

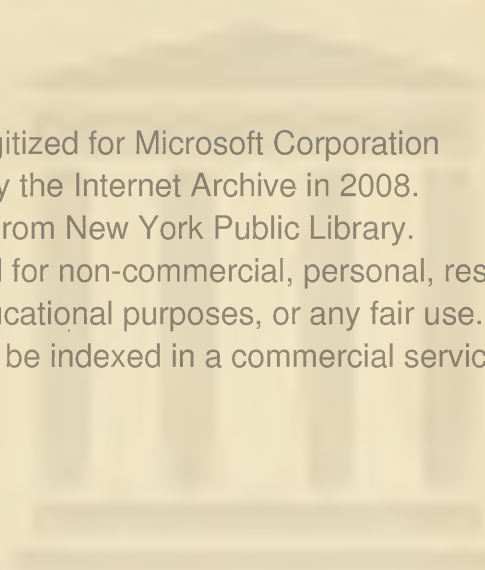
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Mrs. Charles Amory
with the regards of
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584 ✓ . SURNAMES.

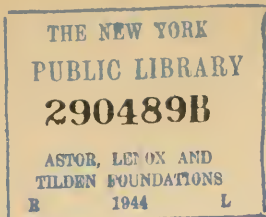
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THE First Edition of this work (June, 1855) was written on the spur of the moment, and principally for my own amusement. By reason of its many imperfections, I have made this new edition, in the hope that, upon its receipt, my friends will kindly consign the old one to the flames.

Etymologies are, however, at all times deceptive; and I feel assured that many errors will still be discovered in my deductions, but plead in apology the old proverb, "Noli equi dentes inspicere donati."

INTRODUCTION.

ALL SURNAMES originally conveyed a meaning; but from the corruption in spelling, and number of words that in the course of time have become obsolete or wholly lost, it is often impossible to discover their true signification.

Until within about the last two centuries, the orthography of but few had become fixed; they being generally written according to the fancy of the writer, and, when spelt as pronounced, often lost all trace of their original.

To show how easily transformations can be made, we have only to look for the names of the Alehouse, Andrew Mackay, Billy Ruffian, and Currant Juice, in a Royal Navy List; for so were generally styled the Æolus, Andromache, Bellerophon, and Courageux. These, to be sure, were misnomers of the illiterate; but it is not many years ago that all England was talking of "Abraham Parker," in whom I must confess I did not at first recognize one whom I had learnt to like, after seeing in the East the deeds he had performed. It is very true that Ibrahim Pacha was so called in jest; but undoubtedly many of the lower classes believed it to be his real designation.

Even in the names of the nobility, what stranger would for Chuhmley write Cholmondeley; Marchbanks, Marjoribanks; Beecham, Beauchamp?

A source of great confusion in the middle ages was the translating and retranslating of names. One family in Cornwall are called, in various records, de Albo Monasterio, Blanchminster, Whitminster, and Whitchurch. In all its four changes, this name was never misinterpreted. But they did not always understand what they translated; as, for instance, the names Goodrick and Godshall were turned into de Bono fossato and de Casa Dei, when I think it probable that both are personal names, — the first being Powerful or Rich in God; the other, God's servant; a name similar to the German Gottschalk, the Gaelic Gilchrist, the French de Dieu, etc., — all tantamount to Christian.

Wingfield became, in mediæval Latin, Ali Campi, when it is apparently either Battlefield or Field of victory; and Freemantle was rendered Frigidum Mantellum: but I prefer my own definition; viz., Frieze-mantle, or cloak made of Friesland cloth.

Beaufoy has been Latinized both de Bella fago and de Bella fide, — in the one case signifying Dweller by or Lord of the Beautiful beech-tree plot, and in the other equivalent to Trueman or Trusty. That the first, however, is really the name is clear; for its earliest forms are de Bella fago, Belfou, Beufou, and Bewfewe.

As early as the ninth century, the significations of many Gothic names were lost, as appears by their strange transformations in a record of the year 816, of the Abbot Smaragdus, of St. Michael's Convent in Lorraine, wherein Altmir becomes vetulus mihi; Ratmunt, consilium oris; Rainmir, nitidus mihi; Ainard, unus durus.

In the following pages, I have collected a few surnames from the principal Teutonic branches of the Gothic language, — viz., Old and Anglo Saxon, English, Lowland Scotch, Frisian, Dutch (of the Netherlands), Low German (Platt Deutsch), and High German; from all the branches of the Celtic excepting Manx, — viz., British, Armoric, Welsh, Cornish, Erse, and Gaelic; and from

some branches of the classical, as French, Italian, and Spanish, which are derived from the Latin.

Of living tongues, the Frisian resembles the English more than any other. The principal characteristic of the true Frisian patronymics is their almost invariably ending in *a*, as *Æbinga*, *Abbema*, *Albada*. In the termination of their local names, the Saxon "heim" is generally changed to "um;" as *van Ewsum*, q. v., *van Ittersum*, *van Oostrum*. This latter peculiarity occurs in our American idiom in such names as *Barnum*, *Birkum*, *Farnum* and *Varnum*, *Hannum*, and *Van Arnum* and *Van Ornum*, for *Barnham*, *Birkham*, *Farnham*, *Hanham*, and *van Arnhem*, q. v.

In Brittany, "poul" and "ker" answer to the Cornish "pol" and "car." With this trifling difference only, the old rhyme—
"By Tre, Ros, Pol, Lan, Caer, and Pen, you may know the Cornish men"—will apply as well to Breton men.

When it is remembered that names were formerly adopted and changed with but little ceremony, it is singular that so many inelegant ones have not only been appropriated, but also retained and handed down to posterity.

At the present day, there is a British peer surnamed Parnell, a German count styling himself Barefoot (*von Barfuss*, q. v.); and there is, or was lately, a noble Spanish family named Frying-pan (*Padilla*, q. v.), and an Italian called Little-pots (*Pignatelli*, q. v.). In Belgium, a family bear the name Teashop (*Vermoelen de Theewinkel*, q. v.); while, in England, Arms have been granted to the name Beanshop; and Ship's coppers would probably be a sailor's definition of the Spanish name *Calderon de la Barca*. Even in our own city, a family are styled Trull. They may claim relationship, by name at least, both with the Trollope who visited this country a few years since, as well as with the Right Honorable John Vesey Parnell, Lord Congleton.

In the lists of English gentry made in 1433 appear the names Gotobed, Halfeknight, Yonghousbond, Whittehede, Swineshede, Slyhand, Cachepolle, Popyngeay, Chantclere, Spynache, and Dandylion; together with local names, as At-mille, atte Chambre, atte Dean and Yatynden, Atteford, Attelane, Atte Lee, Attepitte, Attewode, Bythewode, By Watyr, del Bothe, del Eyre, Delmere, Haymowe, Hoggepound, Wodesend.

Among early French names are Quite-amiable (Toutdoulx), Everybody or All the world (Jehan Toutlemonde, A.D. 1417), Everywhere (Partout), Good child (Bonenfant), the Night (la Nuit), Short steps (Petit-pas), of Short leg (de Courtejambe), the one-eyed Fulk (le borgne Foucault), the stutterer of Villaines (le bègue de Villaines), the Hare (le Lièvre), the hare of Flanders (le haze de Flanders), Good lance (Bonnelance), the Red 'Squire (le Rouge Écuyer), Bad-hands (Malesmains), Ignorant (Mauclere), Bad neighbor (Mauveisin), Bad knight (Walter Mauchevaler, A.D. 1200).

Nobody's friend (van Niemantsvrient, q. v.) is a Dutch surname of the thirteenth century; and nearly coeval with it are the names, Without thanks (Sonderdank), Without land (Sonderlant, q. v.), the Big (die Brede), the Bald (de Calewe), Saucy child (Stoutkint), the Shoemaker (den Seomakere), Stallion (Stalpaert), Smelt (Spiering), the Crane (de Crane), Nightingale (Nachttegaal), Rough or Coarse coat (Ruychrok), Out of or From the defile (Uyteneng), from the Enclosure (uytten Hamme), From the field (Uytencampe), and of the Wood (van den Woude). In 1504, one of the municipal councillors of Mechlin bore the name of Peter the Apostle (Mr. Pieter den Apostel).

Surnames may be divided into several classes; one of the largest being those derived from the father's Christian, baptismal, given, or fore name, and sometimes even from the mother's name;

as, Anson (if not son of Hans), Marion and Marryatt (*Marie, Mariotte*), Mac Bride (*son of Bridget*, if not son of Gillebride), and in early Dutch records are found such names as Nicholas Dame Arnout's son (Claes Fer Arnoutsz., A.D. 1286), John Dame Diedewien's son (Jan Vere Diedewien sone, A.D. 1314), Conrad Dame Neesen's son (Coenraed Ver Neesen soen, A.D. 1328), Henry John Dame Ida's son's son (Heinric Jan Ver Yden soens sone, A.D. 1350).

They were formed from the father's name in at least four modes; viz.:—

First, By prefixing AB or AP in Wales; MAC and O' in Ireland; MAC in Scotland; FITZ in England; DE and DES in France, as d'André, de Blanchard, d'Hugues, de Lamiable, de Prudhomme (i. e., son of *Andrew, of Blanchard, of Hugh, of The amiable, of Sage or Wiseman*), des Guillots, des Isnards, des Laurents (i. e., of the *Wilkinsons or Wilnots, of the Isnards, of the Lawrences*); and DI, DE' or DEI, and DEGLI, in Italy; as, di Cola, di Giacomo, di Giovanni (i. e., son of *Nicholas, of James, of John*); Filippo di Ser Brunelleschi, Nanni d'Antonio di Banco (i. e., *Philip son of Sir Brunelleschi, Ferdinand son of Antonio of Banco*); de' Malatesti, dei Buonaguidi, Antaldo degli Antaldi (i. e., of the *Headstrongs or Headstrong family, of the Good Guys, Antaldo of the Antaldi*).

The Norman French prefix Fitz (i. e., *filis, son*), introduced into England at the time of the Conquest, has disappeared in the country of its origin. There is, it is true, a French Duke de Fitz-James; but he is of English descent.

When the prefixes de, di, etc., precede the names of Saints, such surnames, although sometimes local, as frequently signify that their original owners had dedicated themselves to the Saints' service; as, de Saint Simon, di San Giovanni, di Santa Marta, de los Martiros (i. e., *serf, servant, or vassal of St. Simon, of St. John, of St. Martha, of the Martyrs*).

Secondly, By adding ING, INCK, and INGA, to the termination in the Anglo-Saxon, Old German, Dutch, and Frisian; as, Deering, Froding, Jenning, whence Jennings, Rawling, whence Rollins, Timming, whence Timmins, Baring, Dirckinck, Æbinga, q. v. (i. e., *son of Deor, Sage or Wiseman, John, Rawle or Ralph, Tim or Timothy, Bear, Theodorick not Theodore, and Eabe*); SON in Great Britain; SOHN, often corrupted to "son" and "sen," in Germany; and ZOON, also generally changed to "son," "sen," and "se," or abbreviated to "z," in Holland.

The Anglo-Saxons sometimes bore their fathers' names with the addition of "son;" as, Ælfgare Ælfan suna, Sired Ælfrides suna, Godwine Wolfnothes suna: but these were not hereditary surnames, which did not come into common use in England until after the Conquest.

The word "ing" often forms the penult of local names; as, Frodingham (i. e., *Home of Sage's son*); Washington, anciently Wassingatun (i. e., *Town of Wasa's sons*). Inc, inck, or ing, signifies likewise home, enclosure, dwelling, pasture, meadow, and tract of land or country. Ing was, moreover, a personal name borne by one of the three sons of Mannus. A son of Odin was named Ingvi; and the ancient kings of Sweden were called Ynglingar, or Descendants of Ingvi.

In Holland, about the middle of the fourteenth century, a strange fashion of adding two or more "sons" to the name arose, and obtained for more than a century.

Many examples occur among the municipal authorities of Amsterdam; the first, an alderman, of the year 1367, is Claas Dirck William's Son's Son (Claes Dirck Willems Soons Soon); another, in 1422, is Gilbert Peter Allerd's son's Son's Son (Gijsbert Pieter Allerd'sz. Zoens Zoen): but they are all surpassed by one of the year 1445, styled Matthew Peter Reynold's son's Son's Son's Son's Son (Meeus Pieter Reyniersz. Soons Soons Soons Soon)! The last of this form is a burgomaster of 1489, named Champion Ber-

nard William's son's Son's Son (Vechter Barend Willemsz. Zoons Zoen).

An alderman of 1446 is called Big Simon Mr. John's son Traveller (Groote Symon Mr. Jansz. Reyser). In this, it will be perceived that the father's forename precedes the surname,—a custom that prevailed for a few centuries (*vide* de Ruyter and Tromp), and was also applied to women's names, the letter *d*, for “*dochter*,” taking the place of the *z*; as, Adriana Simon's daughter Hasselaer (Adriana Simonsd. Hasselaer).

The father's Christian name was also placed after the surname; as, John Brown, Jacob's son (Jan Bruijn Jacobsz.); and, even at the present day, the father's initials are often borne after the surname; as, M. Jansz. Az., A. Luden J. Hz.; i. e., M. Jansz A's son, A. Luden J. H's son.

In France, another form of diminutives existed. It was, and is I think still, customary in the departments of the Aude and Pyrénées Orientales to apply diminutives to the Christian name or surname of the father. Thus a person named Cassand would call his eldest son Cassando, and the youngest Cassandito or Cassandetto; and there must be some rule of the sort in Italy, where diminutives are in common use.

In the Italian language, there are many syllables added to nouns for increasing or lessening their value, both in an ordinary as well as in a good or bad sense. And they constantly occur in surnames; as, Gamberucci, Fabrucci, Ambrosini, Amaduzzi, Giovanozzi, Michelozzi; which, literally translated, are Little-legs, Little Smiths, Handsome little Ambroses, Mean little Amadei, Handsome large Johns, Handsome large Michaels: but I presume, when these additions in the plural form parts of surnames, they are equivalent simply to *sons*, *race*, or *descendants*, and have therefore so rendered them in the following pages.

They are found also in the singular number. Tintoretto, or The little dyer, whose family name was Robusti, obtained his sobri-

quet as being the son of a Tintore. Angelo di Bondone was called Giotto, an abbreviation of Angiolotto, or Good strong Angelo; and a late popular orator, Angelo Brunetti, was known as Ciceroacchio.

There are many other diminutives applied originally to forenames, and which thus compounded have become surnames; but the desire of keeping this little work within bounds compels me to pass them over very briefly, as follows:—

In England, KIN, LIN, OT, ET, and COCK; as, Lukin, Perkin, whence Perkins, Nicklin, Tomlin, Eliot, Philpot, Bartlet, Paulett, Alcock, Hancock, and Wilcock, whence Wilcocks and Wilcox (i. e., *Little Luke, Peter, Nicholas, Thomas, Elias, Philip, Bartholomew, Paul, Hal* or *Henry, Hans* or *John, and William*).

In France, EAU, EL, ET, IN, OT, etc.; as Bretonneau, Rousseau and Roussel, Philipeau, Philipon and Philipot, Thomasseau and Thomassin, Jeanet, Jeanin, Jeanot, Jehannot and Johannot, Girardot, Frerot, Brunet and Brunel, Blondel, Michelet (i. e., *Little Breton, Roux* or *Red, Philip, Thomas, John, Girard, Frère* or *Brother, Brun* or *Brown, Blond* or *Fair, and Michael*); and the name of the inventor of the terrible engine of the revolution, containing two diminutives, is tantamount to Little Billy, — Guillotin.

In Brittany, IK is, I think, the only diminutive to names. The Christian name, Albin, may be changed to Albik or Albinik; Barnabask becomes Baskik; Anna, Annaik; but the only Armoric surname of this class that I have met with is Gwazik, q. v., from Gwaz.

In Holland, JE, KE, GEN, JEN, KEN, JES, and KES are used; and the following surnames are from the Amsterdam Directory: Fijnje, Henke and Heineken, Huijgens, Lutjens and Lutjes, Harijken, Tulleken, Guijkens, and Sijpkens and Sipkes (i. e., *Little Fijn, Henry, Hugo's, Luke's, Harry, Tully, Guy's, and Syp's*); and Ketjen and Roselje, which appear to be from the women's names Ketje or Cornelia and Rose.

The common modern diminutive to children's names is *je*; as, Keesje, Jantje, Toontje (i. e., *Corny, Johnny, Tony*).

In Germany, CHEN, GEN, KEN, EL, KE, LEIN, and LIN are the principal diminutives; as, Weibchen, from Wybe, an old German name; Oelmichen, from Ohm or *Uncle*; Janichen, Janicke, Janke, and Jencken, from Johann or *John*; Schonichen and Schonke, from Schon or *Handsome*; Schottgen, from Schotte or *Scot*; Herschell, from Hirsch; Eberlein and Eberlin, from Eber; Evelein, from Eva; Federlein, from Feder; Knablein, from Knabe, etc.

Thirdly, In Great Britain, Holland, Germany, and Spain, by adopting as a surname the genitive case of the father's name; as, Adams, Andrews, Edwards, for Adam's, Andrew's, Edward's, in England; Hendriks, Pieters, Willems, in Holland; Ulrichs, and Wilhelms and Wilckens, in Germany.

The genitive of the English John, when used as a surname, becomes Johnes or Jones; which explains the change of name of a hero of the revolution, John Paul, who entered the American navy as John Paul Jones,—i. e., John Paul John's or *son* of John; and the late James King of William, of San Francisco, bore his father's Christian name, in addition to his own, to distinguish himself from another James King.

In Friesland, the genitive was anciently formed by adding da, ma, na, ta, etc., to the termination; as, Abbema, q. v., from Abbe; Allena, from Alle; Folperda, from Folpert; Lauta from Lauwe.

In Spain, it would seem as if they retained an old Gothic genitive in such names as Diaz, q. v., from Dia or Diego; Lopez, from Lope; Martinez, from Martin; Perez, from Pero or Pedro; and Rodriguez, from Rodrigo.

Fourthly, In Italy, they appear sometimes to have used as a surname the plural of the forename; as, Dosso Dossi, Guido Guidi, Vito Viti, Michelozzo Michelozzi.

A second class are those derived from Nicknames; and our ancestors appear to have willingly borne such as few would like to acknowledge now.

William, Prince of Orange, a contemporary of Charlemagne, having lost a part of his nose in battle, was called William with the Short nose (as *cort nose*); and, satisfied with the appellation, he bore a *cornet* upon his seal, in allusion to it.

Halfdan, one of the Vikings, was called the Munificent and Food Sparing; because he gave his followers plenty of money, but nearly starved them to death. He was father of Haralld hinn Harfagra, *Harald the Fairhaired*, who banished from Norway the Jarl Heirulff or Gangerolf; i. e., *Walking Wolf*, so called on account of his great size, which obliged him to go on foot, as no horse could carry him. To us moderns, this Walking Wolf is only known as Rollo, Duke of Normandy.

Fulk, Count of Anjou, in the tenth century, the first Plantagenet, was so called *from the switch with which he was scourged!* In atonement for the murder of his nephew Drogo, Count of Brittany, he was sent by his confessor to Jerusalem, attended only by two servants, one of whom was to lead him by a halter to the holy sepulchre, the other to strip and whip him there. The plantagenista, or broom-plant, being the only tough, pliant shrub in Palestine, was the instrument chosen for his chastisement.

In the Royal Family of England, there have been an Unready, a Sansterre or Lackland, two Crouchbacks, a Longshanks, and a Wryneck. Henry II. was surnamed Fitz-Empress; his eldest son was styled Short-mantle (*Henri au court-mantel*); and a daughter of Edward III., born in the Tower, was called Blanche de la Tour.

Among the Kings of France were a Bald, a Stutterer, a Simple, a Lazy, and a Noisy or Quarrelsome (*Hutin*).

An Emperor of Germany was called The Pale Death of the Saracens (*der bleiche Todt der Saracenen*).

The youngest son of Garcia Sanchez, Duke of Gascony, in the

tenth century, was called Arnoud the Unborn! Possibly this was present in the mind of Lord Bacon (?) when he wrote Macbeth.

A Duke of Wurtemberg was named Eberhard of the Beard; a King of Denmark, Forked-beard; a King of Poland, Boleslas the Curled; a Duke of Guienne, Tow-head (*Tête d'Étoupes*); and William de Perey, a companion of the Conqueror, William with the Whiskers (alz gemons, and Algernon is still retained as a fore-name in the Northumberland family). Another Norman baron was called Hamon with the Teeth, or simply Dan as denz; i. e., *Lord with the Teeth*.

The eldest son of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales (ob. 1169), was called Edward Broken Nose (*Jorwerth Drwyndwnn*); and one of Prince Albert's ancestors was Frederick with the Bitten Check (*Friedrich mit der gebissenen Wange*).

The last Countess of Tyrol (ob. 1369) was styled Margaret the Pocket-mouthed (*Maultasche*); and a Scottish lady with the same deformity bore the sobriquet of Muckle-mou'ed Meg.

In Wales, in the fourteenth century, lived one Howell the Scabby (*y grach*). His grandson subscribes himself Llywelyn ab Gwilym ab Hywel *y grach*; and the wife of Sir David Gam, a hero of Agincourt, is called in pedigrees Gwenllian, daughter of Hywel *y grach*.

The name Gwenllian — i. e., *White linen* — appears to have been borne as early as the beginning of the eleventh century by a daughter of Eineon ap Howel Dda.

Charles, Duke of the Franks, grandfather of Charlemagne, was called Charles Martel, probably from the weapon he generally used. Two Counts of Anjou were likewise styled Martel. A Duke of Normandy was surnamed Longsword; a Count of Flanders, Baldwin with the Axe; a hero of Poitiers, Sir Howel of the Battle-axe (*Hywel y Fywall*); and the clan Maclean claim descent from Gillean of the Battle-axe (*Gilleán na Tuaidh*).

A Count of Brandenburg was called Otto with the Arrow; for,

having been wounded in his head by an arrow, the iron point remained a year in the wound before it was extracted.

England and Brandenburg have had their Ironsides; Sicily and Flanders, their Iron arms. A Lord of Hesse and a Duke of Glogau were called Iron; and a Duke of Savoy, Iron head: but before them all was Biorn Ironside (Jarnsida), King of Upsala, in the ninth century. He was supposed to be invulnerable except on the right side, which he covered with a plate of metal.

A companion of the Conqueror was surnamed Strong shield (Fortescue); and in the same century a nobleman of Touraine, Sulpice de Busançais, was called Thousand bucklers (mille boucliers).

Otto, Duke of Brunswick, was named the Child; and a Lord of Hesse, the Child of Brabant.

A King of Denmark was called the Lamb; a Count of Maine, Watchdog (Eveille-chien); an Elector of Brandenburg, the Boar; and a Duke of Saxony, the Lion.

A King of Norway was styled Olaf the Woodcutter (Olafr Tretelgia); a Count of Hainault, Baldwin the Builder; a Viscount of Melun, William the Carpenter; and a scion of the house of Arkel, Hugo Buttermen (Hughe Buttermen, heere van Battersloot, ob. 1302), probably from the measure of butter which he bore in his Arms as a mark of cadency.

A Count of Holland was called Florence the Fat; a Count of Gelderland, Otto with the Horse's foot (met de Paardevoet); a Count of Lorraine, Godfrey the Hunchback; a Count of Flanders, Arnolph the Unlucky; a Count of Anjou, Fulk the Melancholy (Rechin); a Duke of Normandy, Robert the Devil; and Giovanni de' Medici, the Great Devil.

Among the Counts of Savoy were Humbert with the White hands; Amadeus with the Train, from his long suite of followers; Humbert the Very strong (Renforcé); Peter the little Charlemagne; and Amadeus the Green Count (le Comte Verd).

A Count of Maine was called the White bachelor, from having worn a white shirt over his armor upon a certain occasion. A Duke of Austria was surnamed Albert with the Tress, from his gallantry; for, having received from a lady a lock of her hair, he had it braided into his own, and even instituted, in 1376, a Company of the Tress (*Gesellschaft des Zopfs*). A Duke of Brunswick bore the name of Magnus with the Silver chain; and Lord John of Egmond, father of Arnout, Duke of Gelderland, was styled John with the Bells, because he wore in battle a belt covered with silver bells.

A Welsh gentleman was called David Bobtailed horse (*David Ceffyl Cwtta*). He was brother of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K. G., who died circa 1525. The foster-brother of King Edward II. was surnamed Sir Howel of the Horse-shoes (*Hywel y Pedolau*). Like Augustus the Strong, Duke of Saxony, he could bend or break a horse-shoe with his hands.

Olaus, King of Denmark in 1086, was surnamed the Hungry; Stephen, King of Hungary in 1114, Thunder; Ladislas, King of Poland in 1081, the Careless; his successor, Boleslas the Wry-mouthed (*der Krummaulige*); and Ladislas III. was called Big Legs (*aux grosses Jambes*). A member of the ducal house of Brunswick was known as Big-feet (*Wilhelm mit dem grossen Fusse*).

Duke Frederick of Austria (ob. 1439) was styled Frederick with the Empty pocket (*mit der leeren Tasche*); William, Count of East Friesland in 1198, was called Lackland (*sonder Land*); and the same name (*Sansterre*) was borne by Philip, Duke of Savoy in 1496.

When sovereigns received such sobriquets and surnames, their inferiors could hardly expect to be spared.

Hence we have Black-mouth and Wry-mouth (*Boccanegra*, *Campbell*), Hare-lip and Goose-bill (*de Bee-de-Lièvre*, *Gansueb*), Crooked-nose and Turned-up-nose (*Cameron*, *Cochran*), Crooked-

leg and Splay-foot (Cruickshank, Pauncefoot), Squint-eye and Bad-eye-sight (Leepoog, Malavista), Short and Stout (Grootekoort), Penniless (Habenicht), Good-beer, Small-beer, and Sour-beer (Gutbier, Dunnebieer, q. v., Sauerbier), as well as Sour-broth, Sour-vinegar, Sour-wine, and Sour-man (Sauerbrey, Saueressich, Sauerwein, Sauermann); together with all the colors of the rainbow, given or taken in allusion to the complexion, hair, and dress.

Only as late as the close of the seventeenth century, at least four Highland chieftains were distinguished by deformities; viz., Mackenzie the Black-kneed (M'Keinich Glundu), M'Intosh the Squint-eyed (Mac an Toshich Claon), Chisholm the Crook-eyed (Shisalach Came), and Hugh Fraser, Lord Lovat (b. 1666), who, from a large black spot on his upper lip, was called Black-spotted son of Simon (Mac Shimi Baldu).

A to-name for Lord Lovat was superfluous; as, among some five thousand souls called Mac Shimi, he was still "par excellence" the Son of Simon. Even so late as in the time of the last Lord, had any one in the shire of Inverness inquired for Mac Shimi, he would have been unhesitatingly directed to Castle Beaufort.

With the clansmen, however, the case was different; for there was always a paucity of Christian names in the Highlands. An Irish gentleman once told me, that in his youth the Fraser Fencibles were quartered near his father's residence, and that he had many times heard the roll called. It commenced, Donald Fraser, Senior; Donald Fraser, Junior; Donald Fraser, Baine (*White*); Donald Fraser, Ruadh (*Red*); Donald Fraser, Buidhe (*Yellow-haired*); Donald Fraser, Dubh (*Black*); Donald Fraser, No. 1; Donald Fraser, No. 2; and so on to No. 18, before a new baptismal name appeared.

Simon is, I think, the favorite forename of the Mac Shimis, or Frasers of Lovat; and, with my own old Border Clan, perhaps Thomas is the most common.

The Dicksons are still numerous on the marches, but no longer

united as in the good old times, when the word was "Snaffle, Spur, and Spear;" "Best riding by moonlight," a Buccleuch's motto; and "Ye shall want ere I want," a Cranstoun's; for, to replenish his larder, the Lowlander had merely to cross the frontier.

To be sure, the day of reckoning sometimes came; and many a Dickson, Elliot, Turnbull, Irving, Scott, and gallant Græme, have said their neck-verse at Hairibee, as the hangman's records of Carlisle could testify; for, incredible as it may appear, the gentlemanly amusements of the Riding Clans were considered by the English little better than thieving.

Equally unkind was the treatment, by the inhabitants of the Hanse towns, of those jolly German knights, one of whom is still represented by Baron Robber of Plankenstein (Freiherr Rauber von Plankenstein), whose ancestors undoubtedly deemed themselves sovereign lords, with power to levy war against whom they pleased; while for the Marchmen there was always war,—at least when the larder was empty.

The surname Robber is not peculiar to Germany: for de Roover, q. v., is a Dutch name; and a noble Spanish family are styled *Ladron de Guevara*. Pillager (*Taillebot*, q. v.), Boor's enemy (*Bauernfeind*), and Land's ruin (*Landschaden*), are likewise names of noble houses; and, in the sixteenth century, a chief of Clan Grant was called James of the Forays (*Shemish nan Creach*).

Another class are Local names,—those derived from particular situations and places, or names of places; as, Aikenhead, Woodhead, Atwood, Bydale, Cornfoot, Townsend, d'Anvers, van Buren, Boston.

Although landowners often assumed as a surname the names of their manors, still, in general, this class originated from persons having dwelt at the head of the oaks, at the head of the wood, at

the wood, by the dale, at the foot of the cornfield, at the end of the town; or having been born in Antwerp, Buren, or Boston.

In many cases, however, local names may be derived from signs. Hotels and shops are still often named after places and towns; and it is by no means a modern fashion: for, as early as 1483, there was living in Amsterdam Pieter Jacobsz. Sael *in Hamburg*; and later, Arent Hendriksz. Loef *in Weesp*. In a list of town officers of Middleburg, in the sixteenth century, appear Simon Jacobse *in Galissien*, and Simon Jansz. *van Roomen*.

A fourth class are those derived from Office, Occupation, or Condition; as, Abbot and l'Abbé, Deacon, Granger, Page, Knight, Franklin and Freyhofer, Master of the guild (Overman), the Head of the household (le Tiac), The arriere-vassal (Levavasseur), Carpenter and Zimmermann, Cutler and Messerschmidt, Cook, le Keux and de Koch, Brewer, Brasseur and Brouwer, Butler and Kellermann, Thatcher and den Decker; Smithson, Widowson, Masterson, Mac Master and de Maistre, Son of the Abbot (Mac Nab, in Scotland; dell' Abbate, in Italy), Son of the Parson (McPherson), *Son of the Barber* (del Barbieri), *Son of the Tailor* (del Sarto), *Son of the Physician*, or literally of the Physicians (de' Medici).

The last class to which I shall here allude is that derived from Signs and Arms.

It was customary with the nobles to have their coats of arms cut in stone over the entrances of their castles, and upon the fronts of their town residences; and, when in strange towns, their shields were suspended over their hotels. And the commoners imitated them so far as lay in their power; often the only difference consisting in the emblem of the nobles being upon an escutcheon, which the plebeians could not use, Arms not being allowed them. Many

of these marks remain, and give names to the buildings, which, in Holland at least, are still often called by such names, and, I think, always described by them in bills of sale.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries occur the names Nicholas Jacob's son Kroonenburg *in the Paradise* (Klaas Jacobsz. Kroonenburg in 't Paradijs), Peter Nicholas's son van Neck *in the Emperor* (Pieter Claesz. van Neck in de Keyser), Peter Lawrence's son *in the Cock* (Pieter Lourenz. in den Haan), Nicholas Heyn *in the Arm* (Claes Heyn in den Arm), Arthur Henry's son *in the Key* (Aart Hendriksz. in den Sleutel), Adrian John's son *in the Claw* (Adriaen Jansz. in de Klau).

In the case of Simon Drake, a city officer of Middleburg in 1575, the formation of the name is clearly shown; for in one place he is called Simon John's son Apothecary *in the drake* or *dragon* (Simon Jansz. Apothekar in den drack), and, in another, simply Simon Drack.

I think it is Marryatt who mentions a naval officer nicknamed Shave the wind, from his hatchet-shaped face. In the following list will be found a Cut the wind (Snijdewindt).

Lovely day and Sunshine (Lievendag, Sonnesehein), Present time and Unseasonable time (Nieuwentijt, Ontijd), Fair weather and Cool weather (Schonwetter, Kuhlwetter), Pouring rain and Fine rain (Slagregen, Stofregen), are Dutch and German names; and there is a French Good time and Old time (Bontemps, Vieux-temps).

There are two families in France whose names consist each of a single letter,—O and Y. By contrast, the Dutch surnames Schimmelpenninck and van Maarschalkerwaard appear ridiculously long; but they are on a par with the English Featherstonhaugh (once written de Featherstonehaugh), Cholmondeley (formerly de Cholmondeley), and Marjoribanks, and shorter by two syllables

d

than the Biscayan Zumalacarregui. Thistlethwayte is more difficult of pronunciation than any of them; Wttewaall, more perplexing to the orthographer; and the Breton de Kergournadec'h — i. e., *of Manor of the man that fleeth not* — has the most extraordinary signification.

A noble Bavarian family are called von Ow ober und unter dem Berg; i. e., *of Meadow above and under the Hill*; and in Holland a branch of the house Schimmelpenninck van der Oije is styled Willem Anne Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oije tot beide de Pollen en Nijenbeek; i. e., *William Anne Baron Schimmelpenninck of the Oije to both the Polls and Nijenbeek*.

I have endeavored to make my definitions as brief and as literal as possible; rendering, for example, such English terminations as “ham,” “ley,” and “ton,” by *home, field, and town*. Ham, Lee, and Towne being, however, surnames, by reference to them the entire meaning of the words will be seen. Holt, hout, wald, woud, etc., are simply translated *wood*; as, Walcot, *Wood cottage*; Waldheim, *Wood home*; which naturally imply, not wooden houses, but dwellings in or by a wood or forest. Tre is defined *town*; but, under the first Armoric and Cornish names beginning therewith, all its different significations will be found.

Wood alone, and its equivalent Bush, occur as surnames in many languages. The latter, formerly At Bush or Atte Bush, is in other countries Busch, Buschkens, Inbusch, Zumbusch, von dem Busch, ten Bosch, van den Bosch, q. v., Bosquet, du Boscage, Dubuysson, du Bois, del Bosco, del Bosque, and innumerable other forms; while Wood or Holt is le Coad or Couad, Coit or Cooth, von Holtz, Wald, About, q. v., ten Hout, and van den Woude; and the Romance “gout,” “gaut,” or “gal,” i. e., *holt or wood*, enters, I think, into the name of one of my South-Carolina friends, Manigault, an old Huguenot surname. Our Hill is the same as the Dutch and German Berg; and, as in England dwellers under a hill have been

surnamed Underhill, so also in Holland have they been called Onderberg, and in Germany Unterberg and Unterberger. In fact, there is hardly a name, no matter of what class or how singular (de Kergournadec'h, q. v., only excepted), the counterpart of which cannot be found as an original name in some other country.

When a word has various meanings, it is often a difficult matter to make a selection. As, for instance, the Anglo-Saxon words "win," "wine," "winn," and "wyn," signify *labor*, and *what is gained by labor, contention, war, trouble*; also *wine*; *pleasure, joy*; *a friend, one beloved, a man*, etc. Therefore, when connected with field, as in the German name Winnefeld, I have rendered it *battle* or *victory*; because, as nearly every field is cultivated, field of *labor* would hardly be a distinctive name. Winslow is derived from the place, anciently Winneshlaw, evidently *Battle* gravemound or tumulus; Winstanley, a field marked by a stone or monument of *victory*; and, as the word wynburh signifies a *pleasant* city, Winthrop probably means a *pleasant* thorp; while Winton is simply the word wintun, i. e., *wine-house* or tavern. In the sense of friend, win appears in the name Alwin; i. e., *Altogether beloved*, — a surname similar to the French Amé, the Dutch de Liefde, and the English Wellbeloved. Wine, *The beloved*, is a name of the ninth century. Eadwin, *Prosperous in battle*; Æthelwyn, *Noble in battle*, or *The noble joy*; Wynfreda, *The peace of man*, — are also Anglo-Saxon names.

The surnames in this work have invariably been given as they have been found written, although not in all their forms; for names are often variously spelled, sometimes even by descendants of the same branch.

One calls himself Brown; another, Browne; and a third, Broun. In Holland, the Whites are de Wit, de Witt, de Witte, and de With. In France, the name sometimes derived from a dwelling near a spring is du Puy, du Puys, q. v., Dupui, and

Dupuis ; in England, Atwell, Atwill, Twells, Well, Welle, Welles, and Wells. The French surname Huissel has been also written Buissel, Vissel, and Wissel ; and the Breton name Kergorlay is likewise spelled Guergorlay, Quergorlay, Quergorlé, etc.

LOWER mentions a document of the sixteenth century, in which four brothers, named Rugely, spell their names in as many different ways, and cites Dugdale as giving one hundred and thirty-one variations of the name Mainwaring.

It will be observed, in the table of prefixes, that “de” means *the* in Dutch, but *of* in French. *The* is a common prefix in those languages ; as, de Bruijn, *the Brown*, le Blanc, *the White*.

In Scotland and Ireland, *the* is a distinctive title borne by the heads of some old families ; as, The Chisholm, The O’Conor Don, The O’Grady.

The same name sometimes bears different prefixes ; as, ten Broek and van den Broek. Such are distinct surnames.

In Holland, “van” only occurs before local names : but, in Friesland, it often precedes patronymics ; as, van Eysinga, q. v. The German “von” is confined to the nobility, and prefixed to names of all the different classes ; as, von Eberstein, *of Wild boar’s castle* ; von Hoffman, *of Courtier* ; von Bretschneider, *of Sawyer* ; von Voss, *of Fox*.

And, lastly, I may remark that it must not be supposed that every Courtenay is lineally descended from King Pharamond, nor every Percy from Geoffrey, companion of Rollo, nor every Grosvenor from Gilbert le Grosvenor ; for vassals often adopted the names of their lords, and servants those of their masters ; while clansmen almost invariably took the names of their chiefs, considering themselves as members of the same family, as they were by adoption, if not otherwise. Without this explanation, the statement (p. 20) that the Scottish Dicksons are one family would be simply absurd.

The names contained in these pages have been taken from Heraldical and Historical works and Directories in my own library, and likewise from the "Grosses Vollstandiges Universal Lexicon, Halle und Leipzig, 1732-50" (in sixty-four volumes, folio), and MORERI'S "Grand Dictionnaire Historique." I am also under some obligations to LOWER'S well-known "English Surnames," and to the learned work of Professor POTT, of Halle, but have endeavored not to encroach upon them, — not a very difficult task; for when it is taken into consideration, that, by the Report of the Registrar-General, there are in England alone nearly forty thousand different surnames, it will be evident that the field is a wide one.

B. H. D.

No. 1, WALNUT STREET, CORNER BEACON STREET,
January, 1857.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	Armoric.
A. N.	Anglo-Norman.
C.	Cornish.
D.	Dutch and Flemish.
E.	English.
F.	French.
Fris.	Frisian.
G.	German: High and Low.
Go.	Gothic, Old High German, etc.
I.	Irish.
It.	Italian.
N. E.	New England.
N. Y.	New York.
R.	Romance.
S.	Scotch: Gaelic and Lowland.
Sax.	Old-Saxon and Anglo-Saxon.
Sp.	Spanish.

w.	Welsh.
anc.	anciently.
q. v.	quod vide : which see.
co.	county of Great Britain.

After a surname, the letters indicate the country or people to which it belongs ; after a word, its language.

Early forms of some names have been given ; as, Abercrombie, q. v., a surname derived from the parish anciently called Abercrumbin ; Abingdon, q. v., derived from the town called by the Anglo-Saxons Abbandun. When, however, these explanations are preceded by “anc.,” — as, A'Court (q. v.), anc. att Court ; Audley (q. v.), anc. de Alditheley, — then old readings of the surnames must be understood.

In a few cases, also, names have been first interpreted in their own language ; as, Aartsen, q. v., signifying in Dutch Aarts zoon ; Blackler, q. v., from the Anglo-Saxon “blac hleor ;” Cazenove, derived from the words “casa nova,” which are both Italian and Spanish.

Y is not a Dutch letter, but, with the irregularity common in surnames, is often used in them instead of IJ.

As letters with the German diæresis are not contained in our founts of type, those marks have been omitted.

PREFIXES, POSTFIXES, ETC.

- A' (**H.**), à (**A. N.**), *At*. (v. A'Court and à Beckett.)
- Aan de, aan den, aan het (**D.**), *At the*.
- Ab or Ap (**U.**), anc. Mab, *Son*.
- Am (**G.**), An dem, *At the*. (v. am Ende.)
- An (**G.**), *At*; an der, *at the*.
- Ar (**A.**), *The*. (v. Ar-Iaouanq.) There is no word in this language answering to "of;" but the name ar Koat, or ar Coat, is equivalent to the French du Bois, *of the Wood*.
- Auf (**G.**), *At or in*. (v. von Schmidt auf Altenstadt.)
- D' or da, di (**Kt.**), *Of*; dal, dall', de', degli, dei, del, dell', della, *of the*.
- D' or de (**J.**), *Of*; de l', de la, du, des, *of the*.
- De (**D.**), *The*; den, *the or to the*; der, *of the*.
- De (**A. N.**), *Of*; del, de la, *of the*.
- De (**Sp.**), *Of*; del, de la, de las, de los, *of the*.
- Detto (**Kt.**), *Called*; e. g., A. Allegri *detto* il Correggio; Pietro Berrettini *detto* Pietro da Cortona.
- Dit (**J.**), *Called*; e. g., Pierre du Terrail *dit* Bayard; de Gand *dit* Vilain; Locquerelle *dit* le Riche.
- Geb. (**D.** and **G.**), Geboren, *Born*. Used generally by married women; as, Grafın von Seinsheim, geb. Frein von Reding; i. e., *Countess von Seinsheim, born Lady von Reding*.

- Genaamd (**D.**), *Called*; e. g., van Hout *genaamd* Holler; van Neukirchen *genaamd* Nyvenheim.
- Genannt (**G.**), *Called*; e. g., Ottenfels *genannt* von Gschwind; von Scharpfenstein *genannt* Pfeil.
- Gezegd (**D.**), *Called*; e. g., Douglas *gezegd* Schott; du Bois *gezegd* van den Bosche.
- Ilk, of that (**S.**), *Of the same*. Used to denote that the title is the same as the surname; as, M'Leod of that ilk; i. e., MacLeod of MacLeod.
- Im (**G.**), *In dem, In the*.
- In (**G.**), *In; in der, in the.*
- In't (**D.**), *In het, In the.* (v. in't Veld.)
- L' or le (**F.**), *The*. Before the Armoric names, le Lan, le Run, etc., I conceive it to be a literal translation of Ar (q. v.) when *du* should have been used.
- Lo (**It.**), *The.* (v. Lo Bianco.)
- Mac, Mc, or M' (**S.** and **It.**), *Son*.
- Née (**F.**), *Born*; e. g., La Baronne de Maucler *née* Comtesse de Beroldingen.
- O' (**It.**), anc. Ui or I and Ua, *Grandson, Deseendant*.
- Op (**D.**), *In or upon*; op de, op den, op der, op het, op ter, *in or upon the*.
- 's (**D.**), *Des, Of the.* (v. 's Graauwen and van 's Gravensweert.)
- 't (**D.**), *Het, The.* (v. 't Hoen, 't Hooft, and t' Seraerts.)
- Te, toe, tot (**D.**), *At or to; ten, ter, at, in, or to, or at, in, or to the.*
- Thoe (**Fris.**), *At or to.* (v. van Harinxma thoe Sloten.)
- Van (**D.**), *Of; van de, van der, van den, van het, van 't, of the.*
- Van en tot (**D.**), *Of and in; e. g., van en tot Hoensbroek; i. e., of Hoensbroek, and possessor also of the lordship or domain of Hoensbroek.*
- Von (**G.**), *Of; von der, von dem, of the.*
- Von und zu (**G.**), *Of and in; von und zum, von und zur, of and in the.*
The same as Van en tot, q. v.
- Y (**Sp.**), *And*. The Spaniards often bear the names of both parents; as, del Rio y Ayala; but, when the mother's is the best family, the father's name is frequently dropped entirely.
- Zu (**G.**), *In, at, on, by; zu der, at or in the; zum, for zu dem; zur, for zu der, at or in the.*

Examples of all the above prefixes will be found herein. On the continent of Europe, they are generally commenced with a small letter, except when joined to the name.

In the names Angove, Atcomb, Atteveld, Aubrebis, Bydale, Bykerk, de Contreglise, Harscouet, Onderberg, Overbeke, Querfeld, Surtees, Uiberacker, Uitenhagen, Umbach, Underhill, Unterberg, Verbeek, etc., prefixes will also be noticed.

The prefixes to the Armoric names are generally French. Observe the remark under "L' or le," above.

S U R N A M E S.

A.

AA, van der (A.), of the *Aa*. There are several rivers called *Aa*, in Holland. "Aua," in the old Saxon, "æ," "æa," "ea," or "ie," in the Anglo-Saxon, signifies *running water, a river, a stream, water.* (v. van der Ee.)

AARTSEN (A.), Aarts zoon, *Aart's son*, or *Arthurson*.

ABADAM (W.), ADAMSON (E.), *Son of Adam*. ADAMS, *Adam's*, or of *Adam*. These have all the same signification; but in the first two the *son* is expressed, while in the last it is understood.

ABBATE, dell' (It.), of the *Abbot*; i. e., *son of the Abbot*. ABBÉ, P (F.), the *Abbot*. ABBT (G.), *Abbot*.

ABBEMA (Fris.), *Abbe's*, or of *Abbe*; i. e., *son of Abbe*.

ABEELE, van den (A.), of the *Aspen-tree*.

ABERCROMBIE (S.), Abererumbin, *Conflux of the winding stream*. Abar, *a confluence, mouth of a river; marsh, bog*. ABERNETHY, *Mouth of the Nethin*.

ABINGDON (E.), Abbandun, *Abbot's down or hill*.

ABKOUDE, van (A.), of *Abcoude*. In a record of the year 1085, the place is called *Abekenwalde*; i. e., *Abeke's wood*.

ACHTERKIRCHEN (G.), *Behind church*. (v. Uytkerke.)

ACHTHOVEN (A.), *Eight farms*. ACHTIENHOVEN, *Eighteen farms*. I presume that the "hoven" in these surnames is a corruption of "hoeven," *farms*. If not, however, they are *Eight courts* and *Eighteen courts*.

- ACKERMAN (Æ.), ACKERMANN (S.), AKKERMAN (D.), *Farmer.*
- ACKROYD (Æ.), *Oak assart.* (v. van Berkenrode.)
- A'COURT (Æ.) anc. att Court, *At Court.*
- ACQUAVIVA (It.), *Spring-water.*
- ACQUILA, dell' (It.), *of the Eagle.* (v. de Aguilar and Arend.)
- ACRES de l'Aigle, des (F.), *of the Acres of the Eagle.* There is a place called l'Aigle in Normandy.
- ACTON (Æ.), *Oak-town.* (v. Towne.)
- ADELMANN von Adelmansfelden (S.), *Nobleman of Nobleman's fields.*
- ADRIAANSZ (D.), *Adrian's son.*
- ÆBINGA (Fris.), *Eabe or Eebe's son or descendant.* This termination in *a* resembles the Anglo-Saxon plural; but Frisian plurals end in *ar.* (v. Suringar.)
- AGNEAUX, d' (F.), *of Lambs.* Arms: Az. three lambs ar.
- AGNEW (S.), *Lamb.* A family of French extraction.
- AGNOLO, d' (It.), *of Angel.* ANGE, de l' (F.), *of the Angel.*
- AGUILAR, de (Sp.), *of Eagle.* Arms: Or, an eagle sa.
- AHOUT (D.), *Aan't hout, At the wood.* (v. Awater.)
- AIKENHEAD (Æ.), *Head of the oaks.* (v. Berkenhead.)
- AINSWORTH (Æ.), *Ains' or Ainulph's farm or manor.*
- AISNE, l' (F.), *the Elder or Eldest.*
- AIX, des, or Zaix, de (F.), *of the Waters.* Gen. Desaix was of this Auvergne family.
- ALBADA (Fris.), *Ulbe's, or of Ulbe; or perhaps Albe's, if there was such a Frisian name, which is not improbable, Alban being a Saxon name.*
- ALDEKAMP (D.), *Old field.* ALDENHOVEN, *Old farms.*
- ALFIERI (It.), *Ensign, Standard-bearer.* (v. Hoofdman.)
- ALLAN, Allen, Alleyne, or Alwyn (Æ.), *All-beloved.*
- ALLEMAN, d' (F.), *of Germany.*
- ALLERTON (Æ.), *Alder-tree town.*
- ALLGOOD (Æ.), *All good.* ALTRUE, *All true.*
- ALLIBONE (A. N.?), *All good?* The name Johannis Allibon appears in a list of the gentry of co. Derby in 1433. (v. Allgood and Bonefelow.)

- ALMONDE, van (D.), of *Almmonde*; i. e., *Mouth of the Alm.*
- ALTEN-FRAUENBERG, von und zu (G.), of *and in Old hill of Frea or Freya, or Old hill of Our Lady*,—the Virgin Mary,—or *Old woman's hill.* Frea was wife of Odin; Freya, the Goddess of Love.
- ALTMANN (G.), *Old man.* ALTMULLER, *Old miller.* ALT-VADER, *Grandfather.* (v. den Ouden and Vader.)
- ALVENSLEBEN, von (G.), of *Alwin's dwelling.* "Leben," in this case, resembles the English term for a clergyman's benefice, *living.*
- AMADUZZI (It.), *Sons of Amadeus*; i. e., *Lover of God.*
- AMBACH (G.), *At the brook.* AMBRON, *At the spring.* AMFURT, *At the ford.* AMTHOR, *At the gate.*
- AMBAGTSHEER (D.), *Lord of the manor.*
- AMBROSINI (It.), *Sons of Ambrose*; i. e., *Immortal.*
- AMÉ de St. Didier (F.), *The well-beloved of St. Didier.*
- AMERSFOORT, van (D.), of *Amersfoort, a town called in early records Hemesfurt and Emesfurt*; i. e., *Eem's ford.*
- AMESZ (D.), *Nurse's son.* Amme (Fris.), *nurse.*
- AMORY (E.), AMALAREIKS (Go.), *Valiant and diligent ruler?* Amaler, *a valiant, painstaking hero.* Amalareiks, or Amalarich, became, in the course of time, Amalric, Almaric, Amaury, and Aimery; and from these sprang the surnames Amory, Damery, Damer, &c. (v. Emmerly.)
- AN-DER-ALLMEND (G.), *At or On the Common.* ANDERMATT, *At the meadow.* ANLAUF, *At current or stream.* ANSCHUTZ, *At guard, bank, dike, or fence.*
- ANGOVE or Angowe (E.), *The smith.* (v. le Goff.)
- ANKERSMIT (D.), *Anchor-smith.*
- ANNESLEY (E.), *Anne's field.* (v. Audley.)
- ANNIBALDESCHI (It.), *Sons of Hannibal.*
- ANSTRUTHER (S.), *The marsh or swamp?*
- AOT, de l' (A.), of *the Bank or Shore.*
- AP EVAN and Bevan (W.), *Son of Evan or John.* AP HARRY, Barry, and Parry, *Son of Harry.* AP RICE and Price, *Son of Rice, q. v.*

- APLETREE (Æ.), *Apple-tree*. APLETRESEND, *End of the Apple-trees*. APPLEBY, *Apple or Fruit dwelling*. APPEGARTH, *Orchard*. APPELMAN (D.), *Apple-dealer, Fruiterer*.
- APPLETON (Æ.), *Orchard*. JOHN APPLETON, of co. Suffolk, gent., died in 1414. From him sprang SAMUEL APPLETON, who emigrated to New England in 1635, and was ancestor of the Hon. NATHAN APPLETON, Member of Congress, and the Hon. WILLIAM APPLETON, M.C.
- ARBUTHNOT (S.), Aberbothenoth, *Conflux of the stream by the house, hut, or bothie*.
- ARCULARIUS (N.D.), *Cabinet-maker*. A Latin word.
- AREND (D.), *Eagle*. ARENSPOOT, *Eagle's foot*.
- AR-IAOUANQ (A.), *The young*. (v. le Jeune, de Jong, and Jung.)
- ARKEI, van (D.), *of Arkel*. A family named in the old proverb, "Brederode the noblest, Wassenaar the oldest, Egmond the richest, and Arkel the boldest," of the nobles of Holland. The lands, it is said, derived their name from a Roman temple dedicated to Erkel or Ercol (Sax.), *Hercules*.
- ARKWRIGHT (Æ.), *Meal-chest maker*.
- ARNHEM, van (D.), *of Arnhem; i. e., Aarn's home*. (v. v. d. Heim.)
- ARRIVABENE (It.), *Well or Happily arrived*.
- ARTZT (S.), *Physician, Leech*.
- ASHBURNHAM (Æ.), *Ash-river home*. ASHHURST, *Ash grove*. ASHLEY, *Ashfield*. ASHTON and Aston, *Ash down or hill*, if derived from Aston, anc. Æcesdun, Berks; but *Hurst town* if from Aston, anc. Estone, co. Warwick. There are, however, more than sixty places in England called Aston or Ashton, most of which were undoubtedly named from the ash-tree; for, according to the Eddaic mythology, the first man was made of and called Askur, *Ash*,—a belief similar to that of the Greeks, who held that Zeus created men from ash-trees.
- ASPINALL or Aspinwall (Æ.), *Aspen-tree hall*.
- ASTLEY (Æ.), Estley, *Hurst field*. (v. Ashton.)
- ATCOMB (Æ.), *At valley*. ATFORD, *At ford*. ATHORPE, *At village*. ATHOWE, *At hill*. ATSEA, *At sea*. ATTE CHURCH, *At the church*. ATTENBOROUGH, *At the borough*. ATTYE,

- Atten eye, *At the island*. ATWATER, *At water*. ATWOOD, *At wood*.
- ATHELSTON (Æ.), Æthelstan, *The noble rock*.
- ATKINS (Æ.), *Atkin's or of Atkin*; i. e., *Little Atty or Arthur*.
 ATKINSON, *Son of Atkin*.
- ATTEVELD (D.), *Aan't veld, At the field*.
- AUBEPIN, de P (F.), *of the Hawthorn*.
- AUBREBIS de St. Marc (F.), *At or Of the sheep of St. Mark*.
 AUMAISTRE des Ferneaux, *At or Of the master of Ferneaux*.
 AUXCOUTEAUX, *Of or With the knives*; and they carry three knives in their Arms.
- AUCHINLECK (S.), *Field or Graves of flag-stones?*
- AUCHTERLONY or Ochterlony (S.), *Height of the marsh or meadow*. Uachdar, *summit, upper part*.
- AUDLEY (Æ.), anc. de Alditheley. *Aldith or Edith's field*.
- AUERSBERG, von (G.), *of Bison's mount*.
- AUHAGEN (G.), *Meadow or Brook hedge*.
- AURIOL, d' (F.), *of Oriole*; and they bear one in their Arms.
- AWATER (D.), *Aan't water, At the water*. (v. Toe Water.)
- AYLMER (Æ.), ADALMAR (G.), *Renowned race*. Adal, *race, family*.

B.

- BAAS, de (D.), *the Master-workman*.
- BACH (W. and C.), *Little*. BACH (G.), *Brook*. (v. Beck, Beek, and Zumbach.)
- BACKER (G.), BAKKER (D.), BAXTER (S.), *Baker*.
- BADGER (Æ.), *Pedlar, Corn-factor*; also the animal called likewise a "baud," a "brock," and a "gray."
- BAILEY (Æ.), *Bailiff, Steward*.
- BAIN (S.), *White, Pale, Fair, Fairhaired*. (v. le Cann.)
- BAKENESS, van (D.), *of Bakeness*; i. e., *Beacon cape or promontory*.
- BALCH (W.), *Arrogant, Haughty, Proud*.

- BALDE (G.), *Bold*. BALDWIN (E.), *Bold in battle*. (v. Fortiguerra.)
- BAMPFYLDE (E.), *Wood-field*. Beam, *a tree*.
- BANCROFT (E.), *Croft or Field by river or sand bank*.
- BARCLAY (S.), *Birchfield*. (v. Berkeley.)
- BARFUSS, von (G.), *of Barefoot*, as Count von Barfuss, of Prussia, explains it; for he carries three *bare feet* in his Arms.
- BARING (G.), *Bear's son*. BARNARD (E.), BERNHARD (G.), BERNARD (F.), *Bear's nature*; i. e., *Bold as a bear*.
- BARKER (E.), *Tanner*. BARKHAM, *Birch home*. (v. Berkeley.)
- BARLEBEN, von (G.), *of Bear's living or dwelling-place*.
- BARSTOW (E.), *Barley place or dwelling*. "Bere" signifies both *barley* and *bear*. When connected with "croft," "ham," "stow," "worth," etc., it appears to be for *barley*; as a corn-farm was called "bereton," and "berewic," whence Barton, q. v., Berwick: but with "ford," and "wash," *bear's* may be meant.
- BART, le (A.), *the Bard*.
- BARTON (E.), *Barred or Fenced town, Manor*; also *Corn-farm or village*. (v. Barstow.)
- BASSET (A. N.), dim. of Bas, *Short*. (v. le Bihan and le Court.)
- BATCHELOR (E.), *Bachelor, Knight*. Knights bachelor were those who did not possess four "bachelles" of land, the amount requisite to display a banner.
- BATES (E.), *Bate's or Bartholomew's*. (v. Abadam.)
- BAUER and Bauermann (G.), *Peasant, Farmer*. BAUERNFEIND, *Boor's enemy*. (v. Landschaden.)
- BAUMGARTNER (G.), *Arborist*. BAUMHAUER, von, *of Wood-cutter*. BAUMLEIN, dim. of Baum, *Tree*.
- BAYARD (F.), *Brown-complexioned*. Pierre du Terrail dit Bayard probably received his name from his complexion; but in Romance "bayard" signifies *spectator* or *gazer, curious, eager, attentive*.
- BEANSHOP (E.), *Bean-shop*.
- BEARCROFT (E.), *Barley-field*. (v. Barstow.)
- BEAUCHATEAU, de (F.), *of Handsome castle*. BEAUCORPS, de, *of Handsome body*. BEAUHARNAIS, de, *of Fine armor*.

- BEAUFOY (A. N.), anc. de Bella fago, *Fine beach-tree*. BEAU-
PERE, *Friar* or *Priest*. Such is the probable signification of
the name Beaupere of Cornwall. In France it would now
signify *Father-in-law*. BEAUSHIN, *Fine shin?* (v. Brownshin.)
BEAWPELL (A. N.), BEAUPOIL (F.), *Fine beard*.
BEC, du (F.), *of the Point of land*.
BEC-DE-LIÈVRE, de (F.), *of Harelip*. (v. Boccaferri.)
BECK (C. and D.), *Brook*. BECKMANN (G.), *Brook-man*.
BECKETT, à (C.), *at Little brook*. (v. Bach.)
BEDLOW (C.), Beadlow, *Battle-mound?* There is a place called
Beadlow in Beds. A branch of this family appear to have
removed to Holland, where Arms were granted to them by a
Prince of Orange.
Among the earliest Dutch settlers of New York was ISAAC
BEDLOO, of Amsterdam, father of the first white child born in
what is now the city of New York, and ancestor of HENRY
BEDLOW, Esq., of Newport, R.I. Godfrey Bidloo, Physician
to King William III., and Isaac Bedloo, above named, were of
the same family.
BEECHER (C.), *Dweller near the beech-trees, or on the beach*.
BEEK, op ter (D.), *at the Brook*. BEEKMAN, *Brook-man*.
BEER, de (D.), *the Bear* or *Boar*. BEERENBURG and Beeresteyn,
Bears' or Boars' castle. BEEREKAMP, *Bear* or *Boar field*.
BEGEER (D.), *Desire*.
BELBEUF, de (F.), *of Fine dwelling*. (v. de Criquebeuf.)
BELCASTEL, de, *of Fine castle*. BELHOMME, *Handsome man*.
BELINFANTE, *Fairchild*, q. v. BELLERUE, de, *of Fine street*.
BELKNAP (A. N.), *Bel knape, Fair page*. (v. Bonvarlet.)
BENTINCK (D.), *Bente's son*.
BENVICINI (It.), *Good neighbors or citizens, or Sons of the good
citizen*. (v. dei Buonaguidi.)
BERENDSOHN (G.), *Son of Barnard*, q. v.
BERESFORD (C.), *Bear's ford*. BEREHAM, *Barley-home*.
BEERWASHE, *Bear's marsh, bog, fen, or track through a wood*.
BEERWOOD, *Bear's wood*, if not synonymous with "wealdbero,"

- bearing wood*; i. e., a forest supplying mast for fattening pigs.
(v. Barstow.)
- BERG (D. and G.), *Hill, Mount*. BERGEN, van (D.), *of Bergen or Mons*; i. e., *Hills*. BERGENDAHL, *Hill and valley*.
- BERGER (F.), *Shepherd*. BERGER (G.), *Mountaineer*.
- BERGLEIN (G.), *dim. of Berg*.
- BERKELEY (C.), *Birch-field*. BERKENHEAD, *Head of the birches*.
- BERKENRODE, van (D.), *of Berkenrode*; i. e., *Birch assart*.
(v. Ackroyd, Ormerod, von Rode, des Essarts, Herckenrath, Nesselrath, and Pfafferott.)
- BERRY (C.), *Grove, Shady place, Borough*.
- BEVERE, van (D.), *of Beaver*. BEVERVOORDEN, van, *of Beaverfords*. BEVERWIJK, *Beaver-quarter*. BEVERLEY (C.), *Beaverfield*.
- BIANCO, Lo (It.) *The White*. BIANCHI and Bianchini, *Whites or Sons of Bianco*. (v. Blanchard.)
- BIDEMBACH (G.), *By the brook*. BIEDEMWEG, *By the road*.
- BIE, de (D.), *of Bie, in Hainault* (v. By), *or the Bee*. They carry bees in their Arms.
- BIENFAIT (F.), *Comely, Handsome*. (v. Hubsch.)
- BIERHAUS (G.), *Beer-house*. (v. Dunnebier and Gutbier.)
- BIGELOW (N. C.), BAGULEY (C.), *Corner, Brook or Backfield?* Byga, *a corner*; bæc or bec, *brook*; bæc, *back*. JOHN BIGGELY or BIGELOW, of Watertown in 1642, was the son of RANDLE BAGULEY, of co. Suffolk.
- BIGGAR (G.), BIGGER (C.), *Builder*.
- BIGOT, Bihot, Vigot, Wigot, *or Wihot, le* (A. N.), BIGOD *or Bigot* (C.), *the Visigoth*.
- BIHAN, le (A.), *the Little*. (v. Vaughan and le Court.)
- BILLARDERIE, de la (F.), *of the Billiard-room*.
- BLAAUW (D.), *Blue*. BLAAUWVOET, *Lanner-hawk*; lit. *Blue foot*. BLAAWBEEN, *Blue leg*. BLAEUWENHAEN, *Blue hen*. BLAUBOER, *Blue farmer*. BLAUROCK (G.), *Blue coat*.
- BLACKBURN (C.), *Black brook*. BLACKDEN, *Black valley*. BLACKLOCK, *Black hair, lake or canal-lock*. BLACKMORE, *Black moor or hill*.

- BLACKLER (Æ.), Blác hleor, *Pale-faced, Fair.*
- BLAKE (Æ.), Pale. Wulfsic se blaca, *Wulfsic the pale*, was an Anglo-Saxon name. (v. Bleecker.)
- BLANCHARD (Æ. and £.), *White-complexioned.* BLANCHITESTE (£.), *White head.* BLANCKE (D. and G.), *White.*
- BLANKENBYL (D.), *Bright axe.* BLANKENSEE, von (G.), *of White lake.*
- BLEECKER (D.), *Bleacher.* BLEEKRODE, *Pale red or Bleacher's assart?* (v. van Berkenrode.)
- BLEIBIMHAUS (G.), *Stay in the house.* BLEIBTREU, *Remain true or faithful.* (v. Bydgoode.)
- BLOEM (D.), *Flower.* BLOEMBERGEN, *Flower hills.*
- BLUMENRODER (G.), *Dweller in the flower assart.* BLUMENTHAL, *Flower dale.*
- BLY, de (D.), *the Happy or Cheerful.* (v. l'Heureux.)
- BOCCAFERRI (It.), *Iron-mouth.* (v. de Bec-de-Lièvre.)
- BOEKHORST (D.), *Beech wood or grove.*
- BOER, de (D.), *the Boor.* BOERHAAVE, *Farm-house.*
- BŒUF, le (£.), *the Ox; also the Booby or Blockhead.* (v. de Touchebœuf, Os, and de Belbeuf.)
- BOGAARD, van den (D.), *of the Orchard.* (v. Applegarth.)
- BOIS-DE-LA-MOTTE, de (£.), *of Forest of the Castle or Hillock.* BOIS-LE-HOUX, de, *of Holly-wood.*
- BOIVIN (£.), *Drink wine.* (v. Drinkwater.)
- BONAPARTE (It.), anc. di Buonaparte, *Good birth, party, or faction; or Good parts of character, body, or land.* (v. dei Buonaguidi.)
- BONEBAKKER (D.), *Bean-baker.* (v. Boon.)
- BONEFELOW (A. N.), *Good fellow.* (v. Belknap.)
- BONJOUR, (£.), *Good-day.* BONMARCHÉ, de, *of Good market.* (v. Goedkoop.) BONVARLET, *Good page.* BONVOULOIR, de, *of Good intent.* BONYFANT, *Good child.*
- BONTECOU (N. Æ.), BONTEKOE (D.), *Brindled cow.* (v. Koe.)
BONTEKONING, *Party-colored, pied, or spotted king?* BONTEMANTEL, *Fur cloak.*
- BOON (D.), *Bean.* BOONZAÏER, *Bean-sower.* (v. Bonebakker.)

BORDMAN (€.), *Bordman*. Bordmen were farmers holding bords or cottages, and paying rent in kind. BORLAND, *Bordland*, or land tenanted by bordmen.

BORGER (€.), *Money-lender*, or *Burgher*.

BORGNE, le (ƒ.), *the One-eyed*. (v. Bruijnooge and Leepoog.)

BOSCH, van den (D.), BOSQUE, del (Sp.), BOSCO, del (It.), BUSCHE, von dem (€.), BUISSON, du (ƒ.), *of the Bush*.

BOSTON (€.), *Botolph's* or *Bot's town*. As a surname, it is not very common in England; but it gives a title to the family of Irby, Barons Boston. In the Boston (Mass.) Directory for 1856, there are three of the name.

BOTTINGA or Botnia (Fris.), *Botte's son*.

BOULTON (€.), *House* or *Hall town*. The rebus to the name is a crossbow *bolt* in a *tun*. It is borne by the Boultons of Moulton and of Toronto as their crest.

HENRY BOULTON, of Moulton, co. Lincoln, Esq. (v. Burke's "Landed Gentry"), had issue, Henry, D'Arcy, and George. — The second son,

Hon. D'ARCY BOULTON, Judge of the King's Bench, m. Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Mr. Serjeant James Forster (Serjeant-at-Law), by Susannah, his wife, dau. of Sir John Strange, Master of the Rolls, and settled in Toronto, C.W. — His eldest son,

D'ARCY BOULTON, of Toronto, Master in Chancery, m. Sarah, dau. of Christopher Robinson, Esq., and sister of Sir John B. Robinson, Bart., Chief Justice of Canada West; and, dying in 1846, was succeeded by his eldest son,

WILLIAM HENRY BOULTON, Mayor of Toronto, and Member Provincial Parliament, who m. Harriette Elizabeth Mann, only dau. of Thomas Dixon, K.N.L., K.L., of Boston, Mass.

BOURBLANC, du (ƒ.), *of the White burgh*. BOURGNEUF, de, *of New burgh*.

BOURGCAMUS, or bourg Camus, le (ƒ.), *the Flat-nosed bastard*.

BOURG DE CHAMPAGNE, le, *the Bastard of Champagne*. These are names of the fourteenth century, when this appellation was hardly considered disgraceful; for in 1380 the war-cry of

the Hare of Flanders — a natural son of the Count of that country (whose Arms were a lion rampant) — was, “Flanders for the Lion, Flanders for the Bastard!” and, earlier still, the Conqueror styled himself in his public edicts, “Ego Willielmus cognomento Bastardus.” There is an old family in Devonshire, named Bastard, who have been seated there since the Conquest.

BOURNE (B.), *Brook, Rivulet; Limit, Boundary.*

BOURSE, de la (F.), *of the Purse.* Arms: Three purses. In one of the market-squares of Bruges was an old mansion built by a member of this family, with their Arms engraved over the portal. This gave to the place a name, and is the origin of the French word for an Exchange.

BOVELANDER (D.), *Uplander.*

BOVEN, van (D.), *of Above.* (v. de Pardessus.)

BOWEN (W.), *Ap Owen, Son of Owen.*

BOYD (S.), *Fair-complexioned, Yellow-haired.*

BOYER (F.), *Cowherd, Drover.* (v. de Touchebœuf.)

BOYS (E.), *anc. de Bois, Wood, Forest.*

BRADBURY (E.), *Large house, castle, court, town, hill, or barrow.*

BRADFORD, *Broad ford.* BRADLEE, *Broad field.*

BRANCALEONE (It.), *Lion's claw.* (v. Arenspoot.)

BRANDNER (S.), *Dweller in a barren place?*

BRAUN (S.), *Brown.* (v. Brown and de Bruin.)

BRAUTIGAM (S.), *Bridegroom.* (v. le Marié.)

BRAY (E. and C.), *Cliff, Hill, Mount.*

BRAZ, le (A.), *the Great or Fat.* (v. le Grand and le Long.)

BREDERODE, van (D.), *of Brederode; i. e., Broad assart.*

BREEBAART (D.), *Boaster, Braggart, lit. Broad beard.*

BREEVOORT (N. D.), *Bredevoort, Gelderland, Broad ford.*

BREITHAUP and Breikopf (S.), *Broad or Big head.* (v. Kops.)

BREMEN, van (D.), *of Bremen.* BREMER, *Bremener.*

BRINK, ten (D.), *at the Hillock.* (v. du Tertre.)

BRISTOW (E.), *Briegstow, Bristol, Bridge place or dwelling.*

BROEK, van den (D.), *of the Marsh, Pool, or Fen.* Broek also signifies *small-clothes*; and the family of Abbenbroek (i. e.,

Abbe's marsh) carry a pair in their Arms! — a most absurd specimen of canting Arms.

- BRONKHORST (D.), *Fountain-wood*. (v. Quellhorst.)
 BROOMFIELD (E.), *Field of broom, heath, or heather*.
 BROWN, Broun, Brunc, or Bruin (E.), *Brown haired or complexioned; Burn or Brook; also Beorn or Bear*. As the bear was king of the northern forests, his name was used principally by poets to signify *chief, noble, prince, king*. (v. de Bruin and Osborn.) BROWNSHAUGH, *Brook-meadow*. (v. How.) BROWNSHIN, *Brown shin*. (v. Beawshin.) BROWNSOVER, *Burn side, Brook bank*.
 BRUGGHEN, van der (D.), *of the Bridges*. BRUGGENKATE, *ten, at the Bridge-post*. BRUGMAN, *Bridgeman, Tollman*.
 BRUIN, Brune, or Bruijn, de (D.), BRUN, le (F.), *the Brown*.
 BRUNELLESCHI (It.), *Sons of Brown*. BRUIJNOOGE (D.), *Brown eyes*. (v. Braun.)
 BRUNN (G.), *Well, Spring*. (v. Ambron.)
 BUCKLAND (E.), *Bookland; i. e., Freehold land, or Stag's or Beech land*.
 BUIK (D.), *Belly*. (v. Rumpff.)
 BUONAGUIDI dei (It.), *of the Sons of the good Guy, or of the Good guides*. BUONAMICI, *Sons of the good friend*. BUONCOMPAGNI, *Sons of the good companion*. BUONDELMONTI, *Good (man) of the hills, or Sons of the good (man) of the hills*. BUONINTENDI, *Good intentions, or Sons of the good steward*. BUONTALENTI, *Good talents, or Sons of the talented*. (v. Benvenuti and Bonaparte.)
 BUREN, van (D.), *of Buren; i. e., dwellings (bur, Sax., dwelling)*, — a town in Gelderland, which has given a name to a President of the United States. BURLAGE, *Dwelling hollow, Low place of the dwelling?*
 BURG, van den (D.), *of the Castle, Burg, or Borough*. BURGHER, *Citizen*.
 BURNHAM (E.), *Brook home*. (v. Brown.)
 BUSCHKENS (G.), *dim. of Busch, Bush*. (v. van den Bosch.)
 BUTEVISCH (G.), *Flounder*. (v. le Goujon and Stokvis.)

- BY (€.) *Dwelling, Habitation.* (v. Colby and Silsbee.)
 BYDALE (€.), *By dale.* BYFIELD, *By field.* BYFLEET, *By stream.* BYTHESEA, *By the sea.* BYWATER, *By water.*
 BYDGOODE (€.), *Abide good.* (v. Bleibtreu.)
 BYERLEY (€.), *Field near byar or cow-house.*
 BIJKERK (D.), BEIKIRCH (€.), *By church.* BIJPOST (D.), *By post.* (v. Bidembach and de Contreglise.)
 BIJLEVELD (D.), *Bilo's field.*
 BIJLSMIT (D.), *Axe-smith.* (v. Isenschmidt.)

C.

- CADAMOSTO, da (It.), *of Family of Mosto.* Casa, *house, family.*
 CALDAS, Pereyra y Castro, de (Sp.), *of Hot-springs, Pear-tree, and Castle.*
 CALHOUN (N. €.), COLQUHON (S.), *Hazel-tree dwelling?* The lands of Colquhon were granted by Alexander II. to Umphred de Kilpatrick, whose son was styled Ingelram de Colquhon.
 CAM (A.), GAM (W.), *Crump or Crooked.* (v. Crombeen.)
 CAMEI, dei (It.), *of the Cameos.*
 CAMERON (S.), *Crooked or Hooked nose.* CAMPBELL, *Wrymouth.*
 CAMMINGA (Fris.), anc. Kempinga, *Kempe's son.*
 CAMPO y Camara, del (Sp.), *of the Field and Chamber.*
 CAMPOBASSO (It.), *Low field.* (v. des Champs and van Kampen.)
 CAMSTRA, van (Fris.), *of Field-place?* The termination "ster," "stera," or "stra," I conceive to be a corruption of "stede," "staate" (pron. "stader," "starter"), *a stead, estate, or possession.* (v. Dijkstra, Grustera, Hamerster, Heemstra, Hoekstra, Terpstra.)
 CAMUS, le (F.), *the Flat nose.* (v. Cameron and Cochran.)
 CANABER, le (A.), *the Goldfinch.* (v. Stieglitz.)
 CANN, le (A.), *the White.* (v. le Gwen.) CANCOET, de, *of*

White wood? “Kann,” *white, brilliant*; “kan,” *canal, current of water*; also a *song*.

CANNEGIETER (D.), *Can or Tankard founder*. (v. Zurkanne.)

CANTALAMESSA (It.), *Sing the mass*.

CAPEL (E.), *Chapel or Cloak*. Capel is also old English for a *horse*. In the Roman de Rou, mention is made of an Iwan al Chapel, elsewhere called Eudo cum Cappello, *Eudo with the Cloak or Cowl*.

CAPELLE (D.), *Chapel*. CAPELLEN, van der, *of the Chapels*.

CAPELLI (It.), *Hats*; and the Capelli family of Venice carry a hat in their Arms. (v. Spitsluth.)

CAPULETTI, de' (It.), *of the Capulets*; i. e., *Sons of Capo, Head, Chief?*

CAREW (E.), *Caer wy, Castle on the water* (v. Carr); or *Carw wy, Stag's water*.

CARGOUET, de (A.), *of Stag's wood*. Karo, karv, *stag*.

CARPONT, de (A.), *of Arcade or Bridge-arch*; i. e., *arch of a stone bridge*.

CARR (E. and S.), *Rock, Hollow place or Marsh, Wood or Grove*.

Car or ker, stout. Caer (Celtic), *city, castle, place surrounded by a wall*.

CARREAUX, Massif des (F.), *Masonry-work of the Squares?* Arms: A wall embattled ar., masoned sa. (v. Quarré.)

CARREG (E.), *Stone*. (v. le Roc'h.) CARTHEW, *Caer dew, Black castle?* CARVERTH, *Bush castle?*

CARY (E.), *Castle*, but sometimes a corruption of Carew, q. v. *Caer* is pron., in Cornish, “cerry,” “carry,” or “cary.” ADAM DE KARRY was living in co. Somerset in 1198, and JOHN CAREW or CARY, of the same co., emigrated to N. E. circa 1637.

CASAS, de las (Sp.), *of the Houses*. (v. Cazenove.)

CASTELLO, di (It.), *of Castle*. CASTELLETTO, del, *of the Little castle*. CASTELCICALA, *Crickets' castle*. CASTELNOVO, *New castle*. CASTELNAU, and Castelnouvel, de (F.), *of Newcastle*.

CASTILLEJO, de (Sp.), *of Little castle*. (v. du Chastel and van de Kastele.)

CATE, ten (D.), *at the Bridge or Wharf post*.

- CATS met de Zwarte Katte (**Ɔ.**), *Cats with the Black Cat*. Arms: A black cat on a gold shield. This Zeeland family became extinct about a century since.
- CAYLEY (**Ɔ.**), *Sheepcot?* Caile (**Ɔ.**), *sheepfold*. The Hon. WILLIAM CAYLEY, of Toronto, C.W., Inspector-General, traces his descent from the lords of Caillie, now Cailly, in Normandy, who accompanied the Conqueror.
- CAZENOVE (**N. Ɔ.**), Casa nova, (**It.** or **Sp.**), *New house*.
- CHADBORN (**Ɔ.**), *Chad's brook*. CHADWICK, *Chad's dwelling*.
- CHAMPERNOWNE (**Ɔ.**), anc. de Campo Arnulphi and Champernulph, *Arnolph's field*. CHAMPS, des (**Ɔ.**), *of the Fields*.
- CHARBON, (**Ɔ.**), *Coal*. CHARRON, *Cartwright*.
- CHARDON de la Rochette (**Ɔ.**), *Thisle of the Little rock*.
- CHASE (**Ɔ.**), *Private hunting-ground; also Wood, Forest*.
- CHASSELOUP (**Ɔ.**), *Wolf-hunter*.
- CHASTEIGNER de la Chasteigneraye, de (**Ɔ.**), *of Chestnut-tree of the Chestnut-tree plot*.
- CHASTEL, du (**Ɔ.**), *of the Castle*. CHASTELLET, du, *of the Little castle*. (v. di Castello.)
- CHATEAUBRIAND, de (**Ɔ.**), *of Castle Briand*. Briand, son of Thiern, built in 1010, in the Bishopric of Nantes, the castle which took his name, and gave a surname to his descendants.
- CHAUF, le (**Ɔ.**), *the Bald*. CHAUFEPIC, de, *of Foot-stove*.
- CHEFDEBIEN, de (**Ɔ.**), *of Head of estate*. CHEF DU BOIS, de, *of Head of the Wood*. (v. de Penancoet and Pencoit.)
- CHEMINS, des (**Ɔ.**), *of the Roads*. (v. de Tremen and Strada.)
- CHENDUIT or Chenydoit (**Ɔ.**), *Oak duct or aqueduct*. (v. Mauduit.) A cognate name was that of Reynold at Cunduyt, or Conduyte, Lord Mayor of London, in the fourteenth century.
- CHEW (**Ɔ.**), Chwfr (**Celtic**), *Swift, Rapid?* A river in co. Somerset. In 1383, JOHN CHEW was Chaplain of Salisbury.
- The Hon. SAMUEL CHEW was Chief Justice of Newcastle, Pa., and d. 1744. His son, the Hon. BENJAMIN CHEW, was Chief Justice of Pennsylvania before the Revolution; and, in 1790, was appointed President of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of the same State. He d. 1810.
- CHIESA (**It.**), *Church*; and they bear one in their Arms.

- CHOATE (C.), *Choaty, Fat, Chubby.*
- CHOLMONDELEY (C.), Calmundelei, *Cold mount field.* "Cold" forms part of many local names in England and the Continent. In Prussia is a place called Kalau, *Cold meadow or brook*; in Friesland, a Koudum, *Cold home*; and, in Hainault, a Froid Chapelle, *Cold Chapel.* (v. Colby.)
- CHOUAN (A.), *Chough or Cornish crow.*
- CHRISTIAANSCHÉ (D.), *Christianly.*
- CLERC, de (D.), CLERC, le (F.), *the Clerk.*
- COAD, Couad, Coat, or Coed, le (A.), *of the Wood or Forest.*
- COBB (C.), *Leader, Chief*; also *Chuff or Miser, Wealthy person.*
- COCHRAN (S), *Cock-nose, Turned-up nose.*
- COEHOORN, van (D.), *of Cow's horn.*
- COETBIHAN, de (A.), *of Little wood or forest.* COETIVY, de, *of Yew wood.* COETMEN, de, *of Stony wood.* COETQUEN, de, *of White wood.*
- COID, Coit, or Cooth (C.), *Wood, Forest.*
- COIN, du (F.), *of the Corner.* (v. Nangle.)
- COLBY (C.), *Col's or Cold dwelling.* COLDHAM, *Cold home.* (v. Cholmondeley.)
- COLE (C.), *Koyl, Coyll, Coil, or Coel*; an ancient name, borne by two kings of Britain, the first of whom reigned A.D. 125.
- COLENBRANDER (D.), *Charcoal-burner.* (v. Kohler.)
- COMBE (C.), *Valley, Sharp ridge; Mass of water.* COMPTON, *Valley town.*
- CONTREGLISE, de (F.), *of By church.* (v. Bykerk.)
- COOLIDGE (N. C.), *Cole-field.* Cowel, *cole, colewort.* A name derived from Cowling or Cooling, co. Suffolk. The will of THOMAS COLYNGE, of Arrington, co. Cambridge, was proved in 1495. From him descended JOHN COOLIDGE, who emigrated to Watertown, and was a Representative in 1658.
- CORBET (C.), *Corby*; i. e., *Crow or Raven.* (v. Crowe.)
- CORCORAN or Coreran (I.), *Children of Kieran (or the Gray?).*
Core, corca, *children, race, or progeny.*
- CORNFOOT (C.), *Foot of the cornfield.* (v. Haselfoot.)
- COURT, le (F.), *the Short.* COURTPIE, *Short or Small foot.*
- COUSSMAKER (D.), *Stocking-maker.*

- COYTMORE (C.), *Great wood?* (v. Coid.)
- CRAIGHEAD (S.), *Head of the crag.* (v. Muirhead.)
- CRAMER (D. and G.), *Mercer, Retailer.*
- CRANMER (C.), *Crane's mere or lake.*
- CRIQUEBEUF, de (F.), *of Bay or Creek dwelling or habitation.* (v. de Belbenf.)
- CROIX, de la (F.), *of the Cross.* (v. Leecraw and Kruijs.)
- CROMBEEN (D.), *Crooked leg.* CROMHOUT, *Crooked wood or timber.* (v. Krumholz.)
- CROWE (C.), *Crow.* JOHN CROWE came to New England in 1635, and settled in Yarmouth. He was representative to the Colony Court, and a magistrate. His descendants changed the name to Crowell. (v. Corbet and Roserow.)
- CUCINIÈRE (It.), *Cook.* CUISINE, de la (F.), *of the Kitchen.*
- CUMMINGS (S.), *Chuimein, Cumin?* There was an Abbot of Icolumkill, in 597, named Cummine; and another in 657, called Comineas Albus. The badge of the clan Cumyn, Comyns, or Cummings, is the cumin-plant; and their Arms are, Az., three garbs of cumin, or.
- CUNNINGHAM (S.), *Churn home or district?* Cuning, *a butterchurn.* It may be *King's home*; but the Earls of Cunningham bear for Arms a shakefork, which accords better with a dairy than with a palace.
- CURTIS (C.), CURTEIS (A. N.), COURTOIS (F.), CORTESE (It.), *Courteous.* There is a somewhat similar name in Holland, — Donker Curtius, *Dark Curtius*; but this is probably the Latin, *Short.* There is also a village in Normandy called Les Courtis; i. e., *The Gardens.*
- CUSHING (N. C.), *Cow's field?* The will of WILLIAM CUSHYNS, of Hingham, co. Norfolk, gent., was proved A.D. 1493. He was ancestor of Dea. MATTHEW CUSHING, who came to New England in 1638, and settled in Hingham, Mass.
- CUSHMAN (C.), *Cow's or Cheese man.* Cyse, *cheese.* Cheese and Cheeseman are English names.
- CUSINGTON (C.), *Cow's-field town?* Cow, Cowfield, and Cowley, are also English surnames. (v. Koe.)

D.

DALEN, van (D.), *of the Dales*. DALL, ten, *at the Dale or Vale*.

DALL, le (A.), *the Blind*.

DALLAS (S.), *Watered valley*. Dail, *field, meadow, plain, valley*; uis, *water*. Dallas or Dollas is in co. Elgin.

Sir WILLIAM DE DOLEYS, knight, was living in 1286; and in 1367 appears John de Dolais, Thane of Cromdale. About half a century later, the barony of Cantray came into the possession of one of the family, whose descendant, James Dallas, Laird of Cantray, was killed at Culloden. A scion of this branch,

ROBERT CHARLES DALLAS, of Dallas Castle, Jamaica, Esq., native of Scotland, had, *int. al.*, Robert Charles (father of Sir George Dallas, Bart., and of Sir Robert Dallas, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of England); ALEXANDER JAMES DALLAS, Secretary of the Treasury of the U.S.A.; and a dau. Charlotte, wife of Capt. Byron, R.N., and mother of the present Lord Byron.

The Secretary, who d. 1817, had three sons; viz., (1.) Commodore Alexander James Dallas, U.S.N., ob. 1844; (2.) George Mifflin Dallas, of whom below; (3.) Judge Trevanion Barlow Dallas, of Pittsburg, Pa., ob. 1841.

The Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS was born in Philadelphia in 1792. In 1831, he was elected a Senator of the U.S.; in 1837, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg; from 1845 to 1849, he filled the high office of Vice-President of the United States of America, and *ex officio* President of the Senate; and he now represents his country at the Court of St. James. He m. Sophia, dau. of Philip Nicklin, Esq., by his wife Juliana, dau. of Chief Justice B. Chew, and has issue.

DALRYMPLE (S.), Dail a 'crom poll, *Dale of the crooked pool*. Dalrymple, co. Ayr, lies in a bend or turn of the river Doon.

- DALZELL, *White meadow*. The old heralds, to make good their story of the origin of this family, interpret this, "I dare;" but it is undoubtedly a local name. In early charters, it is written Dallyell.
- DAM, van, and Vandamme (D.), *of Dam*.
- DANFORTH (E.), *Dane's ford, or Ford of the Dan or Daven*.
- DANTON (F.), *Of Anthony*. (v. de Jacques.)
- DAVENPORT (E.), *Port of the Dan or Daven*.
- DEARBORN (E.), *Deer's burn or brook*.
- DECKER, den (D.), *the Thatcher*.
- DEDEL (D.), dim. of Dedde. DEDEM, van, *of Dedde's home*.
- DEERING (E.), *Son of Deor; i. e., Dear, Beloved*. Deor, a man's name, signified also *deer or other wild animals*.
- DEGEN (D. and G.), *Sword*; and perhaps even from Degan, Thegan, Thegen, the old Saxon title, *Thane*.
- DELAFIELD (A. N.), *Of the field*. DELAMERE, *Of La Mare*, in Normandy. DELAMORE, *Of the hill or moor*. DELAPOND and Delapoole, *Of the pond or pool*. DELARIVER, *Of the river*. DELAWARE, *Of the enclosure*. (v. Ware.)
- DELANO (N. E.), *Of the meadow*. (v. de la Noe.)
- DELESSERT (F.), *Of the assart*. DELPRAT, *Of the meadow, court, or place*. (v. Prat.)
- DELPHINI (D.), *Dolphins*; and they carry three in their Arms.
- DEN, Denc, and Dena (E.), *Valley, Pasture, Plain, Enclosed grove*.
- DEPAU (N. D.). If of Dutch extraction, de Paauw, *the Peacock*; if French, de Pau, *of Pau*. (v. van der Paauw.)
- DERBY (E.), *Deor's or Deer's dwelling*. (v. Deering.)
- DERNIER, de les (F.), *of the Last or Hindmost*.
- DESENFANS (F.), *Of the children*. (v. der Kinderen.) DESFOURS, *Of the ovens*. DESMONS, *Of the hills*.
- DÉSIGNÉ (F.), *Appointed, Elected, Styled, Designed*.
- DEXTER (E.), de Exeter, *of Exeter*; or *Destrier or Dextrier, War-horse?* (v. Pointdexter, den Hengst, and Schimmel.) Jordan de Exeter, founder of the Irish family of MacJordan, was called also Dexcestre and Dexecester. RICHARD DEXTER, of Malden, Mass., was made freeman in 1642. One of his

descendants, the Hon. SAMUEL DEXTER, was Secretary of the Treasury of the U.S. in 1801.

DIAZ (**Sp.**), *Dia's* or *of Dia*; i. e., *son of Dia, Diag, Diago,* or *Diego*.

DIEU, de (**F.**), Dio, di (**It.**), *of God*; i. e., *Servant of God*.

DIEULEVEULT (**F.**), *God wills it*. A family in Normandy whose motto is "Diex le volt," the war-cry of the Crusaders.

DIRCKINCK (**G.**), *Son of Dirck, Dietrich, or Theodorich*; i. e., *Rich* or *Mighty among the people, Popular*.

DIXON and Dickson (**G.** and **S.**), *Dick's son*. A common name in Great Britain. In England, it is generally spelt Dixon; and there are many distinct families so called.

In Scotland, it has been variously written, at different periods, as Dicson, Dykson, Dikson, Diksone, Diksoun, Diksoune, Dixon, and Dickson. They are descended from one Richard Keith, said to be a son of the family of Keith, Earls Marshal of Scotland, and, in proof thereof, carry in their Arms the chief of Keith Marischal.

This Richard was commonly called "Dick;" and his sons, with the carelessness of the age, were styled "Dickson." It is probable that he was the son of the great Marshal Hervey de Keth (ob. 1249), by his wife Margaret, dau. of William, third Lord Douglas; because it was customary in those days, in Scotland, for cadets to compose their Arms by adding to their paternal bearing a part or the whole of their mother's Arms, to show their maternal descent, and to difference themselves from other descendants of the family; and the oldest Arms of the Dicksons are Azure three mullets argent, on a chief or, three pallets gules. Azure three mullets argent, was borne by the house of Douglas before the death of Bruce in 1329.

The first Dickson on record was also a retainer of the Douglas, and a man of wealth and influence. — This

THOMAS DICSON, of Heysleside, co. Lanark, was born A.D. 1247, and, if grandson of the aforesaid Hervey, was second cousin to William, seventh Lord Douglas. The fief of Hazelside was granted to him by this William of Douglas. Archdeacon

[DIXON, *continued.*]

Barbour, who wrote in 1375, calls him a good and rich man, who had very many friends. He died March, 1307, æt. 60, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Dieson, of Heysleside.

The family increased rapidly, and became one of the principal Border Clans of the East Marches. These Foraying or Riding Clans, as they were otherwise styled, were broken up about the time of the union of the Crowns; and, although most of the Dicksons remained in the Border counties, some went farther north. One branch removed to the highlands of Perth; and of this line was —

HENRY DICKSON, of Dunblane, co. Perth, whose son,

THOMAS DICKSON or DIXON, born in Dunblane, 1739, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Alexander Mann, of Renny, co. Ross, an officer in the army, and his wife Katharine, dau. of John Fraser, of Lovat, son of Thomas, Lord Lovat, and settled in the city of Westminster, where he adopted the English mode of spelling his name. In 1788, he removed to the Netherlands, where he died in 1824, æt. 84, and was succeeded by his only son,

THOMAS DIXON, K.N.L., K.L., who was born in Westminster, co. Middlesex, England, in 1781. He was made Chevalier of the Order of the Lily by H. R. H. the Count d'Artois, afterwards King Charles X., by patent, dated Paris, Aug. 25, 1814; and was created Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion by H. M. the King of the Netherlands. He m. Mary B., dau. of Benjamin Parrott Homer, of Boston, Mass., and d. in Boston, in 1849, æt. 68, leaving — with one dau., Harriette E. M., who m. William H. Boulton, of Toronto — three sons; one of whom, Thomas Henry, d. unm. in Paris, in 1853. The survivors are, —

(1.) B. HOMER DIXON, of Boston, Mass.

(2.) FITZ EUGENE DIXON, who m. Catherine Chew, dau. of the Hon. George M. Dallas, and resides in Philadelphia.

DODINGA or Donia (*fris.*), *Doede* or *Dode's son*. (*v.* Dudley.)

DOLLEMAN (*D.*), *Madman*.

DOMINGUEZ (*Sp.*), *Domingo's*, or *of Domingo*. (*v.* Diaz.)

DONODEI, de (*£.*), *of Gift of God*. The language is Latin.

- DOORNIK, van (D.), of *Doornik* (in French, Tournay); i. e., *Thorn side* or *edge*. Eg (Sax.), *edge*.
- DOOTSHOOF (D.), *Death's head*. The name of an Amsterdam churchwarden of 1615.
- DORP, van (D.), of *Village*. DORPER, *Villager*.
- DOUGLAS (S.), *Dubh glas*, *Dark-gray* or *Azure*, if, as is most probable, it originated with the river, which may have been so called from the color of its waters. The first of this family was Theobald the Fleming, who, between the years 1147 and 1160, received a grant of lands on Douglas Water, in Lanark. He was called "Theobaldus Flamaticus" in the charter; and his immediate successor assumed, for the first, the name "de Duglas."
- DOURDUFF, de (A.), of *Black water*.
- DOW and Duff (S.), *Black*. DU and Duff, le (A.), *the Black*.
- DRINKWATER (E.), *Drink water*. (v. Boivin.)
- DROOGBROODT (D.), *Dry bread*. (v. Pannekoek.)
- DRUMMOND (S.), *Druman*, *Ridge*, *Summit*, *High ground*.
- DUBOCAGE (F.), *Of the grove*. DUCHESNE, *Of the oak*. DUCOMMUN, *Of the common, corporation, or parish*. DUTILH, *Of the linden-tree*. DUVAL, *Of the valley*. DUVERGÉ, *Of the rood or orchard*. (v. des Acres and de la Verchere.) DUVI-
VIER, *Of the fish-pond*.
- DUDLEY (E.), *Dodo* or *Dudo's field*. (v. Tottenham.)
- DUHRING (G.), *Duurd* or *Djurre's son*. (v. Deering.)
- DUNBAR (S.) *Bar's hill* is the signification of the local name. The family of Dunbar were called by the Gaels *Barridh*; i. e., *Descendants of Bar*. *Dun*, a *castle*, a *height*. DUNDAS, *Hill of the fallow-deer*. DUNLOP, *Castle of the elbow or bend*. (v. du Guesclin and von Katzenellebogen.)
- DUNEMANN (G.), *Down dweller*.
- DUNN (E.), *Swarthy; Mountain, Hill, Down*.
- DUNNEBIER (G.), *Small-beer*. A modern German surname, but centuries ago nickname, of a nobleman of Holland, Floris van Egmond, called *Floorke* *Dunbier*, *Little Florence* *Small-beer*.
- DUPEE (N. E.), The same as *du Puys*, q. v.
- DUSHEDEN (D.), *Thus to-day?* An Alderman of Amsterdam in 1381.

- DUYCKINCK (N. D.), The same as Dirckineck, q. v.
 DUYN, van der (D.), *of the Dune or Sand-hill.*
 DUYVEL (D.), *Devil.* Jacob Boel, called Devil (Jacob Boel geseyd Duyvel), was Burgomaster of Amsterdam in 1421; and Jacob Boel Claas' son Devil (Jacob Boel Claesz. Duyvel), Alderman in 1470. In 1578, there were two military leaders named John and Dirk Devil (Jan and Dirk Duyvel). Burke blazons the Arms of the names Devill and Diabie; but the first is simply De ville, *Of the town.*
 DIJKSTRA (Fris.), *Dike place or stead.* (v. van Camstra.)

E.

- EAMES (E.), *Eam, Uncle.* (v. Oom.)
 EATON (E.), *Water town.* (v. van der Aa.)
 EAU, de l' (F.), *of the Water.* (v. de Laigue and des Aix.)
 EBERHARD (E.), *Bold as a wild boar.* EBERSTEIN, von, *of Wild boar's castle.*
 ECK von Eckendahl (E.), *Oak of Oak dale.*
 ECKLEY (E.), *Oak field, or Ecclesia (L.), Church.*
 EDGECUMB (W.), *Edge of the valley.* (v. Combe.)
 EE, van der (D.), *of the Ee, a river in Friesland.*
 EGMOND, van (D.), *of Egmond; i. e., Mouth of the Hegge, a river in North Holland.* Klaas Kolyn, who wrote in 1170, spells it indifferently Hegmonde, Hegmunde, Egmont, and Agmont.
 EICHWALD (E.), *Oak wood.* (v. du Quesnoy.)
 EIKENDUIN (D.), *Oak dune.* (v. van der Duyn.)
 EINMAHL (E.), *Once.* EINSIEDEL, *Hermit.*
 EISENBEIL (E.), *Iron axe.* EISENMENGER, *Ironmonger.*
 ELLERY (N. E.), HILLARY (E.), HILDERICH (E.), *Battle-ruler, or In war powerful.* In the early records of Gloucester, the name is often spelt Illery.
 ELLIS (E.), *Elias.* Elles, ellis, or ells (E.), *son-in-law.*
 EMINGA, van (Fris.), *of Eme or Eeme's race.*

- EMMERY (ƒ.), ARMANAREIKS (Go.), *Most exalted or Universal ruler*. The Gothic name became changed to Armanarich, Ermanarich, Ermenrich, Emmerich, etc.; and from it were probably derived the English surnames Emerich, Emeryke, and sometimes Emery. (v. Amory.) The forename of the Italian Vespucci was also a corruption of this name of a king of the Goths in the fourth century.
- ENDE, am (G.), ENDE, op den (D.), *at the End, Cape, or Headland*.
- ENDICOTT (E.), *End, Border or Corner cottage*. (v. Haverkotte Kingscote, Oldenkot, Prescott, and Wildcodt.)
- ENGELEN (D.), *Angels*. ENGELENBURG, *Angel's burgh*.
- ENGL von und zu Wagrain (G.), *Angel of and in Wagrain*.
- ENRIQUEZ (Sp.), *Enrique's or of Enrique or Henry*. (v. Diaz.)
- EPERVIER, P (ƒ.), *the Hawk*. (v. Habicht.)
- ESCURES, des (ƒ.), *of the Mews or Stables*. (v. Verschuur.)
- ESSARTS, des (ƒ.), *of the Assarts*. (v. van Berkenrode.)
- ESTANG, de P (ƒ.), *of the Pool or Fish-pond*. (v. v. d. Weyer.)
- EULENBERG, zu (G.), *in Owl's mount*. (v. Uhlefeld.)
- EVANS (W.), *Jeuans, John's or Jones*.
- EVELETH (N. E.), EVELEIGH (E.), *Euwaleah, Sheep-field*.
- EVENBLIJ (D.), *Justly happy*. (v. de Bly.)
- EVERETT (E.), *Eferhard, Bold as a wild boar*.
- EWBANK (E.) *Water, Sheep, or Yew-tree bank*.
- EWESMA (Fris.), *Ewe's, or of Ewe*. (v. Abbema.) The founder of the family was Ewe in den Oerdt, living A.D. 1278; and his descendants were sometimes styled van Ewsum; i. e., *of Ewe's home*.
- EYRE or Ayre (E.), anc. le Eyre, i. e., *the Heir*; and del Eyre, i. e., *of the Place or of the Aire, a river*. Aire (R.), *place, small place, threshing-place*.
- EIJROND (D.), *Oval; lit., Round as an egg*.
- EYSINGA, van (Fris.), *of Eyse's race*. (v. Æbinga.)

F.

- FABRUCCI (It.), *Sons of Fabbro or Smith.* (v. le Fèvre.)
- FACHINETTO (It.), *Little porter, or Son of Faccino, Porter.*
- FAIRBANKS (E.), *Good banks.* FAIRCHILD, *Pretty child.*
 FAIRFAX, *Fair-haired.* FAIRFIELD and Fairlie, *Fair field.*
 FAIRFORD, *Good ford.* FAIRWEATHER, *Fair weather.*
- FAIRBROTHER (S.), *Farebrother, Father-brother, Uncle.*
- FANE (W.), *Slender.* (v. Vane.)
- FANGE, de la (F.), *of the Mire or Mud?*
- FARNHAM (E.), *Ferns home.* FARNSWORTH, *Ferns farm.*
- FA-SOL. The musical name of an Alderman of Amsterdam in 1541. I find it mentioned twice; and the first time connected by a hyphen, making the surname two notes of the gamut!
- FAULBORN (S.), *Muddy spring.* FAULWASSER, *Muddy river.*
- FAUNTLEROY or *Enfantleroy* (A. N.), *King's child.*
- FAY, du (F.), *of the Beech.* FAYETTE, de la, *of the Little beech plantation.*
- FÈ (It.), *Faith.* Cav. N. Fè, of Brescia.
- FEATHERSTONHAUGH (E.), *Frith stan haugh, Peace-stone hillock?* Camden says there were two stones on the lands called "fether stones," which were the origin of the name. "Fether" is, however, the Anglo-Saxon for *feather, wing*; and what are feather-stones? They were probably erected to commemorate a truce made upon the spot, and called Frithestanes, *Monuments of peace.*
- FELTON (E.), *Garden, Enclosed place.*
- FENNER (E.), *Fen-dweller.* (v. Veeneman.)
- FERRERS (E.), FERRIERES, de (F.), *of Ferrières; i. e., Forges or Iron-works* in Normandy.
- FERWARDA (Fris.), *Of Ferwerd, anc. Feddewert; i. e., Fedde's castle.* (v. Ware.)
- FEUERSTEIN von Feuersteinberg (S.), *Flint of Flint-hill.*
- FEUNTEUNSANT, de (A.), *of Holy well or fount.*
- FEVERYEARE (N. E.), *Fever year?*

- FÈVRE, le (F.), *the Smith*. (v. le Goff, Schmidt, and Smid.)
 FEYERABEND (G.), *Evening-time, Eve, Vigil*.
 FILIOLL (A. N.), *Godson*. (v. Trautsohn.)
 FINCK von Finckenstein (G.), *Finch of Finch's castle*.
 FISHBORNE (E.), *Fish-brook*. FISK, *Fish*. (v. Vis and Stokvis.)
 FITZGERALD (A. N.), *Son of Gerald*. FITZ-JAMES, *Son of James*.
 FLECHE, de la (F.), *of the Arrow*. (v. Pfeilschmidt.)
 FLEET (E.), *Stream, River, or Brook*; also *Swift*.
 FLETH, zum (G.) *at the Brook*. (v. van der Vliet.)
 FLIKKENSCHILD (M.), *Shining shield*.
 FLO or Floc'h, le (A.), *the Esquire*.
 FLORISSEN (M.), *Florence's son*. Name of Pope Adrian VI.
 FONTAINE, de la (F.), *of the Fountain or Spring*.
 FOREST, de la (F.), *of the Forest*.
 FORSTER and Foster (E. and S.), *Forester*; also *Fosterer*, i. e.,
Foster-father or brother.
 FORTEBRACCI (It.), *Strong arms*. One of the Seigniors of
 Perugia was Braccio Fortebracci, *Arm Armstrong*.
 FORTIGUERRA (It.), *Strong in battle*. (v. Baldwin.)
 FOTHERBY (E.), *Fodderer's or Feeder's dwelling*. FOTHERGILL,
Fodderer's rivulet, ravine, dell, or ditch. (v. Futtermenger.)
 FOURNEAU (F.), *Furnace*. (v. Giesenhausen.)
 FRANKLIN (E.), *Freeholder*. (v. Freyhofer and Sondermann.)
 FRAPPÉ (F.), *Struck, or perhaps Spirited?* (v. Désigné.)
 FRASER (S.) Fraser, Fresar, Frisel, Frisele, Freshele, de Fraser,
 and de Frisle, are the seven different ways in which this name
 is written in "Ragman Roll" (A.D. 1292-1297) by seventeen
 of the family; one of them being Chancellor of the Kingdom,
 and another Grand Chamberlain and brother-in-law of King
 Robert Bruce.

This surname is generally said to be of Norman origin; but is more probably Celtic, and a corruption of Frith siol, *Forest tribe or race*. In Gaelic, the family are called "na Friosalaich," *the Frasers*, or "Clann Friosal."

Those who claim for them a Norman descent say that the

[FRASER, *continued.*]

name was derived from the "fraises" or strawberry-leaves in their Arms, and that they were identical with the French Frezels; but, in my opinion, the latter is an entirely different name (*v.* Frezeau). I believe, moreover, that the Scotch name is far older than the Arms; and that when the latter were adopted, or perhaps granted, caunting Arms were taken, and the pun made in the court language of the times.

GILBERT DE FRASER, living temp. Alex. I. (1107–1124), is the first who is to be found in charters. He possessed large estates in Tweeddale and Lothian, and was ancestor of SIMON FRASER, who m. Margaret, dau. of John, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, and d. 1333. He was the immediate ancestor of the family of Lovat, which, as well as the Clan Fraser, are styled in the Highlands Mac Shimi, from him, their first chief. His descendant, THOMAS FRASER, Lord Lovat, d. 1699, leaving two sons; viz., (1.) SIMON FRASER, Lord Lovat, Chief of the Clan Fraser, and Lord-Lieutenant of the co. Inverness, attainted for high treason in 1747; and (2.) JOHN FRASER, who was born at Tanich, Urray, co. Ross, circa 1674. He was an active Jacobite, and therefore generally lived under an assumed name in Great Britain; being sometimes known as Mac Omas,—such being his patronymic,—and sometimes as John Dubh or Dhu. In France, however, he was styled the Chevalier Fraser de Lovat.

FRAUMENTRAUT (Æ.), *Women's dear, Beloved of women.* Henry von Meissen, the Minnesanger (ob. 1318), was called Frauenlob, *Women's praise, or Praise the women.*

FREEBODY (Æ.), *Liberal fellow?* FREEBORN, *Born free.* FREELAND, *Allodial land.* FREEMAN, *Freeholder?* (*v.* Franklin and Freimann.)

FREEMANTLE (Æ.), *Frieze mantle, or cloak made of the cloth for which Friesland was formerly celebrated.*

FREIMANN (Æ.), *Freeholder;* but, as a prov. word, "freimann" signifies *knacker.* FREIMUTH, *Frank.*

FREUDENBERG (Æ.), *Mount of joy.* FREUDENBURG, *Castle of joy.*

- FREYHOFER (F.), *Free farmer, Freeholder.* (v. Franklin.)
 FREZEAU, or Frezel de la Frezeliere (F.), *Ash of the Ash plantation.* Fraysse (R.), *ash-tree.* (v. de Chasteigner.)
 FRODHAM or Frodsham (F.), *Sage's home.* Frod, *advanced in years, old, prudent, wise.* (v. de Vroe, a corruption of de Vroede.) FRODING, *Sage's son or descendant.* FRODINGHAM or Frothingham, *Home of Sage's son.*
 FUCHS, von (F.), *of Fox.* (v. Tod.)
 FULFORD (F.), Foulford, *Muddy ford.* (v. Faulborn.)
 FULLERTON (S.), *Fuller's or Fowler's town.*
 FUNFKIRCHEN (F.), *Five churches.*
 FUR, le (A.), *the Wise or Sage.*
 FURSTENHAUPT (F.), *Prince's head.* (v. Testa d'Oro.)
 FUTTERMENGER (F.), *Fodder or Food mixer.* (v. Fotherby.)
 FIJNJE (D.), dim. of Fijn; i. e., *Sly, Cunning.*

G.

- GALE (F.), *Gael or Scot.* GALL, le (A.), *the Frenchman.*
 GAMBACORTA (It.), *Short legs.* GAMBALUNGA, *Long legs.*
 GAMBERUCCI, *Sons of Gamba.*
 GANS (D.), *Goose.* GANSNEB, *Goose-bill.* GANSEVOORT (N. D.), *Goose's ford.*
 GARIBALDI (It.), GARIBALD (G.), *Bold spear.* (v. Gerard.)
 GARTH (F.), *Yard, Orchard, Weir, Warren.*
 GATES (F.), *Gate* (v. v. d. Poort and Yates); also *Goat; Farm-yard; Path, Way, Street, or Road.*
 GATESDEN (F.), *Goat's pasture.* (v. Den.)
 GATTA, della (It.), *of the Cat.*
 GEBHART (G.), *Generous nature, Liberal.* (v. Giffard.)
 GEDULT (D. and G.), *Patience.* (v. Gnaden and Treurniet.)
 GEELE (D.), *Yellow.* GEELHAND, *Yellow hand.* GEELHOED, *Yellow hat.* GEELHUYZEN, *Yellow houses.* GEELKERKEN, van, *of Yellow churches.*
 GELTSACK (D.), *Money-bag.* (v. de la Bourse.)

- GELUK (D.), *Fortune*. GESELSCHAP, *Company, Society*.
- GERARD (E.), GERHARD (G.), *Hard spear*. (v. Garibaldi.)
- GEVERS (D.), GEBBERS (G.), *Giver, Liberal*, as Gebhart, q. v.
- GIANFIGLIAZZI (It.), *John's sons*. Figliuzzi, dim. of figlio.
- GIANIBELLI, *Sons of John the handsome*. GIOVANELLI, *John's sons*.
- GIBSON (E.), *Son of Gib or Gilbert*, anc. Gislebert; i. e., *Bright pledge, illustrious hostage*.
- GIESENHAUSEN (G.), *Foundries*. (v. Ferrers and Fourneau.)
- GIFFARD (E.), *Liberal*, as Gebhart and Gevers, q. v.
- GILCHRIST (S.), *Giolla Christ, Servant of Christ*.
- GILDEMEESTER (D.), *Deacon of a guild, Foreman of a corporation*. (v. Overman.)
- GILMAN (E.), *The same as Villemain*, q. v.
- GLASS (S.), *Grey, Pale, Wan*. GLAZ, le (A.), *the Gray*.
- GLÉ (F.), *Mouse*. Arms: Or, five mice gules.
- GNADEN zu Thur (G.), *Grace in Thur*.
- GODARD (E.), *Divine nature or disposition*. GODBOLD, *Bold in God, or God's house*. (v. Newbold.) GODERICH and Goodrich, *Prosperous in God*. GODSALL and Godschall, *God's servant*. GODWIN, *Lover of God*. (v. Amaduzzi.)
- GOEDBLOED (D.), *Good blood*. GOEDKOOP, *Cheap*. Lit. *Good bargain; or Good market?* (v. Goodchepe, de Bonmarché, and Middelkoop.)
- GOETHALS (D.), *Een goede hals, A good-natured fellow*. A Dutch expression, but literally *a good neck*; and the Arms of the family of Goethals, in Flanders, have been made to agree with the latter signification; viz., "three female busts." And, to crown the whole, the origin of the Arms is stated to be, that an ancestor saved three Christian virgins from being massacred by the infidels!
- GOFF, le (A.), *the Smith*. (v. Angove and Trengove.)
- GOLDTHWAITE (E.), *Wild myrtle assart, or Thwaite in a gale or narrow valley*. (v. Thwaites.)
- GONZALES or Gonzalves (Sp.), *Gonzalvo's*. (v. Diaz.)
- GOODACRE (E.), *Good field*. GOODBODY, *Good fellow* or

- messenger.* (v. Peabody.) GOODBOW, *Good boy*, or *archer*?
 GOODCHEPE, *Good market.* (v. Goedkoop.) GOODENOUGH
 and Goodenow, *Good enough.* GOODFELLOW, *Boon compa-
 nion*, or synonymous with Goethals, q. v. GOODHUE, *Good
 Hugh.* GOODMADAM, *Patroness.* (v. Godard.)
- GORDON (G.), Goirtean, *Little cornfield.* The parish of Gordon
 is in the co. Berwick; and the founder of the family so called,
 who came from England, temp. Dav. I., obtained from him the
 lands from which the name was taken.
- GORHAM (G.), *Gorram*, now Goron in the prov. of Maine.
- GOTTSCHALK (G.), *Servant of God.* (v. Godsall.)
- GOUDOEVER (D.), *Gold shore.* GOUDSWAARD, *As good as
 gold!* But this is probably derived from the village of Gouds-
 waard; i. e., *Gouda's defence, castle, or polder.* (v. Ware.)
- GOUGH or Goch (W.), *Red.*
- GOUJON, le (F.), *the Gudgeon.* Arms: Az. three gudgeons or.
- GRAAF, de (D.), *the Count.*
- GRAAUWEN, 's (D.), *Gray's, or of the Gray;* i. e., *son of the
 Gray.* (v. Gray and de Grijs.)
- GRACE (J.), anc. le Gros, *Big, Fat.* (v. le Gras.)
- GRÆME or Graham (S.), *Grim, Savage;* for this name resem-
 bles rather the Anglo-Saxon word "grim" — i. e., *sharp, savage,
 cruel, grim* — than the Celtic "gruamach," — i. e., *sullen, morose,
 gloomy,* — and is of the same class as the German name Grimm,
 the French le Sauvage, the Dutch de Wilde, q. v., and the
 English Savage and Wild.

The traditionary descent of this family from one Grime,
 who in the fifth century made a breach in the wall of Severus,
 probably saved them from being classed with the Campbells,
 Cumyns, Frasers, Grants, and many other great Scottish houses
 to whom a foreign origin was given, as this name has really an
 Anglo-Norman appearance; the Romance word "grams or
 graims" (gram, grom, Sax.), i. e., *furious, fierce, angry, pas-
 sionate*, not differing much from the surname of the first of
 this family who appears in charters; viz., William de Græme,
 A.D. 1128.

[GREME, *continued.*]

The ancestor of the Græmes of the Debatable Land was styled John with the Bright Sword. He was second son of Malise Graham, Earl of Menteith.

GRAFTON (Ē.), *Grove or Grave town, or Grass town*, if derived from Grafton, anc. Grastone, co. Warwick.

GRAINDORGE (ƒ.) *Barleycorn.*

GRAND, le (ƒ.), *the Great, Tall, or Long.* GRANDOYEN, *Head dean.* GRANDJEAN, *Great John.* (v. le Braz and Grace.)

GRANT or Graunt (Ē.), *Great, Tall, Long.* But it may in some cases be a local surname derived from the river Grant or Cam.

GRANT (Ĝ.) Griantach, or Sliabh Grianus, *The heath of Grian or the Sun*, in Strathspey, where there are many Druidical remains, is doubtless the place from which the clan Grant derived their appellation; and their crest, a burning mount, apparently has reference to the worship of Baal, after whom May Day is still called in Scotland Bealltainn, *Baal's fire.*

GRAS, le (ƒ.), *the Fat.* (v. Grace.)

GRASHOF (D.), *Grass court.* GRASMEYER (Ĝ.), *Grass farmer.*

GRAVENSWEERT, van 's (D.), *of Count's castle.* (v. Ware.)

GRAVESANDE, van 's, *of Count's sands.*

GRAY or Grey (Ē.), *Gray-haired*; also a Norman name derived from the town so called in France. It appears as de Gray in the roll of Battel Abbey. Some of the name, however, claim descent from John de Croy, a Picard, who accompanied the Conqueror.

GRAYSTOKE (Ē.), *Place of gray's or badgers.*

GREEFKES (D.), *Son of little "greef, graaf;" or count?*

GREENFIELD (Ē.), *Green field.* GREENHAM, *Green home.*

GREENHOW and Greenhaugh, *Green hill or meadow.* (v. How.)

GREENSHIELDS, *Green shielings.* GREENSMITH, *Smith dwelling on the village green.*

GRENZEBACH (Ĝ.), *Boundary brook.* (v. Tusschenbroek.)

GREW (Ē.), *Greek*; also *Greyhound.*

GROEN (D.), *Green.* GROENENBERG, *Green hill.* GROENEWOOD, *Green wood.* GROENVELD, *Green field.*

- GROOTEKOORT (D.), *Stout and short*. GROOTENHUIS, ten, *at the Great house*. GROOTJAN, *Big John*. (v. le Grand.)
 GROSTETE (F.), *Big head*. (v. Breithaupt and Kops.)
 GROVESTINS, van (Fris.), *of Strong castle*.
 GRUND (G.), *Ground, Land, Valley*. (v. Zumgrunde.)
 GRUNSTEIN (G.), *Green castle, or the stone called Greenstone*.
 GRUSTERA or Groenstera (Fris.), *Green place, or Gruno's place?* (v. van Camstra.)
 GRUTT, am (G.), *at the Grotto*.
 GRIJS, de (D.), *the Gray*. (v. 's Graauwen.)
 GUÉ, du (F.), *of the Ford*. (v. de Québriac.)
 GUESCLIN, du (A.), *of the Elbow of the stream*. The castle of Guesclin is situated upon a rock in the sea, at the mouth of a river, which forms a bend there by winding round the rock. (v. Dunlop.)
 GUIDI del Bagno (It.), *Guys, or Guy's sons of the Bath*.
 GUNTER (G.), GUNTHER (G.), *In battle chief*. (v. Heringa.)
 GUTBIER (G.), *Good beer*. (v. Sauerbier.) GUTKNEGT, *Good servant*. GUTSCHMIDT, *Good smith*. (v. Goedbloed.)
 GWAZIK (A.), *Little man*. (v. Rozek and Piccolomini.)
 GWEN, le (A.), *the White*. GWYNN (W.), *White*. (v. Wynne.)
 GIJZELAAR, de (D.), *the Hostage*.

H.

- HAAG, van den (D.), *of the Hague; i. e., the Hedge, or Place enclosed by a hedge*. The proper name of the city of the Hague is 's Gravenhage, *the Count's hedge*. (v. Haig.)
 HAAN, de (D.), *the Cock*. (v. 't Hoen.)
 HABASQUE (A.), *Sweet, Amiable*. (v. Swett.)
 HABENICHT (G.), *Penniless, Lackland*. (v. St. Savoyre.)
 HABICHT (G.), *Hawk*. (v. l'Épervier.)
 HAGEDOORN (D.), *Hawthorn*. HAGEN, zum (G.), *at the Hedge*.
 HAHNEMANN (G.), *Hedge man or dweller*.

- HAIG (S.), *Hedge*. (v. van den Haag, zum Hagen, and Hay.)
- HALE (E.), *Healthy, Strong*. (v. Sain.)
- HALL (E.), *House, Manor-house, Dwelling*.
- HALL, van (D.), *of Halle?* There is a place so called in Brabant. Sir Frank van Halle (ob. circa 1376) was an early Knight of the Garter.
- HALLET (E.), *Little Hal or Henry*.
- HALLIDAY (S.), *Holy day*. A name derived from their slogan, "A holy day, a holy day;" this border family probably viewing the contest with their old enemies of England in the light of a Holy war.
- HALLOWELL (E.), *Holy well*. (v. Holyoke.)
- HALLSTROM (S.), *Stony stream*. Hall, *bank of rocks*.
- HAM (E.) *Home, House, Dwelling, Village, Town, Farm*, is the signification of the Anglo-Saxon word "ham." The provincial word "ham" means *rich level pasture; plot of ground near a river; small triangular croft*. (v. van der Heim.)
- HAM, ten (D.), *at the Enclosure*. Ham signified anciently *a place surrounded by willows, or where rushes grow; also land planted with wicker between a dike and river*. (v. von Hamme.)
- HAMDEN (E.), *Home valley or pasture*.
- HAMEL, du (F.), *of the Hamlet*. (v. Weiler.)
- HAMER and Hammer (E.), *Hammer*. Hamer may have been an old Saxon forename; for there is in co. Lincoln a place called Hameringham; i. e., *Home of Hamer's son*. One of the German names of Thor was Hamar. HAMERTON, *Hamer's, Thor's, or Hammer town*. HAMMERSLEY, *Hamer's, Thor's, or Hammer field*. HAMER (D.), *Hammer*. HAMERSTER, *Hamer's, Thor's, or Hammer place*. (v. van Camstra.) HAMMER, von (E.), *of Hammer*. (v. Homer and Martel.)
- HAMME, von (S.), *of Hedge or Fence*. (v. ten Ham.)
- HAMMOND (E.), *Home defender or protector*. (v. Redmond.)
- HANCOCK (E.), *Little Hans, Johannes, or John*.
- HANLEY (E.), *Cock's field*. Hana (Sax.), *a cock*. (v. Henscot.)
- HANWAY (E.), *Hainaulter*. (v. Janeway.)
- HARADON (E.), *Hare's down or hill*. HARIG (D.), *Hairy*.

- HARINGKARSPÉL (D.), *Haare's sons parish*. HARINXMA
thoe Sloten, van (Fris.), *of Haare's race at Sloten*. (v. Heringa.)
- HARRINGTON (E.), *Haverington, Heifer's meadow town*. There
is another place from which the surname may have been de-
rived, a seaport in co. Cumberland, called Harrington; i. e.,
Herring town?
- HARSCOUET (A.), *Near wood*. (v. Bydale and Bykerk.)
- HARTMANN (S.), *Hardy man*. (v. Heilmann.)
- HARTOGVELT, van (D.), *of Duke's field*.
- HASELFOOT (E.), *Foot of the hazel-trees*. HAZELRIG, *Hazel-*
ridge. HASSELAER (D.), *Hazel-tree*. In 1573, when Haarlem
was besieged by the Spaniards, Kenau Simonsd. Hasselaer,—
i. e., *Catherine Hasselaer, Simon's daughter*,—a lady of an honor-
able family, formed a battalion of three hundred women, who
bore a conspicuous part in all the perils and labors of the siege.
- HASSELBACH (S.), *Hazel brook*.
- HATCH (E.), *Dam or Mound, Gateway*.
- HATEBUHR (D.), *Hate neighbor*. (v. Naber and Mauvoisin.)
- HATHERLEY (E.), *Heather field*. HATHORNE, *Hawthorn*.
- HAUTERIVE, d' (F.), *of High bank*.
- HAVEN (E.), *Port or Harbor*. In Scotland, the hollow or shel-
tered part of a hill is called a "hope, howff, haaf," and "haven."
- HAVERKAMP (D.), *Oat's field*. HAVERKOTTE, *Oat's cottage*.
- HAVERSHAM (D.), *Heifer's or Oat's home*. (v. Harrington.)
- HAWES (E.), *Haw or Hedge*. (v. Hay.) Perhaps sometimes a
corruption of How, q. v.
- HAY (S.), *Hedge*. (v. Hawes and Haig.)
- HEATHCOTE (E.), *Heath cottage*. (v. Endicott and Westcoat.)
- HEEMSTEDE (D.), *Farm*. HEEMSTRA, van, *of Hemme's place?*
or of Home place. (v. van Camstra.)
- HEERE (D.), *Lord, Sir, Master*. HEEREN, *Lords, Gentlemen,*
Sirs. But these surnames are probably derived from the fore-
name Heer, Heere, or Herre. (v. Heringa.) HEERENBERG,
van 's, *of Lord's hill*.
- HEIDE, ter (D.), *at the Heath*. HEIDEBLOM, *Wild thyme*.
- HEILIGENMANN (S.), *Saint's man; i. e., Servant of the*

- saints.* (v. de' Sanctis.) HEILIGENSCHMIDT, *Saint's smith or worker*; i. e., probably, *maker of images of saints.*
- HEILMANN (G.), *Happy man.* (v. l'Heureux.)
- HEIM, van der (D.), *of the Home.* The Saxon "heim" was the same as the Anglo-Saxon "ham." (v. Ham.)
- HEITMANN (G.), *Heath man.* (v. ter Heide.)
- HELBORNE (E.), *Hill brook.* HELLIER, *Thatcher, Tiler.*
- HELL, van der (D.), *of the Hollow, Low, or Deep place.*
- HELLEGANGER (D.), *Hell-walker!* Two of the name in Amsterdam Directory for 1851.
- HELLER von Hellersperg (G.), *Vivary of Vivary mount.*
- HELLFURTH (G.), *Clear ford.* HELLMANN, *Clear-headed man.*
The same as the English Brightman.
- HEMELOP (D.), *Heaven up; As high as heaven?*
- HENGST, den (D.), *the Stallion.* A name still extant, and certainly an ancient one; for it was borne by Hengst, or Hengist, who, with his brother Horsa, landed in England A.D. 449.
- HENNEBONT, de (A.), *of Bridge road.* (v. des Chemins.)
- HENSCOT (E.), *Hen's cottage.* HENSHALL, *Hen's hall.* HENSHAW or Henshaugh, *Hen's meadow.* (v. Hanley and How.)
- HERCKENRATH (G.), *Heerke, Herke, or Herck's assart.*
HERCKENRODER, *Dweller in Herck's assart.*
- HERINGA (Fris.), *Haare, Heere, Heer, or Herre's son.* Hari (Go.), *army, also a single champion.* One of Odin's names was Har, *The high.* Har also signifies *hairy.* HERMANN, (G.), *Har's or Chief man, or Man of the army.* HERMANNSEN, *Herman's son.*
- HEUREUX, l' (F.), *the Happy.* (v. de Bly and Heilmann.)
- HEYLIGERS (D.), *Saints.* (v. Heiligenmann.)
- HIDE (E.), *Field, Hide of land.*
- HIGHMORE (E.), *High hill, or High in the moor.*
- HIMMEL (G.), *Heaven.* (v. Hemelop and Paradise.)
- HINMAN (E.), *Farmer.* (v. Ackerman, Bauer, and Meyer.)
- HOAR (E.), *Hoary, Aged, Gray.*
- HOCHBERG, von (G.), *of High mount.* HOCHSCHLUSS, von, *of High castle.* (v. Hogendorp and Hoog.)

- HOCHÉ (ƒ.), *Cultivated land enclosed by a hedge or ditch, Plot of ground near house.*
- HOCHEPIED (ƒ.), *Haggard falcon.* (v. Blaauwvoet.)
- HOEFIJZER (D.), *Horseshoe.* (v. Trip.)
- HOEK, van den (D.), *of the Corner.* HOEKSTRA (Fris.), *Corner place?* (v. van Camstra.)
- HOEN, 't (D.), *the Fowl.* HOENDERVOOGD, *Poultry-master.*
- HOENSBROEK, van en tot (D.), *of and in Hen's marsh.*
- HOEVEN, ter (D.), *at the Farms.* (v. Hovy.)
- HOF, van 't (D.), *of the Court or Garden.*
- HOFER (G.), *Hufner, Possessor of a hide of land, or Hofherr, Courtier, Landlord, Lord of the manor.* In the Tyrol, "hofer" signifies *huckster.*
- HOFF, von (G.), *of Court, Yard, Manor, or Farm.* HOFFMAN von Hoffmansegg, *Courtier of Courtier's corner.* HOFZUMMAUS, *Court or Farm by meadow house, or Matthew's court?*
- HOGENDORP (D.), *High village.* (v. Hoog.)
- HOHENFELD, von (G.), *of High field.* HOHENLOH, von, *of High place or forest.* (v. van Loo.)
- HOLBROOK and Holburne (E.), *Wood or Holly-tree brook.* HOLCOTT, *Wood or Holly cottage, or Cottage in a hollow.* HOLLAND, *Hollow or Flat land, or Woody or Holly land.* HOLLINSHED, *Head of the hollies.* HOLT, *Wood or Grove.* HOLTOFT, *Wood or Holly croft, or Toft in a hollow.* HOLYLAND, *Holly land.*
- HOLLANDER, de (D.), *the Hollander.* The Dutch name Holland first appears in the year 1054; and, in 1083, Count Dirk V. is styled "Comes Hollandensium." The latest authorities consider that the names were given to Holland and Zeeland by the Danes, after the places so called in their own fatherland.
- HOLMES (E.), *Hollies, Island in a river, Flat land, Meadow surrounded by water.*
- HOLTHUYZEN (D.), *Wood or Forest houses.* HOLTROP, Holt dorp, *Wood village.* (v. Lothrop.)
- HOLYOKE (E.), *Holy oak.* (v. Hallowell.)
- HOLZBRUCK, von (G.), *of Wooden bridge.*
- HOMER (E.) *Hammer is the signification of the Anglo-Saxon*

[HOMER, *continued.*]

word "homer" or "hamor." In 12 Edw. III., A.D. 1338, lands in co. Dorset were granted to THOMAS DE HOMERE, believed to be the earliest of the name on record. He may have been so called, either from the "martel de fer," or *hammer*, being his favorite weapon, or from a manor named "Homere." (v. Hamer.)

A family surnamed Homer have been settled in Staffordshire for centuries. According to tradition, their ancestor, an officer, removed there in the fourteenth century, in consequence of having fought a duel. One of his descendants built a house at Etingshall, near Bilston, parish of Sedgley, co. Stafford; and from him sprang —

EDWARD HOMER, of Etingshall, whose son, Capt. JOHN HOMER, b. 1647, immigrated to Boston, Mass., circa 1672; m. Margery Stephens; and d., leaving, *int. al.*, a son, BENJAMIN HOMER, b. 1698, who m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Crowe, and Bethia Sears, his wife. His son, BENJAMIN HOMER, b. 1731, m. Mary, dau. of Bryant Parrott, and Ruth Wadsworth, his wife, and d., leaving one son, of whom presently, and four daus.; viz., Ruth, m. Mons. P. R. Arsonneau; Elizabeth, m. Judge A. Paine; Mary, m. Judge L. Hall; and Bethia C., m. Col. O. Gallup. The only son, BENJAMIN PARROTT HOMER, b. 1761, m. Abigail, dau. of David Pearce, of Gloucester, and Bethia Ingersoll, his wife, and d. 1838, leaving one son, of whom hereafter, and two daus.; viz., Mary B., m. Thomas Dixon, K.L., K.N.L., and Georgiana A., m. Philo S. Shelton, Esq. The only son, FITZHENRY HOMER, b. 1799, m. Nancy B., dau. of the Hon. J. D'Wolf, of Bristol, R.I., a senator of the U.S., by his wife, Nancy, dau. of Lieut.-Gov. W. Bradford, of Rhode Island, U. S. Senator, and d. 1856, leaving two daus., one of whom, Josephine M., m. Henry Bedlow, Esq.

HOMEIJER (□.), *Hay-mower*, or *High farmer*? (v. Niedermeyer and Upjohn.)

HOMODEI (Sp.), *Man of God*. (v. de Dieu.)

- HOND, de (D.), *the Dog*. HUND, von (G.), *of Dog*. (v. le Quien and Keigwin.)
- HONDEBTMARK (D.), *One hundred marks*; money or land.
- HONEYPOT (E.), *Honey-pot*. (v. Olievat, Pot, and Zuber.)
- HOOD (E.), *Wood*, and perhaps also from the name Odo.
- HOOFDMAN and Hopman (D.), *Captain, Headman, Deacon*.
- HOOFF, Op den (D.), *At the Court or Garden*. (v. Hof.)
- HOOF, 't (D.), *the Head*. (v. Kops, Pen, and de Malteste.)
- HOOG (D.), *Tall*. HOOGKAMER, *High chamber*. HOOGENBOOM, *High tree*.
- HOOP (D.), *Hill*. HOOPEN, ten, *at the Hills*.
- HOPE (E.), *Small field, Valley, Stream, Hill*. (v. Haven.)
- HORSEPOOL (E.), *Horse-pond*. HORSLEY, *Horse-field*.
- HOTTINGA (Fris.), *Hotte's son*. (v. Æbinga.)
- HOUT, ten (D.), *at the Wood*. HOUX, du (F.), *of the Holly*.
- HOVIJ (D.), *Hoeve, Farm, or Hove, Court?* (v. ter Hoeven.)
- HOW and Hoo (E.), *Hill, Deep or Low place, Meadow in a valley*; also *Haugh*, i. e., *Hillock, Flat ground by river side, Meadow in a valley*.
- HOWE (E.), *Hugh*, or the same as Hawes or How, q. v.
- HOWELL (W.), *Hual, Generous, Frank?* (v. Powell.)
- HUBSCH (G.), *Handsome*. (v. Bienfait and Joliffe.)
- HULL (E.), *Hill, Hovel, Holly-tree*.
- HULSEMANN (G.), *Dweller by the hollies*.
- HULST, van der (D.), *of the Holly*.
- HUMBOLD (G.), HUNIBALD (G.), *Bold as a giant*.
- HUMPHREY (E.), HUNFRID (G.), *Protecting giant, or Secure as a giant*.
- HUNOLTSTEIN, Vogt von und zu (G.), *Bailiff of and in Hunolt's castle*. Vogt, a title changed to Baron in 1471.
- HUNSTON (E.), *Dog's town*. (v. de Hond.)
- HUNT (E.), *Huntsman*. HUNTINGDON, *Huntena tun, Hunter's town*.
- HUIJDECOPER (D.), *Hide-dealer*. (v. Skinner.)

I.

- IDE (N. G.), The same as Hide, q. v.
- IDSINGA, van (Fris.), of *Ids'* race. (v. *Æbinga*.)
- IHM (G.), *To him?* IHNEN, *To you or them?* IHNE (N. D.),
The same as Ihnen? (v. *des Nos* and *Zijnen*.)
- IM-GRUND (G.), *In the Valley*. IMHORST, *In the wood*. IM-
HULSEN, *In the holly-bush*. IMOBERSTEIG, *At the bridge*.
IM-THURN, *In the Tower*. IMWALL, *In the wall*.
- IMHOFF (G.), *Immo's court, yard, farm, or manor*.
- INBUSCH (G.), *At or In bush*. INDEMATTE, *In the meadow*.
INDEREIE, *In the island*. INDERMAUR, *At or In the wall or*
Moor; i. e., sign of the Moor.
- INCHES (S.), *Islands*, also *Meadows*, as at Perth.
- INFANT (E.), *Child*. Arms: Three boys' heads.
- INGE (E.), *Home, Enclosure, Meadow*. INGHAM, *Ing's home*.
- INGERSLEBEN, von (G.), of *Inger's living or dwelling*.
- INGERSOLL (E.), *Inger's hall or palace*. I have never met with
the name Inger by itself: but that there is such a Saxon name
is evident; for, besides this and the preceding surname, there
are in Germany places called Ingersheim and Ingersdorf, and,
in Yorkshire, an Ingerthorp.
- In 1433, ROB. HYNKERSELL, gent., was living in co. York.
The first who emigrated to this country was RICHARD INKER-
SALL, or INGERSOLL, who came from Bedfordshire, and settled
in Salem in 1629.
- INIGUEZ (Sp.), *Inigo's or Ignatius's*. (v. *Diaz*.)
- INKPEN or Inkepenne (E.), *Ing's pen or enclosure*.
- INMAN (E.), *Innholder*. INSELMANN (G.), *Islander*.
- IN 'TVELD (D.), *In the field*. (v. in 't Velt.)
- IPENBUUR (D.), *Near the elms*.
- ISEBRANTS (G.), *Iron sword*. ISENBART, *Iron-colored beard*.
ISENSCHMIDT, *Iron smith*. (v. *Staal* and *Yzer*.)
- ISELIN (G.), dim. of *Ise*, an old Saxon name.

ISLIP (E.), Gightslepe, *Station of sleep?*
 ISNARD (F.), ISANHART (G.), *Hard as iron.*
 ISSELSTEIN, van (D.), *of IJsselstein*, q. v. sub Y.

J.

JACKSON (E.), *Son of Jack, Jacobus, or James.*
 JACOBIN, le (F.), *the Dominican friar.*
 JACQUES, de (F.), *of James.* JACQUESON, de, *of Jackson.*
 JAGER (D. and G.), *Hunter.* (v. Hunt and Wymans.)
 JANEWAY (E.), *Genoese.* (v. Hanway.)
 JANSEN and Jansz (D.), *Jans zoon, John's son.*
 JEFFRIES (E.), *Geoffrey's, or of Geoffrey or Godfrey; i. e., In God secure.*
 JENKINS (E.), *Jenkin's, or Little John's.* (v. Atkins.)
 JEUNE, le (F.), *the Young.* (v. de Jong and Jung.)
 JODE, de (D.), *the Jew.* JUIF (F.), *Jew.*
 JOHANNSEN (G.), *Johans sohn, John's son.*
 JOHNSTON (G.), *John's town.* (v. Ralston.)
 JOLIFFE (E.), *anc. Joli, Pretty, Pleasing.* (v. Hubsch.)
 JONG, de (D.), *the Young.* JONGEBLOED, *Young blood.* JONGE-
 BOER, *Young boor.* JONGE FLAMING, de, *the Young Fleming.*
 JONGKIND, *Young child.*
 JUNG (G.), *Young.* (v. Ar-Iaouanq.)
 JUWINGA (Fris.), *Jouw or Juw's son or descendant.*

K.

KAAL (D.), *Bald.* KAKEBEEN, *Jawbone.* KALF, *Calf.* (v. Koe.)
 KAISER (G.), KEIZER (D.), *Emperor.* (v. Lempereur.)
 KAMMANN (G.), *Combmaker or Woolcomber.*
 KAMPEN, van (D.), *of Kampen; i. e., Fields.* (v. Toekamp.)
 KANE and Kean (I.), *The same as Pen and Penn*, q. v.
 KASTEELE, van de (D.), *of the Castle.* (v. de Tregastel.)

KATZENELLEBOGEN, von (G.), of *Elbows* or *Corners of the Chatti's country*. (v. Dunlop, du Guesclin, and Keith.) As early as 1292, there was a Count von Katzenellebogen; and, in a document of the year 1366, another of the house is called "Wilhelm, Greven zu Kazenellebogen."

KEIGWIN (W. or C.), *White dog*; and they carry three in their Arms. (v. de Hond and Machell.)

KEITH (G.) This family derive their origin and descent from the Chatti or Catti, now Hesse, a tribe of the Germans, who dwelt in what is now called Hesse-Cassel, and whose name (which may have been taken from the animal sacred to Freya) is preserved in Katzenellebogen, q. v., Katzenfurt, Katzhausen, Katzenbuchel, Katzenberg, etc., in Germany.

About B. C. 100, a part of this tribe descended the Rhine, and settled in Batavia or Holland, where the name is also maintained in Katwijk aan Zee, Katwijk aan den Rhojn, Kattendrecht, Kattenbroek, Katswonde, etc.

During the reign of Corbred II., King of Scotland, circa A.D. 76, a part of these Catti emigrated to Britain; some of whom, called by Fordun "Catti Meliboci," were driven to the northern parts of Scotland, and landed in that part called Kateness, or Caithness; i. e., *Catti's promontory*. The Celtic name for that district is "Catt taobh," *Catti's side*; and the inhabitants are styled "Cattich," or "Cattegh." Caithness is also called "Gall taobh," *Strangers' side, way, or shore*.

The first of the tribe named by the Senachies is Gilli Chattan Moir, chief of the Catti, temp. King Alpine (A.D. 831-834), from whom descended the Kethi, Keychts, Keths, or Keiths; and also the MacPhersons, MacIntoshes, Sutherlands, etc., known under the general name of the Clan Chattan. The ancient Celtic title of the Earls of Sutherland is "Morfhear chat," *Lord Cat*; literally, *Great-man Cat*.

Robert, chief of the tribe, was, it is said, created Hereditary Grand Marshal of Scotland by King Malcolm II., A.D. 1010, and had lands granted to him in the south, which he called after

his own name. From him descended Herveus de Keth, who in authentic documents, made between the years 1164 and 1178, is styled "Marescallus Regis Scotiae," and also "Great Marischal." His descendant, Sir William Keith, Great Marischal, was created Earl Marischal in 1458.

KELLERMANN (G.), *Steward.* (v. Spencer.)

KELLOCK (S.), *Church or Wood lake?* Cil (Gaelic), *church.*

Kel (Celtic), *wood, grove.*

KELSEY (E.), *Wood or Ship's isle?* Ciol, *a ship.*

KEMPE (E.), *Soldier, Warrior, Champion.* (v. Camminga.)

KENNEGOTT (G.), *Know God.*

KENRICK (E.), *Rich in kindred.*

KERAMANAC'H, de (A.), *of Monk's town.* Kear or ker, *house, manor, village, town.* KERAMBELEC, de, *of Priest's town.*

KERAMPUIL, de, *of Pool town.* KERANTOUR, de, *of Tower town.*

KERGOFF, de, *of Smith's town.* KERGOURNADEC'H, de, *of Manor of the man who does not flee!* The founder of this family is said to have slain, in the sixth century, a dragon

which desolated the county of Leon; and to have been rewarded

by a grant of lands, which, in remembrance of his exploits, were called "Ker gour na dec 'h." KERGOZ, de, *of Old town.*

KERLOSQUET, de, *of Burnt town.* KERSAINTGILLY, de, *of St. Giles' town.* KERSAUZON, de, *of English town.*

KERBY (E.), *Wood, Marsh, Rock, or Kirk or Church dwelling.*

KERKHOFF (D.), *Churchyard.* (v. Capelle and Chiesa.)

KERR (S.), The same as Carr, q. v.

KETTERSVELIET (D.), *Heretic's brook.* (v. Monnickendam.)

KEUX, le (F.), *the Cook.* (v. de Koch and Kuchmeister.)

KILHAM (E.), KILHAM and Killum (N. E.), *Kiln home.*

KILLIGREW (E.), *Eagle's grove.*

KILPATRICK, de (I.), *of St. Patrick's church.* Kil, *a cell or church.*

KINDEREN, der (D.), *of the Children.* (v. Desenffans.)

KINDERVATER (G.), *Child's father.*

KINGSCOTE (E.), *King's cottage.* KINSLEY, *King's field.*

KINLOCH (S.), *Head of the lake.* (v. Kane.)

KIP (N. D.), anc. Kype, *Tub* (kuip)? A Dutch name, which, as now spelt, signifies *chicken*. (v. Zuber and de Haan.)

KITCHINGMAN (E.), *Kitchen-man!* A grant of Arms to this name in 1612.

KITTREDGE or Keteridge (E.), *Cottage on the ridge*.

KLAASSEN (D.), Klaas zoon, Son of Nicholas.

In 1606, Vice-Admiral Renier Klaassen, of Amsterdam, being attacked by the Spanish admiral, Fiascardo, with eight heavy ships, who completely surrounded him, defended himself for two entire days, and until his ship was such a complete wreck that the pumps could no longer keep her afloat. He then called together the sixty survivors, nearly all of whom were wounded, and, telling them of his intention to blow up the ship, gave permission to all who desired to swim to the enemy. Not a man would leave him. They fell on their knees, and, after a short prayer, fired the magazine. Two were picked up alive, but expired in a few hours.

KLAVERWEIDE (D.), *Clover-field*. (v. Wiesenthal.)

KLEERSNIJDER (D.), *Tailor*. (v. Schneider and Schroeder.)

KLEIDIJK (D.), *Clay dike*. (v. Steendijk.)

KLEIN (D.), *Little*. KLEINPENNING, *Little penny*. KLEIN-SCHMIDT (G.), *Little smith*. (v. Littleboy.)

KLINGENTHAL, von (G.), *of Brook valley*. Hlinga (G.), *brook, mountain-stream*. Klinge (prov.), *hill, narrow valley*.

KLINGHAMMER, *Hammer works on a stream, or Clinking or Ringing battle-hammer*. KLINGMULLER, *Brook-miller*. KLINGSPOR, *Jingling spur*. (v. Pointdexter.)

KNAPP (E.), *Hillock, Top of a hill; or Knave, Boy, or Page*.

KNOBLAUCH (G.), *Garlic*.

KNOTT (E.), *Rocky summit; also Knut or Cannte*.

KNOWLES (E.), *Knoll or Hill*. OLDKNOW, *Old hill*.

KOCH, de (D.), *the Cook*. (v. Cuciniere and le Keux.)

KOE (D.), *Cow*. (v. Bontekoe, Metcalf, la Vache, and Os.)

KOHLER (E.), *Charcoal-burner, Collier*.

KOLK, van der (D.), *of the Pit or Abyss*.

KONIG (G.), KONING (D.), *King*. (v. le Roy and Kaiser.)

- KONIJNENBERG (D.), *Rabbit-warren*.
 KOOPMAN (D.), KAUFMANN (G.), CHAPMAN (C.), *Merchant*.
 KOPERSMIT (D.), *Coppersmith*. (v. Isenschmidt.)
 KOPS (D.), *Head*. (v. 't Hooft, Kouthoofd, Grostete, de' Malatesti, Kane, Pen, and Testa d'Oro.)
 KORTHALS (D.), *Short neck*. KORTMAN, *Short man*.
 KOSTER (D.), *Sexton*. Laurens Jansz. Koster — *Lawrence Koster*, *John's son* — was the inventor of printing, circa 1440.
 KOUTHOOFD (D.), *Cold head*. (v. Kops and Breithaupt.)
 KROMVLIET (D.), *Crooked or Winding brook*.
 KRUMHOLZ (G.), *Crook timber, Crooked oak*. (v. Cromhout.)
 KRUIJS (D.), *Cross*. GULDE KRUYLS, *Golden Cross*.
 KRIJGSMAN (D.), *Warrior, Soldier*. (v. Kempe.)
 KUCHMEISTER (G.), *Head cook*. (v. de Koch.)
 KUHLEWETTER (G.), *Cool weather*. (v. Schonwetter.)
 KUHN (G.), *Bold, Daring*. (v. Balde and le Preux.)
 KUIPER (D.), *Cowper, Cooper, and Hooper*, (G.), *Cooper*.

L.

- LADRON (Sp.), *Robber*. (v. Rauber and de Roover.)
 LAIGUE, de (F.), anc. de Aqua, *of the Water*. LAMAGDELEINE, *The Magdalene*. LAMAISON, *The house*. LAMARTINE, de, *of The martin or swallow*. LAMORT, *The death*. (v. Dootshoof.)
 LAMOUR, *Love*. LAMOUREUX, *The amorous*. LANGLOIS, *The Englishman*.
 LAMEERE (F.), *La mère, The mother?* Perhaps Lamier, *Tinsel-maker*, or Lemaire, q. v. (v. Modder, Moeder, and Mutter.)
 LAN, le (A.), *of the Church*. Lan, *church, monastery*. Lann or lan, *territory, country, region*. Lann, *shrub, bush*. LANGOUZ-NOU, de, *of St. Goueznou's church*. LANILIS, *Land of the church*. LANOUZOUAÏN, de, *of Iron land*. LANROS, de, *of Church of the plain*. (v. de Roscerf.)
 LANDEW (C.), *St. David's church*. Llan, *church, smooth area, enclosure*. LANSANT, *Holy church*.

- LANDSCHADEN (G.), *Land's ruin.* (v. Bauernfeind.)
- LANG (E., S., and D.), LAING (S.), LANGE (G.), *Long, Tull.*
- LANGDON (E.), *Long down or hill.* LANGENHOVEN (D.),
Long farms. LANGENHUYZEN, *Long houses.* LANGHALS,
Long neck. LANGENMANTEL (G.), *Long cloak.* LANGROCK,
Long coat.
- LARKINS (E.), *Larkin's, or of Little Larry or Lawrence.*
- LASTDRAGER (D.), *Porter.* LAUNDER (E.), *Washer.*
- LAW (E.), *Hill, Eminence.* (v. Low.)
- LAWRIE (S.), *Crafty, Fox-like disposition.*
- LECRAW (N. E.), LA CROIX (F.), *The cross.*
- LEDIGE (D.), *Idle.*
- LEDOUX (F.), *The amiable.* LEFROY, *The reserved.* LEGEN-
DRE, *The son-in-law.* LEMAIRE, *The mayor.* LEMPEREUR,
The emperor. LENFANT-DIEU, *The infant Saviour;* and they
bear the holy child in their coat of arms. LETEMPS, *The time.*
- LEVAVASSEUR, *The arriere vassal.* LEVIEUX, *The old.*
- LEE (E.), *Leah, Field, Field enclosing a thicket or wood;* lea
(prov.), *meadow, pasture;* ley, *a lake;* lle (W.), *place, dwelling,*
residence.
- LEE, van der (D.), *of the Lee or Leede, a river in Holland.*
Leie or leije, a leat.
- LEEPOOG (D.), *Squint-eye.* (v. Wijdoogen.)
- LEEUW, de (D.), *the Lion.* LEEUWENHOEK, *Lion's corner.*
LEEUWENKUIL, Lion's den.
- LEHMANN, von (G.), *of Liegeman, Vassal, or Tenant.*
- LEMAN or Lemon (E.) *Dear or Beloved person* is the original
signification of the word "leman;" but this surname may some-
times be Lee man, *Dweller in the field.*
- LEPEL (D.), *Spoon.*
- LESGUEN, de (A.), *of White court.* LESQUELEN, de, *of Holly*
court, or Near the hollies. LESQUIFFIOU, *of Near the stumps.*
- LEZCOUET, de, *of Wood court, or Near the wood.* Lez, *a palace,*
court; léz, *near.* (v. Harscouet.)
- LEVEN, van 't (D.), *of the Life.* (v. von Alvensleben.)
- LEYBURN (E.), *Field or Meadow brook.*

- LIBRI, da (It.), of the Books.
- LICHTENHAIN, von (G.), of *Light forest*.
- LICHTENVOORT (D.), *Light or Clear ford*. A town in Gelderland, named, perhaps, from a ford where the water was clear. The name sounds like "Licht hun voort;" i. e., *Light them forth*; and it is for that reason, I presume, that the family of Lichtenvoort give for Arms, "Az., three candlesticks or, with candles lighted ppr." (v. van Amersfoort.)
- LIEBEGOTT (G.), *Love God*. (v. Godwin and Kennegott.)
- LIEFDE, de (D.), the *Beloved*. LIEVENDAG, *Lovely day*.
- LIGTVOET (D.), *Light foot*. (v. Piederfer and Zierfuss.)
- LILBURNE (E.), *Lily brook*. LILLIENTHAL (G.), *Lily vale*.
- LINDE, zur (G.), at the *Limes*.
- LINDSAY (S.), LINZEE (N. E.), Lindesig, *Lime-tree isle*.
- LIONS, des (F.), of the *Lions*. (v. de Leeuw and Lowe.)
- LITTLEBOY (E.), *Little boy*. LITTLEHALE, *Little hall or house*, or *Little Hal or Harry*. LITTLEJOHN, *Little John*. LITTLEMAN, *Little man*. (v. Basset, Klein, and Piccolomini.)
- LLOYD (W.), *Brown or Gray*; for "llwyd" signifies both colors.
- LOBWASSER (G.), *Love water*. (v. Drinkwater.)
- LOCKE (E.), *Lake, or Lock of a stream or canal*.
- LOMBARD (E.), *Banker, also Native of Lombardy*.
- LONG, le (F.), the *Tall*. (v. le Grand, Lang, and Hoog.)
- LOO, van (D.), of *Loo*. Loh (Sax.), *place, seat, stead, gulf, deep pit*; also same as "leah." (v. Lee.) Loh (G. prov.), *morass, bog, wood, forest*.
- LORING (E.), anc. le Loreng, *Lorrainner, or Native of Lorraine*.
- LOTHROP (E.), *Thorp in a low place, or on a low*.
- LOW (E.), Hlaw, *Tumulus, Grave, Heap, or Barrow*; *Small hill*; also *Tract of ground gently rising*. Lows (prov.), *low, level land*.
- LOWE (G.), *Lion*. LOWENSTEIN, von, of *Lion's castle*.
- LUGTHART (D.), *Light heart, Gay*. (v. de Bly.)
- LUNA, della (It.), of the *Moon*. LUPO, di, of *Wolf*.
- LUTHER (G.), *Renowned chief, or Famous in the army*. Hlut, *famous, renowned*. (v. Heringa.)
- LYCKLAMA à Nycholt, van (Fris.), of *Lyckle's at New forest*.

LYLE and Lyell (A. N.), *The isle.*

LYMAN (E.), *Lymne.* Lymne or Lymne, co. Kent, was also called in ancient records Linne and Limene, and, in the Itinerary of Antoninus, Lemanus. In 39 Hen. III. A.D. 1254, ROBERT OF LIMON was one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. JOHN LYMAN, of Barking, co. Essex, d. 1462. His will was proved Dec. 16, 1462. Among the early settlers of Dorchester, Mass., was RICHARD LYMAN, of co. Essex, who was made Freeman in 1633.

M.

MAANDAG (D.), MONTAG (E.), *Monday.* (v. Zondag.)

MAARSCHALKERWAARD, van (E.), *of Marshal's castle or polder.* (v. Ware.)

MACCARTHY (I.), *Son of Carrthach,* King of Cork. MAC MAHON, *Son of Bruin or Bear.* They derive their descent from Walter Fitz Urse, who slew Becket in 1171. (v. Brown.)

MAC MANUS, *Son of Maonas.* (v. Man.)

MACHECOUL (F.), *Machicolation.* A family, now extinct, who derived their name from the town so called near Nantes.

MACHELL (E.), anc. Malus catulus and Mauchael, *Fierce or Ugly whelp;* and they bear three greyhounds in their Arms.

MACKENZIE (S.), *Son of Kenneth.* This clan derive their name from the third Baron of Kintail (ob. 1328), who, bearing the same forename as his father, was styled Kenneth McKenneth. MACLEOD, *Son of Leod;* but who *he* was is not quite clear. (v. Lloyd.) Malcolm, son of Tormod Macleod, obtained a charter from King David II. before 1360. McMASTER, *Son of the Master.* MACQUEEN, anc. Macsweene, *Son of Sweyne.* MAC SHIMI, *Son of Simon,* the Gaelic name of the Frasers of Lovat.

MACWORTH (E.), *Son's farm?* Maeg (Sax.), *man, son.*

MAINWARING (E.), anc. de Mesnilwarin, *Warren house or manor.* Garenne (R.), *poultry-yard, fish-pond, stable, preserve, chase.*

- MAISONETTE, de (F.), of *Little house*. MAISONS, des, of the *Houses*. (v. de Sesmaisons.)
- MAISTRE, de (F.), of *Master, Schoolmaster, or Lord of the manor*. (v. Aumaistre, McMaster, and de Meester.)
- MALATESTI, de' (It.), of the *Headstrongs*. The Malatesti were counts of Rimini. MALAVISTA, *Bad eyesight*.
- MALEBRANCHE (F.), *Male line*.
- MALEMANS (F.), *Bad hands*. MALENOE, de, of *Bad meadow*. MALESTROIT, de, of *Bad street or road*. MALTESTE, de, of *Headstrong*.
- MAN, Main, or Mann (G., S., and I.), MAN (D.), MANN (G.), *Man, Servant, Vassal*; also, in the Celtic, *Hero*; for, in Erse, "maon" signifies *a hero*. (v. McManus.) The name may also be derived from Maine (the province), Man (the island), manas or mains (S.), *farm or fields*, maen (W.), *stone*, Man (R.), *Norman*; or from Mani, *the Moon*, as, in the ancient Teutonic languages, the moon, called Mani, is of the masculine gender, and the sun feminine; and it was formerly customary in some parts of Germany to show them proper respect by calling them Mr. Moon and Mrs. Sun.

According to Tacitus, the Germans had a tradition that they were descended from Mann (Mannus), son of Tuisco, son of Odin.

When "man" occurs as a termination, it appears to have various meanings; as, firstly, in the names Adelman (q. v.), Bannerman, Spearman, Prettyman, which require no explanation. Secondly, to signify *dealer, maker, or worker*; as, Appelman (q. v.), Cheeseman, Kamman (q. v.), Saltman, Woolman. Thirdly, *dweller in or by*; as, Hulseman (q. v.), Parkman, Templeman. And, fourthly, *serf or vassal*; as, Heiligenmann (q. v.), Konigsmann (q. v.).

Sir WALTER MAIGN, Knight, lived temp. King David Bruce (1331-1370), from whom he got a charter: "domino Waltero Maign, Militi, terrarum de Auchluchry in Vice Comitatu de Aberdeen." His descendants, some of whom settled in other counties, wrote the name Mayne, Main, and Mann.

- MAN, de (D.), *the Man*. MANDEMAKER, *Basket-maker*.
 MANBY (E.), *Man's dwelling*. MANNING and Manson, *Man's son*. MANNINGHAM, *Man's son's home*.
 MANIGAULT, (F.), *Maner gault, Hamlet of the wood*.
 MANNINGA in Manningaborch (Fris.), *Manne's son in Manne's son's castle*.
 MANS, du (F.), *of Le Mans; i. e., The Mansion or Habitation*.
 MANSELL (E.), *Native of Maine*.
 MARC'HALLACH, du (A.), *of the Public square*.
 MARC'HEC, le (A.), *the Horseman*. (v. de Ruyter.)
 MARÉE, de la (F.), *of the Marsh*. (v. de la Palue.)
 MARIÉ, le (F.), *the Bridegroom*. (v. Brautigam.)
 MARJORIBANKS (S.), *Margery's banks*. A local name, said to have been given to the lands from their early owner, Margery, dau. of Robert Bruce. The original surname of this family was Johnston; and they still bear the Johnston Arms, but have been known for centuries by the first-mentioned name.
 MARK, van der (D.), *of the March or Frontier*.
 MARKHAM (E.), *Field or Frontier home*.
 MARKT, van der (D.), *of the Market*.
 MARTEL (F.), *Hammer*. (v. Hamer, Homer, and Skene.)
 MAUDE (E.), anc. de Monte Alto, Montalt, and Moald, *High mount*.
 MAUDUIT (F.), *Bad aqueduct*. (v. Chenduit.) MAUGORET, *Bad or Ugly pig*. MAUPAS, de, *of Bad strait or defile*. MAUPEAU, *Bad skin*. MAUVOISIN, *Bad neighbor*. (v. Hatebuhr.)
 MAURENBRECHER (D.), *Battering-ram*.
 MAXWELL (S.), anc. de Macusvill, *Machus's town*.
 MAYNARD (E.), *Manly nature or courage*.
 MEARS (E.), *Mere or Lake, March or Boundary*.
 MECHELEN, te (D.), *at Malines*.
 MEER, van der (D.), *of the Lake*. MEERMAN, *Lake-man*.
 MEESTER, de (D.), MAISTRE, le (F.), *the Master*. MEISTER (G.), *Master*. (v. de Maistre.)
 MELDRUM (S.), *Hill ridge or summit*. (v. Drummond.)
 MÉRODE, de (G.), *of Mérode*. (v. van Berkenrode.) The

- Counts of Mérode derive their name from Rode, i. e., *Assart*, or Mérode, in the Duchy of Juliers. One of this family was a General in the Catholic army during the Thirty Years' War; and from him was derived the word *marauder*. His troops were noted, even in that day, for their plundering propensities, and were called, from their leader, "Mérodeurs." There is a Dutch expression, "op merode gaan," to go *a-marauding*.
- MESANGUEN, de (A.), of *White field*. MESANRUN, de, of *Field of the hillock*.
- MESSER (G.), *Surveyor*. MESSERSCHMIDT, *Cutler*.
- METCALF (E.), *Meat calf*—the Anglo-Saxons used the word "metecu," *meat cow*—or "*Mutty-calf*;" i. e., *Very young calf*, also *Simpleton*. Calfe, Bull, Bullock, Cow, etc., are English surnames. (v. Kalf, Koe, and la Vache.)
- MEULEN, ter (M.), at the *Mill*. MEULENAAR, de, the *Miller*.
- MEIJBOOM (M.), *May-pole*.
- MEYER and Meier (M. and G.), *Farmer, Bailiff, Seneschal, Mayor*.
- MEZZABARBA (It.), *Half uncle or Half beard*. MEZZANOTTE, *Midnight*. MEZZOFANTI, *Half servant or Half-infantry soldier*.
- MICHEL, des (F.), of the *Michaels*, or *Michael family*.
- MICKLETHWAITE (E.), *Great pasture*.
- MIDDELBEEK (M.), *Middle brook*. MIDDELKOOP, *Tolerably cheap, or Central market?* (v. Goedkoop.)
- MIDDENDORP (M.), *Middle village*.
- MIDDLECOT (E.), *Middle cottage*. (v. Endicott.)
- MILCHAM (E.), *Milk home*. MILKMAN (N. E.), *Milkman*.
- MILDMAY (E.), anc. Mildeme or Mildme, *Merciful judge*. Mildred, *Mild in counsel*.
- MILLEDOLLAR (N. D.), *One thousand dollars*, if the name is of French extraction.
- MILLESIMO (It.), *The one-thousandth*.
- MILTON (E.), *Mill town*, sometimes; but at least three places now called Milton were styled by the Anglo-Saxons *Middletun*.
- MITTAG (G.), *Mid-day*. (v. Mezzanotte.)

- MITTERMAYER (G.), *Middle-farmer*. (v. Niedermeyer.)
- MODDER (E.), *Mother, Lass, Girl*. MODERBY, *Mother's dwelling*. (v. Moeder and Mudder.)
- MOEDER (D.), *Mother*. Jaep Moeder, *Jake Mother*, was a churchwarden of Amsterdam in 1573. (v. Vader.)
- MOHLAU (G.), *Mill brook or meadow*. (v. von Ow.)
- MOHRING (G.), *Mor or Moro's son*. (v. Moreau.)
- MOLEN, van der (D.), *of the Mill*. (v. du Moulin.)
- MONDE, van der (D.), *of the Mouth*. (v. van Egmond.)
- MONNICKENDAM (D.), *Monk's dam*. (v. Ketttersvliet.)
- MONTBRUN (F.), *Brown hill*. MONTFAUCON, de, *of Falcon's mount*. MONTFORT, *Strong mount*.
- MONTELUPO, da (It.), *of Wolf's mount*. MONTENERO, de, *of Black mount*. MONTEROSI, *Red mount*.
- MONTFOORT (D.), *Mouth of the ford*. (v. van Amersfoort.)
- MOREAU and Morel (F.), *Black, Tawny, Dark-brown*; also *Negro, Moor*. In modern French, "moreau" means *a black horse*. MORELL (E.), *Murrey or Dark red or brown*.
- MORGAN (W.), *By sea*. (v. Bythesea.)
- MORGENLAND (G.), *Levant, Orient*. MORGENROTH, *Aurora, Morning twilight*. (v. Mittag.)
- MORO, dal (It.), *of the Moor or Mulberry-tree*.
- MOTTE, de la (F.), *of the Castle or Hillock*.
- MOULIN, du (F.), *of the Mill*. (v. von und zur Muhlen.)
- MOUTON, le (F.), *the Sheep*. (v. Agnew and Schaap.)
- MUDDER and Mutter (G.), *Mother, Matron*. Mudder (prov.), *mud*. (v. Modder, Moeder, and Mutterlein.)
- MUHLEN, von und zur (G.), *of and in the Mills*. (v. v. d. Molen.)
- MUIRHEAD (S.), *Head of the moor*.
- MULES (E.), anc. de Molis, *Mills*. MULLER (G.), *Miller*.
- MURA, de' (It.), *of the Walls*. (v. Indermaur and Terwal.)
- MURRAY (S.), *Mor taobh or tav, Sea-shore*. The co. of Moray, anc. Mureve, was called by the Highlanders Murav or Morav. The name is said to be derived from a colony of Moravians who came over in the first century; but at that time the Moravians were called Marcommanni or Quadi.

- MUTER and Muterer (S.), *Taker of multure or mill-toll, or Mutterer, Grumbler?*
 MUTTERLEIN (S.), *Mother dear.* Dim. of Mutter.
 MYNLIEF (D.), *My love.* (v. Lamour.)

N.

- NABER (D.), *Nabuur, Neighbor?* (v. Hatebuhr.)
 NACHTGLAS (D.), *Hour-glass.*
 NAESMITH or Nasmyth (S.), *Nail-smith;* but they bear two
broken hammers in their Arms, as if the name were No smith!
 NANGLE (A.), anc. de l'Angle, *of the Nook or Corner.*
 NANTS (C.), *Valley, Brook.* (v. Trenance.)
 NASH (C.), *Atten ash, At the ash.*
 NEDERHORST, van (D.), *of Nether or Low wood.*
 NEEDHAM (C.), *Nete or Neol's home.*
 NEEF (D.), *Nephew, Cousin, or Grandson.* (v. Oom.)
 NEPVEU, le (F.), *the Nephew.* (v. le Ny.)
 NES, van (D.), *of Nes; i. e., Cape, Promontory.*
 NESSELRATH, von (S.), *of Thistle assart.* (v. van Berkenrode and Thistlethwayte.)
 NETTELBLADT, von (S.), *of Nettle-leaf.*
 NEURATH, von (S.), *of New assart.* (v. van Berkenrode.)
 NEWBOLD (C.), *New house.* (v. Boulton.)
 NIEDERMEYER (S.), *Lower farmer.* (v. Mittermeyer.)
 NIEMANDSVERDRIET (D.), *Nobody's affliction, sorrow, grief, or vexation.* From the Directory of Netherlands India for 1847. The name is also to be found in Schiedam.
 NIEMANTSVRIENT, van (D.), *of Nobody's friend or relation.*
 A nobleman of Holland, A.D. 1277.
 NIEUWENHUIZEN (D.), *New houses.* NIEUWENTYT, *Present time.* (v. Ontijd.) NIEUWVELT, van, *of New field.*
 NOAKES (C.), *Atten oaks, At the oaks.*
 NOBILI, de' (A.), *of the Nobles, or des Nobles, as a French branch of the family are called.*

NOE or Noue, de la (F.), *of the Meadow or Pasture.* (v. Delano.)

NOEL (F.), NEDELEC (A.), CHRISTMAS (E.), *Christmas.*

NONE (E.) A person so called was buried at Windham; and, as he gave nothing to the Abbey, the following epitaph was made to his memory:—

“Here lyeth None,—one worse than none for euer thought;
And because None, of none to thee, O Christ, giues nought.”

NONUS (D.), *The ninth.* A Latin word.

NOORDBERG (D.), *North hill.* NOORDENDORP, *North village.*

NOOTEBOOM (D.), *Walnut-tree.* (v. Quittenbaum.)

NORCROSS (E.), *North cross.* (v. Kruys.)

NORDMEYER (G.), *North farmer.* (v. Homeyer.)

NORMAN, de (D.), *the Norman.*

NOS, des (F.), *of Ours?* (v. Ihm and Zijnen.)

NOTTHAFT (G.), *Needy.* Notthaft, *Freiherr von Weissenstein,*
Needy, Baron of White castle.

NY, le (A.), *the Nephew.* (v. Neef and le Nepveu.)

NYE (E.), *Atten eye, At the island.* (v. Attye.)

NIJE (D.), *Nieuw, New?* NIJHUIS, *New house.* NIJKERK, *New church.* NIJPELS, *New furred coat.*

O.

O, d' (F.), *of O.* An ancient house, whose name was taken either from the seigniory of O, or from the town of St. Martin d'O. The first on record is Robert, Seigneur d'O, temp. Henry, tenth Duke of Normandy.

OBENAUF (G.), *Above, Uppermost.* (v. van Boven.) OBENTHAL, *High valley.*

OBERMANN (G.), *Superior, Umpire.* OBERMULLER, *Upper miller.* (v. Niedermeyer.) OBERWARTH, *Chief warder or landlord?*

O'BRIEN (I.), *Descendant of Brien; i. e., Brien Boiromhe,* King of Ireland, A.D. 1002. O'CONNOR, *Descendant of Connor,* King of Connaught. O'KELLY, *Descendant of Cellach,*

Prince of the Ui Many in the ninth century. O'NEILL, *Descendant of Neill*, or Niall Noygiollach, *Niall of the Nine hostages*, or Niall the great, Monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

- ODELL or Odehall (Æ.), *Old house?*
 ODESCALCHI (It.), Gottschalk, q. v., or *Servant of God*.
 OEHLENSCHLAGER (G.), *Oil-presser*. (v. Olie.)
 OEVER, ten (D.), *at the Shore*. (v. Okeover and Overing.)
 OGDEN (Æ.), *Oak valley or pasture*.
 OGILVIE (G.), O'gille buidh, *Descendant of the yellow-haired boy*. I know of no other Scotch name with this Erse prefix.
 OILLIAMSON, d' (F.), *of Williamson*. (v. de Jacqueson.)
 OKEOVER (Æ.), *Oak-bank*. *Ofer, margin, brink, bank, shore*.
 OLCOTT (Æ.), *Old cottage*, or Holcott, q. v.
 OLDENBARNEVELD, van (D.), *of Old barren field*. OLDENBOOM, *Old tree*. OLDENKOT, *Old cottage*.
 OLDERSHAW (Æ.), *Alder grove or wood*.
 OLIE (D.), *Oil*. OLIEVAT, *Oil-cask*. (v. Pignatelli and de Vas.)
 OLMEN, van (D.), *of Elms*.
 OLRICHS (G.), UODALRICH (Gσ.), *Freeholder or Freehold ruler?*
 ONDERBERG (D.), *Under hill*. ONDERDONK (N. D.), *Under Donk?* There is a place called Donk in Brabant. (v. Underhill.)
 ONEBYE (Æ.), *One or Lone dwelling*. (v. van de Woestyne.)
 ONTHANK (Æ.), *No thanks, Ingratitude, Rudeness*. A surname probably derived from Unthank, co. Northumberland, which may have been a barren, *ungrateful* soil. (v. Sonderdank.)
 ONTYD (D.), *Unseasonable time*. (v. Nieuwentyt.)
 OOM (D.), OIM (G.), *Uncle*. OOMKENS (D.), dim. of Oom.
 OOSTDYK (D.), *East dike*. OOSTEN, van, *of East*. OOSTERZEE, van, *of Baltic sea*. OOSTHOEK, *East corner*.
 OPDENHEYDE (D.), *At or On the heath*. OPDYKE, *At dike*.
 OPHOF, *At court*. OPHOVEN, *At courts or gardens*. OPMEER, *At lake*. OPSTAL, *At stable*.
 OPPERMAN (D.), *Hodman*.
 ORD (Æ.), *Point, Edge, Promontory*. (v. am Ort.)

- ORMEROD (E.), *Elm's assart.* (v. van Berkenrode.)
- OROLOGIO, dall' (It.), *of the Watch or Clock.*
- ORT, am (G.), *at the End or Corner.* (v. Ord.)
- OS (D.), *Ox.* OSKAMP, *Ox-field.* (v. le Bœuf, Koe, and Torello.)
- OSBORN (E.), *Hero's son.* An Anglo-Saxon sheriff of Herefordshire was named Osbearn. Bearn must not be confounded with "beorn," *bear.* (v. Brown.) Osborn may sometimes be a local name derived from the place in co. York, at the head of the Ouse, called Ousebourn; i. e., *Ooze or Spring brook.*
- OSGOOD (N. E.), *Oswald; i. e., Brave lord or ruler.* The wapentake of Osgold, or Osgood-cross, co. York, derived its name from St. Oswald.
- OTIS or Ottis (E.), *Outi's, or of Outi, Otto, or Otho.* An Outi held lands in co. Warwick temp. Edw. Conf., and Fitz Otes was a Norman name. The first of the surname in this country, JOHN OTIS, of Hingham, Mass., in 1635, came from co. Somerset.
- OTTERBEEK (D.), OTTERBORNE (E.), *Otter brook.*
- OUDEN, den (D.), *the Old.* OUDERMEULEN, van der (D.), *of the Old mill.* OUDEROGGE, *Old rye.* In 1548, there was living a Jan Oom Jansz. in de Roghe; i. e., *John Uncle John's son in the Rye.* OUTHUIS, *Old house.*
- OUSEFOOT (E.), *Foot of the spring.* OUSELEY, *Spring-field.*
- OVERBEKE (D.), *Over, Opposite, Across or Above brook.* OVERFELD, *Over field.* OVERHOFF, *Over court.* OVERRYN, *Over Rhine.* OVERSTEGE, *Over lane.* OVERWATER, *Over stream.* (v. Querfeld.)
- OVERING (E.), *Bank or Shore meadow.* OVERMAN, *Shore-man.*
- OVERTON, *Shore-town.* (v. Okeover.)
- OVERMAN (D.), *Master of a guild.*
- OW ober und unter dem Berg, von (G.), *of Meadow above and under the Hill.* Au, *brook, meadow, pasture.*

P.

- PAAUW, van der (D.), *of the Peacock.*
- PACKARD (C.), *Picard, Native of Picardy.*
- PADILLA (Sp.), *Frying-pan*; and they carry three in their Arms.
- PAINE or Payne (C.), *Paynim or Infidel; Field, Plain.*
- PALLAVICINI (It.), *Near the pales*; and they carry a palisade in their Arms.
- PALUE, de la (F.), *of the Marsh.* (v. van der Poll.)
- PANNEKOEK (D.), *Pancake.* (v. Droogbroodt.)
- PAOLO, di (It.), *of Paul.* PIETRO, di, *of Peter.*
- PAPENHAUSERHEIDE (G.), *Priest's house heath.*
- PARADISE (C.), PARADIJS (D.), *Paradise.* (v. Himmel.)
- PARDESSUS, de (F.), *of Above.* (v. Obenauf.)
- PARKER and Parkman (C.), *Park keeper or dweller.*
- PARKINSON or Perkinson (C.), *Little Peter's son.*
- PARROTT or Perrott (C.), *Little Peter, from the French Pierrot?* One of the name, it is said, accompanied the Conqueror, and was father of Stephen Perrott, who settled in co. Pembroke.
- PAS, du (F.), *of the Strait or Defile.* (v. de Maupas.)
- PASDELOUP (F.), *Wolf's step.* (v. Piedelou and Petitspas.)
- PATER (D.), *Father.* In 1648, there was an Alderman of Amsterdam named A. Dirksz. PATER, the Latin, and another official styled C. Dirksz. ABBA, the Syriac, for *father.* It would seem that they were brothers, being both *sons of Dirk*; and that, while adopting the surname of *Father*, they had translated it into different languages.
- PATERNOSTER (C. and D.), *Our Father*; also *the Lord's Prayer*, and *the beads used by Roman Catholics.* A surname in England and Belgium; but the words are Latin.
- PAUERNFEINDT (G.), *Boor's enemy.* In Bavaria, *b* is often changed to *p*, and *g* to *k.* (v. von Perkhauseu.)
- PAUNCEFOOT (C.), anc. de *Pede planco, Splay-foot.*
- PEABODY (C.), anc. *Paybody, Pae body*; i. e., *One handsome as a pae or peacock?* The name first appears temp. Hen. VIII.

Prettyman, Freebody, Goodbody, Lightbody, and Truebody, q. v., are English names; and likewise Body, which is probably from the Anglo-Saxon "boda," *messenger, preacher*. (v. de Beaucorps, Belhomme, and Rumpff.)

PEARCE, Pierce, Peeres (C.), PIERS (A. N.), *Peter*. ABRAHAM PIERCE was the first of the name who settled in N. E. He was in Plymouth as early as 1627. A branch of his family, who afterwards wrote their name Pearce, settled in Gloucester, Mass. (v. "N. E. Hist. Geneal. Register," Boston, 1852.)

PELHAM (C.), *Peel or Tower home, or Pool home*. Pell (prov.), *deep standing water*.

PEMBROKE (W.), *Head country*. Bro, *country*.

PEN (A.), PENN (C.), *Head, Magistrate, Chief*; also *End, Extremity, Top of a hill*. (v. Kane.)

PENAMPONT, de (A.), *of Head of the bridge*. PENANCOET, de, *of Head of the wood*. PENANROS, de, *of Head of hillock or plain*. (v. de Roscerf.) PENANRU, de, *of Head of the street*. PENFEUNTIUO, de, *of Head fountains or springs*. PENLAN, de, *of Headland*. (v. le Lan.) PENMARC'H, de, *of Horse's head*.

PENCOIT (C.), *Head of the wood*. (v. Woodhead.) PENDENIS, *Head of the hill*. PENFOWNE, *Head of the spring?* PENHALLOW, Pen helga, *Holy head*. PENNANT, *Head of the valley*. PENROSE, *Head of the heath*. (v. Roscrow.)

PENNA, della (F.), *of the Feather or Plume*.

PENNEFATHER (C.), *Penny-father, or penurious person*.

PERKHAUSEN, von (G.), *of Hill or Birch houses*. (v. Pauernfeindt.)

PETIT (F.), *Little*. PETITEVILLE, de, *of Little town*. PETITSPAS, *Short steps*. (v. Padeloup and Courtpie.)

PFAFF (G.), *Priest, Parson*. PFAFFEROTT and Paffenrode, *Priest's assart*. (v. van Berkenrode.)

PFEILSCHMIDT (G.), *Arrow-smith*. (v. van der Pijl.)

PFLUGHAUPT (G.), *Head of the crowd*. Pflug, *plough*, is a provincialism for *a troop of people*.

PFORTEN, von der (G.), *of the Gates*. (v. van der Poort.)

- PICCOLOMINI (It.), *Sons of Piccolo uomo or Little man.* (v. Littleman, Kortman, and Stumpff.)
- PIEDEFER (F.), *Iron foot.* PIEDELOU, *Wolf's foot.* PIEDEVACHE, *Cow's foot.* (v. Platvoet, Troadek, and von Barfuss.)
- PIGNATELLI (It.), *Little pots,* literally translated, being the diminutive of "pignatta;" but, like other names of this kind, I take this to be *Sons or Family of Pignatto or Pot.* Pope Innocent XII. was of this family. His arms were Or, three pots with ears sa. (v. Pot.)
- PIGOT (C.), PICOT (F.), *Pitted with the small-pox.*
- PILLSBURY (N. C.), *Arrow or Peel or Tower burgh;* being probably derived from the town named Pilesborough, in England.
- PIN-DE-MONTE (It.), *Mountain Pine.*
- PINS, des (F.), *of the Pines.* (v. Pijnakker.)
- PISTOLLET (F.), *Pistol;* and they carry two in their Arms.
- PLATVOET (D.), *Broad foot.* (v. Pauncefoot and Ligtfoot.)
- PLOUNEVEZ, de (A.), *of New village.* Ploue, *country.*
- POINTDEXTER (C.), POIGNDESTRE (A. N.), *Prick or Spur steed.* A Percy was called Hotspur; and a Scott of Harden, Wadspurs. (v. Klingspor.)
- POLAK (D.), *Pole, Native of Poland.*
- POLGREEN (C.), Pol Goran, *Pool of St. Goran?* POLWHELE, Pwllheli, *Salt-water pit or pool.*
- POLK or Pollock (S.), Pollag, *Little pool, pit, or pond?* The Pollocks of that ilk were a family of good standing in the shire of Renfrew.
- ROBERT POLK or Pollock, born in Ireland, and probably a descendant of the Scotch family, emigrated to America early in the eighteenth century, and was ancestor of JAMES KNOX POLK, President of the U. S. of A., b. 1795; ob. s. p. 1849.
- POLL, van de (D.), *of the Pool, Fen, or Marsh.* (v. de la Palue.)
- PONT, du (F.), *of the Bridge.* (v. de la Puente.)
- POOK (D.), *Dagger.* (v. Skene, Degen, and Zuckschwerdt.)
- POORT, van der (D.), PORTE, de la (F.), PORTA, della (It.), *of the Gate.* (v. von der Pforten and Gates.)
- POORTER, de (D.), *the Citizen or Burgher.*

- PORC, le (F.), *the Hog*. (v. Maugoret and Schaap.)
- PORZAMPARC, de (A.), *of Gate of the park*.
- POSTHUMUS (D.), *Posthumous*. A Latin word.
- POT (D.), *Pot*. Nobles of Flanders, knighted 1421. Arms: Or, a pot with two ears and three legs sa. (v. Honeypot.)
- POULDOURAN, de (A.), *of Otter's pool?* Poull, *moat, ditch, hole*. POULGUIZIAU, de, *of Pool of the rivulet?* POULPRY, du, *of the Clay-pit*. A Seigneur du Poulpry was a Crusader in 1248.
- POWELL (W.), Ap Howell, *Son of Howell*. (v. Howell.)
- POWER (I.), anc. le Poer, *Poher* (R.), or *Native of Poix*.
- POWYS (W.), *Lordship on the Wye*. Po or pou, *province, lordship*.
- POYVRE, le (F.), *the Poor*. (v. St. Savoyre.)
- POZZO di Borgo (It.), *Well of the Suburb or Town*.
- PRAAT, de (D.), *the Proud*. (v. Balch.) The Saxon "prut" has become "prat" in Dutch, and "proud" in English.
- PRATBIAN, de (A.), *of Little meadow*.
- PRATO, dal (It.), PRÉ, du (F.), *of the Meadow*.
- PRATT or Prat (C.), *Crafty, Subtle, Politic*. A like name to that of a king of Norway, called Ingialldr the Cunning. This surname may also sometimes be the same as "de Praat," q. v., but perhaps more frequently a corruption of the Latinized name de Prato, — i. e., *of the Meadow, Pasture, Green, or Common*, — or from the French du Prat. In the patois of Gascony and Auvergne, "prat" signifies *a meadow, green field, court, or place*.
- PRESCOTT (C.), anc. de Prestecote, *Priest's cottage*.
- The Hon. WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT, of Boston, the historian, is son of the Hon. Judge WILLIAM PRESCOTT, grandson of Col. WILLIAM PRESCOTT, an officer of the Revolution, and great-grandson of the Hon. BENJAMIN PRESCOTT, of Mass., member of the Governor's Council (ob. 1735), whose grandfather came from co. Lancaster.
- PREUX, le (F.), *the Brave*. (v. Kuhn.)
- PRIDEAUX (A. N.), *Near the waters*.

- PRINGLE (S.), *Pilgrim*. Such is said to be the meaning; and there appears to be some probability in the tradition; for they carry in their Arms *escallop shells*, the badges of a pilgrim.
- PRUDHOME (A. N.), PRIDHAM (E.), Preud'homme (R.), *Wise and prudent man*.
- PUCKLER (G.), *Buckler*. (v. Pauernfeindt.)
- PUENTE, de la (Sp.), *of the Bridge*. (v. du Pont.)
- PUGH (W.), PEW (S.), Ap Hugh, *Son of Hugh*.
- PURDEY (E.), *Proud, Surly, Rude*; also *a little thick-set fellow*.
- PUTNAM or Puttenham (E.), *Home of the pits or wells*.
- PUTTEN, van der (D.), *of the Wells*.
- PUYFERRÉ, de (F.), *of Chalybeate spring*. PUYs, du, *of the Well, Hill, or Hill pasture*. Puy (R.), *hillock, eminence, pasture on a hill*.
- PIJL, van der (D.), *of the Arrow*. (v. de la Fleche.)
- PIJNAKKER (D.), *Pine-field*. (v. Pin-de-Monte and des Pins.)

Q.

- QUAATGELAAT (D.), *Bad face, Evil countenance*.
- QUADTMANN (G.), *Bad, Cunning, or Deceitful man*.
- QUAKENBOSCH, van (D.), *of Quacking wood*. Kwaken, *to croak, as frogs; to quack, as ducks*.
- QUARLES (E.), *Stone-quarries*. (v. Umbgrove.)
- QUARRÉ (F.), *Square*. (v. Massif des Carreaux.)
- QUARTDEVILLE, de (F.), *of Fourth part of the town, or of Town watch, or of Ward or Quarter of the town*.
- QUAST (G.), *Fop, Coxcomb*; literally, *Knot, Tassel*.
- QUATREBARBES, de (F.), *of Four barbs or horses*. QUATRE-FAGES, de, *of Four beeches*. QUATREMAIRES, *Four mayors?* QUATREMARES, *Four pools or marshes?* QUATREMÈRE, *Four mothers?* These three may all be corruptions of the same name; and, if the last is its true form, it may have originated with one who had had three step-mothers. QUATRESOLS, *Four*

- soils or lands, or *Four pence*. QUATREVAUX, de, of *Four valleys*. QUATRE-YEUX, *Four Eyes*. Perhaps he wore spectacles. QUATREMAYNES (A. N.), *Four hands*. Arms: A fesse between four hands. QUATROCCHI (It.), *Four eyes*. QUATTROMANI, *Four hands*. (v. von Vieregg.)
- QUÉBRIAC, de (A.), of *Brieuc's ford*. QUERENGAL, de, of *Frenchman's ford*.
- QUEINGOFF (A.), *White-smith?* (v. le Goff and le Gwen.)
- QUELEN, de (A.), of *Holly*. Kelen, a *holly-tree*.
- QUELLHORST (G.), *Well wood, Spring grove*. (v. Bronkhorst.)
- QUERENGASSER (G.), *Dweller in a cross-street*. (v. de Belle-rue, de Penanru, and Strada.)
- QUERFELD (G.), *Across field*. QUERFURT, *Across ford*. QUERUBER, *Across, Over against*. (v. Uiberacker.)
- QUERHOENT or Kerc'hoent, de, of *Handsome castle*. (v. de Keramanac'h and de Beauchateau.)
- QUESNOY, du (F.), of *the Oaks*. (v. Duchesne.)
- QUICK (E.), *Active, Nimble*. (v. Sprague, Swift, and Fleet.)
- QUIEN, le (F.), *the Dog*; and they bear one in their Arms.
- QUIN (I.), *White?* (v. le Cann, le Gwen, and Wynne.)
- QUINBY (E.), *Queen's dwelling*. QUINTON, *Queen's town*.
- QUINCY (E.), *Quince-tree plot*. An English name since the conquest; derived from a place in France. As early as A.D. 654, an abbey was founded near Poitiers, called Quineay, Quingay, or Quincy. (v. du Quesnoy and de Sauley.)
- EDMOND QUINSEY, of Boston, Mass., was a Deputy to the General Court in 1634.
- QUINQUABRES, or Cinq-arbres, des (F.), of *Five trees*.
- QUINTUS (D.), *The fifth*. A Latin word.
- QUITTENBAUM (G.), *Quince-tree*. (v. Nootboom.)
- QUIXLEY (E.), QUIGLEY (N. E.), *Field of hedge-plants, or Field surrounded by a quick-set hedge*.

R.

- RADCLIFFE (C.), anc. de Rubro clivo, *Red cliff*.
- RADEMAKER (W.), *Wheelwright*. (v. Charron.)
- RALEIGH (C.), *Roebuck's field*. (v. Reehorst and van Renesse.)
- RALSTON (S.), *Ralph's town*. (v. Johnston.)
- RAMSBOTTOM (C.), *Wild-garlic valley or low ground*. RAMSDEN, *Wild-garlic valley or pasture*.
- RAMSEY (C.), *Rammesig, Ram's island*.
- RAMSPERGER (G.), *Dweller on the Ramberg or Ram's mount*.
- RAUBER (G.), *Robber*. (v. Ladron, Taillebot, and Bauernfeind.)
- RAVEN (W.), *Ravens*. RAVENSWAAL, van, *of Ravens' lake*.
- READ, Reed, or Reid (C.), *Red*, and perhaps sometimes *Wood*. Reid (prov.), *a very small wood*. (v. Rothe and le Rouge.)
- REDHAM (C.), *Red or Reed home*. REDMERE, *Red or Reedy lake*. REDMOND, *Protector or Safe in counsel*. (v. Hammond and Mildred.)
- REEHORST (W.), *Deer's wood or grove*. (v. Raleigh.)
- REEVES and Rives (C.), *Reeve, Sheriff, Steward, Bailiff*.
- REGT, de (W.), *the Right, the True*. REGTSOM, *To the right, On the right hand*. REGTDOORZEE, *Right through sea*.
- RENESE, van (W.), *of Renesse; i. e., Deer's cape*. (v. van Nes.)
Pierre du Terrail dit Bayard is world-renowned; but two centuries before "le bon Chevalier, sans peur et sans reproche," there lived a noble Zeelander, John van Renesse, who was called "De vroomen en onversaagde Ridder;" i. e., *The pious and fearless knight*.
- RENSSELAER, Van (N. W.), *Of Rensselaer; i. e., Deer's couch, Hart's harbor*. The Van Rensselaers came from Gelderland. (v. Raleigh.)
- REVERE (C.), *River*. (v. du Rieu and del Rio.)
- RICE, Rhys, or Rees (W.), *Red?* A name borne nearly eight centuries ago by Rhys ab Tewdwr ab Eineon ab Owen ab Howell Dda, or, as sometimes styled, Rhys ab Tewdwr Mawr; i. e., *Rice, son of Tudor, son of Eineon, son of Owen, son of Howell the Good, or Rice, son of Tudor the Great*. (v. le Roz.)

- RIDDER (D.), RITTER (G.), *Knight*.
- RIDLEY or Redleigh (E.), *Reed or Rush field*.
- RIEMENSCHNEIDER (G.), *Harness-maker*.
- RIEU, du (F.), *of the River*. (v. del Rio.)
- RIO, del (Sp.), *of the River*. RIOS, de los, *of the Rivers*.
- RIPLEY (E.), *River-bank field*.
- ROBINSON (E.), *Robin's son*. Sir JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Bart., Chief Justice of Canada West, is son of CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, Esq., an American Loyalist, and an officer of the Queen's Rangers, who d. 1798.
- ROC'H, le (A.), *of the Rock*. Roc'h, *a rock on terra firma*. Karreg, *a rock in or near the sea*. ROC'HMELIN, de, *of Yellow rock*, (v. de la Roche.)
- ROCHE, de la (F.), *of the Rock or Castle*. ROCHEFORT, de, *of Strong castle*. ROCHEFOUCAULD, de la, *of Fulk's castle*. ROCHEJACQUELEIN, de la, *of Little James's castle*. (v. von und zum Stein.)
- RODDAM or Rodham (E.), *Rood or Cross home*.
- RODE (E.), *Rood or Cross*, or perhaps *Rodeland*. (v. von Rode.)
- RODE, von (G.), *of Assart*. (v. van Berkenrode.)
- RODENBEEK (D.), *Red brook*. RODENBERG, *Red mount*. RODENBURGH, *Red castle or borough*. RODENWALD, *Red or Uprooted wood*. (v. von Rode.)
- ROODE, de (D.), *the Red*. ROODHUYZEN, *Red houses*.
- ROORDA, van (Fris.), *of Ruurd's*. (v. Abbema.)
- ROOSEBOOM (D.), *Rose-tree*. ROSECRANS, *Rose-wreath*.
- ROOVER, de (D.), *the Robber*. The first of this family on record was Edmond de Roover, Lord of Rode, in the mayoralty of Bois-le-Duc, living A.D. 1179. (v. Rauber.)
- ROPER (E.), *Rope-maker, Crafty fellow, Rogue*. One family of the name were, however, originally styled Musard; which was changed to de Rubra spatha, and corrupted to Rospeare, Rouspee, Rooper, and Roper.
- ROS (D.), *Horse*. ROSKAM, *Horse-jockey*; lit., *curry-comb*.
- ROSCERF, de (A.), *of Stag's hillock*. Ros, *a hillock, ground gently rising, a plain*. Ros, *a rose*. ROSCOET, du, *of the Rose-*

- wood. Arms: Ar. three roses gu. ROSMADEC, de, of *Plain of richness*. ROSTREENEN, de, of *Thorn roses, or Hill of thorns*. ROSVERN, de, of *Hill of alders*.
- ROSCROW (C.), *Heath hut*. Ros, *heath, moor, champaign, meadow, promontory*; also a *rose*. Crou, *hut*. ROSCRUGE, *Heath hillock or mound*.
- ROTCH and Roach (N. C.) The same as de la Roche, q. v.
- ROTHE (G.), *Red*. ROTHSCHILD, von, of *Red shield*.
- ROUGE and Roux, le (F.), *the Red*. ROUSSEAU and Roussel, *Red haired or complexioned*. Diminutives of Roux. ROUGE-MAISON, de, of *Red house*. (v. Rice, de Roode, Rothe, Roy, le Roz, and Russell.)
- ROY (S.), *Red*. ROY, le (F.), *the King*.
- ROZ, le (A.), *the Red*. ROZEK, diminutive of Roz? Ruz, *red*. (v. Gwazik.)
- RUGELY (C.), *Rye-field*.
- RUIGROK (D.), *Rough, Woolly, or Shaggy coat*. (v. Schonrock.)
- RUITENSCHILD (G.), *Diamond or Lozenge shield*.
- RUMPF (G.), *Trunk, Body, Torso*. (v. Buik and Peabody.)
- RUN, le (A.), of *the Hillock*.
- RUSSELL (C.) The same as Rousseau and Roussel, q. v.
- RUYTER, de (D.), *the Rider*. Michiel Adriaansz. de Ruyter, — i. e., *Michael de Ruyter, Adrian's son*, — was the greatest Admiral of the Netherlands. At the battle of the Four Days, in 1666, with a fleet of eighty-five ships, he attacked the English fleet of eighty sail under Monk and Prince Rupert. The combat lasted four days, when the English retreated, having lost eight thousand in killed and wounded, besides twenty-three vessels; while the loss of the Dutch consisted only of two thousand killed and wounded, and four vessels.
- RIJCKEVORSEL, van (D.), of *Rijkevorsel*; i. e., *Rich frog*; and the Baron van Rijkevorsel carries *golden frogs* in his Arms, which are Vert, three frogs or.
- RIJK or Rijke (D.), *Rich*. The latter form is generally written in New York as pronounced; viz., Riker.

S.

- SACHTLEBEN (G.), SACHTLEVEN (D.), *Quiet or Peaceable dwelling.* (v. von Alvensleben.)
- SACROBUSTO, de (It.), *of Holy bust.*
- SAIN de Boislecompte (F.), *Sound or Healthy of the Count's wood.* (v. Hale.)
- SAINT ANTHOINE, de (F.), *of St. Anthony.* SAINT SAUVEUR, *Holy Saviour.* SAINTE HELENE, de, *of St. Helena.* SAINTE SUZANNE, de, *of St. Susan.*
- ST. SAVOYRE or St. Saviour (A. N.), anc. Saunzavier, *Without estate.* (v. Sonderlant.)
- SALTONSTALL (E.), *Salt-town place, stead, or abode.*
- SAN JUAN EVANGELISTA, de (Sp.), *of St. John the Evangelist.* SANTA CRUZ, de, *of Holy Cross.* SANTOS, de los, *of the Saints.*
- SANCHEZ (Sp.), *Sancho's.* (v. Diaz and Yanez.)
- SANCTIS, de' (It.), *of the Saints.* SANGIORGIO, da, *of St. George.* SAN GIOVANNI, di, *of St. John.* S. CATHARINA DA SIENA, di, *of St. Catherine of Siena.*
- SANDE, ten (D.), *at the Sand.* SANFORD (E.), *Sand ford.*
- SARGENT (E.), *Sergeant.* In the twelfth century, the Royal body-guards of England and France were called Servientes Armorum, or Serjens d'armes; i. e., *Servants at Arms.*
- SAUER (G.), *Sour, Crabbed, Peevish.* (v. Zuurmond.) There is one old family styled Sauer whose name may be derived from the river Sau near their estates. SAUERBIER, *Sour beer.* (v. Dunnebier.) SAUERBREY, *Sour broth.* SAUERESSICH, *Sour vinegar.* SAUERMAN, *Sour man.* SAUERWEIN, *Sour wine.*
- SAULCY, de (F.), *of Willow-tree plot.* (v. Frezeau.)
- SAURET (F.), *Sorrel, Brownish yellow.* (v. Geele.)
- SAYER (E.), Saer, *Sawyer, Carpenter.* (v. Timmerman.)
- SCALA, della (It.), *of the Ladder.*
- SCARLET (E.), *Bright red?* (v. Vermiglioli and Rousseau.)
- SCHAAP (D.), *Sheep.* (v. le Mouton and Kalf.)

SCHAARWACHTER (S.), *Watchman.* (v. Wakeman.)

SCHABRACQ (S.), *Housings, Caparison.*

SCHELTINGA, van (Fris.), *of Schelte's race.* (v. Æbinga.)

SCHERMER (D.), *Fencer, Fighter;* but the name may sometimes be a corruption of "Beschermer," *Defender, Protector, Patron.* SCHERMERHORN (N. D.), *Corner of the Schermer,* a polder in Holland. The New-York surname is undoubtedly derived from the village of Schermerhorn in North Holland.

SCHIMMEL (D.), *White or Gray horse.* (v. Whitehorse.)

SCHIMMELPENNINCK (D.), *White horse penny.* An old family, whose origin is uncertain, but who have for centuries ranked among the nobles of Gelderland and Zutphen. One of the name was also a burgomaster of Cologne in 1409; and, the same year, another held the office of alderman of Brussels.

Perhaps they came originally from Cologne, the Electors of which bore the white horse of Witikind in their Arms; and they may have been mint-masters, and coiners of a penny stamped with a "schimmel," that emblem of our Saxon ancestors still preserved in the Arms of Hanover. Or they may have been Treasurers, and receivers of a tax paid in "Schimmel pennies." I presume there have been pennies so styled, either properly or vulgarly; for horses are to be found on many of the old German coins. Their Arms are, "Ar. *two keys* in saltire sa., in the bows or rings a cross of the first." I do not know how the office of Treasurer was conferred in Germany; but, in England, it was formerly done by the delivery of the golden *keys* of the Treasury. The first quarter of the Arms of Cologne is, "Ar., a cross sa.;" hence, perhaps, the cross in the bows of the keys.

SCHLEYSS, zu der (S.), *at the Sluice.* (v. Versluys.)

SCHLOSSGANGL (S.), *Castle lane.* (v. Smallegang.)

SCHMETTERLING (S.), *Butterfly.*

SCHMIDT auf Altenstadt, von (S.), *of Smith at or in Old town.*

This house, nobles of the H. R. E., anciently bore the Latin name Fabricius; which was translated into German, with the addition, "auf Altenstadt," by imperial license, in 1713.

- SCHNEIDER (S.), *Tailor*. SCHNEIDERWIRTH, *Tailor host*; i. e., *Landlord of Tailor's Inn*. (v. Schroeder.)
- SCHOENMAKER (D.), *Shoemaker*. (v. Schuchardt.)
- SCHONAU (S.), *Fairfield*, q. v. SCHONROCK, *Fine coat*.
SCHONWETTER, *Fair weather*, q. v. (v. Lievendag.)
- SCHOONHEID (D.), *Beauty*. SCHOONHOVEN, *van*, of *Schoonhoven*. "Hoven" means courts; "hoeven," *farms*: but the latter part of this name is probably a corruption of "haven," as the town has a good harbor for small craft, and might safely be styled "Schoonhaven," *Fairhaven*.
- SCHREIBER (S.), SCHRIJVER (D.), *Scrivener, Clerk, Purser*.
- SCHROEDER (S.), *Tailor*. (v. Schneider and Kleersnijder.)
- SCHUBART and Schuster (S.), *Cobbler*. SCHUCHARDT and Schumacher, *Shoemaker*. (v. Schoenmaker.)
- SCHUITEMAKER (D.), *Boat-builder*.
- SCHWAGER (S.), *Brother-in-law* or *Postilion*; for German postboys are often so called. (v. Sustermann.)
- SCHWARZ (S.), *Black*. SCHWARZENBERG, *von*, of *Black mount*. (v. Zwart.)
- SEARS (S.), anc. Sare, Sayer, Seyer, etc., *Wiseman, Seer?*
From ADAM SARE, of Hougham, co. Kent, who d. 1346, descended the Sears of Colchester, co. Essex; one of whom, RICHARD SAYRES, removed in 1537 to Holland, whence, in 1630, his great-grandson, RICHARD SEARS, emigrated to New England. He had three sons, Knyvet, Paul, and Sylas. From the eldest descended the Hon. DAVID SEARS, of Boston, a Senator of Mass., b. 1787, now the representative of the family.
- SEHOUSE (S.), anc. de Sevenhouse, *Savin-tree house?*
- SEPTCHENES, de (S.), of *Seven oaks*. (v. Sevenoke.)
- SERAERTS, t' (D.), the *Sir Arthur's*. The style "Ser" for nobles has been obsolete in the Low Countries for centuries. In the abbreviation of *het*, in Flanders, the apostrophe was formerly placed after instead of before the *t*, as at present.
- SERROELOFS, t', the *Sir Ralph's*. SEROOSKERKEN, *van*, of *Sir Joost* or *Justus's church*. SERSANDERS, *Sir Sander's*. (v. Sire-Jacobs and T'Serclaes.)

- SESMAISONS, de (ƒ.), of *His houses*, or of *Six houses*.
- SESTICH, van t' (D.), of *the Sixty*. An old Flemish family, who carry six Roman X's in their Arms.
- SEVENBURGEN, van (D.), of *Zevenbergen*; i. e., *Savin* or *Seven hills*.
- SEVENOKE (E.), *Seven oaks*. (v. Siebeneicher.)
- SEYMOUR (E.), *St. Maur*, also *Seamere*; i. e., *Seamer, Tailor*.
- SHAPLEIGH (E.), *Schep Leah, Sheep-field*. (v. Eveleth.)
- SHATSWELL (E.), *Chad's well?* SHATTUCK, *Chad's oak*, if a corruption of the name *Chadock*; or *Chad's hollow, brook, or corner*. *Doke* (prov.), *small hollow, small brook*. *Hoke, nook* or *corner*. (v. Chadborn.)
- SHAW (E. and S.), *Thicket, Grove, Wood*, in England and the Lowlands; but the Highland family of Shaw are a branch of the McIntoshes, in whose early history often occurs the forename of *Scha, Schea, or Shaw*, probably the same as the Erse *Shawn*; i. e., *John*.
- SHEEPHANKS (E.), *Sheep's legs*. (v. Piedevache.)
- SHELDON (E.), *Shell hill*. SHELLY, *Island in a river*.
- SHELTON (E.), *Shell town*. The rebus to the name is a *shell* upon a *tun*. DANIEL SHELTON, of co. Derby, Eng., emigrated to N. E., and settled in Stratford, Conn., where, in 1680, he purchased lands still held by his descendants; one of whom, PHILLO STRONG SHELTON, Esq., removed to Boston, m. Georgiana Albertina, dau. of Benj. Parrott Homer, Esq., and has issue.
- SHERBURNE (E.), *Clear or Shire brook*.
- SHERMAN (E.), *Shearman* or *Clothworker*.
- SHURTLEFF (E.), *Shire cliff*, or *White or Bright cliff, cave, or dwelling*. A surname derived from *Shiercliff*, co. York.
- SICKINGA (Fris.), *Sikke's son* or *descendant*. (v. Æbinga.)
- SIEBENEICHER (E.), *Dweller by the seven oaks*.
- SILSBEE (N. E.), SELBY or Silby (E.), *Good dwelling*. (v. By.)
- SILVER (E.), *Silver*. (v. Zilver.) SILVERTOP, *White head?*
- SIRE-JACOBS (D.), *Sir Jacob's*. (v. t' Seraerts.)
- SIXMA (Fris.), *Sikke's*, or of *Sikke*. (v. Abbema.)
- SKENE (S.), *Dagger*. (v. Pook, Degen, Isebrants, and Homer.)

- SKINNER (☉.), *Dealer in skins, Flayer.*
- SLADE (☉.), *Valley, Ravine, Plain.*
- SLAGREGEN (☐.), *Pouring rain.* (v. Stofregen.)
- SLOOT, van der (☐.), *of the Ditch.*
- SLOTEMAKER (☐.), *Locksmith.*
- SMALLEGANG (☐.), *Narrow lane.* (v. Schlossgangl and Strada.)
- SMID, Smidt, Smits, and Smitt (☐.), *Smith.* (v. Schmidt.)
- SNELL (☉.), *Agile, Hardy.* SNELLING, *Son of Snell.*
- SNELLEBRAND (☐.), *Quick fire.* (v. Tizzoni and Vuurpijl.)
- SNIJDEWINDT (☐.), *Cut the wind.* (v. de Tranchemer.)
- SOMERBY (☉.), *Summer dwelling.* SOMERFIELD, *Somerland, or Ground that lies fallow all summer?*
- SOMMERFELD (☉.), *Field sown with spring corn.*
- SONDERDANK (☐.), *Without thanks, Thankless.* Willem Sonderdank, a noble of Holland, A.D. 1346. (v. Onthank.) There was a Count of Oostervant called John without Grace or Mercy (Johan sonder Genade); and a Bishop of Liege bore the same name (Jean sans Pitié).
- SONDERLAND (☉.), *Freehold land.* (v. Sunderland, Buckland, and Freeland.) SONDERMANN, *Freeholder, Franklin,* q. v.
- SONDERLANT (☐.), *Without land, Lackland.* Willem Sonderlant was living in 1374. As he was a follower of Albert of Bavaria, Count of Holland, the name may be German (Sonderland, q. v.); but it does not bear the prefix "van," as local names then generally did. (v. Habenicht, Notthaft, le Poyvre, and St. Savoyre.)
- SONNESCHEIN (☉.), *Sunshine.* (v. Schonwetter.)
- SPENCER (☉.), *Steward, Butler.* (v. Kellermann.)
- SPESSHARDT, von (☉.), *of Woodpecker's hill.* Hart or harz, *a woody hill.*
- SPEYARD (☐.), *Sorrowful, Sad, or Cross disposition?*

When the Archduke Maximilian visited Ghent, in 1485, he sent for the chief magistrate, Matthew Speyard, and said that he intended to create him knight. Speyard instantly fell upon his knees, taking the Duke by surprise, as he was in the act of being disrobed, and therefore disarmed; but, seeing him kneeling,

- Maximilian snatched *a boot*, still covered with mud, from the hands of his valet, and gave the accolade therewith.
- SPITTLE (S.), *Hospital*.
- SPITZHUTH (G.), *Pointed hat*. (v. Stahlhuth and Capelli.)
- SPONER or Spooner (C.), *Spoon-maker?* Ralph Spooner (prov.), *a fool*.
- SPRAGUE (C.), *Sprag or Sprack, Quick, Lively, Active*.
- SQUARCIALUPI (It.), *Rend wolves, Wolf-destroyer?*
- STAAL (D.), *Steel*. STAHLHUTH (G.), *Steel hat*. (v. Spitzhuth.)
- STAD, van de (D.), *of the Town or City*. (v. Duyvel.)
- STAMKART (D.), *Genealogical chart!* Two of the name in Amsterdam Directory for 1851.
- STANHOPE (C.), *Stone hill*. STANTON, *Stone town*.
- STARCKE (G.), *Strong*. STARKENBORGH (D.), *Strong castle*.
- STEEGH, van der (D.), *of the Lane*. (v. Tersteeg and Strada.)
- STEENBERGEN (D.), *Stone hills*. STEENDYK, *Stone dike*.
- STEENSTRAND, *Stony strand*.
- STEIN, von und zum (G.), *of and in the Castle*. STEINBACH, *Stony brook*.
- STERK (D.), *Strong*. (v. Starcke and le Ver.)
- STEWART (S.), *Steward*. One of the most common names in Scotland. Queen Mary spelt her name Stuart, there being no *w* in the French or Gaelic languages.
- STIEGLITZ (G.), *Goldfinch*. (v. le Canaber.)
- STINSTRÄ (Fris.), *Castle place?* (v. van Camstra.)
- STOFREGEN (D.), *Fine rain, Mist*. (v. Slagregen.)
- STOKVIS (D.), *Stockfish*. (v. Butevisch, Fisk, and Vis.)
- STORER (S.), *Storare, Storour, Overseer of flocks*.
- STOUTKIND (D.), *Naughty or Saucy child*.
- STRACHAN (S.), *Strath Aan, Valley of the Aan*.
- STRADA (It.), *Street*. STRADELLA, *Lane*. STRAATMANN (G.), *Street man, Streeter*. STRASSE, *Street*. STRATEN, van der (D.), *of the Streets*. (v. Querengasser, Smallegang, van der Steegh, op de Weegh, Whiteway, and Zellweger.)
- STRICKLAND (C.), *Stirkland, or pasture for steers*.

- STRINGER and Stringfellow (Æ.), *Bow-string maker*.
- STRONGP'RHARM (Æ.), *Strong in the arm*. (v. Fortebracci.)
- STUIVER (D.), *Penny*. (v. Kleinpenning.)
- STUMFF (G.), *Stump or Trunk of a tree*; also *Dull or Stupid, Infirm, Stumpy, or Short*. (v. Zouche.)
- STUYVESANT (N. D.), *Stuifzand* (D.), *Quicksand*.
- SUNDERHOF (G.), *Oyster court?*
- SUNDERLAND (Æ.), *Freehold land*. (v. Sonderland.)
- SURINGAR (Fris.), *Sjoerd or Syurd's sons or descendants*. The only Frisian name known to me having this plural termination. (v. Æbinga.) It bears some resemblance to that of the Sering-gas (Seringum) mentioned in the Traveller's Song.
- SURTEES (A. N.), anc. *Sur le Tayse, On the Tees*.
- SUSS (G.), *Sweet, Amiable*. SUSSKIND, *Sweet child*. SUSSMILCH, von, *of Fresh milk*.
- SUSTERMANN (G.), *Sister's husband, Brother-in-law*.
- SWANENBURG, van (D.), *of Swan's castle*. (v. Zwaan.)
- SWARTWOUT (N. D.), *Black wood*. (v. Zwart and van 't Wout.)
- SWETT and Sweet (Æ.), *Amiable*. (v. Habasque, Ledoux, Suss, and de Zoete.)
- SWIFT (Æ.), *Agile, Fleet*; also (prov.) *Stupid fellow*.

T.

- TAILLEBOT (F.), *Pillager*. Talebot (R.), *pillager, thief*. A Capt. Taillebot was ennobled in 1562. (v. Ladron.)
- TAILLEFER, de (F.), *of Cut iron*. Arms: A hand holding a sword cutting a bar of iron. (v. de Tranchemer.)
- TAK, van der (D.), *of the Branch*.
- TALBOT (A. N.), *Marsh end or abode?* Tal (R.), *mire, mud, ooze, marsh*; bot or bod, *extremity, end*; bode, *small house, dwelling*.
- TALCARNE (Æ.), *Front or Head of the heap or barrow*.
- TALHOUET, de (A.), *of Front of the wood*.
- TALLBOYS (A. N.), *Taillebois, Copse, Hurst, Underwood*.

- TAPPER (€), *Innkeeper*. TASKER, *Thrasher*.
 TASSO (It.), *Badger*. (v. von Thurn und Taxis.)
 TAUBMANN (€), *Deaf man*.
 TENGELER (D.), *Ten hengelaar*, *At the Angler?* TENGEL-
 HOFF, *Ten engelhof*, *At the Angel's court?* TENTIJE, *Ten 't IJ*,
At the river IJ? TENWINKEL, *At the shop or corner*. (v. von
 Winkel.)
 TENISON (€), *Son of Denis*; although a family of the name
 claim that it was anciently Tunesende; i. e., *Townsend*.
 TERBRUGGEN (D.), *At the bridges*. TERSTEEG, *At the lane*.
 TERVEEN, *At the fen*. TERVEER, *At the ferry*. TERWAL, *At*
the wall. TERWINDT, *At the wind?* (v. van der Wind.)
 TERPSTRA (Fris.), *Mound place?* (v. van Camstra.)
 TERRY (€), *Thierry or Theodorich*. (v. Dirckinck.)
 TERTRE, du (F.), *of the Hillock*. (v. de la Motte and le Run.)
 TESSIER and Texier (F.), *Weaver*. (v. Weber.)
 TESTA D'ORO (It.), *Head of Gold*. (v. Kops.)
 THISTLETHWAYTE (€), *Thistle assart*. (v. von Nesselrath
 and Thwaites.)
 THORP (€), *Village*. (v. van Dorp.)
 THROCKMORTON (€), *The rock moor town*.
 THURN und Taxis, von (€), *of Tower and Badger*. The
 Prince de Tour et Taxis, as styled in French, carries in his
 Arms a tower and a badger. (v. Tasso.)
 THWAITES (€), *Assarts, Reclaimed land, Pasture, Rough*
marshy ground.
 THYNNE (€), anc. Of th' inne, *Of the Inn of Court*.
 TIAARDA, van (Fris.), *of Tjaard's*. (v. Abbema.)
 TIAC, le (A.), *the Head of the household*.
 TICHBORNE (€), *Ticceburne, Kid's brook*.
 TICKNOR (€), d'Itchenor, *of Ithenor*; i. e., *Brink or Bank of*
the Icen.
 TIMMERMAN (D.), *Carpenter*. (v. Zimmermann and Sayer.)
 TIZZONI (It.), *Firebrands*; and three are burning in their Arms.
 TODD (€), *Fox*, also *Bush*. TODHUNTER, *Fox-hunter*.
 TOEKAMP (D.) *At the field*. TOEWATER, *At the water*.

- TONSTALL (E.), *Town stead or place.* (v. Saltonstall.)
- TOOGOOD (E.), *Too good.* (v. Allgood and Troplong.)
- TOPLIFFE or Topeliffe (E.), *Tadenclyffe, Toad's cliff.*
- TORELLO (It.), *Young bull.* (v. Os and Kalf.)
- TOREN, van der (D.), TORRE, della (It.), *of the Tower.* TORRICELLI, *Little towers.* TORREY (E.), anc. de Turre, *Tower.*
- TOTLEBEN (G.), *Todo, Dodo, or Dudo's dwelling.* (v. von Alvensleben, Dudley, and Dirckinck.)
- TOTTENHAM (E.), *Deodenham, Deodo or Theodo's home.*
- TOUCHEBŒUF, de (F.), *of Drove of oxen.* (v. le Bœuf.)
- TOULLGOUET, de (A.), *of Pit of the wood?* (v. de Tregouet.)
- TOUR DU PIN, de la (F.), *of the Tower of the Pine.*
- TOUTBLANC (F.), *All white.* (v. Blanchard and Whiteman.)
- TOWNE (E.), *Town.* Tun, *an enclosed place, field, dwelling, house, yard, farm, village, town.* (v. van de Stad.)
- TRANCHEMER, de (F.), *of Cut sea.* Arms: A sword plunged in a sea. (v. Snijdewindt and Taillefer.)
- TRAON (A.), *Valley.* TRAONDOUN, de, *of Deep valley.* TRAONEVEZ, de, *of New valley.*
- TRAUTSOHN (G.), *Dear or Beloved son.* (v. Zoon and Vader.)
- TREANNA, de (A.), *of Anne's town.* Tref, treo, trew, *hamlet, town, city.* TREFFILIS, de, *of Church town.* TREGASTEL, de, *of Castle town.* TREGOUET, de, *of Wood town.* TREMENEC, de, *of Monk's town.* TREVELEC, de, *of Priest's town.*
- TREBY (E.), Tre bighe, *Little town?* Tre, tref, *house, dwelling, town.* TREFRY, Tre vfe, *Hill town.* TRELAWNEY, *Grove town?*
- TREMENHEERE, *Column town.* Maen hir, *stone tall; perhaps a Runic stone.* TRENANCE, *Valley or Brook town.* TREVA-NION, Tre ffinnon, *Well or Spring town.* TREVELYAN, *Mill town.* TREVOR, *Sea town.*
- TREMEN, de (A.), *of Passage, Road, or Way.* (v. de Hennebont.)
- TRENGOVE (E.), *Strong smith.* (v. Angove and Queingoff.)
- TRESLONG, van (D.), *of Treslong; i. e., Très long (F.), Very long or large.* A lordship in Hainault.
- TRESOR, le (F.), *the Treasure.* Arms: A "tresor" of fifteen pieces of gold and silver coin.

- TREURNIET (D.), *Mourn not, Lament not.* (v. Gedult.)
- TRIP (D.), *Patten, or woman's wooden shoe.* Arms: Gu. three "trippen" (plural of "trip") or.
- TROADEK (A.), *Big foot.* (v. Platvoet and Zierfuss.)
- TROBODEC, de (A.), *of Bushy town.* (v. de Treanna.) TROGOFF, de, *of Smith's town.* TROMELIN, de, *of Mill or Yellow town.* Milin, *mill*; melen, *yellow.* TROMENEC, de, *of Monk's town.*
- TROMP (D.), *Hunter's horn.* One of the most famous of Dutch admirals was Maarten Harpertszoon Tromp (i. e., *Martin Tromp, son of Herbert*), who in 1652, having defeated the English admiral, Blake, hoisted a broom at the mast-head, to show that he had swept the seas.
- TROPLONG (F.), *Too long.* (v. Toogood and van Treslong.)
- TROWBRIDGE (E.), *Truthabrig, Trumpeter's bridge?*
- TRUEBODY (E.), *Trusty messenger.* Treubodi was an Anglo-Saxon name. (v. Peabody.)
- T' SERCLAES (D.), *The Sir Nicholas's.* (v. t' Seraerts.)
- TUDOR, Tewdwr, or Tudur (W.), *Theodore.* Tewder, *fat.*
- TUFTS (E.), *Grove, Plantation, or Toft*; i. e., *Homestead.*
- TURCO, del (It.), *of the Turk.* (v. dal Moro.)
- TURELLE (E.), *Tourelle, Tower*; or *Turrold or Thorold.*
- TURNBULL (S.), *Turn bull.* Given to one who *turned a bull* as the animal was attacking King Robert Bruce, from whom there is said to be a charter to "Willielmo dicto Turnbull." The name of these gay Moss-troopers, who belonged to the Middle Marches, was generally pronounced Trumbull.
- TUSCHEN (D.), *Between!* Possibly a corruption of Tijssen, q. v.
- TUSSCHENBROEK, van (D.), *of Partition or Division marsh.*
- TYLER (E.), *Tiler*; and perhaps sometimes from the Anglo-Saxon "tilier," *husbandman.* Tom Tiler (prov.), *a henpecked husband.*
- TYNTE (E.), *Tinged, Stained*; for the name of this family is said to be derived from their Latin motto, "Tinctus cruore Saraceno."
- TIJSSEN (D.), *Son of Tijs or Matthias.*

U.

- UBEL (G.), *Bad, Sick, Sickly.* (v. Unwyn.)
- UFFORD (E.), *Above the ford, or Owl's or Uffa's ford.*
- UGESBORNE (E.), *Winding brook? Wog, weoh, crooked, bending, turning.*
- UHFELD (G.), *Owl's field.* UHLENBROEK (D.), *Owl's marsh.*
- UIBERACKER (G.), *Across or Above the field.* (v. Overbeke.)
- UITENHAGEN (D.), *Uit den hage, Out of or From the hedge.*
- UITERNESSE, *Out of the cape or promontory.*
- ULLMANN (G.), *Dweller near the elms, or Native of Ulm.* ULMENSTEIN, *Elm's castle.*
- UMBACH (G.), *At or Near brook.* UMBGROVE, *At pit, mine, or quarry.* UMBREIT, *At plain.* UMLAUFF, *At current.*
- UNDERHILL (E.), *Under hill.* (v. Unterberg.) UNDERWOOD, *Under wood, or same as Tallboys, q. v.*
- UNIA te Wirdum, van (Fris.), *of Oene or Une's race at Wiard's home.* Unia, an abbreviation of Uninga.
- UNIACKE (I.), *The only one, Unique; a name said to be a corruption of "Unicus est," the ancient Latin motto of the family.*
- UNRUH (G.), *Uneasy, Turbulent, or Free from care?*
- UNTERBERG (G.), *Under hill.* (v. Onderberg.) UNTERBERGER, *Dweller under the hill.* UNTERRICHTER, *Subordinate judge.*
- UNWYN (G.), *Unhappy, Joyless.* (v. Ubel and Unruh.)
- UPCOTT (E.), *High cottage.* UPFOLD, *High field.* UPHAM, *High home.* UPHILL, *High hill or Upon the hill.* UPPLEBY, anc. Applebie, q. v. UPSALE, *High hall or house.* UPTON, *High town.*
- UPJOHN (E.), *Up John.* UP THOMAS, *Up Thomas,*—from dwellings *up* the street or hill. (v. Homeyer.) The last may be Welsh,—Ap Thomas, *Son of Thomas.*
- UPPENKAMP (D.), *In the field.* (v. Opdenheide.)

- UTENGOYE (U.), *Out of or From the Gooiland.* UTENHOVE, *Out of the farm or court.* (v. Uitenhagen.)
 UYT DEN BOOGARD, *Out of or From the Orchard.* UYTENCAMPE, *Out of the field.* UYTENENGE, *Out of the defile.*
 UYTKERKE, *Out of the church.* UYTWYK, *Out of the ward, parish, or quarter.*

V.

- VACHE, la (F.), *the Cow.* Arms: Gu. a cow arg. An early K. G. was styled "Mouns. S^r Richard levache;" and the name still remains upon his stall at Windsor, on a plate bearing his Arms (lions rampant), and crest of a cow's leg. (v. Koe.)
 VADER (U.), *Father.* W. Vader, a burgomaster in 1847.
 VAL, du (F.), VALLE, della (It.), *of the Valley.* VALLEHERMOSA, de (Sp.), *of Lovely valley.* (v. ten Dall.)
 VALK (U.), *Falcon.* VALCKENIER, *Falconer.* VALKENBURG, van, *of Falcon's castle.*
 VANAME (N. D.), *Of Namen or Namur.* VANDENBURGH, *Of the burgh.* (v. van den Burg.) VANDENHOEK, *Of the corner.*
 VANDERBILT, *Of the Bildt.* VANDERPOEL, *Of the marsh.*
 VANDERHEYDEN, *Of the heath, or Of ter Heide.* VANDERWERKEN, *Of the Werken.* VANDEWATER, *Of the water.* VANGELDER, *Of Gelderland.* VANNESS and Vannest, the same as van Nes, q. v. VANOLINDA, Van der linden, *Of the lime-trees.*
 In Holland, the above prefixes are very rarely joined to the name.
 VANE (E.), *Wan, Pale?* or the same as Fane, q. v.
 VAS, de (U.), *the Vase.* (v. Wasservas.)
 VASTO, del (Sp.), *of the Space or Large place?*
 VAUBLANC, de (F.), *of White valley.* VAUDEMONT, de, *of Mountain valley.* VAUX (A. N.), *Valleys.* (v. du Val.)
 VAUGHAN (W.), *Little.* (v. le Bihan and Klein.)
 VAYER, le (F.), *the Surveyor.*
 VEAZIE (N. E.), anc. de Vesci, *of Vassy, in Normandy.*

VEELWAARD (D.), *Much worth, Valuable?* (v. Goudswaard.)

VEENEMAN (D.), *Fenman, Fenner.*

VEER, van 't (D.), *of the Ferry.* (v. Terveer.)

VEGA, de la (Sp.), *of the Plain.*

VELDE, van de (D.), *of the Field.* VELT, in 't, *in the Field.*

VER, le (F.), *the Great, Strong, or Powerful.*

VERBEEK (D.), *Van der beek, Of the brook.* VERBOECKHOVEN, *Of the beech-tree courts.* VERBRUGGEN, *Of the bridges.* VERKERK, *Of the church.* VERMOELEN de Theewinkel, *Of the mills the Tea-shop.* I give the name as recorded in the Register of the Netherlands Nobility, and "de Theewinkel" is pure Dutch for *the Tea or Grocer's shop*: but this "de" may be French; and the name, *Of the mills of T corner.* (v. von Winkel and Beanshop.) VERSCHUUR, *Of the barn.* VERSLUYS, *Of the sluice.*

VERCHERE, de la (F.), *of the Orchard.* (v. Duvergé.)

VERDI (F.), VRIJDAG (D.), *Friday.* (v. Maandag and Mittag.)

VERDON (A. N.), *Verdun, anc. Verodunum; i. e., Castle of Verus.*

VERE (E.) The same as Ware, q. v.

VERME, dal (It.), *of the Worm.*

VERMIGLIOLI (It.), *Sons of Vermiglio or Vermilion.*

VERNOIS, du (F.), *of the Almond valley? Ver, valley, meadow.*

VESPUCCI (It.), *Sons of Vespa or Wasp.* (v. Emmery.)

VETTE, de (D.), *the Fat.* (v. Grace and le Gros.)

VETTER, von der Lelie (G.), *Uncle or Cousin of the Lily.*

VIEFVILLE, de (F.), *of Old town.* VIELCASTEL, de, *of Old castle.* VIEUX-PONT, de, *of Old Bridge.*

VIEREGG, von (G.), *of Four corners.* (v. de Quatrebarbes.)

VILAIN XIV. (F.) *Peasant, Farmer, Merchant or Trader, Plebeian, Commoner,* was the early signification of the word "vilain." The Viscounts Vilain XIV. are descended from Martin de Gand-Vilain, Councillor of the Duke of Burgundy, who d. 1465. His son is styled Adrien de Gand *dit* Vilain, second of the name. It is said that the XIV. was added on account of the

birth of an heir to the family while Louis XIV. was passing a night at their chateau.

- VILLEMAIN and Guillemain (F.), dim. of Guillaume, *William*.
 VILLENEUVE, de (F.), of *New town*. (v. de Bourgneuf.)
 VINGERHOED (D.), FINGERHUTH (G.), *Thimble*.
 VINTON (G.), the same as Winton, q. v.
 VIS (D.), *Fish*. VISSCHER, *Fisher*. (v. Fisk and le Goujon.)
 VISCONTI, de' (It.), of the *Visconti* or *Viscounts*.
 VISDELOU (F.), *Wolf's face*.
 VLIET, van der (D.), of the *Brook*. (v. Fleet and zum Fleth.)
 VONDEL, van den (D.), of the *Small wooden bridge*. Joost van den Vondel, ob. 1679, is the first of Netherland's poets.
 VOOGT, de (D.), the *Guardian*. (v. Hunoltstein.)
 VOORDEWIND (D.), *Before the wind*. (v. van der Wind.)
 VOYLE (W.), Moel, *Bald*. The Britons gave to Cæsar the name of Iolo Voel, *Julius the Bald*.
 VRIES, de (D.), the *Frisian*.
 VROE, de (D.), the *Wise, Prudent, Sage*. (v. Frodham.)
 VROUW, de (D.), the *Woman!* I have met with but a solitary instance of this name, — Jan de Vrouw, *John the Woman*. He was living about the time of the Reformation. (v. "Rademaker, Ned. Oudheden, D. 4, blz. 88.")
 VRYHEID, van der (D.), of the *Freedom* or *Liberty*.
 VULLER, de (D.), the *Fuller, Tucker, or Walker*.
 VUURPIJL (D.), *Sky-rocket*. (v. Snellebrand.)
 VIJF EEKEN (D.), *Five Oaks*. (v. Sevenoke.)
 VIJVER, van der (D.), of the *Fish-pond*. (v. van der Weyer.)

W.

- WAAL, de (D.), the *Walloon, or Native of Liege*.
 WAARD, de (D.), the *Innkeeper*. (v. Ware.)
 WADSWORTH (G.), *Ford, Wood* or *Meadow farm*. Wad, a *ford*, also *woad*. Wade, *meadow*. (v. Worth.) In 1277, PETER

DE WADDEWORTH was living in the wapentake of Strafford, co. York. The first who came to this country was CHRISTOPHER WADDESWORTH, Selectman and Deputy, whose name appears in the records of Duxbury, Mass., as early as 1636.

WAERELD, van de (W.), *of the World.*

WAKEMAN (W.), *Watchman.* (v. Schaarwachter.)

WALCOT and Woolcot (W.), *Wood cottage.* WALDEGRAVE, *Wood reeve, Steward of the forest.* (v. Woodroffe.)

WALDHEIM (W.), *Wood home.* WALZHUT, von, *of Wood hut.*

WALVISCII, van (W.), *of Whale.* (v. Vis.)

WALWYN (W.), *White wall.* (v. de' Mura.)

WARE (W.), *Enclosure, Wier or Dam, Fish-pond.* In Holland, "waard, weert, weer," formerly signified a *fortress* or *castle* which served to *ward* off an enemy; also a *protection* of any sort, but particularly a *dike* against water. Waard, q. v., now signifies a *polder*, or *drained lake*; also a *drake* and a *Landlord.*

WARNER (W.), *Warrener.* (v. Mainwaring.)

WARREN (W.), *Warren.* (v. Mainwaring, Chase, and Konijnenberg.) Many of this surname, however, claim descent from William de Garennes or de Warenne, a companion of the Conqueror, so called from Varimna (now Belleucombe) in Normandy, which derived its name from the Northern Waringangi (*War-goers?*) or Varangi, some of whom formed the body-guard of the Greek Emperors.

WASHINGTON (W.), *Wassingatun, Town of Wasa's race* or *descendants.* Wasa or vasa, *funn, satyr.*

WILLIAM DE HERTEBURN, Lord of the manor of Washington, co. Durham, was living in the thirteenth century. His descendant, JOHN WASHINGTON, of Whitfield, is believed to have been the first who assumed the name of Washington. From him sprang JOHN WASHINGTON, who emigrated to America, and was great-grandfather of GEORGE WASHINGTON, Pater Patriæ, n. 1732, ob. s. p. 1799.

WASSENAAR, van (W.), *of Wassenaar*; i. e., *Marsh narrows*, or *Narrow part of the marsh.* Was (Wax.), *a marsh, moor, or fen*; nearo, *narrow.* The lords of Wassenaar were called the

- oldest family in Holland. Their name first appears in history A.D. 838. WASSINK, *Wasa's son*. (v. Washington.)
- WASSERVAS (G.), *Water-vase*. Arms: Az. three pitchers or.
- WATER, Toe (D.), *At Water*. (v. Awater and Vandewater.)
- WATKINS (E.), *Watkin's*, or of *Little Wat* or *Walter*.
- WEBER (G.), *Weaver, Webster*. (v. Tessier.)
- WEEGH, op de (D.), *on the Road*. WEGEWIJS, *Guide* or *Guide-post*. (v. des Chemins.)
- WEILER zu Weiler (G.), *Hamlet in Hamlet*. (v. du Hamel.)
- WEISSMANN (G.), *Wise man*. (v. Wijsman and de Vroe.)
- WEISSMANTEL (G.), *White mantle*. WEISSENWOLF, *White wolf*. WEISSHAUPT, *White head*, q. v. (v. Wittekop.)
- WELBORNE (E.), *Well-spring*. (v. Wyborne.)
- WELD (E.), *Wood, Forest*; also *Plain*.
- WELLBELOVED (E.), *Well-beloved*. (v. Amé and de Liefde.)
- WELVAART (D.), *Welfare, Prosperity*. (v. Geluk.)
- WEMYSS (S.), *Uaimhs, Caves*.
- WESTBROEK, van (D.), *of West marsh*. WESTEINDE, van 't, *of the West end*. WESTENDORP, *West village*. WESTERHOLT and Westerwoudt, *West wood*. WESTERLAGE, *West hollow*. WESTKIRCH, *West church*.
- WESTCAR (E.), *West rock, wood, or marsh*. (v. Carr.) WESTCOAT, *West cottage*.
- WETMORE (E.), *Wedmor, Hill of the pledge, vow, or promise?*
- WEJDEN, van der (D.), *of the Pastures*. (v. Klaverweide.)
- WEYER, van der (D.), *of the Pond or Fish-pond*. (v. Duvivier.)
- WHIPLEY or Whipple (E.), *Thrashing-field?*
- WHITEBREAD (E.), *White bread*. WHITECHURCH, *White church*. WHITEFORD, *White ford*. WHITEHALL, *White house*. WHITEHAND, *White hand*. WHITEHEAD, *White head*. WHITEHORN, *White corner*. WHITEHORSE, *White horse*. WHITEHOUSE, *White house*. WHITEHULL, *White hill* or *hovel*. WHITEHURST, *White grove*. WHITELAW, *White land* or *pasture*. WHITELING, *White heath*. WHITELOCK, *White hair, lake, or canal-lock*. WHITEMAN, *Man clothed in white*. WHITESTONES, *White stones*. WHITEWAY, *White road*.

WHITGRAVE (Æ.), *White grove or cave.* WHITING, *Son of Hwit or White.* WHITMORE, Wittanmor, Wittanmœr, *Assembly or Council moor or field.* WHITNEY, Wittan ig, *Council island?* WHITWELL, *White well or spring.* WHITWICK, *White dwelling.* WHITWONG, *White marsh, meadow, or grove.* WIHTWORTH, *White farm.*

WIESENTHAL (G.), *Meadow-valley.* (v. van der Weyden.)

WIGGLESWORTH (Æ.), *Wigle's farm?* — Wigle was a Frisian, forename, and probably also Anglo-Saxon, — or *Wizard's farm.* Wiglere, *a diviner, soothsayer, conjurer.*

WILBRAHAM (Æ.), anc. de Wilburgham, *Pleasant, or Well or Spring town home.*

WILDCODT (G.), *Wild or Forest cottage.* (v. Walcot.)

WILDE, de (D.), *the Savage.* WILDEBOER, *Wild boor.* WILDEMAN, *Wild man.* WILDSCHUT, *Poacher.*

WILLIAMS (Æ.), WILLEMS (D.), WILHELMS (G.), *William's or of William.* Wilhelm, *Willing or Devoted defender or protector.* WILLARD (Æ.), GUILLARD and Villard (F.), *William.* WILLEMSE, Willemsen, and Willemsz (D.), *William's son.* WILLING and Willink (D.), *Will's son.* WILMOT and Gillot (Æ.), GUILLEMOT and Guillot (F.), dim. of William. (v. Gilman and d'Oilliamson.)

WINCHESTER (Æ.), Wintan ceaster, *Winta's castle.*

WIND, van der (D.), *of the Wind.* From a sign of Boreas? (v. Suijdewind, Terwindt, and Voordewind.)

WINKEL, von (G.), *of Corner.* (v. Tenwinkel.)

WINKELAAR (D.), *Shopkeeper.* (v. Cramer.)

WINNEFELD (G.), *Field of battle or victory.*

WINSLOW (Æ.), Winneshlaw, *Battle tumulus.*

WINSTANLEY (Æ.), *Battle or Victory stone field.*

WINTERBOTTOM (Æ.), *Winter valley or low ground.*

WINTHROP (Æ.), *Pleasant village.* (v. Freudenburg.)

JOHN WINTHROP, Governor of Massachusetts in 1630, was the son of ADAM WINTHROP, of Groton, co. Suffolk, Eng., Esq. WINTON (Æ.), *Winthouse, Tavern.* There are places so called in England and Scotland. (v. Vinton.)

- WIT, de (W.), *the White*. WITLAGE, *White hollow or valley*.
 WITLANDT, *White land*. WITMONDT, *White mouth*. WITTEKOP, *White head*. WITTENBERG, *White hill or Hill of council*.
 (v. Whitmore.)
- WOESTYNE, van de (W.), *of the Desert*. (v. Wildcodt.)
- WOLF or Wolff, de (W.), *the Wolf*.
- WOLFFENSBERGER (G.), *Dweller in the wolves' mount*.
 WOLFRAMSDORF, von, *of Wolf and Raven's village*; the wolf and raven being united as attendants of Odin, as they were also of Apollo.
- WOLKENBERG (G.), *Cloud's mount*.
- WOLVEGA, van (Fris.), *of Wolf's village*. Gea or ga, *a village*.
- WOODHEAD (E.), *Head of the wood*. (v. de Chef du Bois.)
 WOODHOUSE, *House of the wood*. WOODING, *Wood meadow*.
 WOODMAN, *Wood-dweller or dealer*. WOODROFFE, *Woodrow*,
 or *Woodruff*, *Wood reeve*. (v. Walcot.)
- WORTH (E.), *Field, Farm, Manor, Homestead, Estate*.
- WOUDE, van den, and Wout, van 't (W.), *of the Wood*. (v. ten Hout.)
- WTEWAALL or Wttewael (W.), *Out of or From the Waal*, or district called *Waalwijk*? (v. Uitenhagen.)
- WUNDERLICH (G.), *Wonderful*.
- WYBORNE (E.), *Wylborne, Well spring or brook*.
- WIJCK, van (W.), *of Wijk*; i. e., *Quarter or Parish*.
- WIJDOOGEN (W.), *Large eyes*. (v. le Borgne and Malavista.)
- WYKEHAM (E.), *Marsh home?* *Wic, a marsh*.
- WIJMANS (W.), *Hunter's*. (v. Jager and Chasseloup.)
- WIJNGAARDEN, van (W.), *of Vineyards*. WIJNPERSE, *Winepress*. WIJNSTOK, *Vine*.
- WYNNE (W.), *White, Fair*. (v. Bain, le Cann, and le Gwen.)
- WIJS (W.), *Wise*. WIJSMAN, *Wise man*. (v. Weissmann.)

X.

- XAINTONGE, de (ƒ.), of *Saintonge*. XAINTRAILLES, de, of *Saintrailles*. XANCOINS, de, of *Sancoius*.
- XANTEN, van (D.), of *Xanten*, in Prussia.
- XAVIER (Sp.), *Brilliant*. Doubtless a Moorish relic; for this surname is plainly the Arabic word "xaver."
- XHÉNEMONT, de (ƒ.), of *Oak hill*. (v. du Quesnoy.)
- XIMENES (Sp.), of *Ximene*; for the name appears to be the genitive of the Greek *Ximene*, a district along the Euxine. There are, however, two towns in Spain called *Ximena*.
- XUAREZ or Suarez (Sp.), *Xuero's* or *Suero's*. (v. Diaz.)
- XYLANDER (G.), *Woodman*. The name of a German scholar, originally *Holzmann*, which he translated into Greek.

Y.

- Y, d' (ƒ.), of *Y*. The family of Y, Seigniors of Serancourt, probably derive their name from the lands of Y, near Peronne.
- YAGER (N. D.) The same as *Jager*, q. v.
- YALDWIN (E.), *Happy old age*. (v. Unwyn.)
- YANEZ (Sp.), *Juan's*, or of *Juan* or *John*. (v. Diaz.)
- YATES (E.), YETTS (S.), *Gates*. (v. v. d. Poort and Anthor.)
- YNGE and Yngham (E.) The same as *Inge* and *Ingham*, q. v.
- YOUNGLOVE (E.), *Young love*. (v. de Jong.)
- YSABEAU (ƒ.), *Isabeau*, now *Isabel*, a woman's forename.
- IJSSELSTEIN, van (D.), of *IJsselstein* or *Castle on the IJssel*; i. e., *Water of the Salii*, a tribe mentioned by Tacitus. (v. van der Aa.)
- IJTSMA (Fris.), *IJtse's*, or of *IJtse*. (v. Abbema.)
- YVER (ƒ.), *Winter*. A Normandy family.
- IJZENDOORN (D.), *Iron thorn*.
- IJZENDYK, van (D.), of *IJzendijke*; i. e., *Iron dike*.
- IJZER (D.), *Iron*. IJSERMAN, *Iron man*. (v. Isebrants.)

Z.

- ZAALIGHER (☩.), *Blessed.* (v. Gnaden and Gedult.)
- ZAIX, de (℥.), *of the Waters.* (v. des Aix and de l'Eau.)
- ZEDDES, de (℥.), *of Z's or Zeds?* Arms: Or, a Z, gu.
- ZEE, van der (☩.), *of the Sea.* ZEEMAN, *Seaman, Sailor.*
ZEEUW, de, *the Zeelander.*
- ZELLWEGER (☩.), *Dweller on the Zelle road.* (v. Strada.)
- ZEVENBOOM (☩.), *Savin-tree.* ZEVENHUISEN, *Seven houses.*
- ZIEGENFUSS (☩.), *Goat's foot.* ZIERFUSS, *Pretty foot.*
- ZILVER (☩.), *Silver,* q. v. SILVERYSER, *Silver-iron?*
- ZIMMER (☩.), *Chamber, Timber.* ZIMMERMANN, *Carpenter.*
- ZOBEL, von (☩.), *of Sable.* Perhaps from their Arms, — Sable, on a bend or, a sable proper; but, according to Professor Pott, in Swabia, the word "zobel" implies a *fat, slovenly fellow.*
- ZOELEVENSOEN (☩.), *Sweet life's son.* A surname in 1348.
- ZOETE, de (☩.), *the Sweet or Amiable.* (v. Swett.)
- ZOLLIKOFER or Zollickhofer (☩.), *Lord of Zollicken,* a bailiwick in Switzerland. (v. Hofer.)
- ZOLLMANN (☩.), *Tollman.* (v. Brugman.)
- ZONDAG (☩.), *Sunday.* (v. Maandag and Verdi.)
- ZOON (☩.), *Son.* The name of J. Zoon is in Amsterdam Directory for 1851; and, in another, is Teunis Zoon. (v. Trautsohn.)
- ZOUCHE (A. N.), *Stump of a tree,* and perhaps *Stumpy or Short.* (v. Stumpff and de Lesquiffiou.) The first of the name in England was William le Zusche, ob. circa 1200.
- ZOUTMAN (☩.), *Saltman.*
- ZUBER (☩.), *Tub.* (v. Honeypot, Olievat, and Zurkanne.)
- ZUCKSCHWERDT (☩.), *Draw sword.* (v. Skenc.)
- ZUIL, van der (☩.), *of the Pillar or Column.* (v. van Zuylen.)
- ZULAUF (☩.), *At course or current.* (v. Anlauf and Umlauff.)
- ZUMBACH (☩.), *At the brook.* ZUMBERGE, *At the hill.* ZUMBOHM, *At the tree.* ZUMBROD, *At the ford.* Brod is a Polish word. ZUMBUSCH, *At the bush.* ZUMFELD, *At the field.* ZUM-

- GRUNDE, *At the valley.* ZUMLOH, *At the wood.* (v. van Loo.)
 ZUMSTEG, *At the bridge.* ZUMSTEIN, *At the stone or castle.*
 ZURKANN (G.), *At the can or tankard.* ZURLAUBEN, *At the
 arbors or bowers.* ZURMUHLEN, *At the mills.*
 ZUURMOND (D.), *Grumbler; lit., Sour mouth.* (v. Sauer.)
 ZUYLEN, van (D.), *of Columns.* Arms: Ar. three columns gu.
 ZWAAN (D.), *Swan.* ZWANENFELD, *Swan's field.*
 ZWART (D.), *Black.* ZWARTJES, dim. of Zwart.
 ZWEIBRUCKEN, von (G.), *of Two bridges.* The name of this
 family often appears in French, — “de Deux Ponts.”
 ZIJNEN (D.), *His!* L. Zijnen and T. D. Vrijdag Zijnen, — i. e.,
L. His and T. D. Friday His, — were formerly living at the
 Hague. (v. Ihm.)
 ZIJP, van (D.), *of Zijpe,* in North Holland.

“Tote rien se torne en declin;
 Tot chiet, tot muert, tot vait a fin;
 Hom muert, fer use, fust porrist,
 Tur font, mur chiet, rose flaistrit;
 Cheval tresbuche, drap viesist,
 Tot ovre fet od mainz perist.”

Roman de Rou.

CORRIGENDA.

DAM, van. After *of Dam*, add "in Friesland, and *of Damme* in Flanders."

HELLEGANGER. *Dweller in the Helle lane* is the meaning of this name, which is analogous to the English *Streeter*. As "hel" in Dutch signifies *hell*, and "ganger" *walker*, I deemed it to be of the class derived from nicknames, and not unlike that of *Ganging Ralph*, as a Lowland Scot would call *Gangerolf*, *Gaungo Rolf*, or *Ralph the Walker* (*v. p. xiv*), but, upon reflection, am satisfied of my error. Compare *Querengasser*, *Zellweger*, *Smallegang*, and *Strada*. *Helle* signified *a hollow, low or deep place*; and also, in the old Frisian, *high and dry*.

MIDDELKOOP is probably derived from the place so called; and, if the final syllable does not here signify *market*, it must be a corruption of "hoop," and the name thus be *Middle hill*.

PIN-DE-MONTE. *Pine of Monte* or *Mountain* is a more correct translation.

ROTHSCHILD, von. There is a Boston name *Crowninshield*. Compare also *Flikkenschild*, *Ruitenschild*, and *Puckler*. If, however, this name is not derived from a Red shield, it must be from the Danish town *Rotschild* or *Roskild*; i. e., *Roe's well*. *Kilde*, *a well* or *spring*. One of the fabulous kings of Denmark, living A.M. 3580, was named *Roe*.

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