

FAMILY NAMES OF THE ISLAND OF

# Newfoundland



E. R. Seary

CORRECTED EDITION

EDITED BY WILLIAM KIRWIN

*Family Names of the Island of Newfoundland*

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# Family Names of the Island of Newfoundland

E.R. SEARY

*with the assistance of Sheila M.P. Lynch*

Corrected Edition edited by  
William J. Kirwin

J.R. Smallwood Centre for Newfoundland Studies  
Memorial University of Newfoundland  
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*To the Chancellor, President, Regents, Senate, Faculty, Staff, and Students of the Memorial University of Newfoundland in grateful acknowledgement of over twenty years of friendship and collaboration.*

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# Preface

THIS STUDY OF NEARLY THREE THOUSAND FAMILY NAMES of Newfoundland has grown out of an earlier, and still continuing, work on the place names of the island as it became increasingly obvious that no definitive account of the place names could be produced until much more was known about the family names since so many places, both features and settlements, bear them. But as the study progressed, its ancillary role faded somewhat to give way to its own intrinsic fascinations: in finding families which had been associated with one place since their residence in Newfoundland had been first recorded, or had subsequently migrated to other places, in the settlement of ethnic groups in particular areas, in the traditions of men, often deserters from the navies of Britain and France, changing their names to avoid detection, in the discovery of new sources of information, of names apparently not recorded elsewhere, of changes made to unusual names, whether foreign or not, to accommodate them to Newfoundland tongues, of almost forgotten episodes in Newfoundland history such as the landing from Ireland of convicts in 1789 and of impressed men in ?1811.

That it is deficient and imperfect in many regards will doubtless become as apparent to its readers as it is to those who have worked on it, but it is hoped that in its present state it will not be looked on as more than an introductory, pilot chart, subject to later amplification and correction. Certainly, in due course, names which are now of unknown origin and meaning will be explained, and information will often replace conjecture as the flow of family and public papers into the Provincial Archives swells.

The aims of the book are set out in the Introduction, but it is hoped, too, that it will be a source of pleasure to the descendants of those "that have left a name behind"; for if one thing has been made clear in its preparation, it is the deep and enduring pride that Newfoundlanders have in their forebears and families.

Inevitably in a work of this kind one incurs many heavy debts of obligation – to one's predecessors in the field of research and to those who have given more immediate help. The extent of the former will be seen in the Bibliography, the latter I am happy to acknowledge here.

The President and Regents of the University by appointing me Henrietta Harvey Professor of English gave me the opportunity of concentrating on my research free from the claims of teaching and administration, and to them and to the Canada Council I am grateful for support towards the costs of research and publication.

Still within the University, I have received unstinted help of many kinds from many colleagues. Dr. D.G. Pitt, Head of the Department of English Language and Literature, and Drs. G.M. Story, W.J. Kirwin, J.D.A. Widdowson and Mrs. Joan Halley have, as always, been generous with counsel and concern, and information from their vast stores of Newfoundland lore and lexicology. Drs. H. Halpert, K. Matthews, J. Mannion and T. Nemeč have made available replies to questionnaires on family histories and traditions (among other things) by students in the Departments of Folklore, History, Geography and Sociology. To Dr. Matthews I am also grateful for a copy of the typescript of his "A 'Who was Who' of Families engaged in the Fishery and Settlement of Newfoundland, 1660–1840." The University Librarian and Miss Agnes O'Dea, Head of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, have placed their resources at my disposal. Lord Taylor of Harlow was instrumental in procuring copies of the Telephone Directories of the United Kingdom for me. Drs. D.G. Alexander, A.G. Macpherson and R. Barakat have provided information on books and manuscripts, J. Hewson, H.J. Paddock and V. Bubenik on linguistic matters.

The following student assistants, among others, were responsible from time to time for extracting names from documents of one kind and another and for reducing the raw material to usable order: Patricia Delaney, Susan Hoddinott, Robert Joy, Jennifer Mercer, Margot Metcalfe, Colin Penney, Helen Peters, Mary Rowsell, Richard Seary and Noel White.

Two other internal debts will be acknowledged later.

Colleagues elsewhere have been helpful in special ways.

Professor R.M. Wilson, of the University of Sheffield, among other kindnesses, provided access to material prepared by P.H. Reaney for inclusion in *A Dictionary of British Surnames* but omitted therefrom for reasons given in the Introduction. Professor R.M. Savory of the University of Toronto provided interpretations of names from Syria-Lebanon, as did Dr. Fwan-Wai So of Okemos, Michigan, for Chinese names.

Other informants and correspondents have given items of family history and I have relied heavily on the Hon. R.F. Sparkes for information about families and names in northern Newfoundland.

Librarians and archivists have given freely of their professional skills and knowledge and I am particularly indebted to the Provincial Archivist, Mr. F. Burnham Gill, his Cataloguer, Mr. J.P. Greene, and his Chief of Research, Mr. David Davis; to Mr. Gordon Foley, the late Registrar-General of the Division of Vital Statistics, Newfoundland; to Mrs. I. Pridmore, archivist of the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, London; and to the staffs of the Hunter Library, St. John's, the British Library, the Prialux Library, Guernsey, and the Library of the University of Sheffield.

Authors and publishers of works I have quoted from have generously given permission for their use: Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd. for P.H. Reaney's *The Origin of English Surnames* and *A Dictionary of British Surnames*; the Clarendon Press for Miss E.G. Withycombe's *The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names* and E. Ekwall's *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*; John Murray (Publishers) Ltd. for E. Weekley's *Surnames* and *The Romance of Names*; The New York Public Library for G. Black's *The Surnames of Scotland*; Dr. B. Cottle for *The Penguin Dictionary of Surnames*; Dr. E. MacLysaght for *The Surnames of Ireland* and *Irish Families*; and Professor W.G. Hoskins for "The Homes of Family Names." These and other works to which I have referred are described in the Bibliography.

Finally, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to three people who have completely identified themselves with this study since its inception. Sheila Lynch not only took as her special interest the Early Instances, directing the student assistants and putting the information they gathered into the form in which it appears in the Dictionary, but also brought a sharp eye and an accurate memory to the revisions of early drafts and took care of the administration of the project. Marion Kelly produced an almost impeccable typescript from a frequently difficult manuscript. Both brought to the study personal knowledge of families and places. Without their help it would have been less comprehensive and accurate and its completion long-delayed. My wife's contribution is hardly to be measured in quantitative terms, but for her care and comfort over the years I remain her lasting debtor.

I have previously recognized the deficiencies and imperfections inherent in this work. It remains to be said that I hold myself solely responsible for those which could conceivably have been avoided.

E.R.S.  
Memorial University of Newfoundland  
December 1975

# Editor's Preface

*FAMILY NAMES* HAS GAINED MANY READERS since its first appearance in 1977. The work, prepared by E.R. Seary, a leader in the scholarly research in the Department of English even up to his death in 1984, gives a special kind of overview of the history of Newfoundland society because of its attention to people whose names appeared in records since the 1630s and formed the body of the population listed in the *Official List of Electors* [St. John's, 1955]. The entry for each surname treated presents brief documented details on families bearing that name and, in the process, references to individual family members noted during those three centuries. Much other useful information is also recorded incidentally. The original personal name files assembled by E.R. Seary are deposited in the Memorial University of Newfoundland Folklore and Language Archive.

In preparing this revision, requested of the late G.M. Story and me in March, 1993, by the Division of University Relations, Memorial University, my esteem for E.R. Seary's creation, scholarship, and organizational strengths has steadily increased. With that respect always in mind, I asked myself what material in the book should be left in its original form and what changes should I be bold to make. The revision presented here incorporates three sets of "Addenda and Corrigenda" included by Seary in the 1978 and 1980 reprints of *Family Names*, along with a number of penciled corrections in his personal copy. The very minor errors in spelling, punctuation, italics, dates, numbers, and points of consistency discovered in the course of checking the text have been corrected. Information about family histories submitted to me by researchers and details contained in subsequent published studies not available to Seary have been added to the text. The following correspondents who submitted information to the author and to me have corrected and improved the entries: F.G. Adams, A.W. Adey, S. Alcoe, R. Andersen, Mrs. M. Artiss, E.G. Baird, R. Benteau, H. Clarke, G.J. Cranford, F. Cater, D.V. Harbin, H.G. Harnett, A.J. Hearn, D. Hippern, A. Horwood, D.E.J. Kelland, G.C. Lacey, R.J. Lahey, D.A. Macdonald, W.J. Moore, S. O'Dea, R.D. Pepper, J.P. Pollis, S. Prince, Mrs. J. Rickert, J. Ritcey, E.C. Smith, P.E.L. Smith, G.W. Sodero, G.R. Thomas, G.S. Thomas, H.M. Tizzard, B. Wadden, and W.J. Walsh. A small number of further references useful in Newfoundland name studies have been added to the Select Bibliography. For necessary electronic, keyboarding, and editing contributions I am grateful to Trevor Porter and Jacob Larkin. G.P. Jones, head of the Department of English Language and Literature, Memorial University, and Robert Hollett have provided assistance at every stage of the preparation.

Members of the board of the Smallwood Foundation became interested in supporting the publication of this reset edition in 1996. Since the Director of the Smallwood Centre, Ronald Rompkey, took an active role in approaching publishers, he was able to conclude an agreement with McGill-Queen's University Press to publish Seary's book. The University and I owe him a great debt of gratitude for concluding these arrangements.

The work, with these infrequent changes and additions, cannot be considered a wholesale revision. Anthroponymic research appearing after the cut-off date of 1977 has not been systematically undertaken by any followers of Seary. The masses of names data published in histories and journals in the last two decades have not been sifted to permit the valuable information they contain to be added to the *Family Names* entries. Nevertheless, Seary's names stock based on the 1955 electors *List* and his 1977 historical and etymological record continue to supply invaluable factual information to scholars and to individuals looking into their families' background. This work of mine is intended to be a successor respectful of the other notable publications initiated and carried out by E.R. Seary and his colleague G.M. Story.

William J. Kirwin

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## Note on the Author



THE ENTRY IN THIS VOLUME UNDER HIS NAME puts it with characteristic understatement and succinctness: "Seary, rare at St. John's since 1953." Edgar Ronald Seary was indeed rare, but there was much more to him than that. Born in Sheffield, England, in 1908 and educated at Firth Park Grammar School, he graduated from the University of Sheffield in 1929 with an honours degree in English Language and Literature and then proceeded to the M.A. (1930) and the Ph.D. (1933). He was Research Scholar and Fellow of the University from 1930 to 1932.

Before his arrival at Memorial University of Newfoundland in 1953 as professor of English, Seary had been Lektor in the Dolmetscher-Institut of the Handelschhochschule, Mannheim, in 1933 and lecturer and senior lecturer in English at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa, 1935–51. (During the Second World War, he served in the South African Artillery and the Army Education Service.) He was subsequently professor and head of the Department of English in the College of Arts and Science, Baghdad, 1951–53. When he later became head of the English department at Memorial University (1954–70), he exercised his considerable experience in developing rigorous academic programs and exacting standards of scholarship.

Recognizing the University's responsibility for scholarship in Newfoundland studies, Professor Seary fostered work not only in language and literature but in folklore, local history, biography, the publication of early texts, the study of place names – and, of course, family names. His own work on Newfoundland family names was accomplished during his tenure as Henrietta Harvey Professorship of English from 1970 and continued, following his retirement in 1978, when he became professor emeritus. In the course of his career he exerted a profound influence on a generation of undergraduate and graduate students in English and helped establish Newfoundland studies as a worthy academic pursuit. Apart from his academic leadership at Memorial University, he was president of the Canadian Linguistic Association (1960–62), and of the Association of Canadian University Teachers

of English (1963–64). He was made a fellow of both the Royal Historical Society and the Society of Antiquaries. He received the Canadian Centennial Medal in 1967 and honorary degrees from both the University of Sheffield (Litt.D., 1971) and Memorial University (D.Litt., 1973). He died in 1984.

In addition to the present volume and his numerous contributions to journals and encyclopedias, Dr. Seary's publications and collaborations include *A Biographical and Bibliographical Record of South African Literature in English*, *South African Short Stories*, *Names of the Northern Peninsula*, *Reading English* (with G.M. Story), *The Avalon Peninsula of Newfoundland: An Ethno-Linguistic Study* (with G.M. Story and W.J. Kirwin), and *Place Names of the Avalon Peninsula of the Island of Newfoundland*. This last volume, together with *Family Names of the Island of Newfoundland*, will remain fundamental to any further work in the field.

Ron Rompkey  
June 1998

# Introduction

## I RANGE AND AIMS

THE FAMILY NAMES OF NEWFOUNDLAND, like its place names, are part of the great European inheritance of the island, deriving from those races which over the last three to four hundred years have contributed to its settlement: English, Irish, Scots, French and Channel Islanders in the forefront, followed among others by Welsh, Germans, Scandinavians, Spanish and Portuguese, and from further afield by Maronites from Lebanon and Chinese. The Micmac Indians of Newfoundland have adopted surnames from French, English and Irish.

The names studied in this work occur in the *Official List of Electors 1955*, chosen since it presented a comprehensive list of names and the localities with which they were linked before the massive resettlement of families in the 1960s led to the abandonment of communities in which some had had their homes for generations, but with which their ties will soon be lost. From it were excluded, however, the names of transients such as members of the armed forces and of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, of doctors and nurses, which are no longer found in such contemporary documents as Telephone Directories. Occasionally a name has become extinct by death or migration since 1955, but where there is evidence of its earlier occurrence it has been included.

For each name an attempt has been made in the first place to present its geographic origin in England, Scotland, Ireland, France or wherever it may be or, as frequently happens, in more than one of these countries; its linguistic origin or origins which are not necessarily the same as its geographic origin as, for example, in those English and Irish surnames which derive from French surnames and place names; and its meaning or interpretation. Names in parenthesis at the end of this section, such as Reaney, Cottle, Black, MacLysaght, etc., refer to authorities from whom the foregoing information has been drawn in whole or in part or who may provide additional information. The note “*see*” followed by a surname in capitals, or a surname in capitals in the text, draws the reader’s attention to further information on the surname under discussion; “*see also*” usually draws attention to other names of similar origin or meaning.

Secondly, as far as possible, an attempt has been made to give the particular associations of each name, especially with the counties of England, Ireland and Scotland, citing the authorities from whom information has been drawn.

Thirdly, for Newfoundland, family and local traditions about surnames have been given when known, though many of them are not substantiated, and indeed are often contradicted, by documentary evidence which follows in the section Early Instances. The traditions are included not so much for their authenticity, but because they form an integral part of the lore of the island.

Early Instances contain, for the most part, the first occurrence of a family name in a particular community as found in documents listed in the Select Bibliography, Sections 3 and 4.

The modern status and common location of each name and place names associated with it follow.

It will be seen, then, that the main purpose of this study has been simply to answer such questions as Where does a name come from? What does it mean? How long has it been recorded in Newfoundland? With what part of Newfoundland has it been particularly associated? It is not intended to be a genealogy of Newfoundland, but it may provide a stimulus and a starting-point for more histories of Newfoundland families, of which at present there are all too few, though they are the foundations on which the social historian

must build much of his work, or indeed for that much needed Dictionary of Newfoundland Biography.

## II SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The four main national sources of Newfoundland names, England, Ireland, Scotland and France, all possess recent, scholarly dictionaries of their surnames from which this work has inevitably and gratefully drawn heavily.

### 1. *England and Wales*

In England, the study of surnames can be traced from William Camden, *Remaines concerning Britaine* (1605), but works down to the beginning of the twentieth century may be generally ignored except for citations of names omitted from modern works, since fancy and guesswork rather than evidence are frequently the basis of their etymologies, and where evidence is given it is inadequate in both substance and detail. Only with C.W. Bardsley, *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames* (1901), were the principles of the study of surnames firmly established. In Reaney's words, "He insisted on the need for the collection of as many early examples of the surname as possible, dated and localized, on which the etymology must be based." But since Bardsley's day, as Reaney notes, more evidence has become available and "a marked advance [has been made] in our knowledge of the English language, particularly in the history of its dialects, personal-names and place-names." Thus armed, P.H. Reaney was able to compile *A Dictionary of British Surnames* (1958), although, as he comments in his Preface, "A complete Dictionary of Surnames cannot yet be produced, partly because for many of the large number of surnames surviving material is at present scanty or lacking, partly because of the high cost of such a production. This has meant a strict economy in examples and in exposition and the elimination from the first draft of some 100,000 words and 4,000 names." Happily for future students of British surnames, at the time this is being written in 1975, Professor R.M. Wilson of the University of Sheffield, who had read the proofs of the first edition of the *Dictionary* for Reaney, is preparing a new edition, freed from the stringencies which had beset Reaney himself.

Other works useful in the study of English surnames are Reaney, *The Origin of English Surnames* (1967), an analysis of names based largely but not exclusively on material from his *Dictionary*, in which he discusses such topics as the classification of names, names from French and other European places, names of relationship, names from native personal names, names of office and occupation, nicknames, and the growth and distribution of names; two volumes by Ernest Weekley, *The Romance of Names* (1914, 4th edition 1928) and *Surnames* (1916, 1936); E.G. Withycombe, *The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names* (1945, 1950), valuable for its references to surnames drawn from Christian names; and Basil Cottle, *The Penguin Dictionary of Surnames* (1967), which in many entries is often no more than a condensation of Reaney's *Dictionary* – without the evidence, as Cottle acknowledges – yet in others offers new and often entertaining commentary, introduces names not found in Reaney, has a succinct and useful introduction, and all in all is the most convenient, cheap guide for the common reader. For the many surnames drawn from place names, E. Ekwall, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (1936, 1960), the county volumes of the English Place-Name Society, and the Society's *English Place-Name Elements* (1956) by A.H. Smith are necessary references.

The local origins of English and Scots surnames are found in H.B. Guppy, *Homes of Family Names in Great Britain* (1890), in which, county by county (in England), he discusses and lists names associated with each. The lists show names in the classes General (30–40 counties), Common (20–29 counties), Regional (10–19 counties), District (4–9 counties), County (2–3 counties) and Peculiar (confined mostly to one county and sometimes, indeed, to a particular town). An Alphabetical List of English and Welsh Names

and an Alphabetical List of the Most Frequent of Scottish Names show distribution by counties (and by more general areas usually in Scotland), based on the names of farmers extracted from Kelly's Post Office Directories. The names are counted in a system of proportional numbers per 10,000 of the farmers in each county, except where the relative frequency is less than 7 per 10,000.

Chapter XVII of Reaney's *Origin of English Surnames* contains an appraisal of Guppy's achievement and limitations which has recently been amplified by W.G. Hoskins, "The Homes of Family Names" in *History Today*, Vol. XXII, No. 3, March 1972. Hoskins writes:

After eighty years it remains the only book in the field. It was a massive undertaking; and, like all pioneer works, it has serious faults, as we discover in seeking to extend the range of our knowledge. Guppy believed that, despite the rapid extension of communications in his lifetime, certain classes of people remained pretty well fixed in or near their ancient place of origin. But he chose his social class too carefully and narrowly: he regarded what he called "the Old English Yeomen" as the most stable section of the community, the least affected by foreign immigrants, the most bound to a locality through their land. He therefore limited his counting to the farmer-class in nineteenth-century directories; and he produced some extremely interesting and, at times, valuable results. ...

[But] Guppy's method and his sources were too selective. To count only the farming class and no other; to use only late nineteenth-century directories and no other source: this is to invite results that are either rather obvious at times and at other times misleading. When we break this subject of surname-distribution down into a single parish, or a single family, using the widest range of sources that are available in local and central records, we begin to see that the subject is infinitely more complicated than Guppy had supposed, and that to examine the problem at only one period of time gives us a very limited and simplified picture.

The article from which the foregoing passage has been quoted is extended into a chapter of the revised edition of Hoskins's *Local History in England* (1972).

Of particular interest to the student of English surnames in Newfoundland are the works of C. Spiegelhalter and K. Matthews. Spiegelhalter, "A Dictionary of Devon Surnames" (mimeograph 1958), contains those names which were "found in the county before the sixteenth century [and] ... survived long enough to appear in Parish Registers," with derivations, as he warns, "which apply only to Devon, [since] in other parts of England many of the names have a very different origin." Matthews, "A 'Who was Who' of Families engaged in the Fishery and Settlement of Newfoundland, 1660-1840" (typescript 1971), investigates "the overseas commerce of Devon and Dorset, with an emphasis upon the Newfoundland fishery," ranges in fact beyond Devon and Dorset, and provides information on some five thousand surnames.

G.M. Miller, *BBC Pronouncing Dictionary of British Names* (1971), "includes titles, family names (i.e. surnames), certain Christian names (or personal first names), place names, those of institutions and societies, and adjectival forms of proper names, drawn from England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands - the last appearing in a separate appendix." The pronunciation of personal names is based on family usage, that of place names, for the most part, on local usage with variants wherever they occur. The inclusion of names from the Channel Islands, an area much neglected in both English and French studies of surnames and place names, with distinctions made of the pronunciation of Jersey and Guernsey in special cases, makes the book of especial value for this present work.

## 2. Ireland

Reaney had included a number of surnames of Ireland in his *A Dictionary of British Surnames*, but E. MacLysaght found his treatment of them less than satisfactory because of omissions, the inclusion of names which are Irish but not British, and particularly in the mode

of dealing with “those English names which have been widely used as the anglicized form of Irish surnames: there is no indication in the entries for Collins, Farren, Moore or Traynor (to take four examples at random) that these are anything but exclusively English ...”

MacLysaght’s own work had been partly anticipated by Sir Robert E. Matheson, *Special Report on Surnames in Ireland* (1909) and Patrick Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames* (1923), but *The Surnames of Ireland* (1969, revised paperback edition 1973), based on but expanded beyond the names in his *Irish Families* (1957), *More Irish Families* (1960), *Supplement to Irish Families* (1964) and *Guide to Irish Families* (1964), is the only authoritative study. Not only does MacLysaght interpret names, except in the special case of surnames like Ryan, derived from old personal names of obscure meaning which are left without comment, but more often than not also names the areas with which they are particularly associated. His introduction and the notes which follow it are essential to an understanding of the complexities and idiosyncrasies of Irish nomenclature. The edition of 1973 contains several additional names and occasional further or different comment on those in the edition of 1969, but nowhere indicates that any changes have been made.

### 3. Scotland

G.F. Black, *The Surnames of Scotland* (1946), studies their origin, meaning and history with a long, introductory essay, but rarely provides information on their location in modern times and does not always distinguish obsolete from current names. “Many names explained here,” he writes, “have not survived as surnames, but it is never safe to say of any given name that it is extinct. Within recent years some surnames described in public print as no longer existing have brought forth indignant letters of protest from bearers of such names vigorously denying their extinction.” However, in this work, for the most part, only surnames known as current from other evidence have been identified as “of Scotland.”

### 4. France and the Channel Islands

A. Dauzat, *Dictionnaire étymologique des Noms de Famille et Prénoms de France* (1951, 1969), has superseded earlier work, though A. Dauzat and C. Rostaing, *Dictionnaire étymologique des Noms de Lieux en France* (1963), sometimes contains supplementary material. As their titles suggest, neither work discusses names of the Channel Islands. However, Marion G. Turk, *The Quiet Adventurers in America Channel Island Settlers in the American Colonies and in the United States* (1975), a genealogical study, provides about three hundred names found in Newfoundland, considerably more than the number in G.M. Miller, referred to above.

### 5. Other Countries

E.C. Smith, *American Surnames* (1969), is a comprehensive survey of more than 7,000 of the surnames of those many countries and races from all over the world which by immigration have contributed to the population of the United States. Many more, some 22,000 in all, are briefly explained in his *New Dictionary of American Family Names* (1956, 1973). His *Treasury of Name Lore* (1967) discusses many different aspects of names and his *Personal Names A Bibliography* (1952), though now in need of revision, is still an essential work of reference.

B.O. Unbegaun, *Russian Surnames* (1972), contains a chapter on Surnames of European Origin which includes a section of surnames of Jewish origin.

Two German works, Heintze-Cascorbi, *Die deutschen Familiennamen* (1882, 7th edition 1933, reprinted 1967), and M. Gottschald, *Deutsche Namenkunde* (1931, 4th edition 1971), have scholarly introductions but suffer in the studies of individual names from systems of crabbed abbreviations which make them virtually unintelligible to all but specialist readers.

## 6. Newfoundland

Reaney opened the introduction to *A Dictionary of British Surnames* with the remark that “The purpose of a Dictionary of Surnames is to explain the meaning of names, not to treat of genealogy and family history.” But in the context of Newfoundland where families may be said to have made a new start in life, more often than not, it seems, completely severing their ties with the country of their origin, there appears to be justification not only for explaining the meaning of names but also for adducing evidence and traditions of their incidence here. They are to be found in a wide variety of documents, manuscript and printed, in many collections and locations. Some of the more interesting and important are described in the following pages.

A mass of information is contained in Colonial Office papers relating to Newfoundland, now preserved in the Public Record Office, London. They include dispatches and reports from the captains of the Newfoundland convoys and governors of Newfoundland to the Board of Trade and Plantations and later to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and correspondence with the governors.

In 1675, the commander of the convoy, Sir John Berry, was commissioned to report on the state of the island and to collect statistics, and in fact took the first census of its inhabitants thus providing the first major collection of family names. His successors made similar reports which, like his, are collected in Colonial Office Series I, Colonial Papers General Series (CO 1). Rogers, pp. 82–86, discusses the importance of the role of the captains and summarizes the contents of Sir W. Poole’s report of 1677.

Other papers are valuable for the names of magistrates, justices of the peace and constables, of grand and petty jurors, of plaintiffs and defendants in litigation, and especially for two lists, the first (CO 194.38) containing the names and places of origin of sixty-three or sixty-four Irish convicts (one name is repeated), who were landed at Petty Harbour and Bay Bulls in 1789, probably to provide cheap labour (Rogers, p. 140), the second (CO 194.51) containing the names of seventy-two impressed men who sailed from Ireland in ? 1811 perhaps as reinforcements for ships of the Royal Navy at a time when relations between Britain and the United States were to lead to the War of 1812. The fate of the group of Irish convicts is revealed in a communication from Professor R.J. Lahey, 6 Dec 1977:

Governor Milbanke regarded this [the transportation of the convicts to Newfoundland] as an unprecedented event (Milbanke to the Secretary of the Admiralty, 9 September 1789, Adm. 1/472, f. 334) and seventy-four of the men and six of the women landed were sent by him to England (Milbanke to the Secretary of the Admiralty, 24 October 1789, Adm. 1/472, ff. 340–341).

It will be noted that the number of convicts differs in CO 194.38 and Adm. 1/472 and that the latter document includes women.

Typescript copies of correspondence from 1780 to 1825, the D’Alberti Transcripts, (so named after two sisters who made them, not always with flawless accuracy), are in the Centre for Newfoundland Studies of the Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Four documents which appear to have been prepared for the governor for submission to the Colonial Office in the latter years of the eighteenth and the early years of the nineteenth century, though only one (CO 199.18) bears a Colonial Office reference, provide information on family names associated with St. John’s and vicinity, Trinity Bay, Conception Bay and Bonavista.

“An Account of Inhabitants residing in the Harbour and District of St. John’s 1794/1795,” (referred to in this study as Census 1794–5), in the Hunter Library, St. John’s, gives the names, occupations, length of residence in Newfoundland, and numbers in the families both kin and servants, of 801 householders, made up of 652 in St. John’s, 53 in Petty Harbour, 49 in Torbay, 34 in Portugal Cove and 13 on Bell Island.

“A Return of the Number of Houses, Inhabitants, Fishing Rooms, Rents of Rooms, etc. in the District of Trinity, Nfld. in the Winter of 1800 and 1801 ....” (referred to as Census Trinity B.), housed in the Provincial Archives, gives the names of some 225 fishermen in seventeen communities.

A “Return of Possessions held in Conception Bay” of 1805 (CO 199.18), a microfilm copy of which is in the Provincial Archives, known as the “Plantation Book,” enumerates no less than 575 persons in possession of land, stages and other properties around Conception Bay, with descriptions of the properties and, most important for this study, the date of a family’s first acquiring property. From it may be learned, to mention only a few instances, that Andrewses held property at Port de Grave before 1658 and at Harbour Grace before 1675, Badcocks at Bay Roberts before 1663, Bishops there before 1689, and Dawes at Port de Grave as early as 1595.

A “Register of Fishing Rooms, Bonavista Bay, 1806,” (referred to as Bonavista Register), of which the original is in the Hunter Library and a copy in the Provincial Archives, contains the names of about ninety owners and occupiers of fishing rooms in the district.

The archives of the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, London, contain a number of petitions, addresses and similar documents, signed by inhabitants of Bonavista, Ferryland, Harbour Grace and Bay Bulls between ? 1772 and 1802, usually urging the need for a missionary or schoolmaster, though in 1791 the Society received a request from Harbour Grace for the removal of the missionary there, James Balfour. Some of these documents were sent in the first place to the Governor of Newfoundland.

But by far the richest source of family names in the U.S.P.G. archives is a copy of nineteen sheets of “Baptisms solemnized in the Parish of Twillingate in the island of Newfoundland in the Years 1816–17–18 and 19–20–21–22 and 23,” containing 485 entries, not only from Twillingate but also from Change Islands, Fogo, Herring Neck and other settlements, with an affidavit: “I the Rev T. G. Langhorne do make oath and declare that these sheets do contain a copy of the Register kept in my House at Twillingate. Sworn before me this twentysixth day of Sep 1823. R[ichard] A[lexander] Tucker. C[hief] J[ustice].” There is no indication of the purpose of the copy or at whose request it was made.

In Newfoundland itself there have been irreparable losses of historical material in the past from indifference, carelessness and irresponsibility, but there yet remains, to take St. John’s alone, a formidable mass of manuscript papers, the most fruitful of all sources for family names being over one hundred copies of baptismal, marriage and rare death registers of the Anglican, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Congregational, Presbyterian and Reformed Episcopal churches, from most parts of the island, for varying periods usually up to 1890 or 1891, the earliest being the Anglican baptismal registers for Trinity and the Cathedral, St. John’s, which date from 1753. Most of the copies were made in the 1940s by local clergy, schoolmasters and others. They were housed in the former Provincial Department of Public Health and Welfare (hence the reference DPHW), later the Department of Health, Division of Vital Statistics, until their transfer to the Provincial Archives in 1974. A numerical index of the registers, showing denomination, kind and dates, appears in the Bibliography under the heading DPHW. They are now being supplemented by copies of more Roman Catholic registers, such as those from Harbour Grace (HGRC), King’s Cove (KCRC) and the Cathedral (now Basilica) parish of St. John’s (BRC), which often state the place of birth or residence in Ireland of brides and bridegrooms.

It should be noted that only the earliest instance of a family name in a particular place has been extracted from the registers, and that many registers which may be found scattered in parishes around the island have not been examined.

The Folklore and Language Archive and the Departments of History, Geography and Sociology of the Memorial University of Newfoundland have records of oral traditions, both family and local, of changes of name and of the time and circumstances of arrivals in

Newfoundland, collected by student informants usually from older members of the family or community. A number of theses, some completed, others in progress, frequently dealing with special areas of Newfoundland, are also rich in family and place nomenclature.

Printed sources of information are many and various. They include later census returns, almanacs, directories, newspapers published in St. John's and other towns (most useful for notices of death and obituaries which often give the place of birth of the deceased), other periodicals, histories, collections of biographies, and the writings of travellers in Newfoundland.

Manuscript, typescript, mimeographed and printed sources used in the preparation of this book are all named in the Bibliography.

A final source of information has been found in inscriptions on gravestones mostly in St. John's.

### III SURNAMES – SOME GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### 1. *Their Rise*

The function of a surname (byname or, in its original sense, nickname, which is *an ekename* – an additional name) is to distinguish and identify persons bearing the same personal (given, first, Christian, baptismal, font) name. Though some men adopted surnames for themselves, Reaney has demonstrated that it was the need of officialdom in a complex society to know, for example, who owed service to the king, who was subject to taxation, who was concerned in the letting or conveyancing of land, who were criminals, that made accurate identification of individual persons essential. From early, wordy descriptions, the one-word surname at length evolved which, as will be seen later, falls into one or more of four classes.

Surnames, simply as additional names, are known to have existed in England before the Norman Conquest, and Reaney maintains that some Normans had hereditary surnames, that is, family names, before they came to England, though Dauzat attributes the formation of family names in France only from the thirteenth century. Be that as it may, surnames became hereditary in England only in the three hundred years following the Conquest, from the eleventh to the fourteenth century, spreading from the upper classes slowly to the common people.

The earliest surnames recorded in Scotland, in the twelfth century, were those of Normans which had already become hereditary in England. Only in the sixteenth century did surnames begin to become hereditary in Wales.

“Ireland,” according to MacLysaght, “was one of the earliest countries to evolve a system of hereditary surnames: they came into being fairly generally in the eleventh century, and indeed a few were formed before the year 1000. ... At first the surname was formed by prefixing Mac to the father's Christian name or O to that of a grandfather or earlier ancestor. Names with the prefixes Mac and O, apparently surnames, will be found in records relating to centuries before the tenth, but these were ephemeral not hereditary.”

#### 2. *Their Kinds*

The surnames of the countries of Western Europe, those additional, identifying names given to our ancestors, fall into four classes which, following Reaney and Cottle, may be described as:

- (i) Surnames of relationship, taken from, or based on, the first name of an ancestor;
- (ii) Local surnames, recording localities or places where ancestors originated, held land, or lived, whether specifically designated or not;
- (iii) Surnames of rank, status, office and occupation;

- (iv) Surnames from nicknames, descriptive of the ancestor's physical appearance, disposition, relationship, occupation, notable feats and performances, and miscellaneous traits and qualities.

Reaney shows, however, that "a single modern name may belong to more than one class" and, it should be added, may have more than one source of origin within a class, as well as having more than one linguistic origin.

An important national characteristic of surnames lies in the proportions of each of the four classes to the whole body of names: for while surnames of relationship form the largest class in Ireland, Wales and the Highlands of Scotland, local surnames form the largest in England and the smallest in Ireland. In France, Dauzat observed the great preponderance of local names in the Basque country as opposed to a majority of old baptismal names in the northeast, in Lorraine. E.C. Smith, *Treasury of Name Lore*, sketches the characteristics of surnames in some fifty races, countries and cultures.

A brief account of each class follows. More extensive treatment will be found in the sources named above, especially Reaney and Cottle.

#### (i) Surnames of Relationship

By far the commonest surnames of relationship are those from the personal name of a male ancestor (patronymics), though surnames from the personal name of an ancestress (matronymics, metronymics) also occur.

Personal names in Britain derive from various stocks, the first in point of time being those of the Britons (the Celtic ancestors of the Welsh, Cornish and Bretons), which are either native or taken and adapted to Celtic usage from the names of Roman invaders. Among the native names are Cadwallad(e)r from Welsh *cad* – battle and *gwladr* – leader, Caradoc from Welsh *Caradawg* – amiable, which has given the surname Craddock, Gavin from Welsh *Gwalchmai* – ? hawk of the plain, a surname and still a common baptismal name in Scotland, Howel from Welsh *hywel* – eminent, Llewel(I)yn from Welsh *llyl* – leader, Lloyd from Welsh *llywd* – grey, Madoc from Welsh *mad* – fortunate, which has given the surnames Maddock(s), Maddox, Meredith from Welsh *Maredudd* with the second element *iudd* – lord, and Morgan from Welsh *mor* – sea and ? bright. From the Latin are Arthur (? Latin *Artorius*), Cai or Kay (Latin *Caius*), one of the sources of the surname Kay, Evan (? Latin *Johannes*) and Owen (? Latin *Eugenius*).

After about 400 A.D., the invasions of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes brought two kinds of Germanic personal names to Britain: simple (single-element, monothematic) names and compound (double-element, dithematic) names. Old English simple names which have survived as surnames include *Bisceop* (Bishop), *Brūn* (Brown), *Cniht* (Knight), *Goda* and its feminine form *Gode* (Good), *Hwīa* (White), *Scot* (Scott) and *Swift* (Swift).

It is, however, the compounds that are particularly characteristic of Germanic names. They consist of two elements which may or may not have some significance in relation to each other, as is seen in such Old English names of "good augury" as *Ethelweard* – noble protector (surviving in the surname Aylward), *Ethelbert* – noble bright (Albert, Albright), *Eadmund* – prosperity protector (Edmond, Edmund), *Ēadweard* – prosperity guard (Edward), and *Ēadwine* – prosperity friend (Edwin). But an early convention of showing relationship by having in a child's name an element of the father's (and sometimes of the mother's) name led to the creation of compounds, most of which can be translated but yield such meaningless and often contradictory combinations as peace-wolf, war-peace, brown-famous, dawn-powerful and victory-beauty. The "meaning" of compound names, it seems, had no more significance for the Anglo-Saxons than that of most baptismal names today.

The ninth and early tenth centuries in Britain were marked by further invasions and settlement, first by the Danes and secondly by Norwegians from Ireland, which led to the

introduction of more Germanic names, both simple and compound, but with Scandinavian spellings and some new elements. One popular name *Ketill* – (sacrificial) cauldron, which has survived in the surname Kettle, formed an element in a compound name *thorketill* – (the god) Thor’s cauldron, from which no less than twenty surnames have evolved including Turtle and Tuttle.

The last great influx of personal names followed the Norman Conquest of 1066, the invaders and later immigrants bringing with them gallicized forms of Old German and Scandinavian names, Norman and Breton names, and names from other parts of France, biblical names and saints’ names. The Germanic names introduced by the Normans have been the source of a vast body of baptismal names, both masculine and feminine, many of them surviving with numerous variations in surnames, such as Archibald, Aylmer, Bardolph, Bertram, Drew, Geoffrey, Gervase, Gilbert, Goddard, Guy, Henry, Hugh, Maud, Maynard, Miles, Ralph, Raymond, Richard, Robert, Roger, Roland, Rosamond, Walter and William. Few of the Old English personal names withstood this onslaught, the survivors being, as Withycombe suggests, either names of saints (Edward, Edmund, Hilda, Mildred) or of former kings (Alfred, Edward, Edgar, Ethelbert). With the extension of Norman influence beyond England, their names came to be prominent also in the nomenclature of Scotland and Ireland.

In brief, the upshot of these invasions was that the old Celtic names of the Britons became mostly confined to Wales and the Welsh Border counties, while in England, Norman and French names virtually superseded those from Old English and Scandinavian.

The following demonstration, adapted from Cottle, shows how in English usage, personal names became surnames:

- (a) The personal name may be left as it is: Andrew.
- (b) The Middle English genitive (possessive) singular inflexion *-es* may be added to show the relationship: Andrewes – (son) of Andrew, though sometimes the possessive may denote “servant of” or “dweller in the house of.”
- (c) The genitive form may be modernized by omission of the *e*: Andrewes > Andrew’s > Andrews – son of Andrew. This form of the relationship is usually passed over silently in the Dictionary.
- (d) The relationship may be made even clearer by the addition of *-son*: Robert’s son > Robertson.
- (e) A pet-form or diminutive of the personal name made without a suffix may be used: Rob, though the pet-form may not always show an obvious link with the personal name, as in the obsolete forms: *Hob, Dob, Nob*. These, usually with the genitive inflexion *-(e)s* or with *-son*, have given such surnames as Robb, Robson, Hobb(e)s, Hobson, Dobb(s), Dobson, Nobbs. Similarly, pet-forms of Richard: Rich(ie), Rick, Hick and Dick, and of Roger: Hodge and Dodge, and those of other common personal names, have given rise to numerous surnames.
- (f) A pet-form or diminutive may have one or more diminutive suffixes added to it, not necessarily of the same linguistic origin as the personal name, giving double and even treble diminutives. English *-cock* and *-kin* (the latter of German, Dutch or Flemish origin) occur singly. French *-el, -et, -in, -on, -ot, -un* may occur singly or in such combinations as *-elin, -elot, -inot*, and may be added to the full name or to a pet-form.

The form *-cock*, not only a diminutive suffix but like *-kin* also used as equivalent to *-son*, has given such surnames as Adcock (from Adam), Alcock (from some names beginning with *Al-*), Badcock, Battcock (from Old English *Bada* or from *Bat*, a pet-form of Bartholomew), Han(d)cock (from Henry), Wilcock (from William); *-kin* has given Adkin, Atkin (from Adam), Batkin (from Bartholomew), Hodgkin (from Roger), Hopkin (from Robert) and Tomkin (from Thomas). The French diminutive suffixes have given such surnames as Robin, Roblin, Roblett (from Robert), Parnell (from

Peter), Rawlin (from Old French *Raoul*), Bartlett, Batten (from Bartholomew), Hamlin (from old German *Haimo*), and Wakelin (from Old German *Walho* or *Walico*). Reaney, *Origin*, has further discussion of *-cock* (which may have other origins), *-kin* and of the French diminutive suffixes.

- (g) A genitive suffix in *-es* or *-s* may be added to the pet-form: Hobb(e)s, or to the double diminutive: Robins.
- (h) *-son* may be added to the diminutive: Robson, or to the double diminutive: Hopkinson.

The prefix *Fitz-*, in both English and Irish usage, is an Anglo-Norman formation from Latin *filius*, Old French *filz*, Anglo-Norman *fis* (pronounced fits) – son, attached to Norman names to show descent. It has no equivalent in French usage.

Though not necessarily indicative of noble descent as an examination of Fitz-names in the *Dictionary of National Biography* shows, Fitz- has been used in England since the time of Henry VIII to denote natural sons of royalty: Henry Fitzroy (of Henry VIII), Charles Fitzcharles, Charles (and others) Fitzroy (of Charles II), James Fitzjames (of James, Duke of York, later James II), and Adolphus and George Fitzclarence (of William, Duke of Clarence, later William IV).

In the Gaelic languages, *-son* is represented by the prefixes *Mac* in Scots and Irish and *Ap* in Welsh, though some names have both a Gaelic and an anglicized form: MacAndrew, Andrews; MacFergus, Fergus(s)on; MacHugh, Hewson; MacMaster, Masterson; MacFeeters, Peterson. The prefix *O* before Irish names means grandson or descendant of So-and-so.

Black maintains that Mac is “wrongly contracted” to Mc or M’, but MacLysaght remarks more moderately, “The practice of differentiating between Mac and Mc (not to mention the now almost obsolete M’) is fortunately dying out.” Cottle’s ruling that O should never be followed by an apostrophe is not upheld by MacLysaght’s practice.

MacLysaght draws attention to the fact that Mac and O were widely dropped in Irish names during the period of British supremacy from the seventeenth to the late nineteenth century but were generally resumed after the establishment of the Gaelic League in 1893, except in rare instances in such names as Murphy (the commonest surname in Ireland), Connolly, Donnelly, Doyle, Foley, Hogan, Kennedy, Nolan, Quinn and Sheridan.

It may perhaps be not inappropriate here to draw attention to MacLysaght’s many examples of the anglicization of Irish names, not only of relationship, by processes that he recognizes as translation, mistranslation or pseudo-translation. By translation, Bane has become White, (Mac) Gillespie – Bishop, (O)Drought – Bridgeman, (Mac) Cullin – Holly, (O)Monaghan and MacEvanny – Monks. By mistranslation, (O)Lacken and (O)Lohan have become Duck, (O)Fahey – Green(e), (O)Quilty – Woody, (O)Quigg – Fivey. By pseudo-translation, MacClave and (O)Lavin have become Hand, (O)Conroy – King, (O)Deeny – Peoples, (O)Fee – Hunt, Duane – Kidney, (O)Loan(e) – Lamb(e), (O)Quirke – Oates.

Welsh *Ap* in the anglicized form of names becomes initial P as in Price from *Ap Rhys* and Powell from *Ap Howell*, or initial B as in Bevan from *Ap Evan* and Bowen from *Ap Owen*.

Generally speaking, the baptismal name or names and the surname are sufficient to identify an individual person, but in communities where surnames are few and baptismal names tend to be limited, a further means of showing relationship is sometimes used to establish identity by describing a child as (the son or daughter) “of” the father or a woman as (the wife) “of” her husband. The practice is usually informal and oral but it has received quasi-official sanction in Newfoundland in *Electors* 1955 where, in the community of Cupids, for example, among the Laracys, Mary is distinguished from Mary “of Frank,” Michael from Michael “of Thos.” and Thomas from Thomas “of Rich.”; and among the Powers, John “of R” is distinguished from John “of Wm.,” Michael from Michael “of M.,” Patrick F. from Patrick “of Pat.,” and Thomas L. from Thomas “of Pat.” Withycombe notes: “There are even parts of England (notably Yorkshire and Staffordshire) where, within living memory, the poorer classes seldom used their surnames except in legal documents, &c., men being known by such appellations as ‘Tom o’ Dick o’ Mary’s.’”

## (ii) Local surnames

The second group of surnames in England, those derived from the names of places (toponymics) and of localities (locatives), identified a man by his place of birth, origin, residence past or present, or work, and range from the widest description, one of the cardinal points, to the narrowest, a field, a tree, a bush. Their variety is almost limitless and the following examples are necessarily selective. Some may also have other derivations.

Hence, in some sort of descending order, we have such names as North – the man from the North, the man living on the north side of the village, and similarly South with Southern and other variants, East and West, with Western and Westren traced by Guppy oddly enough only in Devon.

Countries, territories, duchies, provinces and counties have given England and English, a rare Scotland and the common Scott, Ireland and Irish, Wales and Walsh and Welsh. France is rare, but Frank, Francis and French are common enough. Germany has given German, Jarman, Jermyn and other variants and Turkey, Turk. Other territories have given Flanders and Fleming; Norman(d) from Normandy; Freston and Frisby from Friesland; Brabazon, Brabbin and Bremner from Brabant; Brittain, Britten from Brittany; Champney(s) from Champagne; Loring from Lorraine; Pickard from Picardy; Portwain and Portwine from Poitou; and Lombard from Lombardy. English counties have given Cheshire, Cornwall with Cornwallis and Cornish, Derbyshire, Devon and Devenish, Hampshire, Lancashire and especially Wiltshire which has some seventeen variants.

English towns and cities have given, among others, Bedford, Bristow(e) from the old form of Bristol, Bristol as a surname being from Burstall (Yorkshire ER) or Birstal (Yorkshire WR), Cambridge, Gloster from Gloucester, Lancaster, Leicester with several variants, Nottingham, Rochester, Salisbury and York(e), but these are far exceeded by surnames from names of villages which are often insignificant and even lost or unidentified. Some of these village names like Aston, Eaton, Middleton, Norton and Sutton, originally names of farms, are so widespread and common that they offer no evidence, without other support, of the origin of the bearer of the name.

Many French place names, chiefly in the modern departments of Calvados, Eure, La Manche and Seine-Inférieure, have been the source of English surnames such as Bullen from Boulogne, Charteris from Chartres and Dangerfield from Angerville. Reaney, *Origin*, counted two hundred and forty-three such surnames with one hundred and ninety-four drawn from places in Normandy. Surnames from Belgian towns include Danvers from Antwerp (Anvers in French), Bridges from Bruges by translation, Ga(u)nt from Ghent, Luke from Libge (Luik in Flemish) and Dipper from Ypres. Germany has given Cullen from Cologne and Lubbock from Lubeck, and from farther afield Baghdad has given Baldock from *Baldac*, the name of the city in Old French, transferred to a manor in Hertfordshire owned and named by the Knights Templars. A sea, the Adriatic, is the ultimate source of the surnames Adrain, Adrian and Adrien, from Latin *Hadrianus*, the name of a Roman emperor adopted by several popes including Nicholas Breakspear (d. 1159), the only English pope. Strange denotes any stranger, foreigner or newcomer.

Places of residence or work, frequently within or near a city, town or village, could be defined narrowly by names of man-made objects, whence such surnames as Abbey, Alcott (old cottage), Armitage (hermitage), Backhouse (bakehouse), Bain(e)(s) (public baths), Bamford (ford with a bridge), Barry (rampart), Bell (an inn), Biggin (building, house), Booth (hut, shed), Bower (dwelling, chamber, woman's room), Bridge(s) and Briggs (bridge), Brough (fort), Brougham and Burton (homestead or farm near a fort), Burgh and Bury (fort, manor), Cal(de)cott (cold cottage), Carfax (crossroads), Chambers, Church and Kirk(e), Cote and Coate(s) (cottage, hut) and Northcott, Southcott and Westcott, Chester and Castle (Roman site or Norman castle), Foss (ditch or the Roman road called the Fosse Way), Gate(s) and Yates (gate, road, street), Hall, Lane, Lodge (hut, cottage), Malthus (malthouse), Mill(s), Newbolt (new building), Newton (new place, farm, homestead, village), Rowe (of

houses, cottages), Stanbury (stone fort), Staple(s) (pillar, post), Street (Roman road), Travers and Travis (crossing, tollbridge, tollgate).

But the great mass of local surnames reminds us that England in Old English and post-Conquest times was essentially rural and agricultural and that places were often seen through countrymen's eyes and named after countrymen's ways. Hence we have names from physical features such as brooks, becks, springs, wells, fords, fields, marshes, heaths and hills, from characteristics of pieces of land, from farms and farm buildings, from crops and from haunts of birds and animals, but no class reveals such variety as those names associated with woods and trees.

There are broad generics that have given surnames like Lea, Lee, Leigh (wood, clearing, glade, field, pasture), Wood(s), Woodland, Atwood (at the wood), Firth, Frith, Hirst, Hurst (wood, woodland), as well as such narrower names as Greenwood, Smallwood, Underwood, or Staveley and Yardley (wood or clearing for staves and poles), Whaley (wood by a road) and Whalley (wood by a hill), but most prominent are the surnames containing names of individual kinds of trees of which a selection follows.

The *alder* has given: Alder, Ollerenshaw (copse with alders), Ellerbeck (alder brook), Ellerker (alder marsh), Allerton, Ellerton (alder farm), Vernay, Vernon (both from a Gaulish word for alders), Aldridge (dairy farm in the alders or ridge of alders). The *apple*: Apperley, Appleby, Applegarth, Appleton, Pomeroy (all meaning roughly apple orchard, the last from Old French). The *ash* has given at least twenty-four names including Dash(wood), Nash (at the ash), Aske and, from Old French, Frain. The *aspen*: Aspinal (spring in the aspens), Aspley (aspen wood). The *beech*: Beech, Boughton (place in the beeches), Beckwith (beech wood), Fay (beech tree, from Old French). The *birch*: Birch, Birk, Bir(k)beck (stream in the birches), Birtles (birch hills), Birkenshaw (copse with birches, a name with over twenty variants), Barclay and Berkeley (birch wood). The *box*: Box, Bexley, Boxley (box-tree wood), Boxwell (spring in the box trees). The *chestnut*: Chaston (chestnut tree, from Old French). The *crab-apple*: Crabtree. The *elm*: Elm(e)s, Nelm(e)s (at the elms), Elmore (river bank with elms). The *hawthorn*: Hawthorne, Thorn(e), Haythornthwaite (clearing with hawthorns). The *hazel*: Haslam (at the hazels), Haslip (hazel valley), Haswell (spring in the hazels), Hazeldene, with several variants (hazel valley), Hazelgrove, Hazelhurst, Hazelwood (all hazel wood). The *lime*: Lind, Lindall (lime-tree valley), Lindfield (lime-tree wood), Lindridge (lime-tree ridge), Lindsell (hut in the lime trees). The *maple*: Mapledoram (maple-tree homestead), Mapleton (place in the maples), Mapperley (maple wood), Mapplebeck (brook in the maples). The *nut*: Nutbeam (nut tree), Nutley (nut wood), Nuttall (nook where nuts are found). The *oak*: Oak(e), Oakes, Oakden and Ogden (both oak valley), Oakley (oak wood), Oakford, Oakhill, No(a)kes (at the oaks), Acland (oak land), Acton, Aughton (both oak farm), Askew (oak wood), Chesnay, Chesney (both oak grove, from Old French). The *pear*: Perry (pear tree), Purley (pear-tree field). The *plum*: Plum(p)tre(e) (plum tree), Plumley (plum-tree field), Plumpton (plum-tree farm). The *rowan*: Rowan, Rowntree. The *sallow* or *willow*: Sale, Sallows, Salford, Salton (farm in the sallows), Selbourne (stream in the sallows), Selby (sallow farm), Welford, Wilford (ford in the willows), Widley (willow clearing), Widmer (pool in the willows), Willen (at the willows), Willey (willow wood), Willoughby (farm in the willows), Willows, Withey (willow), Withycombe (willow valley), Withnell (hill with willows). The *yew*: Ewbank (hillside with yews), Ifield (field or open country with yews), New (at the yew tree).

Local surnames are by no means uncommon in Scotland, France and elsewhere, but MacLysaght frequently remarks on their rarity in Ireland. He notes the following Irish (as opposed to English, Scots and French) local names: Ardagh from Ardagh (Cos. Donegal, Limerick, Longford) – high field; Brosnan ? from Brosna (Co. Kerry), a river name; Cappock from Cappock (Co. Louth) – plot of land; Corbally, Corballis from Corbally, Corballis (Co. Louth and elsewhere) – odd town; Craughwell from Craughwell (Co. Galway) – hill of plunder; (O)Delargy ? from Ir. *learg* – plain, slope; Drumgoole, Drumgold from *Dromgabhall* (Co. Louth), “whence the modern name Drumgoolestown”; Finglas from Finglas (Co. Dublin) – clear stream; Galbally from Galbally (Co. Limerick) – foreigner's

town; Glanny, Glenny from Ir. *an Ghleanna* – of the glen; Lusk from Lusk (Co. Dublin) – cave; Maghery from Ir. *an Mhachaire* – of the field; (O)Moher from Ir. *mochar* – place overgrown with brushwood; (O)Malmona, Mulmona, partially translated as Moss, from Ir. *móin*, genitive *móna* – moorland, turf bog; Mullock ? from Meelick (Co. Galway); Powderley from Powerlough (Co. Meath); Rath from Rath (Cos. Clare, Offaly) – ringfort; Santry from Santry (Co. Dublin); Scollard, a locative of unascertained meaning; Slane(y) from Slane (Co. Meath); Sruffaun, semi-translated as Bywater, from Ir. *sruth* – stream; Swords from Swords (Co. Dublin), ? from Ir. *sord* – pure spring or well; Trim from Trim (Co. Meath) – town of the ford of the elder tree.

### (iii) Surnames of Rank, Status, Office and Occupation

Though fewer than surnames derived from relationship or places, surnames in England of this third group also show a wide range. Some may have other origins, may be capable of more than one interpretation, and may belong to categories besides those in which they appear here. Some, especially those of high rank and status or associated with the Church, are likely to be nicknames from the original bearer having played a part in a pageant or religious play and, with a final *-s* as in Clarges, Parsons and Vicars, may denote *servant of* rather than *son of*. Not infrequently, the same rank, office or occupation may have more than one name sometimes, though not invariably, drawn from English and French, as in the pairs Bishop and Veck (Old French *l'eveske*, wrongly divided, as Cottle shows, as *le vesk*), Monk and Moyne (Old French *moi(g)ne*), and King and Roy (Old French *roi*). Metonyms, whereby occupations are denoted by the names of objects made, sold or used as, for example, Bacon for bacon-seller, Fish for fisherman or fish-seller, Boot for bootmaker and Glass for glazier, are not uncommon.

The following lists, extracted for the most part from surnames in Cottle and usually with his interpretations and comments, show something of their extent, though most variants have been omitted.

The Church: Abbot(t); Bishop, Veck; Cannon (canon); Chapl(a)in; Clarges (servant of the clergyman); Clark(e) (especially a cleric in minor orders and therefore not necessarily celibate); Deacon (next below a priest and officially celibate); Dean; Frater (in charge of the monastic refectory); Frere, Friar; Maidment (maidens' or ? nuns' servant); Monk, Moyne; Nunn; Pardner (pardonner, a licensed seller of indulgences); Parsons; Pope; Priest; Prior; Sexton (sacristan); Vicar(s).

Rank and Status, which range from the highest (except for the emperor which occurs, however, in the Channel Islands as Lemprière) to the lowest: King, Roy; Prince; Duke; Earl(e); Bar(r)on; Lord; Vavasour (feudal tenant next below a baron); Knight; Templar (Knight Templar, a member of the military religious order founded to protect pilgrims to the Holy Land); Bachelor (young knight); Childe (youth awaiting knighthood); Squire (esquire, young gentleman attending a knight); Franklin(g) (franklin, free citizen, gentleman), Yeoman (attendant with rank between squire and page, later a small freeholder); Page; Paget (little page); Marshall (a title as in Earl Marshal, the eighth of the great offices of state, or an occupational name: farrier, groom, blacksmith); Alderman (alderman, head of a guild); Burgess, Portman (citizen, freeman, inhabitant of a borough); Senior (lord of a manor); Tiddeman (head of ten householders); Frank, Freebody, Freeman (freeborn man); Tennant (tenant); Dring (young man, later a free tenant holding land by service, rent and military duty); Sargent (tenant by military service below the rank of knight); Thain(e) (tenant by military service); Knape, Ladd, Mann, and from the Celtic Vassal and Vassar (servant, lowborn man); Bond, Swan(n) (peasant); Thew (serf, slave).

Officers of Royal or Noble Households: Bailey (a title ranging from king's officer, crown official, keeper of a royal building, to sheriff's deputy, agent or bailiff); Burl(e) (cup-bearer, butler); Butler (wine-steward, butler); Cater, Purves (purveyor for a household); Chamberlain, Chambers, Usher (private attendant of a king or lord, or one in charge of private rooms); Constable (chief executive officer of a king's court); Farmer, Grave, Spence(r),

Spender, Stewart (all steward but with differing duties, farmer, for example, being a tax-collector or bailiff, grave a property-manager); Grieve (originally governor of a province, but later overseer, manager, bailiff); Horder (treasurer); Legat(t) (legate, ambassador, deputy); Napier (keeper of the table-linen); Pant(h)er (keeper of the pantry); Wardrobe, Wardrop(e) (keeper of the robes and clothes).

Minor Officials and Servants: Ambler (keeper of ambling horses or mules); Palfrey(man) (keeper of palfreys, ladies' saddle-horses); Runciman (keeper of the nags); Baine (attendant at the public baths); Beadle, Wagstaff (beadle); Bridgeman, Bridger, Punter (bridgekeeper); Catchpole ("chase-fowl," one who seized poultry in lieu of debts, tax-gatherer, official making arrests on warrants for debts); Conner (inspector, examiner of, for example, ale); Ewer (water-bearer, the servant who brought ewers, basins, of water for guests to wash their hands at table); Gaylor (gaoler); Hornblower, Waghorn (official who summoned men to work by blowing a horn); Lardner (official in charge of the larder or of pig food such as acorns and mast in the forest); Massinger, Galpin, Trotter (messenger); Mew (keeper of the mew, hawks' cage); Parker (park-keeper, ranger); Pinder, Pound(er) (impounder of stray animals); Reeve (reeve, chief magistrate, bailiff); Roadknight (mounted servant); Sa(w)yer (assayer); Sheriff (reeve of a shire); Todhunter (official fox-catcher); Toller, Tolman (toll-collector, tax-gatherer); Guard, Ward(e), Spier, Veil, Wait(e), Wakeman (watchman); Warren(d)er, Warner (warrener, game-keeper); Weather (keeper of wethers).

Military Affairs: Archer, Bowman; Arrowsmith (maker of iron arrow-heads); Armour (armourer), Ballester (crossbowman); Banner(man) (standard-bearer, herald); Beamer, Trumper (trumpeter); Bowyer (maker of bows), Stringer (maker of strings for bows); Fletcher (maker of arrows); Hansard (maker of cutlasses, daggers); Homer (maker of helmets); Mang(n)ell (operator of the mangonel, catapult); Quarrell (maker of the crossbolt, arrow); Scutt (scout, spy); Sworder (maker of swords); Taberer (drummer).

Law: Bailey (bailiff); Beadle; Dempster, Judge (judge); Gaylor (gaoler); Lawman; Plater (pleader, advocate); Reeve (reeve, chief magistrate); Sheriff (reeve of a shire); Sargent (officer of the courts); Sizer (juryman); Spickernell (sealer of the King's writs in Chancery); Sumner (summoner, officer citing and warning people to appear in court).

Medicine: Leach, Mayer, Physick (doctor, physician); N(o)urse (nurse); Pestell, Potheary (druggist); Surgeon.

Seafaring: Ashman (shipman, sailor, pirate); Boatswain; Marner, Murdoch (from Scots Gaelic) (mariner); Seaman, Shipman, Waterman (sailor); Shipwright.

Country Life: As with local names, surnames from rural and agricultural pursuits preponderate over those from other trades and occupations. Farmer appears not to have acquired its present sense of one who "farms" land, whether as tenant or owner, until the end of the sixteenth century, but a number of terms served in its stead: Ackerman, Husband and Younghusband, Tiller, Tillman. A noteworthy group consists of names ending in *-art*, *-(h)ard*, *-ert*, and *-ward*, signifying herdsman or keeper especially of animals: Calvert (calf-herd); Colthard (colt-herd); Coward (cow-herd); Oxnard (oxen-herd); Forward, Hoggard (swineherd); Geldard (keeper of the geldings); Gossard (goose-herd); Herd; Shepherd (sheep-herd), Stoddart (keeper of the stud), to which may be added: Buck(man) (keeper of goats or stags); Bull(ock); Femister (sheep- or cow-herd); Foreman (swineherd); Tegg (shepherd); Vacher (cow-herd). Hayward was the guardian of fences, hedges and enclosures and controlled straying cattle.

Other names relating more or less closely to farm work include: Ashburner (maker of potash for fertiliser by burning ashes of wood, weeds and straw); Bean (grower of beans); Beeman (beekeeper); Col(e)man, Collier (charcoal-burner); Copestake, Hacker, Talboys, Woodger, Woodyer (woodcutter); Day (dairy-man or -maid); Driver, Drover; Sumner (packhorse man); Carter, Jagger, Leader, Tranter, Wain (carter, driver); Fewster (maker of saddle-trees); Forest(er), Kidder, Woodman, Woodward (wood-keeper, forester); Gardner, Garner (gardener); Groom, Steadman (farm-worker); Hewer (maker of hoes, mattocks, etc.); Mather (mower); Osler (bird-catcher); Pallister (fence-maker); Plowman, Ploughman; Sixsmith (scythe-maker), Sucksmith (ploughshare-maker); Thresher.

Hunting has given: Hunt(er); Huntsman; Gravenor, Grosvenor (great or chief huntsman); Chase, Venner (hunter); Fowler, Falconer, Hawk(er), Ostridge (hawker or falconer); Otter (otter-hunter); Trainer, Trapp (trapper).

Three major industries, the provision of food, clothing and shelter, and trades associated with them have given

Food: Ayler, Garlick (seller of garlic); Baker, Baxter, Backhouse, Cakebread, Fournier, Pester, Wafer, Whitbread (all bakers though some specialized); Bacon and Hogsflesh (pork butcher); Balmer, Spicer (seller of spices); Boucher, Butcher, Flesher, Maskery (butcher); Brasseur, Brewer, Brewster (brewer); Cannell (seller of cinnamon); Cheese, Cheeseman, Cheesewright, Furmenger, Ring (maker or seller of cheese); Cook(e), Lequeux (cook); Cooper, Cowper, Hooper, Tubman (maker of casks); Crocker, Potter (potter); Duck (breeder or seller of ducks); Fish(er), Petcher, Pike (fishmonger); Flanner (maker of pies, pancakes); Flower, Miller, Milner, Millman, Millward, Molyneux (miller); Garnet(t) (seller of pomegranates); Ginger (seller of ginger); Herring (seller of herring); Peppercorn, Culpepper, Peever, Pepper, Piper (seller of pepper); Pottinger (maker of soup, broth); Poulter (poulterer); Saffron (grower or seller of saffron); Salter (salt-worker or dealer); Service, Tapper, Taverner (seller of ale); Stockfish (seller of dried cod); Tripe (seller of tripe); Vinter (wine-merchant); Wort (greengrocer).

Clothing: Aguilar, Needler (needle-maker); Barker, Tanner, Leather, Skinner, Whittier (tanner, leather-worker); Blaxter (bleacher); Boot, Cordiner, Le Sueur, Sewer, Soutar (bootmaker); Buckler (buckle-maker); Butner, Button (button-maker); Capper (cap-maker); Chaucer (maker of hose, breeches, etc.); Clothier, Draper (cloth-maker); Dexter, Dyer, Lister (dyer); Flaxman (flax-grower or preparer of flax for linen); Fuller, Voller, Tucker, Walker, Tessler, Tozer (preparer of cloth by fulling, bleaching or teasing); Garland (maker of metal garlands or chaplets); Girdler (maker of girdles, belts); Glover (maker of gloves); Kemper, Kempster (comber of flax or wool); Packer (? of wool); Parminter, Taylor, Snider, Sloper (tailor); Sacker, Secker (maker of sackcloth); Pilcher (maker of pilches, outer garments of skin with the hair, later of leather or wool); Plumer (seller of plumes, feathers); Quaif(e) (maker of skullcaps); Ring (jeweller); Sharman, Shearer, Shirer (shearer or cutter of superfluous nap off woollen cloth); Silk (weaver or seller of silk); Simister (sempstress); Slaymaker (maker of slays used in weaving); Spindler, Trinder (maker of spindles); Tisserand, Weaver, Webb(er), Webster (weaver); Wimple (maker of wimples, veils); Wooller, Woolman (wool merchant).

Shelter: Wright (carpenter, joiner, craftsman); Carpenter; Joiner; Dauber, Parget(t)er (plasterer); Garnet(t) (maker of hinges); Locksmith, Lockyer (locksmith); Glaisher, Glass, Verrier, Window (glazier); Hillier, Rover, Tyler, Shingler, Slater, Spooner, Tillman (maker of tiles of wood, slate, etc.); Reader, Thatcher, Thaxter, Theaker, Sedgman (thatcher); Jenner (architect, master mason); Machen, Mason (mason); Painter, Stainer (painter); Limer, Whiter (white-washer); Workman (builder).

The worker in metal, the smith, has given a variety of forms from different sources: Angove (*the* smith) (Cornish); Faber, Feaver (Latin); Farrar, Fearon (French); and Goff(e) (Welsh, Breton, Cornish); in Scotland Caird, Gow (Scots Gaelic). Specialist trades have given: Arrowsmith (maker of iron arrowheads); Brownsmith (worker in copper or brass); Goldsmith, Offer (goldsmith); Greensmith (worker in copper); Shoesmith, Horsenail (maker of horseshoes); Locksmith, Lockyer (locksmith); Naismith (cutler); Sixsmith (scythe-maker); Sucksmith (maker of ploughshares); Whitesmith (tinsmith); Wildsmith (wheelwright). The occurrence of the commonest of the smiths, the blacksmith, the worker in iron (the black metal as opposed to tin, the white metal), as a surname is supported uniquely by Lower in *Patronymia Britannica* 1860, though omitted from his *English Surnames*, 4th edition, 1875.

Other workers and dealers in metal include: Bloomer (maker of bloomers, iron or steel ingots); Brasher, Brazier (brazier, brassfounder); Calderon (maker of cauldrons); Cutler; Frobisher (furbisher, polisher of arms and armour); Ironmonger; Leadbeater, Plumb, Plummer (worker in lead); Rower, Wheeler, Wheelwright (wheelwright); Silver (silver-

smith); Steele (worker in steel); Tinker (tinker, metalworker); Latter, Turner (maker of, or worker with, a lathe).

The wright, the craftsman, the maker, has given not only the generic Wright but several specialist names including: Cartwright, Cheesewright, Plowright (maker of ploughs), Sievwright, Shipwright, Wainwright (wagon-builder), Wheelwright.

Miscellaneous trades and occupations: Banister, Coffin, Hott(er), Ripper (basket-maker); Barrell (barrel-maker); Bessemer (maker of besoms, brooms); Brayer (pestle-maker); Bushell (maker of bushel-vessels); Carver, Marbler (sculptor); Chandler (candle-maker or dealer); Cutter (tailor, barber, ? wood or stone cutter); Ferrier, Ferry (ferryman); Harberer (lodginghouse-keeper); Horner (maker of horn objects); Kilner (worker at a lime kiln); Latimer (interpreter); Lavender, Washer (laundry-(wo)man); Lodder (beggar); Miner; Minter (moneyer, coiner); Pegler (patcher, mender); Peutherer (maker of pewter vessels, etc.); Pott(er) (maker of crockery, metal pots, bells); Porter (gate- or door-keeper); Poyser (maker of scales); Purser (maker of pouches); Quilter (maker of quilted mattresses or coverlets); Raper, Roper (rope-maker); Ratter (ratcatcher); Retter (net-maker); Ridler, Sevier, Sievwright (sieve-maker); Ringer (bellringer); Scrivener (writer, copier, scribe, clerk); Soper (soap-maker); Taper (taper or candle maker); Tasker (task or piece worker as opposed to a day-labourer); Teacher; Trouncer (cudgel-maker); Ulman (oil-dealer); Wain (wagon-builder); Waxman (dealer in wax); Witcher (maker of chests).

Trading: Barter (barterer, exchanger); Chapman, Vender, Marchant (merchant); Mercer (merchant, especially dealer in luxury fabrics); Warman (dealer in wares); Farman, Pedlar, Pakeman (pedlar, hawker); Groser (wholesaler); Huxter (petty trader); Shopper (shopkeeper).

Entertainment: Champion, Kemp, Player (athlete); Crowther, Fiddler (fiddler); Dancer, Sailer, Hopper, Leaper, Tripper (dancer); Harper; Hollier, Hollister (brothel-keeper); Juggler; Luther (lute-player); Piper, Whistler (whistler, piper, flautist); Poyner (boxer); Restler (wrestler); Root, Rutter, Salter (player on the rote or psaltery); Rymer, Sangster, Singer, and in Scotland Baird (bard, minstrel, singer).

Like local surnames, occupational surnames are common enough in Scotland, France and other countries but again somewhat infrequent in Ireland in Irish names. Among those given by MacLysaght are:

The Church: Mac Anaspie, Gillespie (bishop); Mac Dagney, (O)Dane (dean); Mac Evanny, (O)Manahan, (O)Minogue, (O)Monaghan (monk).

Rank and Status: (O)Conroy (king); (O)Flahavan, (Mac)Glavin, (O)Lahiff, (O)Tuohy (ruler); (Mac)Kiernan, Mac Ternan, (O)Tierney (lord); (O)Herlihy (underlord); Mac Eville, Eddary (knight); (Mac)Nally (poor man).

Military Affairs: (O)Feeny, (O)Hourihan, (O)Loan(e), (O)Loonan(e) (soldier, warrior); (O)Trohy (foot soldier); (O)Morchoe (sea-warrior).

Law: (Mac)Abraham, (Mac)Brehany (judge).

Medicine: Mac Alee, (O)Hickey (doctor, physician).

Seafaring: Mac Glinchy (mariner); (O)Moriarty, Mac Morrow, Murtagh (navigator).

Miscellaneous: Mac Ateer (craftsman); (O)Clery (clerk); Mac Cloughry (stonemason); (O)Drought (bridgeman); Mac Evoy (woodman); Mac Scollog (farmer); Gow (smith); (O)Anglim, (O)Graddy (champion); Cushnahane (defender); (O)Driscoll (intermediary); (O)Cuddihy (helper); Mac Glo(w)ry (spokesman); Mac Feely (chessplayer); (O)Riordan (royal bard); Mac Shanaghy (storyteller); (O)Markey (rider); (O)Timoney (driver); Weir (steward); (O)Scully (student); (O)Spillane (scythe ?-maker).

#### (iv) Surnames from nicknames

By far the largest groups of surnames derived from nicknames in England are those drawn from physical appearance and disposition. Animal names are common in, and may belong to, both groups. Much smaller groups describe relationship, strangeness in a community,

occupation, notable feats, performances as in plays and pageants, wealth and poverty, time of birth or baptism, rent, and idiosyncrasies often of expression.

Nicknames of physical appearance denote beauty, deformity and ugliness, size which is often associated with strength, girth, and especially complexion and colour of hair.

Old French *bel*, *biau*, *beau* and Old English *feger* – fair, beautiful, handsome, have given besides Beale, Bell, Bew and Fair and their many variants several compound names such as Belcher (beautiful face), Beldham (fair lady), Belham (fine man), Bellamy (handsome friend), Bellmain (beautiful hand), Fairbairn (beautiful child), Fairbrother, Fairfax (beautiful hair), Fairfoot, Fairhead and Fairman. Bright, Sheer(e) and Trett also denote beauty. Standaloft, Standeven, Straight and Upright indicate characteristic posture.

Deformity and ugliness are seen in Bossey and Crooke (hunch-backed), Crookshank (bow-legged), Crump and Scaife (crooked), Beckett (little beak), Caddick (decrepit), Courtenay (short nose), Gammon and Smallbones (short-legged), Murch (dwarf), Smollett (little head), Shorthose (short neck), Godsmark (plague spot), Grealey (pock-marked), Lazar and Lepper (leper), while names of parts of the body such as Dent (tooth), Foot, Hand, Legg(e), Head, Tester (head), Shanks, Thum and Tooth may also indicate some abnormality. Baldness is denoted by Ball, Ballard, Caffin, Callow, Casbolt, Cave, Cavell, Chaff(e), Nott, and Snowball (bald patch).

Size and sometimes strength are seen in Bigg, (Le) Grand, Grant (big), Gully (giant), Leng, Long, Longfellow, Longman, Much, Storr and Stout. Fitch and Lank denote tallness or thinness. Smallness is seen in Bass, Bassett, Little, Littlejohn, Pettit, Short, Shortman, Small.

Girth and fatness are seen in Broad, Bradman (broad man), Bro(a)drib, ? Dodd, Fatt, Giffard (bloated), Le Gros, Gross, Kipps (son of the fat one), Metcalfe (meat-calf, a calf fattened for food), Pauncefoot and Puddephat (round belly), Round, Thick (thickset), and Whalebelly.

Complexion and colour of hair are denoted by Blake, Blanchard, Blank, Blundell, Blunt, Frost, Snow, White (white, fair, light, pale) and Whitehead, Whitlock; Black, with Blake in its opposite sense from white, (black) and Blacklock; Brooman, Brown(e), Browning, Brownjohn, Burnett, Dark(e), Dunn(e), Swart (brown, dark); Gray, Grey (grey) and Harlock (hoary lock); Read(e), Rousell, Rudd, Russell, Sorrell (red).

Resemblance to animals is seen in Bird, Bott (toad), Bull and Farr (bull), Bullock, Coote (“bald as a coot”), Corbin, Corbett and Raven (raven-haired), Crowe, Fox and Todd (fox), Gelding, Grew (crane), Luttrell (otter), Paddock (toad, frog), Partridge, Rook(e), Ruddick (robin), Teale (teal, duck), Titmuss (titmouse), Vidler (wolf-face), Wigg (beetle), Woodcock.

Nicknames descriptive of disposition denote many aspects of temper, mood and morals and the high or low regard in which a person was held.

Goodness: Bonham, Bonner, Good and Goodbody, -child, -enough (!), -fellow, -lad, Godsall (good soul, honest man).

Cheerfulness, Happiness: Bligh, Blythe, Carless (without care), Gay, Merriman, Merry, Root, Sealey, Tait.

Love, Loyalty, Friendship: Darling, Drury, Leaf, Leveson, Love, Luff, Marrow, Paramour, Sweet and Sweetman, – apple, -ing, Truelove, Wellbeloved, Dowsett; Comfort, Faithful, Friend, Bonamy, Goodwin, Leuty, Trigg(e), True, Trueman, Wine, Winn.

Bravery, Boldness, Resolution: Bream, Durant, Fear (ultimately from Old French *F(i)er* – bold, fierce, proud), Hardy, Keen, Manley, Snell, Standfast, Sturdy, Whatman, Wheat, Wight, Ventris (adventurous).

Strength, Austereness: Starke, Sterne, Stiff, Stith.

Liveliness, Briskness: Baud, Crank, Gaylord, Kedge, Quick, Ready, Sharp(e), Smart, Spark(e)(s), Volant, Warme.

Courtesy: Curtis, Fane, Gent, Gentle, Gentleman, Hendy.

Nobility: Free, Fry(e), Large (generous), Noble.

Truthfulness: Vardy, Verity.

Wisdom, Sagacity: Glew, Prudhomme, Sage, Secrett, Ware, Wise, Wiseman, Wake, Witty.

Mildness, Guilelessness: Coy, Daft, Fine, May, Mildmay, Maiden, Meek(e), Simple, Still.

Pride: Proud, Proudfoot, Rank.

Wildness, Savagery, Ferocity, Cruelty: Buffard, Grill, Purchase, Rama(d)ge, Redwood, Savage, Sturdy, Tempest, Tyson, Wild(e), Wildblood, Wroth.

Deceitfulness, Craftiness, Cunning: Fage, Gabb, Gain, Pratt, Pretty, Quant, Yapp.

Greed: Bevin (drink wine), Gulliford, Greedy.

Laziness: Dolittle, Dormer, Drane (drone), Gotobed, Idle, Sleeper, Tardew.

Foolishness: Follett, Follenfant, Giddy, Gigg, Samways, Tott.

Miserliness: Miskin, Penny, Pennyfeather, Treasure.

Prodigality: Scattergood.

Sensuality: Bairnsfather, Blandamore, Crawcour, Fullalove, Lickerish, Spendlove, Toplady, Toplass.

Qualities associated with animals: Agnew (lamb), Best (beast), Brock (badger), Buck, Bull, Bullock, Cheever and Chivers (goat), Cock, Coote ("daft as a coot"), Cuckow, Conning (rabbit), Caddow and Dawe (jackdaw), Doe, Dove, Drake (dragon), Fawn, Finch, Fowle, Fox, Hart, Hawke, Hind, Hogg, Jay(e), Keat (kite), Lamb, Lappin(g) (rabbit), Lovell (little wolf), Martyr (weasel), Mutton, Papigay (parrot), Peacock, Pidgeon, Pigg, Pink (finch), Pinnock (hedge-sparrow), Pullan (colt), Purcell (little pig), Puscat, Raven, Roe, Roebuck, Scarfe (cormorant), Sparrow, Speck and Speight (woodpecker), Squirrel, Stirk and Stott (bullock), Turtle (dove), Veal(e) (calf), Wildbore (wild boar), Wilder (wild animal), Wildgoose, Wolf(e).

Minor groups of nicknames.

Relationship: Ayer (heir), Cousen (cousin, nephew, relation), Samson (dame's son), Dobell (twin), Eame and Yemm (son of the uncle), Elder, Senior, Fillary and Fitzroy (king's son), Foster (foster parent or child), Maufe (-in law), Neave (nephew), Odam (son- or brother-in-law), Old (senior), Soane (son, junior), Suckling, Twinn, Widdowson, Young, Younger. To these may be added names denoting a stranger, newcomer or foreigner: Guest, Newcom(b)(e), Newman, Strange.

Occupation: Balhatchet (executioner), Boutflour (miller), Brennan (burn hand, the official who executed the penalty or his victim), Dixey (chorister), Fish (fishmonger), Golightly, Rideout and Trotter (messenger), Goodall (brewer of good ale), Hollowbread (baker of holy bread), Kellogg (pork butcher), Knatchbull (butcher), Shotbolt (archer), Stroulger (astrologer), Tazewell (efficient teaser of cloth), Tredgett ( juggler), Warr warrior).

Notable feats:

In Pageants and Plays: Bishop, Pope, Postle (apostle), Saint, Virgin, Prof(f)it(t) (prophet), Baron, Earle, Duke, Lord, King, Roy.

Of Strength: Armstrong, Strongitharm (strong in the arm), Bradfer and Bradford (arm of iron), Fortman (strong hand), Ironside, Shakeshaft, Shakespeare, Strong, Turnbull, Vigours (vigorous).

Of Agility: Harfoot (hare foot), Rawbone (roe leg), Skeat (swift), Skipper (dancer), Springer (jumper).

Of Singing: Lark, Nightingale, Wrenn.

Of Travel: Palmer, Pilgrim and Peregrine (pilgrim), Parsley (cross the water), Passmore (cross sea).

Of Scholarship: Beauclerk (fine scholar).

Idiosyncrasies:

Of Expression: Bonger (Good day!), Bonser (Good sir!), Debney (God bless!), Drinkale (Drink health, luck!), Fettiplace (Make room!), Godbear (God be here!), Godsave (God's sake!), Good(d)ay, Goodspeed ([May] God prosper [you]!), Goodyear, Pardew (By God!), Purefof (By [my] faith!).

Other: Belch, Drinkwater, Startup, Woodruff (user of woodruff, a sweet-scented herb), Scarlett (from favourite colour), Tabard (sleeveless coat), Toy(e) (close-fitting cap).

Time of Birth or Baptism: Averill (April), Christmas, Feverel (February), Midwinter, Pentecost, Winter.

Wealth, Poverty: Bean (not worth a bean), Brockless (without breeches), Money penny (many a penny), Poor, Rich(e).

Rent: ? Farthing, ? Hal(f)penny, ? Hallmark (half mark), ? Shilling.

Surnames from nicknames of physical description appear to predominate in this class in Scots, Irish and Welsh. The following are illustrative: MacKenzie (Scots comely), Cam (Scots crooked, cross-eyed, one-eyed), Cameron (Scots crooked or hooked nose), Campbell (Scots wry or crooked mouth), Cashen (Irish bent), Kennedy (ugly head), MacLeod (Scots ugly), Meikle (Scots big), Meiklejohn (big John), Moir (Scots big), Vaughan (Welsh small); Boyd (Scots ? yellow-[haired]), Corcoran (Irish purple-[faced]), Duff (Scots, Irish black), Gough (Welsh red), Gwynn and Wynn (Welsh white), Lloyd (Welsh grey), MacGlashan (Scots, Irish grey or grey-green), MacIlroy (Scots, Irish red), Moyle (Cornish bald), Voyle (Welsh bald).

### 3. *Their Linguistic Origins*

It will have been apparent in the foregoing accounts of the rise and kinds of surnames that countries are not dependent on their own linguistic resources, but that from the circumstances of history – invasion, conquest, settlement, and the affairs of ordinary men – the surnames of England derive not only from English origins but also notably from French, that the surnames of Ireland derive not only from Irish but also from English, Scots and French. The nature of this indebtedness has been suggested already in the discussion of surnames of relationship and local surnames; here it may be convenient to examine it in relation to French in surnames of rank, status, office and occupation and in surnames from nicknames, within the limits of the preceding lists.

In *The Making of English*, Henry Bradley summarized the kinds of objects and ideas chiefly denoted by the words that came into the English vocabulary from French during the two centuries following the Norman Conquest. He writes:

Readers of *Ivanhoe* will remember the acute remark which Scott puts into the mouth of Wamba the jester, that while the living animals – *ox, sheep, calf, swine, deer* – continued to bear their native names, the flesh of those animals as used for food was denoted by French words, *beef, mutton, veal, pork, bacon, venison*. The point of the thing is, of course, that the “Saxon” serf had the care of the animals when alive, but when killed they were eaten by his “French” superiors.

He finds a similar significance in the French origin of *master, servant, butler, buttery, bottle, dinner, supper, banquet*, of terms relating to law, government and property, of titles of nobility with the exception of *earl*, and of many of the terms relating to military matters.

The relevance of these observations to the origin of surnames will readily be seen though the dichotomy is by no means absolute.

In surnames associated with the Church, four groups may be distinguished but with no suggestion that those from French, though greater in number, imply any superiority in the hierarchy. The groups are those from Old English: Abbott, Pope, Priest; from Old French: Cannon, Chapl(a)in, Clarges, Clark(e), Dean, Frere, Friar, Pardner, Parsons, Sexton (sacristan), Vicars; from Old English or Old French: Deacon, Nunn, Prior; and the pairs of names, one from Old English, the other from Old French: Bishop and Veck, Monk and Moynes.

In surnames derived from rank and status, King from Old English and Roy from Old French exist side by side; but with the exception of Earl(e) and Lord other titles of nobility are from Old French. Names associated with chivalry are Knight and Childe from Old English, Bachelor and Squire from Old French.

In the ranks below the nobility and knighthood, names of roughly equivalent status from Old English and Old French frequently occur as in Old English Freebody, Freeman and Old French Frank, Franklin; Portman and Burgess; Thain(e), Dring (from Old Norse) and Sargent, Tennant. But names denoting servants, peasants and serfs, such as Knappe, Ladd, Mann, Swan(n) and Thew are wholly English.

Most names of officers of royal or noble households are from Old French, exceptions being Burl(e), Grieve, Horder and Stewart from Old English and Grave from Old Norse. Among minor officials and servants, names from Old French are slightly more numerous than those from Old English.

In military affairs, names from Old French outnumber names from Old English roughly two to one, with Beamer and Bowman from Old English respectively equivalent to Trumper and Archer from Old French.

Names from law are almost equally divided between English and French. In medicine only Leech has survived from Old English; in seafaring only Marner from Old French.

When, however, Bradley goes on to assert that "In industrial civilization the French-speaking strangers were no doubt greatly superior to the native population, and it is probably for this reason that nearly all the commonest designations of classes of tradesmen and artisans are of French origin," the evidence of surnames hardly bears him out.

English has provided rather more surnames associated with the preparation and storage of food than French, though there are several equivalent terms. Usually surnames from English are more common, as with Baker and Baxter opposed to Fournier; Brewer and Brewster opposed to Brasseur; Cheeseman and Cheesewright opposed to Furmenger; Cook opposed to Lequeux; and Miller, Milner and Millman opposed to Flower and Molyneux. Exceptions, however, are found in French Bacon opposed to English Hogsflesh and Butcher to Flesher.

The preparation of raw materials for and the making and sale of clothing have given many more surnames from English than from French, not least because of such groups in English as Barker, Tanner, Leather, Skinner, Whittier; Dexter, Dyer and Lister; Fuller, Tucker, Walker, Tessler and Tozer; and Webb(e), Webber, Webster and Weaver; but three common surnames derive from French: Boot, Draper and especially Taylor.

Similarly, surnames from the provision of shelter are predominantly English because of the groups associated with roofing: Hillier, Rover, Tyler, Shingler, Spooner and Tiller opposed to French Slater; and Reader, Thatcher, Thaxter, Theaker and Sedgman. English Wright has equivalents in French Carpenter and Joiner. Mason is of French origin.

As was shown above, the smith has given a number of surnames from different linguistic sources, but English Smith, as Cottle comments, is "Easily the commonest surname in England and Wales (though Jones is far ahead in Wales alone), Scotland and USA, and [was] the fifth in Ireland in 1890." To Smith have to be added names from specialist trades such as Arrowsmith, Goldsmith, etc., though the first element in Sucksmith is French.

Other workers in metal have given such pairs of names as English Naismith and French Cutler, Leadbeater and Plumb, Latter and Turner, but for the most part the rest are of English origin.

Like the smith, the wright has also given several surnames from specialist trades, all of which are English.

Miscellaneous trades and occupations show slightly more English than French names and few equivalent names from both languages. Trading has given especially Chapman from Old English, but other common names such as Barter, Marchant and Mercer are from Old French. Names from entertainment appear to be almost equally derived from English and French origins.

Surnames from country life are predominantly from English sources, exceptions including Vacher, Talboys, Summer, Tranter, Fewster, Gardner, Garner, Osler and Pallister, with Femister, Copestake and Sucksmith combining French and English elements. In hunting, Old English has given Hunt, Hunter, Fowler, Hawker, Otter and Trapp, Old French Gravenor, Grosvenor, Chase, Venner, Falconer, Ostridge and Trainer.

Surnames from nicknames are derived from Old English (with a sprinkling from Middle English and Old Norse) and from Old French in the ratio of two to one, with nicknames denoting physical appearance and disposition making the largest groups in both languages. Equivalent names are rare except for those denoting beauty, baldness and girth. Those denoting beauty have been given above. Baldness is denoted by Ball, ? Ballard, Callow, Casbolt, Nott and Snowball from English and Caffin, Cave, Cavell and Chaff(e) from French; and girth by Broad, Bradman, Brodrib, Fatt, Kipps, Metcalfe, Puddephat, Thick and Whalebelly from English and Giffard, Le Gros, Gross, Pouncefoot and Round from French. It is perhaps not without significance in the relations between the two races that only in the group denoting wildness, savagery, ferocity and cruelty do nicknames from French outnumber those from English, French giving Buffard, Purchase, Rama(d)ge, Savage, Sturdy, Tempest, and Tyson, English Grill, Redwood, Wild(e), Wildblood and Wroth.

#### IV THE SURNAMES OF NEWFOUNDLAND

##### *1. National Origins*

As was indicated at the beginning of this Introduction, several races have contributed to the stock of Newfoundland surnames, but an attempt to provide statistical information on their national origins presents some difficulty since many names belong to more than one national group. Some, like those with the prefix O and Murphy, Connolly, Ryan and Hogan, for instance, are indubitably and solely Irish, but a seemingly Scots surname like Campbell, besides having been introduced into Ireland by immigrants, may also have an Irish origin. Similarly such names as Brennan, Canning and Collins may be English as well as Irish, and some like Black, Brown(e), Cook(e), Col(e)man and Murray, whatever their linguistic origins, are surnames of England, Scotland and Ireland. Martin, to take one example, is common to England, Scotland, Ireland, France and Germany. The phenomenon will be found in scores of entries in the Dictionary.

With it in mind, the following estimates may be made. Of some 3,000 surnames in Newfoundland, 2,130 or 71 per cent of the total are surnames of England and Wales, 1,200 or 40 per cent of Ireland, 530 or 17.66 per cent of Scotland, 300 or 10 per cent of the Channel Islands, and 260 or 8.7 per cent of France. Another 120 or 4 per cent are surnames of probably thirteen other countries, those of Germany with 30 or 1 per cent being the most numerous. For reasons shown in Part II of the Introduction, the number of surnames of Scotland may be greater than that given here. In addition, the Dictionary contains over two hundred variants of surnames apparently not recorded elsewhere, some of which, it would seem, are peculiar to Newfoundland. Variants of French (including Basque, Breton and Channel Islands) names number roughly 109, of Irish names 62, of English names 35. The more interesting are discussed below.

How to determine whether a surname with multiple national origins is of England, Ireland, Scotland or elsewhere in any one instance is often impossible without knowledge of the history of the family, though some kinds of external evidence may be not without validity.

Certain baptismal names, though not an infallible guide, often provide a clue as with names of saints and popes common in Irish Catholic families: Patrick, Joseph, Bernard, Augustine, Francis, Ignatius, Michael, Lawrence, Leo, Pius, Gregory, Ambrose and Dominic. Baptismal names from the Old Testament tend to occur in Protestant families and may therefore as a rule be taken as English: Adam, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, Solomon

and Samuel, as may such names from miscellaneous sources as Chesley, Reginald, Harold, Leslie, Alfred and Harvey. Common Welsh names – David, Lloyd, Owen, Scots – Alexander, Angus, Archibald, Donald, Duncan, Malcolm, and German – Karl (or Carl) and Otto are less trustworthy as guides to nationality because of their use by people with no Welsh, Scots or German connections. A few French baptismal names are in use: Arsène, Baptist(e), Lucien, Narcisse anglicized as Narcissus, Romieu as Romeo, and Remy as Remi, but most families of French extraction have adopted the same names as those used by Irish Catholics.

A second kind of evidence, though limited in its range, is in the spelling of the surname with a final -e. Although Cottle states that Cook is “A good old surname that ought not to have the snobbish -e,” and that in Earle “the -e is pointless” (though in other names like Brooke and Greene he finds grammatical justification for it), the fact remains that in Irish usage the form with final -e is the only one recognized by MacLysaght for Brooke, Browne, Cooke, Deane, Foote, Locke, Moore, Sharpe among others, and usually for Dunne, and so may indicate an Irish rather than an English name.

Thirdly, the location of families either in particular settlements or in wider areas of Newfoundland may be indicative of the national origins of their surnames. Parts of the South Coast were settled by men from metropolitan France and St. Pierre, parts of the West Coast also by French and Acadians. Hence, when such names as Billard and Blanchard, which are of both England and France, occur in these areas, the question of French origins may well be raised. Curtis, a surname of England and Ireland, occurs at Virgin Arm and Campbellton in the Twillingate area and also at Trepassey. Since the first two settlements consist of families which have almost wholly English surnames, it may be assumed that Curtis there is also likely to be English; but at Trepassey, where surnames are practically all Irish, there it is likely to be Irish. Similarly, Colbert, a surname of England, France and Ireland, in the context of St. Michaels and Bauline on the Southern Shore of the Avalon Peninsula is much more likely to be Irish than French or English.

When they are applicable, all three of the preceding types of evidence should of course be taken into consideration.

The best evidence of all, however, occurs when a family has remained in one location since its first days in Newfoundland – Andrews and Dawe in Port de Grave, Burt in Old Perlican, Badcock and Bradbury in Bay Roberts and many more – and documentary evidence in wills, registers, inscriptions on gravestones, obituary notices and elsewhere attests an early member as of Waterford, Glasgow, Exmouth or wherever the family has sprung from.

## 2. *Surnames from England and Wales*

The following estimate of the contributions of the counties of England to the stock of Newfoundland surnames is based for the most part on the numbers counted by Guppy as described earlier in this Introduction. Where a surname in Guppy's lists occurs in more than one county, that with the highest score is credited with it, though the ascription of a surname to a particular county by this process may not always reflect its origin as a surname of Newfoundland. The number for Devon includes many additional names noted by Spiegelhalter, but had similar studies for Cornwall, Dorset, Somerset, Hampshire and Gloucester been available, the order of frequency might well have been changed. Names having the same highest score for more than one county are reckoned in the total for all the counties concerned. A few names in other counties have been taken from other sources. No county affiliation has been found for more than five hundred names.

In order of descending frequency, then, with the reservation made above, surnames from English counties and the broader regions of North and South Wales rank thus:

<i>Rank</i>	<i>County or Region</i>	<i>Number of Surnames</i>	<i>Percentage of 2130 English &amp; Welsh Surnames in Newfoundland</i>
1	Devon	468	21.9
2	Dorset	119	5.6
3	Somerset	88	4.1
4	North Wales 18		
	South Wales 20		
	Monmouth 22	60	2.8
5	Cornwall	55	2.6
6	Northumberland	47	2.2
7	Wiltshire	41	1.9
8	Yorkshire WR	38	1.8
9	Gloucestershire	36	1.7
10a	Derbyshire	35	1.6
10b	Lancashire	35	1.6
12	Hampshire	33	1.5
13a	Cheshire	31	1.5
13b	Kent	31	1.5
15	Sussex	30	1.4
16a	Nottinghamshire	27	1.2
16b	Suffolk	27	1.2
18	Warwickshire	25	1.1
19a	Leicestershire and Rutland	24	1.1
19b	Worcestershire	24	1.1
21	Durham	23	1.1
22a	Cumberland and Westmorland	22	1.0
22b	Norfolk	22	1.0
22c	Staffordshire	22	1.0
22d	Yorkshire ER, NR	22	1.0

The remaining thirteen counties have each contributed less than one per cent.

In the circumstances of Newfoundland's trade with the West Country, there is no wonder that Devon with such ports as Exmouth, Plymouth, Barnstaple and Bideford should head the list with such a commanding lead. Nearby counties, Dorset, Somerset, Cornwall, Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, with such ports as Poole, Weymouth, Bridport, Bridgwater, Falmouth and Bristol, also appear in the first ten though the combined total of their surnames falls far short of those from Devon. What is surprising and unexplained is the comparatively large number of names from the north of England, especially from Northumberland, Yorkshire WR and Lancashire, unless the answer is to be found in the influence of men from the agricultural West Country who migrated to the industrial North in search of employment during the Industrial Revolution; for the North was always remote from trade with Newfoundland and Newfoundland had no obvious industrial attractions except in mining to a small extent.

Accounts of the connections between the West Country and Newfoundland are to be found in the writings of Prowse, Rogers, Lounsbury, McLintock, and for the Avalon Peninsula especially in Seary, Story and Kirwin, as listed in the Bibliography.

Most English surnames have remained unchanged in Newfoundland though a number of minor variants may be observed, some of which no doubt may also occur in England.

The commonest is simply a change in spelling which does not, however, indicate a change in pronunciation: Berg for Bergh, Bridal for Bridle or Bridel(l), Coaker for Coker, Gaden for ? Gayden, Myrden for Murden, Petten for Petton, Willar for Willer. Others by a

change of vowel or consonant suggest a local phonetic spelling: Ashbourne for Ashburn, Bavis for Beavis, Bavidge for Bev(e)ridge or Babbage, Crimp for Crump, Critch for Crutch, Cullihall for Collihole, Enwood for Inwood, Gidge for Gedge, Hindy for Hendy, Keeping for Kippin(g), Mesh for Mash, Nippard for Neppard, Peckford for ? Pickford, Roost for Rust, Tuffin for Tiffen, Combden for ? Compton, Crisby for Grisby, Durdle for ? Turtle, Skeard for Skarth, Vater(s) for Faytour or Fetters.

Vowels and consonants may also be added or deleted, sometimes it seems to replace an unknown or unfamiliar name by a name which is a familiar word, sometimes to form a name more easily pronounced than the English original: Regular for Regler, Colford for ? Cullyford, Normore for Narramore, Lomond for ? Lowman, Sansford for ? San(d)ford, Shinnicks for Senneck or Sinnocks, Stansbury for Stanbury, Kinden for ? Kingdon, Kinslow for Kingslow, Taplin for Tam(p)lin or Tambling. The inclusion of a vowel between two consonants to form a bridge or transitional syllable is shown in English usage in the forms Whiteaway for Whiteway, Hoddinott for Hodnett, the first of which is preserved in Newfoundland speech, the second in the Newfoundland form of the name.

The inclusion or exclusion of initial H, a phenomenon by no means unusual in many dialects of English, is shown in Newfoundland in such forms as Hedderson for ? Edison, Hallingham for Allingham, Hefford for Efford, Inder for Hender.

The relationship between names formed by these processes and their English originals is for the most part fairly readily recognizable, but more complex changes create variants more distantly removed from the originals in, for example, such names as Coveyduck for Cob(b)ledick and Spingle for Spigurnel or Spickernell.

In addition, the following surnames preserved in Newfoundland, though known or presumed to be of English origin, do not appear to have been recorded or discussed by any of the authorities on surnames consulted in this study, except that those marked by G, M, K, have been recorded, though not interpreted or discussed, by Guppy, Matthews or Kirwin.

Abery, Ansford

Batterton, Beason, Belben and Belbin (M), Bigsby and Bixby (M), Bingle, Breckon, Brentnall, Briffett, Broydell, Brumsey

Channing (G), Chapter, Clatney, Comben, Comby and Cumby, Connock, Cornick, Coxworthy, Crant, Crickard, Critchell, Crowdell, Cullimore (G), Curnell

Dewland (M), Dewling, Dinney, Dowden, Duder, Dunford (G), Durdle

Eales (M), Ebbs, Ezekiel

Fagner, Feener, Fiander, Finney (G), Fizzard (M), Fost, Fowlow, Fradsham, Framp, Frecker

? Gamberg, Genge, Goobie (M), Go(o)sney, Granter, Gullage Guzzwell (M)

Hancott, Harnum, Hattie, Hefferman, Hefferton, Hepditch and Hipditch (G), ? Herlidan, Hewardine, Hiscott, Hobey (G), Hollett, Hounsell (G), Hoven, Hubley, Hurdle, Husk, Hustin(s)

Jestican

Karn (G), Kearley

Lamswood (M), Langer (M), Lanning, Lash, Lavis, Layden, Learning, Leawood,

Lethbridge, Lingard (G), Lushman, Lydall, Lythcott, Lyver

Mavin, Maybee, Melendy and Melindy, Miffen and Mifflin (K), Minty (G), Mosdell, Motty, Mowday, Murcell, Mutford

Newhook, Noftall and Noftle

Penwell and Penwill, Pinhorn, Pippy, Polem, Pushie, Pynn (M)

Ringman

Scaplen (M), Shambler (M), Sheaves, Spurvey, Strangemore, Stride and Stryde (G), Strugnell (M)

Trelegan, Tremills, Trimm

Vincer, Vineham

Walkins, Welcher, Whiffen and Whiffin, Wigh, Wimbleton, Wornell, Worthman

Yabsley, Yarn  
? Zillman

For various reasons, a not uncommon one by deserters from the Royal Navy being to avoid detection, some families have changed their surnames: Chapter to Shapter, Crisby to Martin and again to Crisby, Hoddinott to Holmes and again to Hoddinott, Cuff to Matchem, Peyton to Penton, Rexford to Rixon, Samson to Sansome. In three instances, the change appears to have led to the creation of an entirely new name: Padley to Paddle, Terrifield to Torrville, Warrington to Waddleton.

### 3. Surnames from Ireland

In *The Surnames of Ireland* (1969, 1973), MacLysaght has given information on over 4,000 names of which 1,200 have been traced in Newfoundland. The repetition of some names in more than one county or province gives a gross total of 1,339 names which may be broadly analysed thus:

Rank	Province	Number of Surnames	Percentage of 1,339 Irish Surnames in Newfoundland
1	Ulster	414	30.9
2	Munster	329	24.6
3	Leinster	301	22.5
4	Connacht	174	13.0
	General	66	4.9
	Unspecified	55	4.1

The number of surnames from Ulster is perhaps unexpectedly large, but no single county in the province ranks in the first ten of all counties, probably because from its total of 414 names as many as 174 are given for Ulster in general.

The order of descending frequency by counties showing more than one per cent of 1,339 surnames is as follows:

Rank	County	Number of Surnames	Percentage of 1,339 Irish Surnames in Newfoundland
1	Cork (Munster)	120	9.0
2	Tipperary (Munster)	64	4.8
3	Clare (Munster)	58	4.3
4	Kilkenny (Leinster)	57	4.3
5	Galway (Connacht)	56	4.2
6	Wexford (Leinster)	54	4.0
7	Kerry (Munster)	50	3.7
8	Limerick (Munster)	48	3.5
9	Waterford (Munster)	47	3.5
10	Dublin (Leinster)	44	3.3
11	Donegal (Ulster)	37	2.8
12	Antrim (Ulster)	35	2.6
13	Mayo (Connacht)	31	2.3
14	Down (Ulster)	30	2.2
15	Tyrone (Ulster)	29	2.2
16	Armagh (Ulster)	28	2.1
17	Fermanagh (Ulster)	23	1.7

<i>Rank</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Number of Surnames</i>	<i>Percentage of 1,339 Irish Surnames in Newfoundland</i>
18	Sligo (Connacht)	22	1.6
19	Monaghan (Ulster)	21	1.6
20a	Offaly (formerly King's) (Leinster)	20	1.5
20b	Derry (Ulster)	20	1.5
22a	Leix or Laoighis (formerly King's) (Leinster)	18	1.3
22b	Meath (Leinster)	18	1.3
22c	Roscommon (Connacht)	18	1.3
22d	Westmeath (Leinster)	18	1.3
26	Cavan (Ulster)	17	1.3
27	Louth (Leinster)	16	1.2
28a	Kildare (Leinster)	14	1.0
28b	Leitrim (Connacht)	14	1.0

All thirty-two counties have contributed to the stock of Irish names in Newfoundland, but Cos. Carlow, Longford and Wicklow have provided less than one per cent.

A detailed analysis of surnames in Ireland, with particular reference to numerical strength and distribution, is to be found in Matheson.

Accounts of Irish emigration in general are to be found in Redford and W. F. Adams, of emigration to and settlement in Newfoundland in McLintock, Mannion, Rogers, and Seary, Story and Kirwin, as listed in the Bibliography.

Surnames of Ireland are common almost everywhere in Newfoundland with the most frequent and the largest concentrations in communities throughout the Avalon Peninsula except along the shores of Trinity Bay.

About ninety surnames of Ireland have been changed in Newfoundland, but most of the changes have been of little significance: Coady for Cody, Dorsey for Dorcey, Gleason for Gleeson, Guilfoyle for Gilfoyle, Keefe for Keeffe, Meaney for Meany, Shanahan for Shannahan. A few changes show the intrusion of a transitional syllable (not unknown in Ireland in, for example, Branigan for Brangan, Berrigan for Bergen, and noted also in England): Darrigan for Dargan, Hartery for Hartry, Hennebury for Henebry, S(h)ugarue for S(h)ugrue. Sometimes the spelling of an unstressed vowel is changed: Hannifan for Hanifin, Hannihan for Hanahan, Hoben for Hoban, Laffin for Laffan, Merner for Mernagh, ? Shiner for Shinnagh. Other variants, apparently unknown to MacLysaght, include Alyward for Aylward, Mahaney and Mehaney for ? Mahony, Milley for Millea, Monster for Munster, O'Donald for O'Donnell, Reardigan and Reddigan for ? Redahan, Kilfoy for ? Gilfoyle, Caravan for Kerevan, Sesk for Sisk, Handrigan for ? Hanrahan.

The prefix O often appears to have been retained or dropped indiscriminately. Mac has usually been retained. Names which are known or believed to be Irish, but are not in MacLysaght, are Clance, Galgay, ? Hanton, McAbee, ? Shortis, ? Stamp, Strapp.

Accounts of the Irish in Newfoundland are to be found in W. F. Adams, Beaudoin, Harvey, Lounsbury, McLintock, Mannion, Nemec, Prowse, Rogers, Seary, Story and Kirwin, and Seary, as listed in the Bibliography.

#### 4. Surnames from Scotland

Evidence for the number and distribution of surnames from Scotland in Newfoundland is less satisfactory than that for names from England and Ireland. Many Scots names are found in Ireland, especially in Ulster, and so may have been introduced into Newfoundland as Irish

rather than Scots; and of a total of some 530 names identified as Scots by Black, only 353 are given a location by Guppy who, moreover, frequently gives a broad region – South of the Forth and Clyde, North of Scotland, Scottish Border Counties – rather than a county as the home of a name.

The following analysis is therefore at best inadequate and tentative.

1	Unspecified	62
2	South	52
3	Ayrshire	39
4	Scattered	20
5a	Aberdeenshire	19
5b	Dumfriesshire	19
5c	Perthshire	19
8	Lanarkshire	17
9a	Argyllshire	16
9b	Galloway (Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtownshire)	16

Eighteen counties and three regions contributed one to ten names and eight counties made no contributions whatever.

If a conclusion may be drawn, it is that the southern and southwestern counties have made the greatest contribution to the stock of Scots surnames in Newfoundland, whether they were introduced directly or via Ireland. Scots names concentrated in the southwest of Newfoundland, most of them introduced by settlers from Nova Scotia, may, however, account for more widespread origins.

Most Scots surnames have remained unchanged, though a few variants have been observed: Clayson for Clason, Jewer for ? Dewar, McCrate for ? MacCraith, Manderton for Manderston, Mootrey and Mutrey for Moutray, Mourne for ? Mouren, Patry for Petrie, Roost for Roust (Rust).

The following, known or believed to be Scots, are not given in Black: Dustan, Etsell, McAbee (if not Irish).

Historians appear to have neglected the impact of Scots settlement in Newfoundland.

##### 5. *Surnames from France*

The contribution of French surnames (excluding those traced in the Channel Islands) to Newfoundland has come from many parts of the country, but apparently in no great numbers from any particular area. The number of names which are obviously Breton or Basque, for example, is remarkably small.

Without exception, all have lost any diacritical marks (accents, cedilla, diaeresis) they may have had, and about half of the two hundred or so have undergone some change or other either to make them easier on the English (or Irish) tongue or to attempt a phonetic spelling of a strange-sounding name.

The following examples, though not exhaustive, will serve to show the kinds of changes that have taken place: Benteau for Beneteau, Bonia for Bon(n)ier, Brockerville for Brocqueville, Cammie for Camin, Cormey for Cormier, Cornect for Cornec (Breton), Cuza for ? Cuzin, Deluney for Delaunay, Devoe for ? Devau, Dubie for Dub(a) (Breton), Duffenais and Duffney for Dufresnay, Dutrey for Dutre(u)il, Etchegary for Etchegaray (Basque), Figary for ? Figuier, Fushell for Fusil, Hawco for Hautcoeur, Jesseau and Jesso for Chasson, Kerfont for Kerfot (Breton), Kerrotret for Kérobot (Breton), Lagatdu for Lagade(u)c (Breton), Lasaga and Lasage (pronounced lisigar, with the accent on the first syllable) for Lissagaray or Lissaragay (Basque), Madore for Madamour, Morassie and Morazie for Morancé, Necho and Nicho for Nicaud, Presh(y)on and Presuyon for Perrichon or Perruchon, Pygas for Pigasse, Remo for Rémon(d) or Rémont, Rhymes for Rheims,

Robere for Robert, Rouzes for Rouzé, Rubia for Roubieu, Taleck for Tal(l)ec (Breton), Thomey for ? Thomieu, Tibbo for T(h)ibaud, Tricco for Tricot.

A few surnames have been translated into English or Irish: Aucoin to O'Quinn, Benoît to Bennett, Le Blanc to White, Le Jeune to Young.

No record has been found of the following names which are known, believed or appear to be French: Beaucage, Berniquez, Desbarats, Gaultois, Kerfot, Lecountre.

The South and West Coasts of Newfoundland have been the main areas of French settlement: the South Coast receiving settlers from metropolitan France and St. Pierre, the West Coast also from Acadia and the east coast of the Northern Peninsula of Newfoundland, a part of what was once the French Shore.

Accounts of the French in Newfoundland are to be found in Prowse and Rogers, as listed in the Bibliography.

## 6. Surnames from the Channel Islands

As far as is known, no comprehensive study of the surnames of the Channel Islands exists and the following list has been compiled from such sources as Turk, Miller, the Telephone Directories of Guernsey and Jersey and family traditions. It will be noticed that names are of both English and French origin, that some also belong to metropolitan France, and that some have acquired Newfoundland variants. Where possible, surnames have been allotted to Guernsey (G), Jersey (J), most of the remainder tend to belong to both islands (G&J); though a few have not been precisely located.

Ahier (J), Alexander (J), Allen, Anderson (G), Andrews (G), Anthony, Archer, Avery (G)

Bailey, Baker (G), Barber (G), Barrett (J), Battiste for Batiste, Beason, Beeso, Beson for Bisson (G&J); Beauchamp for Beauchamps, Beaucamp; Beaudoin for ? Baudin; Beckett for Becquet (J); Begin for Beghin; Bell, Bennett (J), Bernard (G), Berry, Berteau, Bignall, Bishop, Blundell, Boone (G), Borden for Bourdon (J), Bow(d)ridge for Bowdedge, Bowdidge (G), Brake (G), Breton, Broughton, Brown(e); Bullen for Bollen, Balleine (J), Burgess, Burt (J), Bussey for Bussy (J)

Cain (J), Carey (G), Carter (G), Caswell (G), Cave (G), Chalker (G), Champion, Chinn (J), Cleal (G), Clemen(t)s (J), Colley, Collins, Cook, Cooper, Corbet(t), Corbin (G), Cornish (J), Cross

Darby (J), Davey (G), De Gruchey (J), Dennis (G), Dorey, Drew (J), Durant (J), Durand (G), Duval, Dyer (G)

Edmonds (G), Efford, English, Ereaut

Falle (J), Farnham, Fe(a)ver, Ferry (J), Fillatre (J), Filleul, Fillier for Filleul, Fisher, Foley (G), Follett, Fontaine (J), Forcey and Forsey (G), Francis (G), Freeman (G), Fresne for Le Fresne (J), Fuller (G)

Gale, Garnier (J), Gilbert (G), Giles, Gill, Gillam (J), Godden (J), Godfrey, Gosse (G), Graham (J), Grandy for Grandin (J), Gray, Greeley for Le Gresley (J), Green (G), Greenslade (G), Gr(o)uchy, Gushue (J)

Hacquoil (J), Haines, Hallett (J), Hamen, Hardy, Hart, Harvey, Harview for Hervieu, Haskell, Hawco for Hacquoil, Hayes (G), Hellier, Henry, Hicks, Hill, Hilliard, Homer (G), Hooper (G), Howell (G), Howlett, Hoyle (J), Hubbard (J), Huelin (J), Hughes, Hurrell

Jackson, James, Jarvis, Jefferies for Jeffreys (G), Johnson (G), Jones

Knight

Lacey (G), La Cour(ce) (J), Lainey, Lainez for Lainé, Lambert, La Page for Le Page, Lawrence, ? Learning (G), Le Blanc for Le Blancq, Le Coq for Le Cocq, Drew, Le Drew for Le Dru (J), Lee, Le Feuvre, Le Fresne for (Du) Fresne (J), Le Grow for Le Gros (J), Lelievra for Lelievre (G), Le Mee, Le Messurier, Le Moine for Le Moisine, Leonard, Le Quant for Le Quesne and Cain (J), Le Riche (J), Le Roux (J), Le Roy, Le Selleur (J), Le Shana for Le Shanu (J), Le Tiec (J), Le Valliant for Le Vaillant (J), Lilly, Loveridge, Lowe, Lucas

Macey for Macé, Mass(e)y etc. (G), Mainwaring (J), Manning, Marquis, Martin, Masters, Matthews for Mathews, Mauger, Maybee ? for Mabey (G), Messervey (J), Michael(s) for Mi(t)chel(l), Middleton (G), Mitchell, Moody, Morrell, Morrissey (J), Mosler for Moser, Mott for Motte (J), Motty for Mottee or Mottie (J), Moyse (J), ? Murrin

Neale for Neal(e) and Neil formerly Neel (J), Neville (J), Nicholas, Nicholle, Nightingale, Noel (J), Noftall, Noftle for Naftel (G), Norman

Oliver and Olivier, Osborne, Osmond, Owen(s) (G), Ozon for Ozanne (G)

Pack (?G), Page for Le Page, Palmer, Paquette for Pacquet (J), Parrott, Pasha and Pasher for Perchard, Payne for Paine, Peddle (J), Pelley for (Le)Pelley (G), Pennell (J), Penn(e)y (G), Perchard (J), Perrett for Perrot (G), Perrier (J), Perrin (J), Perry (J), Petitpas (J), Phillips (G), Picco(tt) for Picot, Pidgeon, Pieroway for Pirouet, Pike (G), Pinel (J), Pippy for Peppy or Pipet (J), Poirier (J), Pollard, Poulain, Poullett for Poulet (J), Powell, Price (G), Prideaux, Prince (J), Puddester for Poingdestre (J), Pullin for Poulain

Quinn

Radford (G), Randell for Randall (G), Read, Reed, Redman (G), Remo for Remon (J), Renouf, Rich, Richard (J), Richards (G), Richardson, Robbins, Robert(s), Robin, Robinson (G), Roche, Rodgers for Roger (G), Rolands for Rowlands, Rousseau, Rowe (G), Rowsell (G)

Sacrely for Sacré (J), St. Croix, St. George (G), Salter, Sam(p)son (G), Sanders (G), Savage (G), Savery for ? Sauvary (G), Sharp, Shepherd, Short, Simmon(d)s, Simon, Skinner, Smith (G), Soper (J), Stafford (G), Steele (J), Stephens (G), Stone (G), Stoodley (J), Strong (J)

Taylor, Tessier, Thistle for Touzel, Thomas, Thomey for Thoume, Toms, Tompkins (J), Touching(s) for Tostevin (G), Touzel (J), Turner

Udle

Vincent, Viscount for (Le)Vesconte (J), Vivian, Vokey (J), Voutier for Vautier,

Walker, Wallis, Walters, Way (G), Webber, Welsh (G), Wheadon (G), White, Whiteley (J), ? Widger, Williams, Wright

Young

The name Hacquoil was changed to Clement and back to Hacquoil.

The South Coast of Newfoundland has been the main area of settlement by Channel Islanders, though there were a number of early settlers in Conception Bay in the seventeenth century.

The relations between Newfoundland and the Channel Islands are discussed in Prowse, Rogers, Le Messurier and Fay, as listed in the Bibliography.

## 7. Surnames from Syria-Lebanon

A small group of surnames is associated with the emigration from Syria and Lebanon to Newfoundland of a number of Maronite families in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Members of the sect, a leading Christian community in Lebanon, speak Arabic but use Syriac in their liturgy. Since Lebanon achieved independence in 1943, a convention has been established that the President of the republic should be a Maronite, the Prime Minister a Sunni Moslem, and the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies a Shia Moslem.

From humble beginnings in Newfoundland as small dealers and pedlars (when they were known locally and popularly, together with Jews and any other dark-skinned people, as "Tallies," ? Italians), the Maronites have established themselves as prosperous and respected members of the community, though they seem to have been overlooked in local studies.

Their surnames in Newfoundland are anglicized versions of mainly Christian Arabic names, though some are of uncertain origin, apparently non-Arabic, and have defied interpretation. The list may be incomplete.

Abbass, Abbiss, Alexander, Alteen, Andrews, Basha, Boulos, Carbage, Faour, Gaultois, Gosine, Hemeon, Herro, Joseph, Kawaja, Markarian, Michael(s), Noah, Sabb, Sapp, Sheehan, Simon, Tooton, Tuma.

### 8. Surnames from Other Countries

Among the minor contributors to the stock of Newfoundland surnames, mostly in the twentieth century, Germany comes first with some thirty, a number of which have undergone anglicization on much the same lines as those of France: Arns for ? Arends, Fralic and Frelich for Frölich, Ingerman for Ingermann, Kippenhuch for ? Köpenick, Kreiger for Krieger or Krüger, Langins for ? Langhans, Riteman for ? Riedemann, Rittemann or Rüttemann, Sidel for ? Seidel, Wentzell for Wen(t)zel. Rompkey from Ramgen has followed an arbitrary course.

Scandinavian surnames appear to have remained largely unchanged except for the loss of the diaeresis in Swedish names ending in *-ström*: Baxstrom, Edstrom, Lindstrom; Danish Westergaard has been reduced to Westguard.

The handful of surnames from Portugal, Spain, Holland, Hungary and Switzerland appear to be in their original forms.

Russian-Jewish surnames have remained virtually unchanged: Ferman for Furman(ov), Melamed for Melamud, Perlin for Pérlin, or simplified: Levitz for Levitskij.

E.C. Smith, *American Surnames*, notes that few Chinese names have been changed in America since they present no difficulties in pronunciation. One name, however, may have several interpretations. In Newfoundland they include: Au, Chong, Chow, Ding, Fong, Hong, Jim, Kung, Lem, Ling, Mok, Ping, Wing (also English), Wong, Ying, and probably others. The circumstances of their introduction into Newfoundland are obscure.

### 9. Surnames of the Micmac Indians

Micmac Indians from the Canadian mainland were known in Newfoundland as early as 1661. They assisted the French in their invasions in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and had begun to settle in Bay d'Espoir ? by 1765, in White Bear Bay, and in St. George's Bay by 1783. They eventually made their main settlements on the Conne River in the east arm of Bay d'Espoir and in the Stephenville area.

In his "Report on the Micmac Indians at Bay d'Espoir," 1908, Sir. W. MacGregor, then governor of Newfoundland, doubted whether there was a "single pure-blooded Micmac on the Island"; and it seems probable that their surnames, of French, English and Irish origins, adopted ? about the middle of the nineteenth century, derive from the European fathers of half-breeds. Another suggestion, given some support by the name Juk(e)s, otherwise unknown in Newfoundland and now obsolete, ? after J. B. Jukes (1811–1869), geological surveyor of Newfoundland in 1839–40, is that Micmacs adopted the surnames of hunters and explorers for whom they acted as guides.

The surnames include: Barrington, Beaton (Montagnais), Bernard, Brazil, Burke, Bushey, Collier, Drew, Gallant, Glode, Hinks, Hoskins, Jeddore, Joe, John, Juk(e)s, Lewis, Louis, Macdonald, Martin, Matthew(s), Michel, Mitchell, Paul, Poullett, Stride.

Accounts of the Micmacs in Newfoundland are by Millais, MacGregor, Rogers and Speck, as listed in the Bibliography.

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Bell Island, Bonavista North, Bonavista South, Burgeo and La Poile, Burin, Carbonear-Bay de Verde, Ferryland, Fogo, Fortune Bay and Hermitage, Gander, Grand Falls, Green Bay, Harbour Grace, Harbour Main, Humber East, Humber West, Labrador North, Labrador South, Placentia East, Placentia West, Port au Port, Port de Grave, St. Barbe, St. George’s, St. John’s Centre, St. John’s East, St. John’s North, St. John’s South, St. John’s West, St. Mary’s, Trinity North, Trinity South, Twillingate, White Bay North, White Bay South.

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B = Births    M = Marriages    D = Deaths

<i>DPHW</i> Vol. No.	<i>Parish</i>	<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Registers Available</i>	
22	St. John's Cochrane Street	Methodist	BM	1890–91
22	St. John's George Street	Methodist	BDM	1882–91
23	St. John's	Congregational	B	1780–1891
			M	1802–92
			D	1844–91

<i>DPHW</i> Vol. No.	<i>Parish</i>	<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Registers Available</i>	
24	St. John's	Presbyterian	B	1837-91
			M	1842-91
			D	1879-90
24	Harbour Grace (With Registers of Pastors 1858-1901)	Presbyterian	B	1880-1920
25	St. John's			
	St. Patrick's	Roman Catholic	B	1880-91
26	St. John's Cathedral	Anglican	B	1870-92
26A	"	"	B	1849-70
26B	"	"	B	1796-1848
26C	"	"	B	1753-91
26D	"	"	M	1835-91
26E	"	"	M	1754-1834
27	St. John's	"		
	St. Mary's	"	BM	1859-91
28	St. John's	"		
	St. Thomas's	"	B	1868-92
29	"	"	B	1856-68
30	"	"	B	1830-40
30A	"	"	M	1830-92
31	Witless Bay, Ferryland	"	B	1885-91
31	Petty Harbour (with some returns for Aquaforte, Ferryland and Renewals)	"	B	1820-91
		"	M	1824-91
32	Pouch Cove	Methodist	B	1841-91
32	"	Anglican	B	1882-91
			M	1841-91
33	Topsail	"	BM	1880-91
33	Foxtrap	"	B	1825-91
			M	1827-91
34	Brigus, Cupids	Methodist	B	1801-55
35	(With one entry dated 1813)		B	1855-70
36	"	"	B	1870-91
36A	"	"	M	1837-92
37	North River, Port de Grave	Reformed Episcopal	B	1884-91
37	Brigus, Salmon Cove	Anglican	B	1860-91
38	"	"	M	1860-91
38	Port de Grave	"	B	1859-91
38	"	"	M	1860-91
39	Bay Roberts	Methodist	BM	1884-91
39	Port de Grave	"	B	1834-91
39A	Clarkes Beach	"	M	1837-90
40	Bay Roberts	Anglican	B	1859-91
			M	1860-91
41	Spaniard's Bay	"	BM	1860-91
42	Harbour Grace	Roman Catholic	B	1866-91
42A	"	"	M	1866-89
43	"	Methodist	B	1819-91
44	"	Anglican	B	1854-90
	"	"	B	1880-90
45	"	"	B	1880-90

## 1 Family Names of the Island of Newfoundland

<i>DPHW</i> Vol. No.	<i>Parish</i>	<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Registers Available</i>	
			M	1890-91
	Harbour Grace South	Anglican	M	1877-91
45A	Harbour Grace	"	M	1776-1833
45B	Harbour Grace	Anglican	M	1831-90
46	Carbonear	"	BM	1860-91
47	"	Roman Catholic	B	1870-91
48	"	Methodist	B	1793-1848
49	"	"	B	1848-70
50	"	"	B	1870-91
50A	"	"	M	1794-1891
51	Freshwater (Carbonear)	"	BM	1883-91
52	Blackhead, Bay de Verde	"	B	1852-92
52A	"	"	B	1816-52
52B	"	"	M	1816-91
53	Western Bay	"	B	1873-91
			M	1877-91
54	Northern Bay	Roman Catholic	B	1838-61
54A	"	"	M	1838-91
55	Lower Island Cove	Methodist	BM	1850-91
56	Bay de Verde	Anglican	BM	1860-91
57	"	Roman Catholic	B	1880-92
	Northern Bay	"	B	1862-91
57A	Bay de Verde	"	M	1880-91
58	Old Perlican	Methodist	B	1816-91
58A	"	"	M	1816-91
59	Hants Harbour	Methodist	B	1875-91
			M	1825-91
59A	"	"	B	1824-74
60	Heart's Content	"	B	1877-85
	(At beginning of Register: Baptisms, sheets 1-4, parish of Winterton, sheets 1-3, parish of Heart's Content; Marriages, sheets 1-6). Heart's Content (Includes entries for Scilly Cove [now Winterton], New Perlican, Heart's Content)	Anglican	B	1873-91
			M	1879-91
61	New Harbour	Reformed Episcopal	BM	1885-90
61	Green's Harbour			
	(The Reformed Episcopal Church, parish of New Harbour, became affiliated with the Methodist Church at Green's Harbour; entries for the New Harbour parish are distributed irregularly among those for the Methodist Church parish of Green's Harbour)	Methodist	B	1867-90
			M	1874-90
61	Whitbourne	Anglican	BD	1889-91
61	Heart's Delight			
	(Baptisms recorded at beginning of Register, sheets 1-14; Marriages towards the back of Register, sheets 1-10)	"	B	1883-92
			M	1879-94
62	New Harbour	Anglican	B	1861-91
			M	1862-91
63	Trinity	"	B	1860-91

<i>DPHW</i> Vol. No.	<i>Parish</i>	<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Registers Available</i>	
64	Trinity	Anglican	B	1823–60
64A	"	"	B	1753–1823
64B	"	"	M	1757–1839
64C	"	"	M	1839–91
65	Trinity East	"	B	1869–91
			M	1876–91
66	Catalina	Methodist	BM	1864–92
67	"	Anglican	B	1834–91
			M	1833–91
68	Random	Anglican	B	1880–91
68	Britannia, Trinity South	Methodist	BM	1883–91
68	Bird Island Cove (Elliston)	"	B	1890–91
			M	1891
68	Hillview, Little Heart's Ease	"	B	1890–92
69	Bonavista	"	B	1869–91
70	"	Anglican	M	1786–1891
71	"	"	B	1786–1891
71A	"	"	B	1845–91
72	"	Methodist	B	1817–69
72A	"	"	M	1822–91
73	King's Cove	Anglican	B	1845–91
73A	"	"	B	1834–48
			M	1838–91
74	Brooklyn	"	BM	1879–91
75	Greenspond	"	B	1851–69
76	"	"	B	1815–50
77	"	Methodist	BM	1862–92
78	"	Anglican	B	1870–90
78A	"	"	M	1815–90
79	Badger's Quay	"	B	1862–92
			M	1862–1902
80	Glovertown	Methodist	B	1883–91
			M	1884–91
80	Musgravetown	"	B	1871–91
			M	1873–91
80	Wesleyville	Methodist	BM	1884–91
81	Salvage	Anglican	B	1865–93
82	Fogo	"	B	1860–91
83	"	"	B	1840–60
83A	"	"	M	1841–90
83	Change Islands	"	B	1856–91
			M	1854–91
84	Carmanville	Methodist	B	1888–91
84	Fogo	"	B	1861–91
			M	1862–91
84	Musgrave Harbour	"	B	1873–91
			M	1874–91
85	Herring Neck	Anglican	BM	1850–91
86	Twillingate	"	B	1880–93
86	Moreton's Harbour (Exploits)	"	B	1841–92

<i>DPHW</i>			<i>Registers Available</i>	
<i>Vol. No.</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>Denomination</i>		
87	Moreton's Harbour (Exploits)	"	M	1842-91
88	Twillingate	Methodist	B	1842-91
89	"	"	M	1889-91
89A	"	"	M	1867-89
89	Herring Neck	"	BM	1878-90
89	Moreton's Harbour	"	BM	1874-91
90	Nipper's Harbour	"	B	1874-90
91	Little Bay Islands	"	B	1865-91
			M	1867-91
92	Exploits	"	B	1858-91
			M	1859-91
93	Bonne Bay, St. Barbe	Anglican	B	1853-91
			M	1871-91
94	Englee	Methodist	BM	1883-91
94	St. Anthony	"	BM	1873-90
95	Bonne Bay, St. Barbe	Methodist	B	1873-90
			M	1874-90
95	Flowers Cove	"	B	1874-93
			M	1874-90
95	Northwest River	"	B	1882-91
96	Bay of Islands	Presbyterian	BM	1876-91
96	"	Anglican	B	1863-92
	(With entries for 1839, 1842, 1848, 1857, 1858)		M	1870-91
96	Bay St. George	Anglican	B	1870-91
97	Channel	Methodist	BM	1862-91
98	Petites	"	B	1857-91
99	Rose Blanche	Anglican	BM	1860-91
100	Burin	"	BM	1860-91
101	Burgeo	"	BM	1842-91
101	Channel	"	M	1883-87
102	Hermitage	"	B	1843-91
102A	"	"	M	1844-90
102A	Belleoram	"	M	1879-91
102A	Fortune	Methodist	B	1877-91
			M	1842-90
103	Belleoram	Anglican	B	1878-91
103	Pool's Cove	Congregational	B	1874-91
			M	1888-91
104	Harbour Breton	Anglican	B	1850-91
			M	1850-88
105	Flat Islands	Methodist	BM	1873-91
105	Sound Island	"	B	1850-91
106	Fortune	"	B	1877-91
106	Garnish	"	B	1885-92
			M	1887-91
106	Grand Bank	"	B	1859-92
			M	1817-92
107	Lamaline	Anglican	BM	1860-91
108	Burin	Methodist	B	1860-91
108A	"	"	B	1833-60

<i>DPHW</i>			<i>Registers</i>	
<i>Vol. No.</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Available</i>	
108A	Grand Bank	"	B	1817–59
109	Burin	"	M	1850–85
110	Harbour Grace	Anglican	B	1775–1807
111	"	"	B	1807–30
112	"	"	B	1830–59
113	Battle Harbour, Labrador	"	B	1847–81
114	"	"	M	1850–82
115		Interdenominational	B	1842–69
116		"	B	1870–79
117		"	B	1880–90

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- MUN. Memorial University of Newfoundland  
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- Registry Crown Lands. "Registry of Sales of Crown Lands, Oct 1831–Feb 1880" (Provincial Archives).
- "Return of Possessions held in Conception Bay" *See* CO 199.18.
- Swain, N.H. "The Reverend Charles Lench" (Provincial Archives).
- Tilley (Elliston) Family Papers (Provincial Archives).
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- C/CAN/NFL Box 1, Folio 219 Item 67b 4 Nov 1791. Rev. Harries to Sec. SPG. Subscribers for support of clergyman at Ferryland.
- 1. 221. 107 11 Nov 1791 Petition from inhabitants of Bonavista to Archbishop of Canterbury for a school-master.

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- 1. 221. 109 31 Oct 1792 [Same] 1816–17–18 and 19–20–21–22 and 23.” [Copy, 19 pages].
- 1. 221. 111 5 Nov 1793 [Same] for a missionary
- 1. 224. 129 27 Nov 1791 Petition of inhabitants of Harbour Grace to Sec. SPG for removal of the missionary, James Balfour.
- 1. 224. 133 10 Jul 1792 [Same] for a missionary to succeed James Balfour, removed from office.
- 1. 224. 134 24 Jul 1792 [Same] to the Rev. Mr. Harris, St. John’s, re retention of Mr. Lampen as schoolmaster.
- 1. 224. 138 18 Nov 1801 [Same] to Sec. SPG for a missionary.
- 1. 224. 139 18 Nov 1821 Petition of the Churchwardens of Harbour Grace for a missionary.
- 2. 225. 140 31 Oct 1792 Abraham Akerman to Sec. SPG.
- 2. 225. 142 25 Oct 1793 George Bemister to Sec. SPG.
- 2. 226. 153 19 Dec 1798 Signatories to letter of thanks to Gov. Waldegrave for exertions about the Church [St. John’s].
- 2. 230. 193 9 Jan 1810 Rev. L. A. Anspach to Sec. SPG.
- 2. 230. 196 1 Nov 1810 [Same].
- 2. 232. 214 24 Oct 1811 Rev. D. Rowland to Sec. SPG.
- 3. 239. 350 “Baptisms solemnized in the Parish of Twillingate in the Island of Newfoundland in the Years 3. 241. 432 [No date, about 1772–5] Petition from inhabitants of Bay Bulls to Molineux Shuldham, governor of Newfoundland.
- 3. 241. 423 6 Oct 1793 Address to Sir Richard King from inhabitants of Bay Bulls.
- 3. 241. 425 12 Dec 1795 George Welsh to Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 3. 241. 433 3 Oct 1802 Petition for a missionary from inhabitants of Bay Bulls to James Gambier, governor of Newfoundland.
- 3. 241. 436 8 May 1810 George Rennell to Sec. SPG.
- 3. 241. 437 23 Jun 1810 Gerrard Ford, Bonavista, to Sec. SPG.
- 3. 241. 440 22 Nov 1811 Thomas Plumleigh, Brigus, to Rev. L.A. Anspach.
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- Williams (St. John’s) Family Papers *See* Pinsent.
- Woodley, Nathaniel, planter of St. John’s and wife Papers 1823–66 (Provincial Archives).

#### NOTES FOR THE USE OF THE DICTIONARY

See Introduction, especially I Range and Aims and II Sources of Information.

As far as possible, abbreviations have been avoided, particularly those of the names of English, Irish and Scots counties which may not be readily familiar to North American readers. The major exception is in the citation of authorities used in Early Instances, such as titles of newspapers and periodicals which are easily recognizable, and such forms as DPHW, USPG, CO etc. Documents and authorities used are listed in the Bibliography.

Old English or Anglo-Saxon (O.E. or A.S.) is English as it was used from the earliest writings to about 1100 A.D.

Middle English (M.E.) is English as it was used from about 1100 A.D. to 1450 A.D.

A few symbols used in Old English and Old Norse spellings, but now obsolete, have been modernized.

An asterisk \* indicates a postulated form.

Variant spellings of place names, such as Heart’s Content and Hearts Content, Musketta and Mosquito, Scilly and Silly Cove in general derive from documents in which they are found.

The titles, Newfoundland Archives, and Provincial Archives, are used to denote the institution which in its publications refers to itself variously as Newfoundland and Labrador Provincial Archives, Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador.

# Dictionary of Newfoundland Family Names

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# A

**ABBASS**, a surname of Syria-Lebanon, from the Arabic – one who frowns, probably confused with ABBISS.

In Newfoundland: ? Introduced about 1890–1900.

Modern status: Unique, at Marquise (*Electors* 1955).

**ABBISS**, a surname of Syria-Lebanon, from the Arabic - morose, sullen, austere, probably confused with ABBASS.

In Newfoundland: ? Introduced about 1890–1900.

Modern status: Rare, at Buchans (*Electors* 1955).

**ABBOTT**, a surname of England, Ireland and Scotland, from Old English *abbod* later *abbot* - abbot, the head of an abbey of monks. Some Abbots believe their name to be derived from MACNAB. (Reaney, Cottle, Black, MacLysaght).

Traced by Guppy in Devon, Dorset, Essex, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Suffolk, and by MacLysaght in Dublin.

In Newfoundland:

Early instances: —, of St. John's, killed by the French, ? 1705 (CO 194.22); Thomas, of St. John's, 1706 (CO 194.22); William, fisherman of St. John's or Petty Harbour, about 1739-43 (CO 194.11); Richard, son of Elizabeth Abbot(t) of Bonavista, about 1765 (CO 194.16); Richard Abbott, of Bay Bulls, 1793 (USPG); Matt., proprietor and occupier of fishing room at Trinity, Winter 1800–01 (Census Trinity B.); James Abbot, of Harbour Grace Parish, 1817 (Nfld. Archives HGRC); Richard Abbott, planter of Bayleys Cove (Bonavista B.), 1817 (DPHW 72); James, of Careless (now Kerleys) Harbour, 1820, of Ragged Harbour (unspecified), 1822 (Nfld. Archives KCRC); William, of Catalina, 1823 (Nfld. Archives KCRC); James, of British Harbour, 1832 (Nfld. Archives KCRC); George, of Millers Passage, 1835 (DPHW 30); Thomas, fisherman of Carbonear, 1848 (DPHW 49); John, of Doting Cove, 1858 (DPHW 83); John, fisherman of North West Arm (now Lockston), 1860 (DPHW 63); John, married at Rose Blanche, 1861 (DPHW 99); John, of Robinson's Head (St. George's B.), 1870 (DPHW 96); William, fisherman of Bay de Verde, 1871 (Lovell); William, fisherman of Burin, 1871 (Lovell); Jeremiah and John, fishermen and servants of Port au Bras, 1871

(Lovell); John and Thomas, fishermen of Springfield (Brigus district), 1871 (Lovell).

Modern status: Widespread, especially at St. John's, Doting Cove and Bonavista.

Place names: Abbots Pond 43-30 57-50, Abbott Cove 49-32 55-18, — Pond 49-32 55-17, — Rock 46-50 55-49.

**ABERY**, a surname of England, apparently not recorded elsewhere, from the English place name Avebury (Wiltshire), which is locally so pronounced. (Ekwall).

In Newfoundland: Of Berkshire origin, at St. John's since 1925.

**ABRAHAM**, a baptismal name and surname of England, Ireland and Scotland, and a surname of France. In England, Scotland and France, it is of Hebrew origin but not confined to Jews. The name of the patriarch was first *Abram* – high father, later changed to *Abraham* – father of a multitude. In Ireland, however, Abraham is an anglicization of *Mac an Bhreitheamhan* - son of the judge. (Withycombe, Reaney, Cottle, MacLysaght, Dauzat).

Traced by Guppy in Huntingdonshire and Lincolnshire, and by Matthews in Devon, Dorset and Hampshire.

In Newfoundland:

Early instances: —, of Quidi Vidi, 1703 (CO 194.3); Thomas, of Newfoundland, 1704 (CO 194.3); William, ? fisherman of Port de Grave, 1782 (Nfld. Archives T22); George, arrived in St. John's, 1816 (CO 194.60).

Modern status: After being apparently obsolete, the name was revived by the appointment of the Rt. Rev. Philip Selwyn Abraham as coadjutor bishop of Newfoundland in 1937. Now very rare and scattered.

Place names: Abrahams Cove 48-31 58-55, — Sail Point 48-56 57-29.

**ACKERMAN, ACREMAN, AKERMAN**, variant forms of a surname of England, from Old English *æcermann* – farmer, husbandman, ploughman. In France (Alsace), Akerman is of German origin. (Reaney, Cottle, Dauzat).

Traced by Matthews in Dorset.

In Newfoundland:

Family tradition: Two brothers, John and Thomas, were shipwrecked off the coast of Newfoundland about ? 1870 and settled, Thomas in Fair Island and John in Trinity Bay (MUN Folklore).

Early instances: Stephen Akarman, merchant of Bay Bulls, 1680 (Prowse); Gabr[i]el Akerman, clerk of Fogo, 1780 (D'Alberti 6); Abraham, missionary at Bonavista, about 1783-1821 (USPG, CO 194.64); Sam, servant at Battle Harbour (Labrador), 1795 (MUN Hist); Mary, of Vere (now Fair) Island, 1830, born ? 1812 (DPHW 76); William, planter of Brigus, 1837 (DPHW 34).

Modern status: Especially in the Bonavista North district, including Fair Island up to about 1959-63, when members of the family settled in Centreville.

**ADAMS**, a surname of England and Ireland with Adam and MacAdam scattered in Scotland, and Adamson common in the north of England and south of the Forth and Clyde. In England it means "son of Adam," a baptismal name from Hebrew *Adam* – red; in Ireland (Co. Down), it is a synonym of Aidy and Eadie. See also ADE, AIKEN. (Reaney, MacLysaght).

Guppy found the name widespread, especially in Devon, Shropshire and Staffordshire.

In Newfoundland:

Family traditions: William (1800-82) was the first settler of Upper Island Cove (MUN Geog.). Thomas, from Devon, settled at Come-By-Chance in 1822 (MUN Geog.).

Early instances: Sam., of Ferryland, 1675, of Caplin Bay (now Calvert), 1676 (CO 1); J[ohn], planter of St. John's, 1703 (CO 194.3); Samuel, J.P. of Placentia district, about 1730-35-1753 (CO 194.9, 13); William, member of court at St. John's, 1751 (CO 194.13); James, in possession of property, Adams Cove, 1796 (CO 199.18); Michael and Co., lessees of land at Harbour Grace, 1798 (CO 199.18); William, occupier of fishing room at Trinity, Winter 1800-01 (Census Trinity B.); William, proprietor of fishing room at Old Perlican, Winter 1800-01 (Census Trinity B.); Adams and Palmer, in salmon fishery at Indian Burying Place, 1804 (CO 194.45); Phillip, planter of Fogo, 1808 (MUN Hist.); John Addams, of Brigus, 1816 (Nfld. Archives L165); Thomas Adams, planter of Twillingate, 1820 (USPG); Dinah, of Joe Batts Arm, 1821 (USPG); Thomas, of Little Belle Isle (now Little Bell Island), 1825 (DPHW 26B); William, planter of Jigging Hole (Trinity North district), 1842 (DPHW 64B); John, planter of Salmon Cove (now part of South River), 1846 (DPHW 34); George, of Round Harbour (Twillingate district), 1851 (DPHW 86); John, fisherman of Great Burin,

1860 (DPHW 108); Thomas, fisherman of North Harbour (Placentia B.), 1871 (Lovell).

Modern status: Widespread, especially at St. John's, Milton and elsewhere in the Trinity North district, and at Upper Island Cove, Old Perlican and Burin.

Place names: Adams Cove 47-52 53-05, — Head 47-45 54-01, — Islands 49-06 58-21, — Pond 47-32 52-53.

**ADDERLEY**, a surname of England, from the English place name Adderley (Shropshire). (Bardsley).

In Newfoundland: Rare, at Corner Brook.

**ADE**, a surname of England and France; in England, a pet form of the baptismal name Adam (*See ADAMS*), in France, where it is also an old baptismal name, from a Germanic source ? *adal* – noble. (Reaney, Dauzat 69).

In Newfoundland:

Family tradition: The Ades of Long Pond, Manuels, the only family of the name, believe themselves to be of Irish stock, though Ade is not recorded in MacLysaght, Woulfe or Matheson.

Early instances: Michael Aide, of Harbour Grace Parish, 1818 (Nfld. Archives HGRC); Mary Anne, of St. John's, 1843 (DPHW 26D); Maria, of Harbour Grace, 1870 (Nfld. Archives HGRC); John, of St. John's, 1871 (Lovell).

Modern status: At Long Pond, Manuels.

**ADEAUX**. *See AUDEAUX*

**ADEY**, a surname of England, a pet form of *Ade* (Adam) (*See ADAMS*). (Reaney).

Traced by Matthews in Devon and Dorset.

In Newfoundland:

Family tradition: The Adeys of Hants Harbour, Old Perlican and Twillingate came to Newfoundland with the firm of Robert Slade of Poole (Dorset) in the early 1700s. The Adeys of Adeytown moved from Hants Harbour about 1873. Some family sources give Bristol, where the name is still found, as their home about 1850. Adey has been confused with EDDY, to which some Adeys changed their name in 1950. (A.W. Adey).

Early instances: Stephen Ad(e)y, of Bay de Verde, 1791 (DPHW 64); Isaac Ady, proprietor of fishing room at Old Perlican, Winter 1800-01 (Census Trinity B.); Martin and James, proprietors, and Isaac, occupier of fishing rooms at Hants Harbour, Winter 1800-01 (Census Trinity B.); W. Adey,

in salmon fishery at Fogo, 1808 (CO 194.48); James Ady, fisherman of Trinity, 1821 (DPHW 64); John Aidey, of Catalina, 1822 (DPHW 70); Martin Adey, fisherman of Seal Cove (now New Chelsea), 1849 (DPHW 59A); William Addy, farmer of Salmon Cove (now part of South River), 1850 (DPHW 34); William, of Foster's Point (Trinity B.), 1883 (DPHW 68).

Modern status: Especially in the Trinity North district, at Adeytown and Clareville.

Place names: Adeyto(w)n 48-05 53-56, Adies Pond 49-25 55-17, — River 49-31 57-06.

**AHERNE**, a surname of Ireland, *Ó hEachthigheirn*, Ir. *each* – steed, *tighearna* – lord. (MacLysaght).

MacLysaght states that at the present time the name is almost confined to Cos. Cork and Limerick, and that in Co. Waterford the English name HEARN is used as a synonym, though some persons named Hearn may be English immigrants.

In Newfoundland:

Early instances: Maurice Ahern, sergeant in the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, 1797 (D'Alberti 6); John, from Cove (for Cobh) Parish (Co. Cork) married at St. John's, 1806 (Nfld. Archives BRC); William Aheron, of Harbour Grace Parish, 1815 (Nfld. Archives HGRC); Patrick Ahearn, of Kings Cove, 1828 (Nfld. Archives KCRC).

Modern status: The name seems to have been rare in Newfoundland and is now obsolete; but some Ahernes here are also said to have changed their name to Hearn. Rev. Sr. M. de Sales Ahearn was a nun in the Mercy Convent, St. John's, 1955 (*Electors* 1955).

**AHIER**, an old Jersey (Channel Islands) surname formerly Ahyi or Ayi. See also AYERS. (Le Maistre).

In Newfoundland:

Family tradition: John, of Fortune, married about 1870 (MUN Hist.).

Modern status: At Grand Bank (*Electors* 1955), and Burin Bay Arm.

**AIKEN, AITKEN, AITKIN(S)**, Scots forms of the English and Irish surname ATKINS, a pet-form of Adam (See ADAMS). In addition in Ireland Aiken may have sometimes been used for O'Hagan, *Ó hAogáin*. (Reaney, Black, MacLysaght).

Guppy traced Aitken in Lanarkshire and adjacent counties; MacLysaght Aiken in northeast Ulster.

In Newfoundland:

Modern status: All forms are rare and scattered with small concentrations of Aitken in Botwood, Grand Falls and Deer Lake.

**AINSWORTH**, a surname of England from the English place name Ainsworth (Lancashire). (Bardsley).

Traced by Guppy in Lancashire and Shropshire, with Hainsworth in Yorkshire ER, and by Matthews in Dorset and Hampshire.

In Newfoundland:

Early instances: Samuel and William, drummers at St. John's, 1774 (DPHW 26C); Charles Answorth, of Trinity (Trinity B.), 1812 (DPHW 64).

Modern status: At St. John's from Accrington (Lancashire) since 1953.

**AITKEN, AITKIN(S)**. See AIKEN

**AKERMAN**. See ACKERMAN

**ALBERT**, a baptismal name and surname of England and France, from an Old German personal name containing the elements *noble* and *bright*. (Withycombe, Reaney, Dauzat).

In Newfoundland: The present Alberts of St. John's are believed to be of French origin, formerly Aubert, but came to Newfoundland from London, England, in 1941. (Family).

**ALCOCK**, a surname of England and Ireland, from the English baptismal name Al[l]an or some other short name in *Al-*, plus *-cock*, "a kind of affectionate or diminutive suffix," "meaning ... probably 'boy' or 'servant,' for *cock* was used as a nickname for one who strutted like a cock and became a common term for a pert boy, being used of scullions, apprentices and servants." (Reaney *Origin*, pp. 211-13). See COX.

Guppy traced Alcock in Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire; MacLysaght in Co. Waterford since the late 17th century.

In Newfoundland:

Early instances: Mansfield, of Harbour Grace, 1801 (CO 199.18); Robert, of Leading Tickles, 1853 (DPHW 86).

Modern status: Somewhat rare and scattered but with small concentrations at St. John's and Leading Tickles. As the name of a transient at Gander in *Electors* 1955 it appeared in the variant Alcoe, borne by a descendant of Charlotte Alcock who, on leaving Newfoundland for New Brunswick, changed her name to Alcoe "because Alcock was a vulgar name." Reaney notes the pronunciation Coeburn for Cockburn and Coeshott for Cockshott. (Dr. Shirley Alcoe, great-granddaughter of Charlotte).

Place name: Alcock Island 49-31 55-25.

**ALDERDICE, ALLARDYCE**, surnames of Scotland and Ireland, from the old barony of Allardice in the parish of Arbuthnott, (Kincardineshire). Allardyce, Allardice and Allardes are the usual Scots forms, Alderdice in Cos. Antrim and Armagh, Ireland. (Black).

In Newfoundland:

Family traditions: Frederick Charles Alderdice, born in Belfast, came to St. John's in 1886 (MUN Folklore). James Allardyce, from Aberdeen, came to St. John's in 1929 (Family).

Modern status: Rare, at St. John's.

**ALDRICH**, a surname of England with at least eight variant forms, usually derived from Old English personal names containing the elements *elf* and *ruler* or *noble* and *ruler*; or from the English place name Aldridge (Staffordshire, Buckinghamshire), or from an unidentified place in or near Worcester. (Reaney). See also ELDRIDGE, ETHERIDGE and OLDRIDGE.

Guppy traced Aldrich, Alldridge in Berkshire, Gloucestershire, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, Suffolk and Surrey, with the comment that "Alldridge is the usual form in all these counties except in Norfolk and Suffolk, where it is associated with Aldrich." Spiegelhalter traced a further variant OLDRIDGE to the English place names in Devon, and Matthews traced Alridge in Dorset and Hampshire.

In Newfoundland:

Early instances: Edward Aldridge, of Fortune, 1765 (CO 194.16); Christopher, major in Royal Newfoundland Regiment, 1795 (CO 194.41); Butler, Commissioner of roads from Conception Bay to Trinity Bay, 1834 (*Newfoundlander* 19 Jun 1834); —, of Grand Bank, 1840-41 (MUN Hist); Louisa Allridge, of Carbonear, 1858 (DPHW 49).

Modern status: Aldrich introduced in 1961.

Place names: Aldridge Head and Rock 47-37 57-35.

**ALEXANDER**, a baptismal name and surname of England, Scotland, Ireland, Jersey (Channel Islands) and Syria-Lebanon, from the Greek personal name meaning "defender of men." (Withycombe, Reaney, Black, Turk).

Guppy traced Alexander in Wiltshire, Kent, Northumberland, Norfolk and found it scattered in Scotland; Spiegelhalter traced it in Devon; Matthews in Dorset and Jersey (Channel Islands); MacLysaght in Cos. Antrim and Down, adding that "less than a century ago fourteen synonyms of it were recorded in Ulster birth registrations." Cottle remarks that it became "current in Scotland after English-born

Queen Margaret named a son Alexander, and Alexanders II and III reigned 1214-85; hence generic name *Sandy* for a Scot."

In Newfoundland:

Early instances: Stephen, of Newfoundland, ? 1706 (CO 194.24); William, from Campbelltown (Argyleshire), Scotland, merchant of Bonavista, 1817, died ? 1828 (Nfld. Archives KCRC, *Royal Gazette* 9 Sep 1828); James, of Lympington (Hampshire), at St. John's, 1836 (DPHW 26D); —, merchant of Sandy Point (St. Georges B.), 1849 (Feild); John, born 1865 at Wick (Caithness), at St. John's, 1883, later at Bonavista (MUN Folklore); Andreas, of Harbour Grace, 1867 (Nfld. Archives HGRC); John, fisherman of Indian Head (St. Georges B.), 1871 (Lovell), originally of Chezzetcook (Nova Scotia), ? of French stock, at Kippens, ? 1900 (MUN Folklore).

Modern status: Almost exclusively on the West Coast and especially at Stephenville and Kippens.

Place names (not necessarily from the surname): Alexander (formerly Bloody) Bay 48-43 53-56, — Island 49-38 55-40, — Rock 49-47 55-10, and localities in Labrador.

**ALLAN, ALLEN**, baptismal names and surnames of England, Ireland and Scotland, Allen of the Channel Islands, of various origins. In England, and sometimes in Scotland and Ireland, they derive from Old French *Alain*, *Alein*, old Breton *Alan*, "the name of a Welsh and Breton saint, which was popular with the Bretons who came over with the conqueror, particularly in Lincolnshire" (Reaney). "But early Breton stem *Alamn* – suggests an origin in Germanic tribal [name] *Alemann* – All men, as in French name for Germany" (Cottle). In Scotland it may also derive from the Old Gaelic name *Ailéne* or *Ailín*, from *ail* – rock. In Ireland it may derive from both the foregoing, or from *Ó hAillín* in Cos. Offaly and Tipperary, or it may be a synonym of Hallinan in Tipperary. (Withycombe, Reaney, Cottle, Black, MacLysaght, Turk).

Guppy found Allan in Northumberland and Southern Scotland, Allen widespread in England, with a further variant, Allin, in Devon and Oxfordshire. Matthews found Allen widespread in Devon, Dorset and Somerset.

In Newfoundland:

Family tradition: Four Allen brothers from Portugal Cove lived at Topsail in 1822 (MUN Hist.).

Early instances: Joseph Allen, of St. John's, 1705 (CO 194.3); Thomas Allan, surgeon (? of Newfoundland), ? 1753 (CO 194.3); John Allen, of

St. John's, 1772 (DPHW 26C); Richard, of Burin, 1780 (D'Alberti 6); James and Robert, in fishery at Portugal Cove, 1794-5 (Census 1794-5); George, born at Greenspond, 1804 (DPHW 76); John, from Kill Parish (Co. Waterford), married at St. John's, 1808 (Nfld. Archives BRC); Richard, of Harbour Grace Parish, 1812 (Nfld. Archives HGRC); Alexander, from Montroac, Scotland (unidentified), of St. John's, died 1844, aged 53 (*Times* 18 Dec 1844); William Allan, surgeon, from Greenock, of Brigus and later the Barrrens, 1850 (*Nfld. Patriot* 26 Jan 1850); Cyrus Allen, of Woody Island (Placentia B.), 1851 (DPHW 105); James, of Herring Neck, 1854 (DPHW 85); James, fisherman of Green Cove (Twillingate district), 1855 (DPHW 85); John, fisherman of Bird Island Cove (now Elliston), 1857 (DPHW 72); George, fisherman of Carbonear, 1858 (DPHW 49); John, fisherman of Burin, 1871 (Lovell); Richard, farmer of Flatrock (St. John's), 1871 (Lovell); Samuel, fisherman of Great Jervis, 1871 (Lovell); James, fisherman of Haystack, 1871 (Lovell); Richard, of Petty Harbour, 1871 (Lovell); John, of Bay of Islands, 1871 (Lovell).

Modern status: In *Electors* 1955, Allan is much rarer than Allen, with small concentrations at Flatrock (where the Allans may be of Irish descent), St. John's and Jacques Fontaine. Allen has concentrations at St. John's, Woody Island (Placentia B.), Mount Moriah and Curling.

Place names (not necessarily from the surname): Allan Brook 49-09 58-01, 50-44 57-13, — Cove 47-42 56-18, — Head 47-42 56-19, — Rock 46-52 55-48, Allan's Island 46-51 55-48, — Cove Brook 47-42 56-17, Allen Bank 46-59 55-06, — Rock 47-21 54-17, — Shoal 47-36 53-59, 52-04 55-39, Allens Brook 48-58 58-03, — Cove 49-50 56-31, — Pond 48-00 54-36.

**ALLARDYCE.** See ALDERDICE

**ALLEY,** a surname of England and Ireland, from an Old Scandinavian and Old English personal name *Alle*, *Alli*, found in Domesday Book (Reaney), or, according to Spiegelhalter from the English place names Allaleigh (Devon) or, following Weekley, from (dweller) at the lee or clearing (Reaney, Weekley *Romance*, Spiegelhalter, MacLysaght 73).

Traced by Spiegelhalter in Devon and by MacLysaght as formerly numerous in Cos. Kildare and Leix, but now rare.

In Newfoundland:

Early instances: John, of Corbin (Fortune B.), 1835 (DPHW 30); Nicholas, of Crabbes, 1871 (DPHW 96).

Modern status: Essentially a West Coast name, especially at St. David's and in *Electors* 1955 at St. Fintan's.

**ALLINGHAM,** a surname of England and Ireland, from the English place name Allingham (Kent), found in Ballyshannon (Co. Donegal) since 1613 and later in Co. Leitrim. See also HALLINGHAM. (Bardsley, MacLysaght).

In Newfoundland:

Early instances: J., of Co. Donegal, now of St. John's, 1834 (*Newfoundlander* 25 Sep 1834); William, fisherman of Brandy Islands (St. Barbe district), 1869 (DPHW 93).

Modern status: At Brig Bay and Flowers Cove.

**AL(L)STON,** surnames of England and Scotland, from the Old English personal name *Æthelstān* – noble stone; or from other Old English names containing the elements *elf*, *old*, *temple* or *stone*; or from the English place names, Alston (Lancashire, Devon, Cumberland, Somerset) or Alstone (Gloucestershire). Black suggests that the Scots surname derives from Alston (Cumberland). (Reaney, Cottle).

Alston traced by Guppy in Suffolk, by Spiegelhalter in Devon, and by Black in Glasgow, Ayrshire and Lanarkshire.

In Newfoundland:

Early instance: John W. Alston, of Liverpool, married at St. John's, 1858 (DPHW 23).

Modern status: Allston, of West Bergholt (Essex), at St. John's since 1954.

**ALSOP,** a surname of England and Scotland from the English place name Alsop en le Dale (Derbyshire). (Reaney).

Al(1)sop traced by Guppy in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire, by Matthews in Devon, and by Black in Aberdeen.

In Newfoundland:

Early instance: Robert Jr., merchant of St. John's, 1812 (CO 194.57). Modern status: Unique, at St. John's.

**ALTEEN,** a surname of Syria-Lebanon.

In Newfoundland:

Family tradition: —, from Ryshya, Lebanon, emigrated to Canada about 1900, settled in the Maritimes and moved to Newfoundland about 1939 (Family).

Modern status: At Corner Brook and Grand Falls.

**ALYWARD**, ? a Newfoundland variant of AYLWARD.

In Newfoundland:

Modern status: At Cape Broyle (*Electors* 1955), St. John's and Grand Falls.

**AM(M)INSON**, ? Newfoundland variants of the surname of England Amison – son of *Amice*, *Ami(s)*, from Latin *amicus* – friend, later slave.

(Withycombe, Reaney).

In Newfoundland: At St. John's since about 1870 (Family).

**ANDERSON**, a surname of England, Scotland, Ireland and Guernsey (Channel Islands), – son of Andrew (See **ANDREWS**). (Reaney, Turk).

Traced by Guppy especially in the north of England, by Matthews in Devon, and by Black “over a good part of Scotland.” MacLysaght describes Anderson as “one of the most numerous English names in Ireland” especially in northeast Ulster.

In Newfoundland:

Early instances: John and William, traders who sustained losses when St. Pierre was surrendered to the French in 1763 (CO 194.16); John, cooper of Petty Harbour, about 1767 (Census 1794-5); Richard, of Trinity Bay, 1775 (DPHW 64); James, of St. John's, 1800-17 (CO 194.59, DPHW 26B); Henry, of Salmon Cove (now part of South River), 1806 (DPHW 34); Anderson and Comer, merchants of Adams Cove, 1816 (CO 194.57); John, planter of British Harbour, 1820 (DPHW 64); William, of Tilton Harbour (now Tilting), 1822 (Nfld. Archives KCRC); Elizabeth, of Fortune, 1823 (DPHW 106); Thomas, of New Harbour (Trinity B.), 1825 (Nfld. Archives KCRC); Thomas, of Harbour Grace Parish, 1828 (Nfld. Archives HGRC); Elizabeth, of Burgeo Islands, baptized 1830, aged 16 (DPHW 30); R., from Waterford, arrived at Harbour Grace, 1833 (*Carbonear Star* 22 May 1833); Robert, of Couteau, 1835 (DPHW 30); John, of Cupids, 1840 (DPHW 34); William, of Nippers Harbour, 1843 (DPHW 86); Thomas, fisherman of West Point (Burgeo-La Poile district), 1843 (DPHW 101); Joseph, of Caplin Cove (Trinity B.), born 1845 (DPHW 59A); Edward and family, of Upper Burgeo, 1849 (Feild); William (1846-99), born at Girvan (Ayrshire), doctor at Port de Grave, 1867, died at Heart's Content (MUN Folklore); William, of Otter Point (Burgeo-La Poile district), 1847, (DPHW 101); Catherine, of Grates Cove, 1849 (DPHW 58); Mary, of Hants Harbour, 1849 (DPHW 59); Edward, of Scilly Cove (now Winterton), 1857 (DPHW 59); William, of Petites, 1857 (DPHW 98); Charles, fisherman of Rose Blanche, 1860 (DPHW

99); John, born 1855 at Saltcoats (Ayrshire), came to Newfoundland 1875 (Mott); Thomas, of Channel, 1871 (Lovell); Eli, fisherman of Codroy and Rivers, 1871 (Lovell); Benjamin and John, fishermen of Grand Bruit, 1871 (Lovell); William Jr., fisherman of Great Barrisway, 1871 (Lovell); George, James and William, fishermen of Hatters Point (Burgeo district), 1871 (Lovell); Robert, fisherman of Logy Bay, 1871 (Lovell).

Modern status: Especially on the South and West Coasts.

Place names: Anderson Island 49-42 54-44; — Lookout 47-54 57-56; Billy Anderson Shoal 47-37 58-02; Andersons Brook 47-41 53-18, — Cove 47-36 55-07, — Pond 47-41 53-19.

**ANDRE**, a surname of England, ? from a French form of Andrew, *Andri*, though the possibility that it is a variant of the French surname André should not be ruled out. (See **ANDREWS**). (Reaney, Dauzat).

In Newfoundland: Rare, at Corner Brook West and Too Good Arm.

**ANDREWS**, a surname of England and Ireland – son of Andrew, and as Andrew of Scotland, Andros or Andrews of Guernsey (Channel Islands), from the baptismal name of Greek origin meaning “manly.” It is also the anglicized form of the Lebanese surname Andrea, and in Ireland sometimes a synonym of MacAndrew, Gaelic *Mac Aindriu* (Withycombe, Reaney, MacLysaght, Turk).

Guppy found Andrews widespread in southern and western counties, especially Dorset, Hampshire and Wiltshire, and Andrew especially in Cornwall and Devon. MacLysaght found Andrews “fairly numerous in Dublin and north-east Ulster, rare elsewhere.” Black describes Andrew as “common in Scotland, both as a forename and as a surname. Its popularity, no doubt, is due to its being the name of Scotland's patron saint.”

In Newfoundland:

Family traditions: Samson, from Odcombe (Somerset), settled at Richards Harbour in 1867 and later moved to François (MUN Hist.). Ablain Andrea, from Hadeth el Joubbe (Lebanon), settled at St. John's about 1890 (Family).

Early instances: John, of Port de Grave, 1763, but property “in possession of the Family for 105 years or upwards,” that is, before 1658 (CO 199.18); John, Francis and Mary, of Harbour Grace, 1765, but property “possest by the Family for upwards of 90 years,” that is, before 1675 (CO 199.18); Elias, boatkeeper of St. John's, 1681 (CO 1); Ambrose, of