVERROW, TROVERROW.** From Trevorrow in Ludgvan; from *tre-uarrah*, the higher town; or from Treveor in Gorran; from *tre-veor*, the great town.

**TREVORVA.** From Trevorva in Probus; from *tre-vor-va*, the dwelling at the ford place; or *tre-wartha*, the higher dwelling. Tonkin renders Trevorva, the dwelling on the good road (*tre-vor-va, va for da*), "but called so, I suppose, by the rule of contraries, the road being one of the deepest and worst in the whole country; but which, according to

the old proverb, is 'Bad for the rider, but good for the bider,' making amends by the richness of its soil." The same writer says the last of the family had an only daughter and heiress, who married — Williams, of Herringstone, co. Dorset.

**TREVOSE.** From *Trevosa* in St. Petherwin ; or from the barton of Trevoise in St. Merry, which Hals translates the maid's or virgin's town ; but which is rather from *tre-voise*, the fortified dwelling or town. There is a place called Trevoza near Lezant.

**TREVRONCK.** See **TREFRONICK.**

**TRETRY.** See **TREFRY.**

**TRETYLLIAN, TRETYLLIAN.** See **TRETYLLIAN.**

**TRETYVIAN, TRETYVION** Pryce renders the latter name, the dwelling by the small water (*ty-bian*). I derive these names from *tre-Tybian*, the dwelling of Tybian. There is a place called Tretyvian in Davidstow.

**TREWAN.** See **TREWAN.**

**TREWARTHA.** From *Trewartha* in Menherriot, from *tre-wartha*, the higher town ; or *Trewarth* in Leland, from *tre-warth*, the high town. Hence, by corruption, the name *Frewartha*.

**TREWARTHENICK.** From *tre-war-then-ick*, the dwelling upon the high place ; according to Pryce, the higher town by the creek or rivulet.

**TREWARVERRELL.** From *tre-keverel*, *cheverel*, the dwelling of the kid. Cf. *Penwarverell*, and the local name *Polwheverell*.

**TREWAVAS, TREWAVES.** From *tre-wavas*, *-gwavas*, the winterly or exposed dwelling.

**TREWBODY, TRUEBODY, TRUBODY.** From

*tre-bude*, the dwelling near a haven ; or from *tre-Body*, the town of Body, which seems to be a Cornish surname. Charles Trubody, Gent., held Roseundle in St. Austell ; and Treworock in St. Cleer formerly belonged to the family of Trubody. From this name are Prewbody and Treebody.

TREWBY. See TREBY.

TREWEEK, TREWEEKE, TREWEAK. Polwhele translates Treweek, the sweet town ; from *week*, sweet. D. Gilbert says, "Treweek is known to mean sweet, beloved town or village. The Saxon *wick* is never, I believe, lengthened into *week*."

TREWEN. From Trewen, a small parish near Launceston ; from root of Trewin, *q. v.*

TREWENETHICK. From the barton of Trewenethick or Trenethick in St. Agnes ; from *tre-withen-ick*, the woody dwelling ; or *tren-ithen-ick*, the furzy dwelling. But see TREVETHNICK.

TREWERN, TREWERNE. From *tre-wern*, *-werne*, the dwelling by the alder-tree.

TREWETHY. See TRETHERWAY.

TREWHELE. From Trewhele in St. Enodor ; from *tre-wheela*, the dwelling by the works or mines. Hence the names Trewheela, Trewhela, Trewhella, Trewilla, Trewhelow.

TREWIDDLE. From Trewiddle, a seat in St. Austell, now or late in the possession of T. Sawle, Esq. ; from *tre-waydel*, a dwelling in an open place. Cf. the local name Boswaydel or Boswidle, which Tonkin renders, "a house in an open place or one easy to be seen from."

TREWILLA. See TREWHELE.

TREWIN, TREWINN. From Trewin in Alternun ;

according to Pryce, from *tre-win*, the dwelling on the marsh ; but it may also be from *tre-wyn*, the white or fair dwelling.

**TREWINARD, TREWINNARD, TREVENNARD.** From Trewinard in St. Earth, where the family flourished for many generations down to the latter end of the reign of Hen. VIII. Hals says the place was taxed in Domesday by the name of Trewinerden, *i. e.*, the high, haughty, beloved town, *alias* Trewinar, *i. e.*, the town of the beloved lake or river of water on which the lands are situate, viz. the Hayle river. Tonkin, with more reason, renders the name, "the town or dwelling on a marsh" (*winnick*, a marsh). *Tre-win-ard* would signify the dwelling on the high marsh.

**TREWINNICK, TREWINWICK.** From *tre-winnick*, the dwelling on the marsh. Tonkin says John de Tinten held one fee Mort. [of the honour of Morton] in Tynten, and in Trewinneck, 3 Hen. IV. Hals says, "Trewinock, now Trewinicke, that is, the beloved lake or spring of waters running to the sea"!

**TREWISSAN.** See **TREVISA.**

**TREWITHAN.** From Trewithan in Probus ; from *tre-withen*, the dwelling amongst the trees. The family is extinct, but the place and property now belong, or lately belonged, to the family of Hawkins.

**TREWOLLA, TREWOOLLA.** From Trewolla (perhaps now Trewollack in Gorran), where the family are said to have been resident seven generations before 1620. The name is from *tre-wolla*, the lower town.

**TREWOOFE.** From Trewoofe in Burian ; from *tre-woof*, the place frequented by blackbirds (from *moelh*, in compos. *woelk*, *woof*). Hals says the local name Trewoofe

signifies "the town or dwelling of ob-yarn, such as the sail spinsters make, in order to be woof, or woven cross the warp in pieces of cloth, stuff, or serges, from whence was denominated a family of gentlemen named Trewoofe, who, out of a mistaken etymology of their name, gave for their arms, in a field, three wolves' heads ; whereas *try-bleith, try-bleit*, is three wolves in Cornish."

**TREWORK.** From *tre-work*, the dwelling by the work or mine.

**TREWORTHEN.** From *tre-warth-en*, the high dwelling.

**TREWOTHIKE.** Pryce renders Trewothick the noted town (*woth*, known). Hals renders Tre-woth-ike (in St. Anthony in Kerrier) "the town of the known or familiar cove, creek, or bosom of waters ; *alias* Tre-wood-ike, the town of the wood, creek, or bosom of waters." D. Gilbert derives Trewothike from *tre-werh-ike, -ick*, the town on the water or cree.

**TREWREN, TREWRIN.** From *tre-rhyn*, the town on the hill ; or *tre-reen*, the fortified or fighting place. "The family of Trewren were seated at Driff, in the parish of Sancreet, in 1340." (*C. S. Gilbert.*)

**TREWSEN.** See **TREVISA.**

**TREWYTHENICK.** From Trewithenike in Cornelly, in Powder hundred ; from *tre-withen-ick*, the woody dwelling. Cf. Trewenethick.

**TREYARD.** A name mentioned by C. S. Gilbert in a list of gentlemen who have represented Bodmin. There is a Tregarden in Luxulion ; and Hals says, "At Tre-garden (in Gorran) lived John Tregarthyu," &c. &c. This name is from the root Tregarthen.

TREZECUET, TREZEGUET. See TRUSCOTT.

TREZEVANT. From *tres-van*, the hill dwelling ; or from Tresevean in Gwennap ; from *tres-vean*, the little dwelling.

TREZIDDAR, TREZIDDER. See TRESADERN.

TREZIESE, TREZISE, TRESIZE. From *tre-iz*, the place for corn (*yz, iz, is, &c.*, all manner of corn, but chiefly wheat). There is Tresayes in Roche.

TRIBBEL, TRIBLE. See TREBELL.

TRIGANCE. From *trig-nance*, the dwelling in the valley.

TRIGG, TRIGGE. From the hundred of Trig, which Pryce renders the ebb of the sea, or on the sea-shore ; but *qy.* from *trig*, an inhabitant, a dwelling. Hence the names Triggs, Drigg.

TRIGWELL. From *treg-uhal*, the high town.

TRIMBLE. See TREBELL.

TRIMBY. See TREBY.

TRIMMER. See TREMEER.

TRINDER. See TRENDER.

TRINICK. See TRINNICK.

TRINK. From Trink in Leland ; from *tren-ick*, the dwelling by the creek. Cf. Trinnick.

TRINNICK, TRINICK. From Trennick in Gorran ; from *tren-ick*, the dwelling by the creek ; or corrupted from Trewinnick. See also TRINK.

TRIPCONY. From *tre-conna*, the town on the neck (of land) ; or from *tre-kynin*, the rabbit dwelling. According to some, this name is of Italian origin.

TRISCOTT. See TRUSCOTT.

TRIVELLIAN. See TREVELYAN.

**TROANE.** From Trewoon in Budock; from *tre-woon*, the dwelling on the down.

**TRODEN.** A name mentioned by C. S. Gilbert in a list of gentlemen who have represented Bodmin. The name would corrupt from *tre-den*, the hill dwelling.

**TROUNCE.** See **TROUNSON.**

**TROUNSON, TROWNSON.** From *tre-rounsan*, the ass's town. There is a place called Goon Rounsans, "the ass's downs," in St. Enodor. Trounce is a surname.

**TROVERROW.** See **TREVORROW.**

**TROWNSON.** See **TROUNSON.**

**TRUBODY.** See **TREWBODY.**

**TRUBY.** See **TREBY.**

**TRUDGEON, TRUDGIAN.** See **TREGIAN.**

**TRUEBODY.** See **TREWBODY.**

**TRUEMAN.** See **TRUMAN.**

**TRUGEON.** See **TREGIAN.**

**TRUMAN, TRUEMAN** (in H. R. Treweman). From root of Tremain, Tremayn, *q. v.*

**TRUMLETT.** See **TREMBLETT.**

**TRUMMER.** See **TREMEER.**

**TRURAN.** From *tre-ar-ruan*, the town upon the river. But see **TREWREN.**

**TRUREN.** From Truren in Madron. See **TREWREN.**

**TRURO.** From Truro, anc. Trivereu, which some derive from *tre-rhwiereu*, the town on the rivers (Cenion and Allan); others from *tre-vur*, the town on the (Roman) road; Camden from *tri-ru*, three streets. Whitaker says, "Tre-vereu, Tre-ureu, Treuro, or Truro, the house or castle upon the (river) Uro or Uru = to the Vere in Herts."

**TRUSCOTT.** From Treuescoit, the appellation of certain

lands belonging to a manor in the parish of St. Maben or Mabin ; from *treu-es-coit*, the dwelling in the wood. Pryce renders the local name Turscot, a short or low tower. Trezecuet, Trezeguet, are probably the same name as Truscott. We have also Trescott, Triscott, and Thriscutt ; but Trescott is the name of a hamlet in Staffordshire.

**TRUYAN, TRUYEN.** From *tre-yan*, the dwelling of Yan or John ; or *tre-yen*, the cold or exposed dwelling.

**TRYTHALL.** See **TRETHALL.**

**TUBBY.** A Cornish form of Thomas. According to Lower, Tubb, Tubbs, Tubby are from Theobald.

**TULL.** See **TOLL.**

**TUNGAY.** See **DUNGAY.**

**TURFFREY.** See **TREFRY.**

**TYARS, TYAS.** See **TYE.**

**TYE, TYAS, TYES, De TIES, Le TYES, TICE, TYER, TYERS, TYARS, De TIERS.** From *ti, ty*, a house, which in the pl. would become *tiaz, ties, tiez, tyas, tyes, tyez* (W. *teios*, cots, cottages). Pryce renders *tyor*, a helliard, thatcher, tiler. Gilbert says Sir Henry le Tyes, Lord Tyes, or (as Camden calls him) De Tiers, was lord of the manor of Tywarnhaile Tiers in Perran-Zabuloe. One of the Tyas families considers itself of Norman origin, and says the name is found written Teutonicus.

**TYER, TYERS, TYES.** See **TYE.**

**TYETH.** From *ty-etha*, the great house.

**TYHYDDY, TYHIDDY, TIDDY.** From Tehidy, or Tyidne, in the parish of Illogan. Pryce renders Te-hidy, Ty-idne, the fowler's house, or the narrow dwelling. Hals calls the place Ty-hiddy, *alias* Ty-lud-y, which latter might translate, the house by the miry water (*ty-lued-y*).



**TYZEER, TYZZER.** From *ty-sair*, the dwelling of the woodman, carpenter, or sawyer. *Ty-seera* would translate, the father's house.

## U.

**USPAR.** See **VOSPER.**

**USTICK, USTICKE, USTECK.** Hals translates *ustick, usteck*, nightingale; otherwise, fair nightingale (*eus-tick*). Pryce renders Ustick, Ystig, studious, affectionate, learned; and gives Yuh'sick, or high place. The name is most probably derived from locality. Conf. Bosustick, Tre-sustick.

## V.

**VALLACK.** From *vallack, vallick*, fenced; from *val, qual*, a wall or fence. Hence we may have the surname Wedlock.

**VARFULL.** From Varfell in Ludgvan; from *veor-val, -qual*, the great wall or fence; or *var-val*, upon or above the fence.

**VARTHA.** Perhaps from Higher or Lower Wartha; from *wartha*, higher.

**VASNOON.** From *vés-nohan*, the meadow for oxen.

**VAUSE.** See **VOSE.**

**VAWDEN.** See **BAWDEN.**

**VEAB.** From St. Veep (found written Weep and Wepe) in West hundred; from root of Mabe, *q. v.*

**VEAR.** As a Cornish name, perhaps from *vear, veor*, great.

VEASE. From *véz, méz, méys*, an open field.

VEEN. See VIAN.

VELLACOT. From *vellan-coit*, the mill by the wood.

VELLENOWETH, FELLENOWETH. From *vellan-noweth*, the new mill. Hence, by contraction, the name Velloweth.

VELLENZER. From *vellyn-nance*, the mill valley.

VELLHUIISH. See MELHUIISH.

VELLNOWARTH, VELNOWARTH. From *vellan-varth*, the high or highest mill.

VELLOWETH. See VELLENOWETH.

VENARD. From *win-ard*, the high marsh.

VENN. From Venn, name of places in Cardinham, Laneast, and Quethiock; from *vean*, little; *fen, fedn*, an end, also a head; or *guen*, a plain, down.

VENTOM, VENTON. See FENTON.

VERMAN. From *veor-mân*, the great stone.

VESPER. See VOSPER.

VIAN, VEEN. From *vean*, little; or from some local name compounded thereof: as Porth-Vyan, the little gate, cove, creek, or entrance. But Vian, Veen might also be from *vyin, vyyin*, pl. of *maen*, a stone; whence Carvynick, "the stony town," in Gorran.

VICE. See VOSE.

VIDDICKS. See BIDDICK.

VIETH. From *vy-etha*, the great stream.

VIGO, VIGOE. From *wick*, a village. There is a place named Bosvigo in Kenwyn.

VINCE. From *vince*, a spring. There is Trevince in Gwennap. Vince would also corrupt from Vincent.

VINGOE. From *win-go*, the little marsh.

VINICOMBE. From *vian-coomb*, the little valley ; or *win-coomb*, the valley in the marsh.

VINTER. See WINTOUR.

VINTON. Another orthography of Venton ; or from *phin-todn*, the little green lay or meadow.

VISACK, VISICK. See PHYSICK.

VISSAN. See TREVISA.

VIUIAN, VIVEN, VIVIN. See VYVIAN.

VOADEN. See BAWDEN.

VOASE, VOAZ, VOCE, VOICE. See VOSE.

VODDEN, VODDON. From *mod-den*, the hill place, or the dwelling on the hill ; or perhaps rather from *vidhin*, *bidhin*, *vidn*, *vethan*, a meadow. There is a mine called Tolvadden.

VOGAN. See BOGGAN.

VOSE. From *vose*, a ditch, intrenchment, wall, fortification ; *vôz*, *vôza*, *foza*, *vose*, id. ; *boza*, *bose*, an intrenchment ; *fôz*, *fôs*, a wall ; from L. *fossa*, a ditch, moat, trench. Hence probably the names Boas, Boase, Boaz, Bice, Fice, Fos, Foss, Moase, Moysey (?), Vause, Vice, Voase, Voaz, Voce, Voice, Vos, Voss, Vossa, Voyce, Voysey (?).

VOSPER, VESPER, BOSPER. Hals writes the name also Uspar, Vospar, and Vospur, and says *vosper* or *vospur* in British-Cornish signifies "a pure or immaculate maid or virgin"! The name may translate the bare dwelling (*vos-ber*) ; or the great dwelling (*bos-ver*). There is a place called Trevosper near Launceston.

VOSS, VOSSA, VOYCE, VOYSEY. See VOSE.

VOWELL. As a Cornish name, perhaps from *moel*, bald, bare. Cf. the Welsh Voel ; from *moel*, a conical hill, literally bare, bald.

**VYVIAN, VYVYAN.** "The Vyvians of Truro are derived by certain genealogists from one Vivianus Annius, a Roman general, son-in-law of Domitius Carbulo." (Quar. Rev. c. 11, p. 304.) Others consider the name to be from Cornish *vyvyan*, to flee. Polwhele, under *chuyvyan*, "to escape, to fly," says, "Hence Vyvian, flying on a white horse from Lyonesse when it was inundated, is said to have derived his name. He was then governor of Lyonesse. The family of Vyvian gives a lion for its arms, and a white horse, ready caparisoned, for its crest, in memory of that incident." The name has also been derived from *vy-vian*, the small water. (See **TREVIVION**.) Vyvyan, Viuian, Vivin, Viven, are different orthographies of the name.

## W.

**WADDER.** See **GWHTOR**.

**WADDON.** Perhaps the same name as Vodden, Voddon, *q. v.*

**WARLEGGON, WORLEGAN.** From Warlegon, a parish and village in West hundred, which some derive from *war-le-gan*, upon the down.

**WARN, WARNE, WEARNE.** From *warne*, for *guernen*, an alder-tree. According to Lower, Warne is a curt pronunciation of Warren.

**WAVIS, WAVISH.** See **GWAVIS**.

**WEAKS, WEEKES, WEEKS.** There was a Weekes family, whose habitat was the neighbourhood of Hastings; but these names may sometimes be from Week St. Mary. D. Gilbert says Week means "lit. sweet, an epithet fre-

quently applied to female saints ;” and he renders St. Mary Week, “sweet or beloved St. Mary.” But Week is more probably from *wick, quik*, a village.

**WEALE, WHEAL, WHEEL, WHILE.** From *wheal, huél*, a work, *i. e.*, a mine ; or from some local name compounded thereof : as Wheal Batson in St. Agnes ; Wheal Vyvyan in Constantine ; Wheal Whidden in Kea ; Wheal-ancarn, the rocky work or mine ; Whealancoats, the work in the wood ; Whealanvor, the work by the wayside, or the great work or mine ; Whealreath, the red work, or the open work or mine ; Whealrose (in St. Agnes), the mine in the vale. There are also Wheal Mary, Wheal Jewell, Wheal Fortune, &c.

**WEARNE.** See **WARN.**

**WEDLOCK.** See **VALLACK.**

**WEEKES, WEEKS.** See **WEAKS.**

**WENDON.** The same name as Wendyn, *q. v.* ; or from Wendron, formerly Gwendron, in Kerrier hundred ; from *wen-*, *gwen-dron*, the white hill.

**WENDYN.** A family mentioned by Gilbert as being from Compton Gifford in Devon ; but perhaps originally of Cornish origin ; from *wyn-din*, the white hill.

**WENMOTH, WENMOUTH.** From *wen-mot*, the white place.

**WENSENT.** A Cornish form of Vincent.

**WETTER.** See **GWIATOR.**

**WETTON.** When of Cornish origin, from *gueth-don*, the hill of rush.

**WHEAL.** See **WEALE.**

**WHEAR, WHEARE.** From *veor*, great.

**WHEEL.** See **WEALE.**

WHETTER. See GWIATOR.

WHIDDEN. See GWIN.

WHILE. See WEALE.

WICKETT. From *wicket*, a little village; diminutive of *wick*. Pryce gives Wicket as the name of a place in St. Agnes.

WIDDEN. See GWIN.

WINN, WYNN, WYNNE. From Corn. *gwyn* (*W. id.*), white.

WINNINCKETT, WININCKETT. From *winnick-coet*, the marsh in the wood; or *winnick-etha*, the great marsh.

WINNOW, anc. De ST. WINNOW. From the barton and manor of St. Winnow or St. Winow in West hundred; or from Trewinnow in Creed, the dwelling on the moors (*winnick*, a marsh). According to Tonkin, the tutelary saint of the parish of St. Winow was St. Winnocus (the St. Vinoc of Moreri), a native of Armorica.

WINSOR. From Winsor in Cubert, or Winsor in Pelynt; which Pryce renders the marsh frequented by heath-cocks, grouse, or turkeys (*win-zar*).

WINTER. See WINTOUR.

WINTOUR, WINTER, WYNTER. From Gwinter in St. Keverne; from *gwyn-dour*, the white or fair water; or *gwin-drea*, the white town. Hence the surnames Vinter, Finter.

WINWICK. Probably from Winnick in Lanreath; from *winnick*, a marsh, a fenny or moorish place. The family are now extinct, except in the female line. It is said that the slang word "winwicked" (pronounced in the West *winnicked*), used in Cornwall to denote that one has been overreached, arose from the circumstance that the last

male representative of this family was, from tradition, celebrated for making good bargains, and that consequently everybody in Cornwall knows what is meant when the question is asked, "Have you been winnicked?" *i. e.*, taken in.

WITHEL, WITHELL. See WITHIEL.

WITHERICK. From *bither-ick*, the meadow place.

WITHEY, WITHY. From *gwyth*, a tree; or *gwyth-y*, the woody stream. There is a place called Withedon in Jacobstow.

WITHIEL. From Withiel in Pider hundred, which, according to Hals, signifies a place of trees, which it was formerly (*withen*, a tree). He says it was so called because the church is situated upon the manor of Withell Goose, *i. e.*, Tree Wood. Withel, Withell, Withyel, would seem to be the same name.

WOLVEDON. From the barton of Wolvedon in Probus, which Borlase calls Wolvedon, *alias* Golden; from *gol-vidn*, the holy meadow; or *wolla-vidn*, the lower meadow.

WONNACOTT, WONOCOTT. From *woon-coit*, the lower down.

WOON. From *wôn*, *woon*, *goon*, a down or common. Woon is the name of places in Luxulion and Roche.

WORDEN. From *wor-den*, upon the hill; *veor-den*, the great hill; or *warth-den*, the high hill.

WORLEGAN. See WARLEGGON.

WORTH. A family of this name is said to be descended from the Worths in Devon or Somerset; but the Cornish family may derive their name from *worth*, high.

WREN. When of Cornish origin, from *rhŷn*, a hill; or it may be an abbreviation of Trewren.

WROATH. This name, unless corrupted from the

London name Roworth, Rowarth, may be from *wrath*, a giant; whence Wrath's Hole in St. Agnes. There is, however, a place named Roath in Wales, in Kibbor hundred; perhaps from *rhâth*, a smooth eminence, mound, or hill.

WYNHALL. From *wyn-hâl*, white hill; or *wyn-hâl*, -*hale*, white moor.

WYNN, WYNNE. See WINN.

WYNNINCK. From Winnick in Lanreath; from *win-nick*, a marsh.

WYNTER. See WINTOUR.

## Y.

YELLAND. See YOLLAND.

YEO, YOE. According to Lower, the Yeos are an ancient Devonshire family. He seems to suggest that they may have had their name from the river Yeo in that county. D. Gilbert says they were formerly persons of consequence in the North of Cornwall and of Devonshire, and that they bore arms, Argent, a chevron Gules, between three birds. C. S. Gilbert derives the name from Treyeo, near Stratton. There is also Treyew in Kenwyn, which Pryce renders "the above or upper town" (*tre-yew*, -*yuh*). Yeo, Yoe may also be Cornish forms of Hugh.

YOE. See YEO.

YOLLAND, YELLAND. From *youl-*, *jowl-lan*, the devil's enclosure; or perhaps rather from *yuhal-lan*, the high church or enclosure.

YOULDEN. From Youldon, which Pryce translates the devil's hill (*joul-den*); but *qy.* from *yuhal-don*, the high hill.



## Z.

ZELLEY. Qy. from Zelah (found Zela and Zealla) in St. Allen. Pryce gives "Zea-lla, Zeh-lan, the dry enclosure, and Zu-la, Sew-lan, the black enclosure ; or Zoulan, the mow yard, or enclosure for straw, reed, or stubble" (*zoul*, stubble, hawm, reed to thatch with). This must refer to Zula in Mawgan in Meneage.

## CHRISTIAN NAMES.

ANDROW. For Andrew.

DAVYDH. For David.

DEWY. For David.

DZHŪAN, DZHUAN. For John.

EAST or EST. For Justus.

(Pronter Est, the priest of St. Just.)

ELEC. For Alexander.

EST. See East.

FARIA. For Maria.

FRANKI. For Francis.

HECKA. For Dick.

JAKEH. Said to be a form of John ; but perhaps rather of its nickname, Jack.

JAMMEH. For James.

JORWERTH. For Edward.

JOWAN. For John.

MIHĀL. For Michael.

PEDYR. For Peter.

THE END.

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