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"There is a kind of physiogomy in the titles of books no less than in the faces of men, by which a skillful observer will know what to expect from the one as from the other."

*There is power in a Name
Only as we make it so.*

Surnames: Their Origin and Nationality

A G O O D N A M E

A G O O D O M E N



By L. B. McKENNA, M. A., L. L. D.

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FOREWORD.

IT has been said of young Napoleon when his teacher told him one day that the name Napoleon meant the lion of Naples, he answered: "Since the lion is the king of beasts I should be as my father was at all times, generous to his friends, but relentless to his enemies." This thought seemed to have influenced the young man all through his short life. When important matters were to be passed upon he would try to act as he was told his father had done under like conditions, thus merely emphasizing the statement so often heard, while imitation is an aid to youth, it enslaves manhood.

It is the duty of every one in this world to do his own thinking and acting, in short, he should be a lifter and not a leaner among men. Achievement comes only from personal and well directed effort. In this way one may make for himself an honorable and enduring name.

Inasmuch, as no one has the opportunity of choosing the land of his birth, nor of selecting his grandfather, it is certainly fortunate for us as American people to be able to know that we come of good European stock, and thus it is believed that many a young person will be glad of this chance of learning who his forefathers were and where they originally came from. Emerson was undoubtedly right when he said, "American is but another name for opportunity."

It is hoped that a careful reading of this book may be an inspiration to greater effort in getting on in life.

LLEWELLYN B. McKENNA.

QUINCY, ILLINOIS, Dec. 1, 1913.

History of People as Revealed in Their Surnames.

How the Nationality, Origin, and Early Occupation of the People
May be Learned through a Study of their Surnames.

*“Words are but things, and a drop of ink
Falling like dew upon a thought,
Makes thousands and perhaps millions think.”*

ONE would scarcely think when he was conversing with Peter Snooks, that his forefathers, a century or more ago lived near the Seven Oaks in the midst of the Hopyards of Kent, England, but such is the case.

Snooks is nothing but a contraction of the words “Seven Oaks,” and one would scarcely think that Robert Whittaker was simply a descendant of Robert Whitecar, pronounced in the Scotch way Whittaker. These Whitecars are frequently found in the Clydesdale, near Glasgow, Scotland, still writing their name Whitecar and pronouncing it Whittaker. The name Sidney, also written Sydney is nothing but a contraction of St. Denis, pronounced in the French SanDenny, hence, in its English contraction Sidney, so also, is Seymour but another form of the French St. Maur.

Names from the Norman French.

These Norman French names in Great Britain are very numerous as they are also in the United States. Families who are descended from these people are very proud of having their names recorded in Domesday, an ancient register containing all of the select "400" of the Norman French found in England. One would lose sight of for the moment that Mr. Janeway is simply an indication that he was formerly from Genoa, and that Mr. Curtis was one of courtly training, and in no sense a boor, and that Mr. Spencer and Mr. Stewart were high servants, Mr. Spencer being the dispenser of the business of the estate, whereas, Mr. Stewart was simply the steward of the manor or chief house on the estate.

When Mary Stewart, queen of Scots, married to the eldest son of the King of France, known as the dauphin in that country, she found the French did not use a "w" in spelling but simply used a single "u." She therefore wrote her name after the death of her husband and her return to Scotland, Stuart instead of Stewart as it is regularly spelled. Some families have adopted the French spelling (Stuart) while others prefer the general way of spelling it Stewart.

Surnames with Anglo-Saxon Origin.

Surnames that end in bury, berry, borough, burg, burgh are simply forms of the ancient Anglo-Saxon word used for a town, city or village, hence, Salisbury is simply "the city of health;" Waterbury, "the water town" or "the town near the waters' edge," while Edinburgh is "Edwinstown." It might be well to remember that in Scotland burgh is always pronounced borough. Norbury is simply the north town, Sudbury the south town, and Edina, our little Missouri town, is simply the Latinized or poetical name for Edinburgh. Gough, meaning red, Glas, or Glass, meaning green, and Vaughan, meaning little, are also very common surnames, as well as the names Reed, Reid, Rudd, Ray, Roy, Roe, all meaning red. These names were derived from the color of the tartan and hose worn by these Scottish clans, as were also Douglas, meaning dark green, Dun, Dunn, Dunne meaning a dark slate or stone gray color. Surnames were first used in Rome, and from there they were established in France in the latter part of the 10th century. They were introduced into England at the Norman conquest and recorded in Domesday in October, 1066. They were not introduced into Wales for many years afterward, and even there, they are still somewhat uncertain. It is said that the royal family of Great Britain, as well as the Bourbons of France and Spain have really no surnames, from the fact, that they have never adopted one. King Edward,

the Seventh of Great Britain, might have adopted the name "Wettin" should he have chosen, from the fact, that that was his father's surname, but his mother being a British queen never adopted it, and, hence, he took his titles and name from his mother and not from his father, because she was of the royal family, whereas he was not. King Edward belonged to a family called Guelph, meaning Wolf, which originated in the northern part of Italy, but he is of the German house of Hanover and Brunswick, descended from Sophia, a daughter of James I of Great Britain.

The first sovereign of the Hanovarian succession was George I., who began reigning in August, 1714, on the death of Queen Anne. She was the last of the Stuarts, and James I. of Great Britain was the first of the Stuarts to sit on the English throne. He had formerly been James VI. of Scotland. The countries were united and were afterwards known as Great Britain. The union came about on the death of Queen Elizabeth in March, 1603. King James was the only child of Mary, Queen of Scots, the most beautiful and most unfortunate of women. She was beheaded by order of her cousin, Queen Elizabeth, in 1585, aged 43 years. She was executed at Peterborough, England.

German and Other Surnames in the United States.

In this country, there are many surnames beginning with Van. These are known as Holland or Dutch surnames, and are very numerous, especially in the states of New York and New Jersey, where can be found persons whose names are Van Allen, Van Buren and so on using every initial letter in the English alphabet to Van Zant. Others take the Belgian or Flemish form which is Van De or Van de, as Van de water, or Van De Water, Van de voort, Van de venter. Also Vander as Vanderbilt, etc. Many German surnames are found in the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, from the fact that the early settlers of these states were German and Swiss emigrants. The descendants of these early settlers have greatly changed or modified the spelling of their names, thus it is said that the name of Astor was formerly written Ashdoerr and Rittenhouse was formerly spelled Ruetenhaus.

William Wirt, an eminent American author, was the son of a German named Worth. The English, Welsh, Scotch and Irish surnames are found in every state of the Union, thus one can plainly see where the forefathers of these people once lived in Europe.

It is said that in Great Britain there are now not more than forty or fifty thousand surnames, and, hence, the great repetition of the same names. One would scarcely think that Roger, Robert and Richard should become the basis for forming such names as Hodge, Dodge, Dobbs and Hobbs are derived from Roger, and

Hicks, Dicks, Higgs and Diggs and even Hitch should be derived from Richard, and that Dickens and Higgins should all be further derivatives of Richard, and that Robbins and Rupert are but variations of Robert. In Wales one often meets such surnames as Edwards, meaning "the truth keeper," and Edmunds, meaning "one who guards his mouth from evil speaking. In short the Welsh people make a very free use of christian names by the addition of "s" to form a surname. It is said there are only about fifty-three christian names for man and that thirty-two of these are directly derived from the Bible, hence, one often sees the name of Davis, meaning son of David; and Jenkins, meaning little John; Perkins, meaning little Peter; Tomkins, meaning little Tom; Malkin, meaning little Mary, etc.

One finds some very peculiar Christian names given to the people of England during the days of the commonwealth, from 1649 to 1660. This is the time that Oliver Cromwell and his son were the protectors of the English people. This period is known as the interregnum. Charles I. was beheaded in January, 1649, and Charles II. did not begin reigning until 1660. He died in 1685, after a reign of 36 years. So you see this time is counted back from his father's execution in 1649.

These names are found mostly among the Puritans: "Stand firm in the faith Judkins. If Christ had not died, thou hadst been damned Barebones (his surname"). Beside the female names were suggestive of the religious fervor of these people—Grace, Faith, Hope, Charity, Desire, Delight, Patience, and many others.

Oliver Cromwell was a Great Mixer.

Probably no man in Great Britain was ever more active in spreading the names of the people of the British Islands over the world than was Oliver Cromwell, Protector of the English Commonwealth, during the years from 1649 to 1660. It has been said of him that he transported, exported, deported, and imported the people of that country at his own sweet will. He sent the English to the south of Ireland where the third generation of these people became more Irish than the native Irish themselves, the Scotch to the West Indies, as well as to Virginia and the Carolinas, hence, as has been said, no man did more for mixing up the people than did he.

Scottish surnames have the following terminals: Craick, meaning a storm; Bogle, a goblin; Boak, to belch; Hunt, meaning to haunt; Rash, meaning an itching; Snell, meaning keen; Hope, meaning hops; Gowan, a daisy; Stott, a young ox; Watt, meaning wet; Snodgrass, a trimmed lawn; Spink, a prim rose; Collie, a sheep dog; Grossert, a gooseberry; Cay, Kay, a jackdaw; Garvie, a sprat, a fish; Brander, a gridiron; Meikle, big; Riggs, a ridge; Cowan, a smith; Souter, a shoemaker; Grieve, Grave, manager of a coal pit; Gilmour, a chief's attendant; Yett, Yates, Gates, an entrance to an enclosure.

Origin of British Surnames.

British surnames are largely derived from Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, Norman-French, and Danish sources, thus Bal or Bally, meaning a town as Balbriggan, meaning Bridgetown. Ballybrophy, meaning Brophy's town; Ballyvaughan, meaning little town. There are many Celtic names formed in this way. Names ending in tre, meaning a town; Ros, meaning a heath, hence, grass land. Pol, meaning a pool; Lam, a church; Caer, a castle; Pen; head land; Hurst, a wood; Den, a valley, Don, a hill, hence, the jingle:

*“By Tre, Ros, Pol, Lam, Caer, Pen, Den and Don,
You may always know an Englishman.”*

There were few surnames in England before the Norman Conquest, 1066, although some appear in the old Saxon records. Many influences united to introduce these names. Many names that were once significant had lost their meaning and were only held in the memory of those who knew the persons. Many surnames appeared in Doomday, but it was not at first common to transmit the surname from father to son.

Doomday was the name of a Norman French book that contained a record of all important transactions and affairs of the government after the conquest.

Simplified Spelling of Surnames.

Many names are corrupted in their spelling and pronunciation. For instance words that originally ended in Quet have been changed to Kett, and Ville into field and well, as Boquet, to Buckett; Greenfield, to Greenville; Blomfield, to Blondeville; Summerfield, to Summerville, etc.; Rosseville, to Rosswell; Rooseville, to Roswell; Freshville, to Fretwell, etc. Many names have been intentionally changed in their spelling, in order to disguise their plebeian origin, as Smythe, Cutlar, Tayleure, Yonge, Broun, Browne, Fysshe, Foord, Willyams, Martyn, etc.

It is said that Frank Leslie, the New York magazine publisher, was an Englishman named Joseph Carter. He was a cartoonist and made drawings that were sold and published in the United States. His father objected to his name—Joseph Carter—appearing on the drawings. He therefore simply used the name Frank Leslie in signing them. He removed afterwards to the United States and, finding the name Frank Leslie well and favorably known, he legally adopted it and thus dropped the name of Joseph Carter.

Corrupted Spellings.

It is surprising how names are disguised and corrupted in their spelling. Dealchamber is derived from *De la chambre*; Brewhouse, from *Braose*; Colbran, from *Cowbrain*; Allwork, from *Aldwark*; Wilbraham, from *Wilburgham*; Wilberforce, from *Wilburgfoss*; Hoard, from *Howard*; Gurr, from *Gower*. Carew and Carey are but forms of the same name, so also are Wesley and Wellesley; Singen and Sinden are corruptions of *St. John*, and Fidgen a corruption of *Fitz John*; Ben Eaton is supposed to be a corruption of *Benito*, pronounced in the Spanish *Beneeto*. Pettigrew is a corruption of *Pedigree*; Breakspeare, Shakespeare, Hurlbat, Hurlbut, Winspeare, and Wagstaffe, are historical names from the ancient military days when "kighthood was in flower." The spelling of these names are very uncertain. It is said that William Shakespeare, the bard of Avon, spelled his name in twenty-three different ways. Richard Breakspeare was the only English pope that ever presided over the Vatican. His pontifical name was *Pope Adrian V*.

Besides these there are many changes by contractions and additions, Gomery to Montgomery, Skidmore to Scudamore, Hayward, a keeper of cattle to Howard, which is thought to be more aristocratic. Many Jewish families have in ages past materially changed the form of their name, hence, Abraham is changed

to Braham; Moses to Moss and Mosley, Solomon to Salmon, Salo, and even Sloman; Jonas to Jones; Levi to Levy and Lewis; Barugh to Barrow, Elias to Ellis, Ellison, Eliotson, and Emanuel to Manuel. Other Jewish families have changed their name from what it was originally to the sign of their occupation, Rothschild meaning a red shield, was a name adopted by the family of Anselm Meyer of Germany. Schwartzschild, meaning a black shield; Goldschild, a gold shield; Silberschild, a silver shield; Kupferschild, a copper shield; and from their residence comes the name of Friedlander, peaceful dweller; Dantziger, a dweller in Dantzic; Hamburger, a dweller in Hamburg, and from Rosbrugge comes Rusbridge and Rusbridger.

Kespohl, a cheese pole for pressing cheese.

Lauterbach, a clear stream.

Lauterbrumen, a clear fountain.

Licht, Lichtenstein, a clear stone.

In the United States the tendency is to simplify surnames. The Roosevelt surname has been changed in form and spelling. The pronunciation of this name is not clear to some persons. It should be pronounced as if it were written Rosyvelt.

The late Prof. Louis Agassiz pronounced his name as if written Agasee.

Changes in Pronunciation.

During the flight of the many years since surnames were established among men a great many changes have taken place in the spelling and pronunciation of names, thus, the Scotch name Andrew Carnegie is commonly pronounced by those who are not acquainted with the correct pronunciation, as Karnegy, with the accent on Kar, the first syllable, whereas, in Scotland where the name is well known and in this country where he is personally known, he is called Karnagy with the accent on the Na, the second syllable, and his birthplace in Scotland is Dunfermline, pronounced Dunfermlin, with the accent on ferm, the second syllable. The Wisconsin statesman, La Follette, often has his name *mispronounced* by placing the accent on the last syllable. Speak the name as if it were printed La Follett, accent as in Hallett. The change of spelling and pronunciation of a name is a very common occurrence in this country, as well as in Europe.

The Scotch name Forbes is pronounced in this country as if written Forbs, but in Scotland it is pronounced in two syllables, as if written For-bess.

Names from the Church and Army.

The following surnames are very common in the United States being derived from offices in the Roman church: Pope, Cardinal, Bishop, Bysshopp, Abbott, Prior, Pryor, Dean, Rector, Parsons, Vicar, Vickers, Priest, Deacon, Deakin, Clerk, Clark, Clarke, Chaplin, Caplin, Friar, Fryer, Freere, Frere (meaning a brother), Monk, Nunn, Saxton, Colet, Collett, Benet, Bennett, Noviss, Lister from the Anglo-Saxon one who read part of the Church services. Colet was an Acolyte. Benet was a sub-deacon in the Roman Catholic Church. Bailey, Beadle, Botiler, Butler, Burgess, Chancellor, Chamberlain, Chamberlayne, Chalmers, a Scottish surname meaning a chamberlain, is pronounced Chawmers; Constable, Castellan, Champion, Campion, Councilman, Catchpole, Forester, Foster, Forster, Falconer, Falconar, Faulkner, Groome, Henchman, Legatt, Leggortt, Mayor, Lemaire the old French form. Meyer, the old German Anglo-Saxon form; Marshall, Provost, Provis, Page, Proctor, Porter, Portman, Ranger, Reeves, Steward, Stewart, Stuart, Sturt, Sheriff, Sargent, Sargeant Ussher, Warden, Woodroafe, Woodreeve, Woodriff, Woodruff, Woodrough, Woodrow. Horden is the steward of the household, Grosvenor was the chief huntsman, Bannerman was the chief standard bearer to the kings of Scotland, Staller has the same meaning. Foster is derived from one who had the care of children; Kemp, Kempe, Kempes, Kemper, Camp, Champ, Camper, Campion, Champion all refer to the office of a soldier, hence a strong lusty

fellow. Kempenfelt runs into the German and Swedish. Bateman and Segar also refer to those who contend for supremacy, hence, also a soldier. Many Irish families have in the course of years changed the spelling of their names from the ancient Irish to the Norman French, translated them as it were, thus from O'Dorey to D'Arcy, O'Malley to DeMaillet pronounced in the French DeMally, O'Mulaville to Lavelle, O'Dulaine to Delany, also Dulaney.

There seems to be a tendency to cut off the apostrophe after O in many Irish names after the third or fourth generations from the old country and to write the second part of the name with a small letter, thus Odee instead of the Irish form O'Dee, Odell, Oneal, Odear, etc. While other persons bearing the suggestive Irish surnames omit the O' entirely, thus Neill instead of O'Neill, Sullivan instead of O'Sullivan.

The prefix Mac has also been removed by persons who are fond of a change. McCall becomes simply Call, McKay simply Kay, etc.

Modernizing Surnames.

Many of these Irish families are now writing their names without an apostrophe as D'Alton is now Dalton, D'Arbly, now Darbly. Many Russian families add Witz, meaning son to their father's name, thus Paulowitz meaning Paulson, Czarowitz meaning son of the czar, Caesar—the emperor, the same as the German Kaiser. The Polish families have the same means of designation, except that it is written sky or ski which means son of, as Petrowsky meaning the son of Peter. The Welsh designation for son is Ap, hence Rhys pronounced Rice, is Rhys Ap, Rhys which is contracted into Price meaning the son of Rhys. Modern Rice Roger Ap Roger becomes Prodger, son of Roger. Richard or Ap—Richard is Pritchard which means the same as Richardson. Two of the commonest names found in Wales are Jones and Morgan; Harris is also a very common name being derived from Harry.

The Welsh people delight in placing Mab or Map the same as mac also becomes “ap” between their name and that of their father, hence, Howell ap Howell which means Howell son of Howell, or as we now find it Howell Powell, which means that Powell is a derivative or son of Howell, and Bowen son of Owen. The Welsh are in the habit of using Christian names by simply adding “s” as Joan meaning John, they now write Jones meaning John's son. Beside this they also use the modern Evan meaning John, therefore, Evans, also Bevans, and Jones mean the same thing.

Names from their Sire.

Many Scotch families as well as the ancient Irish use the father's name in connection with their own. These are called Patronymics or Sirenames and are of Celtic or Gaelic origin the Irish being called Milesian, or Celtic, and the Highland Scotch the Gaelic. The Highland Scotch and the ancient Irish are really the same people, both having originated in Phoenicia, in the western part of Asia. The Irish are the older of the two peoples. There are three terminals that mark these Celtic and Gaelic names—Mac which means a son or male descendant, being the same as *Nepos* or *Filius*, in the Latin, meaning a son. O' which signifies a grandson, and Ni which means descended from the daughter. If the name is descended from the father it is called a Patronymic, as McDonald, the new style of spelling the word, or Macdonald the more ancient form. If the name is descended from the grandfather it is called Papponymic, as O'Connell, meaning a descendant from the house of Connell through the grandson. And occasionally we find NiConnell, NiBrien, NiNaughton, called Matronymics, but these forms are rare, as descendants are seldom named from the daughters.

The terminal AN also means one of the Irish families as Conan, Cunnane, Doran, Egan, Flanagan, Goggan, Scoggan.

It is sometimes difficult to know whether a name is of Scotch or Irish origin, thus Macpherson, meaning a son of the parson, Macarthur, meaning a son of Arthur, and McIntyre, son of the carpenter, are all Highland Scotch surnames, whereas Macdonnell, son of Donnell, and Macarthy meaning a son of Arthur are both Irish forms of the name, as is also McShane, son of John. The following little jingle is somewhat amusing:

*“By Mac and O,
You’ll always know
True Irishmen they say,
But if they lack
Both O and Mac,
No Irishmen are they.”*

Besides these designations it was quite common to place “The” before the head of the family as a mark of distinction as “The” Conor and also the word “More” meaning great and other words that described the peculiar complexion or color of the person, as O’Connor, (Connor is spelled with either one n or two at the pleasure of the person whose name it is.) O’Connor Roe meaning the red haired Connor, whereas the Scotch in speaking of Robert McGregor always called him Rob Roy meaning red headed Robert. O’Connor Don meaning the brown haired. McCarthy More meaning the great McCarthy. McCarthy Reagh meaning the swarthy McCarthy. It is immaterial whether we write Mac or Mc or even M’. The ancient form is Mac; the modern Mc or M’. The Duke of Argyll’s

private name is Campbell often contracted into Kemble or Kimball by English speaking people who have adopted this name. The Duke's Gaelic name is McCallum More meaning the great McCallum, that is the head of the clan.

The Celtic or Irish Clan Cassidy bore a conspicuous part in resisting the early English invaders in the West of Ireland. The leader or head of the clan was known as The Cassidy and one of the early Irish historians speaks of him much as Shakespeare does in describing Cardinal Wolsley: "He was sweet as a summer breeze to those who loved him; but lofty and sour to those who loved him not." The English wrote over the Gates of Galway: "From the Ferocious Cassidys Good Lord deliver us," thus showing the influence of a name even among friends as well as foes.

There is also an Anglo-Saxon or ancient English form of showing surnames derived from the father's name. These words usually have the terminals *ing*, *inge* or *inger* added to the principal word and always carrying with it the meaning of "offspring" or progeny, as from Deere we get Deering; Dunn, Dunning; Marn, Marning; Chann, Channing; Fann, Fanning; Field, Fielding; Barr, Barring, Barringer; Jennings meaning little John; Mall, Mallinge; Meech, Meechinge. Henry Fielding, the English novelist, was once asked by a man who wrote his name Feilding why they did not write their names alike; he answered, "Our branch of the family was the first to learn how to spell correctly."

The following jingle will enable the reader to get the run of English surnames:

*“In Ford, in Ham, in Ley and Ton,
The most of English surnames run.
In Ing, Hurst, Wood, Wick, Sted and Field
Full many English surnames yield.
With Thorpe and Bourne, Cote, Caster, Oke,
Combe, Bury, Don, and Stowe, and Stoke,
With Ey and Port, Shaw, Worth, and Wade,
Hill, Gate, Well, Stone are many made;
Cliff, Marsh, and Mouth, and Down, and Sand,
And Beck and Sea with numbers stand.”*

It is rather peculiar that some English and other British surnames are properly pronounced and other names apparently of the same class are mispronounced, for instance Burnham meaning a dweller on the brookside is correctly pronounced as if it were written Burnum. This name is generally properly pronounced by every one, as are also Brigham (Brigum), Pinkham (Pinkum). Tatham is pronounced and often written Tatum. But Birmingham is not always pronounced as Birming-um, as it should be pronounced. The same is true of Cunningham (Cunningum), and many others. This terminal *ham* means a home or dwelling and should be pronounced as if written *um*.

Other Sources of Surnames.

Surnames derived from localities in Great Britain and Germany are very common, being derived from the Celtic, Gaelic and Anglo-Saxon. We have names ending in Glyn, Glynde, Comb, Combe meaning a deep valley or glen, Gill meaning a pebbly stream running through the glen, Coburn meaning a fortified hill and the Anglo-Saxon Chester meaning a town; also Ton or Tun meaning an enclosed field, or town as well, as Ley, or Leye, Legh, Leigh meaning a field or meadow; also Battel meaning war and Litch meaning a battle-field so named from the dead bodies found upon it. Thorp, Thorpe, Dorf all meaning a village, Hurst meaning a woods, thus, Clayton meaning a Claytown, Leighton the meadowtown, Bradley the broad meadow, Bradford the broad ford, Stanley the stony field, Horsley or Hurstley meaning the wooded field, Parkhurst the park woods, Broadhurst also Bradshaw the broad woods, Aldthorpe or alt-dorf the old village, Newthorpe and Neudorf meaning the new village; also the termination Ham meaning a home or residence, and Burn, Scotch, meaning a stream or brook, Becket also meaning a stream, Bourne meaning a river, and Strom, the German and Scandinavian also meaning a stream, Gate, Gates and Yates meaning an entrance to an enclosure, Shaw meaning a thickly set underbrush and Shiel meaning a temporary habitation, Slade meaning

a ravine, the same as comb, Slack has the same significance, Den is also a deep valley, Don meaning a hill, Langdon the long hill, Garth meaning an orchard and sometimes a churchyard, Ross meaning a mountain side, Weller meaning a hollow place or gulf, Worth and its corrupted form, With means a fortified place, Thwaite is a small river, Clough is a wooded valley near the roadside, Clowes a rock, Fleet is the mouth of the river, Hithe is a harbor, Gool is a canal, Sike is a waterfall and Holm is an expansive body of water, Firth or Frith is the mouth of a river; Loch, Lough, Lock, Lock meaning a lake or pond sometimes formed by a dam, Lowe meaning a small round topped hill; Lynn, Linn meaning a pool of water, Lynch meaning a strip of wooded land between plowed fields; Mill, Mille, Miln, Milne, Mulle, Mullen, and from the French comes Des Moulins meaning a place where grain is ground, a mill. Back, Bach, Beck each meaning a brook or stream of water; Cot, Cott, Cote meaning an humble dwelling, a cottage. Stan and Stein meaning stone.

Baine, Baynes a bath, Barrack a military house; Bank, Banks meaning a bench; Barn, Barnes meaning a badly constructed house, Barrow a wood covered hill; Beacon, Becon a fire cage at the top of a pole for displaying a light at night, Bellchamber a church tower; Bearne and Boys are other names for a forester; Borstall means a winding road up a hill side; Born is another spelling for Burn or Bourne meaning a stream of water, a brook.

Agnes Burns and the Monument.

Robert Burns, the Scotch poet, was a son of William Burness and Agnes Brown. You will notice the father spelled his name differently from his son. A hundred and fifty years ago the spelling of surnames was very unsettled. Robert Burns's mother was present at the dedication of her son's monument, when an old friend said to her: "Agnees Burns, you must be a proud woman to have these honors bestowed upon your son." "Proud, did ye say, I would rather have my Rab among the livin' than a thousand such monuments, for when he was livin' they wud na gie him brede but now that he is dede they gie him a stane," pointing to the monument.

Robert Burns during his last illness told his wife that in a hundred years hence his poetry would be much more popular than it was then, and that his name would be more honored and respected. This prophecy has certainly come true. Robert Burns is now classed as Shakespeare is classed—a poet of the world. He died July 21, 1796, in the 37th year of his age.

Names of Scandinavian Origin.

Borough, Burg, Burk, Burke, Burrows, Brough, Burgh and Bury all refer to the same thing, a town. By and Bee are from the Danish and have the same meaning, hence, a village or habitation; Bush, Furze and Furns mean the home of one who lived in the brush or low thick woods, a thicket; Camp is a lodging place; Carr means a stony piece of land; Carne, Cairn, a heap of stones, being a Druidical monument, also a cave dweller near the mouth of a cavern; Castell, Castle, Chatto, a disguised spelling of Chateau all meaning a castle; Chanttrey, Chapel, Chapple, Kirk, Kirhe, Kirche all refer to a church. Cooke, Coke, Cox, Koch are various forms of the word cook; Court, Clow, are various forms of the word cook; Clow, Clowes, an Anglo-Saxon word meaning a rock, also a flood-gate; Cobb meaning a harbor; Cap, Copp the summit of a hill; Cote, Cotes, a cottage and also a saltpit; Court is the chief house of a village. Cove meaning a harbor; Covert meaning a thick set forest. Cowdray, a grove of hazel trees; Cottrel or Cottrell, a cottager, also a pot-hook used in a fire place. Craig, Cragg meaning a creek; Craik, to storm; Craft, Croft, a small field. Craf-ton, Crofter, a field dweller; Cross a dweller at the cross-roads. Crouch is another for Cross. These crosses or guideposts placed throughout Great Britain served for a double purpose, of reminding the traveller of spiritual things as well as of neighborhood locations; Dale, Dell,

Den are variations meaning a dingle, vale, glade, or brushy covert. Derne, a lonely place. Dyke, an embankment. Dun, Don, Donne meaning a dark marshy place. Ey, Eye, Ig, damp or wet place, also an island; Eruth, Rith, shallow water, a ford; Fell, Fells, a stony elevated field or low hills; Fenn, a marsh; Fernes, a wilderness; Fleet, a creek affected by the tide; Forest, heavy woods.

The following names have practically the same meaning in the different European languages, so one can easily know the country from which the fathers of Americans bearing the names emigrated:

Holz in the German means wood.

Bois in the French means wood.

Bosc, another form of French spelling for the same word.

Boscoe, an old English spelling for wood.

Boscow, another English spelling for the same word.

Boscobel means the beautiful wood or Forest Park in England, so much admired by King Charles II., known as the merry monarch, so-called on account of his pleasant manners; yet he was very unreliable in his promises.

Anglo-Saxon Forms.

In Holland the word is written Van Voorst. Forth is the same as ford, a passageway over a stream. Font, Fountain, a spring of water. Foss, Fossey, a ditch. Foot, Foote, a dweller at the bottom of the hill. Fryth and Fells, the same as hill and dale. Furlong, a furrow's length in plowing. Fletcher, an arrow head maker. Fabre, Faber, Faur, Febre, Febure, Faibure, Lefevre, all meaning a workman, the same as smith. Garden-Child, a foundling. Garth, a fruit garden; Garrett, a granary. Gate, a public road; Giles, a companion; Gill, a pebbly stream, also a servant. Glyne, a glen; Goole, a canal. Gore, a strip of land. Graves, the same as Groves, a forest of thickly set trees. Gravett, a little grove. Gurnall, the same as Garnett, a granary. Hall, a large house; Halliwell, a holy well; Ham, Hame, meaning a dwelling, a home, the same as field or craft and croft. Harbor, Haven, Hagen, an entrance to a port. Hatch, a flood-gate to a stream or an entrance to a forest. Haugh, Hawes, Howes, a green river valley. Hay, Hayes, a hedge enclosing a small park. Hedge, Hedges, an enclosed land. Heath, grass land. Herne, Hearn, a house. Hythe, Hyde, a harbor or a wharf. Hide, a field, as much as can be cultivated with one plow. Hill, Hull, Nill, Knill, all referring to an elevation of land. Holme, Holmes, a grassy island.

Other British Surnames.

Holt, Nolt, a wooded hill, a small forest especially near a dwelling or home. Hold, Holden, a homestead. Hope, a valley, a mountain dingle. Hoo, Hoe, How, Howe, a hill. House, Haus, a dwelling. This word has many variations depending upon the kind of building that it is, as Stonnus, a stone house; Woodus, a wood house; Duffus, a dove house; Malthus, a malt house; Hoppus, a hop house; Aldus, Aldis, Althaus, an old house; Windus, a wind house, a wind mill; Loftus, a loft house; Backhouse, a bake house, a bakery.

Hole, means at the foot of a hill. Hooke, Howke, Tooke, a special location where firewood might be taken without punishment, that is by hook or crook, referring to the Shepherd's crook and Christian's cross, hence a privileged person. Holloway, a road leading through a hollow place, a low valley. Holyoak, the sacred oaks of England under which the ancient Druids worshipped. Spital, Spittle, Ashpital, Spittelhouse, are all contractions of the word Hospital.

Hunt, a chase, a preserve for game of all kinds. Hearn, Hurne, Horne, Horner, all meaning a corner of a house. Ing, a meadow near a river. Inch, Ince, Isle, Del, Isle are various words used to indicate an Island. Kay, Key, Quay, meaning a wharf or dock. Kirk, Kil, meaning a church. Knap, Knapp, Knoll, Knowles, Knollys, pronounced Noles, all mean the top of a hill. Law, is an Anglo-Saxon word meaning a hill. Lade,

meaning a water drain. Lath, Lathe, meaning a barn. Land, Launds, Lowndes, a lawn, lee, legh, lea, leigh. Lye, Ley, Lle, all refer to grassy lands, a meadow. Orme, means an elm tree. Lodge, a residence. Lock, Locke, Loch, Lough, a lake. Lowe, Loope, a round topped hill covered with a grove. Linn, Lynn, a pool of water. Lorimer, a bridle bit maker. Lynch, Link, sod land between plowed fields. March, a boundary. Mead, Mees, Meadows, all refer to grass land. Meer, Meere, Meeres, a lake or shallow water. Mill, Milne, Millan, Mulne, are various forms of the word mill. Minster, a monk's house, a monastery. Mouth, a haven, a harbor, pronounced muth. Moss, marshy lands.

Park, Parke, Parkes, Parker, Park, from the Anglo-Saxon, German, Celtic and Low Latin, means an enclosure used for recreation, and for the support of deer; also an encampment for artillery. Park of provisions means a place where sutlers keep their supplies; Parker, a care-taker of a park. Penn, also Don, the top of a hill. Pende, an arch over a roadway, a viaduct. Peak, Peake, the same as beek or pike, the pointed top of a hill. Pitt, Pitts, Pyt, a puddle, a well, a deep cavity. Pinnock, Pennock, a culvert or a low bridge. Pinfold or Penfold, a stockade for impounding cattle. Plain, Plaine, a flat country. Plott, Platt, another name for a field. Plaice, a flat fish. Peel, Pell, Pill, a pool or moat, that is a ditch filled with water to serve as a means of protection from attack. Pollard, topped or cropped trees. Pool, Poole, Pole, a small lake or pond, also a term used applied to a chicken from the French Poule which means poultry. Poling, a truss used for a

support for the arch of a tunnel. Pont, Ponte, Pontius, Ponto, are various spellings for the word bridge. Playsted, Playstow, play grounds for athletic sports. Prindle and Pringle, other names for croft, a small field.

Quarry, Quarel, Quaril, a square headed arrow used by archers. Rayn, Raynes, a limit or boundary. Reynolds is another name for a fox. Rick, Rix, Rigg, Trigg, same as ridge. Rill, Trill, a rivulet. Rock, Roche, Roach, meaning stone. Rodes, Roades, the same as road. Rode, Rodd, Royd, opening in a forest. Raw, Rawes, Rowe, a street. Ross, Rhos, means boggy land, also a headland. Rye, also Try, a bank or shore of a stream, also a creek. See Robbie Burns's poem "Coming Through the Rye." Sale, Sales, a wicker basket, also a hall. Sartor, Sartorius, meaning a tailor. Shaw means underbrush. Shallow, a ford. Shank, a projecting hill. Shiel, a shepherd's cottage. Shore, Sewer, the seaside. Sike, Sikes, a waterfall. Skell, a well of water. Slade, Slack, Slonk, a glade, a valley. Spence, a yard or enclosure. Steele, a place. Strand, Strood, Stroud, the seashore, or bank of a river. Street, Strade, Straid, Stratus, Strasse, to make smooth or level; hence a public thoroughfare.

Stead or Stede, a farm house. Stille, Styles, Stigen, Steiger, Steige, Stige, steps leading over an enclosure. Stock, Zouch, Curzon (accented on last syllable), the trunk of a tree. Stoke, Stokes, Stowe, a place, a location. Stone, Steane, Stein, meaning a rock.

Temple, Tempel, the instruction house of a knight. Turn, Dern, a pool of water. Thorn, Thurn, a tree or a tower. Thwaite, a moist pasture. Toll, a grove of lofty trees. Torr, a tower or crag. Towar, Towars, a rope-maker. Tourelle, a turret, a little tower. Twitten, Twytene, an alley. Vennell, Venella, a closed alley same as Cul-de-sac. Venable, Venables, a vineyard. Wade, a meadow. Wall, Vall, Val, Valla, Vallum, Wilam, a fortification, a defense, a protection. Wake, Werke, a building, a house. Warren, a burrow for rabbits, a well known Norman French name found among the Irish people. Weir, Wear, a dam near a mill for catching fish. Weller, a hollow place, a declivity. Wick, Wicks, Wix and Weiler, a village on a bayside. Wyche, a salt spring.

Bad in German is called bath in English.

The plural of Bad is Baden.

Neubad is German for new bath.

Carlsbad is German for Charles's bath.

The mineral springs are sometimes called a Spa pronounced Spah or Spaw.

Other British Surnames of Anglo-Saxon Origin.

The following British surnames are very common in the United States: Alfriston, Arlington, Arundel, Ashburnham, Battle, Bath, Battersea, Bedford, Bexle, Bristowe, Bristol, Buckingham, Brede, Balcombe, Barwicke, Barnham, Bolney, Beckley, Buxted, Burwash, Chichester, Carlisle, Chelsea, Coventry, Compton, Coombs, Chailey, Crowhurst, Clayton, Dartmouth, Denton, Deans, Dicker, Ditchling, Dallington, Eckington, Ernley, Echingham, Frile, Folkington, Glynde, Goring, Grimstead, Guestling, Grantham, Grimsby, Hailsham, Heathfield, Hartfield, Hurst, Hellingly, Hoo, Hertford, Hastings, Hampton, Huntingdon, Halifax, Hull, Iden, Icklesham, Ifield, Itchingfield, Jevington, Kingston, Lindfield, Lulham, Lewes, Lincoln, Lester, Lancaster, Lowdon, London, Mayfield, Madehurst, Malling, Meeching, Nutley, Newcomb, Nytimber, Ore, Orr, Oxenbridge, Oxford, Preston, Patchen, Penhurst, Poynings, Pevensey, Patcham, Preston, Portsmouth, Pool, Poole, Radmell, Rochester, Rugby, Stanner, Sedlescombs, Sutton, Stedham, Shoreham, Seaford, Ticehorst, Trotton, Vinehall, Waldron, Wistonneston, Washington, Wathington, Wadhurst, Wesley, Wellesley, Willingdon, Winchester, Warwick, Wells, Winchelsea, Yorke.

British and American Surnames.

The following are a few of the many British and American surnames which are derived from Christian names, some from the Norman French and some from the Anglo-Saxon, and others from the Celtic or Gaelic. From Adam we get Adams, Adamson, Ade, Adye, Adey, Addis, Addy, Addison, Adcock, Addiscot, Addiscock, Adkins and Addecott. From Abraham we get Abrahams, Abramson, Mabbs, Mabb and Mabbot. From Arthur we get Atts, Atty, Atkins, Atkinson, Atcock, Aitkins and Aikin. From Andrew we get Andrews, Anderson, Henderson. From Aldred we get Alderson. From Alexander we get Sanders, Sanderson, Sandercock, Allix, Alken, Alley. From Ainulph we get Haynes, Hainson. From Allan we get Allanson, Hallet, Elkins, Elkinson. From Anthony we get Tony, Tonson, Tonkin. From Agatha we get Agg. From Alice we get Alce, Allis and Alison. From Agnes we get Annis. From Benjamin we get Benn, Benson, Bancock and Bannacock. From Baldwin we get Ball, Bawcock, Baldey, Baldock, Balderson, Bawson. From Bartholomew we get Batts, Bates, Batson, Bartlett, Batcock, Babcock, Batty, Batkin. From Bernard we get Bernards, Bernardson, Brenet, Barnard, Barnett, Barneville, Berners. From Barbara we get Babb. From Christopher (the Christ bearer) we get Christopherson, Kister, Kitts, Kitson. From Cuthbert we get Cuthertson, Cutts. From Clapps, a Saxon name, we get Clapp,

Clapps, Clapson. From Crispin, a friend of the shoemaker, we get Crispe, Cripps. From Clement we get Clements, Climpson. From Charles we get Kell, Kelson, Kelley. From Digory we get Digg, Digges, Diggins, Digginson, Tegg. From Drogo we get Drew, Dray, Drayson, Drocock. From Doda, as absolute Saxon name, we get Dodd, Dodson. From Donald we get Donaldson, Donkin. From Denis we get Dennison, Tennison. From Daniel we get Dann, Daniels, Tancock. From Dunstan we get Dunn. From David we get Davey, Daffy, Davison, Davis, Dawes, Dawkins, Dawkinson, Dawson, Davidge. From Edward we get Edwards, Ethards, Edes, Edkins, Edwardson, Tedd. From Elias we get Ellis, Ellison, Elliott, Ellitson, Elson, Elley, Ellet, Lelliot. From Edmund we get Edmunds, Edmunson, Munn, Monson. From Eustace we get Stace, Stacekyn. From Francis we get Frank, Frankes, Franklin (the freeman.) From Fergus we get Ferguson. From Gideon we get Gyde, Giddy, Giddings, Giddies, Geddes. From Gilbert we get Gill, Gillott, Gilpin, Gibb, Gibbs, Gibbon, Gibbons, Gibson, Gubbins, Gibbins, Gipp, Gipps. From Giles (a companion) we get Gillies, Gilkes, Gilkinson. From Gregory we get Gregg, Gregson, Grocock, Gregorson, Griggs. From Godard or Godfrey we get Godfray, Geoffroy, Godfrid, Godkin, Goddin, Goad. From Geoffrey we get Jefferson, Jeffson, Jepson, Jeffcock, Jeffries, Jifkins. From Henry we get Henrison, Harry, Harris, Herries, Harrison, Hal, Halket, Hawes, Halse, Hawkins Hawkinson, Halkins, Allkins, Haskins, Alcock, Hall. From Hugh we get Hewson, Hugget, Huggins, Hugginson, Hewet. From

Joseph we get Joskyn, Juggins. From John we get Johns, Jones, Johnson, Johncock, Jansen, Jennings, Jenks, Jenkins, Jenkinson, Jack, Jackson, Juxon, Hanson, Hancock, Hanks, Hankinson, Jockins. From Jean, the Norman French form of John, we have Jeanet, Jeanin, Jennet, Jeanot, Jehan, Johan, Jonhan, Jonan, Hannes. From Jude we get Judd, Judkin, Judson. From Jacob we get Jacobs, Jacobson, Jeakes. From Job we get Jubb, Jobson. From James we get Jamieson. From Jacques, meaning James (pronounced by many English people Jakes), we have Jacquot, Jacquin, Jacquet, Jacquart, Jacquemin, Jacqueminot, Jamin, Jamart, Jametel, Jamot. From Jersey we get Jerrison, Gerison, Jerkin, Ion or Ian, another form for John. From Isaac we get Isaacs, Isaacson, Izaak, Hyke, Hicks, Hixon, Higson, Hickot, Hiscock, Hicox. From Katherine we get Kates. From Lawrence we get Larry, Larkins, Lewes, Lawson, Lawrie. From Luke we get Luckins, Luckock, Lucock, Locock, Lukin, Luckin, Luckings, Lockett. From Martin we get Martinus and Martini. From Luther we get Lutherius. It is said when John Huss of Bohemia was burned at the stake for his religious belief, he said: "You are today burning a goose but in a hundred years hence a swan will rise from the ashes." Referring to himself as a goose and to Luther as a swan, hence in the Bohemian huss is the same as the German gans, meaning a goose and Luther a swan. Luther's religious associate is known to the world as Melanchthon meaning black earth, but his true German name was Schwartzerd which has the same meaning as the Greek

word Melanchthon. The custom of translating surnames was very common in those days.

Linnaeus, the great Swedish naturalist, who divided nature into three general kingdoms, the mineral, the vegetable, and the animal, was the son of a peasant and like all Swedish peasants of his day, he had no surname, or last name as many call it. The father, however, by dint of industry succeeded in becoming the pastor of his little village church, and by reason of this had the right to assume a surname, which he did by calling himself Linne, pronounced Linny. He was known as Nils Linne, or as we would call it in English, Nicholas Linden.

He took his surname from a large linden tree that stood near his home. When his distinguished son Charles, or as they called him in the Swedish, Carl Linne, became professor of botany in the Swedish University of Upsal, he adopted the Latinized form of the linden or basswood tree, and was known to the world as Linnaeus, and in after years when he was made a nobleman by the king of Spain, he was called Count VonLinne, that is, the count of the Linden tree.

There is a beautiful piece of statuary in Lincoln Park, Chicago, that is marked on the base, Carl Linne. Two hundred years ago, it was quite the fashion for Europeans to have two surnames, their second surname being the Latinized form of their first surname. For instance, from the German Lutz we find the Latinized form Lutzius, from Sartor, meaning a tailor, which is the private name of Pope Pius X, of Rome, we get

Sartorius; from Pastor, Pastorius; Stifel, the celebrated mathematician of the 16th century, the one who introduced the symbol of evolution, generally wrote his name in a professional way, Stifelius, the Latinized form of his name.

From Matthew we get Matthews, Matheson, Matson, Madison, Mathey, Matty, and from the Norman French form of Matthew we get Macey, Mahey, Mattley, Mayhew, Massie, Massy, Maddy. From Maurice we get Morrison, Mockett, Moxon. From Mark we get Markcock, Marks. From Margaret we get Marjory, Margerson, Margetts, Margetson, Margison, Maggs, Magson. From Mary we get Moll, Malkin, Makins, Makinson, Molson, Maycock. And from the Norman French we get Marie, Marian, Marion, Mariette, Mariolle. From Nicholas we get Nichol, Nicolet, Nicholls, Nicholson, Nickson, Nixon, Cole, Colet, Colson, Collins, Collison, Glascock, Glasson. From Neal we get Nigell, Neale, Neilson, Nelkins. From Nathaniel we get Natkins. Nib and Ib are French nursery names for Isabel, whence Nibbs, Niblett, Ibson, Ibbotson. From Oliver we get Oliver, Oliverson, Olley, Nolls, Nolley, Nollekins. From Peter we get Peterson, Pierce, Pearce, Pierson, Perkin, Perkins, Purkiss, Perk, Parkins, Parkinson, Peters, Parr, Porson, Parson. From Pierre, Norman French meaning Peter, we get Perrin, Pieret, Pierrot, Pierrolin or Perrolin, Pierrelin. From Philip we get Phillips, Philps, Phelps, Phipson, Phipp, Phipps, Phippen, Philpot, Phillot, Philcox, Philippo, Phillopson, Philipson. From Paul we get Paulett, Pawson, Porson, Pocock, Palcock, Palk, Pollock, Polk. Powell is

another form of Paul. From Patrick we get Patrickson, Paterson, Patson, Pattison. From Ralph we get Rawes, Rawson, Rawlins, Rawlinson, Rason, Roaf and Rolph. From Randolph we get Randalls, Rankin, Ranecock. From Rhys (Welsh, Ap Rhys) Price, Apreece, Preece, Brice. From Richard we get Richards, Richardson, Ritchie, Rickards, Hitchins, Hitchinson, Hitchcock, Dick, Dickson, Dixon, Dickens, Dickinson, Dickerson. From Robert we get Robbins, Robinson, Roberts, Robertson, Robison, Robson, Roby, Dobbs, Dobbie, Dobson, Dobbin, Dobbins, Dobinson, Hoby, Hobbs, Hobson, Hobkins, Hopkins. From Roger we get Rogers, Rogerson, Rodgers, Hodges, Hodgson, Hodgkin, Hodgkinson, Hoskin, Hodd, Hodson, Hudson. From Reynold we get Reynolds, Reynoldson, Raincock. From Samuel we get Samson, Samkin. From Sweyne we get Swaine, Swainson, Swinson, Swinton. From Simon we get Simonds, Simpson, Simmes, Synnes, Sincock, Simpkin, Simplinson. From Stephen we get Stephens, Stephenson, Stevens, Stercock, Steen, Steenson, Stimson, Stinson, Stiff, Stebbing, Stubbs, Tiffany. From Silas or Silvester, we get Silcock. From Timothy we get Tim, Timms, Timmings, Timpson, Timkins. From Thomas we get Thom, Tom, Thoms, Thompson, Thomson, Thomlin, Thomlinson, Tompkins, Tampkins, Thompsett, Thompkisson, Tamsett. From Tobit we get Toby, Towes, Towson, Tobin, Tubbe, Tubbes. From Turchetil we get Turke. From Theobald we get Tibbald, Tipple, Tipkins. From Walter we get Walters, Watt, Watts, Watson, Watkins, Watkinson, Watcock. From William we get Williams, Williamson, Wills, Wilks, Wilkins,

Wilkinson, Wickens, Wickerson, Bill, Bilson, Wilson, Woolcock, Woolcot, * Wilcocke and Wilcox, Wilcockson, Wilcoxen, Willet, Willmot, Willy, Willis, Wylie, Willcot, Till, Tillot, Tilson, Tillotson, Tilly and Guilliam, ancient spelling of William.

* Names that end in Cock, Cocke, Cocks, Cox, are much used for terminals of Christian names to form surnames. Usage is much divided as to the meaning of these words; some contend that it means a male bird, others a cook, while still others think that it means a diminutive form of the word the same as ing, ling, kin, let, lett.

Hahn, meaning a cock, is also becoming a very common name among Americans descended from the Germans. The name Wetterhahn, meaning a vane or weather-cock, is also often met with in many communities.

Patronymics.

The Scotch and Irish families have surnames that are called "patronymics," meaning the father's name. Take for instance Donnell meaning "the black chief," so called from the color of his armor. His son would be called McDonnell, and his grandson O'Donnell, hence, Mac in those Gaelic names means the son of, and "O" with an apostrophe means the grandson or descendant of, hence, McNeill means Neilson, and O'Neill means the descendant of Neill or Nale as the Irish pronounce it, meaning the strong man. Soon after the year 1705 began what was called the Augustan Age of English Literature. This was during Queen Anne's time. The spelling of names during her time was nearly all recast. Up to this time, Smith, meaning a workman, was written Smyth or Smythe; Greene, Whyte., etc., Taylor meaning the occupation of making men's clothes was written as indicated. Afterwards the occupation was changed to Tailor, Nailor, etc., but the surnames remain the same, hence, Foot the surname is written Foote.

Many names, especially in Ireland, were given by the officers of the English government in order to simplify the names in the parish registers in the churches.

The Source of the Irish "Fitz".

The Norman French Fitz, meaning a son, is a very common prefix in British and American names, hence, one often sees the name of Fitzsimmons, meaning the son of Simon; Fitzhugh, meaning Houston; Fitzpatrick, meaning the son of Patrick, the nobleman, etc. Ing is also a very common terminal, meaning little or the grandchild or descendant of, hence, Browning, grandson of Brown or descendant of Brown; Whiting, the descendant of White, etc. Also the terminal "ot" and "et" are very common, hence, Eliot, meaning the children or descendants of Elias; also written Elliott as spelled among the Irish people. Emmet is but another way of stating that he was descended from Emma, the daughter of one of the nobles or of the nobility of Ireland. The terminal "ster" is very common among those of Anglo-Saxon origin, hence, Webster, a female weaver; Baxster, a female baker; Brewster, a female brewer, and the like; in short, a fair knowledge of surnames gives one a very extended opportunity of reading the true history of our people and their migrations over the world.

It should be remembered that Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot for whom so many American persons are given his surname for their Christian name, also wrote his name with one "t." It was Dan Emmett, the song and dance man, that wrote his name with two "t's."

The Influence of Being Acquainted with Your Family Name.

One is frequently asked, "How is it possible that the nationality of a man may be known from his name?" Therefore I have endeavored in this article to show a few of the many ways of finding this out. When a young fellow is a little listless and inattentive to work, if his name were Wright, I should simply tell him that his forefathers were industrious fellows, that they were workmen—makers of something—as Wheelwright, a wheel maker; Wainwright, a wagon maker; Cartwright, a cart maker, etc., and that if some German boy, with apparently no music in his soul who bears the name of Geiger, were told that his German forefathers were fiddlers, it might be an inspiration to him to see if he could not cultivate the musical habit. I once told a boy whose name was Krueger, that he ought to have quite a fondness for modeling. "Why?" said he. "Because your German forefathers were engaged in the pottery business, they were jugmakers. You ought to have seen the pleasure and astonishment on his face to find out this fact.

The Scottish Clans.

THE Highland clan system came to an end after the decisive battle of Culloden, which was fought April 16, 1746. All that fateful Saturday, the battle royal was waged between the English troops under the Duke of Cumberland and Prince Charles Edward, more commonly called Prince Charlie, who led the army of the Scotch rebellion.

The English were well equipped. The Scotch were not. Some clansmen were jealous of the position that the clans Maclean, Mackintosh, Fraser, Stuart and Cameron held on the battlefield.

These clansmen had been given the right position on the field whereas the clan Macdonald claimed that the left was rightfully not theirs in battle since the days of Bannockburn. They therefore refused to charge, and thus the day was lost and with it Prince Charlie and his ill-fed and impoverished army.

The cruelty of the victors was horrible beyond expression. It is estimated in the next 25 years after this terrible battle that twenty thousand of these dissatisfied people left their country rather than submit to the tyranny of the English government.

The clans were disbanded after the battle that ended in their defeat and the men were not allowed again to wear the clan tartans.

The kilts as the Scotch dress is called, is nowadays simply worn for effect. Playing the Heelan mon is now a braw business, as an old Highland man would say. The Scotch word braw means gay and handsome—something very attractive. An old Highlander can always know a true Highlander from one who is simply togged out in this attractive dress. No people in Europe today are advancing in a commercial way more than the cannie Scotchmen. These people are often called the Yankees of North Britain, by reason of their keen instinct for business.

The following Gaelic words are much used in forming Highland Scotch surnames: Mac meaning son, Gille meaning a servant, Fionn meaning white, Duff meaning black; Ray, Roy, Roe meaning red; Glas, Glass meaning greenish gray. More means chief or head man, as Gilmore, the head servant.

Since so many Highland Scotch surnames begin with Mac a classification will be given, first using the modern spelling. Before 1705, when the modern form was first used, a clansman named McTavish, meaning descended from a son of Thomas, would write his name Mactavish using only one capital letter and that for the "Mac."

Highland Scotch-Clan Surnames with Their Original Meaning. -

Allan, a stone or rock.

Alpen, Alpine, meaning white.

Anderson, son of Andrew.

Angus, a unique choice.

Archibald, bishop.

Arthur, high.

Bain, Bayne, meaning white.

Bartholomew, meaning furrows.

Cameron, the man with a wry nose.

Campbell, the man with a wry mouth.

Carle, the same as Charles.

Chattan, servant of St. Catan.

Chisholm, a place name.

Christopher, the Christ bearer.

Clark, a scholar or clerk.

Coll, high.

Cowan, the dike builder.

Cummings, a place name.

Dermid, meaning free man.

Donald, meaning world ruler.

Duncan, meaning brown warrior.

- Duff, Duffie, meaning black color of dress.
- Dugald, meaning a stranger.
- Ewan, Ewen, a form of Hugh.
- Farquar, meaning dear one.
- Fergus, meaning a choice.
- Fengal, meaning Flora, a flower.
- Finlay, meaning fair hero.
- Fraser, Frazer, Frazier, meaning a strawberry.
- Galbraith, meaning son of a Briton.
- Gann means war.
- Gilchrist, a servant of Christ.
- Gillespie, meaning a servant of Archibald.
- *Gillies, meaning a servant of Jesus.
- Gilmour, Gilmore, meaning Mary's gille or servant.
- Godfrey, God's peace.
- Gordon, a place name.
- Gow, a blacksmith.
- Gregor, Gregory, a watchman.
- Henry, meaning a home ruler.
- Henderson, son of Henry.
- Hendrie, son of Henry.
- Johnston, Johnstone, Johnstoun—all forms of John-
son—meaning the Lord's Grace.
- Kendrick, a form of Henry.
- Kennedy, meaning ugly head.
- Kenneth, meaning a leader.

Kendrie, Kendry, a form of Henry.

Kinlay means a cow pasture.

Kinley (the Irish form), a cow pasture.

Malise, meaning a servant of Jesus.

Mathewson, son of Matthews.

Mellis, meaning a servant of Jesus.

Menzies (pronounced Mennies), and means one of the household.

Miles, meaning a servant of Mary.

Monroe, meaning mouth of the river Roe.

Munroe, meaning mouth of the river Roe.

Moray, a place name.

Morgan means a fire-brand.

Morris, son of Mary's gille or servant.

Morrison, son of Mary's gille or servant.

Murdock, the sea king.

Murchie, the sea king.

Murfree (Irish form), the sea king.

Murphy (Irish form), the sea king.

Murray, a place name.

Murry, a place name.

Myles, meaning a servant of Mary.

McAdam, McAdie, McCadie, McAdams and Adamnan, meaning the sons of Adam.

McAlester, McAlister, McAndie, meaning the sons of Alexander.

McAllan, son of Allan, meaning a rock or stone.

McAlpine, son of Alphine, meaning white.

McAndrew, son of Andrew, meaning keeper.

McArthur, meaning son of Arthur.

McAskill,, meaning holy vessel keeper..

McAulay, meaning son of Olaf.

McBean, meaning Son of Life (many spellings).

McBain, McBayne, McBey, McVean, McVeigh, McVey,
all variations of McBean.

McBrayne, son of a judge.

McCaig, son of Teague.

McCallum, son of Malcolm (the name of Clan
Campbell).

McCawley (Irish form), son of Olaf.

McCleary, son of the clerk (Clark).

McCodrum, son of the good serpent.

McColl, McColla, sons of Coll, meaning high.

McCombie, meaning son of Thomas.

McConachie, son of Duncan.

McCormick, meaning son of a charioteer.

McCowan, son of the dike builder.

McCrimmon, son of a famed protector.

McCulloch, meaning son of a boar.

McCullough (Irish form of the name).

McCummings, meaning place name.

McDermid, son of Dermid, meaning the face.

McDonald, son of the world ruler, Donald.

McDougall, McDowell, son of the stranger.

McDuff, McDuffie, (also McFee), son of Duff, the black chief.

McEckan, McEncher, McKencher, son of a dear one.

McElroy, son of the red chief.

McEwen, son of Hugh.

McFarquar, son of Farquar.

McGill, son of Mary's servant.

McGilvane, son of the gille or servant.

McGlashan, son of Glass.

McGowan, son of a blacksmith.

McGrath, McGraw, son of grace or luck.

McGregor, son of a watchman (Gregory).

McHugh, son of Hugh.

McIan, son of John, the Lord's grace.

McInnis, son of Angus, unique choice.

McInroy, son of the red chief.

*McIntyre, son of the carpenter.

McKane, son of John.

McKerlie, son of the Carle.

McKendrie, son of Kenneth.

* It is said of the founder of the Clan McIntyre when a boat that he and his men were in sprung a leak he put his thumb in the hole to stop the leak and being called away to take charge of the boat he cut off his thumb and left it in the hole, thus saving the vessel from sinking and the people from drowning.

McKendrick, son of Henry.

McKeever, McIvor, McIver, son of Edward.

McKellar, son of Kellar the borrower.

McKessack, son of Isaac (laughter).

McKillop, son of Philip, lover of horses.

McKinlay, son of Kinlay. McKinley (the Irish form.)

McKinnon, McKinvon, son of Fingon, the fair born.

McKirby, son of the sea director Kirby.

McLaren, son of Laurel the bearer.

McLarty, son of Dominicon bear Larty.

McLean, McLane, McLain, McClean, son of John's servant.

McLearnan, McClernan, son of St. Erran's gille (servant). McLea, McLeigh, McClay. The English form of this name is Livingston, Livingstone.

McLeod, McLoud, McCloud, son of a Scandinavian warrior.

McMahan, McMahan, son of Matthew.

McMartin, son of the marshal.

McMichael, son of the sea director.

McMillan, McMillen, son of the bald gille.

McMurtrie, McMutrie, McMurtrick, son of the parson.

McNab, son of the abbot.

McNair, son of the heir.

McNaughton, son of Neclan.

McNee, McNeill, son of a king.

McNeil, McNeill, Nelson, son of the champion.

McNicol, son of a conqueror.

McNish (corrupt form), son of Angus.

McNivan, son of a saintly gille,

McPatrick, McPhatrick, son of Patrick.

McPhail, McFall, McFaul, son of Paul.

McPharlin, McFarlane, son of Bartholomew.

McPhee, McFee (same as McDuff), son of the black chief.

McPherson, son of the parson.

McQuarrie, son of a nobleman.

McRae, McCrae, McRath, son of grace or luck.

McRandal, son of a ruler of the gods.

McRaid, son of Harold, a horseman.

McRobbie, son of Robert.

McRory, McCrory, son of a famed ruler.

McTaggart, son of the priest.

McTavish, son of Thomas.

McVicar, McVicker, son of the vicar.

Neil, Neill, Neall, a champion.

Norman means the Protector.

Patrick means a nobleman.

Ray, Roy means red.

Reid means red.

Robert, meaning bright fame.

Robertson, son of Robert.

Roderick, meaning famed ruler.

Rory, meaning famed ruler.

Ross, a headland.

Sims, same as Simon.

Symonds, same as Simon.

Syms, same as Simon.

Popular American Surnames.

The following are some of the many names found in the United States. Many of these names are English, some Irish, others Welsh. The Highland Scotch, that is the mountaineers, usually have Mac preceding their father's name which means son of. Wherever a terminal may be used in English, or Irish surnames, the Scotch prefer ie in spelling instead of y, as Leslie for Lesley, Crombie for Cromby, although both forms however are frequently used. Names that end in ay are usually Scotch, thus McKinlay, while those ending in ey are usually Irish; thus McKinley, the Irish form; Finlay is the Scotch; Finley the Irish; Lindsay the Scotch, Lindsey the Irish; Ramsey the Irish, Ramsay the Scotch form, etc.

Adam, Adams, Addams (Abraham Lincoln in speaking of the father of Jane Addams, of Chicago, always spoke of him as Double DD Adams), Adamson, Armstrong, Akers, Ayer, Abbott, Amos, Alexander, Arnett, Addison, Allen, Allan, Alan, Allyn, Alley, Alleyne, Adair, Allard, Angus, Alloway, Abernathy, Annan, Annandale, Anderson, Abercrombie, Armour, Arkwright, Archer, Ashton, Askby, Ashburn, Ashley.

Bacon, Bairn, Bairnsfather, Boys, Bebee, Boyd, Bayne, Burnside, Broadhead, Buchan, Buchanan, Blythe, Boak, Boaker, Brash, Brashear, Boon, Boone, Batchelor, Bower, Blackwood, Boltwood, Botsford, Brooke, Brooks, Beirne, Bryne, Buurne, Burns, Burness,

Black, Blackburn, Budd, Berry, Bury, Bull, Bullett, Bullock, Bullen, Bullene, Baker, Barker, Boggs, Beggs, Bates, Briggs, Bowles, Boldrick, Burton, Burgess, Bailey, Bailie, Banks, Brennan, Broadribb, Braidwood, Baird, Blaine, Butterfield, Broomfield, Bloomfield, Birmingham, Brittingham, Bushingham, Bathhurst, Brown, Browne, Braun, Braw, Brawner, Bruce, Beattie, Beatty, Baty, Batty, Butcher, Brand, Brougham, Biggar, Bate, Berwick, Broughton, Beath, Boswell, Brigham, Barnham, Barnum, Bowes, Bowman, Buck, Bock, Bok, Boulter.

Cavanagh, Child, Childe, Childs, Combe, Collier, Cowan, Cockburn (pronounced Coburn), Cocke, Cox, Coburn, Craick, Craig, Craiggie, Crouth, Chisholm, Chattan, Chatten, Cousins, Clay, Cawthorn, Coates, Cotton, Carnegie, Corry, Corrie, Cadwell, Caldwell, Colwell, Colt, Collins, Crowe, Crews, Cruse, Cate, Catherwood, Caywood, Cragg, Cook, Carew, Constable, Clark, Clarke, Cruickshank, Canning, Canniff, Cunningham, Crooks, Clayfield, Coulter, Cairus, Caruthers, Carruth, Carlin, Carter, Campbell, Cooper, Cowper, Coe, Coventry, Cornwall, Carlisle, Carlyle, Curry, Currie, Cross, Crosswell, Cummings, Cannon, Cochran, Cochrane, Colborne, Cassidy, Casseday, Casey, Cassatt, Carpenter, Cowperthwait, Cranston, Collingwood, Cruttenden, Chittenden, Crittenden.

Dall, Dalzell, Dalziel, Donald, Donaldson, Darling, Darlington, Downs, Downie, Downer, Downey, Downing, Dun, Dunn, Dunne, Dunning, Dean, Deane, Doctor, Duff (black), Dryden, Drummond, Dunkin, Duncan, Douglas, Durward, Davis, Davy, Davie, Davies, Dunklin, Davidson, Dick, Dickson, Dixon, Dawson,

Doe, Derby, Darby, Dunbar, Dalton, Dinwiddie, Dalhousie, Dundas, Dunham, Dwyer, Dasey, Dazey, Dalhousie, Dalrymple, Dwight.

Eaton, Eton, Eyrie, Eastwood, Escott, Earl, Earle, Ellis, Ellison, Ewebanks, Elgin, Edwards, Early, Erwin.

Fairchild, Fairbain, Fairburn, Fargy, Forgy, Foster, Faulkner, Fortune, Ford, Fall, Frost, Fair, Fairman, Fairhurst, Flint, Flynt, Fountain, Farwell, Fox, Fosgate, Fowle, Frazier, Fraser, Falkiner, Falconer, Fowler, Frye, Friar, Fell, Fill, Forrest Farmer, Field, Ferguson, Fields, Fielding, Foreman, Foote, Fife, Fyfe, Froula, Frobisher, Fones.

Gay, Goodall, Groat, Gold, Gould, Goulding, Goold, Govert, Gillenwater, Gillespie, Gladwell, Gardner, Gardiner, Garrett, Gowan, Grosert, Grafter, Grafton, George, Griggs, Griffin, Griffith, Grubb, Geddes, Gilfoyle, Gill, Gunn, Gonne, Graham, Goodwin, Goodman, Goodale, Glass, Goodfellow, Grant, Green, Greene, Greenhill, Greenfield, Greeman, Greenwood, Glenn, Glenwood, Groves, Graves, Gray, Grey, Gow, Gower, Gordon, Gamble, Glasgow, Glasgoe, Galloway, Gilmour, Gilmore, Gilmer, Gilmartin, Gildersleeve.

Halliday, Humble, Hardy, Hart, Harty, Hartie, Huffy, Huffie, Hartley, Hatcher, Hale, Hazel, Hazelwood, Hawthorn, Hope, Hay, Hays, Hayes, Haines, Haynes, Hynes, Hynd, Heath, Heather, Hearn, Hearne, Hood, Hogg, Hare, Hindman, Hyndman, Hall, Herd, Herdman, Hubbell, Hurd, Hill, Hemphill, Hawarden, Hardin, Hector, Heaney, Henderson, Hewlet, Hewitt, Houston, Hughes, Hewes, Huse, Harvey, Harvie, Hervy, Hilton,

Hodnet, Hogarth, Harriott, Horne, Horner, Hornby, Horton, Hoe, Hamill, Hamilton, Hopeton, Hopedale.

Ivory, Ince, Inch, Imrie, Irish, Ireland, Irvine, Irvin, Irving, Irwin.

Jarrett, Jasper, Joseph, James, Jamieson, Johns, Jones, Johnston, Johnson, Jarvis, Jarvies, Josselyn.

Kennedy, Kean, Keane, Keene, Kelso, Keith, Keath, Kidd, Kitchen, Kitchner,, Kitts, Kay, Keye, Keyes, Kerby, Kirby, King, Knight, Kirtley, Kirk, Kirkham, Kirkwood, Kemble, Kimball, Kertt, Kenton, Kenyon.

Lenox, Lofty, Loftie, Lockwood, Leven, Leverett, Lynn, Linn, Lilly, Lemmon, Lyon, Lyons, Long, Lang, Laird, Lamb, Lambe, Leech, Leitch, Law, Lawson, Lawyer, Lawless, Longshanks, Littlejohn, Littlefield, Luke, Lucas, Lewis, Lewes, Lithgow, Leslie, Lanahan, Linihan, Linton, Love, Loveless, Lovelace, Lancaster.

Mann, Mahin, Manson, Mee, Mein, Meek, Manners, Merry, Merrie, Moody, Moodie, Menzie, Monroe, Munro, Munroe, Merriles, Moon, Monypenny, March, Marsh, McAlpin, McAlister, McAndrews, McBaine, McGregor, McPherson, McLeod, McCloud, McLean, McNab, McIntosh, McKenzie, McKenna, McKennan, McKenney, McKennie, McKinney, McKinnon, McKittrick, McKelvy, McKelvie, McMein, May, Murfee, Moss, Mossgiel, Myrtle, Mayne, Molesworth, Meigs, Martin, Massie, Massy, Marquis, Major, Mavor, Mowat, Marshall, Majoribanks, Marshbanks, Meikle, Meiklejohn, Muir, Moore, More, Morton, Mill, Millan, Miln, Milne, Miller, Milnor, Morphy, Murphy, Mullen, Moss, Moses, Matthew, Matthews, Mathew, Mather, Mark, Markham, Milton, Morris,

Morrison, Morison, Maurice, Mason, Milner, Mountjoy, Middleton, Mofat, Moffatt, Moffet, Melrose, Melden.

Nourse, Newcomb, Napier, Nuttall, Noble, Nightingale, Norwood, Newfield, Newland, Newton, Norton, Norvell, Nicol, Nichol, Nicholas, Nichols, Nain, Neil, Neill, Neal, Neall, Nelson, Nancarrow.

Oldfather, Osborn, Osborne, Ogle, Orr, Oates, Orme, Ormiston, Osler (pronounced Oasler), Oliver.

Plain, Plaine, Playfair, Porte, Porter, Pride, Pigott, Piggott, Praed, Pratt, Platt, Perry, Pole, Poling, Prendergast, Pool, Poole, Pond, Pitcaithly, Pitcairn, Primrose, Peck, Peak, Peake, Pear, Plumb, Palfrey, Parke, Parker, Parkman, Pigg, Pigden, Peacock, Prescott, Prince, Page, Pringle, Parrish, Pugh, Pue, Payne, Paine, Pettyjohn, Plowman, Polk, Pollak, Pollock, Pollard, Paton, Patton, Paul, Peter, Peterson, Parkins, Parkinson, Perkins, Pretty, Prettyman, Piper, Prentice, Prentiss, Priestley.

Reekie, Rayne, Remy, Remey, Rose, Race, Ryder, Rook, Robbins, Reads, Reed, Reid, Raine, Rehill, Riggs, Rymer, Russell, Robertson, Robinson, Richardson, Rodgers, Roger, Rogers, Roy, Ramsey, Ramsay, Ruggles, Ray, Rees, Rhea, Roe, Raeburn, Rule, Riddell, Rye, Rawlins, Rawlings, Rathbone.

Skene, Smart, Smiles, Sorlie, Sparks, Storey, Sutton, Summer, Snell, Storms, Snow, Sands, Silver, Salt, Salter, Slate, Slater, Snodgrass, Spink, Stott (an ox), Steed, Steede, Stedman, Steele, Swan, Scott, Salmon, Simm, Sims, Simpson, Stringfellow, Stocks, Spier, Squier, Sharp, Sharpe, Savage, Stout, Strong, Short,

Slight, Semple, Swift, Shanks, Shepherd, Sandfield, Shields, Scarritt, Shelton, Skirving, Sangster, Smith, Smyth, Smythe, Smithers, Souter, Sadler, Sawyer, Stirling, Sterling, Sutherland, Swinton, Stobie, Stratton, Straiton, Stalcup, Starkey, Shannahan, Swope, Sawdon.

Turnbull, Tennant, Thatcher, Todhunter (fox hunter), Todd (fox), Trotter, Towle, Towles, Temple, Torrey, Tilton, Thom, Thompson, Thomson, Thomas, Tompkins, Taylor, Turner, Townsend.

Usher, Ubanks, Upton, Upham, Underwood.

Virtue, Valentine, Varnham, Varnum, Varny, Vair, Vowles, Vowels, Varlow, Varloe.

Wheat, Whitehead, Wise, Woodhouse, Winter, Walbridge, Warfield, Waters, Watters, Wells, Welles, Walker, Wiley, Wylie, Willy, Wooley, Westcott, Wills, Willis, Wallace, Williams, Wallis, Wiseman, Wyld, Wilds, Wild, Wood, Woods, White, Whyte, Webb, Wilton; Watt, Watts, Watson, Watkins, Wilcox, Wilcocks, Wilcoxen, Waite, Wey, Wright, Webster, Wakefield, Wray, Wemyss (pronounced Weems).

Young, Yonge, Youngson, Younger, Youngblood, Younghusband, Yomans, Youmans, Youatt.

German Surnames and Their English Meanings.

Altgeld, old money; Altmann, old man; Altemeier, Altemeyer, old farmer; Ackermann, the cultivator of an acre of land; Althof, nobleman's old mansion or an old farm; Altmueller, old miller; Achtemeier, Achtemeyer, the eighth farmer; Ammann, the overseer or first man; Anbauer, an-to, bauer-farmer, hence, Anbauer, cultivator, settler; Amtmann, steward, councillor, employe, man who has an office; Althaus, old house; Altenberg, old hill or mountain; Altendorff, old village.

Bohnstengel, stem of a bean; Bergmann, a miner, a hill man; Bachmann, a man living near the brook; Birkemeyer, Birkmeier, a farmer having birch trees near his home; Becker, Baecker, a baker; Brede, a meadow; Bredeweg, a meadow-way or road; Breitstadt, broad town or city; Brodt, bread; Brueckenbauer, a bridge builder; Baumann, a builder; Breitbarth, a broad beard; Benfield, a good field; Berger, rescuer, protector, mountaineer; Berholtz, berry wood; Birnbaum, a pear tree; Bruecke, a bridge; Brueckemann, a bridge man; Baumgartner, a nursery man, a tree cultivator.

Cramer, a dealer, a merchant; Cortsimon, short Simon.

Dallmann, a dweller in the valley; Dickmann, a thick man; Dickhut, a thick hat; Dammann, a man

owning a dam; Diekmann, a dike builder; Dorn, a thorn; Danhaus, a pine house; Dehner, extender; Denker, a thinker; Dreher, a turner; Deatrich, a pick lock, skeleton key.

Eisen, iron; Eisenloeffel, iron spoon; Eggen, to harrow, to drag; Echelmeier, Echelmeyer, a farmer owning acorn trees, oak trees; Eitel, fruitless, empty, proud, self glorious; Ehrhard, honest heart; Ellerbrake, alder brush; Ernst, sincere, earnest; Erdmann, a man working in the earth; Esser, an eater; Eiermann, an egg dealer; Eimermann, a pail dealer.

Feuerstein, fire stone or flint; Feldman, field man; Freund, a friend; Freytag, Friday; Friedemeier, Friedemeyer, a peaceful farmer; Frankenfeld, free field; Fuhrmann, a driver; Freiburg, a free castle; Fleck, a spot; Foerster, a forester; Friedebach, a peaceful brook.

Gabelmann, a fork maker; Gastrock, a guest's coat; Gaertner, a gardener; Goldstern, a gold star; Grauer, grayer; Graber, digger; Grotefeld, a large field; Grunewald, green woods; Gerichten, trial, court; Gehlbach, a yellow brook; Gehlmann, one with yellow hair; Geiger, a fiddler; Hausmann, a house man; Hempelmann, hobbleman; Hofmeister, steward, governor; Haupt, head; Holzapfel, wood apple; Hohmann, high man; Heidemann, heath man, heath dweller; Hardt, hard; Heithaus, bright house; Heitland, bright land; Heldberg, a hero's hill; Holz, wood; Hutmacher, a hat maker.

Immendorf, a bee village; Immenbach, bee brook; Immenwald, bee woods; Immenmeier, Immenmeyer, a bee keeper; Iagelstrom, hedge hog stream; Inselmann, an islander; Immker, one who tends to bees; Inmann, a man within the village, the opposite of Ausmann; Innenkamp, within an enclosure; Iagelhaus, hedge hog's house.

Jaeger, a hunter; Jagstein, a hunter's stone; Juchhoff, to shout with hope; Jung, young; Jungfer, a miss, a young woman, another form of Jungfrau; Jochmus, yoke pap; Jachmann, a man with full speed, a German admiral; Jungmann, a young man; Jackmann, a man who wears a jacket; Jagdmann, a hunter, the same as Jaeger.

Kaltenbach, a cold stream; Kaltenthal, a cold valley; Klein, small; Kleineschmidt, a maker of trinkets; Koch, a cook; Koenig, a king; Kaiser, a czar, emperor; Kleemann, a clover grower or dealer; Kirschmann, a cherry grower or dealer; Kleinau, a small meadow; Keohler, a man who makes charcoal; Klingeberg, a ringing hill; Kirch-hof, a cemetery or churchyard; Kirchdorf, a church village; Knabe, a boy; Kramer, a dealer, same as Cramer; Kinder, children; Kurz, short.

Langhorst, long woods; Langerhans, long John; Lampe, lamp; Lauer, spy; Lauterbach, a clear brook; Lesemann, a man that reads, a reader; Leonhard, lion heart; Lindenmeier, Lindenmeyer, a cultivator of bass wood trees; Lehmhaus, a house made of clay; Leutwein, people's wine; Lehmann, a man who works in clay; Lagermann, a tent dweller; Lichtentahl, light of the

valley; Lichtenberg, mountain light; Metzger, a butcher; Maertz, march; Mansfeld, a man's field; Metz, a mason; Mehlmann, flourman, a flour dealer; Mayer, a mayor; Meister, a master; Mauermann, a stone wall mason; Montag, Monday; Muehlenhaus, a mill house; Mischer, a mixer; Mueller, a miller.

Nagel, a nail; Nabolz, carved wood; Neuhaus, a new house; Neumann, a new man; Neumeister, a new master; Neubauer, a new farmer; Neathammer, a rivet hammer; Nussmann, a nut man, a nut dealer; Niedernhoefer, lower yard man; Niekamp, a new enclosure; Nadelmann, a needle maker; Niederhof, the lower farm yard, under the hill.

Obermann, over man or overseer; Olendorf, old village; Ottermann, a non-resident; Oehlmann, oil man, oil dealer; Obermueller, over-miller, head miller; Ortmeier, Ortmeier, resident farmer; Obcamp, over an enclosure; Oberbaeker, head baker; Ost, east; Ostertag, Easter day; Ochsenbein, ox leg.

Pabst, pope; Pfeiffer, a piper; Pfundt, a pound; Perl, a pearl; Packabusch, pack bush; Pfau, a peacock; Pfanschmidt, a pan smith, a pan maker; Pfleger, a nurse; Platt, a flat; Pressmann, a printer; Puffendorf, an over-praised village; Pflueger, a plowman.

Quetschengaertner, prune gardener or culturist; Quader, a cube; Quack, croak, groan; Quark, mud, dirt thrash, curdled milk; Quandt, middle of a charcoal pile; Quellmann, spring man, a dweller near the spring; Quelle, spring of water; Quastmacher, a tasse

maker; Quarzberg, quartz hill or mountain; Queckenau, quick, quake meadow; Quatiermeister, quarter master; Quittenberg, quine hill, hills covered with quince trees.

Rathmann, adviser, counsellor; Raase, turf, sod; Rahmeier, Rahmeyer, cream dairy man; Rasche, the quick or hasty one; Rauch, smoke; Reiser, a traveler; Retter, rescuer, one who saves; Richter, a judge; Rosenfeld, rose field; Rosenheim, the rose clad home; Roth, red; Rothmann, red man; Ruff, to call.

Schell, a small bell; Schill, something that glitters or shines; Stern, a star; Stolberg, a round topped hill; Saffran, saffron, the crocus plant; Saenger, singer; Sauer, sour; Schaefer, a shepherd; Schaarschmidt, plow share maker; Schenk, a cup bearer; Schmiedeskamp, a blacksmith's door yard; Schild, a shield; Schleifer, a grinder; Schneider, a tailor; Schreiber, a penman, a writer; Schwarz, Schwartz, black; Silbermann, a silver man; Sonnenschein, bright and sunny; Stange, a pole; Strauss, a bouquet, ostrich; Sturm, storm; Steinmetz, a stone mason; Stahl, steel; Stahlhut, steel hat.

Tanner, a fir tree grower, cultivator of fir trees; Twiehaus, two houses; Thal, a valley; Teichmann, a dweller near a pond or pool; Thenhaus, tent house; Tempelmann, temple of church man; Trohn, Tron, a throne; Trost, consolation, comfort, trust; Trommel, a drum; Trillermann, a shaker.

Uhrmacher, a clock maker; Uhlhorn, an owl's horn; Uinkelbach, an uncle's brook; Unterbauer, lower farmer; Unruh, unquietness, restlessness; Unterwald,

underwood; Untermueller, under-miller; Uhlenhorst, owl's nest in the woods; Uhlendorf, an owl's village, an owl's home; Urwald, native forest. —

Vasen, vases for flowers; Vogel, a bird; Vogelsang, bird's song; Viehe, a stock raiser; Viehof, cattle yard, pasture; Vollrath, ful wheel; Voss, a fox; Vossmann, a fox hunter; Voegtlein, a minor guardian, protector; Vogt, an overseer, a governor; Volk, people; Volkmann, people's man; Vogelfaenger, a bird catcher; Vierling, the fourth; Voegler, a bird decoy man, a bird catcher; Vos, Voss, Vosse, Vuhs, a fox.

Waechter, watchman; Wagner, a wagon maker; Wahl, election; Waldmann, man of the woods; Weber, a weaver; Weiss, white; Weisskopf, whitehead; Weishaar, white hair; Weisse, wise; Weisbarth, white beard; Weistern, white star; Werth, worth; Westermann, west man; Wulfmann, wolfman; Wulfmeier, a wolf care taker; Walz, roller.

Xereswein, sherry wine; Xander, same as Zander.

Zeller, a jailer; Ziemer, field, fare, haunch; Zahn, a tooth; Zimmer, a room; Zimmermann, a carpenter; Zumthal, to the valley; Zink, zinc; Zumstein, to the stone; Zoelner, a publican, a public house keeper; Zorn, wrath, anger.

Christian Names of Men, with Their Origin, and Ancient Nationality.

These are also known as Baptismal names, and sometimes called given names: Aaron, from the Hebrew meaning a mountain; Abel, Hebrew meaning vanity; Abraham, Hebrew, meaning the father of many; Adam, Hebrew, meaning red earth; Adolphus, Saxon meaning happiness and help; Albert, Saxon, meaning all bright; Alexander, Greek, meaning a helper of men; Alfred, Saxon, meaning all peace; Ambrose, Greek, meaning immortal; Amos, Hebrew, meaning a burden; Andrew, Greek, meaning courageous; Anthony, Latin, meaning flourishing; Archibald, German, meaning a bold observer; Arnold, German, meaning a maintainer of honor; Arthur, British, meaning a strong man; Augustus, Latin, meaning venerable, grand; Baldwin, German, meaning a bold winner; Bardulph, German, meaning a famous helper; Barnaby, Hebrew, meaning a prophet's son; Bartholomew, Hebrew, meaning the son of him who made the waters to rise; Beaumont, French, meaning a pretty mount; Bede, Saxon, meaning prayer; Benjamin, meaning the son of a right hand; Bennet, Latin, meaning blessed; Bernard, German, meaning bear's heart; Bertram, German, meaning fair, illustrious; Boniface, Latin, meaning a well-doer; Brian, French, meaning having a thundering voice;

Cadwallader, British, valiant in war; Caesar, Latin, meaning adorned with hair; Caleb, Hebrew, meaning a dog; Cecil, Latin, meaning dim-sighted; Charles, German, meaning noble-spirited; Christopher, Greek, meaning bearing Christ; Clement, Latin, meaning mild-tempered; Conrad, German, meaning able counsel; Constantine, Latin, meaning resolute; Crispin, Latin, meaning having curled locks; Cuthbert, Saxon, meaning known famously; Daniel, Hebrew, meaning God is judge; David, Hebrew, meaning well-beloved; Denis, Greek, meaning belonging to the god of wine; Dunstan, Saxon, meaning most high; Edgar, Saxon, meaning happy hour; Edmund, Saxon, meaning happy peace; Edward, Saxon, meaning happy keeper; Edwin, Saxon, meaning happy conqueror; Egbert, Saxon, meaning ever bright; Elijah, Hebrew, meaning God, the Lord; Elisha, Hebrew, meaning the salvation of God; Ephraim, Hebrew, meaning fruitful; Erasmus, Greek, meaning lovely, worthy to be loved; Ernest, Greek, meaning earnest, serious; Evan or Ivon, Welsh, meaning the same as John; Everard, German, meaning well reported; Eugene, Greek, meaning nobly descended; Eustace, Greek, meaning standing firm; Ezekiel, Hebrew, meaning the strength of God; Felix, Latin, meaning happy; Ferdinand, German, meaning pure, peace; Francis, German, meaning free; Frederick, German, meaning rich peace; Gabriel, Hebrew, meaning the strength of God; Geoffery, German, meaning joyful; George, Greek, meaning a husbandman; Gerard, Saxon, meaning all towardliness; Gideon, Hebrew, meaning a breaker; Gilbert, Saxon, meaning

bright as gold; Giles, Greek, meaning a little goat; Godard, German, meaning a goodly disposition; Godfrey, German, meaning God's peace; Godwin, German, meaning victorious in God; Griffith, Welsh, meaning having great faith; Guy, French, meaning the mistletoe shrub; Hannibal, Punic or Phoenician, meaning a gracious lord; Harold, Saxon, meaning a champion; Hector, Greek, meaning a stout defender; Henry, German, meaning a rich lord; Herbert, German, meaning a bright lord; Hercules, Greek, meaning the glory of Hera or June; Hezekiah, Hebrew, meaning cleaving to the Lord; Horatio, Italian, meaning worthy to be beheld; Hosea, Hebrew, a savior; Howell, Welsh, meaning sound or whole; Hubert, German, meaning a bright color; Hugh, Dutch, meaning high, lofty; Humphrey, German, meaning domestic, peace; Ingram, German, meaning of angelic purity; Isaac, Hebrew, meaning laughter; Jacob, Hebrew, meaning a supplanter; James or Jacques, French, meaning beguiling; Joab, Hebrew, meaning fatherhood; Job, Hebrew, meaning sorrowing; Joel, Hebrew, meaning acquiescing; John, Hebrew, meaning the grace of the Lord; Jonah, Hebrew, meaning a dove; Jonathan, Hebrew, meaning the gift of the Lord; Joscelin, German, meaning just; Joseph, Hebrew, meaning addition; Josias, Hebrew, meaning the fire of the Lord; Joshua, Hebrew, meaning a leader, a Saviour; Judas or Jude, Hebrew, the praise of the Lord; Lambert, Saxon, meaning a fair lamb; Lancelot, Spanish, meaning a little lance; Laurence, Latin, meaning crowned with laurels; Lazarus, Hebrew,

meaning destitute of help; Leonard, German, meaning like a lion; Leopold, German, meaning defending the people; Llewellyn, Welsh, meaning lightening; Louis or Lewis, French, meaning the defender of the people; Lionel, Latin, meaning a little lion; Lucius, Latin, meaning shining; Luke, Greek, meaning a wood or grove; Mark, Latin, meaning a hammer; Martin, Latin, meaning material; Matthew, Hebrew, meaning a gift or present; Maurice, Latin, meaning sprung of a Moor; Meredith, Welsh, meaning the roaring of the sea; Michael, Hebrew, meaning who is like God; Morgan, Welsh, meaning a mariner; Moses, Hebrew, meaning drawn out; Nathaniel, Hebrew, meaning the gift of God; Neal, French, meaning somewhat black; Nicholas, Greek, meaning victorious over the people; Noel, French, meaning belonging to one's nativity, Christmas; Norman, French, meaning one born in Normandy; Obadiah, Hebrew, meaning the servant of the Lord; Oliver, Latin, meaning an olive; Onesimus, Latin, meaning profitable; Orlando, Italian, meaning counsel for the land; Osmund, Saxon, meaning house, peace; Oswald, Saxon, meaning ruler of a house; Owen, Welsh, meaning well descended; Patrick, Latin, a nobleman; Paul, Latin, meaning small, little; Percival, French, a place in France; Peregrine, Latin, meaning a wanderer; Peter, Greek, meaning a rock or stone; Philip, Greek, meaning a lover of horses; Phineas, Hebrew, meaning of bold countenance; Philemon, Greek, meaning affection; Ralph, Saxon, meaning pure help; Raymond, German, meaning quiet, peace; Reuben, Hebrew, meaning the son of vision;

Reynold, German; meaning a lover of purity; Richard, Saxon, meaning powerful; Robert, German, meaning famous in counsel; Roger, German, meaning strong counsel; Rowland, German, meaning counsel for the land; Rufus, Latin, meaning reddish; Solomon, Hebrew, meaning peaceable; Samson, Hebrew, meaning a little son; Samuel, Hebrew, meaning heard by God; Saul, Hebrew, meaning desired; Sebastian, Greek, meaning to be revered; Simeon, Hebrew, meaning hearing; Simon, Hebrew, meaning obedient; Stephen, Greek, meaning a crown or garland; Swithin, Saxon, meaning very high; Theobald, Saxon, meaning bold over the people; Theodore, Greek, meaning the gift of God; Theodosius, Greek, meaning given of God; Theophilus, Greek, meaning a lover of God; Thomas, Hebrew, meaning a twin; Timothy, Greek, meaning honored of God; Titus, Greek, honorable; Toby or Tobias, Hebrew, meaning the goodness of the Lord; Valentine, Latin, meaning powerful; Vincent, Latin, meaning conquering; Vivian, Latin, meaning lively; Walter, German, meaning a wood master; Walwin, German, meaning a conqueror; William, German, meaning defending many; Zaccheus, Syriac, meaning innocent; Zachary, Hebrew, meaning remembering the Lord; Zebedee, Syriac, meaning having an inheritance; Zedekiah, Hebrew, meaning the justice of the Lord.

Christian Names of Women, with Their Origin, and Ancient Nationality.

These are also known as Baptismal names, and sometimes called given names: Adeline, German, meaning a princess; Agatha, Greek, meaning good; Agnes, German, meaning chaste; Alethea, Greek, meaning the truth; Althea, Greek, meaning a healer; Alice, Alicia, German, meaning noble; Amy, Amelia, French, a beloved; Anna, Anne or Hannah, Hebrew, meaning gracious; Arabella, Latin, meaning a fair altar; Aureola, Latin, meaning like gold; Barbara, Latin, meaning foreign or strange; Beatrice, Latin, meaning making happy; Benedicta, Latin, meaning blessed; Bernice, Greek, meaning bringing victory; Bertha, Greek, meaning bright or famous; Blanche, French, meaning fair; Bona, Latin, meaning good; Bridget, Irish, meaning shining, bright; Cassandra, Greek, meaning a reformer of men; Catharine, Greek, meaning pure or clean; Charity, Greek, meaning love, bounty; Charlotte, French, meaning all noble; Caroline (feminine of Carolus the Latin of Charles), meaning noble spirited; Chloe, Greek, meaning a green herb; Christiana or Christina, Greek, meaning belonging to Christ; Cecilia, Latin, meaning from Cecil; Cicely (a corruption of Cecilia), Clara, Latin, meaning clear or bright; Constance, Latin, meaning constant; Deborah, Hebrew, meaning a bee; Diana, Greek, mean-

ing Jupiter's daughter; Dorcas, Greek, meaning a wild roe; Dorothy, Greek, meaning the gift of God; Edith, Saxon, meaning happiness; Eleanor, Saxon, meaning all fruitful; Eliza, Elizabeth, Hebrew, meaning the oath of God; Emily (corrupted from Amelia), Emma, German, meaning a nurse; Esther, Hebrew, meaning secret; Eve, Hebrew, meaning causing life; Eunice, Greek, meaning a fair victory; Eudoia, Greek, meaning prospering in the way; Frances, German, meaning free; Gertrude, German, meaning all truth; Grace, Latin, meaning favor; Hagar, Hebrew, meaning a stranger; Helena, Greek, meaning alluring; Hester, the English form of Esther; Isabella, Spanish, meaning fair Eliza; Jane, softened from Joan, or, Jean, the feminine of John; Joyce, French, meaning pleasant; Judith, Hebrew, meaning praising; Julia, Juliana, Latin (feminine of Julius); Letitia, Latin, meaning joy or gladness; Lois, Greek, meaning better; Lucretia, Latin, meaning a chaste Roman lady; Lucy, Latin, feminine of Lucius; Lydia, Greek, meaning descended from Lud; Mabel, Latin, meaning lovely; Magdalene, Maudlin, Syriac, meaning magnificent; Margaret, Greek, meaning a pearl; Martha, Hebrew, meaning bitterness; Mary, Hebrew, meaning bitter; Maude, Matilda, Greek, meaning a lady of honor; Mercy, English, meaning compassion; Mildred, Saxon, meaning mild speaking; Nest, Welsh, the same as Agnes; Nicola, Greek, meaning feminine of Nicholas; Olympia, Greek, meaning heavenly; Orabilis, Latin, meaning to be entreated; Parnell, or Petronilla, Latin, meaning little Peter; Patience, Leah, Hebrew, meaning

bearing patiently; Paulina, Latin, feminine of Paulinus; Penelope, Greek, meaning a turkey; Persis, Greek, meaning destroying; Philadelphia, Greek, meaning brotherly love; Philippa, Greek, feminine of Philip; Phoebe, Greek, meaning the light of life; Phyllis, Greek, meaning a green bough; Priscilla, Latin, meaning somewhat old; Prudence, Latin, meaning discretion; Psyche, Greek, meaning the soul; Rachel, Hebrew, meaning a lamb; Rebecca, Hebrew, meaning fat or plump; Rhoda, Greek, meaning a rose; Rosamond, Saxon, meaning rose of peace; Rosa, Latin, meaning a rose; Rosecleer, English, meaning a fair rose; Rosabella, Italian, meaning a fair rose; Ruth, Hebrew, meaning trembling; Sabina, Latin, spring from the Sabine; Salome, Hebrew, meaning perfect; Sapphira, Greek, meaning a sapphire stone; Sarah, Hebrew, a princess; Sibylla, Greek, meaning the counsel of God; Sophia, Greek, meaning wisdom; Sophronia, Greek, meaning of a sound mind; Susan, Susanna, Hebrew, meaning a lily; Tabitha, Syriac, meaning a roe; Temperance, Latin, meaning moderation; Theodosia, Greek, meaning delicious; Tryphena, Greek, meaning delicate; Vida (Irish), feminine of David; Ursula, Latin, meaning a female bear; Walburg, Saxon, meaning gracious; Winifred, Saxon, meaning winning peace; Zenobia, Greek, meaning the life of Jupiter, the queen of Palmyra.

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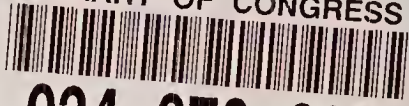
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