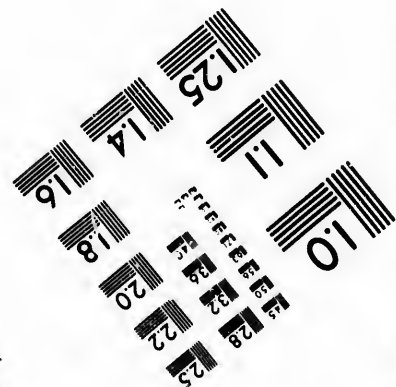
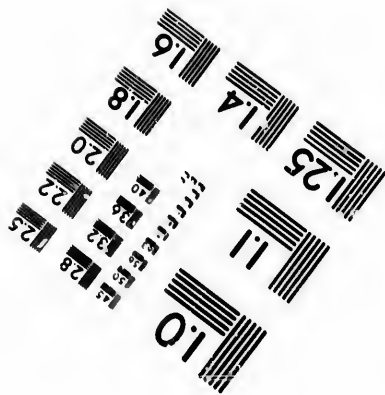
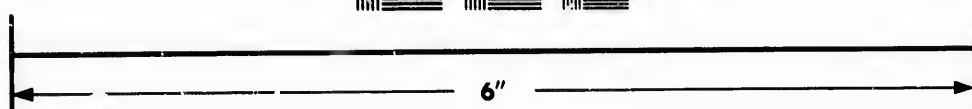
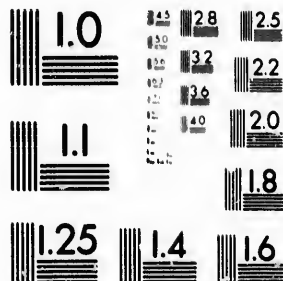


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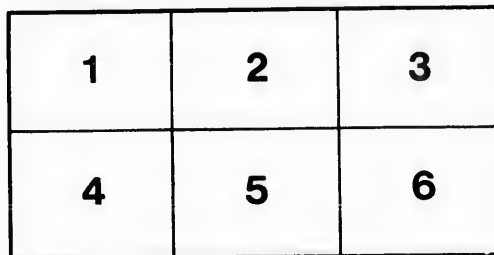
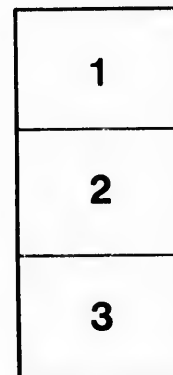
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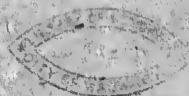


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SURNAMES.

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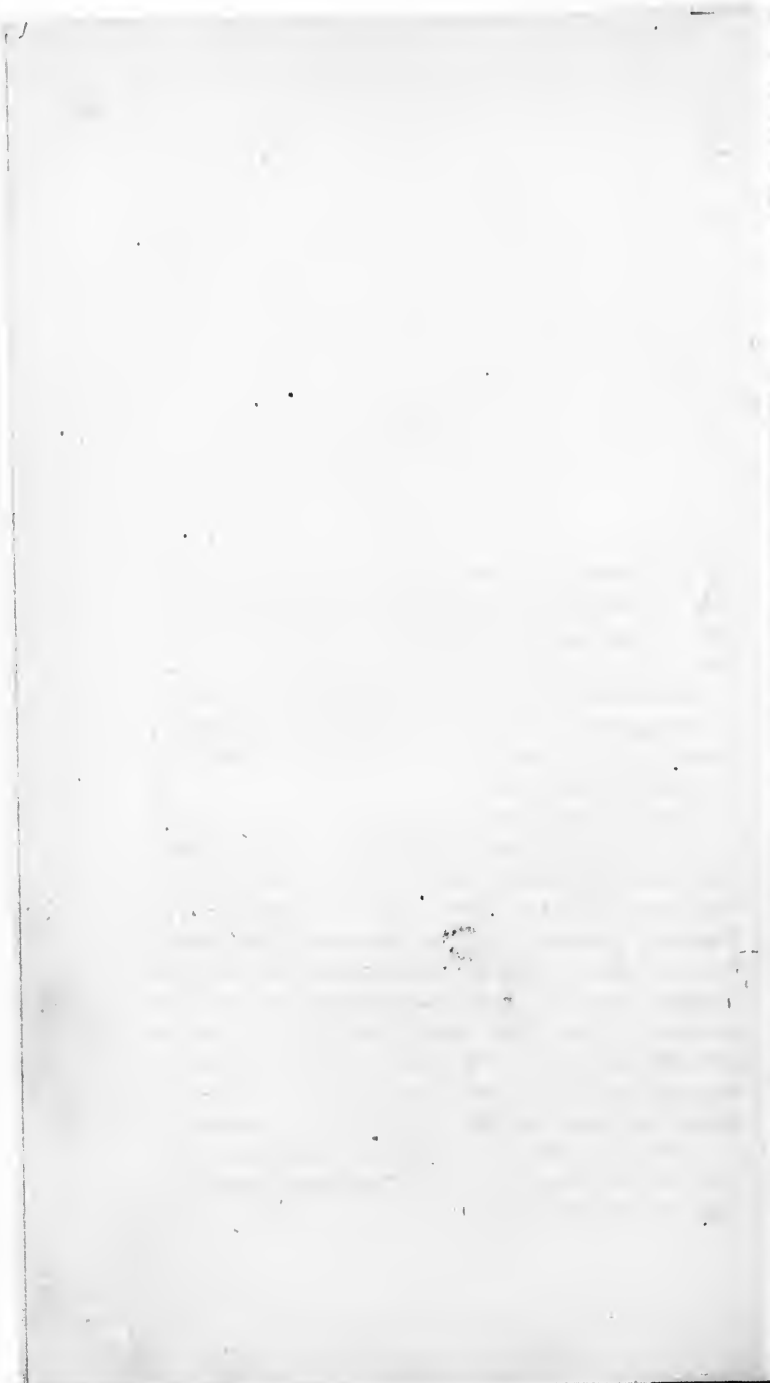
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ALL SURNAMES originally conveyed a meaning; but, from the corruption in spelling, and number of words that in the course of time have become obsolete or wholly lost, it is often almost impossible to discover their true signification.

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 Ale-house, the 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 in the East some ten years since, after seeing 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 Chulmley write Cholmondeley; Marchbanks, Marjoribanks; Beecham, Beauchamp?

Another source of 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.

Besides, they did not always understand what they translated ; as, for instance, the name Freemantle was turned into Frigidum-mantellum, when I am confident that my definition is the correct one ; viz., Frieze-mantle, or cloak made of Friesland cloth ; as we now say, " a Flushing coat," " a Petersham." (*Vide* " Freemantle.")

In the following pages, I have collected a few surnames, principally English, Dutch, German, and French ; including, also, sundry Cornish and Briton names, sufficient, at least, to show that the old proverb,

" By Tre, Bos, Pol, Lan, Coer, and Pen,
You may know the Cornishmen,"

will apply as well to Briton-men.

Etymologies are at all times deceptive ; and I feel assured that many errors will be discovered in my deductions, but trust they will be pardoned, as it is only six weeks since I first thought of writing this work, and then determined to finish it before leaving the city for the summer. I had, therefore, no time to send to Europe for several works that might have been of service to me ; and, being unfortunately only the possessor of Directories in Dutch and English, was obliged to trust principally to my Heraldical works for the surnames in other languages, which will account for the greater proportion of common Dutch names.

It is difficult, however, to say what are common, when we find a German Count styling himself Barefoot (von Barfuss), a noble Spanish family named Frying-pan (Padilla), and an Italian called Little pots (Pignatelli). In Belgium, a family bore the name Tea-shop (Vermoelen de Theewinkel) ; and, in England, Arms have been granted to the name Beanshop.

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Surnames may be divided into several classes; one of the largest being those derived from the father's Christian, baptismal, or given name, and sometimes even from the mother's; as in early Dutch records are found such names as Dame Belen's son, Dame Rose's son, Dame Lieven's son (Ver — i. e., Vrouwe — Belenszoon, Ver Rosenzoon, Ver Lievenzoon). Belen and Lieve. are both apparently baptismal names now obsolete. The one is probably Belle, for Arabella; the other, Darling, or an abbreviation of Leopoldina.

They were formed from the father's name, by prefixing Ap, or Ab, in Wales; Mac, and O', in Ireland; Mac, in Scotland; and Fitz, in England; and by adding "son" to the termination in England and Scotland, and "zoon" in Holland, where also the surname was sometimes formed, as in England, by simply adopting as such the genitive case of the father's name; as, Willem, Willems; William, Williams for William's.

The genitive of John, when used as a surname, is generally written Johnes or Jones; and this probably accounts for the change of name of a hero of the Revolution, — John Paul, son of John Paul, who entered the American navy as John Paul Jones; i. e., John Paul, John's or son of John.

The prefix Fitz was introduced into England by the Normans. A striking instance of the mutability of surnames at that period is given in "Stothard's Monumental Effigies."

William de Norwich lived about the time of the Conquest, and possessed the manor of Thorpe. His son, Roger, was succeeded by his son Robert Fitz Roger, whose son was styled Hugh de Messingham. His son was called John Fitz Robert, in allusion to his grandfather. His son, who lived in the reign of Henry III. (1216-72), was named Robert Fitz John de Thorpe; and in his son and heir, Edmund de Thorpe, the surname became fixed.

In Holland, about the middle of the fourteenth century, it appears to have been customary to add two and more "sons" to

the name. Many appear among the municipal authorities of Amsterdam; the first of whom, 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* (Gijbert Pieter Allerd'sz. Zoens Zoen): the "z." after Allerd's stands for "zoon." 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 fashion is a burgomaster of 1489, named *Fighter or Champion Bernard William's son's Son's Son* (Vechter Barend Willemsz. Zoens Zoen).

It seems that the father's title sometimes formed a part of the son's designation. An alderman of 1446 is called *Big Simon Mr. John's son Traveller* (Groote Symon Mr. Jansz. Reyscr). Mr., or Meester, is a title generally given to lawyers.

In the foregoing, the father's Christian name of John precedes the surname of Traveller: such prevailed for a few centuries, and examples will be met with herein. (*Vide* "de Ruyter," "Tromp," &c.)

Women were distinguished in like manner; as, *Adriana Simon's daughter Hasselaer* (Adriana Simonsd. Hasselaer); the "d." after Simons standing for "dochter."

The next change was to place the father's Christian name after the surname; as, *John Brown Jacob's son* (Jan Bruyn Jacobsz.): and, even at the present day, the father's initials are often borne after the surname; as, H. Calkoen Hz., M. Jansz Az., A. Luden J. Hz.; i. e., *H. Calkoen H's son, M. Jansz A's son, A. Luden J. H's son.*

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

Fulke, Earl of Anjou, in the tenth century, the first Planta-

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genet, was so called *from the switch with which he was scourged!* In atonement for the murder of his nephew, the Earl 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 *planta-genista*, or broom-plant, being the only tough, pliant shrub in Palestine, was the instrument chosen for his chastisement.

The Conqueror not only knew himself by his sobriquet, but even used it in his public edicts: "Ego Willielmus cognomento Bastardus."

William, Prince of Orange, a contemporary of Charlemagne, was called Guillaume au Court-nez (*William Shortnose*); and, satisfied with the appellation, he bore a *cornet* upon his seal in allusion to it.

A Count of Holland was surnamed Florence the Fat; a Count of Lorraine, Godfrey the Hunchback.

Among the kings of France were a Bald, a Stutterer, a Simple, a Lazy, and a Headstrong.

A Count of Maurienne, afterwards Savoy, was called Humbert with the White-hands; his successor, Amadeus Longtail; and he was succeeded, in 1072, by Humbert II., the Very-strong (*Renforce*). Another Amadeus, in 1343, was styled the Green Count; and his successor, the Red Count.

Stephen, King of Hungary in 1114, was surnamed Thunder!

Ladislav, King of Poland in 1081, was called the Careless; and his successor was Boleslav III., surnamed Wry-mouth, or, as he would have been called in Gaelic, Cambeoil (*vide* "Campbell").

Baldwin, Count of Hainault in 1120, was surnamed the Builder.

When sovereigns received such surnames, their inferiors could hardly expect to be spared. Hence we find the names Harelip (*de Bec-de-Lièvre*), White-head (*Blanchtete*), Cruickshank (*Crombeen*), Short-neck (*Korthals*), Long-neck (*Langhals*), Squint-

eye (Leepoog), Short and stout (Grootekoort); &c., with all the colors of the rainbow given or taken, in allusion to the complexion, hair, and sometimes dress.

Another class are Local names,— those derived from places, or names of places,— as, Aikenhead, Atwood, Bydale, Cornfoot; d'Anvers, Boston, van den Haag.

Although land-owners sometimes assumed, as a surname, the name of their manors, still, in general, this class originated from persons having dwelt "at the head of the oak-wood," "at the wood," "by the dale," "at the foot of the cornfield;" or having been born in Antwerp, in Boston, in the Hague. In many cases, however, local names may be derived from signs. Among the best shops in Paris, at this day, are the *Ville de France*, the *Ville de Paris*, and the *Ville de Lyon*; and it is evident that this naming of shops after places is not a modern fashion; for, as early as 1483, there was living, in Amsterdam, Pieter Jacobsz. Sael in *Hamburg*; and later, Arent Henricksz. Loef in *Weesp*. In a list of town-officers of Middelburg, in the sixteenth century, are the names Simon Jacobse in *Galissien* (Galicia), Simon Jansz. van *Roomen* (of Rome), and others.

A fourth class are those derived from Office or Occupation; as Abbot (l'Abbé), Farmer (Ackermann), Master of the guild (Overman), Carpenter (Zimmermann); Arkwright, Miller, Stewart.

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 the commoners imitated them as far as in their power,— often the only difference consisting in the emblem of the noble being borne on an escutcheon, which the

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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, and earlier, are found the names, Peter Nick's son van Neck *in the Emperor* (Pieter Claesz. van Neck in de Keyser), Nick Heyn *in the Arm* (Claes Heyn in den Arm), Peter Lawrence's son *in the Cock* (Pieter Lourenz. in den Haan), Nick Jacob's son Kroonenburg *in the Paradise* (Klaas Jacobsz. Kroonenburg in 't Paradijs). Another is described as in the Key, another in the Claw, &c.

In the case of Simon Drake, a city officer of Middelburg 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 draek); and, in another, simply Simon Draek.

It is possible that such names as Society (Geselschap), Life (Leven), Pleasant life (Sachtleven), No one's affliction (Niemandsverdriet), may not unfrequently be derived from the names of country-seats, or perhaps from summer-houses or gardens of the middling classes of society, such as are outside the walls of Dutch towns, and which are generally distinguished by some motto; as, Well contented, My pleasure and life, Friendship and Society (Wel te vreden, Mijn lust en leven, Vriendschap en Gexelschap); but there are others, for which it is more difficult to account.

Pouring rain and Fine rain (Slagregen, Stofregen) are Dutch names. Among the German exhibitors at the London Exhibition in 1851, were the surnames, Sour beer and Sour broth (Sauerbier, Sauerbrey).

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 the surname Cut the wind (Snijdewindt).

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 Wit (the White), le Brun (the Brown).

In Scotland and Ireland, *the* is a distinctive title, borne by the heads of some old families; as, The Chisholm, The O'Grady, The O'Donogue; and the wife of the latter is styled The Madame.

The surnames in this work have invariably been given as they have been found written. Often, however, names having the same signification are 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 derived from a dwelling near a well (puits) is "du Puy, du Puy," and sometimes "Dupuis;" in England, "Atwell, Atwill, Well, Welle, Welles," and "Wells." This English name may, however, sometimes have another origin, as "welle" is an obsolete word for a *grassy plain*, or *sward*. There are now living in Germany three brothers,—Counts,—who, for the sake of distinction, write their names respectively, Reventlow, Reventlou, and Reventlau.

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

Such Dutch family names as "Schimmelpenninck" and "van Maarschalkerwaard" may be considered ridiculously long; but they are only on a par with the English "Featherstonhaugh" (once written "de Featherstonehaugh"), "Cholmondeley" (formerly "de Cholmondeley"), and "Marjoribanks;" and shorter, by two syllables, than the Spanish "Zumalacarregui."

"Thistlethwayte" is more difficult of pronunciation than any of them.

This Tract was nearly finished, when the very able article on English Surnames appeared in the Edinburgh Review for April last.

The writer derives the names Homerton and Hamerton from Thor, one of whose German names was Harmer.

This never struck me before, but appears likely; for the hammer, or thunderbolt, was Thor's weapon.

There are later cases of persons surnamed Hammer. Charles, Duke of the Franks, Mayor of the Palace, grandfather of Charlemagne, was called Charles Martel, probably from the weapon he generally used. Geoffrey II., Count of Anjou in 1040, was likewise styled Martel. (*Vide* "Hamer," "Homer," "Martel.") In "Meyrick's Antient Armour" is a representation of a knight armed with a martel, or horseman's hammer.

The different languages and significations of each name have not always been specified in the following pages; as, for example, the surname Brander is to be found in Scotland, and Overman may be an English name; but they are also both Dutch surnames, and their meaning in that language only is given.

B. H. D.

1, WALNUT, CORNER BRACON STREET,
June, 1855.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

A. N.	Anglo-Norman.
A. S.	Anglo-Saxon.
B.	Briton.
C.	Cornish.
D.	Dutch.
E.	English.
F.	French.
G.	German.
I.	Italian.
G.	{ Scotch : Gaelic and Lowland.
obs.	obsolete.
prov.	provincial.
lit.	literally.
pron.	pronounced.
b.	born.
d.	died.
dau.	daughter.

m.	married.
unm.	unmarried.
s. p.	sine prole.
s. p. m.	{ sine prole mas- cula.
ob. v. p.	obiit vitâ patrie.
int. al.	inter alios.
temp.	tempore.
co.	county.

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Aan de, aan den, aan het (D.), *At the.*

An (G.), *At.* (*Vide* "Anschutz.")

An der (G.), *At the.*

Ap (Wels), *Son of.*

Au, aux (F.), *At, of, or with the.*

Auf (G.), *In, at, of.* (*Vide* "von Bulow auf Cummerow.")

D', da, dal, dall', de, degli, dei, del, dell', della, di (I.), *Of and of the.*

D', de, de l', de la, des, du (F.), *Of and of the.*

De, de la (S. N.), *Of and of the.*

De, del, de la, de las, de los (Spanish), *Of and of the.*

De (D.), *The; den, the or to the.*

En (D.), *And.* (*Vide* "van en tot Hoensbroeck.")

Het, or 't (D.), *The (neuter gender).*

Im (G.), *In dem, In the.* (*Vide* "Imhoff.")

In (G.), *In.* (*Vide* "Inbusch.")

In der (G.), *In the.* (*Vide* "Indermaur.")

In 't (D.), *In het, In the.* (*Vide* "in 't Velt.")

L', le (F.), *The.*

Mac, Mc, or M' (S. & Irish), *Son of.*

O' (Irish), *Son of.*

Op (D.), *In or upon; op de, op den, op der, op het, op ter, in or upon the.*

's (D.), *Des, Of the.* Prefixed to a few surnames derived from places.

(*Vide* "van 's Gravenweert;" "van 's Heerenberg;" i. e., "berg des heeren," *hill of the lords, or nobles.*)

't (H.), *Het, The.* (*Vide* " 't Hooft.")

Te, ten, ter, toe, tot (H.), *At, in, or to.*

Uit den (H.), *Out of, or from the.*

Um (G.), *Um.* (*Vide* " Umbgrove.")

Und (G.), *And.* (*Vide* " von und zu Hunoltstein.")

Van (H.), *Of; van de, van der, van den, van het, van 't, of the.*

Ver (H.), *Van der, Of the.* Always joined to the name. (*Vide* " Verbeek.")

Von (G.), *Of; von der, von dem, of the.*

Zu (G.), *In, at, on; zu der, at the.*

Zum (G.), *Zu dem, At the.* (*Vide* " Zumbrod.")

Zur (G.), *Zu der, At the.* (*Vide* " Zurkan.")

Examples of all of the above will be found herein. There are undoubtedly more that I have not met with. In the names Atcomb, Bydale, &c., obsolete English prefixes will be observed.

In the surnames of continental Europe, prefixes generally commence with a small letter, except when joined to the name.

The prefixes to the Briton names are French.

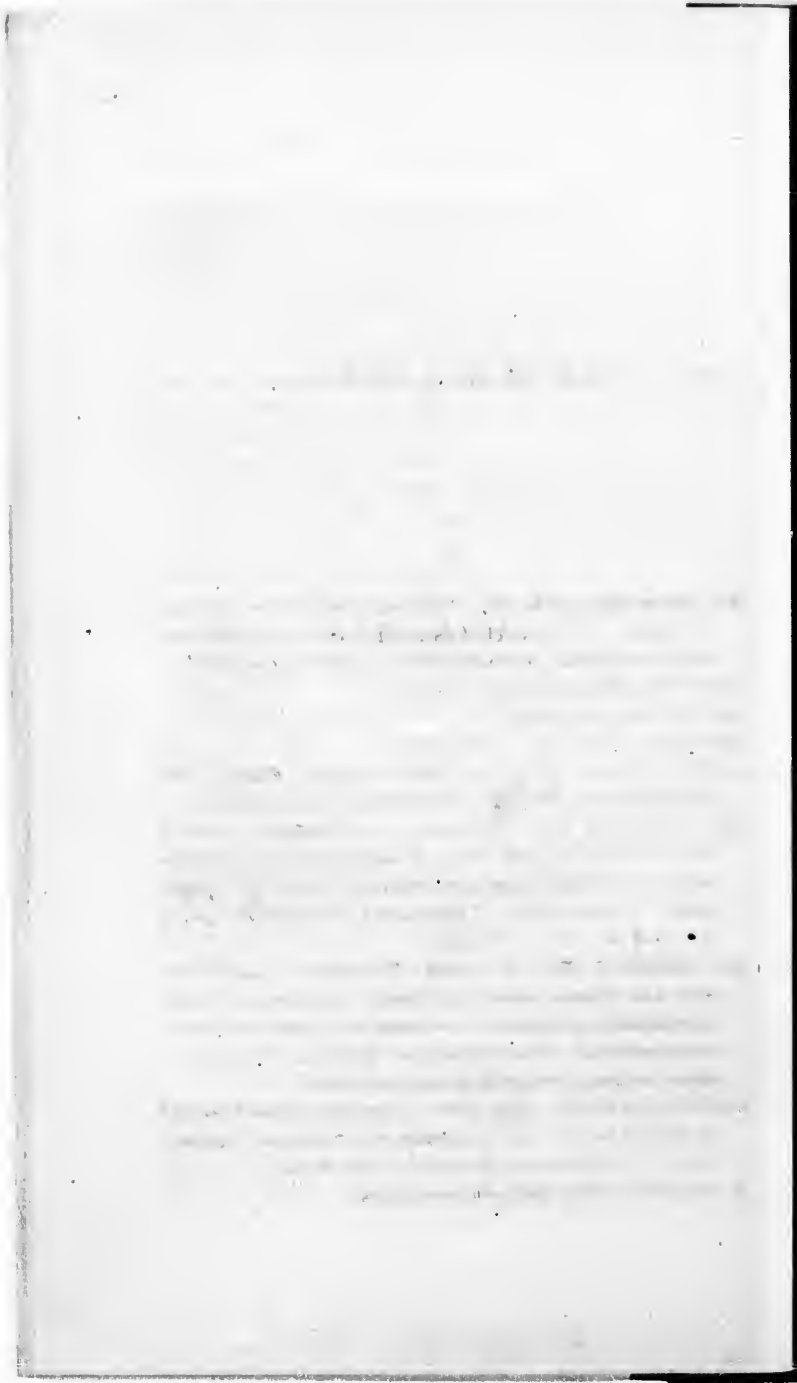
Y is not a Dutch letter, but has been used for *yj* in the succeeding pages, and next preceding the letter z, as is commonly done in directories and gazetteers; and, as letters with the German points are not contained in our founts of type, those marks have been omitted.

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(Vide "Verbeek.")

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SURNAMES.

A.

AA, van der (D.), *of the Aa*. There are several rivers called Aa, in Holland. In the Anglo-Saxon, "Ea" or "Ie" signifies *running water, a river, a stream, water*. (*Vide* "van der Ie.")

AARTSEN (D.), *Aartsoon, Aart's son*.

ABBÉ, l' (F.), *the Abbot*.

ABEELE, van den (D.), *of the Aspens*.

ABERCROMBIE (S.), *Abar crom buinne (?)*, *Marsh of the crooked stream*. It was anciently written "Abercrumbin."

ABKOUDE, van (D.), *of Abcoude, of the Oakwood, or forest*. In a record of the year 1085, the name is written "Abekewalde," from which it has been gradually changed to "Apekevalde," "Abekewoude," "Abbecoude," "Abcoude," and, in conversation, even to "Abcou."

AB UTRECHT (D.), *Of Utrecht*. The prefix is Latin. Possibly some scholar, named van Utrecht, translated the "van." Utrecht, after it was walled in—circa A. D. 980—was called "Nieuw-trecht," "New-crossing,"—that is, of the river,—which was easily corrupted to its present name.

ACHTHOVEN (D.), *Eight farms*. I presume that the "hoven," in this and the following surname, is a corruption of "hoeven," *farms*. If not, however, the name is *Eight courts*.

ACHTIENHOVEN (D.), *Eighteen farms*.

- ACKERMANN (G.), Akkerman (D.), *Farmer.*
 ACQUAVIVA (I.), *Spring-water.*
 ACQUILA, dell' (I.), *of the Eagle.*
 ACRES de l' Aigle, des (F.), *of the Acres of the Eagle.* Arms: Ar., three eaglets, sa.
 ACTON (E.), Ac-tun (A. S.), *Oak-town.*
 ADELMANN von Adelmansfelden (G.), *Nobleman of Nobleman's fields.*
 ADLER (G.), *Eagle.*
 AGLI, degli (I.), *of the Garlic.*
 AGNEAUX, d' (F.), *of Lambs.* Arms: Az., three lambs, ar.
 AGNEW (S.), Agneau (F.), *Lamb.* This Scotch family are of French extraction.
 AGNOLO, d' (I.), *of the Angel.*
 AGUILAR, de (Spanish), *of the Eagle.* Arms: Or, an eagle, sa.
 AHOUT (D.), Aan't hout, *At the wood.*
 AIKENHEAD (S.), *Head of the oaks.* (Compare "Berken-head.")
 AINSWORTH (E.), Ain worth (A. S.), *One farm or hall.*
 AKEN, van (D.), *of Aix-la-Chapelle.*
 AKKERHUIS (D.), *Farm-house.*
 ALDAG (D.), Alle dag, *All day;* or perhaps "Alfdag," an ancient German name.
 ALDEKAMP (D.), *Oldfield.*
 ALDENHOVEN (D.), *Old farms or courts.*
 ALLGOOD (E.), *All good.*
 ALLEMAN, d' (F.), *of Germany.*
 ALLEN, Allan, Alleyne, &c. (E.), Alwyn (A. S.), *All-beloved.*
 ALIENA, van (D.), *of Aliena.* There are several places of the name in the Netherlands, one of which was formerly called "Outnena." "Hena" may be the root of "heining," a hedge; "Alt hena," *Old hedge,* or place surrounded by a hedge or fence.
 ALTMAN (G.), *Old man.*
 ALTMULLER (G.), *Old miller.*
 ALTRUE (E.), *All true.*
 AMBAGTSHEER (D.), *Lord of the manor.*

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AMÉ de St. Didier (F.), *The well-beloved of St. Didier*; i. e., of the place or seignory St. Didier.

AMERSFOORT, van (D.), of *Amersfoort*, a town called in early records "Hemesfurt" and "Emesfurt;" i. e., Emes furt, the ford of the river Eras. The word "fort" or "furt" is obsolete in the Dutch.

ANDELLE (S.), An der eller (?), *At the alders*.

AN-DER-ALLMEND (S.), *At or On the Common*.

ANGE, l' (F.), *the Angel*.

ANGLE, de l' (F.), *of the Corner*.

ANGOVE or Angowe (C.), *The smith*.

ANKERSMIT (D.), *Anchor-smith*.

ANSCHUTZ (S.), An schuts, *At the guard, bank, dike, or fence*.

ANSTRUTHER (S.), An struth, *The stream*. The two parishes of Anstruther, from which the surname is probably derived, are divided by a rivulet.

ANVERS, d' (F.), *of Antwerp*.

AP EVAN, and, by contraction, BEVAN (Welsh), *Son of Evan*.

AP HARRY, and, by contraction, BARRY and PARRY (Welsh), *Son of Harry*.

AP HOWELL, and, by contraction, POWELL (Welsh), *Son of*

APLETRESEND (C.), *End of the apple-trees*. [Howell.]

APPELDOORN (D.), *Thorn-apple*.

APPELMAN (D.), *Apple-dealer*.

APPLEBY (A. S.), *Apple-dwelling*.

APPLETON (C.), Appeltun or Apulton (A. S.), *Apple-orchard*.

JOHN APULTON, gent., of Great Waldingfield, Co. Suffolk, Eng., died in 1414. From him sprang THOMAS APPLETON, Esq., of Little Waldingfield, whose son, SAMUEL, emigrated to New England in 1635. He was Deputy to the General Court, and d. in 1670. His son, Hon. Major SAMUEL, was father of Major ISAAC; whose son, ISAAC, had *int. al.* two sons, viz., Deacon ISAAC, b. 1731, father of the Hon. NATHAN APPLETON, member of Congress, and Rev. JOSEPH, b. 1751, father of the Hon. WILLIAM APPLETON, M. C. (*Vide* "Appleton Memorial." Privately printed: Boston, 1850.)

AP RICE, and, by contraction, PRICE (Welsh), *Son of Rice*, which see.

ARCHIER, l' (F.), *the Archer*.

ARCULARIUS (Latin), *Cabinet-maker*. A New York name.

ARENS (D.), *Eagle*.

ARENSPOOT (D.), *Eagle's foot*.

ARKEL, van (D.), *of Arkel*. One of the most illustrious families of Holland, now extinct. There is an old proverb, quoted by the historian van Leeuwen, in 1685, as a common saying:—

"Brederode de edelste, Wassenaar de outste,
Egmont de rijkste, en Arkel de stoutste."

That is, Brederode the noblest, Wassenaar the oldest, Egmont the richest, and Arkel the boldest, of the nobles of Holland. The lands, it is said, derived their name from the remains of a Roman temple, dedicated to Hercules. ("Ercol," A. S.)

ARKWRIGHT (E.), *Chest-maker*. In the north of England, the large chests used for keeping meal or flour are called arks.

ASHBURNHAM (E.), *Ash-river-home*.

ASHHURST (E.), *Ashwood or grove*.

ATCOMB (A. S.), *Atte comb, At the valley*.

ATFORD (A. S.), *Atte ford, At the ford*.

ATHORPE (A. S.), *Atte thorpe, At the village*.

ATHOWE (A. S.), *Atte howe, At the hill*.

ATTE CHURCH (E.), *At the Church*.

ATTEVELD (D.). The prefix appears to be Saxon: *Atte veld for Aan het veld, At the field*.

ATTYE (A. S.), *Atten ait, eyet, or eye, At the island*. (Vide "Nye.")

ATWATER (E.), *At the water*.

ATWOOD (E.), *At the wood*.

AUBEPIN, de l' (F.), *of the Hawthorn*.

AUBIER, d' (F.), *of the White hazel-tree*.

AUBREBIS de St. Marc (F.), *At or Of the sheep of St. Marc*.

AUERSBERG, von (G.), *of the Bison's Mount*. They carry in their Arms an "auerocks" or urus.

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AUMAISTRE des Ferneaux (*F.*), *At or Of the master of Ferneaux.* The name first appears in 1660; and it may have come from Germany, and be a corruption of "Ammeister," title of the chief magistrate of Strasbourg.

AURIOL, d' (*F.*), *of the Oriole.* Arms: Ar. on a fig-tree, vert, an "auriol," ar.

AUXCOUTEAUX (*F.*), *At, Of, or With the knives;* and they carry three knives in their Arms.

AVRIL or Auvril (*F.*), *April.*

AWATER (*D.*), *Aan't water, At the water.*

B.

BAAK (*D.*), *Beacon.*

BAAS, de (*D.*), *the Master.*

BACH (*G.*), *Brook;* plural, *Bache.*

BACKER (*G.*), *Baker.*

BACKHUYZEN (*G.*), *Bake-houses.*

BADGER (*G.*), *Pecllar; Cornfactor.* The surname may be also derived from the animal, called likewise a **BROCK** and a **GRAY**.

BAKENESS, van (*D.*), *of Bakeness.* *Baken ness, Beacon promontory* (?). "Nes" is, I presume, obsolete Dutch for *promontory*. "Næs," "nesse," or "nose" (*A. S.*), signifies *a nose of land, a promontory;* "nosu," *a nose.* The latter is still retained both in Dutch and German, — "neus," "nase."

BALDWIN (*G.*), *Baldwin (A. S.), Bold in battle.*

BARFUSS, von (*G.*), *of Bare foot, or of Bear's foot;* but Count von Barfuss of Prussia explains it, for he carries three bare feet in his Arms.

BARKER (*G.*), *Tanner.*

BARVOED (*D.*), *Bare foot.*

BAUMGARTNER (*G.*), *Arborist.*

BAUMHAUER (*G.*), *Tree-hewer, Wood-cutter.*

BAUER (*G.*), *Boor.*

BAXTER (*G.*), *Baker.*

- BERG (D. & G.), *Hill, Mount.*
 BERGEN, van (D.), *of the Hills.*
 BERGENDAHL (D.), *Hill and dale.*
 BERGER (F.), *Shepherd.*
 BERKELEY (A. S.), *Birch pasture, or meadow.*
 BERKENHEAD (A. S.), *Head of the birches.*
 BERKENKAMP (D.), *Birch field.*
 BERKENRODE, van (D.), *of Berkenrode; i. e., birch rode, or*
place where roots of trees have been grubbed up. "Rode" is
German, and undoubtedly obsolete Dutch, as it forms part of
so many names. "Rodeland" is a provincial term in England.
for woodland turned into arable.
 BERKHOUT (D.), *Birch wood.*
 BEVERE, van (D.), *of the Beaver.*
 BEVERLEY (A. S.), *Beaver meadow.*
 BEVERVOORDEN, van (D.), *of the Beaver fords.*
 BEVERWYK (D.), *Beaver quarter.*
 BEYER, de (D.), *the Bavarian.*
 BIANCHI (I.), *White.*
 BIE de (D.), *the Bee; and they carry bees in their Arms.*
 BIENFAIT (F.), *Comely, Handsome.*
 BIERHAUS (G.), *Beer-house.*
 BIHAN, le (B.), *the Little.*
 BILLARDERIE, de la (F.), *of the Billiard-room.*
 BLAAUBOER (D.), *Blue boor.*
 BLAAUW (D.), *Blue.*
 BLAAUWVOET (D.), *Lanner-hawk; lit. blue foot.*
 BLAAWBEEN (D.), *Blue leg.* [more, moor or hill.
 BLACKBURN (G.), *Black river, — den, valley; lock, of hair;*
 BLANCHTESTE (F.), *White head.*
 BLANCKE (D. & G.), *White.*
 BLANKENBYL (D.), *Bright axe.*
 BLANKENSEE, von (G.), *of the White Sea.*
 BLAUPOT (D.), *Blue pot.*
 BLEECKER (D.), *Bleacher.*
 BLEEKRODE (D.), *Pale red.*

- BLEIBTREU (G.), *Remain true or faithful.*
- BLOEM (D.), *Flower.*
- BLOEMBERGEN (D.), *Flower hills.*
- BLUMENTHAL (G.), *Flower dale.*
- BLY, de (D.), *the Happy, cheerful.*
- BOEKHORST (D.), *Beach wood.* — "Beuk horst." The latter word is German, and obsolete Dutch for a bush, — *clump of trees.* ("Hurst," A. S.)
- BOER, de (D.), *the Boor.*
- BOERLAGE (D.), *Boor's hollow, or low place.*
- BOGAERTS (D.), *Orchard.*
- BONEBAKKER (D.), *Bean baker.*
- BONEFELOW (A. N.), *Good fellow.*
- BONTEKOE (D.), *Brindled cow.* An alderman of Amsterdam in 1578, and a celebrated navigator, born in Hoorn, about A. D. 1600, and of whom it is stated that he derived his name from his father's sign. These were the only two of the surname that I could discover; but the ink was hardly dry when the newspapers published the death (on the 30th April, 1855) of a daughter of D. Bontecou, of Springfield, Mass., — the same name.
- BONTEKONING (D.), *Party-colored, pied, or spotted king (?), or Fur king (?).*
- BONTEMANTEL (D.), *Fur cloak.*
- BONVOULOIR, de (F.), *of Good will, good intent.*
- BONYFANT (F.), *Good child.*
- BOON (D.), *Bean.*
- BOSCH, ten (D.), *at the Wood, or forest.*
- BOSCO, del (I.), *of the Wood.*
- BOSTON (E.) is generally said to be a corruption of *Botolph's town*, from the Saxon saint who founded a monastery there in the seventh century. 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 1855, there are four of the name, and three "Bossons," which may be the same, or else "Boson," *Boatwain.*

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BOTERHOVEN (B.), *Butter farms.*

BOUCHER, le (F.), *the Butcher.*

BOULTON (B.), Bold, bolt, or botel tun (A. S.), *House or Hall town.* There are several places of the name in England, one of which in co. Cumberland was anciently called "Bothilton." The rebus to the name is a crossbow *bolt* in a *tun*. It is borne by the Boultons of Moulton as their crest.

HENRY BOULTON, Esq., of Moulton, co. Lincoln, England (*vide* "Burke's Landed Gentry"), had issue, Henry, ancestor of the present Boulton of Moulton, D'Arcy, and George. — The second son,

Hon. D'ARCY BOULTON, Judge of the King's Bench, m. Elizabeth, dau. and coheir 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. He had issue: (1.) D'Arcy, of whom next; (2.) Hon. Henry John Boulton, Chief Justice of Newfoundland; (3.) Hon. George Strange Boulton, member of the Legislative Council of Canada; and (4.) James Boulton, Esq., M.P.P. — The eldest son,

D'ARCY BOULTON, Esq., 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 d., leaving issue: (1.) William H., of whom next; (2.) D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq., Mayor of Cobourg, C. W.; and (3.) John Boulton, Esq. — The eldest son,

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

BOVELANDER (B.), *Uplander.*

BOVEN, van (B.), *from Above.*

BRADBURY (B.), *Large house.*

BRADFORD (B.), *Broad ford.*

WILLIAM BRADFORD, second Governor of Plymouth Colony, b. in co. York, Eng., came to New England in 1620, and d. in 1657. His son, WILLIAM BRADFORD, was Deputy

Governor of the Colony, and d. 1704. His son, Major JOHN BRADFORD, who d. 1736, was grandfather of WILLIAM BRADFORD, Lieut.-Governor of Rhode Island, b. 1728, d. 1808.

BRADLEE (E.), *Broad meadow.*

BRANCALEONE (J.), *Lion's claw.*

BRANDER (W.), *Gin-distiller.* A fireship is also called a "Brander."

BRASSEUR (F.), *Brewer.*

BRAUN (S.), *Brown.*

BRAUTIGAM (S.), *Bridegroom.*

BRAY (L.), *Hill, Mount.*

BREDERODE, van (W.), *of Brederode; i. e., broad rodeland* (*vide* "Berkenrode," "Merode"), or "breede reede,"—*broad verge or jurisdiction.* The name is generally said to be derived from their broad rods ("roede") of land; but I prefer my own definition of rodeland, for the surname was probably taken from the broad manor, before they possessed extended territories, or wide jurisdiction. The Brederodes were descended of the old counts of Holland, and were called the noblest family in the country: now extinct.

BREEVORT (New York). "Bredevoort,"—a town in Gelderland,—*Broad ford.* (*Vide* "Amersfoort.")

BREITHAUPT (S.), *Big head, Broadhead.*

BREITKOPF (S.), *Broadhead.*

BREMEN, van (W.), *of Bremen.*

BREMER (W.), *Bremener.*

BRETSCHNEIDER (S.), *Sawyer.*

BRINK, ten (W.), *at the Brink.* "Brink" (S. prov.), *Sward, Grassy-hill.*

BROEK, ten (W.), *at the Marsh, Pool, or Fen.*

BROEK, van den (W.), *of the Marsh.* "Broek" also signifies *small-clothes*; and the family of Abbenbroek (i. e., *Abben marsh*) carry a pair in their Arms!—a most absurd specimen of canting Arms.

BRONKHORST (W.), *Fountain wood, Well wood.*

BROUWER (W.), *Brewer.*

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- BROWNEHAUGH (Æ.), *Browne's hillock.*
- BROWNSHIN (Æ.). Compare "Beawshin."
- BRUCK (Æ.), *Bridge.*
- BRUGGEN, van (D.), *of the Bridges.*
- BRUGGENKATE, ten (D.), *at the Bridge-post.*
- BRUGMAN (D.), *Bridgeman, Tollman.*
- BRUIN, Brune, Bruyn (D.), *Brown.*
- BRUIN, de (D.), *the Brown.*
- BRUN, le (F.), *the Brown.*
- BRUNET, de (F.), *of the Brown man.*
- BRUYNOOGE (D.), *Brown eyes.*
- BUIK (D.), *Belly.*
- BULOW auf Cumerow, von (Æ.), *of Bulow of (or at) Cumerow.* "Bulow" is a provincial term for the *yellow thrush*, and they bear one in their Arms.
- BUONAGUIDI, dei (I.), *of the Good guides.*
- BUONAMICI (I.), *Good friends.*
- BUONCOMPAGNI (I.), *Good companions.*
- BUREN, van (D.), *of Buren*; a town in Gelderland, which has given a name to a President of the United States of America, whose ancestors were probably born there. As early as the twelfth century, mention is made of the Lords of Buren; but in 1495 they were deprived of their signory by the Duke of Gelderland, who gave it to his brother, William van Egmond. In 1492, the Emperor raised the Lords of Buren to the rank of Counts; and in 1551, by the marriage of Anna van Egmond, dau. and sole heir of Maximilian van Egmond, Count of Buren, with William, Prince of Orange, the county came into the possession of the House of Orange and Nassau.
- BURG, van den (D.), *of the Castle, Burg, or Borough.*
- BURGER (D.), *Citizen.*
- BUTEFISCH (Æ.), *Flounder.*
- BY (A. S.), *Dwelling.* A family of the surname were seated in co. Sussex.
- BYDALE (Æ.), *By the dale.*
- BYDGOODE (Æ.), *Abide good.*

BYFLEET (C.), *By the fleet or stream.*
 BYLSMIT (D.), *Axe-smith.*
 BYTHESEA, — an old Wiltshire family.

C.

(*Vide also "K."*)

CAMEI, dei (J.), *of the Cameos.*
 CAMPBEIL (S.), Cam beil, or beoil, *Bent or Arched mouth.*
 This is Logan's derivation, and is to be preferred to that usually given by genealogists, of "De Campo Bello," *of the Field of Battle, or of the Fair Field.* In "Ragman Roll," the name appears as "Cambel."
 CAMPOS, de los (Spanish), *of the Fields.*
 CAMUS, le (F.), *the Flat-nose.*
 CANABER, le (B.), *the Goldfinch*; and they carry three goldfinches in their Arms.
 CANCOET, de (B.), *of White wood, or forest (?)*. "Cann," *white, brilliant*; "can," *canal, current of water, also a song*; "cana," *to sing.*
 CANTALAMESSA (J.), *Sing the mass.*
 CAPELLE (D.), *Chapel.* Arms: Ar., a chapel gu., roofed az., in base of the second the Roman numerals XIII. or.
 CAPELLEN, van der (D.), *of the Chapels.*
 CAPELLI (J.), *Hats.* The Capelli family of Venice carry a hat in their Arms.
 CAREW (C.), *Caer ew, His or Her castle.* "Caer," *a castle, a rock.*
 CARGOET, de (B.), *Carrec or Carreg coued (?)*, *of Rock of the wood (?)*, or *of Castle of the wood (?)*.
 CARPONT, de (B.), *of the Arcades, or Bridge-arch*; i. e., arch of a stone bridge.
 CABREAUX, *Massif des (F.), Masonry-work of Squares (?)*.
 Arms: A wall embattled ar., masoned sa.
 CARTHEW (C.), *Caer dew (?)*, *Black castle.*

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CARVERTH (C.), *Green castle.*

CASAS, de las (Spanish), *of the Houses.*

CASTELLETTO, del (I.), *of the Little castle.*

CASTELLO, di (I.), *of the Castle.*

CASTELNAU (F.), *Newcastle.*

CASTELNOVO (I.), *Newcastle.*

CATE, ten (D.), *at the Post*; i. e., post on a bridge to fasten a vessel to.

CATS, van (D.), *of Cats*, — the animal. Probably a local surname, however, derived from lands named after their early inhabitants, the "Catti," mentioned by Tacitus. (*Vide* "Katzenellebogen.")

CATS met de Zwarte Katte (D.), *Cats with the Black Cat.*

Arms: A black cat on a gold shield. This Zeeland family became extinct about a century since. —

CAYLEY (C.), Cailli (F.), *Watercresses*, — a place in Normandy.

The Hon. WILLIAM CAYLEY, of Toronto, C. W., traces his descent, in an uninterrupted line, from the lords of Caillie, who accompanied the Conqueror. Mr. Cayley is Inspector-General (Secretary of the Treasury) of Canada. He m. Emma, dau. of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., of Toronto.

CAZENOVE (I.), Casa nova, *New house.* It may also be Spanish.

CHADWICK (C.), Chad wic (A. S.), *Chad's dwelling.* There was a Saxon saint called "Chad," who was Bishop of Lichfield in 607. A family named Chadwick were settled at Chadwick, in Lancashire, temp. Edw. III.

CHAMPS, des (F.), *of the Fields.*

CHARBON (F.), *Coal.*

CHASTEIGNER de la Chasteigneraye (F.), *Chestnut-trees of the*

Plot of chestnut-trees. Arms: Gu., three chestnut-trees vert.

CHASTEL, du (F.), *of the Castle.*

CHASTELLET, du (F.), *of the Little castle.*

CHAT, le (F.), *the Cat.*

CHATEAUBRIAND, de (F.), *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.

CHATEAUNEUF, de (F.), of *Newcastle*.

CHAUPEPIE, de (F.), of the *Footstove*.

CHAUX, de la (F.), of the *Hood* (i. e., the hood of a member of a university); or, of the *Hose*, or *Small-clothes*; or, of the *Lime*,—in which last case it is spelt properly.

CHEMINS, des (F.), of the *Roads*.

CHEW (C.); a river in co. Somerset that gives its name to "Chew-Magna," and other places. As a surname, I have found none earlier than 1383, when a "John Chew" was Chaplain of the Diocese of Salisbury.

The Hon. SAMUEL CHEW was Chief Justice of Newcastle, in Pennsylvania, 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 (I.), *Church*; and they bear one in their Arms.

CHOLMONDELEY (C.): anciently, "Calmundelei;" i. e., Cal munt lei (A. S.), *Cal mount pasture*. "Cal" means *wild colewort*; but it may here be a corruption of "cald," *cold*, or "Carles," *Charles*. *Charles' mount pasture* (?). The surname is pronounced "Chulmley."

CHRISTIAANSCHÉ (D.), *Christianly*.

CLERC, de (D.), the *Clerk*.

CLERC, le (F.), the *Clerk*.

COAD, Couad, Coat, Coed (B.), *Wood, Forest*.

COEHOORN, van (D.), of *Cow's horn*.

COETBIHAN, de (B.), of *Small wood*.

COETDOUN, de (B.), of *Deep wood*, or *forest*. "Doun," *deep*, *profound*.

COETMEN, de (B.), of *Kid's wood*; or "Coet maen" (?), of *Stony wood*.

COETQUEN, de (B.), of the *Count's wood*. "Quens,"—Rom/ance or old French,—*Count*.

COIN, du (F.), of the *Corner*.

COIT, Coid, or Cooth (C.), *Wood, Forest*.

COLENBRANDER (D.), *Charcoal-burner*.

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COLONNA (I.), *Column.*

COMBE (A. S.), *Valley.*

CORNFOOT (C.), *Foot of the cornfield.* (Comp. "Haselfoot.")

COSTER (D.), *Sexton, Sacristan.*

COUSSMAKER (D.), *Stocking-maker.*

COYTMORE (C.), *Great wood (?)*

CRAMER (D. & S.), *Mercer, Retailer.*

CROIX, de la (F.), *of the Cross.* Arms: Ar., a cross az.

CROMBEEN (D.), *Crooked leg.*

CROMHOUT (D.), *Crooked timber.*

CROMMELIN (D.), *Crooked line, Curve.*

CROME (C.), *Craw (A. S.), Crow.* "Croh," *saffron*; or "Croan" (C.), *Cross*, and the name of one who dwelt near the cross (?).

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."

CUCINIÈRE (I.), *Cook.*

CUISINE, de la (F.), *of the Kitchen.*

CUMMINGS (S.), *Chuimein, Cumin (?)*. There was an Abbot of Icolumkil, in 597, named Cumin, and another in 657. The badge of the clan Cumyn, or Comyns, or Cummings, is the cumin plant; and, according to Nisbet, they carry, relative to their name, Az., three garbs of *cumin* or.

CUNNINGHAM (S.), *Cyning ham (A. S.), King's home*; a district in co. Ayr.

CURTIS (C.), *Curteis (A. N.), Courteous.* Some families still spell it after the Anglo-Norman manner. There is a somewhat similar name in Holland, — "Donker Curtius," *Dark Curtius*; but, in their case, it may be Latin.

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D.

DALEN, van (D.), of the Dales, or Valleys.

DALL, ten (D.), at the Dale.

DALLAS (S.), Dal ulsg, *Meadow of water, Water field.* "Dail" means a *field, meadow, plain*, and also a *valley*; "uis," or "ulsg," *water.* The parish of Dallas is in co. Elgin.

WILLIELMUS DE DALLAS was witness to an indenture made in or before the year 1298, among the archives of the family of Innes, of that ilk, co. Elgin. He was probably the then Lord of the Barony of Dallas.

ROBERT CHARLES DALLAS, of Dallas Castle, Jamaica, Esq., native of Scotland, had, among other issue, Robert Charles Dallas, of Kensington (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 the Hon. Capt. Byron, R. N., and mother of the present George Anson Byron, Lord Byron.

The Secretary, who d. 1817, had three sons, viz.: (1.) Commodore Alexander James Dallas, U. S. N., ob. 1844; (2.) George Miffin Dallas, Vice-President of the U. S. A., of whom below; (3.) Judge Trevanion Barlow Dallas, of Pittsburgh, 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; and 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. He m. Sophia, dau. of Philip Nicklin, Esq., by his wife Juliana, dau. of the Hon. Chief Justice B. Chew, and has (with daus.) one son,

PHILIP NICKLIN DALLAS, of Philadelphia, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law.

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

DALZELL (S.), Dal geal, *White meadow*. The old heralds, to make good their story of the origin of the family, interpret this, "I dare;" but it is undoubtedly a local name. In early charters it is written "Dallyell."

DAM, van (D.), *of the Dam*.

DANFORTH (E.), *Dane's ford*.

DASVELDT (D.), *Badger's field*.

DAVENPORT (E.), *Daven port*. A Cheshire family, of whom the old proverb says there are, in that county, "as many Leighs as fleas, Massies as asses, and Davenports as dogs' tails."

DECKER, den (D.), *the Thatcher*.

DEGEN (D. & S.), *Sword*; and perhaps even from "Degan," "Thegan,"—the old German title, "Thegen" (A. S.), *Thane*.

DELAFIELD (A. N.), *Of the field*.

DELAMERE (A. N.), *Of the lake*.

DELAMORE (A. N.), *Of the hill, or moor*.

DELAPOND (A. N.), *Of the pond*.

DELAPOOLE (A. N.), *Of the pool*.

DELARIVER (A. N.), *Of the river*.

DELAWARE (A. N.), *Of the weir or dam*.

DELPHINI (I.), *Dolphins*; and they carry three in their Arms.

DEMAREST (F.), de Marais (?), *Of the marsh*.

DEPAU (New York). If of Dutch extraction, "De paauw," *The peacock*; if French, "De Pau," *Of Pau*.

DERNIER, de les (F.), *of the Last, or Hindmost*.

DESENFANS (F.), *Of the children*. (Comp. "der Kinderen.")

DESFOURS (F.), *Of the ovens*.

DESMONS (F.), *Of the hills*.

DIEPENBROEK (D.), *Deep marsh*.

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

DIXON, Dick's son. A common name, both in England and Scotland. In the former country it is generally written "Dixon," and there are several distinct families so called.

In Scotland the family is of considerable antiquity, and the name has been variously written, at different periods, according to the fancy of the writer, or the rude orthography of the times; as, "Dicson, Dykson, Dikson, Diksone, Diksoun, Diksoune, Dixson," and "Dickson,"— which latter is the form now generally used.

They are descended from one Richard Keith, said to be a son of the family of Keith, Earls Marshall 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 "Dicksons." It is very probable that he was the son of the great Marshall Hervey de Keth (who d. 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, — the chief of Keith.*"

"*Az., three mullets ar.*" was the Arms of Douglas before the death of Bruce in 1329.

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

THOMAS DICSON, of Heysleside, county Lanark, was born A. D. 1247, and if, as presumed, the grandson of the aforesaid Hervey, was second cousin to William, seventh Lord Douglas, father of the good Sir James, eighth Lord, styled by the English the "Black Douglas."

The fief of Heysleside, or Hazalside, was granted to him by William, seventh Lord Douglas. Archdeacon Barbour, who wrote in 1375, and who spells his name "Dicson" and

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[DIXON, *continued.*]

"Dikson," calls him a good man, and says that he had many powerful friends, and was rich in personal property and cattle ("off freyndis weill mychty, and ryche of moblis and off cateill"). He died March, 1307, æ. 60, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Dicson, of Heysleside.

In the following century, one of the family was a companion of Sir James Stewart, the Black Knight of Lorn, who married Jane, Queen Dowager of Scotland; for, in 1445, a safe-conduct was granted by Henry VI., King of England, to "James Stewert, lately husband of the late Queen of Scotland, John Stewert his son, and William Dicson, Scots, with twenty persons, Scotchmen, in their company." William Dicson here mentioned was undoubtedly a person of note, being the only one named in company with the step-father and step-brother (Sir John Stewart, afterwards Earl of Athole) of the reigning King, James II.

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., in 1762, Elizabeth, dau. of Alexander Mann, of Renny House, co. Ross, and his wife Katharine, dau. of the Hon. John Fraser, of Lovat, son of Thomas, Lord Lovat. Soon after his marriage, he left Scotland, and settled in the city of Westminster, where he adopted the English mode of spelling his name. Having lost much money through bad investments, and by a false friend for whom he had become security, he found retrenchment necessary, and in 1788 removed to the Austrian Netherlands. There he unfortunately invested in real estate, which he could not dispose of when the Revolution broke out, a

[DIXON, *continued.*]

few years after; nor could he return home, for fear that it would be confiscated as the property of an emigrant. He was several times imprisoned, often threatened with the guillotine, and continually obliged to pay the "Emprunts Forcés," or forced loans. Being considered an Englishman, and therefore rich, they showed him little mercy.

He was twice burnt out in Westminster, and once in Belgium; and his house was frequently sacked during the French Revolution. He had twelve children, nine of whom died young. The eldest son, Henry, b. 1768, an officer in the army, m. and d. 1802, leaving an only son, Henry, who d. unm. in 1823. A dau., Elizabeth, b. 1776, m. C. Eaton, and d. a widow in 1791, leaving an only dau., who d. 1799, æ. 12.

Mr. Dixon d. in Amsterdam in 1824, æ. 84, and was succeeded by his only son,

THOMAS DIXON, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, and of the Order of the Lily, who was born in Westminster, co. Middlesex, England, in 1781.

During the French Revolution, he was twice imprisoned, and once actually condemned to the guillotine. The first case in 1796 was caused by a letter written to him by Sir Henry Dundass, Secretary of State (afterwards Viscount Melville), offering a commission in the army, and requesting him to return home. This letter was intercepted by the French police. He was arrested, examined, and sentence of death passed upon him; but a sudden change of Ministers of Police at Paris, at two different periods in the course of four weeks, caused a delay in the executions; and then Mons. Ricour, member of the Council of Five Hundred, obtained from the new Minister of Police his release, under bail that he should not leave the continent. He was confined in prison three months and eight days, being at the time about sixteen years of age.

The second, a few years later, was from a somewhat similar cause. A friend whom he had aided in escaping, upon his safe arrival in England, incautiously wrote a letter of thanks, which

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[DIXON, *continued.*]

he gave to the captain of the sloop he had crossed over in. The skipper, a double traitor, was a secret agent of the French police, and, upon his return, delivered the letter to them. Mr. Dixon was immediately arrested, but easily disposed of this case, by bribing the "Chef de Police" of Flushing with a purse of fifty louis (one thousand francs); and the proces-verbal was made in such a manner that he was liberated.

Early in 1810, when a Dutch magistrate, he was again arrested as "Otage Hollandaie," by special order of the Emperor Napoleon, and detained in the prison La Force, Paris, more than fifteen months; the first two in a dungeon. In September, 1811, he was discharged, and sent to Macon in Burgundy, being exiled there for life, and ordered to have all his property sold, and the proceeds reinvested in France. In January, 1814, he escaped from Macon, and, in the latter part of that year, went to England, remained there until after the battle of Waterloo, and then returned to Holland. In 1816 he visited the U. S. A., where, two years after, he m. Mary B., dau. of Benjamin Parrott Homer, Esq., of Boston.

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 Chevalier of the Order of the Netherlands Lion by H. M., the King of the Netherlands.

He d. in Boston, in 1849, æ. 68, leaving — with one dau. Harriette E. M., who m. William H. Boulton, of Toronto (*vide* page 9) — three sons; one of whom, Thomas Henry, d. unm. in Paris, in 1858. 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, Vice-President of the United States, and resides in Philadelphia.

DOLLEMAN (D.), *Madman*.

DONKER (D.), *Dark*. In Ireland, the head of the O'Conors is called "The O'Conor Don," *The Dark O'Conor*.

DONODEI, de (Latin), of *Gift-of-God*. The prefix is French, and the surname sometimes appears in the same language, — “de Donadieu,” of Provence.

DORPER (D.), *Villager*.

DOORNHAGE (D.), *Thorn hedge*.

DOORNIK, van (D.), of *Doornik*, or *Tournay*. “Doorn hegge” (?), *Thorn hedge*.

DOOTSHOOFT (D.), *Death's head*. The name of an Amsterdam churchwarden, of 1615.

DOUGLAS (S.), *Dubb glas*, *Dark grey*, or *azure*, — if, as is most probable, it originated with the river, which may have been so called from the color of its waters. “*Dubh glac*,” *Black hollow*, or *narrow valley*, if Douglasdale was first named. Though no longer gloomy, both river and dale were undoubtedly so when the country was covered with wood. The appellation is a local one. Nennius, who wrote about A.D. 858, spells it “*Dubglas*.” The first of the mighty Scotch family of Douglas 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*.”

DOW (S.), *Dubb*, *Black*.

DROUIN (B.), *Bag*, *Sack*, *Haversack*.

DRYFHOUT (D.), *Drift wood*.

DUBOCAGE (F.), *Of the grove*. Arms: Az., three trees ar.

DUCHESNE (F.), *Of the oak*.

DUCOMMUN (F.), *Of the common, corporation, or parish*.

DUNBAR (S.), *Castle height*. “*Dun*,” a *castle*, or *tower*.

DUPUIS (F.), *Of the well*. In Boston, corrupted to “*Dupee*.”

DUSHEDEN (D.), *Dus heden*, *Thus to-day*. An alderman of Amsterdam in 1281.

DUTILH (F.), *du tilleul* (?), *Of the linden-tree*.

DUVAL (F.), *Of the valley*.

DUVERGÉ (F.), *Of the orchard* (“*verger*”), or *Of the rood* (“*vergée*”).

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DUVIVIER (*f.*), *Of the pond, or fish-pond.*

DUYN, van der (*W.*), *of the Downs.*

DUYVEL (*W.*), *Devil.* Jacob Boel, called Devil ("J. B. ge-seyd Duyvel"), was Burgermaster of Amsterdam in 1421; Jacob Boel Claas'son Devil ("J. B. Claesz. Duyvel"), Alderman in 1470; and in 1490 was living, Court Jacob's son Devil Boel ("C. Jacobsz. Duyvel B."), possibly son of the first-named. In 1578, there were two military leaders, named "Jan" and "Dirk Duyvel," — *John and Dirk Devil.* Le Diable, *The Devil*, was the surname or sobriquet of Robert, Duke of Normandy, in 1028. The Arms of the name "Diable" are blazoned in "Burke's Armory."

E.

EBERSTEIN, von (*C.*), *of the Wild boar's castle.*

ECKER von Eckhofen (*C.*), *Acorn of Acorn courts.*

EE, van der (*W.*), *of the Ee.* A river in Friesland.

EGMOND, van (*W.*), *of Egmond.* One of the most eminent families of Holland, who derived their name from their residence at the mouth ("mond") of the river Hegge, in North Holland.

Genealogists trace their origin to Radboud, King of the Frisians, who, when on the point of being baptized by St. Willebrord, inquired where were his ancestors who had never been christened; and, being told that they were among the damned, replied, "Then I will go to hell with my fathers, the sovereigns of Friesland, rather than with a few new men to your heaven;" and died a heathen in 719.

An illustrious head of this House in the sixteenth century, — "Lamoraal, Count of Egmond, Prince of Gavres and Steenhuyzen, Lord of Pannerend, Hoochtwoude, Aaerstwoude, Beyerland, Fiennes, Hamaide, Sotteghem, Dondes, Armentiers, Auxe, Gaasbeck, and Baar, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Chamberlain of the Emperor Charles V., Counsellor

Stadholder of Flanders and Artois," &c., — was be-
 come by the infamous Duke of Alva in 1568.

EGLOFFSTEIN, zu (G.), at *Egloff-castle*. Charles Augustus,
 Count zu Egloffstein, is the present head of this family.

EICHWALD (G.), *Oak wood*.

EIKENDUIN (D.), *Oak down*.

EINSIEDEL (G.), *Hermit, Anchorite*; and they carry one in
 their Arms.

EISENBEIL (G.), *Iron axe*.

ELLERY (Mass.), *Hillary* (C.). William Ellery, Freeman in
 1672, settled in Gloucester, Mass.; and, in the early records,
 his name is often spelt "Illery." He was a Selectman and
 Deputy, and ancestor of the Hon. William Ellery, one of the
 signers of the Declaration of Independence.

ELZEVIER (D.), *Elzen veer* (?), *Alder ferry*.

EINMAHL (G.), *Once*.

ENDE, op den (D.), *at the End*.

ENDE, von (G.), *of the End*.

ENDICOTT (C.), *End, border, or corner cottage*. (Compare
 "Haverkotte," "Heathcote," "Middlecot," "Oldenkot," "Pres-
 cott," "Upcott.")

JOHN ENDECOTT, one of our early Governors, was born in
 co. Dorset, England. He emigrated to New England in 1628,
 and d. 1665.

ENGELEN (D.), *Angels*.

ENGELENBURG (D.), *Angels' burg*.

ENGL von und zu Wagrain. (G.), *Angel of and at Wagrain*. The
 present head of the family is Francis Sigismund, Count Engl.

EON (B.), *Uncle*.

EULENBERG, zu (G.), *at Owl's mount*. Barons in 1218.
 Counts of the Empire, 1786. Now represented by Botho
 William, Count zu Eulenburg.

EVELETH (Mass.), *Eveleigh* (C.), *Euwa leah* (A. S.), *Sheep
 pasture*.

EVENBLY (D.), *Justly happy*.

EYROND (D.), *Oval*; literally, *Round as an egg*.

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FAIRBROTHER (Æ.), *Fair brother*, — child, *child*; fax (A. S.), *hair*; ford, *ford*; lie, *meadow*.

FARNSWORTH (Æ.), *Fearns worth* (A. S.), *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! It may, however, be of French extraction, and a corruption of "faseole," *kidney-bean*.

FAULWASSER (G.), *Foul water*.

FEATHERSTONHAUGH (Æ.), *Frith stan haugh* (?) (A. S.), *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*.

FERRIÈRES Sauvebœuf, de (F.), of *Farrier's pouches Save* o. (!). Such, at least, is the literal translation.

FEUERSTEIN von Feuersteinberg (G.), *Firestone* or *Flint* of *Flinthill*.

FEVRE, le (F.), *the Smith*.

FINCK von Finckenstein (G.), *Finch* of *Finches' castle*.

FISK (Æ.), *Fisc* (A. S.), *Fish*.

FITZGERALD (A. N.), *Fils Gerald*, *Son of Gerald*.

FITZ-JAMES (A. N.), *Fils James*, *Son of James*.

FLEISCHAUER (G.), *Dutcher*.

FLIKKENSCHILD (D.), *Shining shield*.

FLORISSSEN (D.), *Floris zoon*, *Florence's son*. The name of Pope Adrian VI., who was the son of a ship-carpenter of Utrecht.

FORTIGUERRA (J.), *Strong in battle*.

FOTHERBY (A. S.), *Fodrerer* by, *Fodderer's* or *Feeder's dwell-*
ing. "Foda," *fodder*; "fother," *food*.

FOTHERGILL (A. S.), *Fodderer's rivulet, ravine, dell, or ditch.*

FOTHERINGHAM (A. S.), *Home of Fodderer's sons, or descendants.* "Ing," at the end of a noun, signifies *son of, descendant of, people of, race of.*

FOURNEAU (F.), *Furnace.*

FRASER, Fresar, Frisel, Freshel, Frisele, and Frisle, are the six different ways the name is written in "Ragman Roll" (A.D. 1292—1297). This Scotch surname is generally said to be of Norman origin, but is more probably Celtic, and a corruption of "Frith-siol," *Forest-race.*

Those who believe in their Norman descent say that the name was derived from the "fraises," or strawberry leaves, in their Arms; but it is now pretty well settled that family Arms were not borne at the time of the Conquest, nor did the use of them become general until nearly a century later. I believe the name is far older than the Arms; and that, when the latter were adopted, or perhaps granted, canting Arms were taken, and the pun made in French or Anglo-Norman.

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. He had three sons: Oliver, who d. s. p.; Udard, who m., but his line soon failed; and FRASER, whose Christian name is unknown, but who was father of BERNARD FRASER, Lord of Oliver, Needpath, Drummelsier, and Fruid Castles, High Sheriff ("Vice Comes") of Peebles and Stirling, &c. He d. circa 1258, and was succeeded by his son, Sir GILBERT FRASER, High Sheriff of Traquair, who had three sons, viz.: (1.) Sir Simon, styled "pater," and who was one of the most eminent characters of his day. He d. 1291, leaving an only son, Sir Simon, styled "filius," the friend of Wallace and Bruce, who d. 1306, s. p. m. (2.) Sir Andrew, of whom presently; and (3.) William, Bishop of St. Andrew's and Chancellor of the Kingdom, ob. 1297. The second son, Sir ANDREW FRASER, Sheriff of Stirling, became the representative of the family at the death s. p. m. of his nephew, Sir Simon, "filius." He m. Beatrice, a wealthy

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[FRASER, continued.]

heiress, and acquired by her a large estate in the north of Scotland. He had four sons, viz.: Simon, who succeeded him; Sir Alexander, Chamberlain of Scotland, who m. the Princess Mary, sister of King Robert Bruce, and whose line terminated in a female; Andrew and James. — The eldest son,

SIMON FRASER, m., in 1316, Margaret, dau. of John, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, by his wife, the dau. and heiress of Graham of Lovat, and by her acquired the lands of Lovat. 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 grandson, HUGH FRASER, was the first Lord Lovat; having been constituted High Sheriff of Inverness in 1431, and the same year created a Lord of Parliament. He m., circa 1416, Janet, sister and co-heir of William Fenton of that ilk, and dau. of Sir William Fenton of Beaufort, by his wife Cecilia, dau. and co-heir of Sir William Bisset of Lovat. His great-grandson, THOMAS FRASER, fourth Lord, was Justiciar North of the Forth, or the King's Chief Judge throughout that district of Scotland. His son, HUGH FRASER, fifth Lord, Justiciar in the North, was born in 1489. His retinue, on public occasions, were very numerous. On one, he is said to have had in his train three lords and six barons, with all their followers in full armor. His son, ALEXANDER FRASER, sixth Lord, was father of Hugh, who succeeded him, and Thomas, of Knockie and Strichen, immediate ancestor of the present Right Hon. Thomas Alexander Fraser, created, in 1837, a Peer of the United Kingdom, with the title of Lord Lovat. The eldest son, HUGH FRASER, seventh Lord, m. Lady Elizabeth Stewart, dau. of John, fourth Earl of Athol, High Chancellor of the Kingdom, and d., leaving one son, SIMON FRASER, eighth Lord, b. 1572, who was created by James VI. Lord of the Privy Council; and, upon the death of his uncle John, fifth Earl of Athol, s. p. m., in 1594, when that dignity became extinct, he had the offer of the title of Earl of Athol, but declined accepting of the honor, "as a

[FRASER, continued.]

sinking of his own title of Lord Lovat." About this time (viz., in 1606) the whole nobility of Scotland consisted only of one Duke, two Marquesses, twenty-four Earls, and thirty-seven Lords; in all, sixty-four. Lord Lovat d. 1633, and was succeeded by his son,

HUGH FRASER, ninth Lord, who had, *int. al.*, Hugh, of whom below, and Thomas of Beaufort, who succeeded as twelfth Lord. The eldest son, Hugh, m. in 1642, when eighteen, and d. v. p. in 1643, leaving one son, HUGH FRASER, tenth Lord, b. 1643, who succeeded his grandfather in 1646. He m. in 1659, when sixteen, and d. at the age of twenty-nine, leaving an only son, HUGH FRASER, eleventh Lord, b. 1666; m. in 1685, when nineteen, Lady Amelia Murray, dau. of John, Marquess of Athol, by whom he had four daughters; and, dying in 1696, s. p. m., the title and estates reverted to his great uncle,

THOMAS FRASER, of Beaufort, twelfth Lord Lovat, as only surviving son of Hugh, ninth Lord. He was born in Castle Downie (or Beaufort Castle, as it was sometimes called), the family seat, co. Inverness, A.D. 1681, and m. Sibella, dau. of John Macleod, fourteenth Chief of McLeod, by his wife Sibella, dau. of Kenneth McKenzie, twelfth Chief and first Lord of Kintail. He had a house in Tanich, Urray, co. Ross, where he generally resided, and d. at Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Sky, the seat of his brother-in-law McLeod, in 1699, æ. 68, leaving two sons: Simon, who succeeded him as Lord Lovat and Chief of the Clan Fraser; and John, Master of Lovat, of whom hereafter. "Master" is a Gaelic title, borne in some noble families by the eldest son, or by the eldest brother, when the Chief has no male issue. — The eldest son,

SIMON FRASER, Lord Lovat, b. 1667, was Lord Lieutenant of the co. Inverness, Governor of Inverness, and Captain of one of the Independent Companies, or "Black Watch." He m., in 1717, Margaret, dau. of Grant of Grant; and again in 1733, when sixty-six, Primrose, sister of John Campbell, fourth

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[FRASER, continued.]

Duke of Argyll. Having been engaged in the rebellion of 1745, he was beheaded for high treason in 1747, at the age of eighty years, — George II. not having the grace to pardon an old, infirm man, so weak that he could not even rise from his chair, nor seat himself again, without assistance. Hogarth's portrait was taken when his Lordship was nearly fourscore. A better one is engraved in Mrs. Thomson's "Memoirs of the Jacobites" (London, 1845), from a portrait painted when he was in the meridian of life. He had three sons; but his line became extinct by the death, in 1815, of the youngest, the Hon. Archibald Campbell Fraser (b. 1736), who outlived all his children.

JOHN FRASER, second surviving son of Thomas, twelfth Lord Lovat, was b. at Tanich, Urray, co. Ross, circa A.D. 1674. He was styled in France the Chevalier Fraser de Lovat, 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." He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Alexander Fraser, of Balnain, co. Inverness (and sister of General Simon Fraser, B.A., killed at Saratoga), and had issue, a son Thomas Fraser, M.D. (who d. in Antigua in 1758, leaving a son William, father of the present Captain Thomas Fraser, of Balnain, formerly of the Eighty-first Foot); and a dau. Katharine, who m. Alexander Mann, of Renny, co. Ross, and left issue, a dau. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Dickson, or Dixon.

The badge of the Clan Fraser is the yew-tree. Their war-cry was, anciently, "Morhaich," the *great field* of meeting; and afterwards, "Casteal Downie."

In 1704, their force consisted of one thousand men; in 1715, one thousand to eleven hundred. In 1757, General Simon Fraser, of Lovat, raised a regiment of eighteen hundred men, nearly all of whom were Frasers.

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

FRIES, de (D.), *the Frisian.*

FRODHAM (A. S.), *Sage's home.* "Frod," *advanced in years, old, prudent, wise.* (Comp. "de Vroe," which is a corruption of "de Vroede.")

FRODINGHAM, or Frothingham (A. S.), *Home of Sage's sons, or descendants.*

FRÖHEN, de (France). Arms: Three female busts. The oldest known ancestor of this family died in Boulogne sur Mer, in 1368. He probably came from Germany, and was called, from his Arms, "von Frauen;" or from Holland, with the name "van Vrouwen,"—*of the Women, or Ladies.* The name then became corrupted, and the prefix was translated.

FUNFKIRCHEN (S.), *Five churches.*

FURSTENHAUPT (S.), *Prince's head.*

G.

GAERTNER (S.), *Gardener.*

GANS (D.), *Goose.*

GANSNEB (D.), *Goose bill.*

GEELE (D.), *Yellow.*

GEELHAND (D.), *Yellow hand.*

GEELHOED (D.), *Yellow hat.*

GEELHUYZEN (D.), *Yellow houses.*

GEELKERKEN, van (D.), *of the Yellow churches.*

GELTSAK (D.), *Money bag.*

GELUK (D.), *Fortune.*

GESELSCHAP (D.), *Company, Society.*

GIESENHAUSEN (S.), *Foundries.*

GILDEMEESTER (D.), *Deacon of a guild, Foreman of a corporation.*

GNADEN zu Thur (S.), *Grace at Thur.* There is a river Thur in Switzerland. "Thur," *a door. Grace at the Door.*

GOEDBLOED (D.), *Good blood.*

GOEDHARDT (D.), *Good heart.*

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GOEDKOOP (D.), *Cheap*. Lit. *Good bargain*.

GOETHALS (D.), *Een goede hals*, *A good-natured fellow*. A Dutch expression, but literally *good neck*; and the Arms of the family of Goethals, in Flanders, have been made to agree with the latter signification, viz., "Gu. three female busts ppr. crined or, vested az.;" and, to crown the whole, the origin of the Arms is stated to be, that an ancestor of the family saved three Christian virgins from being massacred by the infidels! — a very pretty tale, but evidently an invention of later times.

GOFF, le (B.), *gof or gov*, *the Smith*.

GOODCHEPE (E.). (Comp. "Goedkoop.")

GOODFELLOW (E.), synonymous with "Goethals."

GOODMADAM (E.). Burke blazons the Arms of this name.

GORDON (S.), *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 in Berwickshire from which the name was taken. His son, Richard de Gordon, is distinctly mentioned in writs, as granting lands to the monks of Kelso. He d. circa 1200. His grandson, Sir Thomas, styled "dominus Thomas de Gordon, miles," d. circa 1258, leaving an only dau. Alicia, who m. her cousin, Adam de Gordon; and their grandson, Adam de Gordon, obtained a grant of the lands of Strathbogie, in Aberdeenshire, the nucleus of the immense northern estates of his posterity. He d. A.D. 1333.

In the course of time, the Gordons became one of the most distinguished Scottish clans, and were generally called the "Cocks of the North." They were created Earls of Huntly in 1449-50; Marquess, in 1599; and in 1684 the chief of the Gordons was raised to the dignity of Duke of Gordon.

The second Earl m. the Princess Jane, dau. of James I.; and from this alliance, and through the Athols and Frasers, I am fourteenth in descent from King James I., and eighteenth from the Bruce.

GOUDOEVER (D.), *Gold shors*.

GOUDSWAARD (D.), *As good as gold*. Lit. *Gold's worth*.

GRAAF, de (D.), *the Count.*

GRAINDORGE (F.), *Barley corn.*

GRANT. A local name, both in England and Scotland.

The Scottish clan are believed to have received their appellation from "Griantach," or "sliabh Grianus," *the plain of the Sun*, a remarkable place in Strathspey, where there are many Druidical remains. Few names have occasioned more discussion than this, — some deriving it from a Norman founder, called "le Grand;" others, from a Norwegian; others, again, from a Dane; and still others, from an *ugly* Gael, called "Granda," *the ill-favored* (!).

It would seem, however, as if the Grants themselves formerly believed in the local origin of the surname; as their crest, probably borne for centuries, is a burning mount, which apparently has reference to the worship of the sun. — A wag, it is said, contrived to alter, in a family bible of a former Laird of Grant, the words in Genesis, "There were *giants* in those days," into "There were *grants* in those days;" and the good old chief believed it.

The Grants of England are a different family. The river Cam was originally called "Grant;" and the city of Cambridge, "Grantebrycg." There is a village, two miles from Cambridge, still called "Granchester," which, by the ancient Britons, was called "Caer Grant," and "Granta ceastre" by the Anglo-Saxons. X

GRAS, le (F.), *the Fat.*

GRASHOF (D.), *Grass court.*

's GRAVENSWEERT, van (D.), van des Gravens waard, *of the Count's polder.*

's GRAVESANDE, van (D.), *of the Count's sands.*

GREENFIELD (E.), *Greenfield*, — ham, *home*; how, *hill*; haugh, *flat ground by river-side*, also a *hillock*; shields, *shields*, or *shielings*.

GRENZEBACH (G.), *Boundary brook.*

GROEN (D.), *Green.*

GROENENBERG (D.), *Greenhill.*

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GROENEWOUD (D.), *Greenwood.*

GROENVELD (D.), *Greenfield.*

GROOTEKOORT (D.), *Great and short*; or, as we say in English, *Short and stout.*

GROOTENHUIS, ten (D.), *at the Great house.*

GRUND (G.), *Ground, Land, Valley.*

GRUNSTEIN (G.), *Green castle, or the stone called Greenstone.*

GRYS, de (D.), *the Gray.*

GUEÉ, du (F.), *of the Ford.*

GUESCLIN, du (B.), *of 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 or angle there by winding round the rock.

GULDE KRUYTS (D.), *Golden Cross.*

GUTBIER (G.), *Good beer.*

GUTKNEGT (G.), *Good servant.*

GUTSCHMIDT (G.), *Good smith.*

GYZELAAR, 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.*

HAAN, de (D.), *the Cock.* (*Vide also "Hoen," and "Kip."*)

HACKFORT (D.), *Hedged ford, Barred ford (?)*.

HAGEDOORN (D.), *Hawthorn.*

HAIG (B.), Haga (A. B.), *Hodge, or Place hedged in.* In ancient records the name was written "de Haga." This is the family of whom it is said,—

*"Tide what'er beids,
There's ay be Haigs of Bemerside."*

Rymer, to whom this prophecy is attributed, died, it is supposed, before the year 1299.—The name of James Haig, Bemersyde, is in the "Scotch Post-office Directory" for 1852.

HAM, ten (D. prov.), at the Enclosure.

HAMBY (A. S.), Home dwelling.

HAMDEN (A. S.), Home valley. "Den" also signifies a pasture.

HAMER (D.), Hammer. Arms: Gu., three hammers ar.

HAMERSTER (D.), Hammer star. Arms: Az., a hammer ar., between three stars or.

HAMME, von (G. obs.), of the Forests or Groves.

HARIG (D.), Hairy.

HARINGKARSPER (D.), Herring parish.

HARTOGVELT, van (D.), of the Duke's field.

HASELFOOT (G.), Foot of the hazel-trees.

HASELRIG (G.), Hazel ridge.

HASELAER (D.), Hazel-tree. Surname of a lady of an honorable family, — Kenau Simonsd. Hasselaer (i. e., "Kenau Simonsdochter Hasselaer," *K. H. Simon's daughter*), who, in 1573, when Haarlem was besieged by the Spaniards, formed a battalion of three hundred women, — herself the head, — armed with muskets, swords, and spears, who bore a conspicuous part in all the labors and perils of the siege, — "not less," says Strada, the Jesuit, "to the encouragement of her fellow-citizens than to the astonishment of the Spaniards."

She was then forty-six years old, and the widow of Nanning Gerbrandz. Borst, of Haarlem, also of a good family. She d. circa 1589. Her weapons are said to be still preserved by her descendants.

HATEBUHR (D.), Hate neighbor. (Comp. "Mauvoisin.")

HAVERKAMP (D.), Oats field.

HAVERKOTTE (D.), Oats cottage.

HEATHCOTE (G.), Heath cottage.

HEEMSTED (D.), Heamstede (A. S.), Homestead.

HEERE (D.), Lord, Sir, Master.

HEEREN (D.), Lords, Gentlemen, Sirs.

's HEERENBERG, van (D.), of the Lords' hill.

HEIDE, ter (D.), at the Heath.

HEIDEBLOM (D.), Wild thyme.

HEILIGENMANN (G.), Holy man.

HELT (H.), *Hero*.

HELLEGANGER (H.), *Hell-walker*. Two of the name (a shoemaker and a cake-baker) in Amsterdam Directory for 1851.

HELLMANN (G.), *Bright or clear man*. Probably a surname of a clear-headed man.

HEMELOP (H.), *Heaven up; As high as heaven (?)*.

HENGST, den (H.), *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 in the fifth century.

HEUREUX, l' (F.), *the Happy*.

HEYLIGERS (H.), *Saints*.

HIMMEL (G.), *Heaven*.

HOCHBERG, von (G.), *of Highmount*.

HOCHE (F.), *Notch, Dent, Hollow*.

HOCHPIED (F.), *Haggard falcon*.

HOCHSCHLUS, von (G.), *of High castle*.

HOEFYZER (H.), *Horseshoe*.

HOEK, van den (H.), *of the Corner*.

HOEN (H.), *Hen, Fowl*.

HOENDERVOOGD (H.), *Poultry master*.

HOENSBROEK, van en tot (H.), *of and at Hen's marsh*.

HOEVEN, ter (H.), *at the Farms*.

HOF, van 't (H.), *of the Court, or Garden*.

HOFFMANN von Hoffmannsegg (G.), *Courtier of Courtier's corner*.

HOFZUMAHAUS (G.), *Hof zu mahde haus (?), Court or Yard by Meadow house; or "Hof zu Matthaus," Matthew's court (?)*.

HOGENDORP (H.), *High village*.

HOHENFELD, von (G.), *of High field*.

HOHENLOH, von (G.), *of High forest*. (*Vide "van Loo."*)

HOLLANDER, de (H.), *the Hollander*. The name "Holland" first appears in the year 1054; and, in 1088, 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.

HOLTHUYZEN (H.), *Wooden houses.*

HOLZBRUCK, von (S.), *of Wooden bridge.*

HOMAN (H.), *Hooi man (?), Hay man.*

HOMER (A. S.), *Hammer.* In 12 Edw. III., A.D. 1333, 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 a manor, named "Homere," or from the "martel de fer," or *hammer*, being his favorite weapon.

The name does not occur in any French work; but there were Monthomers in Picardy, one of whom, Michel de Monthomer, proved his nobility (*fit ses preuves de noblesse*) in 1518.

A family surnamed Homer have been settled in Staffordshire for several 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 Ettingshall, near Bilston, parish of Sedgley, co. Stafford; and from him sprang Edward Homer, whose son, Captain John Homer, went to America, and also the present Benjamin Homer, Esq., of Bilston, from whom the tradition was received. The Homers of Solihull, co. Warwick, are also descendants of the Staffordshire family.

EDWARD HOMER, of Ettingshall, co. Stafford, was father of—

Captain JOHN HOMER, b. 1647. He immigrated to Boston, Mass., circa 1672; m., in 1693, Margery Stephens; and d. 1717, æ. 70, leaving, *int. al.*, a son, BENJAMIN HOMER, b. 1698, who removed to Yarmouth, Mass., and m., in 1721, Elizabeth, dau. of John Crowe and Bethia Sears, his wife, and d. 1776, æ. 78. His son, BENJAMIN HOMER, b. 1731, removed to Boston, and m., in 1759, Mary, dau. of Bryant Parrott, and Ruth Wadsworth, his wife, and d. 1776, æ. 44, leaving one son, of whom presently, and four daughters, viz.: Ruth, m. Mons. P. R. Arsonneau, a French gentleman, and d. a widow, s. p.; Elizabeth, m. Judge A. Paine, Recorder of the city of Troy, N. Y.; Mary, m. Judge L. Hall, of the Supreme Court of Ver-

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mont; and Bethia C., m. Colonel O. Gallup, of Hartland, Vt.
The only son,

BENJAMIN PARROTT HOMER, b. 1761, m., in 1790, Abigail, dau. of David Pearce, of Gloucester, Mass., and Bethia Ingersoll, his wife, and had issue nine children, six of whom predeceased him unm. He d. 1838, æ. 76, leaving one son, of whom next, and two daus., viz.: Mary B., m. Thomas Dixon, of Boston, K.N.L., K.L.; and Georgiana A., m. Philo S. Shelton, Esq., of Boston, native of Derby, Conn. — The only son,

FITZHENRY HOMER, b. 1799, m. Nancy B., dau. of the Hon. J. D'Wolf of Rhode Island, a Senator of the U. S., by his wife, Nancy, dau. of Lieutenant-Governor W. Bradford of Rhode Island, U. S. Senator, and has issue two daughters. (*Vide* Bridgman's "King's Chapel Epitaphs," Appendix. Boston, 1853.)

HOMEYER (H.), *Haymower*.

HOND, de (H.), *the Dog*.

HONDEMARK (H.), *One hundred marks; money or weight*.

HOOFDMAN and Hopman (H.), *Captain, Headman, Deacon*.

HOOFF, Op den (H.), *At the Court*. (*Vide* "Hof.")

HOOF, 't (H.), *het Hoofd, the Head*.

HOOG (H.), *Tall*.

HOOGENBOOM (H.), *High tree*.

HOOGKAMER (H.), *High chamber*.

HOOPEN, ten (H.), *at the Heaps*.

HOUSTON (H.), *Uisdean, or Hutcheon, Hugh*.

HOUT, ten (H.), *at the Wood*.

HOVY (H.), *Hoeve, Farm; or Hove, Court*.

HUL, van 't (H.), *of the Woman's cap, or hood*.

HUND, von (H.), *of the Dog*.

HUNOLTSTEIN, Vogt von und zu (H.), *Vogt of and at Hunolt's*

castle. "Vogt," a title changed to Baron in 1471.

HUYDECOPER (H.), *Hide-dealer*.

I.

IERLAND, van (D.), of *Ireland*.

IGELSTROM (G.), *Hedgehog river*.

IHM (G.), *To him!* (Comp. "Zynen.")

IHNE (New York), *Ihnen* (?).

IHNEN (G.), *To you, To them*.

IMHOFF (G.), *Im hof, for In dem hof, In the yard, farm, manor, or court*.

INBÜSCH (G.), *At or In the bush*.

INCHES (S.), *Islands*.

INDERMAUR (G.), *At or In the wall: or, At or In the Moor; i. e., sign of the Moor*.

INFANT (C.). Arms: Three boys' heads.

INGERSOLL (C.), *Ingan sal (A. S.), Entrance hall, or palace; or, Ing sall, Meadow hall* (?). "Ing" is a provincial term for a *meadow*; and "sal" or "sall," a *hall, palace*. The first of the name who emigrated to New England was Richard Inkersall, who came from Bedfordshire, and settled in Salem, Mass., A.D. 1629.

IN 'TVELD (D.), *In het veld, In the field*.

IPENBUUR (D.), *Near the elms*.

ISSELSTEIN, van (D.), of *Ysselstein; i. e., castle of the river Yssel*.

ITZIGSOHN (G.), *Itzig son*.

IVES (C.), *Iwes (A. S.), Yew-trees; There was a Saxon saint Ives; and many places are so called in England*.

J.

JANSEN (D.), *Jansoon, Johnson*.

JANSZ (D.), *Jansoon, Johnson*.

JEUNE, le (F.), *the Young*.

JODE, de (D.), *the Jew*.

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JONG (D.), Jung (G.), *Young*.
 JONGEBLOED (D.), *Young blood*.
 JONGEBOER (D.), *Young boor*.
 JONGE FLAMING, de (D.), *the Young Fleming*.
 JONGKIND (D.), *Young child*.

K.

(Vide also "G.")

KAAL (D.), *Bald*.
 KAKEBEEN (D.), *Jaw-bone*.
 KALF (D.), *Calf*.
 KAMPEN, van (D.), *of the Fields*.
 KARSEBOOM (D.), *Cherry-tree*.
 KARTHAUS (G.), *Carthusian friar (?)*.
 KASTEEL, van de (D.), *of the Castle*.
 KATZENELLEBOGEN (G.), *Cats' elbows*, as Gazetteers and Guide-books translate it; but they do not appear to understand the true signification; which is, undoubtedly, *Elbow or corner of the country of the Catti!* (Vide "Keith" and "Cats.") 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."
 KEITH (G.). This family derive their origin and descent from the "Chatti, Catti" (Katzen, G.; Katten, D.), or "Hesse," a tribe of the Germans, who dwelt in what is now called "Hesse-Cassel," and whose name is preserved in Katzenellebogen (*vide*), Katzenfurt, Katzausen, Katzenbuchel, Katzenberg, &c., 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 Rhijn, Kattendrecht, Kattenbroek, Katswoude, &c.

During the reign of Corbred II., King of Scotland (supposed to be the same called "Galgacus" by Tacitus), circa

[KEITH, *continued.*]

A.D. 76, a part of these Catti emigrated to Britain; some of whom, called by Camden "Catti Euchlani," settled near the Thames; and the rest, called by Fordun "Catti Meliboci," were driven to the northern parts of Scotland, and landed in that part called "Katencess," or "Caithness;" i. e., "Katti nes," or "naes" (A.S.), *Catti's promontory*. The Celtic name for that district is "Catt thaobh," *Catti's side, or district*; and the inhabitants are styled "Cattich," or "Cattegh." Caithness, in Gaelic, is called "Gall thaobh," *Strangers' district*.

The first of this 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, &c., known under the general name of the Clan Chattan. The ancient Celtic title of the Earls of Sutherland is "Morfhear chat," *The great cat*; literally, The 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, Great Marischal, temp. Dav. I., and who, in authentic documents, made between the years 1164 and 1178, is styled "Me-escallus Regis Scotiae," and also "Great Marischal." His descendant, Sir William Keith, Great Marischal, was created Earl Marischal in 1458.

The family was one of the most illustrious the Scotch nation has ever produced; but it is said that Buchanan, the historian, having been deeply offended by one of them, avenged himself by omitting, as far as was in his power, all mention of the name.

It is stated, that, about the year 1540, they were possessed of the greatest landed estate in Scotland, the rental of it amounting to 270,000 merks (about seventy thousand dollars); and it was so situated that the Earl Marischal could travel from Berwick to John o' Groat's, and breakfast and dine every

[KEITH, continued.]

day, and sup and sleep every night, on his own property.—
In connection with the amount of the rent-roll, it must be remembered, that, at the period in question, lands were generally held by feudal service, and but a small proportion of the rent paid in money or kind.

KEIZER (K.), Kaiser (C.), *Emperor*.

KERAMPUIL, de (B.), of *Pool town* (?). "Kaer," or "ker," a village, town.

KERBIHAN, de (B.), of *Little town*.

KERBY (C.), *Wood, marsh, or rock dwelling*. "Car," a wood, or grove, on a moist soil, generally of alders; a hollow place, or marsh; a rock. "Ker" and "Car" also signify stout.

KERCABIN, de (B.), of *Summit town*. "Cabem," summit of a mountain.

KERGOET, de (B.), *Ker coet* (?), of *Forest town*. One family of the name carry a pine-tree in their Arms.

KERGOFF, de (B.), of *Smith's town*.

KERGOZ, de (B.), of *Mole town*. "Goz," a mole.

KERKHOFF (K.), *Churchyard*.

KERMAREC, de (B.), *Kermarc, or Kermerc* (?), of *Frontier town, March town*.

KERSAINTGILLY, de (B.), of *St. Giles's town*.

KEUX (Romance), *Cook*. Isambert was grand "Keux" of France, under St. Louis, in 1250. Burke simply blazons the Arms of this surname, without stating where the family belonged.

KINDEREN, der (K.), of *the Children*. (*Vide* "Desenfans.")

KIP (K.), *Chicken*. Surname of the Rt. Rev. Dr. KIP, P. E. Bishop of California. It also signifies *Hen, Fowl*.

KITCHINGMAN (C.). A grant of Arms to this name in 1612.

KLAASSEN (K.), *Klaaszoon, Klaas's son*; i. e., Son of Nicholas.

In 1606, Vice-Admiral Ren'r 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

[KLAASSEN, continued.]

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.*

KLEERSNYDER (D.), *Tailor.*

KLEIDYK (D.), *Clay-dike.*

KLEIN (D.), *Little.*

KLEINPENNING (D.), *Little penny.*

KLEINSCHMIDT (G.), *Little smith.*

KLINKHAMER (D.), *Riveting hammer.*

KOCH, de (D.), *the Cook.*

KOE (D.), *Cow.*

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

KONING (D.), *Konig (G.), King.*

KONYNENBERG (D.), *Rabbit warren.*

KOOPMAN (D.), *Kaufmann (G.), Merchant.*

KOPERSMIT (D.), *Copper-smith.*

KOPS (D.), *Head.*

KORTHALS (D.), *Short neck.*

KORTMAN (D.), *Short man.*

KOSTER (D.), *Sexton.* Laurens Jansz. Koster — *Lawrence*

Koster, John's son — was the inventor of printing, circa 1440.

KRUMBHOLZ (G.), *Cruck timber, Crooked oak.*

KRUYTS (D.), *Cross.*

KRYGSMAN (D.), *Warrior, Soldier.*

KUCHMEISTER (G.), *Head cook.*

KUHN (G.), *Bold, Daring.*

KUYPER (D.), *Cooper.*

I.

LAMAGDELEINE (f.), *The Magdalene.*

LAMAISON (f.), *The house.*

LAMARTINE, de (f.), *of The martin, or swallow.*

LAMEERE (f.), la mère (?), *The mother.* It may, however, be a corruption of "Lamier," *Tinsel-maker*, or of "Lemaire." "Mother" is a surname in Dutch and German. (*Vide* "Moe-der" and "Mutter.")

LAMORT (f.), *The death.*

LAMOUR (f.), *Love.* Arms: Az., three true lover's knots (lacs d'amour) ar.

LAMOUREUX (f.), *The amorous.*

LAN, le (B.), *the Land, or the Bush.* "Lann," or "lan," *territory, country, region*: e. g., Languedoc; i. e., "Lan Gothoc," *Land of the Goths.* "Lann," *shrub, bush.* *Lan, church.*

LANDEW (C.), *Black church, or enclosure.*

LANG (A. S., S., D., & G.), *Long, Tall.* In the last language, often written "Lange."

LANGENHOVEN (D.), *Long farms.*

LANGENHUYZEN (D.), *Long houses.*

LANGHALS (D.), *Long neck.*

LANGHORNE (C.), *Lan y horne (?), Church of iron (?).*

LANGLOIS (f.), *the Englishman.*

LANGOURLA, de (B.), *of Shore manor (?).* "Gourlen," *sea-side, sea-shore.*

LANROS, de (B.), *of Hillock land (?), or of Bush hill (?).* (*Vide* "de Roscerf.")

LANSANT (C.), *Holy church.*

LARKINS (C.), *Son of little Larry, or Lawrence.* "Kin" is a diminutive, denoting *small.*

LASTDRAGER (D.), *Porter.*

LECRAW (Mass.), de la Croix (f.), *of the Cross.*

LEDIGE (D.), *Idle.*

LEDOUX (f.), *The amiable.*

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Lawrence
circa 1440.

- LEE (℄.), *Meadow, Pasture*. Also a Dutch surname, derived from the river Lee, Leede, or Leide.
- LEEPOOG (☐.), *Squint-eye*.
- LEEUW, de (☐.), *the Lion*.
- LEEUWEN, van (☐.), *of the Lions*.
- LEEUWENKUIL (☐.), *Lions' den*.
- LEFROY (℥.), *The reserved, serious*.
- LEGENDRE (℥.), *The son-in-law*.
- LEMAIRE (℥.), *The mayor*.
- LEMPEREUR (℥.), *The emperor*.
- LENFANT-DIEU (℥.), *The infant Saviour*. Arms: Az., the holy child with his hands joined ar., coming out of a crescent, and surmounted of a sun and two stars or.
- LEPEL (☐.), *Spoon*.
- LETEMPS (℥.), *The time*.
- LEVEN, van ' (☐.), *of the Life*.
- LEVIEUX (℥.), *The old*.
- LEVYSSOHN (℄.), *Levi's son*.
- LIBRI, da (ℑ.), *of the Books*.
- LICHTENHAIN, von (℄.), *of the Light [or cleared (?)] forest*.
- LICHTENVOORT (☐.), *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. (*Vide "Amersfoort."*)
- LIEFDE, de (☐.), *the Beloved*.
- LIEVENDAG (☐.), *Beautiful day*.
- LIGTVOET (☐.), *Light-foot*.
- LILLIENTHAL (℄.), *Lily vale*.
- LIONS, des (℥.), *of the Lions*.
- LLOYD, or Llwyd; from "Lludd," or "Leod," a King of Wales, said to have reigned about B.C. 60.
- LONG, le (℥.), *the Tall*.
- LOO, van (☐.), *of Loo*. "Loh" (A. G.), *Place, Seat, Stead*. "Loh" (℄. prov.), *Morass, Bog*; also *Wood, Forest*. (Compare "Low.")

LORING (Ċ.), Lohereng (A. S.), *Lorraine*. Many Lorrainers probably accompanied or followed after the Conqueror, and took their surname from the country of their origin. Sir Nele Loryng, a portrait of whom is to be found in "Strutt's English Dresses," was one of the original Knights of the Garter. He died, in 1385, without male issue.

LOW (Ċ.), Hlaw (A. S.), *Tumulus, Grave, Heap, or Barrow; a small hill; also a tract of ground, gently rising*. Lows (Ċ. prov.), *Low level land*. (Vide "van Loo.")

LOWE (Ċ.), *Lion*.

LOWENSTEIN, von (Ċ.), *of the Lions' castle*.

LUGTHART (D.), *Light heart*.

LUPO, di (J.), *of the Wolf*.

M.

MAANDAG (D.), *Monday*.

MAARSCHALKERWAARD, van (D.), *of Marshall's polder*.

MACCARTHY (Irish), *Son of Carthy; from "Carthan," or "Carrthach," King of Cork*.

MACKENZIE (S.), *Son of Kenneth*. This clan derived their name from Kenneth, second feudal Baron of Kintail (ob. 1304); whose son, also Kenneth, was styled "Kenneth McKenneth;" from which time the latter became the name of the clan, being gradually corrupted to "M'Kenny" and "M'Kenzie."

They derived their descent, according to Skene, from the ancient Maormors, or Jarls of Ross (an office next in power to that of the king); the first named of whom, Beolan, a powerful chief in the north of Scotland, is said to have married a daughter of Gangerolf, or Rollo, who became afterwards (circa A.D. 905) the first Earl of Normandy.

The first mentioned in charters is "Murdach dubh Mac-Choinneach Chinntail," to whom — styled "Murdo, filius Kennethi de Kintail" — a charter was granted by King David II. in 1362. According to Douglas, this Murdoch the Black was

[MACKENZIE, *continued.*]

the fifth chief. The twelfth chief, Kenneth, was raised to the peerage of Scotland in 1609, as Baron McKenzie of Kintail; and his son, Colin McKenzie, second Lord, was created, in 1623, Earl of Seaforth.

MACLEOD (S.), *Son of Leod*; but who *he* was is not quite clear. This clan is believed to be descended from the old Jarls of Garmoran, whose Earldom was situated between north and south Argyll; the first of whom on record, Cellach, Maormor of Moran, or Mearne, was slain by Malcolm, King of Scotland, A.D. 950.

In 1359, Malcolm MacLeod ("Malcolm filio Tormodi Macleod") obtained a charter of two-thirds of Glenelg from King David II.

MAC MAHON (Irish), Fitz Urse (A. N.), *Son of the Bear*. They derive their descent from Walter Fitz Urse, who slew Becket in 1171.

MAISONS, des (F.), *of the Houses*. They bear two in their Arms. MAISTRE, de (F.), *of the Master, or Lord of the manor* (?). (Comp. "de Meester," and "Aumaistre.")

MAISTRE, le (F.), *the Master*.

MALATESTA (I.), *Sore, Evil, Wrong, or Ugly head*. It may mean *wrong-headed, or obstinate*; or, as "male di testa" means *a headache*, the surname may be *Aching-head* (!). The Malatestas were Counts of Rimini. Two of the family, in the fourteenth century, bore each the name repeated, — "Malatesta Malatesta."

MALTESTE, de (F.), *of the Wrong head*. (Comp. "Malatesta.")

MAN, Mann (C., S., D., & G.), *Servant, Vassal*. In English and Scotch, the name may be also derived from "Maine" (the province), "Man" (the island), and from "Manas," or "Mains," *farm, or fields*. "Men," or "Main," is Cornish for *stone*. In the Romance, "Man" signifies *Norman*.

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 Comi-

[MAN, continued.]

tatu de Aberdeen." His name was probably derived from the province, as there were many Mançeaux who accompanied the Conqueror, some of whom may have gone to Scotland. Junior branches of his family, who wrote the name "Mayne," "Main," and "Mann," settled in Forfarshire, Clydesdale, &c.; and from one who settled in co. Nairn (?), sprang ALEXANDER K. MAIN, of Renny, co. Ross, who d. 1735, and was succeeded by his son,

ALEXANDER MANN, of Renny House, Ross-shire, b. 1706. He joined the "Black Watch," as the Independent Companies of Highlanders were called, about the time of their first formation in 1730, and when that service was considered honorable, — the privates being generally all men of good families, who gladly entered the ranks, that they might retain their arms, which the Highlanders were all accustomed to wear prior to the disarming-act; and, by joining the "Watch," they felt relieved from the sense of degradation attached to the idea of being disarmed. The service had in it more of pleasure than of toil; and the privates were many of them in the habit of riding to the exercising-ground, followed by their servants carrying their firelocks and uniforms. Even in the performance of military duties, their servants attended them to their quarters, and followed them on their march, carrying their provisions, baggage, and arms.

Mr. Mann was an officer at the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745, and soon after left the service. He m. Katharine, dau. of John Fraser of Lovat (son of Thomas, Lord Lovat), and d., leaving a dau. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Dickson, or Dixon.

Mrs. Dixon — born Mann — had also an uncle, who joined the Black Watch, above mentioned, in 1731, — Brigadier-General Thomas Fraser, Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Foot, and Lieutenant-Governor of Chester. Her youngest son, Thomas Dixon, K. N. L., K. L., was named after his great-uncle, who also, at one time, held the office of Governor of St. Christopher's, and who d. in London, in 1786, a bachelor, æ. 75.

MAN, de (M.), *the Man.*

MANDEMAKER (M.), *Basket-maker.*

MANS, du (F.), *of Mans.*

MARCY (C.). Probably the same as "Massie" (*vide* "Davenport"); and, if so, derived from "Matthew."

MARIÉ, le (F.), *the Bridegroom.* Robert le Marié, of Arras, ennobled 1596.

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, pronounced, *Marchbanks.*

MARK, van der (M.), *of the March, or Frontier county.*

MARKT, van der (M.), *of the Market.*

MARTEL (F.), *Hammer*; and they have three in their Arms.

MAUPEAU (F.), *Bad skin.*

MAURENBRECHER (M.), *Battering-ram.*

MAUVOISIN (F.), *Bad neighbor.*

MECHELEN, te (M.), *at Malines.*

MEER, van der (M.), *of the Lake.*

MEERMAN (M.), *Merman*; and they carry him in their Arms.

MEESTER, de (M.), *the Master.*

MÉRODE, de (F.), *of Mérode.* Mir rode (S.), *My rodeland* (?), (*vide* "Berkenrode"). The Counts of Merode, of Belgium, trace their descent from Pierre Berenger, son of the King of Arragon, who, in 1179, married the heiress of Rode, or Merode, in the Duchy of Julich. 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, after their leader, "Mérodeurs." There is still a Dutch expression, "op mérode gaan," — *to go a-marauding.*

MEULEN, ter (M.), *at the Mill.*

MEULENAAR, de (M.), *the Miller.*

MEYBOOM (M.), *May-pole.*

- MEYER (M.), Meier (G.), *Farmer, Bailiff, Seneschal, Mayor.*
- MICKLETHWAITE (C.), *Great pasture.*
- MIDDELBEEK (M.), *Middle brook.*
- MIDDELKOOP (M.), *Tolerably cheap (?)*
- MIDDENDORP (M.), *Middle village, Middleton.*
- MIDDLECOT (C.), *Middle cottage.*
- MILLEDOLLAR (New York), *One thousand dollars, if the name is of French extraction. Lower mentions a somewhat similar surname in England; viz., "Thousandpound." The word Dollar is derived from the German "Thaler." Dollars were first coined in the Joachimsthal in Bohemia, and called "Thalers;" i. e., Valleyers (to coin a word), or Valley-pieces.*
- MILLESIMO (I.), *The one-thousandth.*
- MITCHELL (C.), *Micel (A. S.), Great.*
- MOEDER (M.), *Mother. "Jaep Moeder" (i. e., Jake Mother) was a churchwarden of Amsterdam in 1578.*
- MOLEN, van der (M.), *of the Mill.*
- MONDE, van der (M.), *of the Mouth.*
- MONEYPENNY (S.), *Mony, or Many pennies (?)*
- MONNICKENDAM (M.), *Monk's dam.*
- MONTAG (G.), *Monday.*
- MONTBRUN (F.), *Brown hill.*
- MONTELUPO, da (I.), *of Wolf's mount.*
- MONTERGSSI (I.), *Red mount.*
- MONTFAUCON, de (I.), *of Mount Falcon. Arms: Gu., above a mount a falcon ar.*
- MONTFOORT (M.), *Mouth of the ford. (Vide "Amersfoort.")*
- MONTFORT (F.), *Strong mount.*
- MORGENLAND (G.), *Levant, Orient.*
- MORGENROTH (G.), *Aurora, Morning twilight.*
- MORO, dal (I.), *of the Moor, or of the Mulberry-tree.*
- MOULIN, du (F.), *of the Mill.*
- MUHLEN, von der (G.), *of the Mills.*
- MUIRHEAD (S.), *Head of the moor.*
- MULLER (G.), *Miller.*
- MURA, de' (I.), *of the Walls.*

MUTTER (M.), *Mother*. From a Dutch Directory, where it occurs twice, in company with many undoubted German names. It may, however, be Dutch, and a corruption of "Mutter," *Rebel*.

MYNLIEF (M.), *My love*.

N.

NABER (M.), Nabuur (?), *Neighbor*.

NACHTGLAS (M.), *Hour-glass*.

NAESMITH, or Nasmyth (S.), *No smith*; and, therefore, they bear two broken hammers in their Arms: but the name is probably a corruption of *nail-smith*.

NAGEL (M.), *Nail*.

NASH (S.), *Atten ash, At the ash*.

NEDERHORST, van (M.), *of the Low wood, or Nether wood*.

NEEF (M.), *Nephew, Cousin, or Grandson*.

NEEGER (M.), *Negro*.

NES, van (M.), *of Nes, — a village*.

NETTELBLADT, von (S.), *of the Nettle-leaf*.

NEVILLE (S.), *New town*.

NIEMANDSVERDRIET (M.), *Nobody's affliction, grief, or vexation*. From the Directory of Netherlands India for 1847.

The name is also to be found in Schiedam.

NIEMANTSVRIENT (M.), *Nobody's friend*. A nobleman of Holland, A.D. 1277.

NIEUWENHUIZEN (M.), *New houses*.

NIEUWENTYT (M.), *Present time*.

NIEUWVELT, van (M.), *of New field*.

NOAKES (S.), *Atten oaks, At the oaks*.

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

"Hic situs est Nullus, quis nullo nullor iste;
Et quis Nullus erat de nullo nil tibi Christe."

"Here lyeth None, — one worse than none for ever thought;
And because None, of none to thee, O Christ, gives nought."

(*Vide Waverley's Fun: Monumenta.*)

NONUS (Latin), *The ninth*. A Dutch surname.
 NOORDBERG (D.), *North hill*.
 NOORDENDORP (D.), *North village, Norton*.
 NOOTEBOOM (D.), *Walnut-tree*.
 NORMAN, de (D.), *the Norman*.
 NYE (E.), *Atten eye, eyet, or ait, At the island*.
 NYE (D.), *Nieuw (?) New*.
 NYHUIS (D.), *New house*.
 NYKERK (D.), *New church*.
 NYPELS (D.), *New furred coat*.

O.

O, d' (F.), *of O*. Nobles of Normandy.
 OBERMULLER (G.), *Chief miller*.
 O'BRIEN (Irish), *Son of Brien; i. e., Brien Boiroidmhe, King of Ireland, A.D. 1002*.
 O'CONNELL (Irish), *Son of Conal*.
 O'CONNOR (Irish), *Son of Connor, King of Connaught*.
 OEM (D.), *Oom, Uncle*.
 OEVER, ten (D.), *at the Shore*.
 OLDENBOOM (D.), *Old trees*.
 OLDENKOT (D.), *Old cottage*.
 OLIE (D.), *Oil*.
 OLIEVAT (D.), *Oil cask*.
 OLMEN, van (D.), *of the Elms*.
 ONDERBERG (D.), *Under the hill, Underhill*.
 O'NEILL (Irish), *Son of Neill, or "Nial the Great," monarch of Ireland in the fourth century*.
 ONTYD (D.), *Unseasonable time*.
 OOSTDYK (D.), *East dike*.
 OOSTEN, van (D.), *of the East*.
 OOSTERZEE, van (D.), *of the Baltic Sea*.
 OOSTHOEK (D.), *East corner*.
 OPDENHEYDE (D.), *On the heath*.

- OPDYKE (D.), *At or On the dike.*
- OPHOF (D.), *At court*; similar to "A'Court," surname of Lord Heytesbury.
- OPHOVEN (D.), *At the courts, or gardens*; or possibly a corruption of "Op haven," *At the harbor.*
- OPMEER (D.), *At the lake.*
- OPPERMAN (D.), *Hodman.*
- OPSTAL (D.), *At the stable.*
- OROLOGIO, dall' (I.), *of the Watch, or Clock.*
- ORT (G.), *Place, Region, Corner.*
- OS (D.), *Ox.*
- OSTRANDER (G.), *Ostlander, Easterling*; one living near the Baltic.
- OTTERBEEK (D.), *Otter brook.*
- OUDE, den (D.), *the Old.*
- OUDERMEULEN, van der (D.), *of the Old mill.*
- OUDEROGGE (D.), *Old rye.* In 1548, there was living a "Jan Oom Jansz. in de Roghe;" i. e., *John Uncle John's son in the Rye (!).*
- OUSEFOOT (G.), *Foot of the ooze.*
- OUTHUIS (D.), *Old house.* [dike.
- OVERDEIK (D.), *Over 't dijk, Across, Over, or Opposite to the*
- OVERFELD (D.), *Over 't veld, Across the field.*
- OVERMAN (D.), *Master of a guild.*
- OVERWATER (D.), *Across or Opposite the water or stream.*
- OZY (f.), Osé (?), *Bold, Daring.*

P.

- PAAUW, van der (D.), *of the Peacock.*
- PADILLA (Spanish), *Frying-pan*; and they carry one in their Arms! I give this Coat as blazoned; but, never having seen a drawing of it, am not certain that the "padilla" in the Arms, and the meaning of the surname, is not a kind of small oven, which the word also signifies.

PALLAVICINI (J.), *Near the pales*; and they carry a palisade in their Arms.

PALOMBAR (Spanish), *Dove*. Arms: Az., a dove ar.

PANNEKOEK (D.), *Pancake*.

PAPEGAAI (D.), *Parrot*.

PAPILLON (F.), *Butterfly*.

PARADYS (D.), *Paradise*.

PARAMOUR (C.), *Parruc mor* (?) (A. S.), *Park moor or pool*.

PARKER and Parkman (C.), *Park-keeper*. Perhaps the same as "verderor."

PARKINSON, or Perkinson (C.), *Little Peter's son*; e. g., Peterkin, Perkin, Perkinson.

PARROTT, or Perrott (C.). "Perret," "Perrot," and "Perault," is a common name in Brittany, and is probably the same as "Pierrot" (F.), *Little Peter*. A Seigneur de Perrot, of Brittany, accompanied the Conqueror, and settled in county Pembroke; and his direct and lineal descendant, Sir Richard Perrott, who lived temp. Eliz., became one of the most powerful men of his day, being Lord-Deputy, Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of Ireland, Admiral of England, Lord of the Privy Council, &c. But his line is now extinct.

There is an English Baronet of the name, whose pedigree is published; and those interested in the history of the family should turn to "Fenton's Pembrokeshire," London, 1811, where the late Sir Richard Perrott is called a "charlatan baronet," who successfully imposed upon the king (Geo. III.), and made use of the real pedigree of the Perrott family of Pembrokeshire as a fulcrum to support his fabulous addition. The false pedigree is styled a curious travesty of the genuine one belonging to the family. The author, who made these bold charges in the lifetime of Sir Richard's son, was Richard Fenton, Esq., F.A.S.

BRYANT PARROTT, son of Bryant Perrott, or Parrott, was born in Boston in 1690. He m. first, Eliza, dau. of Rev. Thomas Bridge; secondly, Abigail Clark; and, thirdly, Ruth, dau. of Deacon John Wadsworth, Selectman of Milton, Mass., and

[PARROTT, *continued.*]

Representative to the General Court (and niece of Hon. J. Wadsworth, one of H. M.'s Judges, and of Rev. B. Wadsworth, President of Harvard University): by whom he had, *int. al.*, a dau., Mary, m. Benjamin Homer, of Boston; and an only surviving son, BENJAMIN PARROTT, who m., and left one son, BRYANT PARROTT, at whose death, unm., in 1784, the family became extinct.

PASDELOUP (*F.*), *Wolf's step.*

PATER (*Latin*), *Father.* In 1648, there was an alderman of Amsterdam named "A. Dirksz. Pater;" and another official, styled "C. Dirksz. Abba,"—the Syriac for *Father.* It would seem as if they were brothers, being both *sons of Dirk*; and that, while adopting the surname of *Father*, they had translated it into different languages.

PATERNOSTER (*Latin*), *Our Father.* It also signifies the *Lord's prayer*, and the *beads used by Roman Catholics.* A surname in England and Belgium. In the latter country, borne by the Chevaliers de Paternoster of Hainault.

PEARCE, Pierce, Peerea, &c. (*E.*), Pierre (*F.*), Piers (*A. N.*), *Peter.*

ABRAHAM PIERCE was the first of the name who settled in New England. He was in Plymouth as early as 1627. A branch of his family, who afterwards wrote their name "Pearce," settled in Gloucester, Mass. For an account of them, *vide* "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," vol. vi. Boston, 1852.

PEK (*D.*), *Pitch.*

PEN (*B.*), *Head*; also, *Chief, End, Extremity.* Jean Pen, Esquire, was living in Brittany in 1378.

PENAMPONT, de (*B.*), *of Head or End of the bridge.*

PENANCOET, de (*B.*), *of Head or End of the forest.* Arms: Ar., three stumps of trees eradicated gu.

PENANROS, de (*B.*), *of Head of hillock, or End of plain (?).* (*Vide* "Roscerf.")

PENCOIT (*E.*), *Head of the wood.*

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- PENDENNIS (C.), Pen dunes (?), *Head fort, or fortified place.*
- PENDRE (C.), Pen tre (?), *Head town.*
- PENFOWNE (C.), *Head well, or spring.*
- PENLAN, de (B.), *of Headland, or End of the land or bush.*
- PENNANT (C.), Pen nans (?), *Head of the valley.*
- PENNEFATHER (C.), *Pennyfather.* An obsolete word, denoting a penurious person.
- PENNYMORE (C.), Penning monger (A. S.), *Money-changer; or perhaps "Pen more" (C.), Head great, for great headland, or eminence (?).*
- PENRICE (C.), Pen ric (?), *Head jurisdiction (?).*
- PENROSE (C.), *Head of the heath.*
- PETITSPAS (F.), *Short steps.*
- PFLUGHAUPT (G.), *Head of the mob (?).* "Pflug," plough, is a provincial word, signifying a troop of people.
- PFORTEN, von der (G.), *of the Gates.*
- PIEDEFER (F.), *Feet of iron.*
- PIEDELLOU (F.), *Wolves' feet.* Arms: Or, three wolves' feet sa.
- PIEDEVACHE (F.), *Cows' feet.* Arms: Ar., a horn or, between three cows' feet gu.
- PIGNATELLI (I.), *Little pots (!);* being the diminutive of "pigna," a pot. Arms: Or, three pots with ears sa. Pope Innocent XII. ("Anthony Pignatelli," a Neapolitan) was of this family. He d. in 1700.
- PINS, des (F.), *of the Pines.* Arms: Gu., three pine-cones or.
- PLATVOET (D.), *Broad foot.*
- POINTDEXTER (C.), Poigndestre (A. N.), *Prick-steed, Spur-steed.* "Destrier," a war-horse.
- POLAK (D.), *Pole; native of Poland.*
- POLGREEN (C.), Pol Goran (?), *Pool of St. Goran.*
- POLK, or Pollok (S.), Pollag (?), *Little pool, pit, or pond.* The Pollocks of that ilk, co. Renfrew, were a family of good standing there, said to be descended from Peter, the son of Falbert, who lived temp. Malcolm IV. (1153-1165). Sir Robert Pollock, of Pollock, M.P., was created a Baronet in 1703.
- ROBERT POLK, or Pollock, born in Ireland, emigrated to

[POLK, continued,]

America in the early part of the eighteenth century. He was probably descended from the Scotch family. His fifth son, ROBERT POLK, was great-grandfather of JAMES KNOX POLK, President of the United States of America, b. 1795; ob. s. p., 1849, m. 54.

POLL, van de (D.), of the Pool, Lake, or Marsh.

POLWHEELLE (C.), Pool mine (?).

PONT, du (F.), of the Bridge.

POOK (D.), Dagger.

POORT, van der (D.), of the Gate.

PORTA, della (I.), of the Gate.

PORTE, de la (F.), of the Gate.

POSTHUMUS (Latin), Posthumous. A Dutch surname.

POT (D.), Pot. Nobles of Flanders, knighted 1421. Arms:

Or, a pot with two ears and three legs sa.

POULDOURAN, de (B.), of Beaver's or Otter's pool (?). "Poull," or "puill," moat, ditch, hole.

POULPRY, du (B.), Poull pri, of Clay-pit. A Seigneur du Poulpry was a Crusader in 1248.

POWELL (Welsh), Ap Howell (vide). Sometimes also derived from the Christian name, "Paul."

POZZO, dal (I.), of the Well.

POZZO di Borgo (I.), Well of the Suburb, or Town.

PRATO, dal (I.), of the Meadow.

PRESCOTT (C.), Precoat cote (A.S.), Priest's cottage. The name was formerly written, "de Prustecote," "de Prestecote," &c.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT, of Boston, the historian, is son of the Hon. Judge WILLIAM PRESCOTT, grandson of Colonel WILLIAM PRESCOTT, an officer of the Revolution, and great-grandson of the Hon. BENJAMIN PRESCOTT, of Mass., member of the Governor's Council, who d. in 1788.

PREUX, le (F.), the Brave.

PRIDEAUX (A.N.), Near the waters.

PUTNAM (C.), Pattenham, or Pyttenham (A.S.), Town or Home of the pits or wells.

PUTTEN, van der (D.), *of the Wells.*

PUYs, du (F.), *of the Well.*

PYL (D.), *Arrow.*

PYNAKER (D.), *Pine-field.*

Q.

QUAATGELAAT (D.), *Bad face, Evil countenance.*

QUAKENBOSCH, van (D.), *of the Quacking wood.* "Kwaken" signifies *to croak, as frogs; to quack, as ducks.* In New York, the name is written "Quackenboss."

QUARLES (E.), *Quarel, Quarll (A. S.), Stone quarry.*

QUARRÉ (F.), *Square.*

QUAST (G.), *Tassel, Knot.*

QUATREBARBES, de (F.), *of Four beards (l).* He may have borne them on his shield. The Barbarigo family carried six beards in their Arms: Or, *of Four barbs or horses.*

QUATREMARES (F.), *Four pools, or marshes.*

QUATREMAINES (F.), *Four hands.* Arms: A fesse between four hands.

QUELLHORST (G.), *Well-wood.*

QUERELLE. From a Dutch Directory. If French, *Quarrel, Strife.* If German, "Quer allern," *Across the elders (?)*.

QUERFURT (G.), *Across the ford.*

QUIEN, le (F.), *the Dog;* and they bear a dog ("chien") in their Arms. *ch* is sometimes pronounced like *k*.

QUINTUS (Latin), *The fifth.* A Dutch surname.

R.

RADEMAKER (D.), *Wheelwright.*

RAMSBOTTOM (E.), *Wild garlic valley, or low ground.* "Rams" (prov.), *wild garlic.*

RAMSDEN (E.), *Wild garlic valley.*

RAPPARD (D.), Rij paard. *Riding or Saddle horse.* Arms:
Or, a horse sautant sa.

RAVEN (D.), *Ravens*; and they carry three in their Arms.

RAVENSWAAI, van (D.), *of the Raven's lake.*

READ, Reed, Reid (C.), *Red.* "Reid" (prov.), *A very small wood.*

REAMENSCHNEIDER (C.), *Harness-maker.* (Boston Directory for 1850.)

REDHAM (C.), *Red home, or house; or Reed house.*

REDMERE (A. S.), *Red lake, or Reedy lake.*

REDMOND (C.), *Red mund (A. S.), Red hand; or, Red mont, Red mount.*

REEHORST (D.), *Deer's wood.*

REGT, de (D.), *the Right, the True.*

REGTDOORZEE (D.), *Right through sea!*

RENESE, van (D.), *of Renesse.* "Ree nes," *Deer's cape, promontory, or peninsula.*

Pierre du Terrail de 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 vroome en onversaagde Ridder;" i. e., *The pious and fearless Knight.*

RENSELAER, Van (New York), *Of Rensselaer.* "Rennes lager," *Deer's couch, Hart's harbor.* "Renn" (C.), *a reindeer;* but probably an old Dutch provincial word for *common deer.* "Lager" (D.), *den, hole, lair, &c.* The Van Rensselaers came from Gelderland.

RICE, Rhys, Rees. An old Welsh name, and borne nearly eight centuries ago by one of their most famous kings, "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 Howel the Good,— or Rice, son of Tudor the Great.*

RIDDER (D.), Ritter (C.), *Knight.*

RIO, del (Spanish), *of the River.*

RIOS, de los (Spanish), *of the Rivers.*

ROBINSON (R.), *Robert's or Robin's son*. Surname of the Chief Justice of Canada West, Sir JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Bart., formerly Deputy-Governor of Upper Canada, President of the Council, &c. He is the son of CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, Esq., an American loyalist, and an officer of the Queen's Rangers, who removed to Canada, where he d. in 1798.

ROCHE, de la (R.), *of the Rock*.

RODDAM (R.). Camden, quoting Leland, spells it "Rodham;" i. e., Rod ham (A. S.), *Rood*, or *Cross home*. A similar name is that of the ancient Royal Palace of Scotland, Holyrood House. The Roddams are an old Northumberland family, the ancient grant of whose manor is noted for its brevity:—

"I, King Athelstan,
Gife heir to Paulane,
Odam, and Rodam,
Als gud and als fair,
Als ever the myn ware,
and heir to Witnes Maid my wyf."

(Moula's Eng. Counties.)

RODENBEEK (R.), *Red brook*.

RODENBERG (R.), *Red mount*.

RODENBURGH (R.), *Red castle, or borough*.

RODENWALD (R.), *Red wood*.

ROODE, de (R.), *the Red*.

ROODHUYZEN (R.), *Red houses*.

ROOSEBOOM (R.), *Rose-tree*.

ROS (R.), *Horse*.

ROSCERF, de (R.), *of Stag's hillock (?)*. Arms: Az., a stag's head or. "Ross," a *hillock, ground gently rising, a plain*.

"Ros," a *rose*.

ROSCOET, du (R.), *of Rose wood, or forest (?)*. Arms: Ar., three roses gu.

ROSCROW (R.), *Heath-cross (?)*. Lower says "ros" signifies a *heath*: Gilbert, quoting Tonkin, *valley*, or rather *heath*; and, quoting Scawen, a *vale*, or *valley*. In Gaelic, "ros" signifies a *promontory, an isthmus, a peninsula*; also a *rose, rose-color, a seed*. (*Vide* "de Roscerf.")

ROSCRUGE (R.), *Heath-promontory (?)*.

ROSECRANS (W.), *Rose-wreath.*

ROSKAM (W.), *Horse-comb, Curry-comb. Horse-jockey.*

ROSMADÉC, de (B.), *of Plain of richness.* The lands were so called probably on account of their fertility.

ROUSSEAU and ROUSSEL (F.), *Red-haired.*

ROUX, le (F.), *the Red or Sandy complexioned.*

RUGENSOHN (G.), *Rugen's son.*

RUIGROK, *Rough, Woolly, or Shaggy coat.*

RUMPF (G.), *Trunk, Body, Torso.*

RUYTER, de (W.), *the Rider.* Michiel Adriaansz. de Ruyter, — i. e., *Michael de Ruyter, Adrian's son,* — the greatest Admiral of the Netherlands, was born in Flushing in 1607. When eleven years old, he went to sea as ship-boy, and gradually advanced to the rank of Admiral-in-Chief; being appointed, in 1665, Lieutenant-Admiral-General of Holland. His greatest battle was probably that of the Four Days, in 1666, when, 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 five thousand in killed, and three thousand wounded, besides twenty-three vessels, six of which were carried prizes into the ports of Holland; while the loss of the Dutch consisted only of three admirals, six captains, and eight hundred men killed and twelve hundred wounded, and four vessels, all of which were destroyed, not one having been captured. He d. 1676, æ. 69.

RYCKEVORSEL, van (W.), *of Ryckevorsel.* "Rijk vorsch," *Rich frog;* and the Barons van Ryckevorsel carry golden frogs in their Arms; which are, "Vert, three frogs or" (1).

RYK (W.), *Rich.*

S.

(Vide also "Z.")

SACHTLEVEN (W.), *Easy life.*

SANT, van 't (W.), *of the Sand.*

SAUER (G.), *Sour, Crabbed, Peevish.*

SAUERBIER (S.), *Sour beer.*

SAUEBBREY (S.), *Sour broth.*

SAUERESSICH (S.), *Sour vinegar*; i. e., sour as vinegar. Recorder of Taxes at Gaesbeek in 1823.

SCALA, della (I.), *of the Ladder.*

SCHAAP (W.), *Sheep.*

SCHAARWACHTER (S.), *Watchman.*

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

SCHALEKAMP (W.), *Shell-field.*

SHELLACH (W.), *Shelly low place.* They carry seven shells in their Arms.

SCHERMER (W.), *Fencer.* The surname may be a corruption of "Beschermer," *Defender, Protector, Patron.*

SCHERMERHORN (W.), *Schermer horn.* "Schermer," *a drained lake in North Holland.* "Horn," *land curved like a horn, projecting into a sea or river; an acute angle, or corner.* A village in Holland, and a surname in New York.

SCHIMMEL (W.), *White or Gray horse.*

SCHIMMELPENNINCK (W.), *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, — "Pfennig-meisters" (S. obs.), — 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; and am, therefore, rather inclined to think this the most probable derivation of the name. Besides which, 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

[SCHIMMELPENNINCK, *continued.*]

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.*

SCHMETTERLING (S.), *Butterfly.*

SCHMIDT (S.), *Smith.*

SCHNEIDER (S.), *Tailor.*

SCHOENMAKER (D.), *Shoemaker.*

SCHOONHEID (D.), *Beauty.*

SCHOONHOVEN, van (D.), *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.*

SCHRYVER (D.), *Scrivener, Clerk, Purser.*

SCHUITEMAKER (D.), *Boat-builder.*

SCHULZ (S.), *Magistrate, Justice, Mayor.*

SCHUMACHER (S.), *Shoemaker.*

SCHUSTER (S.), *Cobbler.*

SCHWAGER (S.), *Brother-in-law*; also a nickname given to Postilions.

SCHWARTZ (S.), *Black.*

SCHWARTZENBERG (S.), *Black mount.*

SCHWEIGER (S.), *Silent, Taciturn.*

SEARS (S.), *Scearstan (A. S.), Division or Boundary stone.* A village in the Isle of Alney, co. Gloucester. "Stone" may also have been used by the Saxons, as it was by the Germans and Dutch ("steen," "stein"), to signify a *castle*, as built of stone. "Scear stan," *Boundary castle, Scear castle* (?).

The name — which has been written "Sare, Sayer, Sayers, Seeres," &c. — first occurs in the reign of Edmund Ironside, A.D. 1016; and, a few centuries after, the family are found possessed of landed estates in the county of Essex, some of which remained in the name until as late as the year 1770.

[SEARS, continued.]

ADAM SARE, of Sarres, died possessed of the manor of Hougham, co. Kent, in 1346. From him descended the Sears of Colchester, co. Essex, where, for a long succession of years, they held the highest offices in the corporation; one of whom,

RICHARD SAYRES, Esq., b. 1508, removed to Holland in 1537. His only son, JOHN BOURCHIER, had four sons; of whom the eldest, JOHN B., had two sons, Richard and John. The eldest,

RICHARD SEARS, emigrated to New England in 1630. Representative to the Colony Court. He had three sons, Knyvet, Paul, and Sylas. The eldest, KNYVET, had two sons: Richard, whose issue is extinct; and DANIEL, who had three sons, two of whom d. s. p. The eldest, DANIEL (II.), had also three sons: Richard, whose line has failed; Daniel, who d. unm.; and DAVID, who removed to Boston, and left an only son, the Hon. DAVID SEARS, of Boston, a Senator of Massachusetts, b. 1737, now the representative of the family. (*Vide* "Notices of the Sears Family," privately printed; also "Burke's Visitations," vols. i. and iii.)

SEROOSKERKEN, van (\mathbb{D} .), of *Serooskerken*. "'s Heer Jooskerk," *Lord* or *Sir Joe's church*. The church, probably called after its founder, named the lands; and they again the lords, now Barons van Tuyl van Serooskerken.

SERRURIER (\mathcal{F} .), *Locksmith*.

SESMAISONS, de (\mathcal{F} .), of *His houses*; or, "Six maisons" (?), of *Six houses*. Arms: Gu., three towers or.

SEVENBURGEN, van (\mathbb{D} .), of *Zevenbergen*; i. e., *Seven hills*, or *Savin hills*.

SEYMOUR (\mathcal{C} .), *St. Maur*, in Normandy; or, "Seamere" ($\mathcal{A. G.}$), *Seamer, Tailor*.

SHAW (\mathcal{C} .), *Scua* ($\mathcal{A. G.}$), *Thicket, Grove, Wood*.

SHELTON (\mathcal{C} .), *Scel tun* ($\mathcal{A. G.}$), *Shell town, enclosure*, or *dwelling*. The rebus to the name is a *shell* upon a *tun*.

DANIEL SHELTON was born in the co. Derby, Eng. He emigrated to New England in the latter part of the seven-

[SHELTON, *continued.*]

teenth century, and settled in Stratford, Conn., where, in 1680, he purchased lands, still held by his descendants. He d. circa 1727, leaving seven sons; of whom the eldest, JOSEPH SHELTON, m. Elizabeth Welles, a descendant of Governor Welles, of Connecticut, and u. circa 1769, leaving, with four daus., one son, WILLIAM SHELTON, who m., in 1764, Susannah Strong, of Brookhaven, L. I., and d. 1812, leaving, with two daus., five sons; the eldest of whom,

JOSEPH SHELTON, m., in 1791, Charity, dau. of Stephen Lewis, of Stratford, Conn.; and had, with other issue, who d. unm., three sons and one dau., viz.: (1.) Henry, m. Helen, dau. of Hon. E. W. King, a Senator of New York, and d. 1843; (2.) Philo Strong, of whom next; (3.) Edward Nelson, President of the Mechanics' Bank, of Birmingham, Connecticut; (1.) Nancy B., m. Hon. N. E. Sanford, a Senator of Connecticut, who u., leaving an only son, Henry Shelton Sanford, LL.D., Chargé d'Affaires of the U. S. A. at Paris. — Mr. Shelton d. in 1848. His second son,

PHILO STRONG SHELTON, removed to Boston, m. Georgiana Albertina, dau. of Benjamin Parrott Homer, Esq., and has issue.

SHURTLEFF (☿), Scir cliff (A. S.), *Shire cliff*; or, "Scir cleafa," *White* or *Bright cave* or *dwelling*. A place, now "Shiercliff," in co. York. It has been written "Chiercliffe," "Shiercliffe," "Shirtleff," &c.

WILLIAM SHURTLEFF, as he wrote the name, came to New England in 1634, and settled at Marshfield, where he d. in 1666, leaving issue, from whom, *int. al.*, descended Dr.

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, of Boston, M.D., Memb. Mass. Hist. Soc., Hon. Memb. R. S. A., London, &c.

SLAGREGEN (☿), *Pouring rain*.

SLOOT, van der (☿), *of the Ditch*.

SLOTEMAKER (☿), *Locksmith*.

SMIL, Smit, &c. (☿), *Smith*.

SNELLEBRAND (☿), *Quick fire* (?).

- SNYDEWINDT (D.), *Cut the wind.* (*Vide* "van der Wind.")
 SOMERBY (E.), *Summer dwelling.*
 SOMMERFELD (E.), *Field sown with spring-corn.* Literally,
Summerfield.
 SONDERDANK (D.), *Without thanks.* A nobleman of Holland,
 A.D. 1346.
 SONDERLANT (D.), *Without land, Lackland.* William Sonder-
 lant was a nobleman of Holland, living in 1374.
 SONNESCHEIN (D.), *Sunshine.*
 SPEYARD (D.), *Sorrowful or Sad disposition.* "Spijt" means
 also *spite, malice.*

When the Archduke Maximilian visited the city of Ghent, in 1485, he sent for the chief magistrate, Matthew Speyard, and said that he would create him knight, intending to perform the ceremony in public the next day. Speyard, however, instantly fell upon his knees, thus taking the Duke by surprise, who was in the act of being disrobed, and therefore disarmed. Neither did Speyard wear a sword; but, seeing him kneeling, Maximilian snatched a boot, still covered with mud, from the hands of his valet, and gave the accolade therewith. Then, taking the chain from his own neck, he placed it upon that of his new knight.

- SPRAGUE (E.), *Sprag or Sprack (prov.), Quick, Lively, Active.*
 STAAL (D.), *Steel.*
 STAD, van de (D.), *of the Town or City.*
 STAMKART (D.), *Genealogical chart.* Lit., *Stem, stock, race,*
or family chart. Two of the surname are in the Amsterdam
 Directory for 1851.
 STARCKE (E.), *Strong.*
 STARKENBORGH, van (D.), *of Strong castle.*
 STEGE, van der (D.), *of the Lane.*
 SLEENBERGEN (D.), *Stone hills.*
 STEENDYK (D.), *Stone dike.*
 STEENSTRAND (D.), *Stony strand.*
 STEINBACH (E.), *Stone brook.*
 STERK (D.), *Strong.*

STERREN (III.), *Stars.*

STEWART or Stewart (S.), Stiwart (A.S.). One of the most common names in Scotland. Queen Mary spelt her name "Stuart," there being no *w* either in the French or Gaelic languages.

STOFREGEN (III.), *Fine rain, Mist.*

STOKVIS (III.), *Stockfish.*

STORER (S.), *Storare, Storour, Overseer*; one who has the charge of flocks.

STOUTKIND (III.), *Naughty child.*

STRADA (I.), *Street.*

STRADELLA (I.), *Little street, Lane.*

STRATEN, van der (III.), *of the Streets.* I think that I have met with the name STRASSE (S.); *Street*, in Germany, but cannot now find it in any book in my possession. DE LA RUE (F.), *of the Street*, is often seen on English letter-paper.

STRAUSS (S.), *Bush.*

STUIVER (III.), *Penny.*

STUYVESANT (New York), *Stuifzand (III.), Quicksand.*

SUSS (S.), *Sweet.*

SUSSMILCH, von (S.), *of Sweet or Fresh milk.*

SUYDAM. A New York name, and probably a corruption of "Zaandam" (called improperly, in English, "Saardam"), a town in North Holland on the river Zaan.

SWANENBURG, van (III.), *of the Swans' castle.*

T.

TAILLEFER, de (F.), *of Cut iron.* Arms: A hand holding a sword cutting a bar of iron.

TAK (III.), *Branch.*

TALCARNE (C.), *High cairn.*

TAMBOER (III.), *Drummer.*

TAUBMANN (S.), *Deaf man.*

TENGELER (III.), *Ten hengelaar (?), At the Angler.*

- TENGELHOFF (T.), Ten engelhof (?), *At the Angel's Court.*
- TENTYE (T.), Ten tyd (?), *At the Time.*
- TERBRUGGEN (T.), *At the bridges.*
- TERSTEEG (T.), *At the lane or alley.*
- TERVEEN (T.), *At the fen.*
- TERVEER (T.), *At the ferry.*
- TERWAL (T.), *At the wall.*
- TERWINDT (T.), *At the wind (?) (vide "van der Wind"); or,*
"Ter wending" (?), At the turning.
- THISTLETHWAYTE (T.), *Thistle-land.* "Thwaite" means
 woodland turned into arable.
- THORPE (A. S.), *Village.*
- THURN und Taxis, von (T.), *of Tower and Badger.* The
"Prince de Tour et Taxis," as styled in French, carries in his
 Arms a tower, and a "dachs," or badger.
- TIMMERMAN (T.), *Carpenter.*
- TIZZONI (I.), *Firebrands;* and three are burning in their Arms.
- TOEKAMP (T.), *At the field.*
- TOEWATER (T.), *At the water.*
- TOREN, van der (T.), *of the Tower.*
- TORRE, della (I.), *of the Tower.*
- TORRICELLI (I.), *Little towers.*
- TOUCHEBOEUF, de (F.), *of the Drove of oxen.* They carry
 two oxen in their Arms.
- TOUR du Pin, de la (F.), *of the Tower of the Pine.* They bear
 a tower in their Arms.
- TOUTBLANC (F.), *All white.*
- TRANCHEMER, de (F.), *of Qui sea.* Arms: A sword plunged
 in a sea.
- TRAON (B.), *Valley.*
- TRAONDOUN, de (B.), *of Deep valley.*
- TREANNA, de (B.), *Tre anneau or anneau (?), of Anvil town.*
"Tref," "trec," "trew," hamlet, town, or city.
- TREBY (C.), *Tre bighe (?), Little town.* "Tre," a town, dwell-
 ing, house.
- TREFRY (C.), *Tre vre (?), House on the hill.*

TREGASTEL, de (B.), of *Castle town*.

TREGUET, de (B.), of *Wood town*.

TRELAWNEY (C.), *Oak grove town*.

TREMAYNE (C.), *Stone house or town*.

TREMEN, de (B.), of the *Passage, Road, Way*. From "tremen,"
to pass.

TREMENEK, de (B.), Tre manac'h (?), of *Monk's town*; or,
"tre manec" (?), of *Glove town* (?).

TREMERE (C.), Tre more (?), *Great town*.

TRENGOVE (C.), *Strong smith*.

TRENHAYLE (C.), *Strong or Rapid river*.

TRESLONG, van (D.), of *Treslong*. Tres long (F.), *Very long*
or *large*. A lordship in Hainault.

TREVANION (C.), *Town or House in a hollow*. One of the
most eminent families in Cornwall.

TREVELEC, de (B.), Tre belec, or belhec (P), of *Priest's town*.

TREVELECK (C.), Tre beleck (P), *Priest's town*.

TRIP (D.), *A woman's wooden shoe* (l). Arms: Gu., three "trip-
pen" (plural of "trip") or.

TROMP (D.), *Hunter's horn*. One of the most famous of Dutch
admirals was *Marten Harpertzoon Tromp* (i. e., *Martin*
Tromp, son of Herbert), who, in 1639, with only twelve ships,
attacked a Spanish fleet of sixty-seven sail, many of them car-
rying from sixty to one hundred guns; and, having been re-
enforced by Vice-Admiral de Witt, with four ships, succeeded
in driving them into the Downs. Thirteen more having joined
him the next day, he kept up the blockade for nearly a month,
and until his fleet had been increased to ninety-six sail and
twelve fire-ships; when, having detached de Witt, with thirty
ships and four fire-ships, to watch the English fleet under Pen-
nington, who were opposed to the violation of the neutrality of
their shores. He attacked the Spaniards, and completely defeated
them, only fourteen ships escaping!

In 1652, having defeated the English Admiral Blake, he
hoisted a broom at the mast-head, to show that he had swept
the seas. The next year, with seventy-six sail, — of which,

[TROMP, *continued*,]

however, many were only armed merchantmen, — he was met by Blake, with a fleet of about the same number of sail, but of much larger size and heavier metal. The battle lasted three days, and both sides claimed the victory; but the Dutch saved their convoy of two hundred vessels, only a few of which were taken. In a battle, the following year, Tromp was killed.

His son, Cornelius Tromp, became almost as distinguished as his father, and was also raised to the high post of Admiral of Holland. Charles II. created him a Baronet of England. He d. 1691.

TROPLONG (*f.*), *Too long*.

TULP (*D.*), *Tulip*. Dirk Tulp, Baronet, was, in 1681, one of the "Weesmeesters" (or Directors for the Administering of Orphans' estates) of Amsterdam. He was created Baronet in 1675. In "Burke's Ext. Baronetage," he is called "Richard." But "Dirk" is *Dorus*, — both abbreviations of "Theodore:" in Dutch, "Theodoor;" and also "Diederic," "Derrick," "Dirk."

TUONGOFF, de (*B.*), *of Smith's valley*.

TUSCHEN (*D.*), *Between!* Possibly a corruption of "Tijssen."

TYSSEN (*D.*), *Son of Tijs, Matthias, or Matthew*.

U.

UBEL (*G.*), *Bad, Sick*.

UHLEFELD (*G.*), *Owl's field*.

UHLENBROEK (*D.*), *Owls' marsh*.

UIBERACKER (*G.*), *Across or Above the field*.

UIT DEN BOOGAARD (*D.*), *Out of the Orchard*.

UITENHAGEN (*D.*), *Out of the Hague or hedge*.

UITERNESSE (*D.*), *Out of the cape, promontory, or peninsula*.

The first of this surname, who was living in 1204, may have derived it from his castle of Matenesse.

ULMENSTEIN (*G.*), *Elms' castle*.

UTENGOYE (U.), *Out of the Gooy, or Gooiland.*

UTENHAM (U.), *Out of the enclosure.*

UTENHOVE (U.), *Out of the farm ("hoeve"), or court ("hove").*

UYTENCAMPE (U.), *Out of the field.*

UYTENENGE (U.), *Out of the narrow place, or defile.*

UYTKERKE (U.), *Out of the church.*

UYTWY (U.), *Out of the ward, parish, or quarter.*

V.

(*Vide also "F."*)

VADER (V.), *Father.* W. Vader was burgomaster of Oterleek, North Holland, in 1847.

VAL, du (F.), *of the Valley.*

VALCKENIER (V.), *Falconer.*

VALK (V.), *Falcon.*

VALKENBURG, van (V.), *of the Falcon's castle.*

VALLE, della (V.), *of the Valley.*

VANDERBILT (V.), *Of the Bildt.* There are places called "the Bildt" in Utrecht and West Friesland.

VANDERPOEL (V.), *Of the pool, or marsh.*

VANDERVOORT (V.), *Of the ford.* (*Vide "Amersfoort."*)

VANDEWATER (V.), *Of the water.*

VAS, de (V.), vaas (?), *the Vase.*

VAUBLANC, de (F.), *of the White valley.*

VAUDEMONT, de (F.), *of the Mountain valley.*

VEELWAARD (V.), *Much worth, Valuable.*

VEENEMAN (V.), *Fen man.*

VEER, de (V.), *the Ferry, or the Feather.*

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

VELDE, van de (V.), *of the Field.*

VELT, in 't (V.), *in the Field.*

VERBEEK (V.), *Ver beek for Van der beek, Of the brook.*

VERBRUGGEN (V.), *Of the bridges.*

- VERCHERE, de la (F.), vierge chère (?), of the Beloved Virgin Mary. In the Romance tongue, "verchere" signifies the portion of a bride. The surname may therefore be, of the Dowry.
- VERHEYEN (D.), van der heide (?), Of the heaths.
- VERKERK (D.), Of the church.
- VERME, dal (J.), of the Worm.
- VERMOELEN de Theewinkel (D.), Of the mill the Tea-shop.
- VERSCHUUR (D.), Of the barn.
- VERSLUIJS (D.), Of the sluice.
- VETTER von der Lelie (G.), Uncle or Cousin of the Lily.
- VIELCASTEL, de (F.), of Old castle; and they have a castle in their Arms.
- VIEUX-PONT, de (F.), of Old Bridge.
- VILAIN XIII. (F.). "Vilain" was the feudal term for a peasant holding land by servile tenure, but was afterwards applied to a peasant, plebeian, or miser.
- The Viscounts Vilain XIII. (the "quatorze" being, I believe, always expressed in Roman numerals) are descended from Henry Vilain, burgomaster of Alost, who died 1614. Some years since, I was informed, in Holland, that an heir to this family was born while Louis XIV. was passing a night in their chateau; and, in remembrance of the royal visit, the surname was altered. I give the tale as it was told me, but do not know when the alteration was made. It is not mentioned in Visiano's "Nobiliaire des Pays-Bas, 1769."
- VILLENEUVE, de (F.), of Newtown.
- VINGERHOED (D.), Thimble.
- VINTON (G.). (Vide "Winton.")
- VIS (D.), Fish.
- VISSCHER (D.), Fisher.
- VLIET, van der (D.), of the Brook.
- VLUG (D.), Nimble, Quick, or Fleet.
- VOISIN (F.), Neighbor.
- VONDEL, van den (D.), of the Small wooden bridge. Joost van den Vondel (died 1679) is called the first of Netherlands' poets.

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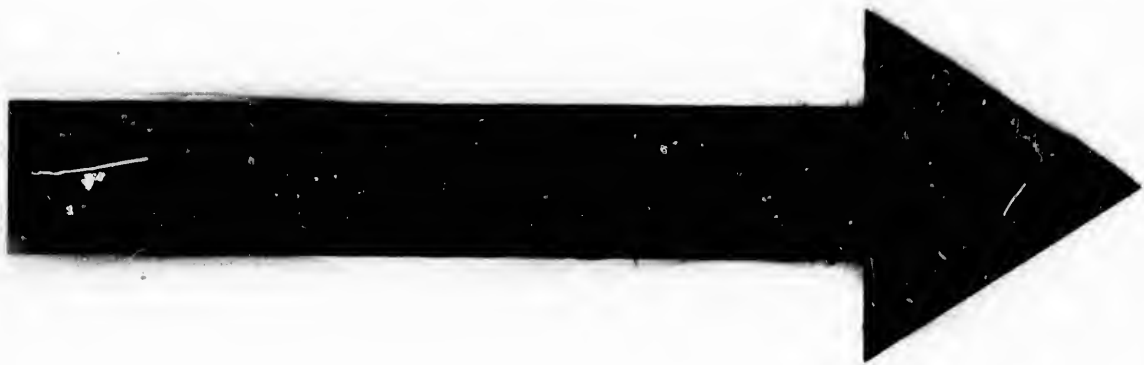
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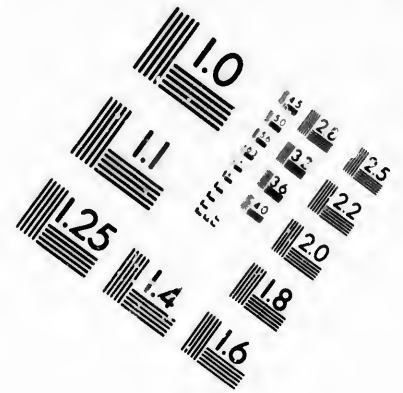
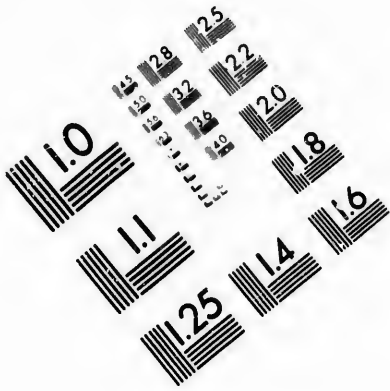
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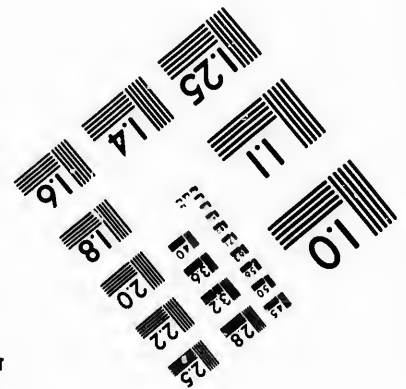
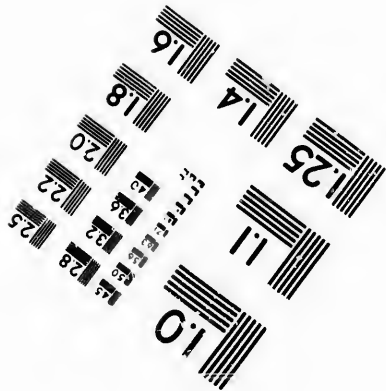
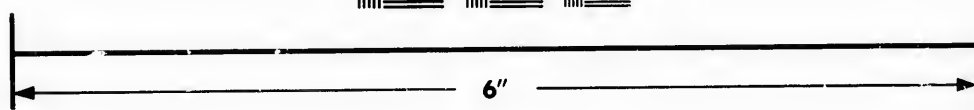
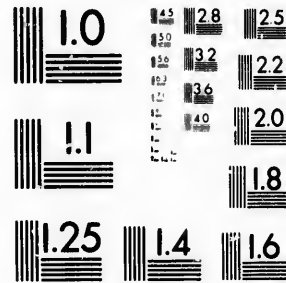
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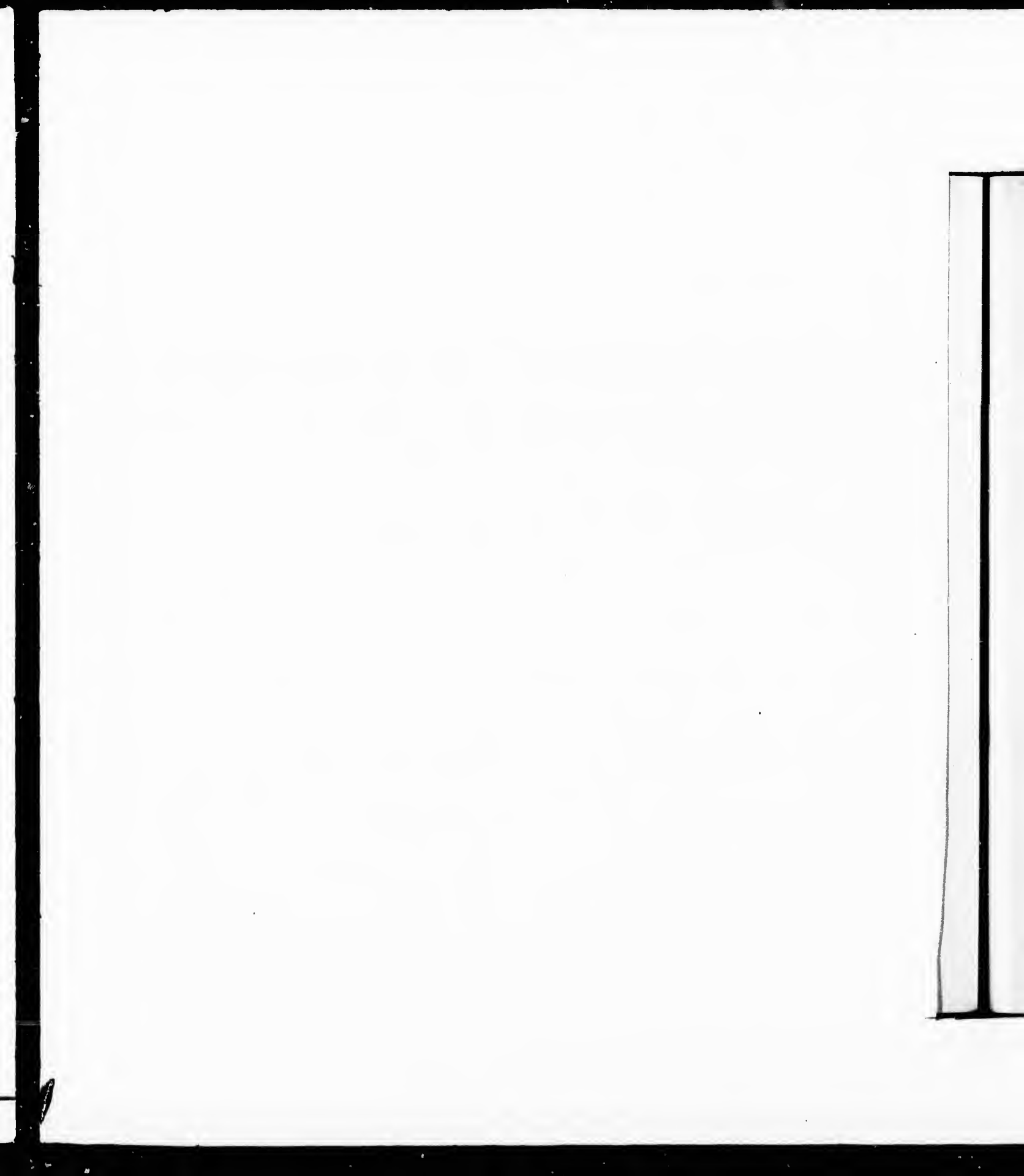
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- VOOGT, de (W.), *the Guardian.*
 VOORDEWIND (W.), *Before the wind.* (*Vide* "van der Wind.")
 VOORZANGER (W.), *Chanter.*
 VRIEND (W.), *Friend.*
 VRIES, de (W.), *the Frisian.*
 VROE, de (W.), *the Wise, Prudent, Sage.*
 VROOM (W.), *Pious.*
 VROUW, de (W.), *the Woman!* I have met with but a solitary instance of this name, — Jan de Vrouw, *John the Woman.* He was living before, or about the time of, the Reformation. (*Vide* "Rademaker, Ned. Oudheden, D. 4, blz. 88.")
 VRYDAG (W.), *Friday.*
 VRYHEIL, van der (W.), *of the Freedom, or Liberty.*
 VULLER, de (W.), *the Fuller, Tucker.*
 VUURPYL (W.), *Sky-rocket.*
 VYF EEKEN (W.), *Five Oaks.*
 VYVER, van der (W.), *of the Fish-pond.*

W.

- WAAL, de (W.), *the Walloon.*
 WAARD, de (W.), *the Innkeeper.*
 WADSWORTH (W.), *Wad worth (A. S.), Ford farm, or manor.*
 In 1277, there was living a Peter de Waddeworth, in the wapentake of Strafford, co. York.
 The first who came to this country was CHRISTOPHER WADDERWORTH, whose name appears in the records of Duxbury, Mass., as early as 1636. He was a Selectman of the town, and Deputy to the General Court.
 WAERELD, van de (W.), *of the World.*
 WAGENAAR (W.), *Wagoner.*
 WALDHEIM (W.), *Wood or forest home, Waltham.*
 WALVISCH, van (W.), *of the Whale.*
 WARREN (W.), *Varenne (F.), Chase, or Royal hunting-ground.*
 The name was introduced into England by "William de Ga-

[WARREN, continued.]

renes," as Wace styles him; or "de Warene," according to Benoit de Sainte-More, another early French writer. He derived his name from his fief in Normandy. The Conqueror created him Earl of Surrey.

WASSENAAR, van (D.), of *Wassenaar*. Near the river is probably the meaning of this name of a village in South Holland. The lords of Wassenaar were called the oldest family in Holland. The name first appears in history in 838; and their authentic pedigree commences with Halewijn van Wassenaar, Burggraaf (vice-comes) or Castellan of Leyden, and Lord of Rhineiland, who was living in 1083.

WASSERVAS (G.), *Water-vase*; and they carry three pitchers in their Arms.

WATER, Toe (D.), *At the Water*.

WATKINS (C.), *Son of little Wat, or Walker*.

WEBER (G.), *Weaver, Webster*.

WEEGH, op de (D.), *on the Road*.

WEGEWYS (D.), *Guide, or Guide-post*.

WEILER zu Weiler (G.), *Hamlet at Hamlet*.

WEISSENWOLF (G.), *White wolf*.

WEISSHAUPT (G.), *White head*.

WEISSMANN (G.), *Wise man*.

WELVAART (D.), *Welfare, Prosperity*.

WEMYSS (G.), *Uaimhs, Caves*. A surname derived from the lands of Wemyss (pronounced *Weems*), which were so called on account of the great number of caves that are on them along the sea-shore.

WESTBROEK, van (D.), *of West marsh*.

WESTCAR (A, G.), *West rock, wood, grove, or marsh*.

WESTENDORP (D.), *West village*.

WESTENEND (D.), *West end*.

WESTERHOLT (D.), *West wood*.

WESTERLAGE (D.), *West hollow*.

WESTERWOUTD (D.), *West wood*.

WESTKIRCH (D.), *West church*.

WEYDEN, van der (D.), *of the Pastures.*

WEYER (S.), *Fish-pond.*

WHITEBEAN (C.), *White bean*,— bread, *bread*; church, *church*;
field, *field*; ford, *ford*; hall, *hall or house*; hand, *hand*; head,
head; horn, *horn or corner*; horse, *horse*; house, *house*, hull,
hill or hovel; hurst, *wood or grove*; law, leah, *land or pasture*;
ling, *heath*; lock, *hair*, or loch, *lake*; man, *man*; stones, *stones*;
way, *way or road.*

WHITGRAVE (C.), *White grove*, or *cave*,— more, *hill*, or *moor*;
aker, *acre or field*; well, *well*; wick, *dwelling*; wong, *marsh*,
meadow, or *grove*; worth, *farm.*

WIGGLESWORTH (C.), *Wigleres worth* (A. S.), *Soothsayer's*,
Diviner's, or *Wizard's*, *farm or manor.*

WILDE, de (D.), *the Savage.*

WILDEBOER (D.), *Wild boor.*

WILDEMAN (D.), *Wild man.*

WILDSCHUT (D.), *Poacher.*

WILKINS (C.), *Little Will's son.*

WILLARD (C.), *Villard*, *Guillard*, and *Guillaume* (f.), *William.*

WILLEMS, *Willemse*, *Willemsen*, *Willemsz.* (D.), *Willems zoon*,
William's son.

WIND, van der (D.), *of the Wind.* From a sign of Boreas (?).
(Compare "Snijdewind," "Terwindt," "Voordewind," and
"Zuidwinde.")

WINKELAAR (D.), *Shopkeeper.*

WINSLOW (C.), *Winneshlaw* (A. S.), *Battle tumulus*, *Grave-*
mound of strife, or *contention.*

EDWARD WINSLOW, Governor of Plymouth Colony, was
b. in co. Worcester, Eng., in 1594. He d. 1655. His son,
JOSIAH, was Governor of Plymouth Colony in 1673, and d.
1680.

WINTHROP (C.), *Wyn thorpe* (A. S.), *Pleasant village*; or,
Win thorpe, *Wine village.*

JOHN WINTHROP, Governor of Massachusetts in 1630, was
the son of Adam Winthrop, Esq., of Groton, co. Suffolk, Eng.
He was b. 1587, and d. 1649. His eldest son, JOHN WIN-

[WINTHROP, continued.]

THROP, Governor of Connecticut (d. 1676), was father of Fitz John Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut, and of Major-General WAIT STILL WINTHROP, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, and President of H. M. Council, who d. 1717, and whose eldest son, JOHN WINTHROP, F.R.S., d. 1747, leaving a son, JOHN STILL WINTHROP, who d. 1776. He was father of THOMAS LINDALL WINTHROP, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts (d. 1841), father of the Hon. ROBERT CHARLES WINTHROP, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

WINTON (Æ.), Wintun (A. S.), *Wine-house, Tavern.*

WISSELAAR (W.), *Exchanger, Banker.*

WIT, de (W.), *the White.*

WITLAGE (W.), *White hollow, valley, or low place.*

WITLANDT (W.), *White land.*

WITMONDT (W.), *White mouth.*

WITTEKOP (W.), *White head.*

WITTENBERG (W.), *White hill.*

WOESTYNE, van de (W.), *of the Desert.*

WOLFFENSPERGEN (Æ.), *Wolves' barrier (?)*.

WOLKENSBERG (C), *Clouds-mount.*

WOUT, van 't (W.), *of the Wood.*

WULFFEN (Æ.), *Wolves.*

WYCK, van (W.), *of the Quarter, Parish.*

WYDOOGEN (W.), *Large eyes.*

WYMANS (W.), *Hunters.*

WYNGAARDEN, van (W.), *of the Vineyards.*

WYNPERSE (W.), *Winepress.*

WYNSTOK (W.), *Vine.*

WYS (W.), *Wise.*

WYSMAN (W.), *Wise man.*

X.

XAINTRAILLES, de (Æ.). Probably a saint's name, *de Saint* —; but I have no R. C. Calendar. Still, however, they

[XAINTRAILLES, de, continued.]

say in French that one has "des entrailles," *entrails*; as we say, "bowels of compassion." The first of this name may have been called "des Entrailles," *the Tender-hearted*.

XANTEN, van (X), of *Xanten*, in Prussia.

XAVIER (Belgium), Xaver (Arabic), *The brilliant*.

XIMENES (Greek), of *Ximene*, a district along the Euxine.

There are two towns in Spain called Ximena. The first king of Navarre (A.D. 905) was Garcias Ximenes; and there have been two archbishops of Toledo of the name, the second of whom, Cardinal Francis Ximenes of Cisneros, Regent of Spain, is generally called "Cardinal de Cisneros" by Spanish writers, from the place in Leon where his family were seated.

XYLANDER (Greek), *Woodman*; from "xulon," *wood*. The name of a German scholar, originally "Holzmann," which he translated into Greek.

Y.

Y, d' (f.), of *Y*. The family "d'Y de Seraucourt" rank among the nobles of Champagne and Picardy.

YATES (S.), Yetta (S.), *Gates*.

YSSELSTEIN, van (X), of *Ijsselstein*, — *Ijssel castle*.

YVE, d' (f.), d'Ive (?), of *the Iva*, or *Ground-pine*.

YVER (Romance), *Winter*. Surname of a noble family in Normandy.

YZENDOORN (X), *Iron thorn* (?).

YZENDYK, van (X), of *Ijzendijk*, in Zeeland.

YZER (X), *Iron*.

Z.

(Fide also "S.")

ZAAL (X), *Hall*.

ZAALIGHER (X), *Blessed*.

ZAIX, de, or des Aix (F.), of the Waters. They carry three shells in their Arms. General Desaix was of this Auvergne family.

ZALM (D.), Salmon.

ZANDT, van (F.), of the Sand.

ZEE, van der (D.), of the Sea.

ZEEMAN (D.), Seaman, Sailor.

ZEEUW, de (D.), the Zeolander.

ZEILER (D.), Sailer (not sailor).

ZELLWEGER (G.), Zelle-roader (?). One living on the road to Zelle.

ZEVENBOOM (D.), Savin-tree.

ZEVENHUIZEN (D.), Seven houses.

ZILVER (D.), Silver.

ZIMMER (G.), Chamber; Timber.

ZIMMERMANN (G.), Carpenter.

ZOBEL, von (G.), of Sable. Arms: Sa., on a bend or a sable ppr.

ZOELEVENSOEN (D.), Zoet leven zoon (?), Sweet life's son.

A name of the year 1348.

ZOLLMANN (G.), Tollman.

ZOON (D.), Son. The name of J. Zoon is in Amsterdam Directory for 1851; and in another, is that of Teunis Zoon.

ZOUCHE (F.), Stump of a tree. The Zouches are descended from the Earls of Brittany. The first of the name in England was William le Zusche, ob. circa 1200, son of Roger la Zusche, and grandson of Alan la Zusche, Earl of Brittany. In modern French, "Souche" means also *blockhead*; but, whether it had that signification, or not, in the twelfth century, I am unable to say.

ZOUTMAN (D.), Saltman.

ZUBER (G.), Tub.

ZUIL, van der (D.), of the Pillar, or Column.

ZULAUF (G.), By the course, or current.

ZUMALACARREGUI:—

"And last of all a General came,—
A terrible man with a terrible name;
A name which you all know by sight very well;
But which no one can speak, and no one can spell."

[ZUMALACARREGUI, continued.]

Don Carlos' General, Thomas Zumalacarregui, a Biscayan, was unfortunately slain at Bilboa. Had he lived, the cause of legitimacy would have triumphed in Spain.

ZUMBROD (G.), *Zum brod, for Zu dem brod, At the bread.*

ZUMBUSCH (G.), *At the bush.*

ZUMGRUNDE (G.), *At the ground, land, or valley.*

ZUMLOH (G.), *At the wood. (Vide "van Loo.")*

ZURKANN (G.), *Zur kanne, for Zu der kanne, At the can, or tankard.*

ZURMUHLEN (G.), *At the mills.*

ZUURMOND (D.), *Crumbler; lit. Sour mouth.*

ZUYDHOEK (D.), *South corner.*

ZUYDWINDE (D.), *South wind.*

ZUYLEN, van (D.), *of Columns. Arms: Ar., three columns gu.*

Some authors say that the Zuylens are descended from a branch of the Roman Colonnas.

ZWAAN (D.), *Swan.*

ZWART (D.), *Black.*

ZWEIBRUCKEN, von (G.), *of Two bridges. The name of this family, who were formerly Counts Palatine, often appears in French, — "de Deux Ponts."*

ZYNEN (D.), *His! (Comp. "Ihm.")*

ZYP, van (D.), *of the Zijpe; a polder in North Holland. In the Anglo-Saxon, "Sype" means a wetting, from the verb "sipan," to wet.*

CORRIGENDA.

BEREWOOD. This surname may be synonymous with the Anglo-Saxon "Wealdbero," *Bearing wood*, a name applied to a wood, supplying mast for fattening pigs. "Bearo," *bearing*, from "beran," *to bear, to produce fruit.*

BREDERODE. Line two, for "reode" read "roede."

CARGOET read **CARGOUE**. A more correct definition of the name "Cargouet" is "Kaer" or "ker," "coad" or "koad," *Forest town.*

FERRIÈRES Sauvebœuf. "Sauvebœuf" is probably a provincial word. Perhaps it means *Keeper of oxen* (?).

HELLMANN. This may be a corruption of "Heldmann," *Heroic man.* "Held," *a hero, champion.*

HUNOLTSTEIN, Vogt von und zu. The word "Vogt" signifies *Bailiff, Guardian, Governor.* In the time of the Emperor Frederick III., A.D. 1471, the Hunoltsteins were one of seven families whose title of Vogt was changed to Baron: "Advocati vulgo Vogt, qui Baronibus equiparantur."

The prefix "zu" is, I believe, more ancient than "von;" and, although it has been rendered *et* in this and other cases (vide "zu Egloffstein," "zu Eulenberg," &c.), it appears to be often a better translation. The Hunoltsteins are lords of and in Hunoltstein.

KERGOZ. The true signification of this name is, I presume, "Ker koz," *Old town.*

POLK. For "Pollok" read "Pollock."

RUIGROK. Insert (R.).

SUYDAM. If not derived from Zaandam, this may be *Zuiderdam, Southern dam, or Dam on the Zuiderzee.*

TREANNA. *Anne's town* appears to be a better interpretation of this surname.

. In the Genealogical Notices, it is not intended to imply that the individuals, in all cases, still hold the offices mentioned in connection with their names, but only that such are the principal places now or lately held by them.

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