THE SURNAMES OF TRANS-ALLEGHENY VIRGINIA:
1750 - 1800

DISSERTATION

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree Doctor of Philosophy in the Graduate School of the Ohio State University

By

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I. Aim and Scope of the Inquiry

The present work is primarily projected as an etymological and phonological investigation of the surnames in use on America's first English-speaking trans-Appalachian frontier. A secondary object is the elucidation of such ethnographical, sociological, and linguistic problems as the material at hand may incidentally reveal. In the study, I have endeavored to bring under scrutiny all surnames and surname derivatives\(^1\) in use in northwestern Virginia before the close of the Revolution, to examine scientifically their constituent elements, and to observe their metamorphosis over a period of fifty years. Official public records comprise the principal name sources.

Most valuable of these documentary materials are accounts of District and Circuit court proceedings (1771);\(^2\)

\(^1\)Place names containing personal names of which there is otherwise no contemporary record.

\(^2\)Actual data at which manuscript record begins.
reports of commissioners on adjustment of claims to unpatented lands (1779);³ land entry books (1780);³ surveyors' records and indexes of survey (1781);³ certifications of public claims describing non-military services rendered during the Revolution (1782); and enumerations of family heads in the Virginia State Census (1782). Such subsidiary sources as estray⁴ books, lists of tithable property, calendars of wills, marriage records, and cemetery readings provide the necessary materials for extending the survey of name modifications to and beyond 1800.

Geographically, this inquiry is confined to that portion of the old land division of West Augusta known as Monegambia. When Augusta County, Virginia, was formed in 1738, it included most of present-day West Virginia. In 1776, however, the region of Augusta west of the Alleghenies, which for years prior to the Revolution had been familiarly known as West Augusta,⁵ was by an Act of the Virginia Assembly⁶ officially set apart as the District of West

³Earliest references are to land entered in 1766. A more detailed account of sources is to be found at the end of the introduction and in the bibliography.

⁴An 'estray' is a farm animal found wandering from its owner. Court records include detailed descriptions of such animals.

⁵Josiah Hughes, Pioneer West Virginia, p. 43.

⁶William W. Hening, Statutes at Large, IX, 262.
A MAP OF
WEST AUGUSTA
SHOWING APPROXIMATE BOUNDARIES
OF THE COUNTIES OF
MONONGALIA, YOHOGANIA AND OHIO
IN 1782.

Map I
Augusta and by the same act divided into the three counties of Monongalia, Ohio, and Yohongania. Monongalia—largest, most mountainous, and most isolated of the three—included the northern half of West Virginia lying west of the meridian of the head fountain of the Potomac and east of a line following the watershed between the Ohio and Monongahela and, to the southwest, the Ohio itself. From it have been taken all or parts of twenty-two counties in West Virginia and three in Pennsylvania.

The period and the region invite linguistic study for two principal reasons: 1. Into this "back-yard" of the colonies came together for the first time pioneers from Maryland, Virginia, and the south to intermingle with a backwash of settlers from the more northern colonies. Scotch, Scotch-Irish, English, and Germans, along with a sprinkling of South Irish, Welsh, and Dutch, came to live not in closed communities but as neighbors. Here was to be found a heterogeneous population undominated by any single national stock or by any one culture or institution and yet not altogether free of older traditional ways and rivalries. In the resultant amalgamation of these impinging groups the language was forced to condition itself to a new environment. 2. Following initial settlement there was no great population shift within Monongalia. The presence of a mountain barrier between seaboard and Transmontane and the
lack of any important east-west communication link set the region apart. Eighteenth-century language patterns thus preserved sometimes remained fixed, sometimes took directions deviating from the normal American development.

Any regional study of the English language in colonial America may well begin with names: only they appear in the sufficiency of number and the variety of form necessary for a consideration of many early habits of language generally.

II. The Value of Surname Study

The manifold value of scientific investigation in the realm of English onomatology has come to be fully realized only since the beginning of the present century. The systematic study of place names (and subsequently of surnames) is based upon the foundation laid by Skeat, who advocated for such study the methods pursued by the etymologist.\(^7\) Justification of his methods may be seen in the contributions of the English Place-name Society under Mawer and Stenton,\(^8\) in the Uppsala studies in English nomenclature under Zachrisson, and in kindred studies at Lund under

\(^7\)Introduction to the Survey of English Place-Names, Part I, ed. A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton, p. 2.

\(^8\)The most recent being Vol. XXII--The Place-Names of Cumberland, Part III, 1952.
Ekwall. All reveal the light that English place names shed not only upon the language but also upon the history of a people and their institutions.

In more recent decades the scholar again using the tools of the etymologist and frequently the base provided by place name endeavor has turned his attention to specialized study in the field of the English personal and family name. This is a natural consequence, for of English surnames not fewer than forty percent⁹ are local derivatives and as such form the largest of the four classes into which surnames are grouped. Lofvenberg's volume on Middle English topographical surnames¹⁰ points the way to a utilization of the great body of place name productivity. At the same time, work in the Old English personal name¹¹ pursued extensively

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⁹ An estimate based upon an analysis of names appearing in the London Directory (1870) actually reaches forty-two percent for local names. The remainder approximate thirty percent for baptismal, nineteen percent for official and hypocoristic (the two combine to form the class called descriptive), and nine percent for occupational names. See Charles W. Bardsley, A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames, p. 2.

¹⁰ Mattias T. Lofvenberg, Studies on Middle English Local Surnames.

¹¹ "Personal" here is defined as "given" or "baptismal" name. "Font" name is also synonymous.
by Björkman, Redin, von Feilitzen, and Ström has produced basic data regarding a second composite of surnames—that which derives from the baptismal or given name. Materials have been made available in the writings of Björkman on Old English bynames, and more recently of Tengvik in the same field, for the study of yet another class of surnames—the descriptive—as well as of the other types. And again in the Middle English period the investigation of Fransson in occupational names has opened the way for study of the fourth and final class of surnames. These and Ekwall’s prologues on the medieval surname

12 E. Björkman, Nordische Personennamen in England in alt- und frühmittelenglischer Zeit (Halle, 1910); Studien über die Eigennamen im Beowulf (Halle, 1920).

13 M. Redin, Studies on Uncompounded Personal Names in Old English (Uppsala, 1919).

14 Olof von Feilitzen, The Pre-Conquest Personal Names of Domesday Book.

15 Hilmer Ström, Old English Personal Names in Bede’s History.

16 In his Nordische Personamen and in Zur Englischen Namenkunde (Halle, 1912).

17 Gösta Tengvik, Old English Bynames.

18 Gustav Fransson, Middle English Surnames of Occupation 1100-1350.

19 Eilert Ekwall, Studies on English Place-and Personal Names; Variations in Surnames in Medieval London.
illustrate that primary tenet of scientific approach to both
place name and surname: a satisfactory interpretation can
be made only after the earliest forms of a name have been
adduced. 20

Like the place name scholar, the student of folk-
names has lent assistance to the historian, sociologist,
anthropologist, and linguist. The value of the surname, for
instance, as a barometer of sociological conditions is
exemplified in Ekwall's evidence that apprentices in medi­
val London not infrequently discarded inherited surnames in
order to adopt those of their employers. 21 In another area,
Löfvenberg has drawn upon the Middle English toponymical
surname for information concerning the dialects of the
different counties and for data pertaining to the history of
English sounds. 22 Elsewhere, Fransson has demonstrated that
abundant material is afforded by Middle English surnames for
the history of the English vocabulary. He points to the
omission in the NED of more than two hundred words desig­
nating occupational names that survived only in surnames. 23

20 This does not mean that the more general works of
Bardsley, Harrison, and others have been superseded. Rather,
they have been opened to revision and supplementation.

21 Variations in Surnames in Medieval London, pp. 12-
36.


And, further, he finds in some fifty name words instances of common nouns that antedate the NED's first recorded entries by three hundred or more years. 24

That these same—and other—values attach to American nomenclature in its early period seems a legitimate premise. To seek such values by extending the methods of English place and personal name scholarship is the specific object of this investigation.

1. First of all, the collection and full examination of the surnames found in eighteenth-century trans-Allegheny Virginia will aid in the identification of modern surnames, many of which cannot be correctly explained without early instances. It is noteworthy to find, for example, 'Becker' and 'Van Camp' existing beside 'Baker' and 'Camp' until the beginning of the nineteenth century when the forms synchronize as 'Baker' and 'Camp.' Name variants thus supply data for determining the national origins of the pioneers. Sometimes, with regard to etymology, the investigation produces what appear to be negative results because alternative possibilities prevent close identification. I have pointed out etymologies, however, even when they are not convincing, in order to cast as much light as possible upon the name in focus. Occasionally, too, when distinctions usually seen

24 Ibid.
in the etymon do not appear, a basis for establishing origins is provided by phonological clues presented in alternate spellings.

2. Within the large body of English surnames brought to attention, an effort has also been made to determine regional origins. Here, again, forms and spellings are of value in identifying names from Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, or the South; for Middle English dialectal differences still find reflection in surnames: e.g., 'Carlton' and 'Charlton' 'Ellison' and 'Allison,' 'Burkham' and 'Burcham.' In view of recent efforts in that direction, it would seem that a correlation of ethnological and linguistic backgrounds will eventually be requisite for the thorough analysis of present-day American dialects.²⁵

3. In similar fashion, early surname spellings, especially variations over a period of years, will prove of interest in another branch of philological study. Most types of word—no matter how unique the pronunciation of a region—conform to the generally accepted rules of orthography and hence, to the literate person, are invariable. With no present sense or connotation in themselves, surnames

must stand merely as sounds, even to the clerk who records them. The resultant irregular spellings provide one of the chief keys to the phonetics of early American English.

4. Another contribution of surname study concerns lexicographical matters. Surviving in surnames are many Old and Middle English words that have passed out of use. It is not impossible that early American surnames, some of which are extinct in Britain, preserve old words and meanings not otherwise recorded. "Beak" is an English surname which Bardsley is unable to identify.\(^\text{26}\) In early land records of western Virginia is found 'Beakwade,' a surname no longer traditional. The second element (wade or wath, 'a ford') points significantly to the first as the Northern dialect beek, 'a rivulet.'\(^\text{27}\) With beak thus clarified in a dithematic name, it is not illogical to assume that often when it appears as monothematic, the meaning is the same.

5. Only a few remarks need be made here on the value of surnames in place name study. The situation in America reverses that in England where surnames did not establish themselves until the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (in Wales not until the sixteenth) and where, as was noted earlier, a high proportion of surnames were adopted local

\(^{26}\) *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*, p. 87.

\(^{27}\) See James O. Halliwell, *A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, I, 158.
names. Here, on the other hand, as many as sixty percent of our place names derive from baptismal and family names. An interesting case is offered by the stream name 'Doll's Run.' One historian says that 'Doll' is an elliptical form of 'Dowdell.' Another says that the second syllable of Rudolph Snider's given name supplied 'Doll.' While the former seems the more likely explanation, it is not supported by the evidence that a study of personal names presents: Doll Snider ('Doll' alternates with 'Rudolph' in records from 1781) is found living on the stream both before it was dignified with a name and at the time its name came into use, while no 'Dowdell' appears in the early land records. Again, the necessity for a prior consideration of personal names may be seen in the stream name 'Gee Lick Run.' A writer of local history explains that this run has been called 'G (or Gee) Lick' ever since the letter 'G' was found carved on a beech tree beside a spring here. A very early land claim, however, certifies Edward Ratliff to four hundred acres "on the left hand fork of Freeman's Creek called Gee Lick Run, adjoining lands of Gee Bush, to include his improvement made in 1772."

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28 The figure is based on an analysis of the first one hundred twenty-names appearing in Hamill Kenny's West Virginia Place Names.
29 Jacob Horn, The Horn Papers, II, 519.
30 Karl L. Core, Chronicles of Core, pp. 29-30.
31 See Kenny, p. 264.
6. Finally, the study of surnames is of value in itself, for surnames constitute an integral part of our vocabulary and as such deserve no less attention than other words. As Henry Bosley Woolf\textsuperscript{32} sees the picture, "... the study of names has a well-nigh universal appeal. One finds comments on the subject in the news columns of metropolitan dailies, essays of a popular nature in magazines of wide circulation, and scholarly articles in the learned journals. Books, too, in an increasing stream come from the press, each one a treatment of some hitherto neglected phase of name-study; and yet more volumes on uninvestigated topics in the fields of personal- and place-names are needed and expected."

In what area of surname endeavor should the student concentrate his efforts? One answer appears in the final chapter of Mawer and Stenton's \textit{Introduction to the Survey of English Place-Names} (Part I)\textsuperscript{33} where the observation is made that the history of English personal nomenclature "is a history with an obscure beginning and a fragmentary end."

The writer continues, "Its middle phase--the period between the seventh and eleventh centuries--is well understood."

\textsuperscript{32} Henry Bosley Woolf, \textit{The Old Germanic Principles of Name-Giving}, p. 1.

\textsuperscript{33} pp. 188-9.
The beginning and the end of the history are no less important."

One may ask, further, where actually lies the end of surname history. If it is arbitrarily set with the close of the period in which surnames became hereditary, it is not far-distant in the past. Black\textsuperscript{34} points to the fluid state of family nomenclature among the Scottish Highlanders even in the eighteenth century when a man was designated "not seldom by his father's and grandfather's, and great-grandfather's \textit{given} names. . ."; and Lower,\textsuperscript{35} quoting a contemporary, writes, "Why, the truth is, that they \textit{surname}s are not now, even in the nineteenth century, \textit{fully} established in some parts of England. There are very few, for instance, of the miners of Staffordshire, who bear the names of their fathers." And if the end lies with the passing of morphological and phonological fluctuation, it is certainly nowhere in sight; for names today are constantly undergoing transformation.

The task of classifying and deriving surnames has only begun. The personal nomenclature of eighteenth-century trans-Allegheny Virginia is but a fragment in a lengthening strand. As long as people continue to carry names, it will have no end.

\textsuperscript{34}George F. Black, \textit{The Surnames of Scotland}, p. xlii.
\textsuperscript{35}Mark Antony Lower, \textit{English Surnames}, p. 22.
III. Origins and Forms

On the subject of pioneer origins, West Virginia historians agree that English, Scotch-Irish, and German represent the dominant strains among the settlers of the Trans-Allegheny. The figures, however, of those investigators who find in genealogical or etymological data a base for extending the analysis to proportional representations evidence a disparity.

Apparently working with traditional genealogical materials, Hughes traces the ancestries of five hundred pioneer families scattered throughout the western Virginia counties. Maxwell, who relies "more upon the origin of the name than upon any knowledge . . . of the history of the individual," devotes his attention to some eleven hundred early settlers in the Monongalia sub-region. Fast, in a more limited inquiry, draws pertinent testimony from the biographical sketches of one hundred Monongalians represented in the Biographical and Portrait Cyclopaedia of


38 Ibid., p. 290.

Monongalia, Marion, and Taylor Counties. Although the approaches of the three to the subject are variant ones, sufficient common ground exists for drawing a comparison. Their findings, reduced to percentages, are given in Table I.

Hughes and Fast reach essential agreement with regard to the Scotch-Irish (and Scotch), German, and French elements; Maxwell and Fast with respect to the English element; Hughes and Maxwell not at all. The aberrant figures are chiefly those of Maxwell.

That the genealogical sources upon which all three writers draw are not wholly reliable is made clear by Maxwell, himself, who states, "In my work in the field of county histories I have written brief biographies of several thousand persons whose ancestors lived in the original Monongalia County, and this store of information regarding families frequently assisted me . . . I at least had at hand what the living representatives of the old families think of the matter. Often, however, they know very little about the nationality of their ancestors." At the same time, Maxwell's survey—extensive and thorough as it is—reflects etymological conclusions that can only be vitiated by the writer's assertion that "I put no name down as Scotch or

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40 Information in most cases was supplied by subjects themselves. The work appeared in 1895.

41 Maxwell, p. 290.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Hughes (%)</th>
<th>Maxwell (%)</th>
<th>Fast (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotch-Irish and Scotch</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welsh</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others or Unclassified</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
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Scotch-Irish which did not stand the test of being found in good standing in Mr. Charles A. Hanna's new and most excellent work, The Scotch-Irish.\textsuperscript{42} Apparently Maxwell's identification of almost two thirds of the West Virginia pioneers as Scotch or Scotch-Irish results from his failure to recognize that a high percent of the Lowland Scotch and Scotch-Irish names are common English surnames as well.

In the table below I have set forth figures based solely upon linguistic evidence. While such evidence is by

\textsuperscript{42} Ibid., p. 291.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traditional English (Incl. Norman French)</th>
<th>Non-Traditional English</th>
<th>Scottish</th>
<th>Irish</th>
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<tr>
<td>51.0%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welsh</td>
<td>German</td>
<td>French</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South European</td>
<td>Uncertain or Indeterminate</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table II: Etymological Classification of the Surnames Found in the Monongalia Sub-Region Before the End of the Revolution
no means conclusive, it may help in establishing one fulorum for the historian.

In the chart the proportion of English names looms large because no distinction can be made on purely etymological grounds between the Anglo-Saxon names of England and those of the Scottish Lowlands and Ulster, between English names and anglicized South Irish names, and between certain English and Welsh names of baptismal origin. The residual problem, therefore, of the onomatologist becomes that of extending the classification of British (primarily English) surnames. It may find at least partial solution on linguistic evidence other than that involving the etymon or even the surname itself.

1. Baptismal Names. Occasionally a Christian name provides a valuable clue in deciding whether, for example, a surname is to be defined as English or Irish. Use of the font names Francis, Philip, Patrick, and Brian with such surnames as Burns and Lane would point to sources for the latter in Irish Ó'Biorain ('spear') and Ó'Laigin ('lance') rather than in Anglo-Saxon burne ('brook') and lane ('lane, passageway'). Although Francis was a name borne by such men

43 The fashion of changing Irish into English surnames set in during the time of Edward IV (Woulfe, p. xxxii.)
as Bacon, Drake, and Walsingham, it was little used in England after the period of Elizabeth, being disliked, according to Miss Yonge, probably because of memories left by the Franciscan friars.44

Like Robert, the names Jamie and James have been great favorites in Scotland,45 while Owen is significantly Welsh. In the British Isles, George is found almost exclusively with English surnames. Scarcely a single example of the latter appeared in parish registers before 1700, says Miss Yonge, in spite of St. George and the name's use in medieval plays.46 Its popularity in England, therefore, can be directly attributed to the Hanoverian kings.

Joseph, which gained wide currency in England only after the Reformation, was regarded simply as a Biblical name used by the Puritans; and Timothy also had Puritan associations.47 Of Old Testament names Miss Yonge says, "There are few that do not give an impression of sectarianism or puritanism. In England and America, the more obscure

44 Charlotte Yonge, History of Christian Names, II, 199.

45 For James see Yonge, I, 56. Jacob (Jakob) was the German form.

46 Ibid., I, 258.

47 Ibid., I, 69, 238.
and peculiar ones are chiefly adopted by the lower classes. . . . 48

2. Structural Significances. The O' prefix, signifying 'grandson or descendant of,' is useful in drawing a distinction between Irish and Scottish (Gaelic) surnames. Originally employed by the Scots as well as the Irish, it came into discard with the former, and its use was confined, with few exceptions, to Ireland. Vestiges of the Welsh prefix ap (or ab), akin to Irish and Gaelic mae and signifying 'son of,' are helpful, too, in making identifications. The suffixes -by, -thorp, and -toft presume at least an early association with Lincolnshire, East Anglia, or some other section of the Danelaw. Norse test words for the place names of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire may also be applicable with surnames and are of value especially when the surname is the only surviving record of the place name. Among such words are ON buð (in Bowerdale (Cu), Bouth (La)), gil, skali (in Sosgill (Cu), from Saurescale, Scales (La)), brekka (in Larbrick, Warbreck (La)), and slakki. 49 Characteristic elements of Lake District names are fell, thwaite, tarn, and wray. 50 Compound with an

48 Ibid., I, 19.
49 Mawer and Stenton, p. 77.
50 Ibid.
Anglo-Saxon integrant, the Gaelic crag, glen, and linn, which were introduced into the English dialects of Scotland and handed on to those of northern England, help in the process of localizing surnames.

3. **Sectional Preferences.** Certain names or forms of a name inevitably became popular in separate regions of Britain. Baker early seems to have been reserved to the South and East of England, but was rare in the other parts. On the other hand, Baxter (Bakestere) was the customary form of the name in the Anglian counties. Bardsley says that Grundy is strong in Lancashire and James, in the West Country; Harryman is a Cumberland name, while Youngman is an East Anglian surname, common in Norfolk and Suffolk. Brain is found chiefly along the Welsh border, while names like Armstrong, Erwin, Ferguson, and Flesher traditionally belong to the Scottish border. Names ending in -mire appear to have originated and flourished in the north of England. Wright says that -mire is frequent in North Yorkshire in

51 Ibid., p. 34.
52 Fransson, p. 61.
53 Ibid.
54 A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames, p. 835.
55 Joseph Wright, The English Dialect Dictionary, IV.
such local names as Pundermire and Tranmire. Bardsley identifies Longmire as a Westmoreland surname, "whence -mire is a common suffix." Thus the western Virginia names Hogmire and Calmire, may well be northern English. Other local inclinations and preferences will also aid in identifying surnames.

4. Phonetic Variations. Not infrequently, dialect pronunciations suggest the provenience of a name. Most readily discernible within the body of eighteenth-century American surnames under study are those characteristics distinguishing Northern and Midland from Southern English, and, more frequently, those distinguishing Northern from Midland and Southern.

Old English æ, which developed into ø south of the Humber is retained in the North English Wray (OE ra, roe), while Roby may be identified as a Midland name from its use of the Danish suffix -by. In the same fashion, OE bræd is reflected in the divergent forms Bradford (Northern) and Brodhead (Midland or Southern). Northern and Midland ar, in contrast to Southern ær, is found in such surnames as Harton and Harden, which represent place names in Durham and Yorkshire. Mercian æ that developed out of æo followed

by $\text{ld}^{57}$ is seen in Allington when that name has its origin in OE $\text{eald tun}$ or Ealda's tun (e.g. the place name Allington in Wiltshire$^{58}$); the Late West Saxon Development of $\text{eald}$ into Southern ME $\text{ald}$ would give Ellington (e.g. Ellington in Kent, 'the tun of Ealda's people$^{59}$). Craft, a Northern form of $\text{croft}^{60}$ (OE $\text{croft}$), which appears in Creacraft and Ashcroft, and the first element of Caldwell (OE $\text{eald}$ plus $\text{wells}$) illustrates a Northern preference for unrounded short as well as long vowels.

With respect to its initial consonant, Caldwell again shows Northern or Midland character. The Saxon and Kentish form of $\text{eald}$ was $\text{eald}$ and would have given ME $\text{shald}$, $\text{chald}$, or $\text{chold}$ as in the Somerset place name Cholwell$^{61}$. Likewise, Kirk, Kirby, and Kirkpatrick show Northern origin, while Church and Charlton are Southern. The hard $\text{g}$ is retained in Northern Clegg (OE $\text{claeg}$) and Gates (OE $\text{geat}$),


$^{60}$Henry Harrison, *Surnames of the United Kingdom*, I, 97.

while Clay (OE clæg) and Yates (OE geat\textsuperscript{62}) appear in the South. Similarly, Hough and Hughes are Northern, while How is the Southern form.

5. **Topographical Names.** Place names that are preserved in surnames aid materially in localizing the latter, at least as far as primitive origins are concerned. Taken singly, more of the topographical surnames of early western Virginia appear to be scattered representations of English (and Scottish) places generally. As a group, however, they show a preference for northern and western England and the Scottish Lowlands.

Because of their very limited distribution, some seventy surnames, from among more than two hundred place name derivatives, may be safely localized and thus made to serve as indices for determining regional origins. A name is not considered here if it occurs as a topographical designation more than twice—unless it appears in no more than two counties.\textsuperscript{63} (Of little value are such widely-

\textsuperscript{62} Cf. such place names as Yate (Gloucester) and Yatesbury (Wiltshire).

\textsuperscript{63} Names are identified from Ekwall’s findings in *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*, from those of Bardsley in *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*, and from the British gazetteers. A few names that appear as late as 1785 are used here and elsewhere in the introduction for purposes of illustration. Only names recorded by 1783, however, are given in the dictionary proper.
distributed place names as Holme(s) which is found in ten English counties.) Nor is a place name listed if it coincides in form with a name of descriptive, baptismal, or occupational origin. (E.G. Burrell, which may derive from Burwell in Cambridgeshire or from the ME adjective burel, 'simple, uneducated. ')

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>British Place Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ackford</td>
<td>Hackford (Norfolk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ashcroft</td>
<td>Ashcroft (Norfolk and Lancaster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Barclay</td>
<td>Berkeley (Gloucester) Berkley (Somerset)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Barden</td>
<td>Barden (York)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Bookins</td>
<td>Bocking (Essex)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Bradberry</td>
<td>Bradbury (Durham)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Breeding</td>
<td>Bredon (Worcester) Breedon (Leicester)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Brenton</td>
<td>Brinton (Norfolk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Briscoe</td>
<td>Briscoe (Cumberland, York)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Burchill</td>
<td>Birchill (Derby)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Birmingham</td>
<td>Birmingham (Warwick)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Caldwell</td>
<td>Caldwell (York)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Cambridge</td>
<td>Cambridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Clegg</td>
<td>Clegg (Lancaster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Cochran</td>
<td>Cochrane (Renfrew)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surname</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Cory</td>
<td>Corrie (Dumfries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Cunningham</td>
<td>Cunningham (Ayr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Dent</td>
<td>River Dent (York)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Dorsett</td>
<td>Dorsetshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Dunwoody</td>
<td>Dinwoodie (Dumfries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Erwin</td>
<td>Irvine (Ayr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Galloway</td>
<td>Galloway (s.e. Scotland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Gindell</td>
<td>Obscure pl. n. (Wilts, Gloucester)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Glasgow</td>
<td>Glasgow (Lanark)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Hamilton</td>
<td>Hambleton (York and Lancaster)</td>
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<td>28. Hannon</td>
<td>Hanham (Gloucester)</td>
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<td>29. Hanshaw</td>
<td>Henshaw (Northumberland)</td>
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<td>30. Harden</td>
<td>Harden (York and Roxburgh)</td>
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<td>31. Harton</td>
<td>Harton (Durham and York)</td>
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<td>32. Holland</td>
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<td>33. Hollingworth</td>
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<td>Hough (Cheshire and Derby)</td>
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<td>36. Houston</td>
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<td>37. Johnstone</td>
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<td>Kennison (Shropshire)</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>39. Kellam</td>
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<td>41. Langston</td>
<td>Langston (Monmouth) and Langstone (Hampshire)</td>
</tr>
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<td>42. Layton</td>
<td>Layton (York and Lancaster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. London</td>
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<td>44. Lowther</td>
<td>Lowther (Cumberland and Westmoreland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>45. Orr</td>
<td>Orr (Kirkcudbright)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Pendell</td>
<td>Pendle (Lancaster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Pendleton</td>
<td>Pendleton (Lancaster)</td>
</tr>
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<td>48. Renshaw</td>
<td>Renishaw (Derby)</td>
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<td>49. Royston</td>
<td>Royston (Hertford, York)</td>
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<td>50. Rutland</td>
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<td>51. Salisbury</td>
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<td>52. Shinn</td>
<td>Chinn (Cambridge)</td>
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<td>53. Slaughter</td>
<td>Slaughter, Lower and Upper (Gloucester)</td>
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<td>Stackpole (Pembroke)</td>
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<td>55. Stafford</td>
<td>Stafford</td>
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<td>56. Stirling</td>
<td>Stirling</td>
</tr>
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<td>57. Stockwell</td>
<td>Stockwell (Surrey)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. Timberlake</td>
<td>Timperleigh (Cheshire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. Trimble</td>
<td>Turnbull (Cumberland)</td>
</tr>
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<td>60. Wamsley</td>
<td>Walmsley (Lancaster)</td>
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</table>
Geographical Distribution of Fixed British Place Names Found as Surnames in Eighteenth-Century Western Virginia

Map II
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>British Place Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warwick</td>
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<td>Wells (Somerset)</td>
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<td>Wycliffe (York)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winchester</td>
<td>Winchester (Hants)</td>
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<td>Winslow</td>
<td>Winslow (Buckingham)</td>
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<td>Worley</td>
<td>Worley (York)</td>
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<td>Worral</td>
<td>Worral (York)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Worthington</td>
<td>Worthington (Lancaster and Leicester)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wray</td>
<td>Wray (Lancaster)</td>
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<td>York</td>
<td>York</td>
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Evidence presented by the seventy local surnames given above may help in determining not only the frontiersman's British ancestral home, but also his first place of settlement in the colonies. Syllogistically, the matter can be put thus: It is certain that more than fifty percent of the settlers in tidewater Virginia before 1700 were from the southern half of England; but since the local surnames carried by the early inhabitants of the western slopes of the Alleghenies reflect a dissident pattern, the population

---

cannot extensively represent the tidewater Virginia element. Concomitantly, two-thirds of the New England colonists before 1700 came from the south of England, especially the southeast; hence, the stream of migration into the western Virginia wilderness shows no close kinship with the New England strain.

After noting this incidence of south English representation in eastern Virginia and New England, Professor Baugh says of the Middle Atlantic region,

We unfortunately do not have the same sort of information about the early settlers in the middle colonies. But we are not without a basis for inference. We know that the Quakers played the principal part in the settlements along the Delaware, and that this sect had its largest following in the north of England and the north Midlands. We should expect a good many of the settlers in eastern Pennsylvania and the adjacent parts of New Jersey and Delaware to have come from the northern half of England. We know also that large numbers of Scotch-Irish settled in Pennsylvania and were later prominent in the settlement of parts of the South and the West. . . . It would seem likely that the population of the Middle States was much more northern than that of New England and Virginia, and that the prominence of the Scotch-Irish in the constant advance of the western frontier was an influential factor in carrying the form of English spoken in the Middle colonies into the newer territories of the West and in making this speech the basis of General American.66

Elsewhere Professor Baugh states that West Virginia was


largely settled from western Pennsylvania and seems to belong dialectically with Pennsylvania. 67

The present investigation lends support to the general conclusions of Professor Baugh. Two corollary details of specific concern to the Monongalia area, however, cannot be overlooked:

(1) Paullin and Wright find that the English counties sending the greatest number of settlers to tidewater Virginia were Gloucester, Kent, Yorkshire, and Lancaster. 68 Worthy of note is the fact that three of these--Yorkshire, Lancaster, and Gloucester--are among the four counties contributing most liberally to the local surnames of Monongalia.

(2) There is little to indicate that the number of Scotch-Irish settlers in the Monongalia region was proportionately as large as it may have been elsewhere on the frontier. There is certainly nothing in the body of surnames per se to support the statement of John Fiske, the historian, that at one time the Scotch-Irish formed almost the entire population of West Virginia. 69

Finally, while undoubtedly revealing a north English

67 Ibid., p. 448.
68 Ibid., p. 450.
69 Fass, p. 207.
and Scottish nucleus, the surnames as a group show most palpably the heterogeneous nature of the population of the Monongalia pocket. The same diversity is noticeable for American regional origins, where the figures of Professor Fast may serve as an epitome. This historian finds that of one hundred pioneer Monongalia County families, ancestry can be traced to Pennsylvania for thirty-four, to Virginia (chiefly the Shenandoah Valley) for twenty-six, to Maryland for eleven, to New Jersey for eight; to Delaware for seven, and the New England for one.

Forms

However diverse their origins, the British and continental surnames planted in early western Virginia became subject to the same processes of evolution; and in the course of adapting to the frontier environment, many of these surnames underwent limited change of form. Certain deviations are significant only so far as they point to phonological changes that follow definitely established sound laws. (See Section IV.) Others are loosely defined permutations that reflect loss of a uniform standard. The former—vagrant and usually impermanent—serve chiefly as indices to pronunciation. The latter may be marked as

70 Ibid.
tendencies toward new and permanent patterns of morphological development. They are as follows:

**Initial Variation**

a. Prothesis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ackford</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Artman</td>
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<tr>
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b. Aphaeresis:

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<th>DeBerry</th>
<th>Berry</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Masters</td>
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<tr>
<td>MacGuire</td>
<td>Guire</td>
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<tr>
<td>McMahon</td>
<td>Mahon</td>
</tr>
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<td>McNeal</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>McWilliams</td>
<td>Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Cochran</td>
<td>Cochran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Glesby</td>
<td>Glesby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Camp</td>
<td>Camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Sickle</td>
<td>Sickle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Medial Variation**

a. Epenthesis:

<p>| d | Winslow | Windslow |
|  | Rogers  | Rodgers  |
|  | Cotrell | Coterell |
|  | Henry   | Henrey   |
|  | Judy    | Judey    |
|  | Kelly   | Kelley   |
|  | Murphy  | Murphey  |
|  | Petty   | Pettey   |
|  | Roby    | Robey    |
| p | Tomson  | Thompson |
| s | Hawkinberry | Hawkinsberry |
| s | Hollingworth | Hollingsworth |
| t | Soverns | Saversons |
| t | Harness | Hartness |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Grable</th>
<th>Graybill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Graham</td>
<td>Grayham</td>
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**b. Synoove:**

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</tr>
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<td>Codwalleader</td>
<td>Codwaller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunaway</td>
<td>Donnay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodwin</td>
<td>Goodin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrington</td>
<td>Herenton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isenor</td>
<td>Isner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Templeton</td>
<td>Templin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richardson</td>
<td>Richardson</td>
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<td>Washburn</td>
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**c. Substitution:**

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<tr>
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<td>Maurice</td>
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<td>Prator</td>
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**Final Variation**

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<td>McCleland</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mcfarlen</td>
<td>McFarland</td>
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<td></td>
<td>/Waller/ Wallard</td>
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Epithesis:

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c. Substitution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Name</th>
<th>Modified Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harbert</td>
<td>Harbard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marchant</td>
<td>Marchand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Substitution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stewart</th>
<th>Steward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stuart</td>
<td>Stuard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rees</td>
<td>Reece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tegarden</td>
<td>Tegards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Metathesis

<table>
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<th>Craerf</th>
<th>Corecraft</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Province</td>
<td>Purviance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomlinson</td>
<td>Tomelson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transposition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estell</th>
<th>Estle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pindall</td>
<td>Pindle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cartwright</th>
<th>Cart Right</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hogmire</td>
<td>Hog Mire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Keys to Pronunciation

Investigation has demonstrated that the spellings of early English place names are not always a reliable register of pronunciations.71 "In the great majority of cases, a scribe uses the spelling he has been taught for ordinary words, and in the case of place names that which he finds in the document he is copying, making no change; this is the traditional spelling. . . ."72 The customary written form may even influence pronunciation or lead to the preservation

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71 Mawer and Stenton, p. 6.

72 Ibid., p. 5.
of spellings (such as the English Daventry for Daletry) which record artificial pronunciations. 73

When proper names lose contact, however, with traditional written forms—as in the break from an older culture—phonetic spellings often take precedence over the traditional. Such was the case with the surnames of early western Virginia, where, in the seating of a new population of diverse origins, phonetic and traditional spellings stood side by side, and where not seldom the former displaced the latter altogether as the recorded form.

Even when a name went unchanged morphologically, an occasional stray spelling casts sufficient light for establishing the sound-pedigree of the surname, and, by extension, for ascertaining the pronunciation of certain ordinary words of speech which were invariable in spelling. The phonetic evidence thus proceeding from a study of eighteenth-century surnames is lent support by the results of modern dialect investigation.

Clues to the values of certain sounds in the speech of colonial Virginia are demonstrated as follows:

1. The change of Middle English $a$ to $ae$ was not complete. (Cf. the pronunciation of "Calvert" as "Cawlvert"

73 Ibid., p. 6.
by natives of Calvert County, Maryland.)

Asburn Osborne
Cadwealleder Codwaller
Tannahill Taunnihill
Gallaher Golloher
Fast Faust
McCalley McColley
McCann Cohn
Saverns Sovers

2. Middle English \(\text{æ} \) followed by \(r\) had the value of \(\text{æ}e\). This pronunciation is found today in British dialects and until a generation ago was still in use in remote regions of West Virginia, e.g. arm \(\text{æerm}\).  

Barden Bearden
Carnes Cairnes

3. Words which show normal development from Middle English \(\text{ar} \text{ær}\) to Modern English \(\text{ar} \text{ær}\) often retained the \(\text{ar}\) spelling although the phonetic value was \(\text{æ}r\). (Except in such isolated cases as the county name Berkeley \(\text{barkl}j\), where the pronunciation changed to conform to spelling, the nineteenth century saw alteration in spelling to fit the pronunciation.) The \(\text{æ}r\) pronunciation is still


75 Apparently "D. Boone killed a bar on this tree" reflects the pronunciation \(\text{baer}\).

76 Eighteenth-century western Virginia records reveal an occasional Berkeley beside Berkeley.
found in such words as service, nearer, vermin, herb.

Berkeley  Barclay
Ferguson  Farguson
Herenton  Harrington
Kerns  Carns
Merhand  Marchant
Merrical  Maracals
Person  Parson
Sterling  Starling

4. The raising of Middle English \( \text{æ} \) to \( \text{i} \), which occurred at the end of the seventeenth century and had become general by the middle of the eighteenth, was not complete. 

Heastings  Hastings
Leake  Lake
McCleary  McClary
Whesally  Whaley
Yeates  Yates

5. As in certain current West Virginia dialect pronunciations, e.g. \( \text{fæir} \), \( \text{fær} \), \( \text{sæg} \), egg, \( \text{iæ} \) seems to have been lowered occasionally to \( \text{ae} \).

Glegg  Clagg
\( \text{/Clæm/} \)  Clam
Gillespie  Gillaspie
Kemp  Camp
\( \text{/Luellen/} \)  Luallen
Pierpoint  Fairpoint
Reynolds  Rannolds

6. In at least one case \( \text{æ} \) appears to have raised to \( \text{æ} \).

Haskins  Heskins

\( \text{æ} \)æ\( \text{æ} \)æ\( \text{æ} \)

77 Cf. Shakespeare's rhyming of clean with lane and Pope's rhyming of Tea with obey.
7. As in many modern instances, [e] and [i] alternated. (Cf. such local forms as het for hit (it), let for lit, Nipton for Neptune, and rint for rent.).

Jennings  Jinnings
Pendell  Pindle
McKenney  McKinney

8. One example of [eː] apparently diphthongizing as [æi] occurs.

McClain  McClain

9. The modern West Virginia dialect pronunciation of china as cheny /tʃeːnI/ (e.g. cheny ware) appears to be reflected by one alternate spelling.

China  Cheney

10. The spelling of Downard as Donnard seems to indicate that the modern West Virginia pronunciation of ow as the diphthong [ʌo] occurs with one name. (Cf. present-day dialect pronunciations boosh for bush; poosh for push.)

Cushman  Coochman

12. That ū not infrequently had the value of [ʌi] seems indicated. (Cf. the modern dialect forms onder for under; plom for plum; and plunder for plunder.)

Plum  Plom
Gulford  Galford
Crull  Croll
Murdock  Moredock
As words long divested of meaning, names have resisted many of the stimuli which normally provoke variation or bring about disuse. It is not surprising, therefore, to find preserved even in the most ordinary surnames and baptismal names, as well as in place names, many older words of the language not otherwise extant. In the early Virginia surname Bond, for instance, is OE bonda 'serf'; in Camp is ON kempa 'warrior'; in Crouch is ME cruocche 'cross' (connected with OE orcoo 'crutch', 'staff'); in Drake is OE draca 'dragon'; in Woodfin is OE wudu-fin 'wood heap.' Such name survivals are an index both to cultural history and to language.

The search for special lexicographical significances in names has lead in recent years to the scholarly investigation of our oldest body of surnames—those of the Middle English period. Such study has had important results. In the case of certain words first appearing as names, the date of earliest record has been pushed back as much as six

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Löfvenberg credits Sir Allen Mawer in his paper Some Unworked Sources for English Lexicography (in A Grammatical Miscellany offered to Otto Jespersen on his Seventieth Birthday, (1930) with suggesting the value of Middle English surnames as a source for the history of the English vocabulary.
centuries. Serving as an illustration is *stretende* found by Löfvenberg\(^7^9\) as a surname (Roger de la Stretende) in 1262. The NED dates *stretend* from 1904. Fransson\(^8^0\) gives fifteen occupational surnames whose earliest instances antedate more than five hundred years those of the NED, nine with instances antedating four to five hundred years the NED's, and thirty-two with instances antedating three to four hundred years the NED's. Even more important, however, are the newly-recovered surnames—many of them compounded forms—which represent Old English words hitherto unknown. One may point by way of example to Ekwall's suggestion of an Old English common noun *hlammgeat* 'swinggate' as the source of the place name *Lamyatt* (Somerset) and to the verification of this postulation by Löfvenberg's discovery of the surname *atte Lomegate*.\(^8^1\) Of a total of three hundred and seventy-three uncompounded name-words listed by Löfvenberg, no fewer than ninety-five are unrecorded in the NED.\(^8^2\)

While the surnames appearing in medieval manuscripts have been given deserved attention and in turn have revealed much of linguistic interest, those of another peripheral

\(^7^9\)Op. cit., p. xli.
\(^8^2\)Ibid., p. xl.
area have remained untouched. These latter are the native British surnames which were lost except as they appear in records of colonial America. Of such names Bardsley remarks:

It is curious to notice apparently extinct surnames in England crop up in the U.S.A.; v. for instance, Holy Peter, now Hollopeter across the Atlantic. It seems to have long died out in the old country. So with Liard, which I can only find in New York. The same remark applies to Pallister and to Chickin.

Among these fugitive surnames are doubtless some which left no trace in Britain even in remote times. As a potential source of material for both onomasticon and lexicon they need to be collected and scientifically examined.

Not all of the non-traditional surnames of English fabric that appear at an early date in trans-Allegheny Virginia had their origins in the British Isles. Some, like Brownfield, may be anglicized German names. Others, such as Whitecliff and Timberlake, which actually stand for Wycliff and Timperley, reflect folk etymologies from this side of the Atlantic. Still others—perhaps Rifle and Flintlock—seem to have originated in the spirit of the frontier as the need for new names arose. Of the remaining non-traditional surnames, the majority represent obscure or extinct local names that have been brought to light by place name

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scholars in recent years. A small number, however, reveal hitherto unrecorded combinations or project word forms which antedate the earliest recognized instances:

Beakwade. An unnoted compound of Nth. beek 'rivulet' plus wade 'ford.'

Bobinett. A surname appearing on the Allegheny frontier in 1784. The NED's first instance of bobinett is from 1832.

Boydstone. The unusual combination of a Celtic first element, Gael. boidh 'yellow,' and on OE second element, stán 'stone.' Or the pers. n. Boyd, a derivative of Gael. boidh 'yellow-haired,' plus tún ('Boyd's homestead') may be represented.

Burchfield. A surname that may be an unrevealed place name containing the OE elements birce 'birch' and feld 'field,' with the significance of 'cultivated land near a birch grove or coppice.'

Calmire. An unrecorded compound of salf and mire, apparently signifying a muddy spot or enclosure in which calves were permitted to run. Cal- (OE cealf) is a common initial element in local names of the Anglian region.

Fornelson. A surname that appears to contain an unrecorded OE personal name Fornel or Farnel, similar in form to O. Scand. Forni, which is sometimes found in place
names of the Anglian counties. Had the name developed from the latter, however, Fornson, rather than Fornelson, would have resulted.

Hardestley. An unnoted compound containing the OE personal name Herered and OE lēah 'open land.'

Hogmire. An unrecorded compound of hog and mire. Mire here and in C almire seems to be used in a more specific sense (i.e. as an enclosure) than is indicated by other more common Nth. English -mire names—e.g. Blamire, Longmire, Tranmire, Pundermire.

Meander. A surname appearing on the frontier in 1784. The NED finds meander as a verb first used in a personal sense in 1831 (e.g. "He went meanderin.") The noun meanderer dates from 1889.

Sisco. Apparently a Nth. English name combining the ON personal name Siggi and OM skógr 'wood,' (i.e. 'Siggi's wood'). Cf. Brisco.

Tumblestone. A compound that may contain as a first element an unrecognized OE personal name 'Tumbel' or 'Tim-bel' and having the significance of 'Tumbel's tūn or homestead.'

VI. Taboos and Surname Change

Surnames undergo change principally in two ways:

(1) through an evolutionary process of gradual, unintentional
and frequently unconscious mutation, and (2) through a conscious alteration that may transform a name orthographically or phonetically, or may involve the actual discard of a name in favor of a totally different one. The first of these has been dealt with in Section III above. The second, as it affected the surnames of western Virginia during and after the eighteenth century, will be the subject of the succeeding paragraphs.

The intentional change of a surname results almost exclusively from the name's assumption of meaning. This meaning may or may not be that which is associated with the ordinary words of speech; more than likely, it lies with the name's symbology. When the name comes to signalize a condition which sets apart the bearer, it immediately becomes subject to change.

Various factors induce the attachment of special significances that bring about changes in names:

A. Change may be effected from religious considerations.

Because it implied Irish extraction and hence allegiance to Catholicism, the Celtic surnominal prefix 0'\textsuperscript{84} 

\textsuperscript{84} Meaning 'grandson' or 'descendant of.' \textit{Mac} signifies 'son of.'
was taboo on the Allegheny frontier. One early pioneer went so far as to have written into court records an apology he received for having been wrongly endowed with an O name. The situation is described by Boyd B. Stutler in the *West Virginia Review*:

In 1774 Joseph and Samuel McClung had charge of collecting the tithes of the citizens of the Greenbrier watershed, that section then being a part of Botetourt County. In the prosecution of this duty, some time in 1775, they posted a notice listing the men liable for this tax. At that time Andrew Donnelly was living on Sinking Creek. In some way the McClungs had heard a rumor that Donnelly had changed his name or shortened it by omitting an O; that his name was really O'Donnelly; and that he was a papist. In posting the list of tithables the McClungs wrote the name as rumor told them it should be written—they flatly accused him by calling him O'Donnelly. Great was the wrath of the injured citizen. He declined to receive a verbal apology; the insult had been given publicly and the retraction must be made the same way. Therefore he required the McClungs to prepare a formal statement setting out the facts and apologizing for the insult, and, after this document had been witnessed by neighbors of Donnelly, it was taken before the Botetourt County court at the May term, 1776, where it was proved in due and solemn form and ordered to be recorded.

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85 The Rev. Patrick Woulfe in *Irish Names and Surnames*, p. xxxii quotes:

By Mac and O
You'll always know
True Irishmen, they say;
But if they lack
Both O and Mack
No Irishmen are they.

(Mac's use by Scots as well as Irish made it an acceptable prefix.)

Undoubtedly this antipathy is reflected in the paucity of O' names on the frontier generally. Only four appear in early Monongalia records. One instance of James O'Cochran beside the excised James Cochran occurs in a deed of survey for 1783. (In other records, only James Cochran is mentioned.) The slip is revealing. Woulfe gives O'Cochran as an Irish surname; and Black goes so far as to point out that use of Cochran as a concealment for the transplanted Irish O'Corcoran is well known in Scotland. Elsewhere are found O'Bryan, O'Finn, and O'Glesby, but of the last there is some doubt. Its alteration in a deed from 1783 with Oglesby, a traditional English form (Ogel's or Oeguald's 'settlement or farmstead'), leads to the belief that it may be a scribal misliteration. Of more than three thousand names of family heads given in the first Federal Census (1790) for Washington County, Pennsylvania (a portion of which was originally included in Monongalia), only one--O'Brine--bears the O' prefix.

Today, in certain regions of West Virginia, Kelley, Murphy, and Ryan are traditional 'Protestant' spellings, while their counterparts, Kelly, Murphy, and Ryan, are looked upon as 'Catholic.' The names first occur as Kelly

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87 Black, op. cit., p. xlv.
(1781), Murphy (1781), and Ryan (1782). Murphey appears in 1782, Kelley in 1796, Ryan not until after 1800. Two names in later use also mirror religious dissidence: McCarty and Hennessey were originated by Protestants to mark a distinction from 'Catholic' McCarthy and Hennessey.88

B. Change may be effected from political considerations.

The restrictions placed upon settlement in northwestern Virginia are reflected in surname change. Fear that an influx of Pennsylvania Germans would loosen Virginia's claim to the region led a Monongalia court, in May, 1772, to decree that "no Bedford County people are by any agreement made after this data [to] be allowed to homestead any land West of the Monongalo River, from the Lakes to the Green-brief. . . ."89 Four months later the following case came before the court:

Complaint made by Edward Scott and ten settlers of Upper Tingooqua Creek and Eckerlin Run against one Jacob Zeller and four sons as being obnoxious to said complainant. The Corte being of desire to hold this Virginia territory as made in agreement . . . in 1767—that no Penn settlers be allowed to make Tomahawk claims on Virginia lands—did set Ord on September 2nd—the sheriff bring the Zeller family into Corte on this day, September 4th, 1772, and make clear to the Corte and County their land of birth, and to which Colony they be loyal, by claims

88Mrs. Anna Morrell McCarty, formerly of Morgantown, and Mr. Eugene Hennessey, of Parkersburg, are my informants.

89Horn, op. cit., I, 75.
of settled homestead. Jacob Zeller declare he being born in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1696, come by sailboat to Philadelphia, and to Chester . . . and to Northwest Augusta County in spring of last year 1771—know not one Colony—from other Colony. They each and all do agree to be loyal Virginia settlers if the Corte set down his Ord for Virginia—in their prayer book . . . the Corte by the statement of the sons, Leonard, George, Christian, and Jacob Zellers—they did not claim to be Penn settlers on Virginia land . . . or . . . to hold this territory as one part of Penn claims. The Corte do find no obnoxious claim made by Zellers, now declare Edward Scott—complaint set by—and make clear all the Ords of Virginia Rights—and same being made to them—the Zeller name being changed to Sellers—by Ord of the Corte and made by oath and so made in this Corte record by Ord of Camp Cat Fish Corte this 4th day of September 1772.

Another reference by the court to the same matter reads as follows:

Being advised that some Bedford County settlers beyond South Tingooqua Creek are not loyal to the King and the Colony of Virginia the Corte did make known their intentions whereupon Christian Zeller did make known his rights to homestead in Virginia territory. He did make it known that he was the son of Jacob Zeller, born in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1706, and did come to Bedford County and marry Katherine Reiler, and that John, Jacob, Ace, Leonard, Christian, and Barbara was born. He, Christian, make it known he was born in Bedford in 1744 and homesteaded in Springhill in 1771 and did say by word of agreement that he and all the Zellers be under Virginia law, whereupon the Corte did find them loyal to Virginia and did set down the name of Sellers as the lawful name . . . .

Such direct anglicizing as that of 'Zeller' to 'Sellers' may have been more common than the records show.

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90 Ibid., pp. 86–7. (The italics are mine.)

91 Ibid., p. 138. (The italics are mine.)
Schuricht, in writing of German settlement in the Valley of Virginia, points to the early appearance of the translated forms 'Carpenter,' 'Hunter,' and 'Greentree' from 'Zimmermann,' 'Jaeger,' and 'Gruenebaum.' Local feeling elsewhere in western Virginia doubtless encouraged similar substitutions which are not revealed.

C. Change may be effected from social considerations.

In the newly-awakened social consciousness of the nineteenth century, not a few names came to represent, indirectly, meaningful significations or to possess meaning within themselves as words. Illustrative of the former are the names 'Croston,' 'Male,' and 'Newman' which in one region are exclusively used by the people called Guineas; and the labels are freely spoken of as "guinea names." In another community, 'Cross' has come to signify Negro blood in a predominantly white strain.

Other local conditions sometimes attach opprobrium to names. Circumstances of indolence, poverty, and even ignorance may so color a name that, in time, the name and the state become synonymous. One family informally changed 'Hawkinberry' to 'Hillberry,' in the hope, no doubt, that

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92 Herrmann Schuricht, History of the German Element in Virginia, I, 77, 95, 203, ff.
reproach would fade with the name. For the same reason 'Mike' was changed to 'Michael.'

Because of its connotation as a meaningful word, 'Coon' (sometimes spelled Koon), which had appeared as a frontier surname as early as 1781, was legally changed by one family to 'Koen.' In a similar case, the eighteenth-century 'Snodgrass,' after court appeal, became 'Kettering.'

In the late nineteenth century there began a fashion in surnames that has seen the shifting of accent from first to second syllable in a number of disyllabic names. This phonetic alteration, which does not always extend to orthography, apparently was motivated by a sense of social consciousness and took place at a time when a corresponding shift was under way in such common nouns as garage, restaurant, and chauffeur. In certain instances the change can be justified as a return to an original form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arnett</th>
<th>Arnett (e)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnet</td>
<td>Barnette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burdin</td>
<td>Burdine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galion</td>
<td>Galyean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lazell</td>
<td>Lazell (e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odel</td>
<td>O'Dell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinkler</td>
<td>Sinclair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waddel</td>
<td>Waddell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D. Change may be effected from considerations of personal safety.

What must have been the most common type of intentional name change in the eighteenth century—that proceeding from a desire to conceal identity—is the one least frequently discernible; for seldom did the advantage of lifting the veil of anonymity, especially for public record, outweigh the expedience of keeping it lowered. Just such a rare case, however, is that of Richard Thomas Atkinson, who enlisted in the Virginia Militia in 1776 under the name of Richard Thomas. Applying in 1819 for a Revolutionary pension, he made the following statement before the Monongalia County Court:

The reason I enlisted in the name Richard Thomas was that previous to the Revolution ... I was a soldier in the British service and was advised to enlist in the name of Thomas for fear if I was taken prisoner I would be known by my full name.

(Signed) Richard Thomas Atkinson

In the absence of any detail, one may wonder whether Atkinson had been a deserter from the British Army. If such was the situation, he was not the first to seek freedom from Army service in the western wilderness. The earliest settlers on the headwaters of the Monongahela were the

95 Revolutionary Pensioners of Monongalia County (Revolutionary Soldiers Who Applied for Pensions in Monongalia County), p. 2.
Early brothers from eastern Pennsylvania who in 1753, because of religious scruples, had come to escape military duty, and the men who opened the way to settlement of the Buckhannon Valley were the Pringles—John and Samuel—who in 1761 had fled the garrison at Fort Pitt.

Outlawry on the western Virginia frontier, however, was not represented alone by a few Army deserters. Indeed, if the assertion of one writer can be accepted, the earlier frontier communities of the Monongahela country were "filled with criminals and outlaws from the older settlements east of the mountains," and the blessings brought by the genuine pioneer "were enjoyed by thousands of adventurers of every grade from the cutthroat knave to the polished land-shark."

Some historians have maintained that the country watered by the Monongahela, the Ohio, and the Kanawha was settled in large part by the indentured white servants of tidewater Virginia, who, in the great exodus of that class,

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94 Samule T. Wiley, History of Monongalia County, West Virginia, p. 32.

95 Richard Ellsworth Fast and Hu Maxwell, The History and Government of West Virginia, p. 44.

96 Archer Hulbert, The Ohio River, p. 88. This historian says again, p. 195, "The lawless condition of the land and its comparatively small number of inlaws made the West a haven for outlaws from the southern and eastern states."
made their way westward. Other historians have denied this claim. But as early as 1717, Governor Spotswood of Virginia, writing of the outward movement of white freedmen, was saying, "The inhabitants of our frontiers are composed generally of such as have been transported hither as servants, and being out of their time settled themselves where land is to be taken up. . . ." The institution of indentured servitude lasted throughout the colonial period. A French traveler writing in 1765 observed that "... the number of Convicts and indented servants imported to Virginia amazing. . . ." How widespread was the practice of absconding is impossible to determine although running away seems to have been the most common misdoing of

98 Ibid., p. 358.
100 "Journal of a French Traveller in the Colonies, 1765," The American Historical Review, XXVI, (1921), 744. The importation of servants seemed to have been at its peak about the middle of the eighteenth century. (See Eugene Irving McCormack, "White Servitude in Maryland, 1634-1820." Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Sciences, Series XXII, (1904), 107.
servants in the colonies.\textsuperscript{101} Doubtless many who fled their bonds found sanctuary beyond the Blue Ridge under different names.

Of the felons transported from England to America for penal servitude, Smith\textsuperscript{102} says,

As for the convicts, their ultimate fate is shrouded in mystery, where it is perhaps as well that it should remain. William Eddis\textsuperscript{103} remarked that most of them either found their way back to England after their seven or fourteen years was finished, or else they moved to different parts of the colonies and took up a new career under assumed names.

However nebulous the pattern, however vague the circumstances, discarding of names and identities on the slopes of the Alleghenies can hardly have been uncommon. Indeed, the assumption of new names for the purpose of avoiding recognition—especially with the growth of population following the Revolution—may well have been extensive. In the

\begin{footnotes}
\textsuperscript{101} Servants would plot how they might run away even before they landed in Virginia and under the liberty given them on the plantations, and with an accessible back country, it was not a difficult matter to accomplish." (James Curtis Ballagh, "White Servitude in the Colony of Virginia," Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Sciences, Thirteenth Series, (1895), 53. Cf. Smith, \textit{op. cit.}, pp. 264–65 and McCormac, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 48.

\textsuperscript{102} \textit{Op. cit.}, p. 303.

\textsuperscript{103} Eddis came from England in 1769 as secretary to Governor Eden of Maryland. His \textit{Letters from America, Historical and Descriptive; Comprising Occurrences from 1769 to 1777 Inclusive} appeared in London in 1792.
\end{footnotes}
absence of any other data, the incidence of non-traditional surnames and of baptismal names as surnames appears to form the only tangible evidence on the subject.

VII. Surnames in Frontier Place Names

The early West Virginia surname 'Doddridge' (which has become a place name)\textsuperscript{104} will serve as a subject for exemplifying the terminal theory of Old English place names and at the same time for demonstrating the value of topographical name investigation to surname study.

As shown by Kökeritz,\textsuperscript{105} a name's terminal element may assume special significance in the derivation of an obscure first element. Non-habitative terminals (words denoting natural features, e.g. OE hyll, cumb, dun) favor the descriptive word as a first constituent while personal names are much more frequent in compounds with habitative terminals (words denoting homesteads or places characterized by various forms of human activity, e.g. OE ham, tun, words).\textsuperscript{106}

\textsuperscript{104}Doddridge County, West Virginia.

\textsuperscript{105}Helge Kökeritz, The Place-Names of the Isle of Wight, (Nomina Germanica, Arkiv för germansk namnforskning utgivet av Jöran Sahlgren, Nr. 6), pp. lxxxi, lxxxii. Kökeritz is one of several, notably Zachrisson, who have utilized the terminal theory.

\textsuperscript{106}Ibid., p. lxxxii.
Of 'Doddridge' Bardsley says only that it is of local origin and represents some spot in County Devon which he is unable to find. 

Harrison goes further in etymologizing, but stops with 'Dodda's Ridge,' the first element of which he identifies as a personal name and the second as OE hryeg, 'ridge.' Those who hold with the terminal theory, however, would seek another first element. In the present circumstances, it seems to me that a most likely alternative to the personal name is OE *dod(a) seen in ME dod 'rounded summit,' (Mod. Engl. dial. dod, dodd) and ME dodden (Mod. Engl. dod) 'to make the top or head of anything blunt, rounded or bare' (NED).

In the light of the terminal theory of Old English place names, the incidence of surnames in the stream nomenclature of early western Virginia forms an interesting pattern. Of one hundred and sixty-six watercourse names still current in the twentieth century in northern West Virginia:

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107 A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames, p. 87.


109 The NED says of dod, dodd: "sb. north dial. In North of England and South of Scotland a frequent term for a rounded summit or eminence, either as a separate hill, or more frequently a lower summit or distinct shoulder or boss of a hill." Cf. von Feilitzen, op. cit., pp. 224-5, and Tengvik, op. cit., pp. 510-11.
Virginia and recorded as early as the Revolutionary period,¹¹⁰ eleven designate rivers, sixty-six, creeks, and eighty-nine, runs and branches. A surname combines with river only twice to form a compound¹¹¹ (Tygart's River, Hughes River) while in the other nine river names, descriptive words are employed as first elements. Correspondingly, creek has nineteen instances of surnames against forty-seven compounds with descriptive words. With run and fork as terminals, however, surnames predominate as first elements in a ratio of sixty-one to twenty-eight.

Regardless of how precisely the computation here reflects the terminal theory as it applies to Old English names, the conclusion may be reached that the smaller the stream, the more personal becomes its association and the more often does its designation incorporate a surname.

The need for such a formula as that employed by students of Old English local names is not lacking with regard to present-day place nomenclature. A case in point is 'Otter Creek,' a tributary of Tygart's River, which

¹¹⁰ Reports of Commissioners on Adjustment of Claims to Unpatented Lands, Monongalia, Yohogania, and Ohio Counties, Virginia and West Virginia (1779-1783), p. 1 ff.

¹¹¹ The meaning of Buckhannon (River) is in dispute. It is most frequently explained as an Indian word sometimes translated 'brick river' or 'breaker in pieces' and sometimes held to be the name of a Delaware chief, Buckongahegas. (See Hammil Kenny, West Virginia Place Names), pp. 135-136.
appears as 'Aughteir's Creek' and 'Outer's Creek' in the earliest records. The spelling and the genitival point to a stream title of surnominal origin. On the other hand, the creek as a natural feature is most frequently denoted by a descriptive word rather than by a personal name. In similar fashion 'Gnatty Creek,' a branch of Elk Creek, which appears first (1781) as 'Natta Creek' (perhaps from the surname Van Natta) may or may not have received its present designation through folk etymology. An interesting case also is that of 'Windy Run,' a tributary of Tygart's River. Here the question is whether the modern name represents the eighteenth century surname 'Whendy,' which was preserved for a time in 'Whendy's Run' before disappearing altogether, or whether it is merely a descriptive epithet.

Examples of this kind not only reveal the necessity for a carefully detailed examination of place names but also point up the intimate relationship existing between place names and surnames. As noted earlier, place name scholarship has much to contribute to surname study. The extent to which the latter is able to reciprocate, however, is not fully realized.

Below I have utilized the results of surname sifting to help in supplementing the valuable basic findings of Kenny concerning certain West Virginia stream names. In the column to the left are given Kenny's data; at the right are
added pertinent details from surname records:

**BENNETT'S RUN**

Kenny:

"Unmapped, Lewis Co.
... bears the name of
William Bennett ... who
settled near its mouth in
1800." (p. 106)

Surname Records:

'Bennetts Run' mentioned
1781 as a branch of W. Fork
R. (part of which flows
through present-day Lewis Co.)
(THM, p. 294) Robert Bennett
settled in the region, 1770.
(RCAC, p. 395)

**DAVISON RUN**

Kenny:

"There are two such runs
in Harrison Co. ... This
was a very abundant surname
in early times. HFFCUS
1790 ... lists eleven
Davidson's, fifteen
Davidson's, and eight
Davison's." (p. 201)

Surname Records:

The two Harrison Co. runs
appear in earliest records as
'Andrew Davissons Run' and
'Hezekiah Davissons Run.'
(THM, p. 294) Both men named
as land holders in what is now
Harrison Co. (RCAC, pp. 154,
271, 273)

**FINKS RUN**

Kenny:

"Mo'Whorter states that
'. . . Fink's Run was named
for John Fink; . . .' Cutright... explains, on
the other hand, that 'About
the year 1772, Henry Fink
... settled in the
neighborhood of Parsons
... and soon came to the
Buckhannon settlement ... .
. . .' It appears that Mo'
Whorter is mistaken about
the given n. of Mr. Fink.
Heads of Families (First
Census U.S. 1790) ... lists Henry Fink, the only

Surname Records:

I find earliest Fink
entry: "Edward Jackson Certi-
fied to 400 acres on Fink's
run, adjoining lands of John
Fink. . . 1774." (RCAC, p.
253) "Daniel Phink certified
to 400 acres on Buchannon R,
to include his settlement made
in 1770." (Ibid., p. 317)
Henry Phink appears later as
the assignee of Henry Rule,
indicating that he did not
settle by preemption. (Ibid.,
p. 332)
FINKS RUN (Cont'd.)

Kenny:  

responsible person by that n. in Virginia . . . living in Harrison Co. in 1785." (p. 242)

GEE LICK RUN

Kenny:

"Smith . . . states that this run has been called 'G (or Gee) Lick' ever since the letter 'G' was found carved on a beech tree beside a spring here." (p. 264)

HELENS RUN

Kenny:

"Helen is sometimes a surname. Withers (1895, p. 156; 1774?) mentions a Thomas Hellen who, with others, was fired on by the Indians. Cf. Helens Run . . ." (p. 304)

MINEAR'S MILL RUN

Kenny:

Kenny lists 'Mill Run' (from John Minear's sawmill built in 1776) (p. 417) and the alternate name 'Minear Run' (p. 419)
SCOTT’S RUN

Surname Records:

"This, probably, is from a surname; Wiley . . . states what became Scott’s Run in that, 'In Dunmore’s War 1774, 1771. (RCAC, p. 189)
David Scott served as a captain.'" (p. 559)

SHAVERS FORK

Surname Records:

George Shaver settled on the waters of Cheat river in 1776. (RCAC, p. 414)

TETER CREEK

Surname Records:

Two references shed light on the name:
"George Teater certified to 400 acres on Tyger Valley river, adjoining said river, to include his settlement made in 1772." (RCAC, p. 499)
"William Westfall certified to 400 acres on a creek called Teters creek, to include his settlement made in 1772." (RCAC, p. 392)
within 3 years after the first cabin was built in what is now Barbour County." (p. 623)

WHITE DAY CREEK

Kenny:

"A tr. of the Monongahela R. . . . " Wiley . . . explains: 'This creek is said to have been named after an Indian chief, Opekiska or White Day, who used to camp and hunt on its borders.'" (p. 677)

Surname Records:

There may be significance in the fact that a Jacob White held land on White Day Creek in 1775. (RCAC, p. 403)

Selective works like Professor Kenny's appear to be giving way to intensive studies of the place names of limited regions. When an exhaustive survey of Monongalia topographical names is made, it will include the stream names listed below which have survived since Revolutionary days and which do not find treatment in Kenny. Only when such studies are made will the full picture of the contribution surnames have made to West Virginia place nomenclature be revealed:

Ann Moore's Run  Lambert's Run
Barclay's Run  Lee Run

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112 Cf., for example, Robert L. Ramsey, The Place-Names of Boone County, Missouri, Publication of the American Dialect Society, No. 18, (Gainesville, Florida, 1952).
Like other Germanic peoples, the Anglo-Saxons, following the well-defined principles of alliteration, variation, and repetition, bestowed a single compounded or
uncompounded name upon their off-spring.\footnote{\textsuperscript{113}} Not infrequently, however, two persons of a village or of one family connection carried the same name, and out of the need for distinguishing between them grew the nickname or by-name\footnote{\textsuperscript{114}}—precursor of the hereditary surname of later periods.

In use in England by the eighth century,\footnote{\textsuperscript{115}} this early form of second name was, as a rule, no more than a loosely attached and changeable description which ceased to exist with the death of the person who bore it.\footnote{\textsuperscript{116}} In Bede, two missionaries both having the name of Hewald are distinguished by the hypocorisms 'White' and 'Black' from the color of their hair;\footnote{\textsuperscript{117}} and among many such descriptive nicknames derived from bodily qualities, the Domesday Book mentions Aluuinum ret\footnote{\textsuperscript{118}} ('Alwine the red'), Sigewead

\footnote{\textsuperscript{113}}See Woolf, op. cit., p. 1

\footnote{\textsuperscript{114}}Byname is here used in the sense of "a name other than the principal or main one; a subsidiary name or appellation." (NED)

\footnote{\textsuperscript{115}}In Beowulf, for example: "Sacyld Scæfing," 'Beowulf bearn Ecgæowes,' 'Unfert Eglæfes bearn.'

\footnote{\textsuperscript{116}}Tengvik, op. cit., p. 8.

\footnote{\textsuperscript{117}}Ibid., p. 8.

\footnote{\textsuperscript{118}}von Feilitzen, op. cit., p. 160
rufulns (*Sigewaerd the red*), *Beorhtric blæc* (*Beorhtric the black*), and *Esber biga* (*Esber the large*).

The increased use of bynames after the Conquest can be attributed to the displacing of Old English Christian names by Norman ones—which as a class were not numerous—and to the Norman possession of surnames. During this period, an unfixed second name was frequently used side by side with, or instead of, a real surname. Thirteenth-century medieval London records reveal such loose forms as John de Totenham called *le Potere* (whose son was John de Totenham junior); Gilbert called *le Palmere, Marshal of London*, or more often Gilbert *le Marescal*; John de Salle Chapeler; Hugh *de Gartone mercer*; and John de

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122 *Fransson, op. cit.*, p. 21
Brake and Bakesteres. 129

Even after the end of the Middle Ages and of the period of surname adoption, the practice of bynaming continued, especially in remote villages where, because a few leading surnames were widely prevalent, the need for an adjunctive designation was great. Black points to some interesting example of to-names (as these secondary names are called in Scotland) 130 in use on the Border in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He finds, among others, "Johannes Irwin vocatus 'duk,' a Rae known as 'red-hede,' . . . another . . . designated 'lang Jok,' John Ra, the son of Thomas Ra, 'in dronokwood,' i.e. Dornock wood, Robert Oliuere called 'Rob with the dog,' and David Oliuere called 'Na-gude Preist.' 131

That a need similar to that of earlier periods had arisen in eighteenth-century western Virginia and was being met by use of the secondary appellation is indicated from contemporary records:

129 Fransson, op. cit., p. 21

130 The NED defines to-name as "now in Sc. a name added to distinguish one individual from . . . others having the same Christian name and surname . . . ."  

131 Black, op. cit., p. xxxii.
The patronym as a byname is found in 'Van Swearingen son of John.'132 Two grandsons of Morgan Morgan, the first settler in what is now West Virginia, are distinguished as 'Morgan Morgan son of James'133 and 'Morgan Morgan the 3d.'134 The Third is not alone here, being used in at least three other instances. Junior135 and senior are very common; and once 'John Ramsay the lesser' stands with 'John Ramsay Senior.'136

A list of holders of tithable property produces the descriptive 'Richard Tibbs, red head.'137 A second such list, showing an occupational sub-title, reveals beside 'Edmond West,' 'Edmund West, Constable.'138 In a community

132 Reports of Commissioners on Adjustment of Claims to Unpatented Lands, Monongalia, Yohogania, and Ohio Counties, Virginia, West Virginia, p. 188.
133 Monongalia County District Court Fee Book, 1792-1800, p. 3.
134 Ibid.
135 Ekwall finds junior and senior in use in London before 1300 (Variation, p. 44).
136 Reports of Commissioners, ..., pp. 34, 36.
137 The list representing the year 1786 was found among the papers of Col. William McCleary, an early county official, and is included in Samuel T. Wiley's History of Monongalia County, West Virginia, p. 82.
138 The list represents the year 1785 and is found in Henry Haymond's History of Harrison County West Virginia, p. 275.
with two others bearing the name James Hughes is 'J. Hughes, Blacksmith';139 and in the same record appear 'John Harris, Innkeeper'140 and of three John Shidlers one designated 'John Shidler, Blacksmith.'141

From place of residence, no doubt, Horn Horn chose to be recorded as 'Horn Horn, Amwell,'142 while of two Levi Harrods, one is 'Levi Harrod, Ford Harrod.'143 Somewhat less laconic is 'John Downer living on Dunker creek.144

Three John Vanmeters are thus differentiated: 'John Vanmeter,' 'John Vanmeter Senior,' and 'Major John Vanmeter.'145 A title, however, was of no value in keeping apart two William Crawfords, both of whom were colonels in the Revolutionary War. One was nicknamed 'Black Bill,'146

139 From a listing of heads of families, Washington County, Pennsylvania, 1790, in Horn, op. cit., II, 803.

140 Ibid., p. 805

141 Ibid., p. 821.

142 Ibid., p. 805

143 Ibid., p. 803.

144 Monongalia County Court Estray Register, 1796--, p. 6.

145 From ms. records to which reference is made in Agnes Waller Reddy, West Virginia Revolutionary Ancestors, p. 79.

146 Horn, op. cit., I, 296.
the other 'Monongahela Bill.'

How much farther byname use in trans-Allegheny Virginia would have extended had not the middle name come into vogue can only be surmised. Suffice to note the situation by 1842 among sea-coast villages of Scotland as Joseph Robertson describes it:

"The fishers are generally in want of surnames. There are seldom more than two or three surnames in a fish-town. . . . The grocers in 'booking' their fisher customers, invariably insert the nick-name or tee-name, and, in the case of married men, write down the wife's along with the husband's name. Unmarried debtors have the names of their parents inserted with their own. In the town-register of Peterhead these signatures occur: Elizabeth Taylor, spouse to John Thompson, Souples; Agnes Farquhar, spouse to W. Findlater, Stouttie. . . . Among the twenty-five George Cowies, one was carrot and one... neep.

"A stranger had occasion to call on a fisherman . . . in one of the Buchan fishing-villages of the name of Alexander White. . . . Meeting a girl, he asked--"

"'Could you tell me fa'r Sanny Fite lives?"

\[147\] Ibid., II, 648.

\[148\] "Notes on the Fishers of the Scotch East Coast," Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, LI, (1842), 300-301.
"Filk Sanny Fite?"

"Muckle Sanny Fite."

"Filk muckle Sanny Fite?"

"Muckle lang Sanny Fite."

"Filk muckle lang Sanny Fite?"

"Muckle lang gleyed Sanny Fite," shouted the stranger.

"'Oh! It's "Coup-the-Life" ye're seeking,' cried the girl, 'and fat the deevil for dinna ye speer for the man by his richt name at ance?"'

In contrast to this prominent role, the byname in western Virginia by the same data—the early 1840's—had made its exit from formal records. The middle name, whose use thirty years before was negligible, had become almost the sole agent for distinguishing those who bore the same Christian and family names.  Even junior and senior for a time were to become superfluous appendages.

Although not unknown in the earliest period of settlement, the middle name before 1785 was so rare that among

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149 The exchange of byname for middle name is graphically illustrated in a notification appearing in the Massachusetts Spy for April 4, 1821: "Nathan Tufts, the third, son of Amos Tufts, blacksmith, changed his name to Nathan Adams Tufts, by Act of Feb. 24." (Richard H. Thornton, An American Glossary (Philadelphia, 1912), II, 894).

150 The son who received his father's given name usually bore also a middle name: e.g. John Adams and John Quincy Adams. Hence the lack of necessity for Junior.
several thousand references to colonists on the Allegheny slopes I have found it employed only nine times. By 1795, it was recorded with one of every fifty names. The rate of increment in its use in the nineteenth century may be further traced in figures for names appearing in Monongalia County Deed Books for various years. I use the letter "D" as representative:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Deed Book</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Number of Surnames under &quot;D&quot;</th>
<th>Number of Middle Names</th>
<th>Percent of Middle Names</th>
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<td>41</td>
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<td>1810-1814</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>1819-1822</td>
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<td>I (n.s.)</td>
<td>1864-1865</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>51</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The most striking feature attached to the use of middle names in the eighteenth century, as well as later, is that a very high percentage were borrowed surnames. Significantly, seven of the nine coming to light before 1785 appear to be family names:

Peter Smalwood Roby
John Dulling Goff
Thomas James Goff
"This use of surnames as first names or as middle names originated in England during the Seventeenth Century," says H. L. Mencken, "and one of its fruits was the adoption of a number of distinguished names, e.g., Cecil, Howard, Douglas, Percy, Duncan and Stanley, as common given names. But the English began a return to John, Charles and William during the century following, and now the use of surnames is distinctively American. Of the fourteen Presidents of the United States who have had middle names at all, nine have had family names..." The fact that continental European immigrants frequently bore two Christian names apparently did not influence the nomenclature of trans-Allegheny Virginia.

For what is perhaps the chief answer to the question of why in America the surname became and remained so prominently identified with the middle or second name one needs but look at the latter names themselves: Adams, Asbury,

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152 For examples of such names, see passenger lists given in Israel Daniel Rupp's Thirty Thousand Names of Germans, Swiss, Dutch, French, and Other Immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776.
Boone, Clay, Dow, Grant, Harrison, Jackson, Lee, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, Randolph, Sherman, Taney, Webster, Wesley.

The development of a new culture in this country—a culture in which the name of ancestor and of national and local hero was held in highest reverence—gave to middle names a significant function. In them were brought to memory the family patriarch, the circuit-rider and preacher, the frontier orator, the law-giver, statesman, and soldier.

Like the agnomen of the ancient Romans, the middle name became an honorific title. With the Romans, it was often bestowed in honor of some achievement on the part of the individual who bore it. With our pioneer forefathers, it was given as a token of honor and esteem for someone outside the immediate family circle.

IX. Notes on the Material and Its Arrangement

The surnames, including spelling variants, are given in alphabetical order. Where a name is dealt with in some other place under the more common spelling, cross reference

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153 The agnomen, itself actually a surname, was apparently first employed in later Latin in order to distinguish the surname of individuals, e.g. Africanus, Asiaticus, Cunctator, and the like, from that belonging to all the members of a family, e.g. Scipio, Cicero, Cato, and the like. (Charles T. Lewis and Charles Short, eds., Harper's Latin Dictionary, A New Latin Dictionary Founded on the Translation of Freund's Latin-German Lexicon, revised edition, New York, 1907.)
is made. It was not found practicable to list the entries by group according to native origin; but after each is given the genealogy wherever it can be determined. 'English,' which in the classification most frequently means 'Anglo-Saxon,' also includes British names of places that became English surnames, Scandinavian names current especially in northern and eastern England, and Anglo-Norman derivatives. Every effort has been made at identification, but occasionally when all means fail, the name is tentatively listed as non-traditional. Each surname is labelled by type according to the usual designations: local, patronymic, descriptive, and occupational.

Following identification of the name, an attempt is made to determine as accurately as possible its etymological significance. In this task, use has been made of Bardsley, Harrison, Weekley, Ewen, and the NED; and, as mentioned earlier, full attention has been given the more specialized works of recent place and personal name scholarship. With the non-English names, chief dependence has been placed in Black's *The Surnames of Scotland*, Woulfe's *Irish Names and Surnames*, Davies' *A Book of Welsh Names*, Heintze's *Die Deutschen Familiennamen*, Gottschald's *Deutsche Namenkunde*, and Dauzat's *Les noms de personnes*. For those surnames that are not traditional, the NED, Bosworth-Toller, Stratmann, Halliwell, and Wright have provided etymological data.
Because the course of surname development in America seems marked with significances no less vital than those of earlier periods, one of the primary functions of the dictionary is to present documentary materials for adducing earliest forms of the name. I have endeavored to make full use of the available manuscript evidence by giving each instance of a name's occurrence before the end of the Revolution. From that date until 1800 names are adduced chiefly to show morphological variation. After every citation, reference is made to the source. Where two dates are given, the first is the date at which the document was composed, the second, that of earliest reference within the document.

Most valuable of the sources is that volume recording the certificates that were granted for Monongalia County by the Commissioners appointed for adjusting the claims to unpatented lands in the counties of Monongalia, Ohio, and Yohogania, which were filed with the surveyor of Monongalia County. Representing the years following 1766, this book of five hundred pages contains the names of twelve hundred and fifteen homesteaders. It is preserved in the vaults of the Monongalia Court House in Morgantown.

Entry Book Number 1, also found in the Monongalia County Court House, is a record of the land claims filed from 1780 in the office of the County Surveyor. Its entries are based upon certificates granted by the Commissioners
for adjusting claims to unpatented lands, upon preemption warrants, and upon Land Office Treasury Warrants. It is valuable as giving the names of persons claiming land as well as the names of all assignors.

When the County Surveyor made a survey upon any certificate or warrant, he made a report which was entered in the Surveyor's Record. A copy was given to the claimant and forwarded by him to the Land Office at Richmond where, if all requirements were met, a patent was issued. Surveyor's Record No. 1, dating from 1781, gives not only names of persons for whom surveys were made, but also those of assignors, of neighboring land holders, and of chain bearers who helped with the surveys. It is preserved in the West Virginia University Archives at Morgantown.

Federal census enumerations for Monongalia County are not available before 1810. I found, however, upon a visit to the National Archives in Washington, D. C., that Virginia State census lists including heads of families for Monongalia County in 1782 are still in existence. From these lists I copied the names of three hundred and eighty-seven pioneer settlers living in the county at that time.

154 Census returns for the states of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Virginia for 1790 and 1800 were destroyed when the British burned the Capitol at Washington during the War of 1812.
Two hundred and fifty-two names are included in a "Court Booklet of Public Service Claims for Monongalia County" now in the manuscript collection of the Virginia State Library at Richmond. This booklet provides information for those individuals who applied to the court of Monongalia County during the period 1782-1787 in order to record their claims for services to the state during the Revolutionary War. Photostatic copies of the document's twenty-eight pages were furnished me by Mr. William J. Van Schreeven, Virginia State Archivist.

Within the manuscripts themselves, problems of deciphering sometimes arose. Uncertainties resulted from illegibility caused by the ravages of time and by idiosyncrasies of individual scribes. To draw a sure distinction between a and e, e and l, and l and t was not always possible. Too, the position of a word or letter occasionally rendered interpretation difficult. One printed source, for example, records the name Jacob Straitone. A comparison with the original manuscript entry reveals that even though there is no space between t and o, the reading actually should be "Jacob Strait one Rec. for 230 lb. Pork." Such misreadings on the part of the copyist are often unavoidable, and similar errors no doubt occur within the present study. Wherever I felt any uncertainty, however, regarding a name form, the transcription was made only after careful examination and study.
A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN
THE DICTIONARY OF SURNAMES

(Short forms of titles are found
in the bibliography)

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<td>Old High German</td>
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<td>OIR.</td>
<td>Old Irish</td>
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<td>ON</td>
<td>Old Norse</td>
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<td>OS</td>
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<td>OSscand.</td>
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<td>YN</td>
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<td>YW</td>
<td>West Riding, Yorkshire</td>
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ABBEN. English. Patronymic. (Not traditional.) Probably a back formation from the traditional Abbenett which combines the nickname Abb (from Abraham or Abel) and the diminutive suffixes -en and -et. (Cf. Robenett, infra.) Use in Abben of the root plus single instead of double diminutive reflects a propensity in America for apocopating rather than syncopating.

1782—John Abben among heads of families for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35). (No further record of name.)

ABBET. English. Patronymic. From the nickname Abb (from Abraham or Abel) plus the diminutive -et, 'the son of Abraham.' "It is all but certain that the majority of our Abotts . . . are thus descended" (Bardsley, DS, 37).

1782—Benjamin Abbet allowed 1 shilling per ration¹ for 68 rations, Revolutionary Claims (PSC-M, 2). (I find Benjamin Abbot in 1785 and thereafter.)

¹Board for soldiers, express riders, etc.
ALBAN. Albin. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Albin' or 'Alban.' Perhaps a form of Allibone or Albon from the same source. The English Christian name Alban ('white') derives from Albanus, name of the British martyr whose death led to the change from Verulamium to St. Albans (Yonge, I, 334).

1781—John Alban at the head of Pedlar's Run, a branch of Simpson's creek, in 1776 (RCAC, 249).

ALEXANDER. Scottish. Patronymic. From the name of the Greek conquerer. It was brought to Scotland in the eleventh century by Margaret Atheling, wife of Malcolm III, who was reared at the Hungarian court. One of her sons was Alexander, and nowhere has the name become so thoroughly national as in Scotland (Yonge, I, 200).

1782—John Alexander allowed 1 shilling per ration for 35 rations, Revolutionary Claims (PSC-W, p. 2).

ALFIN. Irish. (Of uncertain derivation.) Black, s. n. Alpin, gives the related forms Alphin and Elphine from Irish records, but is unable to fix the name's derivation. (20). (The aspirated p (ph) of the
Celtic alphabet has the value of English f.

1781—Philip Alfin on the waters of Bull Creek in 1777 (RCAC, 29). (No further record of name.)

ALLEN. Allin. Celtic. Patronymic. 'The son of Allen.' It appears to be of Norman-French origin, having been brought to England by Alan or Alain Fergeant, one of the leading Breton chiefs who accompanied the Conqueror. After the Conquest the name became common to north England and the Scottish border (Bardsley, DS, 48). It is popular in Scotland where it may also have a source in the Old Gaelic name Ailene or Ailin from ail 'rock' (Black, 14). The form Ailin also represents an ancient Irish personal name (Woulfe, 168).


ALLINGTON. English. Local. Either Allington or Ellington, the former found chiefly in Sth. England, the latter in the Nth. Ekwall gives pl. ns. Allington in Devonshire, Kent, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Dorset, and Lincolnshire, with the first el. commonly an OE pers. n. (As Aethlnoth, Aelle, Ealda, or Aethelbeah) plus OE -ing 'people' plus OE -tun 'enclosure,' 'homestead,' 'village' (e.g. 'the village of Ealda's
people') (ODP, 6). In most cases the ns. do not trace ancestry to OE *ald* or *eld* forms. If they did, Allington would be dialectically northern and Ellington southern.

1781—John Allington at the Big Crab Orchards on Sandy Ck in 1771 (RCAC, 140). 1781—John Allenton on Crab tree Creek to include Allenton's settlement in 1776 (RCAC, p. 53). 1784—John Allamton in deed of survey (SR-1, 56).

ALLISON. English. Patronymic and metronymic. 'Son of Ellis, or Alice.' "In the north 'Alis' seems to have gained the supremacy over Ellis. Thus it is we have our many 'Allisons' or 'Alisons'" (Bardsley, ES, 87).

1781—James Allison, "on the dividing ridging between Booths Creek and Coburns Creek" in 1774 (RCAC, 158). 1784—John Alison in deed of survey (SR-2, 42). "John Allison was a descendant of John Allison in England, who created a riot in Manchester in 1661" (Horn, II, 554).

ANDERSON. English and Scottish. Patronymic. 'The son of Andrew;' becoming 'Anderson' through metathesis. "One of the most popular of Scottish surnames" (Ewen, 209). "One of the ten commonest surnames in Scotland" (Mallory, 136).

1781—James Anderson on land adjoining that of
John Powers (RCAC, 328).

ANKRAM. Ankrom. **Scottish.** Local. 'Of Ancrum.' Black finds John of Alnecromb as early as 1252 (22). Horn states that David Ankrom, who settled in 1765 in what is now Washington Co., Pa., was born at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight. The name is not recorded in Kökeritz (*The Place-Names of the Isle of Wight.*)

1780—John Ankram on the south fork on Ten Mile Creek in 1773 (RCAC, 16).

ARBER. **English.** (1) Occupational. 'Keeper of (or dweller at) a shelter or lodging' from MC harber, herberwe (OF herberge) (Harrison, I, 187); or, according to Weekley, 'herbalist, dealer in arbs' (RN, 153).

(2) Local. 'Dweller at an arbor or bower' from ME herber (OF herbier) (Harrison, II, 10).

1781—Jacob Youngman, assignee of Thomas Arber, entitled to 1000 acres adjoining Arber's settlement made in 1774, (RCAC, 245). Cf. Harber infra.

ARCHER. **English.** Occupational. 'One who shoots with bow and arros, especially one who uses them in war; a bowman.' "This is an English rather than a Scottish surname, and there were few families of the name in Scotland until within a recent period." (Black, 27).

1779—James Archer on the south fork of Ten Mile Ck in 1776 (RCAC, 19a).
ARMSTRONG. North English and Scottish. Descriptive.

"Strong arm," OE e)arm-strang. "This well-known Border surname—the Norman Fortenbras—is an instance of a surname assumed from a personal attribute—strength of arm" (Black, 30). "The name of a familiar Border clan" (Bardsley, DS, 60).

1781—Paul Armstrong on the Little Kanawha R in 1775 (RCAC, 500).

ARNOLD. (1) English. (A) Patronymic. "The son of Arnold" from ME Arnald (OE Earnweald), OE earn 'eagle' plus OE weald, 'woodland.' Felliten (248) gives Ernold as a pers. n. in Domesday Book, (1085-86). (B) Local. "Speaking generally, when a surname seems to represent a font-name in its unaltered form, it has a subsidiary origin, e.g. Arnold, Harrold, Rowland are all sometimes local, from Arnold (Notts. and Yorks.)..." (Weekley, Surnames, 188). Ekwall derives Arnold as a pl. n. from earn plus halh—'a retired or secret place frequented by eagles' (ODP, 12). (2) German. Gottschald (155) gives under Arnoald the form Ahrenhold. Conradt Arnoldt is listed in Rupp (220) among eighteenth-century German immigrants bearing the name.

1782—James Arnold among heads of families for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35). (The baptismal name here
weighs in favor of Arnold's English rather than German descent.)

ASBURN  See OSBORNE

ASHBY. English. Local. Ekwall finds Ashby a common pl. n. and identifies it as 'BY village, homestead where ashtrees grew' or 'Askí's (ON pers. n.) BY.' He cites Ashby in Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, and Suffolk (Asby in Cumberland and Westmorland) (ODP, 13). Ekwall also points to Ashby as a London surname in 1318 (Variations, 28).

Surnames terminating in Danish -by are mainly from Lincolnshire and the east; in fact, the pl- nomenclature of Lincolnshire is characterized by the remarkable number of names in -by (Mawer and Stenton, 83). (For -by as a nominal suffix see Jespersen, 62, Emerson, 157.) The pronunciation in W. Va. rural communities today is [æsbi].

1783—Jesse Ashby in record of survey (SR-1, 203).

ASHCRAFT. English. Local. The components are OE aesc 'ash' and OE croft 'a field.' Bardsley says:

"Seemingly a Norfolk surname. . . . It is quite clear also that a Lancashire family are sprung from a place named Ashcroft in that county" (DS, 62). The name is not given by Ekwall, ODP.

ASKINS. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Asketin,' an OF diminutive of Askettle. Apparently Askin and Askins represent also a popular nickname of some once familiar personal name. More than likely, however, the western Va. name is Haskins with loss of initial aspiration. Nineteenth-century spellings favor the latter. Bardsley derives Haskins from Hadskis, a corruption of the personal name Hadkins (DS, 347).


ATIERS. Of uncertain origin. Two possibilities exist:

(1) The name may be a corruption of Hatter 'maker or seller of hats' from OE haet 'hat.' If so, it must have undergone both initial loss and terminal addition. (Cf. Fransson, 45 FF. on the development of the suffix -ier in surnames of occupation.)

(2) The name may be the aphaeretic form of Gaelic McAtier (McAteer), with excrecent -s. (Of the two, the latter postulation seems the less remote.)

1783—Jesse Atiers in deed of survey (SR-1, 467. (The name did not survive.)
AZEL. See HAZEL

B

BAILS. Bayles. (1) English. Patronymic. 'The son of the bailey,' i.e. bailiff, with the final a the patronymic; or 'the son of Bale,' the latter a form of Ball or Beall. (2) German. Local and descriptive. Gottschald gives Bühel, 'hillock' (183) and Beil, 'axe' (167).

1781--Jesse Bails on the Tiger Valley R below Glady Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 171). 1781--Jesse Bayles on land known by the name of the Levels (RCAC, 18). The n. has survived only in the latter form.

BAINES. Bayne. (1) English. Local. Bain (Lincolnshire) and Bain (Yorkshire) are stream ns., probably deriving from ON beinn 'straight.' (Cf. Bainbridge, a Yorkshire pl. n. appearing on the Allegheny frontier in 1785.) (2) Celtic. Descriptive. Woulfe records Bayne and Baynes from Irish ban 'fair, white' (227), and Black gives Bayne and Baines from Gaelic ban with the same meaning (42, 61).

1782--Thomas Baines among heads of families for
Monon. Co. (RSE, 35). 1785—Andrew Bayne (also Baines) in deed of survey (FA, 70).


1781—Christopher Baker on Murphy Run in 1776 (RCAC, 328). 1797—"Taken up by George Becker a chestnut sorrel mare. . ." (Monon. Estray Register, 2).

BALENGER. French (Palatinate) or Anglo-Norman. Occupational. Doubtless a form of Bullinger 'baker' from OF bulenger (Fr. boulanger) 'a round body, as a loaf.' Fransson cites the ME form Bolanger in use as a surname in England as early as 1180 (62). (Cf. Chapuy, 11.)

1781—Rudolph Balenger on the West Fork R prior to 1778 (RCAC, 264). This appears to be the only eighteenth-century reference to the name. Nineteenth-century West Virginia forms include Ballenger
and Ballangee. (Cf. Frenier and Frazee.) The wide use of Rudolph as a personal name among immigrants from the Palatinate points to a Rhenish origin for the surname (See Rupp, 56, et passim.)

BALL. English. Patronymic or local. Probably the earliest use of the word in English is as 'ball' employed in games, but there is no known form in OE although ON bollr and OHG ballo existed. The ME form is bal.

Ewen calls the name a pet form of Baldwin (292); Weekley finds it a common field-name in Somerset [John atte Balle] (Surnames, 53); Bardsley says that it may also be a sign name (DS, 75). (For the name in a transferred topographical sense, see Löfvenberg, xxxvi.)

1783--William Ball allowed by Court of Claims for Monon. Co. one shilling per pound for forty pounds of venison supplied during the war (PSC-M, 23).

BALLA. Ballow. Ballah. Celtic (Scottish). Local. Apparently a softened form of Ballach from Balloch in Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire, ultimately from Gaelic balloch, 'dweller at a gap or pass.' Survives as local name, i.e. Ballah Chapel, Marion Co., W. Va.

"hath taken up two estray cattle on his own land . . ." (Monon. Estray Register, 10.) Found only as Ballah after 1800 (See Cemetery Readings in W. Va., Lincoln and Paw Paw Magisterial Districts, Marion Co.).


From Berkeley, market-town in Gloucester. (OE beor- leah 'birch wood.') Before 1800 the w. Va. spellings fluctuate. After stabilization, the two forms with separate pronunciations emerge: Berkeley and Barclay.


BARDEN. Bearden. English (North). Local. Place-name in both North and West Ridings, Yorkshire. "Barden YN . . . 'The valley of the barn' (OE berem), or 'valley where barley grew' (first el. OE bere adj. 'of barley'). . . . Barden YW . . . 'Barley valley' (first el. OE bere 'barley')" (Ekwall, ODP, 24).

BARKER. English. Occupational. 'The barker,' one who stripped trees of bark or prepared bark for tanning; also a tanner. Fransson, who says that the name may come also from OF berkier, barcher 'shepherd,' finds Barkere very common in medieval records for the Anglian counties, especially in Lincoln and Norfolk, but rare in the West Saxon counties (121).


BARNES. (1) English. Local. 'At the barn,' from residence nearby. Patronymic a typical of monosyllabic local surnames. (2) Scottish. Local. From Barnes in the parish of Premnay, Aberdeenshire.


BARNET. Barnett. English. (1) Patronymic. 'The son of Bernard' or 'Barnard' from OE Beornheard, 'strong warrior.' "The change from -er to -ar is regular . . . . The endings -are, -ald are generally changed to -ett" (Weekley, 17). "A large number of Bernards sprang up in Furness after the Abbey came under the Bernardine rule. . . . The popular form was Barnet" (Bardsley, DS, 79). Cf. Arnett and Arnold. (2) Local. From Barnet, or Chipping Barnet, a market-
town in the Co. of Hertford.


BARR. (1) Scottish. Local. From Barr in Ayrshire or Barr in Renfrewshire. "The surname is most frequently found at the present day in the district around Glasgow . . . ." (Black, 57). Weekley treats the n. as Scots (Surnames, 287). (2) English. Local. 'At the Bar,' i.e. the entrance to the city or town (Bardsley, DS, 80). Barr is an obsolete form of bar (NED).

1781—David Barr on Hughes R in 1775 (RCAC, 416).

BARRELL. See Burrell

BARRONS. English and Scottish. Descriptive. From baron (ME baron, barun; OF baron), one who held land from the king or, at times, merely a land-holder. According to Black, Baron appeared early in Angus (1400-1500) and later was common in Edinburgh (56). As in numerous W. Va. surns., the e is excrescent.

1781—Alexander Barrons on Decker's Ck in 1770 (RCAC, 84).

BARTEN. See Barton

BARTHOLAMEWS. (1) English. Patronymic. A Biblical name:
Syriac bar 'son,' plus Hebraic talmai 'furrowed.' "A great favourite in the surname period, as its nicks and dims. (Bartle and Bartlett . . .) prove" (Bardsley, DS, 81). (2) Celtic (Irish). Patronymic. An anglicizing of Irish Parlan (OIr. Partholombar 'sea' and tolon from tola 'waves') (Black, 58).

1787--Joseph Bartholomew allowed (by courts) a claim for 35 lbs. of bear meat furnished State prior to 1783 (PSC-M, 4).

BARTLEY. English. (1) Patronymic. 'The son of Bartholomew,' from the nick. Bartle and pet Bartl-ey. (2) Local. 'Of Berkeley,' a variant. "We see evidence that the west-country surname Berkeley was sometimes modified into Bartley" (Bardsley, DS, 82).

1781--John Bartley, on Lost Run, on land known as Cattel swamp in 1771 (RCAC, 265).

BARTON. Barten. English. Local. A common pl. n. throughout England. "Barton . . . nearly always goes back to OE beretun or *baertun . . . from Bere 'barley, corn' and tun" (Ekwall, ODP, 27). For use as an OE byname (1015 A. D.) v. Tengvik, s. v. aet Bertune, de Baertune.

1781--Roger Barten on the Middle Fk of Dunkar Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 5a). 1784--Daniel Barton in deed of
survey (SR-1, 444).

BATTON. Batten. Batent. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Bartholomew,' from the nick-name Bat or Bate plus the diminutive.


BAXTER. English (North). Occupational. 'A female baker,' 'a bakester.' From his study of medieval records Fransson finds ME Bakestere common in the Anglian counties, rare in the south (61). Cf. Baker, Fransson notes further that in the Saxon counties names in -ester were almost regularly used of women only, but in the Anglian counties they were very often applied to men (43). "Baxter was and still is a common surname in Angus" (Black, 835).

1781—Geo. Baxter on Barrets Run in 1772 (RCAC, 49).

BAYLES. See Bails

BAYNE. See Baines

BEAKWADE. English (North). (Not traditional.) Local. -Wade can be accounted for as OE (ge)-waed 'ford.' (Halliwell, I, 158: "With Wade and Waythe cf. Ford and Forth."). Beak appears to be synonymous with
beak, still found in northern English dialect with the meaning of 'rivulet' or 'brook.'

1781—Beakwade in deed of survey (SR-1, 141).

BEAN. English or Scottish. Patronymic or descriptive. Usually 'the son of Benedict,' from the nick. Ben, according to Bardsley, DS, 87). Weekley, however, equates Bean and Scottish Bain, 'fair,' but says also that Bean may be a nick. from ME bain 'ready' (Surnames, 143, n.). Black derives Bean from Gael. Beathan, a diminutive of betha or beatha 'life' (62). It is quite possible that the w. Va. Bean was an alternate form of Bayne, q.v., since ea in other instances represented the sound /eː/. Cf. Clear and Clair/Clare.

1780—Ellis Bean "on the waters of ten mile creek" in 1772 (RCAC, 5).

BEARD. English or Scottish. Descriptive. ME berd, beard (OE beard) 'the bearded.' "An early surname" (Bardsley, DS, 88). Very possibly a form of Scottish Baird from Gaelic bard 'poet.'

1781—Samuel Beard on Simpson's Ck in 1776 (RCAC, 315).


Bardsley says that it is a pet form of Beatrice (88).
Black, however, explains it as a diminutive of Bartholomew (64).


BECHAM. **English** (perh. Anglo-Norman). Local. A form of Beauchamp, a local name in France, "Some of the variants [of Beauchamp] may relate to some spot called Beecham... which would make them purely English, but I cannot find such a place" (Bard., 88). Ekwall gives the pl. n. Beechamwell, originally Bioham, "probably from OE *Bieðan ham*, whose first el. seems to be a pers. n. *Bīça*, an assimilated form of *Bioca*" (ODP, 35).

1781—Charles Bechem on Simpson Creek in 1775 (RCAC, 314).

BEERK. (1) **English.** Local. Northern English *beek* 'small stream,' 'brook,' ME *bek* (ON *bekkr*) apparently survives in this surname. (Cf. Beakwade.) (2) **German.** Descriptive. The n. may be a form of *Bieck* from MHG (*bicken*) 'cut, stab.'

1781—Jeremiah Beek "on a run called by the name of big Beaver dam" in 1775. (RCAC, 101).
BEGGLE. German. Local. Apparently an anglicizing of Biegel from MHG biegel 'secluded place' or of Böhel 'hillock.'

1781—Elias Beggle on the "Monongalia river" in 1771 (RCAC, 259).

BELL. Belle. Beall. Beal. English. Local. From residence at the sign of, or by, a bell. More probably from Beal, place-name in Northumberland and in West Riding, Yorkshire. The former derives from OE beo−hyll 'bee hill,' Beal ñW from *Beaga's or Beage's Halh' or from 'Halh by the bends' (OE beag−(a)halh with OE beag 'ring' as first el.) (Ekwall, ODP, 30).


BENNETT. Bennet. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Bennet, i. e. Benedict.' While Furness Abbey was under the Benedictine Order, Bennet was one of the commonest of the baptismal names in the surrounding district (Bardsley DS, 94).

1781—Charles Bennett on Decker's Ck and the waters of Three Fork Ck in 1775 (RCAC, 345). 1782—

BERKELEY. See Barclay

BIGGS. English. Occupational. "The obsolete verb to big, build, whence Biggar, a builder, has given us Bigging, Biggs . . ." (Weekley, RN, 133). Ekwall finds Biggin a common place name from ME bigging 'building, house,' a derivative of big 'to build' (OScand. byggja) (ODP, 40).


BIRKETT. English (North). Local. Variant of Birkhead. (North English, 'of the birk-head,' i.e. the head of the birches" (Bard., DS, 104).

1781—Robert Birkett "on the first bottom of Sandy fork, a branch of the West Fork" in 1775 (RCAC, 269).


BOBINETT. English (Not traditional). The n. may be a triple diminutive of Robert, i.e. 'the son of Robert' from the nick. Bob plus the dim. suffs. -in and -et. The NED gives the first instance of bob-
binet 'a machine-made lace or netting of cotton' from 1832.

1784--Joseph Bobinett in deed of survey (SR-1, 256).

BOGGS. English. Local. From residence near a bog. The s is typical of monosyllabic local ns.

1781--John Boggs on the Little Kanawha, about a mile and a half below the first main fork before 1781 (RCAC, 460).

BOLTINGHOUSE. Boultinghouse. Boltinghouse. Boltenhouse. Boulterhouse. English (Not traditional). Local. According to the NED, a boltinghouse is a house or out-building in which meal is sifted. Halliwell says that boltings (in an earlier use) were meetings for disputations or private arguing of cases (s. v. bolting).


BOMAN. (1) English. Occupational. From bowman 'arrow,' or 'a maker of bows, a bowyer.' (2) Scottish. Occupational. A bowman in Scotland is a man in charge of the bow or cattle (Black, 93). (3)
German. Occupational. A form of Baumann 'builder' from bauen 'build' plus Mann 'man.'

1781—Philip Boman on Limestone creek, including Limestone lick in 1775 (RCAC, 265).

BOMGARDNER. German. Occupational. An anglicizing of Baumgärtner 'orchardist' from Baum 'tree' and Gärtner 'gardener.'

1781—"Jesse Bomgardner, heir of Adam Bomgardner, deceased, who was heir of George Bomgardner, 400 acres on the west side of the Mohongalia at the mouth of Ten Mile; to include his settlement made in 1769, by the said George Bomgardner" (RCAC, 18a).

BONER. Bonar. Bonner. (1) Anglo-Norman. Descriptive. "Bonner, Bonnor, Boner nick. 'the debonair'; bonair, civil, gentle, courteous . . .; of. O. F. debonere, debonaire, i.e. de bon aire" (Bard., 118). (2) Welsh. Patronymic. Bonner 'son of Ynr' (ab Ynr) (Ewen, 255). (3) Irish. Metronymic. Bonar, Boner, Bonner are translations of O'Chaimseig - O'Chawsie ( 'desc. of Chaimreas,' a woman's name), a Donegal surname now also found in Mayo (Woulfe, 469). As a family name Bonar has been popular in Scotland (Black, 88).

1781—Reuben Boner entitled to "400 acres adjoining Morgan's land, to include his settlement made in

BOON. English. Descriptive. 'The ready,' ME boun (from ON buinn) (Harrison, I, 41).

1781—Wm. Boon on the 'Waters of Simsons Creek in 1773" (RCAC, 47).

BOOTH. English. Local. "'At the booth, dwelling, hut,' ME bothe (prob. from ODan both). Booth, as a surname, has become strongly ramified in Sth Lancashire ..." (Bardsley, DS, 119). Harrison states that the name may also be the Scand. pers. name Boš or Buš as in Boothby (I, 41), but Ekwall thinks that Boothby as a pl. n. may be Osand Boþabyr 'BY with booths' (ODP, 50). Black finds Booth in several parts of Scotland (89).

1781—"John Booth, heir of James Booth, 200 acres on the south side of Tygars Valley river, opposite Forshey's level, to include his improvement made in 1778" (RCAC, 440).

BOULINGHOUSE. See Boltinghouse

BOWEN. Bowing. Welsh. Patronymic. 'The son of Owen,' from ap-Owen, ab-Owen. Withycombe says that Owen
has been supposed to be derived from Lat. *Eugenia*
(110).

1781—*Samuel Bowing* on the Monongalia R below the
mouth of Buffalo Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 352). 1785—
*Samuel Bowen* in deed of survey (SR-1, 440).

**Bowers.** (1) *German.* An anglicizing of *Bauer* 'farmer,'
*MHG bûr* (OHG gibûro). (2) *English.* "Local, 'of the
bower,' an indoor servant, one who waited 'in my
lady's chamber. . . .' The added *s* is common to
these specific names. Thus the exact equivalent
'Chamber' is more generally found as Chambers . . . ."
(Bardsway, DS, 123). (3) *Scottish.* Local or occupa-
tional. Black traces the n. to the old manor of
Bower in the parish of Drummelzier, Peeblesshire, and
to the name *bowmaker.* "In Edinburgh the bowmakers in
the seventeenth century were known as 'Bowers'" (92).

1781—*Basil Bowers* to Duval 400 acres on the
run above Pringles Ford on the west side about a
mile from the river, to include his settlement in
1775" (RCAC, 266).

**BOYDSTONE.** (Not traditional). Probably *Scottish.* The
first element *Boyd*—may be the Erse name *Boidh* (Gael.
buidh-e 'yellow, yellow-haired'); the second, OE *tūn*
'enclosure, homestead." (Cf. Johnston.) *Boydstone*
may contain the British river name *Boyd* (Gloucester)
and as a second element OE stān ‘stone.’ Ekwall describes -ston(e) as often referring to a memorial stone or stone monument, a boundary stone, or a meeting-place stone (ODP, 416).

1782—George Boydstone among heads of families for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35).

BOYERS. English. Occupational. Although the name may represent the Anglo-Norman Boyer, a common French surname from OF boyer ‘cattle-drover,’ it is more probably a variant of Bowyer from bowyer ‘one who makes or sells bows.’ “This surname is common, especially in Sx [Sussex] and Y [Yorkshire]” (Fransson, 155). As in many other w. Va. surnames the s appears to be non-functional.


BOZARTH. Bozard. German. Descriptive. Apparently an Americanized form of Boshart, variants of which are Boshardt, Bosert, Bossert (Gottschald, 179), with the root element being BOS (OHG bōsi). Having the meaning ‘ill-natured,’ the name must have been hypocoristic in origin.

1781—Jonathan Bozarth on the West Fork about one mile above the mouth of Buffalo Creek in 1774 (RCAC, 161). 1782—Cornelius Bozard among heads of families
for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35).

BRADBERRY. English. Local. A variant of Bradbury, township in Durham, which Ekwall (ODP, 55) clarifies as OE Bradburg 'BURG built of boards.'

1783--John Bradberry in deed of Survey (SR-1, 254).

BRADEN. Breeding. Breeding. (1) Irish. The name appears to be an English pl. n. carried to Ireland as a family name. Woulfe explains the Irish surname Breaden as "of Bredon in England." Ekwall gives the pl. ns. Bredon (Worcestershire) and Breedon (Leicestershire) in which the elements are Welsh bre 'hill' (OBrit *briga) and OE DUN (ODP, 59). (2) Scottish. Black finds Scottish Braden in 1629 and Braiding in 1649 and suggests origin in "Ir. O'Bradáin, descendant of Bradán, Englished Braden and Bradden" (96).


BRAIN. Brane. English. Patronymic. A Welsh Border surn. which Weekley labels Celtic (Surnames, 142). Bardsley, however, equates the n. with the OE pers.
n. Brand (DS, 128).

1781—Benjamin Brain on Three Fork Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 76). 1796—James Brane named in Minute Bk. of County Court (MMB, 29).

BRANHAM. English. (Not traditional). Local. Apparently a combination of OE brōm 'broom' and ham(m) 'a piece of pasture land, either common or enclosed,' the latter a frequent element in pl. ns. Branham here no doubt represents a pl. n. no longer surviving. There is no evidence to show that Branham and Brannon, infra, are synonymous.

1781—Thomas Branham in deed of survey (SR-1, 36).

BRANNON. Branon. Celtic (Irish). Descriptive. A form of O'Brannon 'des. of Branen' (dim. of Celtic bran 'raven'), the name of a great Roscommon family (Woulfe, 323, 440).


BREAK. Brakes. English. Local. Probable variations of Brake, 'dweller at a brake or thicket' ME brake, 'a bush, thicket.'

1781—Jacob Break entitled to 400 acres "on Buckanon" (RCAC, 336). 1781—Jacob Brakes a neighbor of Rhodes on Buckhannon River (RCAC, 407).
BRIDGEWATER. **English. Local.** A typical Somersetshire surname and one associated with the pl. n. Bridgewater (Ewen, 240). Ekwall says that Bridgwater, Somerset, was originally **Bryg**, OE **brycg** 'the bridge,' and belonged to the fee of Walter de Dowai; hence **Brigewaltier** (Walter's Bridge) as early as 1194 (ODP, 61).

1779—Samuel Bridgwater "on the East fork of the river Mongalia" in 1775 (RCAC, 19).

BRIGGS. **English (North) Local.** 'At the bridge,' from residence thereby. "Brigg is a well-known Yorkshire form" (Bardsley, **DS**, 133). **Briggs** is the hard or gutteral (Northern and Eastern) form of **Bridge**, ME and Dial. (North) E. **brig(ge)**, ON **bryggia**—OE **brycg** (Harrison, I, 49), and it and **Brigg** are well-known in Scotland (Black, 102).

1781—William Briggs on Cheat river in 1773 (RCAC, 361).

BRISCOE. Brisco. **English (North) Local.** A pl. n. in Cumberland and Yorkshire (North Riding) which Ekwall interprets as ON **birki-skogr** 'birch wood' (ODP, 63).

1781—John, Sr., John Jr., Parmenos, and Walter Briscoe near the mouth of the Little Kanawha R in 1773 (RCAC, 8a). 1783—John Briscoe certified to claim for non-military service during the Revolution

BROCK. English. (1) Descriptive. 'The brook,' i.e. the badger (OE broce, of Celtic origin). (2) Local. 'The brook,' or perh. 'the marsh' (OE broe). "There is a Brook in East Renfrewshire" (Black, 104).

1781--John Brock in deed of survey (SR-1, 33).

BROOKS. Brook. English. Local. 'Dweller at a brook or streamlet' (ME broc, brok; OE broc). "Common to all parts of England, and especially one of the great local surnames of Yorkshire." (Bardsley, DS, 138).

1781--Jacob Brooks in deed of survey (SR-1, 131).

1796--Elizabeth Brook married to John Simonson (MMR, 57).

BROWN. English or anglicized German. Descriptive. 'Of reddish complexion' ME broun (OE brun), G. braun (OHG brun). Brown is one of the commonest of nicknames (Weekley, 47). As a personal name Brun was widely used among the Anglo-Saxons. (See Feilitzen, 209).

1781--Coleman Brown's heirs entitled to 400 acres to include his settlement on the West Fork made in 1774 (RCAC, 264).

BROWNFIELD. (1) English. (Not traditional). Local. Perhaps a form of Bromfield (Cumberland, Salop) or of Broomfield (Somerset, Kent, Essex). In London
sources (1309) Ekwall finds a Ralph de Brownfeld, who came from Broomfield in Essex (WSML, 13-14). German, Local. The name may be an anglicizing of Brumfeld, Bromfeld, Brunfeld. (Cf. Braunwald, -hold, -holtz, and names with the base element Brun, Gottschald, 186).

1781—Robert Brownfield entitled to "400 acres on both sides of Sandy creek . . . to include the settlement made thereon in 1774 by Jeremiah Archer who obtained a certificate in his own name for the same land and has since sold the certificate to the above named Robert Brownfield and unjustly withholds the same from him" (RCAC, 497).

BRUMEGIN. Bumager. Brumage. German (Palatinate).


1781—Elias Bumager "1,000 acres at the mouth of Buffalo lick run, a branch of Buffalo, to include his settlement" (n.d.) (RCAC, 307). 1782—Elias, Garvis, and Honor Brumegin among heads of families for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35). 1796—Elizabeth Brumage married Aaron Laishley (MMR, 57).
BRUSHFIELD. Burchfield. English. Local. Bardsley identifies the surname Brushfield with Brushfield, a township in the parish of Bakewell, co. Derby (141). Ekwall explains the latter as Beorhtric’s FIELD (ODP, 67). Burchfield is not a traditional surname and appears to be a metathesized form of Brushfield.


BUMINGHAM. See Birmingham

BUNNER. See Bonar

BURCHAM. See Burkham

BURCHEL. Burchill. English. Local. Ekwall gives Burchill as a Derbyshire pl. n. deriving from birch (ME birche, OE birec) plus hill (ME hил, OE hýll) 'birch-covered hill' (ODP, 42).

1781—Daniel Burchel on a branch of Hellain's Run emptying therein below the three forks prior to 1781 (RCAC, 211). 1786—Daniel Burchill among holders of tithable property in Monon, Co. (Wiley, 84).

BURREL. See Burrel

BURK. Burke. Irish. Local (France). "Among the most illustrious of the Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland. They [the Burkes] derive their descent from William Fitz Adelm de Burgo who, in 1171, accompanied Henry
II to Ireland, was made governor of Wexford and in 1178 succeeded Strongbow as chief governor of Ireland. . . . The name is now very common all over Ireland" (Woulfe, 251).

1781—John Burk on Deckers Creek in 1770 (RCAC, 82). Samuel Burke on Deckers Creek in 1770 (RCAC, 79).

BURKHAM. Burcham. Burkam. English (North). (Not traditional). Apparently a pl. n. survival. Elements may be identified as ME birk 'birch' (OE birce) and ME ham (OE ham(m)) 'meadow, esp. a flat low-lying meadow on a stream.' The initial element may also be OE bræce 'newly cultivated land' (Cf. Birham, Ekwall, ODP, 42).


1781—Elias Bumingham on Buffalo Creek at the mouth of the Buffalo Lick Run in 1770 (RCAC, 168). 1783—Jaris Birmingham chain bearer in record of

BURNS. (1) Irish. Descriptive. Synonymous with Byrnes, (O'Byrne, Byrne) from Celt. bran 'raven.' "The original patrimony of the Irish family was Ui Faolain, which comprised the northern half of the present Co. Kildare. The name is now very common in Leinster, and has spread into many other parts of Ireland" (Woulfe, 444). (2) English (and Scottish). Local. 'Dweller at a brook' from ME bourne (OE burne). Use of the baptismal name Francis in the single instance below weighs in favor of the surname's Irish origin. (See Yonge, II, 197).

1781--Francis Burns on Middle Fork of Ten Mile Creek, at Glade Bottom, prior to 1778 (RCAC, 240).


1781--Francis Burril, "328 acres on Coburns Creek"


BURTON. English. Local. Widely disseminated as a pl. n. Burton is in most cases OE Burh-tūn 'Tūn by a burg' or 'fortified manor' (Ekwall, ODP, 73). Tengvik
finds Burhtun in use as a by-name as early as 1050 (124).

1783—Daniel Burton in deed of survey (SR-1, 393).

BUSH. (1) English. Local. ME busch (going back to an OE *buso) with the significance of 'dweller at a bush or thicket' or 'dweller at the sign of the Bush, i.e. tavern.' (Cf. Lörvenberg, s. n. Bussh.) (2) German. Local. An anglicizing of G. Busch, MHG buch 'wood, thicket.'

1783—John Bush in deed of survey (SR-1, 70).

BUSHEL. English. Local. Harrison gives the forms Bushell, Bushill 'dweller at the bush(y) slope or corner' from bush plus ME hel(e), OE heal(h), or the 'bush(y) hill,' OE hyll (I, 61). There is a Bush-Hill in Middlesex and a Bushyhill in Lanarkshire.

1783—Thomas Bushel in deed of survey (SR-1, 145).

BUTLER. English. (Anglo-Norman). Occupational. (1) 'The bottler,' i.e. bottle-maker, or (2) 'the bottler,' i.e. butler, one who looked after the bottles,' from ME boteler, OF bouteillier. In Scotland Butler appears to have been ousted by Spence (Black, 120).

1781—Ignatius Butler on the Monongahela in 1766 (SR-1, 102).
BUTTER. Butters. Scottish. Local. Black describes Butter, Butter, and Butters as surnames common to the shires of Fife and Perth and says that they "may be connected with the old name Buttergask, the name of a village in the parish of Ardoch. Butter was the name of an old family in Perthshire where they possessed the lands of Fascally, and the Butters of Gormock were a still older family in the same county. . . . The Butter road (an old drove road across the Ochils, from Old Gaelic bòthar, a road for cattle) is in Kincardineshire" (120-1).

1781—Joseph Butter adjoining lands of Amos Roberts on a branch of Muddy Creek (RCAC, 378).

BUTTON. English. Local. 'Of Button,' according to Bardsley probably an early variant of Bitton, a parish in Gloucester (DS, 152-3).

1781—John Button on Simpson's Creek in 1776 (RCAC, 78).

BYARD. English. Descriptive or local. Apparently a form of Bayard which Harrison explains as (1) Bay (with reddish-brown hair) ME bay, OF bai plus the French intensive suffix -ard; (2) 'dweller by the yard' (OE bær (pæam) geard - geard, 'fence, court-yard,' or 'dweller at the corner-yard' (OE byge 'a corner,
curve plus geard) (I, 24, 63). In view of the baptismal name below, it may not be inconceivable that Byard here is a corruption of Scottish Baird.

1781--Graham Byard adjoining lands of John Johnston "on the waters of Tygors Valley Fork" (RCAC, 357).

BYON. Etymology uncertain. Perhaps a corrupted form of Bryan (O'Bryan) or Byrn (O'Byrne). The baptismal name Timothy suggests Irish origin. (Of Timothy Miss Yonge says, "In Ireland, it was taken as one of the equivalents of the native Tadgh (a bard) . . . and the absurdities of Irish Tims have cast a ridiculous air over it, mingled with the Puritan odour of the Cromwellian days such as to lower it from the estimation its associations deserve") (I, 238).

1781--Timothy Byon on Ten Mile Creek in 1772 (RCAC, 28a).

CADE. Caid. English. Local. 'The son of Cade,' an early pers. n. contained in such local ns. as Cadbury and Cadeby (parishes in Crockford, in dioec. of York,
Peterborough, and Lincoln) (Bardsley, DS, 154).

1781—David Cade on the Monongahela R below the mouth of Buffalo Ck before 1781 (RCAC, 352). 1796—Ann Caid married Samuel Talent (MMR, 57).

CAIN. Kane. Irish. Patronymic or descriptive. The n. appears to be rooted in Celtic oath 'battle, war.' According to "oulfte, it was borne by a branch of the Cinel Eoghain, lords of Keenaght who held the greater part of present County Derry until the time of the plantation of Ulster (454).

1781—Michael Kane on Dunker Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 403). 1783—Richard Cain on Cheat R in 1770 (SR-1, 18).

CAIRNS. See Kern

Caldwell. English. (North) and Scottish. Local. Caldwell, York (North Riding), 'cold stream' from ME cald (OE cald, ceald) plus ME welle (OE wella). Caldwell is on Caldwell Brook (Ekwall, ODP, 78). Lands of the same name appear in Renfrewshire (Black, 126).

1781—Joseph Caldwell on Indian Camp Run, a branch of Ten Mile Ck in 1771 (RCAC, 233).

CAMBERFORD. See Cumberford

Cameron. Scottish. Local and descriptive. The Camerons of the Lowlands take their n. from one of three
places: C--near Edinburgh; C--in Lennox; C--, a parish in Fife, while the Highland n. is derived from Gaelic cam-shron 'wry' or 'hook nose,' a facial characteristic of the old Clan Cameron families, according to the Rev. Dr. Joass of Golspie (Glack, 128).

1781--Daniel Cameron on Chest R prior to 1781 (RCAC, 155).

CAMP. See Van Camp

CAMPBELL. Camble. Scottish. Descriptive. 'Crooked mouth' from Gaelic cam 'crooked,' plus beul 'mouth' (Cf. Cameron 'crooked nose.') Black says that the name was probably applied to some early chief of the clan (129).

1781--Charles Campbell on Buffalo Ck before 1781 (RCAC, 215). 1784--James Camble witness to a deed (FA, 37).

CANBY. Apparently the Scottish local n. Camby. Although not a traditional English surn., Canby may represent an extinct pl. n. containing the OE pers. n. Cana and O. Scand. -by 'village or homestead.'

1783--Samuel Canby in deed of survey (SR-1, 297).

CARBERRY. Irish. Descriptive. Celtic 'Charioteer' from Irish cairbre, cairbh('h) 'chariot' plus the suffix -re. "The Carbury or Carbery baronies in Longford and
Sligo were so called from Cairbre, one of the sons of Niall of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland from A.D. 379 to 405" (Harrison, I, 68). The name was also borne by an old midland family who were chiefs of Tuath Buadha, Co. Westmeath (Woulfe, 448).

1783--John Carberry in deed of survey (SR-1, 145).

CARNES. See Kern

CAROL. See Carroll

CARPENTER. English. Occupational. From ME carpentier (NF carpentier). Fransson says that in medieval records Carpenter is one of the occupational surns. occurring most frequently (159).

1781--Nicholas Carpenter on Ten Mile Ck at the mouth of Carter's Run in 1772 (RCAC, 49).

CARROLL. Carol. Carrell. Irish. Descriptive. A pers. n. deriving from Celtic Gearbhall 'warrior.'


CARTER. English. Occupational. 'One who drives a cart,' from ME cart (OE kraet) plus the agent suff. Carter appears earliest as a surn. in the Sth. Midl. region.
(See Bardsley, DS, 162). Fransson fails to find it
in medieval sources, 1100-1350, representing the Nth. and E. counties. Black notes the n. in Scotland in the fifteenth century (140).

1781—John Carter on West's Run in 1770 (RCAC, 120).


English. Occupational. 'Maker of carts' from OE craet 'cart' plus OE wyrhta 'workman, artificer.'

In his examination of medieval records, 1100-1350, Fransson finds no reference to the n. except in the Nth. and E. Bardsley's first instances (fourteenth century) are from the Nth.


1783—Peter Cartwright rendered non-military service to the State (WRA, 19). The Horn Papers twice mention Cart Wright living on the Monongahela during the Whiskey Rebellion (1794-5) (616).

CASSITY. Cassaty. Casaty. Irish. Patronymic. Probably for O'Cassidy. The Irish O'Caiside 'descendant of
Ca(i)sde derives ultimately from Ir. *cás 'a twisted lock, ingenious, clever' plus the personal suffix *id(h)e, or from Ir. *cása 'love' plus the suffix de (Harrison, I, 71). Woulfe finds O'Caiside a prominent name in Fermanagh (448).


CASTELL. See Castle

CASTLE. Castell. (1) English and Scottish. Local. From residence near a castle or within its gates as a servitor or keeper. Both forms are current in Scotland as well as England. (2) German. Descriptive. The n. may be the anglicized Kästle, Kestel, from the earlier Christianus 'a Christian' (See Heintze, s. n. Christianus). Rupp lists Illness Kassel and Johannes Kassel among immigrants from the Palatinate (54-55).

1781--Henry Castell on the Little Kanawha R in 1775 (RCAC, 495). 1781--Henry Castle near the forks of Little Kanawha before 1781 (RCAC, 499).

CAUFMAN. Coffman. Coffman. German. Occupational. An anglicizing of Kaufmann 'merchant, tradesman' (OHG C(h)oufman. (Cf. LG Copmann, infra.)

1781--Christian Caufman at a lick on Merrecal's
125

Run in 1776 (RCAC, 215). 1781--Christian Coffman and John P. Duvall tenants in common on Goose Ck to include Coffman's settlement prior to 1778 (RCAC, 270). 1781--Christian Coffman on Goose Ck, a br. of Hughes R (RCAC, 265).

CAVINS. Cowvines. Scottish or Irish. Descriptive or local. Harrison defines Caven as (1) 'fine, handsome' from Ir. Caemhan, Caemh (mh having the value of r) plus the diminutive suffix -an, or (2) belonging to Caven 'a hallow' from Ir. and Gael. cabhan (I, 73). Black gives the Scottish Cavens "from the lands of Cavens in the parish of Kirkbean, Kirkcudbrightshire" (143).

1781--William Cowvines on Spring Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 280). 1781--Robert Cavins on Hughes R in 1775 (RCAC, 417).

CHAMBERS. English. Occupational. A chamber attendant, or one in charge of the Treasury chamber (a chamberlain). The word is from OF chambre. When the latter was naturalized in Scots it lost b and received l by compensation, giving the prominent Scottish surn. Chalmers (Black, 145).

1781--Robert Chambers on Cheate R in 1770 (RCAC, 34).

CHAPMAN. English. Occupational. 'Chapman, merchant' from
OE *cæpman*. In Scotland found mainly in the Lothians and Perthshire (Black, 146). (Cf. *Caufman* supra, and *Copman*, infra.)

1783—Elyjah *Chapman* in deed of survey (SR-1, 412).

**CHARLTON.** English (South). Local. A widely-current pl. n., usually OE Georlatun from OE *georl* 'a freeman of the lowest rank, a free peasant' (perhaps even 'villain') plus OE *tun* 'enclosure, homestead, village'. The Sth, Charlton corresponds to Nth. and E. Carlton. Of thirty English pl. ns. Charlton given by Ekwall (ODP, 91), all but two are in the Sth. and W.

1783—Pointing *Charlton* in deed of survey (SR-1, 47).

**CHENEY.** Cheeney. Cheny. Chaney. English (Anglo-Norman). Local. From one of the pl. ns. in France that go back to MLat *casnetum* 'oak grove' (cf. Fr. *chêne* 'oak') (Harrison, I, 77). (Cf. Tengvik, s. n. de Caisned.) The family in Scotland is believed to be a branch of the house of Cheyne or Cheyney of Buckinghamshire (Black, 149).

1781—Charles *Cheeney* on Sandy Ck, a trib. of the Tyger Valley R before 1781 (RCAC, 497). 1781—Charles *Cheney* on Little Sandy Ck (RCAC, 187).
1784—Thomas *Cheny* in deed of survey (SR-3, 526, 7).

1799—Ezekil *Chaney* assessed (Monon. Co. Fee Bk.).

**CHENOWITH.** Chinneth. Chinworth. *English* (Cornish).

Local. 'New house,' the elements being OBrit. *ohy* 'house' and *noweth* 'new' (See Weekley, *Surnames*, 281).


**CHEW.** *English* (Celt.) Local. A Brit. n. from the River Chew in Somerset. Ekwall explains Chew as Welsh *cyw*, 'young of an animal, chicken,' one of several river ns. identical with ns. of animals (*ERN*, 77).

1779—James Chew named clerk of Commission set up to adjust claims to unpatented lands when the commissioners sat at Redstone Old Fort and at Cox’s Fort (RCAC, 1).

**CHINA.** A non-traditional surname whose use may signify change by the individual from a more conventional name. Worth noting is the fact that in certain remote regions of W. Va. older natives today pronounce *china* (e.g. *china-ware*) /ʃəni/7. Since this pronunciation is synonymous with that of the surn. Chaney, it is not impossible that Thomas China is to be identified with Thomas *Cheney*, supra. The form
China, however, appears in separate records.

1781—"Thomas China assignee to Morris Morris... to include his improvement... 1774" (RCAC, 142).
1783—Thomas China in deed of survey (SR-1, 8-9).

CHIP. Chips. Chipps. English. Local. Bardsley explains the n. as deriving from cheap 'market-place' (OE geap DS, 178). The s is typical of monosyllabic local ns. Cheap as a noun survives today only in surns. and pl. ns. (Cf. Cheapside.)


CHITT. English. Descriptive. Apparently a pet name from ME chit 'baby, pert child, whelp, kitten' (seemingly identical with Mod. Engl. chit 'shoot, sprout'), and probably formed from the same Germanic stem as OE oip 'shoot, sprout' (See Tengvik, 302; Harrison, I, 79). Tengvik records Chit as a by-name from as early as 1066 although chit as a word in the sense of 'shoot, sprout' is evidenced by the NED only from c. 1600.

1783—Thomas Chitt in deed of survey (SR-1, 454).

1781—Isaac Chrisman on the forks of Cheat R and Sandy Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 289).

CHURCH. English. Local. 'Dweller at or near a church'

ME ohrohe, ohyrohe (OE oir(i)ce, cyr(i)ce).

1781—George Church on the south fork of Ten Mile Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 21-b).

CHURCHILL. Churchwell. English. Local. Ekwall, who notes three Churchills in Devonshire and others in Oxfordshire and Worcestershire, derives the name from OE cirichyll 'church hill' (either a hill with or near a church, or one belonging to a church) but adds that the initial element in one or more may be the Brit. hill-name Crūc. The name of one of the Devonshire Churchills (written Curoheswille in the thirteenth c.) Ekwall clarifies as Brit. crūc 'hill' plus OE wiella 'well, stream'. Whether Churchwell below represents such an old pl. n. form or is an example of the American habit of extension is uncertain.


CLAGG. See Clegg

CLAIBOURN. Claibourne. (English. Local.) The name apparently represents an obscure pl. n. with the meaning 'clayey brook' from ME oley, oley (OE olaeg)
and ME bourn(e), burn(e) (OE burna, burne) 'brook.'

In 3th. England brook \(\sqrt[3]{\text{‘brook’}}\) is much more common in
surns. than bourne (Löfvenberg, 21).


CLAIR. See Clear

CLAY. Clem. English. Patronymic. From the personal n.
Clem, a diminutive of Clement, the latter deriving
from Fr. clement, 'gentle, kind.' For w. Va. pronuncia-
tion of e as \(\sqrt[3]{\text{WC}}\) of Clegg.

1782--Phillip Clay among heads of families for
Monon. Co. (RSE, 35). 1785--Phillip Clem in deed of
survey (Haymond, 277).

CLARE. See Clear

CLARK. English. Occupational. 'A scholar, a man of let-
ters' (OE cleric from OF cler (LL clericus) 'a
priest'). No w. Va. spellings as Clerk were found,
but for examples of alternate er and ar sps. see
Berkeley, Ferguson, Ferrell, Kern, Merchant, Merri-
oc, Person, and Sterling.

1781--John Clark on Hughes R in 1775 (RCAC, 415).

CLATON. English. Local. A form of Clayton, 'the clayey
farmstead, \(\sqrt[3]{\text{tun}}\) (homestead) on clayey soil' from ME
clay (OE claeg plus ME ton, tun (OE tun). Ekwall
finds Clayton as a pl. n. in Lancashire (4), Yorkshire (3), Sussex, and Staffordshire (ODP, 105).

1783—David Claton in deed of survey (SR-1, 297).

CLAWSON. Clowson. English. Patronymic and local. Bardsley, who defines the name as "the son of Klaus, i.e. Nicholas; German Klaus, Dutch Klasse," says that the n. was rare in England and doubtless stole over from the Low Countries (184). Ekwall derives the old Leicestershire pl. n. Clawson (Long) from the Scand. pers. n. Clauc plus tun 'homestead' (ODP, 104). Black gives Clawson (s. n. Clason) in Scotland as "probably from Clas, a diminutive of Nicholas" (153).


CLAYPOOL. English. Local. 'Of Claypole,' a parish in Lincolnshire. The pl. n. has the meaning 'clayey pool' (OE clæg plus OE pōl) (See Ekwall, ODP, 105).

1781—George Claypool in "the bend of the River creek" in 1774 (RCAC, 338).

CLEAR. Clair. Clare. English (Anglo-Norman). Local St. Clair, a common French pl. n., gave the Norman family ns. de Clare, de St. Clare, and St. Clair; and from these the English and Anglo-Irish Clares derive their name (Harrison, I, 81). Ekwall defines the pl. n.
Clare (Oxfordshire) as 'clayey slope' but thinks that Clare (Suffolk) may be from OE Cleare (conjecturally an old river n.) or from MW olayær 'gentle,' Welsh olæær 'lukewarm' (ODP, 104, 106). As the name of an Irish county, Clare was not in use until the later 16th century (Ency. Brit., s. n. Clare).


1781—Alexander Clegg on Williams Fork of Dunkers Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 380). 1781—Alexander Cleg on Dunkar Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 190). 1787—Alexander Clagg certified to claim for supplying beef and bacon to the State during War (PSC-M, 24).

CLELAND. Clelland. Cleeland. Scottish. Local. Black says that this surname is supposed to be derived from
lands named Cleland or Kneland in the parish of Dalziel, Lanarkshire, although it may also be an early corruption of Cleveland (154). The w. Va. name may be an aphaeretic form of MacLelland (Gael. Mac Gillfhaolain), mac 'son' plus gille 'servant' plus the genitive of faolan (See Harrison, II, 7).

1781--James Cleeland certified to "400 acres in right of residence and raising corn to include his improvement made in 1773" (RCAC, 117). 1784--James Clelland in deed of survey (SR-1, 19). 1799--James Cleeland assessed (Monon. Co. Fee Bk.)

CLINE. (1) German. Descriptive. An anglicizing of Klein from the adjective klein 'little, small.' (2) Scottish. Local. The Scots Clyne, from the lands of Clyne in Sutherlandshire. The baptismal n. below weighs in favor of the surname's origin here as German.

1781--Jacob Cline on Muddy Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 18a).

CLUNE. Scottish or Irish. Local or patronymic. Perhaps from Clune in the parish of Birse, Aberdeenshire, or possibly a variant of Clunie from lands of that name in the district of Stormont, Perthshire (See Black, 157). Woulfe gives Clune as a shortened form of the Irish O'Cluanaig ('descendant of Cluanac'), an old surn. in South Leinster (468).
1781—John Clune on Hezekiah Davison's Run, a branch of Ten Mile prior to 1781 (RCAC, 201).

COBURN. Cobun. Scottish. Local. Variants of Cockburn, a name of territorial origin. Of the numerous forms given by Black (159), none is without the r.


COCHRAN. Cockran. Cockron. Scottish. Local. From the lands of Cochrane, near Paisley, Renfrewshire (Black, 158). The family is of great antiquity in North Britain (Harrison, I, 84).


COGSELL. English. Local. A variant of the surn. Cogswell which Bardsley derives from the pl. n. Coggeshall (a parish in the dioc. of St. Albans) and which "is still confined to a limited radius of the place" (DS, 193). Ekwall gives Coggeshall (Essex) and Cogshall (Cheshire) as representing "'Cogg's HALH and HYLL'" (ODP, 110).

COLLINS. Collings. Collens. Irish. Patronymic. The name is an anglicizing of O'Coileain 'descendant of Coilean' (whelp), a common Munster surn., or of Mac Collen 'son of Collin,' a form very common in Tyrone, Down, and Antrim at the end of the sixteenth century (Woulfe, 335). The name is not unknown in England and Scotland (470-1), where it apparently derives from Cole or Colin, a diminutive of Nicholas.

1781--John Collins on Cheat R in 1769 (RCAC, 38).

CONKLE. German. Descriptive. A form of Kunkel, the latter but one of a large family of ns. descending from Kühn (OHG kuoni 'keen, sharp, bold'). (See Gottschald, 321). It is worth noting also that Cunkel is the lost n. (possibly Brit.) of a stream near Dalton in Furness (Ekwall, ERN, 110).

1781--John Conkle on Ten Mile Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 24a).

CONNER. Connor. Irish. Patronymic. An anglicizing of O Conchobhar or Mac Conchobhar 'descendant (or son) of Conchobhar' (high-will or desire), an ancient Irish pers. n. and one of the most numerous of Irish surns. (Woulfe, 476).
1781—John Conner on Big Sandy Ck at the Big Sandy Lick in 1775 (RCAC, 20). 1781—James Connor on Cheat R adjoining lands of Robert Connor in 1776 (RCAC, 21).

CONRAD. German. Descriptive. The Old Germanic pers. n. Conrad or Chonrad whose components are onja 'bold' and rad 'counsel' (Withycombe, 35). (See also Gottschald s. n. Kühn.)

1781—Jacob Conrad "at Bull Town on the Little Kanawha" R prior to 1781 (RCAC, 343).

COOCHEMAN. See Cushman

COON. See Kuhn

COOPER. English. Occupational. 'Maker or seller of barrels, casks, and tubs' from ME couper, couper. The word's origin is not certain, but it appears to derive from M. Lat. cuparius, cuperius (Fransson, 168).

1781—Moses Cooper at the forks of Hughes and Little Kenhaway in 1773 (RCAC, 286).


COPLAND. Coplan. Copelan. Coplin. English. Local. Ekwall cites Copeland and Copeland Forest in Cumber-
land and Coupland in Northumberland deriving from ON *kaupland* 'bought land' (ODP, 116). Black is of the opinion that the surname in Scotland owes its origin to the Northumberland pl. n. (160).


**CORE.** Kore. Cores. German. Descriptive. Forms of *Kohr* which Gottschald traces to the root KÜHN, OHG *kuoni* 'bold, keen' (319). *Core* remains the W. Va. sp.

1781--Michael *Kore* in deed of survey (SR-1, 314). 1781--Michael *Cores* on Dunkers Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 374). 1787--Michael *Core* certified to Revolutionary Claims for 4½ bushels of Indian meal, 1 hogg, and two days' packing of a horse (PSC-M, 23).

**CORNELIUS.** Flemish or Irish. Patronymic. Bardsley says that this is not an English surn. but that Cornelius and Cornelia became popular in the Low Countries through the fact that relics of the martyred Pope Cornelius were placed in the Chapter of Rosnay in Flanders (205). Harrison finds the name and its anglicized diminutive Corney in Ireland as substitutes for the native Conor and other Irish Con-names.
1783—John Cornelius in deed of survey (SR-1, 65).

CORY. See Curry


COUNTS. German. Descriptive. An anglicizing of some variant of the prolific German Kühn--Kunst, Kunz, Kühns--from OHG kuoni, chunni, MHG kunne 'bold, keen' (Gottschald, 319-20).

1781--Jacob Counts on Muddy Ck and Kitt's Ck in 1776 (RCAC, 65). 1784--Jacob Coons in deed of survey (SR-1, 130).

COWVINES. See Cavins

COX. Cook. English. Patronymic. From 'Cook's son,' a nick-name or sign-name from the Cook, MC ook, OE coco, one of the commonest English surnames (Weekley,
Surnames, 322).


COZAD. Cazed. Cazad. Etymology uncertain. The n. appears to be Low German and may be from kotsate 'cottager, laborer' in which the surns. Kossat and Cosseeth have their origin. (See Gottschald, 313.)

1781—Jacob Cozad on the head of Drago Run prior to 1781 (RCAC, 31a). 1781—Jacob Cazed on Morgan's Run prior to 1781 (RCAC, 87). 1781—Jacob Cazad on Cheat prior to 1781 (RCAC, 26).

CRABIT. German. Descriptive. Gottschald gives Krab(b)at and Krabot from the root Kroate 'Croat' (313, 317). The name may be an anglicizing of one of these.

1779—Joseph Crabit on Dunlap's Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 14).

CRACROFT. See Craycroft.

CRAFT. (1) English (North). Local. A Nth. form of Croft from OE croft 'small enclosed field,' 'a small holding worked by a peasant tenant' (See Löfvenberg, 47). (2) German. An anglicizing of Kraft from OHG kraft 'strength, power, might.' Horn says that George and Barney Craft, who came to Northwest Va., in 1770 were grandsons of Frederick Kraft, a native of Lorraine (547).
1781—Thomas **Craft** on Cheate R in 1770 (RCAC, 34).

**CRAIG.** Crage. Creig. Scottish. Local. Black finds early references to the name from many parts of Scotland and so concludes that it must have originated in more than one locality. It was common in Edinburgh and elsewhere throughout the Lowlands in the 15th and 16th centuries (178).

1781—John **Craig** on Lost Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 180).
1781—John **Craig** on Ten Mile Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 28a).
1784—George **Cragge** in deed of survey (SR-1, 473).

**CRAIGHEAD.** Craghead. Scottish. Local. According to Black a surn. deriving from one or more places of that designation in Scotland (179).

1783—Robert **Craghead** given receipt by court for 153 lbs. of beef on the State (PSC-M, 11). 1786—Robert **Craighead** produced certificate for sixteen pounds which was allowed by the court on the State (PSC-M, 19).

**CRAWFORD.** English and Scottish. Local. Harrison explains the name as "crow-ford," i. e. a ford by a colony of crows or rooks, from OE *crawe* plus OE ford (I, 98); Black traces the name in Scotland to the old barony of Crawford in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire (182).

1779—**Crawford's** Run mentioned in certificate of title (RCAC, 6).

English. Local. Bardsley says that the family bearing the name were lords of the manor of Cracroft, Co. Lincoln, in the thirteenth century. According to him Craycroft is an American variant of English Cracroft (215).


Etymology uncertain. According to historians, Michael Cresup was an Irishman.

CROLL. Crull. (1) English. Descriptive or local. Harrison gives the meaning as 'curly-headed' ME oroll(e) 'curly' (I, 100). Cf. Chaucer's description of the Squire in the Canterbury Tales. Ekwall cites Crowle (earlier Crull, Crule), Lincolnshire, from a river of the same name (Crulla c 1100, Crull 1352) that has now disappeared but which owed its designation to OE *orull, ME orull 'curly,' in a more general sense 'winding' (ODP, 127). (2) German. Forms of Kroll (Dutch Krul(l)e), MHG krol 'curly-haired' (See Gottschald, 317).

1781—David Croll on Aaron's Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 392). 1781—David Crull on Aaron's Ck in 1770 (RCAC, 40).

CROOKS. English and Scottish. Local and Patronymic. The n. of a hamlet in the parish of Shevington, Lancashire, and also of another hamlet near Kendal, Westmorland. Bardsley believes that Yorkshire surn. instances point also to some place of the n. in the West Riding. This Ekwall identifies as Crookes, with the n. deriving from ME orok 'crook, bend,' probably from ON krókr (ODP, 125). Black traces the Scots surn. Crook to an OE or ON pers. n. Grūk or Krokk (185).

1781—Thomas Crookes on Pigeon Ck in 1772 (RCAC,
CROSBY. Crossby. English and Scottish. Local. (1) The n. of townships in Cumberland, Lancaster, Lincoln, and Yorkshire. Ekwall derives the toponymical n. from OScand. Krossabyr 'By (village or homestead) with crosses' (ODP, 126). (2) From Crosbie or Corsbie, ns. of places in Ayr, Kirkcudbright, and Berwick. Black finds the surn. common in Wigtownshire and Dumfriesshire (187).

1783--Abel Crosby in deed of survey (SR-1, 410).

1783--Abel Crossby in deed of survey (SR-1, 410).

CROUCH. English. Local. From residence near a wayside cross, (ME crouche, crouche, OE crūc, the latter ultimately deriving from the accusative (crucem) of Lat. crus). OE cros 'cross' (from OIr. cross), according to Löfvenberg, is found only in pl. ns. (48). From his study of ME local surns. Löfvenberg is able to determine that cross was current in certain counties of W. England, while crouch was current in the Sth. (x11).

1782--Joseph Crouch supplied 71 lbs. of mutton to the State (Revolutionary Claims) (PSC-M, 3).


1781--Elizabeth Crouse "Heires at Law of Conrad

CUMBERFORD. Camberford. English. Local. Not a traditional surn. but apparently from the pl. n. Cumberford (earlier Cumbreford 1187, Cumberford, 1218) in Staffordshire. Ekwall suggests the OE personal name Cumbra as the first element (ODP, 113).

1781—James Cumberford on Mill Ck, four miles from the Ohio in 1770 (RCAC, 161). 1781—James Camberford on Robinson's Run prior to 1781 (RCAC, 181).

CUNNINGHAM. Cunninghame. Cuningham. Scottish. Local. From the district of that designation in Ayrshire. The pl. n. is said to be a corruption of an obscure Celtic name (Harrison, I, 105).


CURRENT. Currant. Currance. Celtic. Patronymic. Woulfe (481) finds the name in Ireland as Curran, Black (193) in Scotland as Curran and Currans. The former
deriveth it from O’Corryn, the latter from Mac-
CORRÁIN, both being rooted in Ir. corradh ‘spear,’
which became the personal name Corran. Harrison
lists Curran, Curren, and Currin from Ir. Curadhan,
ultimately curadh ‘hero’ plus the dim. suff. an
(I, 105). Final ‘t’ in instances below appears to be
excrscent.

1781—James Current on the waters of Three Fork Ck
and Wickwire’s Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 370). 1781—
William Currant in deed of survey (SR-1, 448).
1782—John Currance recorded a claim for 29 rations
on the State (PSC-M, 2).

CURRY. Cory. Scottish. Local. Variants of Corrie from
the lands of that name in Dumfriesshire.

1781—Robert Curry at the forks of Cheat in 1774
(RCAC, 232). 1781—John Cory on Tygor Valley R in
1776 (RCAC, 359).

CUSHMAN. Coochman. English. Occupational. Apparently
from cuish-man, a maker of cuish or thigh armor (Fr.
quisse; Lat. coxa, the hip) (Harrison, I, 106).
Possibly for German Kutschmann (See Gottschald, 312,
s. v. Kosmas).

1783—Thomas Cushman in deed of survey (SR-1, 96).
1783—Thomas Coochman in deed of survey (SR-1, 39).

CUTRIGHT. See Cartwright
DALE. English. Local. From residence in a dale, OE dael 'dell, valley.'

1781--James Dale on a branch of Prickett's Ck in 1777 (RCAC, 247).


DAVID. English. Scottish, Welsh. Patronymic. 'Son of David,' in the Hebrew 'beloved.' St. David, traditional founder of the sea of Menevia, is the patron saint of Wales. As a Biblical name David would have had a prominent place in medieval English drama.
1781--Thomas David in deed of survey (SR-1, 123).


DAVIE. Davies. North English, Scottish. Patronymic. Diminutive of David, q. v. (For the name's currency in the North see Harrison, I, 110).

1781--Owen Davie in deed of survey (SR-1, 5-6).

1783--William Davies in deed of survey (SR-1, 166).

DAVIS. English, Welsh. Patronymic. The possessive of the diminutive Davey, Davy, or Davie plus -son.

1781--Henzen Davis on Cheat R in 1772 (RCAC, 65).

DAWSON. English. Patronymic. 'Daw's son,' from Daw, a diminutive of David, q. v., plus son. Current also in Scotland.

1781--Charles Dawson in deed of survey (SR-1, 216).

DAY. English. Occupational. Harrison defines the name as 'dairy-servant,' from ME day(e), day(e), OE daege.
(I, III). Fransson, who gives the original meaning (OE daege fem.) as 'maker of bread, baker' (later—'one who has charge of a dairy, a maker of cheese and butter'), says that the surname Deye was first used only of women. Of numerous instances of the name in the 13th and 14th centuries, he finds only a few, however, not referring to men (67).

1781--Thomas Day on Craft's Run in 1769 (RCAC, 305).

DAYLEY. Irish. Descriptive. From the anglicized O'Daly, (Irish O Dalaig) which has the root meaning of 'holding assemblies, frequenting assemblies.' "The O'Dalys derive their descent from Maine, sone of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and were originally chiefs in the present county of Westmeath. In later times they became famous as a bardic family all over Ireland" (Woulfe, 493).


DEAN. English and Scottish. Local and occupational. The name may descend from OE denu, ME dene 'valley' ("a den was a sunken and wooded vale, where cattle might find alike covert and pasture") (Bardsley, ES, 118); or it may trace origin to such pl. ns. as Den in the parish of Kildrummy, Aberdeenshire, and Dean in the parish of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire (Black, 203). The
name represents, too, the official ecclesiastical title *dean* ME *dene* (OF *deien*, LL *decanus* 'chief of ten, one set over ten persons').

1781--Lewis *Dean* on Dunlap Ck in 1770 (RCAC, 4420).

**DECKER.** German. Occupational. An abbreviated form of *Daehdeoker* 'roofer, roof thatcher' (See Heintze, s. n.; Gottschald, 197).

1779--*Decker's* Ck mentioned in certificate of title (RCAC, 3). 1781--Nicholas *Decker* on Monongahela R in 1766 (RCAC, 145).

**DEKINS.** Deaken. Deakens. Deakins. Deakin. Dakin. Dakins. English. Occupational. From the ecclesiastical office *deacon*, ME *deken* (OF *diacon*, LL *diaconus*). The excrecent *s* may be patronymic or may stand for 'servant.'


**DELAY.** Deleay. Taken at face value the name would appear to be French, perhaps a spelling variant of *Dulait*. 
Woulfe, however, gives as Irish surns. Delay and Delea from Ir. O Duinnseibe 'descendant of Donnsleibe' (Brown of the mountain) (518).

1782--Henry Delay recorded a receipt for 35 rations supplied the State during the War (PSC-M, 2).
1784--Henry Deelay in deed of survey (SR-2, 22).

DENNY. Donnay. Denney. Scottish. Local. From Denny, a town and parish in Stirlingshire, and with the sp. Denny a common surn. in Dumbarton (Black, 205).

1781--James Denny on Indian Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 226). 1782--James Donnay among heads of families for Monon, Co. (RSE, 35). 1787--Simon Denney allowed by the State 1 shilling, sixpence per ration for rations supplied during the war (PSC-M, 22).

DENT. English. Local. A river name in Yorkshire. The stream name appears to be a back formation from Dentdale, (the valley through which the river runs), with the first element probably a Brit word corresponding to OIr dinn 'a hill.'

1781--John Dent on the waters of Cheat and Monongahela Rivers prior to 1781 (RCAC, 109).

DILLON. Irish. Descriptive. An anglicizing of Ir. Diolmhein which has the basic meaning of 'faithful, true.' (Harrison, I, 116).

1781--Isaac Dillon in deed of survey (SR-1, 248).
DODRIDGE. English. Local. 'Of Dodridge,' some spot in Devon or the southwest country (Bardsley, DS, 246). 'Dod(d)a's ridge,' from the OE personal name Dod(d)a plus OE hrycg (Harrison, I, 117). As a first element an alternative is OE *dod(d) seen in ME dod 'rounded summit,' (Mod. Engl. dial. dod, dodd) and ME dodden (Mod. Engl. dod) 'to make the top or head of anything blunt, rounded or bare' (NED). (Cf. von Fethitz, 224-5, and Tengvik, 310-11.)

1781—Joseph Doldridge on the Monongala R in 1773 (RCAC, 17a).

DONALDSON. Donalson. Scottish. Patronymic. 'The son of Donald,' an Englishing of the Scottish Macdonald and chiefly in use in the Lowlands and on the Border (See Bardsley, DS, 248, and Black, 214).


DONNAY. See Denney

DOROTHY. See Daugherty

DORSETT. English. Local. 'Of Dorset,' county in Sth. England. The name is a combination of Dor(n), from the first element of Lat.-Celt. Durnovia, which in Saxon times was Dornwaraca(a)ster and OE saet, set 'seat, dwelling.'

1781—Joseph Dorsett "on a nob called Buffalo Nob" in 1774 (RCAC, 85).
DORSEY. (1) English (Anglo-Norman). Local. From the French preposition de plus the pl. n. Orsay (Seine-et-Oise). (2) Irish. Descriptive. Dorsey sometimes is a substitute for the Irish Doroaidhe (Ir. dorach 'dark' plus the pers. suff. -aidhe) Harrison, I, 109). (3) Scottish. Local. The name here may represent the Scots Darsie from the pl. n. Dairsie in Fife (See Black, 201).

1779—Edward Dorsey on the west side of the River Monongalia in 1770 (RCAC, 4).

DOUGLAS. Douglass. Scottish. An old territorial name which Harrison defines as 'dweller at the black water' from Gael. dubh 'black' plus glas, glais(e) 'water, streamlet' (I, 120). (See also Black, 218).


DOWNER. Downard. Donnard. English. Local. 'The downer, one living on the down,' the root element being OE dun 'hill' (ME doun). Fransson finds Downer on record in 1327 (198). (For a discussion of ME Toponymical surns. ending in -er see the latter, 192 ff.) The first form above is that most frequently observed.

DOWNING. (1) English. Patronymic. 'The son of Dunning,' the latter an early personal name (See Bardsley, DS, 258). (2) Celtic. Local or descriptive. 'Dweller at the little hill or hill-fort,' Gael. and Ir. dun 'hill' ('fort') plus the dim. suff. -an or in; or 'of dark-brown complexion,' Ir. dunnin - dun(n), don(n) 'dark brown' plus the dim. suff. -in (Harrison, I, 121). It is possible that the name is an extended form of Downie, a Scottish territorial n., or—as the fonte-name Joseph might imply—a corruption of Downer. (Cf. Joseph Downard above.)

1781—Joseph Downing "on Hazel Run on a Branch Cald Grave Yard Branch" in 1772 (RCAC, 23).

DOWNS. (1) English. Local. 'Of the Downs,' i.e. the sloping declivity, from residence thereby. (2) Irish. Patronymic. An anglicizing of Ir. O'Dubhanin 'descendant of Dubhan' (diminutive of dubh, black), a common surm. at the end of the 16th century throughout the southern half of Ireland (Woulfe, 509).

1781—John Downs on the left hand fork of Hellin's Run in 1769 (RCAC, 126).

DO\nTHET. English. Local. A corruption of Dowthwaite, a Cumberland pl. n. which Ekwall explains as 'Duve's thwaite' (Duve, a pers. n. found in Lincolnshire in
the 12th century, being the first element). Bardsley, who finds the suffix -thwaite (ON veit 'a clearing') peculiarly susceptible to corruption, says that the n. in crossing the Atlantic has undergone several modifications (DS, 251). The common W. Va. sp. today is Douthet.

1781—Thomas Dowthet on the west side of the Monongalia in 1772 (RCAC, 197).

DRAKE. English. Descriptive. A nickname or sign-name from the drake or dragon (ME drake, OE draca, Lat. draco 'dragon' (Harrison, I, 122).

1781—Peter Drake on Ten Mile Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 14a).

DUDLEY. English. Local. From the Worcestershire town which Ekwall explains as 'Dudda's leah,' the OE pers. n. Dudde plus OE leah 'clearing, open place' (ODP, 145).


DUNN. Dun. Irish. Scottish. English. In use throughout the British Isles, the n. is especially well known in Ireland. Its chief source is Celtic donn 'brown' (borrowed early by the Anglo-Saxons as the pers. n. Dun, Dunne, Dunne, though the n. in Scotland may also have its origin in the pl. n. Dun (Angus) (Black, 227). (See also Bardsley, DS, 258, and Woulfe, 517).
1781—James Dunn in deed of survey (SR-1, 270).
1785—James Dunn allowed one shilling and six pence per ration for ninety rations "on the State," Revolutionary claims (PSC-M, 17).

DUNAWAY. Dunaway. (Not traditional). The name may be a corruption of the Irish Donaghey (Ir. O Donnohadh, O Donnochaidh) from Donnochadh 'brown-warrior, strong-warrior,' a very common Irish personal n.

1781—William Dannaway on the waters of Fish Ck on both sides of the Warrior Path in 1778 (RCAC, 184). 1782—William Dunaway among heads of families for Monon, Co. (RSE, 35).

DUNCAN. Scottish. Descriptive. The Gael. and Ir. Donn(a)-chadh which has the usually accepted meaning of 'brown warrior' the elements being explained as donn 'brown' and cath 'warrior, war' (See Harrison, I, 124). Black says that Donnochadh in Ireland becomes anglicized as Denis, Dionysius, or Donatus (228).

1781—David Duncan on Muddy Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 11a).

DUNWOODY. Scottish. Local. From Dimwiddie in the parish of Applegarth, Dumfriesshire. The pl. n. contains Gael. dun 'Hill' and a second element whose origin is doubtful. The surm. is spelled in more than one hundred forms in old Scots records (Black, 209).
DYER.  Dier.  English.  Occupational.  One whose trade is that of dying cloth (OE *deagere from deagian 'to dye'). In ME records from 1100 to 1350 Fransson finds the n. restricted to the Saxon counties; the corresponding surn. in the Anglian counties was Litester, a feminine derivative of ME lite, little 'to color, dye' (ON lita 'to dye') (105).

1781—Peter Dyer on Hazel Run and Big Sandy Ck in 1776 (RCAC, 69). 1784—Peter Dier in deed of survey (SR-4, 308).

EATON.  English.  Local.  Widely disseminated as a pl. n. in the Sth. and Midlands (Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Herefordshire, Nottinghamshire, Shropshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire, Oxfordshire, Wiltshire). Ekwall describes two chief sources as OE Ea-tun 'tun (farmstead) on a river' and OE Eg-tun 'tun in an island or in land by a river' (ODP, 151). Cf. Tengvik, 42, s. n. de Etone.

1781—Isaac Eaton in deed of survey (SR-1, 447).
EBERMAN. German. Descriptive. From the MHG eber (OHG ebur) 'wild boar' plus Mann 'man,' Ebermann is one of a family of ns. rooted in Eber. (Cf. Everett and Everley infra.) (See Heintze, 161.)


EDWARDS. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Edward,' from the OE pers. n. Eadweard 'happy ward or guardian.' Current also in Scotland.

1781—David Edwards on Booth Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 180).

ENOCHS. Enoch. English and Welsh. 'The son of Enoch,' the latter (Heb.) signifying 'teacher.' It came into use as a Christian n. in the seventeenth century (Withycombe, 50).

1781—Henry Enoch, Jun'r., at the fks. of Ten Mile Ck in 1768 (RCAC, 16a). 1781—Henry Enoch, Jun'r., on Owen's Fk of Ten Mile Ck in 1775 (RCAC, 12a).

ERVIN. Erwin. Scottish. Local. From Irvin in Ayrshire or Irving in Dumfriesshire, the latter, according to Black, being the chief source (378, s. n. Irvine). The n. has ramified and is widely current in England, especially in the Nth.

EVANS. Evanns. Welsh. Patronymic. 'The son of Evan,' the latter being the Welsh form of John.

1781--Edward Evans on Little Sandy Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 454). 1781--John Evanns "on papa Creek adjoining a place call'd the Bigg leavel or the White oak leavel" in 1775 (RCAC, 153).

EVERART. Everett. Everard. (1) English. Patronymic. 'The son of Everard,' the latter often modified to Everett (Bardsley, DS, 277). The n's. signification is 'courageous.' Withycombe states, "It was introduced into England by the Normans in the Fr form Everard and was fairly common in the 12th and 13th C, giving rise to the surnames Everard, Everit(t), Everett, etc." (55). Ekwall cites a William Everard (1294) in medieval London records (VSML, 32). (2) German. Descriptive. Anglicized forms of Eberhard or Evrard from Eber 'boar' plus hart 'strong' (See Gottschald, 109). Schuricht finds Eberhard in early Virginia records (II, 121), and Rupp gives Eberhardt (54).

EVERLEY. Everly. German. Descriptive. Anglicized forms of Eberling, Everling, which descend from MHG eber 'boar' (OHG ebur) (Heintze, 161).

1783—Caspar Everley certified to claim from State for use of two horses at two shillings, sixpence per day for each (PSC-M, 9). 1786—Casper Everly and Simeon Everly among persons having tithable property (Wiley, 85).

F

FALLINGNASH. Fallinash. Falinash. Fomash. Etymology uncertain. One published history records the name as Ferennash. The only possible English source would appear to be the ME local surn. Forermersh which Löfvenberg derives from OE fore plus mer(i)so 'front or outer strip of marshland' (69). It may be a corruption of Fahren(t)holz or some other German family n.

1781—Charles Fallingnash on Stony Run in 1775 (RCAC, 167). 1781—Charles Fallinash on the Buckhannon R prior to 1781 (RCAC, 456). 1781—Charles Falinash on the Buckhannon R prior to 1781 (RCAC, 261). 1782—Charles Fomash among heads of families
for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35).

FALLS. English. Local. Fall is the traditional form.
'Dweller at the fall,' i.e. 'waterfall' (Bardsley, DS, 281). The s is exoscent.

1781—Richard Falls on Hacker's Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 208).

FANCHEAR. See Francher

FARGISON. See Ferguson

FARMER. English or Scottish. Occupational. 'A cultivator of ground as steward or tenant' from ME fermour (OF fermier). According to Black, the n. in Scotland does not mean a 'tiller of land,' but one who farmed the revenue (LL firmarius) (254).

1781—Jacob Farmer on Maracal's Run prior to 1781 (RCAC, 9).

FARHUS. Farrows. Scottish. Patronymic. A corruption of Fergus (See Black s. n. Ferris, 260). Fergus is an old Celtic personal name but is rarely found as a surn. except in modified form (Black, 259). For the alternation of Far- and Fer- cf. Fargison and Ferguson infra.

1731—James Farhus on Shelton's Run prior to 1781 (RCAC, 492). 1781—Farrows Ck mentioned in certification of land claim (RCAC, 410).

FARRELL. See Ferrell

FENELL. English (North) and Scottish. Local. A sideform
of Vennell which derives from Fr. venelle 'small street or passage' (Black 793). The word vennel with the meaning 'alley, lane' is still in use in Nth England and Scotland.


FERGUSON. Fargison. Farguson. Furguson. Scottish. Patronymic. An anglicizing of MacFergus 'the son of Fergus,' Fergus being Gael. 'man of strength' (See Black, 259).


FERRELL. Ferrel. Ferral. Farril. Farrell. Farrel. Irish. Patronymic. A form of O’Fearghail 'grandson or descendant of Fearghal,' from OIr Ferghal 'warrior, champion' (fer 'man' plus the aspirated form of gal 'valor') (Harrison, I, 143). Woulfe says that the family suffered severely from the plantation schemes of James I, but its members became numerous (523).

R prior to 1781 (RCAC, 261). 1781—Robert Farrel on Indian Ck in 1781 (RCAC, 493). 1782—Robert Farrell recorded a certificate of claim for supplying one hogg to the State (PSC-M, 2). 1783—Robert Farrell recorded a certificate of claim for supplying two horses for 31 days each to the State (PSC-M, 8).

1796—Robert Farrel (DB-B, 406).

FERRY. Fery. English. Local. 'Dweller at or near a ferry.' The n. may be Fr. (Fri thu 'peace') according to Dauzat, 76, or Ir. (O’Fearadaig 'manly').


FINCH. English. Descriptive. A nick, from the bird n. (ME finch).

1782—John Finch among heads of families for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35).

FINDLEY. Scottish or Irish. Descriptive. A side-form of Finley which Harrison explains as 'fair soldier' or Fionn's soldier' from Irish and Gaelic Fionnlach, Finnlacoh; Fionn 'fair'; Fionn 'Fionn' (pers. n.) plus lacoh 'soldier, hero' (I, 147). The d in Findley is intrusive.

1781—Richard Findley on Pappaw Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 111).
FINK. Phink. German. Descriptive. The n. derives from
MHG vinke, OHG finco 'Finch.'

1781—Henry Phink on the Buchannon R in 1770
(RCAC, 32). 1781--John Fink on the Elk R prior to
1781 (RCAC, 172).

FISHER. English or German. Occupational. 'Fisherman,'
from ME (fischere) (OE fiscere) or from German
Fischer. The font-name 'Jacob' on the Allegheny
frontier is not exclusively German, but it is used
more frequently with German than with English surns.
'Peter' Fisher appears in 1784.

1783—Jacob Fisher in deed of survey (SR-1, 28).

FLESHER. English (Nth) and Scottish. Occupational. 'A
butcher' a contraction of ME fleschheware. Bardsley
says that a butcher is still a flesher in Scotland,
and 'meat' and 'flesh' still have separate meanings
in the North of England (DS, 292). Black adds that
there has been some confusion with Fletcher ('arrow-
maker') (268). The w. Va. name possibly has its
origin in German Fleischer 'butcher.'

1781—Henry Flesher at the mouth of Stone Coal
Ck in 1776 (RCAC, 293).

FLINN. Flin. Irish. Patronymic. A form of O'Flynn from
OIr O'Floinn 'descendant of Flann' (the pers. n.
signifying 'red'). Its use is widespread in Ireland
(Woulfe, 532).

1783--William Flinn in deed of survey as chain bearer (SR-1, 21). 1783--William Flin in deed of survey as chain bearer (SR-1, 1).

FORMAN. Farman. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Farman,' once a common pers. n. Bardsley says that the home of this n. and all its varied forms was Norfolk (DS, 289).

1781--Jacob Forman on Dunkar Ck in 1770 (RCAC, 190). 1781--Jacob Farman on Maracal's Run prior to 1781 (RCAC, 29).

FORNELSON. Fornalon. Etymology obscure. Not a traditional surname. The first form appears twice and in separate records. There is no record of an OE pers. n. Foriel or Fornil. Had the first el. been the ON pers. n. Forni, which sometimes is found in English pl. ns., Fornson would have resulted.


FRANCHER. Fanchear. Etymology uncertain. (Apparently the German Frantzer 'Frenchman'.)

1781--David Fanchear in Monongalia Co. in 1773 (RCAC, 97). 1786--David Francher among holders of tithable property (Wiley, 86).
FRANK. Franks. English and German. Descriptive. Bardsley derives Frank from OF franc 'free' but gives Franks as a form of Frances, i.e. 'French' (DS, 299). Black says that Scots Frank probably signifies 'Frenchman' (273). To the surname. Frank in Germany, Gottschald attaches the meaning 'free' (227).


FRAY. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Fray' (Bardsley, DS, 299).

1782—Simon Fray among heads of families for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35).

FRAZER. Fraze. Frazee. Scottish. Local. According to Black the n. was originally de Frisselle, de Frese-liere, or de Fresel, and Sir Simon Frasee, first in record in Scotland, held lands in East Lothian (273). (For another alternation of end-syllable -er and -ee of. Chandler and Chandlee, a surname which appears first in early Monon. records (1787) as Chandley (SR-1, 360).

1781—David Frazer on the dividing ridge of Scott's Run and the Monongalia R prior to 1781 (RCAC, 188). 1782—David Frazee among heads of families for
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FREEMAN. Freemund. **English.** (1) Occupational. 'The freeman,' one who is not a serf, one with peculiar privileges. (2) Patronymic. 'The son of Fremond,' the terminative syllable becoming -man by corruption (Bardsley, DS, 300). The second syllable of Freemund below probably resulted from analogy with Edmond.


FRIEND. (1) **English.** Descriptive. 'The Friend,' ME frend, freond (OE freond) (See Bardsley, DS, 301.) (2) **German.** Descriptive. The surn. is sometimes an anglicizing of Freund 'friend.'

1782--Jonas Friend recorded a certificate of claim for supplying 89 lbs. of pork to the State (FSC-M, 3).

G

GALLASPEE. See Gillespie.

GALLOWAY. **Scottish.** Local. From the district of the n. in southeast Scotland. The surn. is early found in
other parts of Scotland and in Northumberland, Yorkshire, and Lancashire (Black, 286; Bardsley, 306).

1781—Robert Galloway on the Cheat R in 1773 (RCAC, 52).

GALOSSBY. See Gillespie

GERRARD. Garrard. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Gerard,' OE Garret, Germ. Gerhard. The font-name is a Norman borrowing although it appears before the Conquest. Its components are OE gairu 'spear' and hardu 'hard' (Withycombe, 62: Bardsley, 309). The n. often appears as Jarrod in 19th c. W. Va. records (e.g. Jarrod's Fort), and in rural districts today the first syllable receives the accent.

1781—Elias Gerrard "on a branch of the Little Kanawha river called Stewart's Creek prior to 1778" (RCAC, 298). 1784—Jonah Gerrard allowed by court for horse in service of State two shillings sixpence per day (PSC-IL, 13).

GEWGILL. Etymology uncertain. If the initial g is hard, the n. probably stands for Google.

1779—Andrew Gewgill on Dunlap Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 1).

GIBSON. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Gilbert,' from the nickname Gib (Bardsley, 315). As a font-name
Gilbert (OG Gisilbert, a compound of gisil 'pledge' and berhta 'bright') was introduced into England by the Normans (Withycombe, 63).

1781—William Gibson on Sugar Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 412).

GIFFORD. English (Norman). Descriptive. Chapuy defines Giffard as "servante de cuisine" and "sorte de faucon" (85, 152). The n. is common not only in England but also in Scotland where it is a local designation (Gifford, East Lothian) (Black, 293).

1781—John Gifford on Booth's Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 42).

GILKY. Guilkey. Gilkey. English (Non-traditional). Patronymic. Just as Wilkey and Wilkie are double diminutives (through Wil-kin) of William, so with little doubt, are Gilkey and Gilky double diminutives (through the traditional Gil-kin) of Guillaume or William (Cf. Bardsley, 317).

1781—David Gilky on Scott's Mill Run prior to 1781 (RCAC, 123). 1781—David Guilkey "on a branch that empties into big Pappaw in the forks thereof" in 1773 (RCAC, 77e). 1784—David Gilkey in deed of survey (SR-1, 114).

gille 'servant' plus Easpuig (or Easbuig) 'bishop' from L. espiscop-us (See Black, 306; Harrison, I. 164). Gillespie may also represent the pl. n. Gillesbie near Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire (Black, 308).


GILLILAND. Scottish. Patronymic. 'Son of the servant of (S.) Fillan' from Gael. Mac Gill' Fhaolain (through one of the early forms McGillolane or M'Gillelan) and common in Ulster (Black, 307).

1781--Thomas Gilliland on Hughes R in 1775 (RCAC, 417).

GLENN. Scottish. Local. From the lands of Glen in the parish of Traquair, Peeblesshire (Black, 312), or perh. from Gael. gleann 'valley or dell' (Harrison, I, 166).

1781--John Glenn on Buffalow Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 499).

GLESBY. See Oglesby

GODSILL. English. Local. From Godshill, a parish in the Isle of Wight (See Kökeritz, xlii; Bardsley, 323); but Weekley says that "it is almost entirely a Gloucestershire and Herefordshire name" (Surnames,
1781--Thomas Godstill on Buffalo Ck in 1777 (RCAC, 458).

GOFF. Gauff. Goof. Gooff. Welsh. Descriptive. 'The gough,' i.e. 'the red-complexioned,' a Welsh n. taken from the complexion of the face or hair (Bardsley, DS, 324). "oulfe gives the forms Gogh, Gough, Goff from the Welsh root coch, 'red-complexioned,' and says that the n. is that of a Welsh family who settled in Dublin and Waterford (292).


GOOD. English. Descriptive or patronymic. 'Upright, virtuous' from OE go(o)d (OE god), or the A. S. pers. n. God(a) from god, 'a heathen god' (See Tengvik 156, 230, 346).

1781--John Good on Sud Run prior to 1781 (RCAC, 332).

GOODFERRY. English. Patronymic. Apparently an epenthetic form of Godfrey, the latter made familiar as a baptismal n. by Godfrey of Lorraine, the famous crusader (See Bardsley, DS, 322). Godfrey derives
from OE Godshard, a compound of Guda 'god' and hardu 'hard' (Withycombe, 64).

1782--John Goodferrey among heads of families for Monon, Co. (RSE, 35).


1781--James Goodin on Buffalo Ck in 1776 (RCAC, 119). 1782--James Goodwin among heads of families for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35). There appears to be some confusion with Goodson, for Benjamin Goodson, Sr., (RCAC, 127) stands beside Benjamin Goodin, Jr., (RCAC, 127).

GRAY. English. Descriptive. A nick-name derived from the complexion of the hair (Bardsley, DS, 333).

1781--John Gray on Ice's Run prior to 1781 (RCAC, 35).

GRAYHAM. Graham. Scottish. Local. Black, who derives the n. from OE graeg-ham 'grey home,' says that it was borne by an illustrious family of Anglo-Norman origin which settled in Scotland in the twelfth century (323).

1782--John Grayham among heads of families for Monon, Co. (RSE, 35). 1784--Richard Graham in deed
of survey (SR-1, 443).

GREATHOUSE. English or German (Not traditional). Local.
The NED explains Great house as "a designation often
given to the principal house of a district, usually
that of a large proprietor." The name, therefore,
may have been used by one living near a "great house"
or castle. The German surn. Grosshaus (Gottscheid, 254) may have been englished as Greathouse.

1781--Gabriel Greathouse, heir of Daniel Greathouse, on land settled by the latter in 1776 (RCAC, 227).

GREEN. English or German. Local or descriptive. From
residence at the 'green,' a grassy plot used as a
village common, ME grene (OE græne). The surn.
may be the German Grün 'green' (OHG gruoni).

1783--George Green a sworn chain bearer in deed
of survey (SR-1, 23).

GREGORY. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Gregory,' a
font-name widely popular in the thirteenth and four-
teenth centuries (Bardsley, DS, 337). The n. goes
back to the απρόπεος from ἀπρόπεω 'to be
watchful' (Wethecombe, 66).

1781--Joseph Gregory at the mouth of crooked Run
in 1776 (RCAC, 97).

GREEVES. English. Local. "At the greave' or 'greaves.'
The word is equivalent to 'grove' (originally a glade or lane cut through the trees in the forest) and derives from OE *graf* 'grove' (Bardsley, DS, 334).

1783—George Greeves in deed of survey (SR-1, 82).

**GRIFFIN.** Welsh. patronymic. 'The son of Griffin' or 'Griffith," a name borne by many Welsh princes (Bardsley, DS, 338). Withycombe, who traces the n. ultimately to L Rufus or Rufinua (der. of L rufus 'red'), says that it has been common in the English counties on the Welsh Marches as well as in Wales (66). Harrison says that Griffin is the anglicized form of Welsh Griffith (I, 175).

1781—Francis Griffin on Mud Lick Run prior to 1778 (RCAC, 187).

**GRIGGS.** Grigg. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Gregory,' from the nickname Greg or Grig (Bardsley, DS, 338). Cf. Gregory supra. Both Bardsley and Withycombe state that Gregg (Greg) was popular in the north of England while Grigg (Grig) was the southern form. Withycombe adds that Greig is Scottish (66).


**GRIGGSBEY.** English. (Not traditional). Local. Apparently
an unidentified pl. n. compounded from the pers. n. Grigg (Cf. Griggs supra) and OE by (OScand by) and doubtless having its origin in the North or East. Ekwall says that in most cases the first element found in combination with the Scand. -by is also Scandinavian (usually a pers. n.) but that English and even Norman first elements occur (ODP, 76).


1781--George Grundy on Simpson Ck in 1770 (RCAC, 185).

GUGGINS. See Juggins
HACKER. Hecker. Hackert. English. Patronymic. According to Bardsley the n. is a derivative of the old pers. n. Haogard which also gave Haggard and Agard.


HADDEN. Hadding. English. Local. From one of several place names in Derbyshire, Dorset, Huntingdonshire, and Northamptonshire. Ekwall derives the n. from OE haed-dun 'heather-covered hill' (ODP, 200).

1782—William Hadden among heads of families for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35). 1783—David Hading recorded certificate of claim for supplying 100 lbs. of beef to the State (PSC-M, 9).

HADEN. Hadin. Headen. English. Local. Forms of Haydon, a pl. n. found in Dorset, Somerset, and Wiltshire, which Ekwall defines as probably 'hay down,' although he adds that the initial element might be OE hege or gehaeg 'hedge, enclosure' (ODP, 217).

1781—Miles Headen on Ten Mile Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 440). 1781—Noah Haden two miles from the mouth of Red Ck in 1776 (RCAC, 438). 1781—John Hadin on
Hadin's Mill Run in 1774 (RCAC, 492).


Weekley traces origin to the AS pers. n. Hægene (RN, 73), while Bardsley points to Haynes, a parish in the dioec. of Ely, as well as to the baptismal Hain (DS, 348). Ekwall finds Hayne a common name of minor places and says that it is synonymous with Hayes except that the latter represents the nominative and accusative plural of OE gehaeg or hege 'enclosure,' while Hayne is the dative plural (ODP, 217).

1781—John Hain on Lost Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 339).
1781—Christian Hanes on a branch of the Fish Pott or Crawford's Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 19a). 1781—Henry Haines on Coburn's Ck in 1775 (RCAC, 410).

HAIR. Irish and Scottish. Patronymic. From Irish O'hír 'descendant of Ir.' Woulfe gives the various forms O'Hear, O'Hare, Hare, Hair, Haire and says that the n. belonged to an Oriel family who were chiefs of Oirtheara. Black cites Hair and Hare as forms of Ir. O'hír common in Kilbarchan, Ayrshire (336). The n's. wide currency in Ireland and Scotland weighs against its being the English Hare (ME hare, OE hæra), a nick. indicating fleetness of foot.

1781—Richard Hair on Cheat R prior to 1781 (RCAC, 52).
HALE. English. Local. Bardsley and Harrison give the n. as a form of Hall (OE heall). Weekley says that it has two interpretations, "from hall and heal," both of which may stand as the dative of halgh or haugh 'alluvial land by a stream' (RN, 21, 116).

1781--Caleb Hale on the East Side of Cheat R prior to 1781 (RCAC, 18).

HALL. English. Local. 'Hall, monor-house.' Ekwall, who finds hall (OE heall) "not very common in pl. ns., at least in names of villages," says that it may have signified also a building for legal purposes or a building for worship (ODP, 202). (Cf. Lürvenberg,

1781--Jacob Hall on the east side of Monongahela R in 1775 (RCAC, 118).

HAMELL. (1) Irish. Patronymic. A form of O'Hammell 'descendant of Admall' ('quick, ready, active'), "the name of a branch of the Cineл Eoghain, still numerous in Ulster" (Woulfe, 547). (2) Scottish. Local. According to Black a territorial name of Norman origin (340). (3) English. Descriptive and patronymic. Harrison finds a source in OE hammel 'wether' (I, 184), while Bardsley cites the OE pers. n. Hamel (DS, 352). (4) German. Local. From the R Hamel (OHG hamal 'crooked').

1781--Henry Hamell on the Monongalia R in 1769
HAMilton. Hamleton. Hambleton. Scottish. Local. Black, like Bardsley, says that the name derives from an English pl. n. (340). Ekwall points to Hambleton in Lancashire and YW and says that the n. appears to be 'Hamela's tun.' The more frequent Hambledon he derives from OE hamel 'maimed' and OE dun 'hill,' saying that "in the hill-name the meaning may be 'bare, treeless' or 'cut-off,'" i.e. 'level'" (ODP, 204).


HANNA. Hanah. Hannah. Scottish and Irish. Patronymic. Black lists Hanna, Hannah, and Hanney as forms of this very common name--at one time Ahannay--which appears to derive from Celt. ap Sheenaigh 'son of Senach' (341). Woulfe notes the Irish Hanna from O'Hannaid 'descendant of Annad' (554). Bardsley, who gives Hannah, a parish in Lincolnshire, believes that a large number of English Hannas and Hannahs are of Scotch descent (356).

1781--William Hanah at the forks of Cheat in 1769 (RCAC, 9-a). 1784--James Hanna in deed of survey

HANNAILA. Hanyman. (1) English. Local. Perhaps epen-
thetic forms of Hanman and Handman--surns. which
Bardsley traces to the pl. n. Hanham in Gloucester.
(The occupational "handy-man" is given by the NED
only from 1872.) (2) German. Descriptive. Forms
of Heinemann whose initial element has its root in
CHG hag 'hedged place' or in OHG hagan 'dwelling
enclosed by hedges or thorns,' and whose second ele-
ment is Mann 'man' (See Heintze, 197).

1781--Christopher Hannaman on Stewart's Run in
1774 (RCAC, 408). 1786--Charles Hanyman among
holders of tithable property (Wiley, 86).

HANSHAW. (Hanoacher.) English. Local. A variant of
Henshaw, Northumberland, which Ekwall explains as
"perhaps 'Hebín's HALH or haugh', Hebín being a
diminutive in -ín from Haep- in Haepbeorht, -red
.. ." (ODP, 224).

1781--William Henshaw on Cheat A prior to 1781
(RCAC, 135). 1781--". . . lands claimed by Hanoacher"
(RCAC, 135). The n. here appears to be a corruption
of Henshaw.

HANZAY. English. Local. Harrison identifies Han(a)way
as (1) a late ME form of the Belgian province-name
Hainau(l)t, (2) as 'dweller at a high way,' from OE hean (dative of heah) plus OE weg (I, 187).

1782—Samuel Hanway among heads of families for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35).

HARBARD. Herbert. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Herbert, the latter originally from Old Germanic Hariberot, a compound of harja 'host,' 'army,' and berhta 'bright.' "There was a corresponding OE Herebeorht, but it was not very much used, and the wide diffusion of the name after the Norman Conquest was no doubt due to its reintroduction from the Continent" (Withycombe, 71).

1781—Samuel Herbert on Decker's Creek in 1774 (RCAC, 36). 1731—Samuel Harbard on the West Fork R in 1775 (RCAC, 73).

HARBOUR. Harber. English. Occupational. 'The harbourer,' one who shelters people or provides lodging (OF herberge) (Bardsley, 357).


HARDESLEY. Hardesly. English. (Not traditional). Local. The second element is undoubtedly OE leah 'glade, open land, low-lying field.' The first appears to be the OE pers. n. Hererēd.
1781--John Hardesley on Salt Lick Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 177). 1781--John Hardeley on Salt Lick Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 400).

HARDIN. Harden. Herden. English and Scottish. Local. A pl. n. found in Yorkshire and in Roxburghshire. "No doubt many of this name are now found as Harding" (Bardsley, 358).


HARK. Scottish. Patronymic. Doubtless for Harg (a curtained form of MacHarg) which Black finds in eighteenth-century Scottish records (343).

1781--William Hark on Hacker's Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 208).

HARKNESS. Harness. Hartness. English and Scottish. Local. Harkness seems to have been the original form and appears to be a lost place n. Harrison interprets the surn. as 'dweller at the Temple-Headland' from OE h(e)arg plus ness. Bardsley says that the name is local, but adds, "I cannot find the place" (DS, 350). Black states that "up to the end of the sixteenth century the notices of this name connect it with Annandale and subsequently with Nithsdale" (343).
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HARP. English. Local. A sign-name (ME harpe, OE hearpe). "Harp, like many other of our surnames, is found in America in abundance, but is hard to find in England" (Bardsley, DS, 361).


HARPER. English and Scottish. Occupational. A player on the harp; a minstrel. In both England and Scotland the harper was an official in the households of royalty and the greater lords. The last Scottish hereditary harper appears to have been Murdoch Macdonald who died in 1739 (See Black, 344).

1781—Nehemiah Harper on Buffalo Creek in 1776 (RCAC, 229).

HARRIS. Harriss. English and Welsh. Patronymic. "The son of Harry." "Henry was regularly pronounced Harry in early times" (Weekley, Surnames, 285); and the ancestor, of course, was Fr. Henri. The latter derives ultimately from Old Germanic Haimirich, a compound of haimi 'house,' and ricja 'rule' (Withycombe, 70).

1781—Charles Harris at the Hollow Poplar on Elk
Gk prior to 1781 (RCAC, 411). 1784--Charles Harriss in deed of survey (SR-1, 446).

HARRISON. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Harry.' Like Harris from Fr. Henri through Henry and Harry.

1781--Thomas Harrison on Upper Gladey Gk in 1775 (RCAC, 152).

HASKINS. Heskins. English. Patronymic. According to Bardsley, a form of the surname Hadkins which derives from Adkins ('the son of Adam') with prefixed aspirate (Hadkins) (DS, 347). The initial h is an example of aspiration which, according to Ewen, has been of steady growth generally throughout England since Anglo-Saxon times (302). (Cf. Askins, which may or may not have the same source.)


HASTINGS. Heasting. Heastings. English and Irish. (1) Patronymic. 'The son of Hasting,' a name which Yonge traces to Hasting, "that most terrible of Vikings . . . whose ravages . . . even extended to Italy (II, 384). Woulfe explains the Irish Hastings as 'descendant of Oistin,' the latter a Norse personal name, and says that the surname is common in Connacht, especially in Mayo (573). (2) Local. From Hastings
in Sussex, chief of the Cinque ports. (Black states that the n. was brought to Scotland from England at an early date.)


HATFIELD. English. Local. A pl. n. deriving from OE hætfeld 'field where heather grew' (Ekwall, ODP, 214), and found in Essex, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Nottinghamshire, Worcestershire, and Yorkshire.

1781—John Hatfield "on the drains of the Monongalia" in 1770 (RCAC, 14a).

HATHAWAY. English. Local. Apparently an obscure Yorkshire pl. n. Bardsley has de Haythewy in Yorkshire in 1379 (DS, 365). The surname is also found in Scotland. Component elements appear to be OE haep and weg 'heath way.'

1781—Samuel Hathaway on Ten Mile Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 450).

HAUK. English. Descriptive. A nick. from OE hafoe, heafoe (ME hauk, havak) 'hawk.' (For use of the word as an Anglo-Saxon by-name see Tengvik, 186-187.)
1779--Henry Hawk in the County of Monongalia in 1774 (RCAC, 18).

HAWKINS. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Henry' or 'Harry' from the nick. Hal plus the diminutive -kin.

1781--Josiah Hawkins on Scott's Run in 1776 (RCAC, 113).

HAY, Hays, Hayes. English and Irish. (1) Local. The English surname appears to derive from OE hæga (ME hawe) 'hedge, enclosure.' "The popular form in the North of England was Haig, Haigh, and Hague" (Bardsley, DS, 368). (2) Patronymic. Woulfe gives the Irish forms O'Hea, Hay, Hays with the significance of 'descendant of Aoth,' and says that the n. is numerically one of the strongest in Ireland. O'Hea is generally anglicized as Hughes in the North of Ireland, Hayes in the South (556). (Cf. Hughes, infra.)

1781--John Hays on Sandy Ck in 1775 (RCAC, 292).

1783--William Hay in deed of survey (SR-1, 312).

1796--William Hayes in County Court Minute Book (M&B, 15).

HAYMOND. English. Patronymic. 'Son of Hamon,' the latter a pers. n. (Old Germanic Haimo from haimi 'house, home') that became common after it was introduced into England by the Normans. The ð is exsorcent.

1781--Edward Haymond 'on the dividing Ridge
between the two papays [Big and Little Pawpaw Ck] about three miles from the bigg springs" in 1776 (RCAC, 50).

HAZEL. Hazel. Hazle. English. Local. From residence near a hazel-tree, or perch. from Hessle, a township in the parish of Wragby, Yorkshire (See Bardsley, DS, 269).


HEALD. English. Local. From ME hield (OE heald) 'a slope, sloping ground.'

1781--Nathan Heald on Dunlap's Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 22-a).

HEATH. English. Local. From ME heth (OE heath) 'heath, waste-land.'

1779--John Heath on Muddy Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 18).


1781--Thomas Hellin on the West Fk opposite Coon Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 376). 1781--Thomas Helon on the West Fk prior to 1781 (RCAC, 187). 1784--Thomas Hellen in deed of survey (SR-1, 128).

HELLMACK. Helmeck. Helmack. Helmick. German. Descrip-
tive. The n. is rooted in OHG helm 'helm, helmet' and apparently has the significance of 'strength, bravery.' (See Heintze, 211, s. n. Helmich.)


HENDON. English and Scottish. Patronymic. 'The son of Henry,' the "d" being intrusive. (Cf. Hendry for Henry, especially in Wales where the former is the usual spelling.) The n. is that of an important border clan.

1782—Robert Henderson allowed claim for supplying 96 lbs. of venison to State (P3C-M, 3).

HENDRICK. Hendrick. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Henry' from the Dutch Hendrik, the latter, according to Bardsley, being an early importation from the Low Countries. The "d," as in Hendry and Henderson is intrusive. Both Henry and Hendrik have their origins in Old Germanic Haimirich, a compound of haimi 'house' and ricja 'rule' (Withycombe, 70).

1781—Abraham Hendricks on Robinson’s Run in 1775 (RCAC, 195). 1785—Simon Hendrick in deed of survey
HENRY. English and Scottish. Patronymic. 'The son of Henry.' Henry became Harry except in Scotland (Seckley, RN, 38), and for that reason the surm. Henry is more popular in Scotland than in England where Harris and Harrison are widespread. Black states that Henry, along with Hendrie and Hendry, are common in the districts of Ayr and Fife (353).


HERENTON. English. Local. Doubtless a variant of Herrington or Harrington, the former a pl. n. in Durham, the latter in Cumberland, Lincolnshire, and Northamptonshire ('the TUN of Here's (or Haefer's) people') (Ekwall, ODP).

1781--Hugh Herenton on Salt Ck "including the long lick" in 1777 (RCAC, 358).

HERS. Etymology obscure. The n. may represent German Hirsch (OHG hiruz, 'stag, hart') or Heers (OHG hari, 'lord, gentleman'). At the same time, since eighteenth-century or was phonetically the equivalent of Mod. Engl. ar (Cf. Berkley, Barclay; Ferguson, Fergus- son; Kerns, Carnes, etc.), the n. may conceivably stand for English Harris.

**HICKMAN.** *English.* Descriptive. 'The servant of Hick,' the latter being originally a nick. for *Richard.* Harrison says that -*man* is frequently found with the sense of 'servant of' in the Scandinavian-peopled English counties, especially Yorkshire (I, 203). The n. is often found in W. Va. today as *Heckman.*

1781—Suth *Hickman* on Elk Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 330).

**HIDER.** See Hyder

**HILEGAS.** (1) *German.* Descriptive. Heintze gives the surn. *Hilliges* as a derivative of OHG *hiltja* 'combat, struggle, battle' (210). (2) *Scottish.* Descriptive. The n. may be a softened form of *Gilliglas* which Black explains as Gael. *Gille glas* 'grey lad' (304).

1783—Michael *Hilegas* in deed of survey (SR-2, 390).

**HILEY.** Heily. Highley. *German.* Descriptive. Anglicized forms of *Heilig* from OHG *heilic* 'pious, devout, worthy, honest' (Gottschald, 270).

1781—George *Hiley* on Dunker's Ck in 1770 (RCAC, 348). 1781—Rudolph *Heily* on Decker's Ck in 1772 (RC:C, 305). 1787—George *Highley* allowed claim of twenty pounds, eighteen shillings for supplying hog
meat and salt to state during war (PSC-M, 23).

HILL. English. Local. From residence at or near a hill or on rising ground (OE hyll).

1779—William Hill on Indian Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 13).

HINDAL. English. Local. Berksley traces the n. to Yorkshire, but I am unable to find the place. (See s. n. Hindle (DS, 385).

1781—Thomas Hindal on Goose Ck prior to 1778 (RCAC, 265).

HOARD. Hord. Etymology obscure. The n. may be a form of Howard, q. v.

1781—James Hoard, heir of John Hoard, on the Monongalia in 1772. c1783--John Hord listed from Monongalia Co. among those who rendered non-military Revolutionary service (WRA, 39).

HOGMIRE. Hog Mire. English (Not traditional). Local. 'A hog run; a wet, muddy lot for swine,' combining the els. OE hogg 'hog' and ON myrr 'swamp.' Common use of -mire as a suffix in topographical ns. of Yorkshire and Westmorland (e.g. Blamire, Longmire, Pundermire, Tranmire) appears to indicate a Nth. origin. (Cf. Calmire supra.) As a local n. Hogmire may have been used in a specific sense, perhaps as an enclosure.
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1783—Jonas Hogmire in deed of survey (SR-1, 383.)


1781—Zebland Hoge on Sandy Ck in 1777 (RCAC, 57).


HOLDER. Holder. English. Occupational. Perh. a free-holder or holder in the sense of tenant. Bardsley, however, says that the n. is "probably an earlier form of 'up-holder,' originally an auctioneer, one who held up goods for sale" (DS, 391).

1782—Thomas Holder allowed claim for 35 rations supplied State during Revolution (PSC-M, 3). 1783—Thomas Holder allowed claim for 14 rations supplied in service of State during Revolution (PSC-M, 10).

HOLLAN. English. Local. A form of Holland of which Bardsley says, "In general the surname takes its rise from the two Hollands in co. Lanc., viz. Down Holland, a township in the parish of Halsall, and Up Holland, a township in the parish of "igan. In Lancashire this surname has ramified marvellously, and has spread all over the world" (DS, 392). Ekwall
traces the pl. n. to OE hō(h)-land 'land on or by a
HŌH or spur of hill' (ODP, 234).

1781—Thomas Hollan on the West Fk R prior to
1781 (RCAC, 217).

HOLLINGWORTH. Hollingsworth. English. Local. From
Hollingworth, a pl. n. in Lancashire and Cheshire,
which derives from OE hole(g)n 'holly' plus work 'enclosure' (Ekwall, ODP, 235).

1781—Jesse Hollingsworth on Crooked Run in 1769
(RCAC, 11a). 1781—Jesse Hollingsworth on a br of
Dunlap's Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 22a).

HOLMES. English. Local. From residence upon a holm (OE
holm), 'an islet in a river or lake or near the main-
land.' The n. in the Nth. may trace to the River
Holm in Yorkshire, which, according to Ekwall, is a
back-formation from Holme, a village n. (earlier
Holne) which probably goes back to OE hole(g)n
'holly' (ERN, 199).

1781—Richard Holmes on the Little Kanahway R in
1773 (RCAC, 8a).

HOLT. Hoult. English. Local. From residence near a holt
(OE holt) 'wood or grove' (Harrison, I, 212).
Löfvenberg finds the n. (Walt. de la Holte) as early
as 1260 (105).

1781—Matthew Hoult on the Monongalia R in 1776
HOLTON. English. Local. Of Holton ('the town or farmstead by the holt or wood'), parishes in cos. Lincoln, Oxford, Somerset, and Suffolk (Bardsley, DS, 265).


HOOK. English. Local. From residence in a bend or turn of a lane or road (Bardsley, DS, 396). Löfvenberg traces origin to OE hōc 'hook,' 'fish-hook,' used in a transferred topographical sense. He says, "The most common sense in surnames will be 'spur of land (or hill)'' (102).

1780--James Hook on the south fk. of Ten Mile Ck in 1776 (RCAC, 11).

HOOVER. Dutch or German. Descriptive. 'Holder of an extent of land,' from Hube (Hufe) 'a measure of land' (See Heintze, 223).

1781--Jacob Hoover on Munker's Ck in 1770 (RCAC, 347).

HOPKINS. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Robert,' from the nick. Hob or Hobbe plus the dim. -kin (Bardsley 396).

1781--Archibald Hopkins on Jerry's Run of Simpson's Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 49).
HORNER. English. Occupational. 'The hornet,' one who made horn spoons, combs, cups, etc.; also a hornblower (Fransson, 167).


HORTEN. Horton. English. Local. From one of numerous places named Horton. Ekwall gives more than twenty and derives the n. from OE Horh-tūn or Horu-tūn 'Tūn (homestead, village) on muddy land' (ODP, 241).


HOUGLAND. (Not traditional,) The n. may be English, a combination of Nth. hough 'hill' (OD hōh) and land. (Cf. Hough infra.) Ekwall lists no Houghland as a pl. n., although he does give Houghall, Hougham, and Houghton (ODP, 241). Löfvenberg finds How (a Jth. form of OE hōh) as a surn. in the twelfth century (109). Houghland may be a corruption of the Irish Herlin or of some similar n.

1779--William Houghland on Decker's Ck in 1775 (RCAC, 3).

HOUGH. English (Northern). Local. As a surn. Hough
probably derives from places of the n. in Cheshire and Derbyshire. The latter may be traced to OE hoh (Ekwall, ODP, 241). (Cf. 3th. How, an early surn. from the same source) (Löfvenberg, 109-110).

1781--Amos Huff on Buffalo Ck in 1776 (RCAC, 173).
1784--Amos Hough in deed of survey (SR-1, 141).

HOUXTON. See Huston

HOWARD. English. Occupational or patronymic. Origin is uncertain. Bardsley says that the n. may be the official 'hayward,' the custodian of fences, from hay or haw, a hedge, and ward, a guardian (DS, 402) or that it may be a form of the pers. n. Heward found as early as the twelfth century (DS, 403). Withcombe says that there is no OE name corresponding to Howard but adds that it may have its source in the old Germanic Huguard, a pers. n. apparently compounded of hugu 'heart' and vardu 'ward.' The latter writer also says that the surn. may be from the n. of the manorial officer, the hayward (74).

1781--James Howard on Salt Lick Ck in 1775 (RCAC, 210).

HUFF. See Hough

HUGHES. Heughs. (1) English and Welsh. Patronymic. 'The son of Hugh,' the latter a pers. n. introduced by the Normans and deriving ultimately from Old Germanic
Hugh 'heart' (Withycombe, 74). Hughes and Hewes are Nth. English forms, while Howes is Wth. Hughes is also common in Wales (Bardsley, DS, 406). (2) Irish. Patronymic. O Aod (descendant of Aod 'fire'). "This surname, which is numerically one of the strongest in Ireland, is generally anglicized Hughes in the North and Hayes in the South" (Woulfe, 556).

1781—The Hughes, mentioned in numerous certificates of claim, appears to have been named for Jesse Hughes, who came to the Monongahela region in the 1760's (RCAC, 118, 168, 182, 289, 294, etc.). (See Withers, 121, and Kenny, 317). 1781—Thomas Heughes, Jun'r., on Sycamore Lick Run before 1781 (RCAC, 326). Horn states that Tomas Hewes, who came in 1769 to that part of Monongalia Co. which later became Greene Co., Penna., was born in Ireland (II, 532).

HUGHSTED. Hughsted. Husted. (1) English or Scottish. (Not traditional.) Local. The n. may be a combination of OE hūs 'house' and OE stede 'place.' (Cf. homestead.) It is not given, however, by Bardsley, Harrison, Weekley, or the other surn. writers; nor does it appear as a pl. n. Ekwall notes that hūs (CScand. hue) is mostly found as a pl. n. component in Scandinavian England (Cf. Hushwaite, YN,
'clearing with a house on it) (ODP, 247). The pers. ns. Robert and Gilbert below were early favorites in Scotland. Withycombe says the Moses was used as a Christian n. by the seventeenth-century Puritans and continued to be so used occasionally in the eighteenth (103). (2) German. Local. The n. here is etymologically the same as that above, i.e. MHG hus 'house' plus MHG stat 'place.' Gottschald lists Husted as a German surn. (443, s. v. Stadt). 1781--Robert Hughstead on Aughtier's Ck and Barclay's Run in 1772 (RCAC, 73). 1782--Gilbert Husted among heads of families in Monon, Co. (RSE, 35). 1784--Moses Hughsted in deed of survey (SR-1, 186). HUKMARD. Etymology uncertain. The n. appears to be German or Dutch with the ies. possibly Huck 'corner' (Dutch hoek) and Meer 'sea.' 1781--Sotha Hukward on Elk Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 344). HULL. English. Local. From Hull, seaport city in Yorkshire; or from the R Hull which flows into the Humber at Hull (Ekwall, ERN, 200). 1783--Allen Hull in deed of survey (SR-1, 72). HULS. Hults. (1) English. Local. From Hulse, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, Cheshire (Bardsley, DS, 407). (2) German. Local. Anglicizings of Holz or Holtz 'wood, copse.' (See Gottschald, 279).

HUNTER. English and Scottish. Occupational. 'A huntsman' (OE hunta). The earlier form is Hunte (Cf. the more common Hunt) (Bardsley, DS, 408).

1781--Robert Hunter at the mouth of the Middle Fk of Ten Mile Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 233).

HUPP. German. Descriptive. A surn. which Gottschald traces to OHG hugu 'heart, mind' (284-5).

1781--Everhart Hupp on Ten Mile Ck in 1769 (RCAC, 14a).

HUSTON. Scottish. Local. The pl. n. Houston in Renfrew, originally 'Hugh's Town,' so-called from Hugh of Paduinan who in the twelfth century acquired the lands of Kilpeter and built a residence there (See Bardsley, DS, 402, and Black, 366).

1781--Celbert Huston on Outer's Ck and Berclay Run in 1776 (RCAC, 70).

HUTCHINGS. English (North). Patronymic. Bardsley gives Hutchings along with Hutchins as 'the son of Hugh' from the dim. Huchon or Hucchin. He adds that the Hutch- forms are chiefly Nth. English (DS, 410).

1781--Joseph Hutchings on the left hand fk. of Fox Grape Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 410).
HYDE. **English. Local.** OE hīd 'hide,' "'land adequate
for the support of one free family', 'as much land as
could be tilled with one plough in one year', here
probably 'homestead consisting of one hide'"
(Löfvenberg, 100). The latter finds the surr. in
use (Rob. de la Hyde) in 1260 (99-100). Ekwall gives
places of the n. in Bedfordshire, Cheshire, Hamp­
shire, and Middlesex (ODP, 248).

1781—Samuel Hyde "on the waters of the west Fork
in the right of having a residence on the Western
Waters by making a Crop of Corn . . . at the Indian
house in 1773" (RCAC, 156).

HYDER. **Hider. German. Local.** 'Dweller on a heath.'
Gottschald gives the surr. Heider from OHG heida
'heath, barren land' (269).

1781—Adam Hyder on the Black Fk of Cheat R in
1766 (RCAC, 400, 426). 1780—85—Adam Hider (MSB, 1).
ICE. German. Descriptive. An anglicized form of Eis, the latter apparently a shortening of Eisen (OHG isan 'iron'). (See Gottschald, 213).

1781—Frederick Ice on Indian Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 249).

ISNER. Isenor. German. Occupational. Anglicized forms of Eisenbauer, the latter compounded of Eisen 'iron' and Hauer 'hewer, cutter.' (See Gottschald, 213).


ISRAEL. German. Patronymic. From the Heb. Yisra'el 'prince with God,' 'contender of God' (Harrison, I, 213). The surname in Germany is used by both Christians and Jews (Gottschald, 290). Jacob Israel below may have been of Jewish extraction.

1781—Jacob Israel in the main forks of Hughes R in 1772 (RCAC, 295).
JACKSON. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Jack,' the latter being the most common pet-name for John. The problem of whether Jack may derive from Fr. Jacques and thus logically represent James rather than John is reviewed fully by Withycombe (79). The latter supports the contention that since there is no recorded instance of Jack, Jak, Jacke, or Jakke ever being used to represent Jacques or James, the n. properly descends from Johannes through Jankin (Jan plus the dim. suff. -kin) which as a result of Fr. nasalization became Jackin and finally Jack. Of Jackson Black says, "This surname is more English than Scottish, as it has never been popular in Scotland" (381).

1779--Richard Jackson on the South Fk of Ten Mile Ck in 1775 (RCAC, 4).

JACOBS. English or German. Patronymic. 'The son of Jacob,' the s being the patronymic, from Heb. șaqoḇ 'following after,' 'supplanter' (Withycombe, 79). Bardsley says that in England the n. generally denotes a Jewish origin, but that this is not always so (DS, 424). (See also Gottschald, 290.)

1781--Jacob Jacobs on Decker's Ck in 1776 (RCAC, 307).
JAMES. English. Patronymic. "The son of James," the latter (through Fr. Jacomus, Jame) from Lat. Jacobus. (See Jacob supra.) Bardsley says that the surname is particularly strong in the West country (DS, 425). In Scotland the surname has not ramified and appears to be of recent introduction from England (Black, 382).

1781—Enoch James on the w. br. of the Monongahela R in 1773 (RCAC, 30).

JENKINS. Jenkings. Jinkins. English. Patronymic. "The son of John," being patronymic, with -kin the diminutive. "The tendency at first was to Jonkin, but the influence of the N. French Jenin was too strong" (Bardsley, DS, 429).


JENNINGS. Jinnings. English. Patronymic. "The son of John," being the patronymic, with -ing the diminutive. The n. may have as another source Fr. Jeannin, dim. of Jean (Weekley, RN, 35).


says that John is always a Welsh surn., never English (DS, 433). The n. is ultimately Heb. Johanam 'Jah is gracious' (Withycombe, 84). The Welsh John is found in numerous entries among early Monongalia records, but English Johns does not appear until after the Revolution.

1781—John John on Camp Run in 1773 (RCAC, 157).

JOHNSON. English. Patronymic. 'The son of John.' (Cf. John.)

1781—James Johnson on the east side of the West Fk R in 1772 (RCAC, 147).

JOHNSTON. Scottish. Local. "Shortly after 1174 John, the founder of the family of Johnstone, gave his name to his lands in Annandale, Dumfriesshire, whence his son Gilbert took his surname" (Black, 385).

1783—Edward Johnston in deed of survey (SR-1, 133).

JONES. English and Welsh. 'The son of John.' The n. is very common in Wales where ninety percent of surnames are patronymics. Bardsley remarks that 'John Jones' in Wales would be a perpetual incognito (ES, 45).

It has been observed that in areas where the adoption of fixed surns. is comparatively recent patronymics form a high percentage. "The MDB Modern Domesday Book, 1873/ contains the names of 196 landholders in the Isle of Anglesey whose name begins with J, and
every single one of them is Jones (Weekley, Surnames, 7).


JOSEPH. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Joseph,' the latter the Heb. Yoseph 'increaser' (Withycombe, 84).

1781--William Joseph on West's Run prior to 1781 (RCAC, 147; JR-1, 15).

JUDY. Judey. English. Patronymic. Apparently a nick. (like Judy) from Jordan, the latter a baptismal n. that became popular in the last half of the twelfth century from the Crusades. Flasks of water from the Jordan R were brought home to be used for fontal purposes, and the n. Jordan became a favorite in England. Numerous nicks. resulted. (See Bardsley, DS, 434-5; Black, 386).

1781--John Judy on Sandy Ck in 1769 (RCAC, 23).

1783--Jacob Judey in deed of survey (SR-1, 52).

JUGGINS. Guggins. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Jordan,' "from the nick. Judd, whence the dim. Judkin, whence Judkins. This became modified to Juckins, and this to Juggins" (Bardsley, DS, 437).

1781--The Widow Juggins on Bartley's Run prior to 1781 (RCAC, 192). 1781--John Guggins on Bartley's in 1776 (RCAC, 19a).
KANE. Kain. Irish. Patronymic. Forms of O'Kane, the latter an anglicizing of Ir. O'Catáin (th as h) 'descendant of Cathan,' i.e. the warrior (Harrison, I, 48).

1781—Michael Kane on Junker Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 403). 1782—Michael Kain among heads of families for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35). (The font-name Michael was little used in Ireland before the seventeenth century, but it came to be one of the most common Irish pers. ns.) (Withycombe, 101).

KARNS. See Kern

KELLUM. See Killum

KELLY. Kelles. Kelley. Irish. Patronymic. From O'Kelly, an anglicizing of O Cealláig 'descendant of Ceallac,' i.e. contend, warrior (Harrison, I, 244). The name of one of the most powerful families in Connacht (Woulfe, 457). (Kelly is not unknown in Scotland where it has its source in Gael. aoille 'wood, forest,' or in Gael. ce(a)llach 'warrior,' whence the surm. MacKelly) (Harrison, I, 244).

1781—Thomas Kelly on Helledan's Run in 1775 (RCAC, 126). 1781—Thomas Kelles in Simpson's Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 78). The e in Kelles, as in numerous w.
Va. surname forms, is exorescent; and e appears to have the value of y. 1796—Kelley is instanced five times in MMB.

KEMP. See Van Camp

KENNET. English. Local and descriptive. From the River Kennet in Wiltshire and Berkshire. Ekwall finds the source in Brit. Cunetio found as the early n. of a place on the Kennet. Cunetio appears to contain Celt. kuno 'high' (ERN, 225). On the Kennet are East and West Kennett ('Wiltshire). Bardsley gives also Kennett, a parish in Cambridgeshire (DS, 445). The latter's explanation of the n. as having a source in the nick. 'le kenet' (NF kenet, ME kenet 'a little dog,' a dim. of ken) seems somewhat less tenable.

1781—Valentine Kennet on Dunkard Ck in 1771 (RCAC, 198).

KENNISON. English. Local. Bardsley says that the surn. is a variant of Kynaston, the n. of places in Herefordshire and Shropshire (DS, 444). Ekwall defines Kynaston in Herefordshire as Cyneweard's TUN and Kynaston in Shropshire as Cynefris's TUN (ODP, 270).

1781—James Kennison on Sandy Ck in 1776 (RCAC, 457).

KERBY. English. Local. A form of Kirby, a topographical n. found chiefly in the Nth. and E. of England. The
majority of pl. ns. listed by Ekwall in which Kirby is a component are in Yorkshire. The n. Kirkby is identical with Kirby, both having as a source OScoand. kirkiubyr 'church village, village with a church' (ODP, 266).

1781--John Kerby on a fk. of Pringle's Run (no date) (RCAC, 212).

KERN. Kerns. Karnes. Carnes. Carnes. Cairns. Cairnes. Karns. German. Descriptive. Kärn or Kern in German, having the significance 'kernel, pith, core' and also the extended meaning 'pithy, excellent, true,' hence originally a nick-name (Gottschald, 301). There is a Cornish name similar in its various forms to that above--Carn, Cairn, Kern, Kearn--from Celt. carn 'a cairn' (Harrison, I, 69), but local tradition has Michael Kern, below, "a Dutschman" (probably Pennsyl-

1787—Michael Karns given a receipt for 5 bus. wheat at 5 shillings and sixpence on the State (PSC-M, 24).

**KERR.** English and Scottish. Local. "An old Border surname of local or territorial origin. The Lothian branch of the family spells the name Kerr, and the Roxburgh branch Ker... The Lancashire place name Carr is from ON kjarr, copsewood, brushwood.'" (Black, 394). "The frequency with which [the name occurs] in Lancashire and Yorkshire records of the 13th and 14th centuries is explained by the fact that Carr or Kerr meant a low-lying meadow. It is still so used in all the northern counties" (Bardsley, DS, 161).

1781—Robert Kerr on a br. of Middle Island Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 171).

**KILLUM.** Killam. Kellum. Kilham. English. Local. From Kilham, a parish in East Riding, Yorkshire; also a township in the parish of Kirk-Newton, Northumberland (Bardsley, DS, 450). Ekwall traces origin of the pl. n. to OE oylum, dative plural of oylea 'kiln' (ODP, 263).

1781—Phineas Killum on Dunkard Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 26a). 1784—"Surveyed for Phineas Killum 100 Acres part of a preemption warrant of 1000 Acres, No. 2570. Entered the 6th day of January, 1784, on the Head of
a Run that Indeon Jacob was killed on, it being a branch of Dunker Creek . . ." (SR-1, 1). 1784--Phineas Kilham in deed of survey (SR-1, 192). 1784--Phinehas Kellum in deed of survey (SR-1, 393). 1784--Assa Kilham sworn chain bearer in deed of survey (SR-2, 4).

KINKADE. Kenkade. Scottish. Local. From the lands of Kincaid in the parish of Campsie, Stirlingshire (Black, 399).


KING. English. Descriptive. The surn. was adopted at a time when persons were acting in the capacity of 'king' in numerous ceremonials and festivals of medieval days. The n. does not signify royal descent (Bardsley, DS, 452). The surn. is common in Scotland (Black, 400).

1782--Cornelius King among heads of families for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35).


Kinshelagh (Ir. Cinnsealaigh), the n. of a Wexford family who are descended from Enna Cinnsealagh, son of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion (Woulfe, 235).
1783—Daniel Kinshalo named in land entry warrant (LB-1, 47).

KIRKPATRICK. Scottish. Local. From 'Kirkpatrick,' the name of parishes in Dumfries and Kirkcudbright (Bardsley, DS, 456). The n. has the significance of 'church dedicated to St. Patrick' (Black, 407).


KITTLE. (1) English. Patronymic. 'The son of Kettle,' the latter being the OE pers. n. Cytel, which was connected with the kettle or cauldron of Norse mythology (Weekley, RN, 74). (2) German. Descriptive. Gottschald gives Kittel and Kütte from Slavic kyta 'branch, bush' (304).

1782—Jacob Kittle granted certificate for 28 rations on State (PSC-M, 2).

KNOTS. Knotts. English. (1) Local. 'At the knot,' the summit of a rocky hill (Bardsley, DS, 461). Ekwall gives Knott End, a Lancashire pl. n., from ME knot 'a hill,' from OE onotta 'knot' (ODP, 269). (2) Patronymic. "Knott is sometimes for Cnut, or Canute. . . ." (Weekley, RN, 108). (3) Descriptive. The n. has become confused with Nott 'with cropped hair' (Weekley, RN, 16; Bardsley, DS, 461). Final s in the w. Va. ns. below is typical of monosyllabic
local ns.

1781—James Knots on the Dry Fk of Chest R "at the Horse Camp" in 1776 (RCAC, 154). 1783—Benjamin Knots certified to claim for 37 lbs. of flour at 15 shillings per lb. on state during war (PSC-M, 8).


KUNTZ. Counts, Coons. German. Descriptive. From the same source as Kuhn supra. The usual spelling today is Koontz. In the ns. below there is possibly some confusion with Kuhn.

1781—Jacob Counts on Muddy Ck in 1776 (RCAC, 68). 1783—Jacob Coons in deed of survey (SR-1, 130).

L

LACKEY. Lacky. English or Scottish. (1) Occupational.
'A footman or personal attendant,' (Fr. laqueus), a
derivation with which Bardsley does not agree, but he says, "I cannot suggest another. . . ." (DG, 462).

(2) Local. Probably here the n. stands for the Scottish Leckie, Lecky, "an old surname common in the shires of Dumbarton and Stirling, derived from the barony of Leckie in the parish of Gargunnock, Stirlingshire" (Black, 421). Harrison has Leckie 'dweller at a stony or rocky place' from Gael. leacach, ultimately leac 'a stone' (I, 259). For alternation of e and a in other early w. Va. surns. cf. Clegg and Clagg, Clem and Clam, Kemp and Camp, Lenham and Lanham.


LEFEVORS. Lafavour. French or English (Anglo-Norman). Occupational. The Fr. LeFevre 'worker in metal, forger' (Chapuy, 90). (See also Harrison, I, 369).

1781—John Lefavors on Sandy Ck Glades in 1771 (RCAC, 22). 1781—John LaFavour on Sandy Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 136).

LAKE. See Leak

LAMASTERS. See Lemasters

LAMBERT. English. Patronymic. The Old Germanic pers. n. Landoberot, compound of landa 'land' and berhta
'bright.' There was a corresponding OE n., but it was uncommon, and there is little doubt that the popularity of the n. from the 12th to 15th century was due to Flemish influence. St. Lambert was much venerated in the Low Countries and his n. became a favorite there (Withycombe, 89). Bardsley labels the n. occupational from lamb-herd, just as Calvert is calve-herd (DS, 464).

1781—Jonathan Lambert on Lambert's Run in 1774 (RCAC, 44).

LANE. (1) Irish. Patronymic. An anglicizing of O Laigin (O'Lane) 'descendant of Laigean,' the latter meaning 'lance, spear.' The n. is very common all over Ireland (Woulfe, 579). (2) English. Local. 'At the lane,' from residence thereon (Bardsley, DS, 466).

1782—Joseph Lane among heads of families for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35).

LANGSTON. English. Local. From Langston in Monmouth or Langstone in Hampshire. Ekwall defines the latter as 'the long-stone' (ODP, 274).


LARGE. English. Descriptive. A nick., 'the large, the big, the bulky' (OF large, Lat. largus). (Bardsley, DS, 469).
1781—John Large on Decker's Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 423).

Layton. Laton. English. Occupational or local. Perh. from OE latoun 'brass' (OF laton), signifying 'a worker in or maker of latten' (See Fransson, 137). More probably from Layton, the n. of places in Yorkshire and Lancashire. Ekwall explains Layton (East and West) in Yorkshire as "OE Leac-tūn 'Tūn where leeks were grown,'" Layton in Lancashire as "OE Lad-tūn 'Tūn on a stream'" (ODP, 277).


Leak. English. Local. Ekwall gives the pl. n. Leake in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire. "All the places are on streams, and the name originally denoted the stream. The source is an OE *lece, derived from an OE *lecian 'to drip, leak'. . . . Leake . . . may also have been a river-name" (ODP, 278-9). The pronunciations of Leake and Lake on the trans-Allegheny frontier were identical. (Of. Heastings and Hastings, Whally and Whaley, Yeates and Yates.)

1781—Christopher Leak on Fox Grape Ck at Clover Flat in 1769 (RCAC, 284). 1781—Alexander Lake in certificate of claim (RCAC, 229).
LEATHER. *English. Patronymic (or occupational). Possibly 'a leatherer, a worker in leather,' but more probably 'the son of Leather,' from the OE pers. n. Hlothere (Weekley, RN, 107). Bardsley says that one Lethar was a bishop in the days of Aethelbert (961) (DS, 474).

1781—William Leather on the West Fork R at Hickory Flats in 1775 (RCAC, 211).

LEATHERMAN. *English. Occupational. 'The leatherman,' a dealer in leather. Possibly also 'the man or servant of Leather' (Bardsley, DS, 474).

1781—Daniel Leatherman on Pigion Ck in 1776 (RCAC, 23a).

LEE. *English. Local. 'At the lea' from OE leah 'open place in a wood,' 'glade,' 'meadow,' 'pasture-land,' 'wood, forest,' the source of dial. lea 'pasture,' 'grass-land.' The word appears in ME in a variety of forms and spellings. (Löfvenberg, 119). The latter finds the n. in use as early as 1193 (117). "In an age when wool was our great export, flock keeping was naturally a most important calling, and the ley, or meadow land, would be quickly taken up and associated with human activity. . . . In fact Lee . . . is among our commonest local surnames" (Weekley, RN, 102).
1782--Frederick Lee among heads of families for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35).

LEMASTERS. Lemaster; Lamasters. French (Palatinate) or Swiss. Descriptive. 'The master' (OF maistre, Lat. magister) (Chapuy, 48). Masters is a common English surname, and LeMasters may have been current at an early date. The latter, however, is given no attention by the various surname writers. Harrison gives LeMaistre as a "foreign name" occasionally found in England (II, 324). Masters appears in early w. Va. records in 1798 perhaps as an aphaereted form of LeMasters.

1781--Richard Lemasters on Mill Ck in 1770 (RCAC, 396). 1781--Isaac Lamasters at the mouth of Decker's Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 30a). (The first settlement on Decker's Ck was made by Pennsylvania Germans.) 1781--Abraham Lemasters on the Monongalia R in 1774 (RCAC, 24a). 1781--Joseph Lemaster on Pappa Ck in 1775 (RCAC, 162).

LENHAM. English. Local. Probably for Lanham which derives from Langham ("long ḤM, i.e. village or homestead") in Dorset, Norfolk, Rutland, and Suffolk, and Langham ("the ḤM of Lawa's people") in Essex (Ekwall, ODP, 273).

1781--William Lenham on Buffalow Ck, at the
Buffalo lick in 1772 (RCAC, 251).

LEVIT. Irish. Patronymic. "Owlefe gives the n. as a form of Luibeid, 'son of Lovet,' the latter a diminutive of Love, a Norman pers. n. which came into Ireland about the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion (304).


Variants of Llwelyn of which Davies writes, "Usually said to be from Llew 'lion' and eilun 'likeness,' and that this interpretation has long been accepted is evidenced by Latin forms and its anglicization as Leoline. It is more probable, however, that it is a formation from llyw 'leader, ruler' (42).


LEWIS. Welsh. Patronymic. 'The son of Lewis,' the latter a simplified form of Llewelyn 'undoubtedly influenced by the German Ludwig and the French Louis which it is sometimes used to represent" (Davies, 40).

1781—Robertson Lewis on White Day Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 252).

LILLEY. English. Local. From Lilly, a hamlet in the
parish of Catmore, Berkshire, or from Lilley, a parish in Hertfordshire. The latter Ekwall explains as OE *lín-leah* 'LEAH where flax was grown' (ODP, 284).

Of Lillie, Lilley Black states, "Not a common name anywhere in Scotland" (429).

1783--David Lilley in deed of survey (SR-2, 142).

**LINSER.** German. Local. Variant of Lintzer, Linzer 'dweller in or near the city of Linz. (See Gottschald, 334).

1792--George Linser among heads of families for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35).

**LITTLE.** English and Scottish. Descriptive. 'The little, the small,' a nick. sometimes affixed as a sobriquet on the least of two bearing the same name (Bardsley, DS, 488). Tengvik finds Little as an OE by-name (LefStan Little) in the eleventh century (321).

1781--Absalom Little on Gladly Ck in 1776 (RCAC, 307).

**LOGAN.** Irish. (1) Local. 'Dweller at a little hollow' from Gael. lagan a dim. from lag 'a hollow' (Harrison, I, 281). (2) Patronymic. An anglicizing of *leocáin*, the n. of a famous family in ancient Meath, dispossessed about the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion. Translated the n. means *chaff* (Woulfe, 584).

1781--John Logan on Hughes R in 1777 (RCAC, 118).
LONDON. English. Local. 'Of London.' The n. is Celtic and no doubt a derivative of a stem *londo- 'wild, bold,' found in OIr. lond 'wild.' The immediate base may be a pers. n. Londinos or a tribal name formed from the adjective (Ekwall, ODP, 289).

1781--Bartholomew London on Roaring Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 139). 1781--Bartholomew London on Crab Tree Ck in 1776 (RCAC, 34).

LOW. Lowe. (1) English. Local. Löfvenberg traces origin (as does Bardsley) to OE hlæw 'hill,' 'burial-mound,' 'mound,' the source of dialect law, low 'mound,' 'heap of stones,' 'barrow' (126), but the surn. may derive from the R Low in Northumberland. Ekwall states, 'Low . . . is dial. low 'a shallow pool left in the sand by the receding tide'. . . . The word is used of several tidal streams in Nb. . . . The source is Ir. Gael loch 'lake, arm of the sea'" (ODP, 291). (2) German and Dutch. Local or occupational. From Loh (OHG 1ōh, MHG lōoh) 'copse, brushy ground' or from Lohe (MHG lō, MLG lo(we) 'tanner' (Gottschald, 335). The middle n. Hawkins below would indicate English origin in at least one instance.

LOWTH. Louther. English. Local. 'Belonging to Lowther' (Westmoreland) named from the R Lowther (Harrison, I, 286). Ekwall says that the n. has a Brit. source the meaning of which is doubtful (EHN, 386). "Possibly a Brit river-name identical with LAUDER, the name of a place in Scotland. This is an old word for 'bath' ... OIr lóthar means 'a canal'. But Lowther may be a derivative of ON laugr 'froth' and mean 'foaming river' (ODP, 291).


LUCAS. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Luke,' the latter the Gk λουκᾶς 'of or belonging to Lucania' and the n. of the third Evangelist. The n. is not found in England before the Norman Conquest (Withycombe, 93-4).

1781—Robinson Lucas on White Day Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 24a).
MC CALLY. McCalley. McColly. McColley. Irish and Scottish. Patronymic. (1) 'The son of Amalghaidh,' the latter an old Irish personal name (Black, 455). (2) 'The son of Olaf' (Gael. MacAmhlaigh or Amlaibh—Gael. mac 'son'; ON Olaf from ál 'great grandfather' plus leif 'relic') (Harrison, II, 1).


MC CANE. Scottish and Irish. Black says that the Scottish n. is a form of Macian (Mac Ian) 'son of John,' the latter "the commonest forename in the Highlands" (510). Harrison gives MacKane 'son of Kain or Kane,' from Ir. Cathan, a pers. n. signifying 'the warrior' (II, 5, 48).

1781—Peter McCane at the mouth of Rooting Ck in 1778 (RCAC, 43).

MC CAN. McCann. McCohn. Irish. 'Son of Cana,' the pers. n. signifying 'whelp,' or 'son of Cathan,' the latter n. meaning 'warrior' (Harrison, II, 2). Black, who says that the surname is current in the Highlands,
explains it as Irish MacAnna 'son of Annadh' (453).


MC CLEAN. McClane. Scottish. Patronymic. 'Son of the servant of John' (Gael. Mac Gille 'soin) (Black, 536). (See also Harrison, II, 7).


MC CLEVEN. McClelland. Scottish. Patronymic. 'Son of the servant of Fillan' (St. Fillan), the latter a pers. n. meaning 'wolf' (Gael. Mac Gill' Fhaolain) (Harrison, II, 7; Black, 470). (Cf. Cleland supra.)

1780—Robert McClelen on the sth. flk. of Ten Mile Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 7). 1781—John McClelland on Decker's Ck in 1776 (RCAC, 250).
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MC CRAY. McCra. MoRa. Scottish. Patronymic. 'Son of grace' or 'luck' (Gael. Mac Raith) (Harrison, II, 8). Black says that the n. is a personal one like Macbeth, not a patronymic like macdonald (560).


MC COLLEY. See McCally

MC COLLOM. McColom. McCollum. Scottish. Patronymic. Harrison explains the n. as 'the son of Malcolm' (II, 2). Black, however, says that it stands for Gael. MacCaluim, a variant of earlier Mac Gille-Chaluim 'son of the gillie (servant) of Calum' (463).


MC CULLOCH. McCollook. Scottish. Patronymic. "Much obscurity enshrouds the origin of this old Galwegian name, and no satisfactory pedigree of the family exists. They are said to be described in one of their charters as having their origin 'ultra memoriam hominum.' The name may be ú. MacCullaich or Mac C(h)ullach, 'son of (the) boar.' The name first appears in 1296 . . ." (Black, 483). Harrison
also derives the n. from Gael. *Cullaich* 'boar' (II, 3).


**MC ELLROY.** Scottish. Patronymic. A form of *MacIlroy*, *MacElroy*, 'the son of the red haired lad' (Gael. *Mac'Illeruaidh*, i.e. *MacGhi lle ruaidh*), an old surname in the parish of Ballantrae, Ayrshire (Black, 514). Harrison translates the n. as 'servant or disciple of *nuadh*—the redheaded' (II, 3).

1781—Patrick McEllroy on Bull Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 492).


**MC INTIRE.** Irish and Scottish. Patronymic. 'Son of the carpenter' from Gael. and Ir. *Mac-an-t-shaoir* (s is eclipsed) (Harrison, II, 5). Black gives the same derivation (519).

John McIntire on Little Sandy Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 456).

**MC KENNEY.** McKinney. Irish and Scottish. Patronymic.
Harrison gives the n. as 'son of Kenny,' the latter Ir. Cionaedh, from cion 'love' plus aedh 'ardor' (I, 247). Black finds the n. in Galway and explains it as Gael. MacCionaodha 'son of Cionaodh' (525).


MC KNIGHT. Scottish. Patronymic. According to Black, a variant of MacNaught. The latter he does not define. Harrison gives MacKnight 'son of the knight' from Gael. mac 'son of' plus Eng. knight 'man-at-arms'; earlier 'youth,' 'servant' (ME kniht, knyht, knight; OE oniht) (II, 6; I, 257).

1781—John McKnight on Hughes R in 1775 (RCAC, 416). Horn says that William MacKnight was born in Yorkshire. His son Ezekiel settled in Monon. Co. (later Greene Co., Penna.) in 1782. "Several of the Ezekiel MacKnight generation, who now had dropped the 'Mac' and registered as Knight ... later became pioneer settlers of Ohio and Kentucky" (II, 560).

MC MAHON. Mahon. Mahan. Irish and Scottish. According to Harrison, 'the son of Mahon,' the latter a pers. n., Ir. and Gael. Mathghamhuin 'the bear' (II, 10).

1781—John McMahan on Crooked Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 15a). 1781—John Mahon on Buffalo Ck in 1774 (RCAC,

MC RA. See McCray


1781--James McRobins on Hughes R in 1775 (RCAC, 417).

MADISON. English. Metronymic. 'The son of Maud' (Matilda), i.e. Maudson or perh. through the pet form Maddy (Bardsley, DS, 505).


MAHAN. See McMahan

MARACAL. See Merrical

MARCHANT. See Merchant

MARMAIN. English (Anglo-Norman). Descriptive. Apparently a form of Marmion of which Weekley has the following:

"The Normans inherited from their Scandinavian ancestors a love of trivial and crude nicknames, and some of the proudest names in English history are of undignified origin, e.g. Marmion, now found also as Marmon, Marment, is OF. marmion, equivalent to modern marmot, monkey, brat" (Surnames, 313 n.).

1783--George Marmain sworn chain bearer in deed of survey (SR-2, 213).

MASON. English. Occupational. A stone-mason, a wood-mason
(ME *mason*, OF *magon*, *masson*) (Bardsley, DS, 519).

1782--Isaac Mason among heads of families for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35).

Masters.  
See Lemasters

Maurice.  
See Morris

Maxwell.  Scottish. Local. 'Dweller at Maccus' spring or pool' from the OE pers. n. *Maccus* plus OE *w(i)elle* 'pool' (Harrison, II, 17). Black states, "This surname . . . is commonly thought to be of Norman origin. The name, however, is Old English, and derived from a salmon pool on the Tweed, near Kelso Bridge, still locally known as 'Maxwheel.' Maccus, son of Undewyn, a Saxon lord, in the reign of David I, obtained a grant of land . . . on the Tweed before 1150, and from the fishery attached thereto, called Maccus's Wiel (OE *wael*, a pool, whirlpool), the lands obtained their name" (589).

1781--Alexander Maxwell on the West Fork R in 1776 (RCAC, 402).

Meander. English. (Not traditional). A surname appearing in frontier records as early as 1781. The NED finds *meander* as a verb first used in a personal sense in 1831. The noun *meanderer* dates from 1889. Here the n. may have been an assumed one.

1781--James Meander on Ten Mile Ck in 1770 (RCAC, 450).
MEGINLEY. Meagenley. Irish and Scottish. Patronymic.

Harrison calls the n. an aspired form of Mac Finley (Ir. and Gael. Fionnlaoch) 'son of the fair soldier' or 'Fionn's soldier'--mac 'son of' plus Finn 'fair' or the pers. n. Fionn plus laoch 'soldier' (II, 4).

Of the n. MacGinley Black says, "An Irish name found in Glasgow, Ir. Meg. Fhionnghaile, 'son of Fionnghal' (fair foreigner or Norseman)" (503).

1781--William Meiginley on the Round Bottom above the mouth of Booth's Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 437). 1781--Samuel Megenley on the Little Kanaway R in 1776 (RCAC, 310).

MERCER. English. Occupational. 'A dealer in clothes, especially a dealer in silks, velvets, and other costly materials; a small-ware dealer.' As represented in medieval records, Mercer was a common surname in all counties (Fransson, 92).

1781--Aaron Mercer on "a Drain of Monongalia River and in the forks of that and Cheat River . . . in 1770" (RCAC, 121).

MERCHAND. Merchand. Marchant. Marchand. English. Occupational. 'Merchant, trader.' Fransson finds that the surname in medieval times was particularly common in Essex, Norfolk, and Lincolnshire (51). The word derives from OF marcheant, merchant (ME
marchant).


MERIFIELD. Merryfield. Merrifield. Marefield. Merrefield. English. Local. Several sources exist. Bardsley gives the n. as a corruption of Merevale, a parish in Leicestershire, and as Merryfield, a form of Maryfield (St. Mary's Field), the designation of more than one spot (DS, 528). Harrison has Mirfield 'bog-field' from ME mir (ON myrr) plus ME feld (OE feld) (II, 25).


1782—David Meriwether among heads of families for

MERRICAL. Merical. Maracal. Miracle. Scottish. Local. Probably an epenthetic form of Markle from the lands of Markill or Markle in the parish of Prestonkirk, East Lothian. (See Black, 583). For other examples of alternation of er and ar in early w. Va. surns. see Ferguson-Fargison, Kerns-Carns, Merchant-Marchant, Person-Parson, etc.

1781--Thomas Merrical on Dunkard's Ck prior to 1773 (RCAC, 181). 1781--Merial's Run mentioned in certificate of claim (RCAC, 452). 1731--Maracal's Run mentioned in certificate of claim (RCAC, 29). As a stream designation (a tributary of Dunkard's Ck, Monon. Co., W. Va.) the n. has stabalized as Miracle (THM, 296).

MILLER. English and German. Occupational. 'One who operates, keeps, or attends a mill' from mill (ME mille, melle, mulle; OE mylin, mylen) plus the agent. suffix. German forms, of which Miller is an anglicizing, include Müller, Mühler, from Mühle 'mill' (OHG müli, mulin) plus the agent. suffix.

1781--John Miller on the west side of the Monongalia R in 1772 (RCAC, 114).
MILLIGAN. Irish. Patronymic. 'Descendant of Máolagán,' the latter a pers. n. and dim. of mãol 'bald' (Jouffe, 602). Harrison explains Laolagán as 'the little bald or shaven one, monk, disciple' (II, 23).

1781—James Milligan on Goose Ck adjoining lands at Plum Orchard in 1775 (RCAC, 132).

MILLS. English. Local. From residence at or near a mill (ME mille, melle, mulle; OE myln, mylen). Final s is typical of monosyllabic local surnames.

1781—Thomas Mills on Cheat R prior to 1781 (RCAC, 73).


MOORE. More. Moor. English. Local. From residence at or near a moor (OE mor 'heath). Scottish Muir has
the same source.

1785—Michael Moor in record of survey (MSB).

MOREDOCK. See Murdock

MORGAN. Welsh. Patronymic. 'The son of Morgan,' a true Welsh patronymic (Bardsley, DS, 541). Davies explains the pers. n. as *Welsh mawr* 'great' and can 'bright' (46-7).

1781—Morgan Morgan on Salt Lick Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 77).

MORRIS. Maurice. Morrys. Morriss. English and Scottish. Patronymic. The Christian n. Maurice (Lat. Mauritius) 'a Moor'; according to Withycombe "the name of a martyr said to have belonged to the Theban legion and to have been martyred in Switzerland A.D. 286" (99). The n. came to England with the Normans.


MORRISON. English and Scottish. 'The son of Morris,' i.e. Maurice. (See Morris supra.)

1781—Henry Morrison on Sand Fork adjoining John
Morrison prior to 1761 (RCAC, 97).

MUNDELL. Scottish. Local. A surm. of Norman origin, from de magneville, DeMandeville, Lat. de Magnavilla, "of the great town," a place in Normandy (Black, 618).

"Mundells are . . . numerous in Dumfriesshire (619).

1781—Abner Mundell on Spring Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 296).

MURDOCK. Murdoch. Moredock, Scottish and Irish. (1) Woulfe has the n. in Ireland as 'son of Muircheartach' 'sea-director,' "a very common Irish patronymic which, in many instances, has become a family name; also the name of a Scottish family in Argyleshire, some of whom settled in Ulster" (393). (2) Black says that two Gaelic names, Muireach 'belonging to the sea, a mariner' and Murchadh 'sea warrior,' coalesce and are hopelessly confused in the name (620).


1781—John Murphy on Scott's Mill Run in 1773 (RCAC, 123). 1782—John Murphey among heads of


1781—James Neall on the left hand fork of Ten Mile Ck at the mouth of Turkey Run prior to 1781 (RCAC, 259). 1781—James Neal on Big Elk Ck, two miles above the Hollow Sycamore, including an Indian Fort prior to 1781 (RCAC, 258). 1781—David McNeal on Cheat River in 1768 (RCAC, 135). 1784—James Neale in deed of survey (SR-2, 4). 1801—Joseph Oneal in deed of survey (MB-2, Index).

NEVILL. Nevil. Scottish. Local. Bardsley does not record the n. Black gives the n. in Scotland as Neville (627). The origin appears to be Neville in Normandy or Neuville, 'the new town,' a common pl. n. in France (Harrison, II, 38).

1781—Dennis Nevill on Scott's Run in 1773 (RCAC,
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82). 1781—Dennis Nevil on Scott’s Run in 1773 (RCAC, 198).

NEWLAND. English and Scottish. Local. Bardsley gives Newland as the n. of parishes in Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, also of townships in the parish of Ulverston in Lancashire and of Drax in Yorkshire. Bardsley gives also Newlands as the n. of a township in the parish of Bywell St. Peter in Northumberland and of a chapelry in the parish of Crosthwaite in Cumberland (555). The pl. n. thus is confined to use in the Midlands and the North. Black finds Newlands in Scotland and says that the surname may derive either from the old barony of Newlands in the sheriffdom of Kincardine or from a parish of the n. in Peeblesshire (632).

1781—Jonathan Newland on West’s Run in 1775 (RCAC, 147).

NORRIS. Norriss. English (Anglo-Norman). Descriptive. From le noreis 'the Northerner,' (OF noreis), or possibly from norice 'nurse,' (OF norice, nurrice) (Weekley, RN, 20, 97, 195). Norreys is a form of the n. in use in Scotland (Black, 632).

NUTTER. English. Occupational. Harrison explains the
n. as 'nut-dealer' (OE hnütu 'nut' plus the agent.
suff.) (II, 44). Bardsley questions this interpre-
tation, but can supply no other except that the n.
may be a corruption of neat-herd 'a tender of cattle'
(DS, 551). Explanation of the surn. as a form of
Netter 'net-maker' (OE net(t) plus the agent. suff.)
may not be an unreasonable one. Fransson finds the
latter as an occupational surn. as early as the
thirteenth century (87).

1781—Christopher Nutter on Sud's Run in 1772
(RCAC, 322).

OAKYN. German. Local. Probably an anglicizing of
Ochmann, a n. which Gottschald derives from Aachen
(Aix-la-Chapelle) (147).

1781—William Oakman on Goose Ck, a br. of Hughes
R in 1775 (RCAC, 177).

Patronymic. The Ir. O Briain 'descendant of Brian,'
the pers. n. being Ir. Bri 'strength, virtue, honor'
plus the dim. suff. (Harrison, II, 45). "This
family derives its name and descent from Brian Boru, King of Ireland, who was slain at Clontarf in the year 1014. By his victories over the Danish invaders and their allies, Brian raised his clan to a position of pre-eminence. O'Brien is now one of the most common surnames in Ireland" (Woulfe, 442).


O'COCHRAN. Irish. Patronymic. The Ir. O Cogarən, 'descendant of Cogarən,' the pers. n. possibly being a dim. of Cogar 'a confidant' (Woulfe, 470). The n. below is an isolated form occurring in a deed beside James Cochran. (See Cochran supra). Black notes that Cochrane has occasionally been used in Scotland as a concealment for the transplanted Irish O'Corcoran (xlv).

1783--James O'Cochran in deed of survey (SR-1, 383).

O'FINN. Irish. Patronymic. 'Descendant of Fionn,' the pers. n. meaning 'fair.' The surn. is found in various parts of Ireland (Woulfe, 526).
OGLESBY. O'Glesby. English. Local. 'Ogel's or Oeguald's settlement or farmstead,' the first el. being a Scand. pers. n., the second OE by (from ON byr), a common name el. in parts of England where Scandinavians settled (Harrison, II, 47; see also Ekwall, OEtD, 76). O'Glesby would appear to be a scribal misliteration.


OLBERS. Etymology uncertain. The n. may well represent the English Alberts, 'the son of Albert,' the latter a compound of OHG atal 'noble' and berht *bright' (Withycombe, 7; Bardsley 43). (Cf. Osborn-Asburn, Golloher-Gallaher, Sovers supra, 37). Or the n. may stand for German Alper(s), Alber(s), with the root being Alp 'elf' (MHG Alp) (Gottscha1d, 150).

1783--John Olbers in deed of survey (SR-1, 199).

OSBORNE. Ozburn. Asburn. Osborne. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Osbern,' "a favourite personal name in the hereditary surname period. It is scarcely ever used now at the font, but flourishes strongly as a surname" (Bardsley, DS, 573). The OE Osbeorn derives from os 'a god' and beorn 'man' (Withycombe, 109).

Owens. Owings. Welsh. Patronymic. From the Lat. Eugenius 'well-born.' "One of the most distinguished and popular names in Wales" (Davies, 51).


Oxx. English or German. Descriptive. Bardsley gives Oxx 'the ox,' (DS, 577), and Gottschald has Ooha 'the ox' (366).

1781—Michael Oxx on the West Fork R in 1772 (RCAC, 124).

P

Paine. Payne. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Pagan,' popularly Pain and Payne. (Bardsley, DS, 580). The Lat. paganus 'rustic,' 'villager' was introduced into
England as Pagan by the Normans, and numerous vernacular forms including Payne and Pain(s) testify to its popularity. As a Christian n. it did not survive the Reformation ("withycombe, 110).

1781--Jonathan Fane on Laurel Run in 1772 (RCAC, 439). 1800--William Payne in record of will (ME, 13).

PARKISON. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Parkin,' the latter a dim. of Peter (Bardsley, DS, 584).

1781--Thomas Parkison at the Tyger Valley R falls in 1773 (RCAC, 119).

PARSONS. Person. English. Patronymic. 'The son of the parson' (ME persona 'parson, person') or perh. the genitive of 'the son of Parr,' the latter from Pierre (Bardsley, DS, 586). "In mediaeval Latin the phrase ecclesiae persona means the person or representative of the church in a parish" (Black, 648).


PAYTON. Peyton. Patten. Patton. Pattent. Irish and Scottish. Patronymic. 'The son of Patrick' from the nick. Pete plus the dim. (Bardsley, DS, 589). Black says that Paton was not uncommon in the western counties of Scotland, where in pre-Reformation times
Patrick was one of the most popular names (650).

1779--Francis Peyton appointed commissioner for adjusting claims to unpatented lands (RCAC, 1).

1779--Francis Peyton listed as commissioner for adjusting land claims (RCAC, 1). 1781--Robert Patten on Monongalia Glades in 1776 (RCAC, 17a). 1784--Francis Patton and Francis Pattent in deed of survey (SR-1, 381).

PECK. English. Local. From OE pek (OE peac) 'hill,' found in several pl. ns. in different parts of England (Löfvenberg, 148). The latter finds it used as a surname. (Will. del Pec) in 1221 (ibid.).

1781--George Peck on the Buckhannon a prior to 1781 (RCAC, 256).

Harrison identifies the surname as 'belonging to Pendle (Hill) in Lancashire' (II, 68). Skwall explains the pl. n's. first component as "Welsh pen 'top, hill' with an explanatory OE hyll 'hill' added" (ODP, 344).

PENTECOST. Penticost. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Pentecost,' the latter a n. given at the font to children born on the festival and in use as a pers. n. until the Reformation and after (Bardsley, DS, 596-7).


PEPENO. South European. Probably an Italian form of Pepin. Pepin, a son of Charlemagne, became king of Italy (See Harrison, II, 70).

1783--Peter Pepeno in deed of survey (SR-1, 22).

PETRO. South European. Probably the Italian Pietro (Peter) from Gk. petros 'stone,' a translation of Aramaic Cephas (See Withycombe, 113).

1782--Henry Petro recorded claim for 27 rations supplied the State during war (PSC-M, 2).

PETERS. Petters. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Peter,' the latter from Gk. petros 'stone,' a translation of Aramaic Cephas (Withycombe, 113). The pers. n. came to England with the Normans as Piers, and the form Peter is not found before the fifteenth century. The surn. Peters is usually Welsh (Withycombe, 113).

1781--Thomas Peters on Dunlap Ck in 1770 (RCAC,

1781--James Pettet on Salt Lick Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 139).

PETTIGREW. **Scottish** (Anglo-Norman). (Bardsley does not list the n., but Black gives it as a Scottish surname. "more common in Lanarkshire than elsewhere . . ." 659). Harrison has the derivation from Anglo-French *pee de grue* 'foot of a crane,' 'crane-foot' and states that it is therefore the same as the word 'pedigree' (II, 74).

1781--John Pettigrew, Jun'r. on the Yohoganie R prior to 1781 (RCAC, 176).

PETTY. Pettey. **English** and **Scottish**. Descriptive. A nick. 'little,' from Fr. *petit* (ME petit) (Bardsley, DS, 600). Black traces the n. in Scotland to the same source and also to the pl. n. Petty in the shire of Inverness (659). (See Pettet supra.)

1782--Ebenezer Petty among heads of families for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35). 1732--Ebenezer Pettay recorded certificate for 34 rations supplied the State during War (PSC-M, 2).

PETTYJOHN. **French** or **English** (Anglo-Norman). Patronymic.
The Fr. Petit-jean 'little John,' i.e. the son of John. The n. appears not to be current in England except as Little John. It is unlisted by Bardsley, Black, Seekley, and the other surn. writers, although Bardsley gives Pretty John, "an English corruption of the French Petit-jean" (DS, 621).


PHILIPS. Phillips. English and Welsh. Patronymic. 'The son of Philip,' the latter the n. of one of the apostles with the significance in Greek of 'lover of horses.' It was common in England in the Middle Ages (Withycombe, 114).

1781--Thomas Philips on the Monongalia R in 1773 (RCAC, 57). 1782--Thomas Phillips recorded a receipt for 31 rations supplied the State during War (PSC-M, 2).

The n's. significance is 'stone bridge.'


PIKE. English. Local. 'At the pike,' a peaked hill; cf. Lengdale Pikes in the Lake district (Bardsley, DS, 602). The word, apparently from Norse pík 'a sharp point,' is dialectal in the Nth. of England (See NED s. v. pike).


PINDLE. See Pendell

PIPES. English. Patronymic and local. A form of Pipe, which Bardsley explains as (1) 'the son of Pipe,' the latter a pers. n. in use during the period of surname adoption, and (2) 'of Pipe,' a parish in Hereford (DS, 603). The latter Ekwall defines as OE pípē 'water-pipe, water-course,' referring to a brook there (ODF, 350).

1780—Abner Pipes on Ten Mile Ck in 1770 (RCAC,
PLUM. Plom. Plam. (1) English. Local. 'At the plum,' i.e. plum-tree, from residence nearby (Bardsley, DS, 611). (2) German. The n. may have its source in Blume (OHG bloma) 'flower, blossom, bloom, (Gottschald, 176). Variants listed by the latter are Bloom, Blum, Blom, Plehm.

1781--John Plum in deed of survey (SR-1, 388).
1820--Jacob Plem in deed of survey (SR-5, 460).

POLLOCK. (1) Scottish. Local. From the lands of Upper Pollock in Renfrewshire Peter (son of Fulbert) took his surm. in the late twelfth century (Black, 666). (The n. has become Polk in the United States, ibid., 667). (2) Irish. Patronymic. 'The son of Poloc,' the latter n. a dim. of Paul. The Irish form is Poloc (Woulfe, 636).

1781--John Pollock on Robinson's Run in 1770 (RCAC, 373).

POWEL. Welsh. Patronymic. The Welsh Ap hoel or Ap-howel 'the son (ap) of Hoel or Howel' (Bardsley 618).

1781--Richard Powel at the Monongalia Glades in 1775 (RCAC, 158).

POWERS. Power. Pore. English. (1) 'The poor.' Although a great name, there can, it seems to me, be no doubt
as to the derivation of the name. . . . Probably the vow of poverty would give the devotee such a sobriquet among his friends, and the title would be proudly borne . . . " (Bardsley, DS, 619). (2) Weakley gives the added source of OF Pohier 'a Picerd' (Surnames, 313). Black finds the n. in Scotland and derives it from OF Pohier, Early English Poesir (671).


1781--Jacob Prickett on Prickett's Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 17a). 1783--Jacob Pricket recorded certificates for powder and horse supplied State during War (PSC-M, 7).

PRINGLE. Scottish. Local. Harrison states "Pringle, a Scottish surname, was supposed by MacBain to be a corrupt form of the OF pelegrim, a pilgrim; but this is extremely doubtful. The name rather is Pring with the dim. suff. -el. A pringle was formerly a small Scottish silver coin worth about a penny. Pring is
a voiced form of Prink--pert . . ." (II, 92). Black says that the name "has nothing to do with 'pilgrim.' The old form of this surname was Hoppringle or Hopringle, from the old lands of that name near Stow in Roxburghshire" (673).

1781—Samuel Pringle on the Buckanon R in 1776 (RCAC, 337). Pringle's Ford and Pringle's Run are mentioned in other certificates of claim (1781). In 1761 John and Samuel Pringle had deserted the garrison at Fort Pitt and had sought refuge on the Upper Monongahela. Later they were instrumental in bringing settlers to the Buckhannon R region (Withers, 117-122).


1732—Isaac and Jacob Pritchet among heads of families for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35).
QUEEN. (1) Irish. Patronymic. Like Quinn, an anglicizing of O'Cuinn 'descendant of Conn,' the pers. n. signifying 'head, sense, reason.' A very common surname in all parts of Ireland (Woulfe, 489). (2) Scottish. Patronymic. An aphaereted form of MacQueen 'son of Suibhne' from OIr. Subne (Harrison, II, 98; Black, 558). (3) English. Descriptive. There is good evidence that Queen was a nick. for one who acted as Queen of the May. The sobriquet stuck and became the surname (Bardsley, DS, 630).

1781--Martin Queen on the main fk. of Elk Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 205).

R

RAMSEY. Scottish. Black traces the n. in Scotland to the pl. n. Ramsey in Huntingdonshire (681). Etewall explains the local n. as 'wild garlic island' from OE hramsa 'wild garlic' plus eg 'island' (ODP, 362).

1781--John Ramsey Sen.r. and John Ramsey the
lesser in Monongalia Co. prior to 1781 (RCAC, 35, 36).

RANKIN. **English and Scottish.** Patronymic. 'The son of Randolph,' from the nick. Ran or Rand, and the dim. Rand-kin or Ren-kin. Reyner or Reynold may also be a source (Bardsley, DS, 636). Black says that the early home of the Rankins in Scotland was in Ayrshire (683).

1781--David Rankin on Scott's Mill Run in 1775 (RCAC, 123).

RANNOLDS. **English.** Patronymic. 'The son of Reynold,' i.e. Reginald. One of the most popular font-names of the surname period (Bardsley, DS, 643). Withycombe traces Reynold (of which the surn. Rannolds is a variant) to "OE Regenweald, compound of regen and weald, both of which mean 'power,' 'force,' 'might' . . . After the Norman Conquest it was reinforced by Fr Reinald or Reynaud from the corresponding OGer Raganald, which became a favourite name." (117).

1781--John Rannolds on Bozarth Run in 1775 (RCAC, 192).

RATLIFF. Ratcliff. **English.** Local. A form of Radcliffe. Bardsley derives the latter from Radcliffe, a parish in Lancashire (DS, 632). The pl. n. Ekwall explains as OE reade clif 'red cliff' (ODP, 360).

RAY. Reay. Ray. Ree. Rhea. North English and Scottish. A Border surname. Local and descriptive. Bardsley finds two sources: (1) the nick. ‘the roe’ (OE rāh, Nth. Eng. ra, and (2) ‘at the wray,’ i.e. in the corner, from residence therein (DS, 829). Wray in the sense of nook or corner derives from ON rā ‘corner, angle’ (See NED). Black finds Rae (also Rea, Ree) “an old surname in Dumfriesshire, possibly of local origin, and Raes were numerous and represented in Dornock in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (679).


RECKS. English. Patronymic and descriptive. A variant of Rex which represents (1) the nick. ‘the king,’ Latinized into Rex, and (2) the baptismal ‘the son of Richard,’ from the nick. Nick (Bardsley, DS, 643). Bardsley says that nine-tenths of the Rexes must be from the latter source.
1781—Jonathan Heoks at the Forks of Cheat in 1772 (RCAC, 63).

REDFORD. English. Local. A variant of Radford. "Radford in co. Notts. originated a surname which spread over the border into Derbyshire, and thence to Cheshire and Lancashire. In fact, it is the chief parent. . . . Radford, a parish in co. Dorset, has manifestly been a parent of some of the Radfords" (DS, 633).

1781—Nathaniel Redford on the Little Kanhawa in 1775 (RCAC, 460).

REE. See Ray

REEE. Reece. Welsh. Patronymic. 'The son of Rhys,' from Welsh rhys 'ardour, a rush.' "A name made famous by a great S. Wales Family. Rhys ap Tudor was the prince of Deheubarth who checked the Norman advance into South Wales. He was killed A. D. 1091" (Davies, 53).

1781—Jonathan Rees on George's Ck in 1769 (RCAC, 452). 1781—Jacob Reese on Ten Mile Ck in 1775 (RCAC, 334).

RHEA. See Ray

RHODES. Roades. Roads. English. Local. (1) "Many of Manchester Rhodes hail from Rhodes, two estates, one between Prestwich and Ringley, and the other near Middleton. Probably both local terms are equivalent
to *roads* and imply an early *riding.* (2) . . . 'at the roads,' i.e. cross-roads. Here the *h* is intrusive. This was a common Yorkshire entry. . . . (Bardsley, DS, 644).


**RICE.** Welsh. *Iatronymic.* 'The son of *Rhys,*' from Welsh *rhys* 'ardour, a rush.' (Davies, 53). (See Rees supra.) "Rice is strongly represented in the United States, and proves that the Welsh are great wanderers" (Bardsley, DS, 644).

1781—John *Rice* on a fork of Davison's Run in 1773 (RCAC, 174).

**RICHARDS.** English and Welsh. *Patronymic.* 'The son of Richard.' "The existence of an OE *Richeard,* compound of *rice* 'rule' and *heard* 'hard,' is not certain, though both elements were in use, and the great popularity of the name *Richard* in the Middle Ages was due to importation from the Continent, the Normans bringing in Fr *Richard* 'from the corresponding OCer *Ricohard*" (Withycombe, 118).

1781—Henry *Richards* on Cheat R prior to 1781 (RCAC, 107). 1783—Henry *Richard* in deed of survey
RICHARDSON. *English.* Patronymic. 'The son of Richard.'
(See Richards supra.) The n. is also in use in Scotland (Black, 692).

1781--Ephraim Richardson on Cheat r in 1769 (RCAC, 117). 1782--Aaron Richardson among heads of families for Monongalia C. (RSE, 35).

RIDGWAY. Ridgway. *English.* Local. 'Way or road along a ridge' from OE hrygweg (Löfvenberg, 174). The latter writer finds the surn. (Alured. de la Rugweye) in 1240 (ibid.). Bardsley says that a Cheshire family of the name ramified strongly (DS, 646).


ROBERTS. *English* and *Welsh.* Patronymic. 'The son of Robert.' "OE Hroodbeorht was reinforced at the time of the Norman Conquest by Fr Robert from the
corresponding OGer Hrodebert, a compound of hrothi 'fame' and berht 'bright'" (Withycombe, 118).

1781—William Roberts on Rolling Ck in 1766 (RCAC, 56).

ROBSON. English and Scottish. Patronymic. 'The son of Robert,' from the pet form Robbie (Bardsley, DS; Black, 696). The n. here may be a form of either Robertson, q.v. or Robinson, q.v.

1781—William Robson on Dunker's Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 99).

ROBERTSON. Roberson. English and Scottish. Patronymic. 'The son of Robert.' (See Roberts supra.)


ROBINS. English and Welsh. 'The son of Robert,' from the nick. Rob plus the dim. -in, Robin is described by Bardsley as Robert's "most famous diminutive" (DS, 649).

1781—William Robins on the west side of the Monongahela R in 1770 (RCAC, 174).


1781—William Robinson on Salt Lick Ck prior to

ROBY. Robey. English and Scottish. (1) Local. Ekwall gives the pl. ns. Robey, Derbyshire, and Roby, Lancashire. Both appear to have a source in OSocand. re 'a boundary mark' plus OE by (ON byr) 'village, homestead' (ODP, 360, 371). Black gives the Scottish surm. Roby as a dim. of Robert, i.e. Robbie (695).

1781—Peter Smalwood Roby on the waters of Lost Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 180). 1781—William Robey, Jun.r. on Booth's Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 110).

ROGERS. Rodgers. English and Scottish. Patronymic. 'The son of Roger,' from OE Hrothgar which was reinforced at the time of the Conquest by Norman Roger, the latter from Old Germanic Hrodgar, a compound of hrothi 'fame' and geiru 'spear' (Withycombe, 119). The n. was exceedingly common in England in the thirteenth century (Bardsley, DS, 652). Rodger is the more common form of the surm. with the Scots (Black, 697).

1781—Lewis Rogers on the Cheat R prior to 1781 (RCAC, 24). 1781—David Rodgers on Ten Mile Ck in
ROLAND. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Roland,' from Old Germanic Hrodland, compound of hrothi 'fame' and landa 'land' (Withycombe, 119). "As the name of the most famous of the peers of Charlemagne, Roland was a favourite in the Middle Ages and was introduced into England by the Normans . . . , the usual Eng form of the name being Rouland or Rowland" (ibid., 119).

1781--Edward Rowland on Luddy Ck in 1771 (RCAC, 2a).

RYAN. Ryon. Rion. Irish. Patronymic. The anglicized O Rian 'descendant of Rian,' with the significance of 'little king' (Harrison, II, 53). The n. is that of a Carlow family who were lords of Uí Dróna and are now numerous in Leinster (Woulfe, 615).

1781--Thomas Ryan in deed of survey (SR-1, 380).
SALSBERRY. Salisbury. English. Local. 'Of Salisbury,' a city in Wiltshire, or 'of Salesbury,' a village-parish between Blackburn and Ribchester in Lancashire (Bardsley, DS, 663).


SAY. See. English. Local. 'At the sea,' i.e. by the seaside, from residence thereby (Bardsley, DS, 669).

1783—Benjamin Say in record of survey (SR-1, 365). 1783—George See surveyor's assistant in record of survey (SR-2, 25). (In later documents the n. appears also as Sea.)

SAMBUL. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Samuel,' from the n. of the Biblical prophet, with the meaning in Heb. of 'heard of God,' 'name of God' (Withycombe, 122).


SCHOOLCRAFT. English. Local. 'At the school-croft,' from residence in the school enclosure (Bardsley, DS, 671).
1781--John Schoolecraft on Stone Coal Run in 1775 (RCAC, 239).

**SCOTT.** Scottish and English. Local. 'The Scot,' one who came from Scotland (Bardsley, DS, 672). "As Scotus as much meant a Gael as Flandrensis meant a Fleming or Galweiensis a native of Galloway, the great Border clan of Scott must have been settlers from beyond the Forth" (Black, 714). "Scott is an English name, the aristocratic Scotts beyond the border representing the Norman family Escot, originally of Scottish origin" (Yearley, Surnames, 96). With the exception of Campbell and Stewart, Scott is the most common name in Scotland. It is a border name, even commoner in Northumberland than in Scotland (Yearley, Surnames, 287).

1781--Jacob Scott on Scott's Run in 1771 (RCAC, 189).

**SEATON.** English and Scottish. Local. Parishes and townships in Cumberland, Devonshire, Durham, Rutland, Yorkshire, and Northumberland (Bardsley, DS, 675). Black takes the n. in Scotland from the village of Sei in Normandy (719).

1781--James Seaton on Spring Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 280).
SEVERN. Severens. Soverns. Sovern. English. Etymology uncertain. Perh. for the R Severn in North Wales. The origin of the n. is not clear (Ekwall, ODP, 393). Weekley gives Severn as an English surn., but because of the paucity of surns. taken from the ns. of rivers, he favors origin in ME le severe, "which may mean what it appears to, though it is more probably the name of a sieve-maker, whence the name Seaver" (RN, 115). Bardsley and Black do not give the name.


SHIN. Shinn. English. Local. Bardsley says that Shinn
"is clearly a variant of Chinn. Both hail from co. Cambridge" (D3, 686).


SHIVELY. Shiveley. German. Descriptive. Probably from Schable, a surn. which Gottschald derives from Schaub 'sheaf,' 'bundle of straw' (410).


SHREEVE. English. Occupational. 'Reeve of the shire,' 'sheriff,' from OE scir plus OE gerefa 'reeve' (chief executive officer of a shire) (Weekley, Surnames, 231; NED).

1781--Joseph Shreeve on Lost Ck in 1775 (RCAC, 180).

SHRIVER. German. Occupational. An anglicizing of Schreiber 'secretary,' 'clerk,' 'scribe' (NCH schrib/e, aere) (Gottschald, 424).

1781--Adam Shriver on Crooked Run in 1771 (RCAC, 22a).

Testament form of Heb. שִׁמְשֹׁנָה 'heardening,' and the great popularity of Simon as a Christian n. in the Middle Ages was due to Simon Barjona surnamed Peter, the favorite apostle during that period (Withycombe, 125). 'The abbreviation Sim has been used since the 13th C" (ibid.)


1782—John Sim among heads of families for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35).

SIMSON. Simpson. English and Scottish. Patronymic. 'The son of Sim,' a dim. of Simon. (See Simms supra.) The p in Simpson is intrusive.

1781—John Simpson on the West Fork R opposite the mouth of the Elk in 1772 (RCAC, 48). 1784—Jeremiah Simpson certified to claim for services rendered State during War (PSC-W, 11).

SISCOE. Sisco. English. (Not traditional). Apparently a Nth. English name combining the ON pers. n. Siggi and ON skogr 'wood,' (i.e. Siggi's wood'). (Cf. Briscoe supra).

1781—Abraham Siscoe on the Monongalia R in 1775 (RCAC, 346). 1782—Abraham Sisco among heads of
families for Monon. Co. (R3E, 35).

SKIDMORE. English. Local. Bardsley says that the surname is a variant of Soudamore, a pl. which he is not able to locate exactly but which he believes will be found in the south-west of England (DS, 674).

1781--Thomas Skidmore on Leading Ck, a br. of Tygor Valley R prior to 1781 (RCAC, 343).

SLATER. Slaughter. English. Occupational. 'One who lays slates on roofs of houses,' from OE solate, sklate, slate 'slate' (OF esclate) or OE solat, slatt 'slat' (OF esclat) (Fransson, 180). Fransson says that he has found this surname in medieval records only for Worcestershire, Yorkshire, and Lancashire (ibid.). Black gives the forms Schlater, Slater, and Satter in use in Scotland (713).

1780--Thomas Slater on Ten Mile Ck in 1771 (RCAC, 10). 1784--Robert Slaughter in deed of survey (SR-2, 100).

SMITH. English. Occupational. 'Smith, blacksmith, farrier,' from OE smið (Fransson, 142). In medieval records, Fransson finds the surname occurring "very frequently, although the Latin equivalent, Faber, is very common, especially in early rolls" (ibid.). The name is very common throughout the British Isles (See Bardsley, DS, 699). Smith below may be a translation.
of the German Schmidt. Fransson records Will. le Smyth in a document from 1275 (142).

1781—William Smith "on Lost Creek at the Kings luck" in 1773 (RCAC, 143).

SNIDER. See Snyder

SNODGRASS. Snotgrass. English (Nth.) and Scottish. Local. From the Nth. dialect adjective snod 'trim, smooth' (cf. ON snothinn 'bald') plus 'grass' (ME gras, OE græss) (Weekley, Surnames, 78; NED.) "The surname is far more commonly found in the United States than in England" (Bardsley, DS, 701). Snodgrass in Scotland is described by Black as "an Ayrshire surname derived from the twenty shilling lands of old extent of Snodgers or Snodgrasse in the parish of Irvine and bailliary of Cunningham" (735).


1781—Aulolph Snyder on Dunkar Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 6a). 1781—Doll Snider in certificate of claim (RCAC, 87). 1782—Margret Snyther among heads

See Severn

SPRIGGS. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Sprig,' "very probably a nick. of the personal name, Spriggin . . . This is the more likely as Sprigg and the genitive Spriggs are found chiefly in the neighbourhood of co. Norfolk, where Spriggs and Spurgeon arose" (Bardsley, DS, 709). "Sprigg is used in dialect of a lean, lanky person" (Weekley, surnames, 195). Black does not list the n. for Scotland. (See Spurgen infra.)

1783--John Spriggs in deed of survey as sworn chain bearer (SR-1, 118).

SPURGEN. Spurgeon, Spurgin. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Sprigin.' "There can be little doubt about this. It is evidently an old and long-forgotten Scandinavian personal name. Norfolk is the home" (Bardsley, DS, 710).


STACKPOLE. English or Welsh. Local. Harrison associates the n. with Pembroke where Stackpole-Elidor "is
situated on the shore of Stackpole Creek and Head, opposite the Stack Rocks in the Bristol Channel" (II, 181). Other surname writers do not give the n.


STA**FFORD. **English. Local. 'Of Stafford,' the capital of County Stafford. "The surname is now far more familiar to the United States than to England" (Bardsley, DS, 711). Ekwall explains the pl. n. as OE Sta**epford 'ford by a staep or landing-place' (ODP, 415).

1781--James Stafford in the Forks of Cheat prior to 1781 (RCAC, 232).

STARLING. See Stirling

STATLER. Stadler. German. Occupational. Gottschald gives the forms Stadler and Stattler as 'over-seer of the store-house for produce,' from Stadel (HG stadel) 'barn, shed, store-house' plus the agent suff. (443).

1781--John Statler, heir of Jacob Statler on Dunkar Ck in 1770 (RCAC, 7a). 1781--George Stadler on Dunker Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 500).

STATTS. See Stout

STEPHEN S. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Stephen,' from Gk. Stephanos 'crown,' the n. of the first Christian martyr. "Stephanus, stefanus is found in
England only as a monk's name before the Norman Conquest, but became a common Christian name soon after (Withycombe, 126). In Scotland the n. is found as **Steven** (Black, 747).

1781—Henry **Stephens** on the west side of the Monongalia R prior to 1781 (RCAC, 81).

**STEPHenson.** English. Patronymic. 'The son of Stephen.' (See Stephens supra.) **Stevenson** is the more common form in Scotland (See Black, 747).

1781—John **stephenson** on Coburn's Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 106).

**STELiiNG.** See Stirling

**STEiiART.** Stuart. Stuard. Scottish. Occupational. From OE *steward* (*"stigeweard"*) 'sty-warden,' 'one who looked after domestic animals,' hence 'one who provided for his master's table (Black 747). "By the eleventh century the word had come to mean one who superintended the household affairs of another, and was therefore a title of honor. In Scotland the steward was not only chief of the royal household, but his power extended to the collection and management of the crown revenues, to the administration of justice, and in time of war he took first place in the army next to the king" (ibid.). This high regard for the office of steward, as well as its use by the
royal family, lead to much wider use of the n. in Scotland than in England. "The fame of Mary, queen of Scots (who spelled her name Stuart, after the French manner, there being no w in that language) and of the Young Pretender has made the French form more popular" (Black, 748).


STILES. English. Local. 'At the stile,' from residence thereby (Bardsley, DS, 726). The word derives from OE stigel 'step, ladder.' The genitive form is typical of monosyllabic local surns.


STIRLING. Sterling. Starling. Scottish. Local. From the name of the town, capital of the shire of the same name in Scotland.


STOCKTON. English. Local. Bardsley gives the source as Stockton-on-Tees (Durham) but says that many smaller
spots would bear the name. Ekwall lists a dozen such places of which most are in the Midlands or North (ODP, 423). The latter writer derives Stockton as a pl. n. from OE Stoc-tun 'TUN with or belonging to a stoc,' or OE Stoc-tun 'homestead built of logs' (ibid.).

1783--George Stockton certified to claim for eight diets (rations) supplied during war (PSC-II, 22).

STOCKWELL. English. Local. 'Of Stockwell,' formerly a chapelry in the parish of Lambeth in Surrey (Bardsley, DS, 719). Ekwall explains the n. as 'stream with a footbridge consisting of a tree-trunk' (ODP, 423).

1781--James Stockwell on the east side of the Monongalia R prior to 1781 (RCAC, 398).

STOUT. Stought. Stoots. Statts. (1) English. Descriptive. 'The stout.' "Stout was once a familiar surname in cos. Lancaster and York. It is now somewhat rare in England, but flourishes in America" (Bardsley, DS, 721). (2) German. Local. The n. above, especially the latter instances, may represent a German form such as Stadt 'city' or Statt 'stead,' 'place' (See Gottschald, 443).

1781--Jonathan Stout on Simpson Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 24a). 1781--Thomas Stought on Elk Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 71). 1782--Joseph and Elijah Stoots among heads of
families for Monon. Co. (RSE, 35). c1784--Joseph Staats certified to claim for non-military service during Revolution (JRA, 73).

SUTTON. English. Local. 'Of Sutton,' i.e. the south town, the south enclosure (Bardsley, DS, 729). Of Sutton as a pl. n. Ekwall says, "Sutton is a very common name, which goes back to OE Suþ-tun 'southern TUN.' It is possible that in isolated cases Sutton may represent OE be suþan tún 'the place) south of the village,' but no certain cases are on record" (ODP, 432).

1781--Samuel Sutton on Morgan's Run in 1770 (RCAC, 89).

SWAN. Swann. English and Scottish. Patronymic. 'The son of Swan, i.e. Swain.' (Bardsley, DS, 730). Black gives the source of the pers. n. as OE Swœin from ON Sveinn. "Sveinn was one of the most usual Scandinavian names in England during Old and Middle English times" (757).

1780--John Swan on Ten Mile Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 16). 1781--Richard Swann on Muddy Ck in 1770 (RCAC, 4a).

SWINGLER. English. Occupational. 'A flax-beater, possibly a wool-beater' (Bardsley, DS, 732). The word derives from OE swingel 'whip, blow, scourge' plus the agent
suff. (NED).

1781--Samuel Swingler on Salt Lick in 1773 (RCAC, 295).

SYMS. See Simms

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TANNER. Tannor. English. Occupational. 'The tanner,' one who tanned leather, from OE tannere of OF taneor, tanour (Fransson 119). This surname is very common, especially in the South of England" (ibid.).


TANNEHILL. Tannihill. Taunahill. Toinihill. Scottish. Local. Forms of Tannahill, a common surname in Ayrshire, from Tannahill near Kilmarnock (Black, 762).

surveyor's record (TSB, 10).

TAYLOR. English. Occupational. 'The taylor,' a cutter-out of cloth, a maker of clothes (Bardsley, DS, 739), from OF taillicr, -eur (NED). This surname is one of the most common in medieval records (Fransson, lll). The n. appears (will. Le Taillur) as early as 1182 (ibid.).

1781—William Taylor on Davison's Run in 1776 (RCAC, 71).

TEATER. Teter. Etymology uncertain. Probably German. The name appears to be a form of one of the somewhat numerous surname descendants of the Old Germanic personal name Theudhar, i.e. Dietherr, Ditter, Deter, Thäter, Detter, Töter. Theudhar incorporates OHG diot 'folk,' 'people,' 'German' and harja 'host.' (See Gottschald, 200-1).

1781—George Teater on Tyger Valley R in 1772 (RCAC, 499). 1781—Teter's Ck mentioned in certificates of claim (RCAC, 394).

TEGARDS. Tagarden. Irish. Patronymic. Woulfe gives Tegards from Ir. Mae an tsagairt (Mac Teggart) 'son of the priest (tagart),' as an Ulster surn. (317-8). It is not impossible that the n. is a variant of German Deckert, Deggert, Deickert (Gottschald, 456).

1781—Michael Tagarda in the fks. of the Little Kanawha in 1774 (RCAC, 499). 1781—George Teagarden
on Ten Mile Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 23a).

TEMPLETON. Templin. English and Scottish. (1) Bardsley gives the surname in England from Templeton, a parish in Devonshire, five miles from Tiverton (DS, 741). (2) Of the surname in Scotland Black states, "A surname found mainly in the shires of Ayr and Lanark, and probably derived from Templeton near Dundonald, Ayrshire" (765).

1781--James Templeton on Booth Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 16a). 1781--Major Templin on Bull Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 492).

TENNANT. English. Occupational. 'The tenant,' one who holds land under another (Bardsley, DS, 741), from the present participle of OF tenir 'to hold' (NED). The n. was early current in Scotland also (Black, 766).

1781--Richard Tennant on Dunker Ck prior to 1781 (RCAC, 174).

THOMAS. English and Welsh. Patronymic. 'The son of Thomas,' an Aramaic word signifying 'twin.' The pers. n. is found in England before the Norman Conquest only as a priest's name, but with the advent of the Normans it soon came into general use (Withycombe, 129).

1783--Evan Thomas in deed of survey (SR-1, 185).
THOMPSON. Tompson. Tomson. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Thomas,' through the nick. Thome or Tom (Bardsley, DS, 745). (The common spelling in Scotland is Thomason, Thomasson, Black, 768).


THORNTON. Thonton. Thernton. English and Scottish. Local. From places of the n. (Bardsley gives three in Yorkshire alone). Ekwall explains the n. as 'TUN where thorn-bushes grew' (ODP, 445). Black traces the n. in Scotland to Thornton in the Mearns (770).


THRUSHER. English. Occupational. Probably for Thrasher, Thresher, 'the thresher,' a grain thresher, from the OE verb threscan 'to thresh' (See Bardsley, DS, 747).

1780--John Thrusher on Ten Mile Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 7).

TIBBS. Tebbs. Tipps. English. Patronymic or metronymic. (1) 'The son of Theobald,' from the nick. Tebb or Tibb; (2) the son of Isabella,' from the nick. Tib
(Bardsley, *DS*, 739). "Our Tibbs, Tibbets, Tibbles, etc., derive from the Fr. Thibaut, OG. Theodobald, people strong, rather than from the cognate AS. Theodbeald, a rather rare name" (Weekley, *Surnames*, 10).


TIGOR. See Tyger

TIMBERLAKE. English. Local. No doubt from the pl. n. Timberleigh in Cheshire. (Ekwall finds the n. as Tympirleg in the thirteenth century, and Harrison gives it as Tymerlegh in the fourteenth.) Ekwall says that the n. is "very likely from Timberleah 'timber wood'" (ODP, 452).

1781—John Timberlake in deed of survey (*SR*-1, 8-9).

TOBIN. English or Irish. (1) Patronymic. 'The son of Tobias,' from the dim. Tob-in (Bardsley, *DS*, 755). Bardsley says, "I suspect that Tobin is a French importation of somewhat recent date" (*ibid.*). (2) Identification of the n. below as Irish seems probable. "Joule gives Tobin as a form of Ir. Toibín from the Norman 'de St. Aubyn,' i.e. of St. Aubin, a
town in Brittany (678). "The Tobins settled early in Tipperary and Kilkenny" (ibid.).

1781--Thomas Tobin on Indian Ck at Slab Camp in 1774 (RCAC, 143).

TOMLINSON. Tomelson. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Thomas,' from the nick. Tom, and dim. Tom-lin (Bardsley, LG, 757). (See Thomas supra.) Black does not list the n. for Scotland.

1781--Joseph Tomlinson on Buffalo Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 17a). 1784--Charles Tomelson certified to claim for non-military service rendered during Revolution (WRA, 77).

TUCKER. English. Occupational. 'The tucker,' a fuller, or walker of cloth (Bardsley, DG, 768). The n. is a derivative of the OE verb túcian 'to torment,' later 'to tuck, full' (Fransson, 101). Of the three surns. deriving from the work of the fuller, i.e. Fuller, Tucker, and Walker, the first was common in the East and South-East of England in medieval times, the second, Tucker, belonged to the South-West, and the third, Walker, appeared chiefly in the West and North (ibid.). Two of these, Tucker and Walker, appear in trans-Allegheny Virginia before the Revolution.

1780--James Tucker on Ten Mile Ck in 1773 (RCAC, 8).
TUMBLESTONE. Tumbleston. **English** (Not traditional). The first element appears to be an unrecognized OE pers. n., perhaps Tumble or Timbel, while the second is OE **tūn** 'homestead, village.' The n. seems to have the significance, then, of 'Tumble's *tūn* or homestead.'


Woulfe gives *Tiger* from Ir. *Mac an tsaagairt* (*Mac Teggart*) 'son of the priest (tagart),' as an Ulster surname. (317-8). (See Tegards supra.) The surname may possibly be a variant of German Deickert, Teichert.

Historians record that some time before 1753 David Tygart brought his family to the upper reaches of the Monongahela Valley. One of the chief tributaries of the river has since borne his name. Early variants of the name—today *Tygart's Valley River*—are as follows: 1781—*Tyger* Valley falls (RCAC, 119); *Tigor* Valley R (RCAC, 268); *Tigar* Valley road (RCAC, 156); *Tiger* Valley Run (RCAC, 166).
VAN CAMP. Vancamp. Camp. Dutch. Local. 'Field of contest or combat' from i:Du camp from West Germanic or Old Teutonic *kampo-z, presumably an early Germanic adaptation of L camp-us.


VEACH. Veatch. Scottish. Local. 'Belonging to Vic(h),' a common French pl. n. (Harrison, II, 250). Black disagrees with this derivation and offers an OE pers. n. Ucca or Uacca as the source. In Scotland the spelling is usually Veitch, Vetch. (See Black, 793, 834).

1781--Josiah Veach on Decker's Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 24). 1783--Daniel Veatch in deed of survey (SR-1, 147).
WALKER. English. Occupational. 'One who fulks cloth, a fuller,' from OE wealceræ (Fransson, 101). The term is applied to a fuller of cloth from his stamping on or pressing it (Bardsley, DS, 739). In medieval times walker occurred as a surname, chiefly in the West and North of England (Fransson, 101). (See Tucker supra.)

1779--James Walker on the Monongalia R in 1775 (RCAC, 19).

WARWICK. English. Local. From Warwick in the county of that n., or from Warwick in Cumberland (Bardsley, DS, 795; Black, 803). Ekwall says that the first el. of the n. may be OE Ææringas 'Æær's people,' or perhaps simply an OE waering, a side-form of OE wering 'weir, dam.' The second el. is OE wic 'dwelling,' 'hamlet' (ODP, 476, 491).


WASHBURN. Washburn. Washborne. English. Local. 'Of Washbourn,' a parish in Gloucester; also a chapelry in the parish of Overbury, Worcester (Bardsley, DS, 795). Ekwall derives the Gloucester pl. n. from OE waesse 'wet place, swamp' plus OE burna 'brook,
stream' (ODF, 476).


WATKINS. Wadkins. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Walter,' from the nick. Wat plus the dim. -kin (Bardsley, DS, 796). Walter (Old Germanic Waldhar, compound of wald 'rule' and harja 'folk') was introduced into England by the Normans (Withycombe, 134).


WATSON. Watson. English. Patronymic. 'The son of Walter,' from the nick. Wat, "Walter being one of the great fontal names of the 13th and 14th centuries, and Wat being the popular nick. . . . Watts and Watson are two of our most familiar surnames. They are confined to no particular district" (Bardsley, DS, 797). (See Watkins supra.)


WEBB. Web. English. Occupational. 'The weaver (male or female)' from OE webba (masculine) or webbe (feminine) (Fransson, 87). Fransson seems to feel that the
distinction between Webb and Webster should be based not upon gender but upon locality. From medieval records he finds Webbeaster an Anglian surname, Webbe a Saxon surname (ibid.). The latter, therefore, appears to be Southern. Black does not give it for Scotland, but he does list Webster as well as Weaver (806).


WELLS. English. Local. From Wells in Somerset. The n. signifies 'the springs' (OE well, wiell, waell 'spring, well, stream') (Ekwall, ODP, 481).

1781—Levy Wells on the West Fork of the Monongalia R in 1770 (RCAC, 85).

WHEELER. English. Occupational. 'Wheel-wright, wheel-maker,' a derivative of OE hweogol, hweowol, hweol 'wheel' (Fransson, 161). "This name is common in the South of England" (ibid.). Black does not give the n. for Scotland.


WENDY. Etymology uncertain. The n. may stand for Wendy in Cambridgeshire. Ekwall says that the latter may contain an OE *wende (from OE windan) with the
meaning 'bend' and OE eg 'island' (ODP, 482).

1781—John Whendy at the mouth of Whendy's Run, a drain of Hacker's Ck, in 1771 (RCAC, 315).

WHITECLIFF. See Wycliff.

Descriptive. 'White-lock,' a nick, from the complexion of the hair or a particular tress (Bardsley, DS, 808). (It is possible that the n. is an imitative form of Witlac, a Scandinavian pers. n. (ibid.))

Whitlatch, the second instance below, appears to represent a 5th. or Midl. pronunciation.


WICKWIRE. Wickware. English (Not traditional). Local.
The n. appears to represent the obscure pl. designation Wickwar in Gloucester. The latter's components are OE wīca 'dwelling, dwelling-place, village' and the Norman family n. Warre. The manor at the place "was given to John le Warre by King John and was held by Roger le Warre in 1285" (Ekwall, ODF, 492-3).

1781—John Wickwire on lost Run prior to 1781 (RCAC, 72). 1783—John Wickware on Lost Run in deed of survey (SR-1, 212).


WILLIAMS. William. English and Welsh. Patronymic. 'The son of William,' from Old Germanic Willahelm, compound of vilja 'will' and helma 'helmet.' "It became Guilielm and then Guillaume in Fr, and was introduced into England by the Normans in the 11th C, from which time it has held its place as one of the commonest men's names . . ., tying with John for first place" (Withycombe, 135).

1781—William Williams on the right hand fork of Binghamon in 1778 (RCAC, 213). c1784—John William certified to claim for non-military service to the State during Revolution (.WA, 82).

Variants of Wilmot 'the son of William,' from the William-ot (Bardsley, DJ, 815). (See Williams supra.)
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WILSON. Willson. Willison. **English** and **Scottish**. Patronymic, 'The son of William' from the nick. Will. (See **Williams** supra.)

1781--Josiah Wilson on Booth's Ck in 1776 (RCAC, 25). 1784--James Wilson allowed eight shillings for corn supplied the State during War (PSC-M, 13).

1800--Zadock Wilson named as guard over jail (MC-Env-362A).

WOODFIN. **English.** Local. From residence near a wood pile or heap (CE wudu 'wood' plus ḍin 'heap'). The word, fairly common in Anglo-Saxon, now survives only as a surname (**Weekley, Surnames**, 84).

1781--John Woodfin on Coburn's Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 96).

VORLEY. **English.** Local. Harrison traces the n. to Varley (i.e. 'the Weir-lea') in Yorkshire (II, 308).

1781--Anthony Worley on Sandy Ck in 1770 (RCAC, 134).

explains the pl. n. as 'Jerro's or Jiro's haugh' (ODP, 510). Worrel may, however, stand for Wirral in Cheshire (Bardsley, DS, 828; see also Harrison, II, 299).


WORTHINGTON: English. Local. 'Of Worthington,' a township in the parish of Standish in Lancashire (Bardsley, DS, 829). Besides Worthington in Lancashire, Ekwall gives a pl. of the n. in Leicestershire. Both he explains as 'TUN of the Nurtinas,' but adds that the first el. may be OE wortign 'enclosure, open place in a village or town' (ODP, 511).

1781—Martin Worthington on Polk Ck in 1772 (RCAC, 73).

WRAY. See Ray

WRIGHT. English and Scottish. Occupational. 'Carpenter, joiner,' from OE wyrhta, wryhta (Fransson, 159). "In compounds . . . wright has a more general sense: 'one who manufactures something'" (ibid.). The n. is especially common in the Lowlands and the Nth. of England, with the Scots having displaced Carpenter
(Black, 824).

1783—Benjamin [right] sworn chain bearer in deed of survey (SR-1, 39).

YCLIFFE. Whitecliff. Jickliff. English. Local. 'Of Ycliffe,' the parish so called in North Yorkshire, 'the white cliff' (Bardsley, DS, 831). Of the n. Ekwall says, 'Hardly 'white cliff.' The place is on the Tees, which makes a bend here. The name might possibly be OE wihtclif 'cliff by the bend'" (ODP, 514-5).


YATES. Yeates. English. Local. 'At the gate' (ME gate, yate). Monosyllabic local surns. usually take final s, perhaps the patronymic. "Yate for gate is still common use in the North" (Bardsley, DS, 333).

1781—Richard Yates in the fks. of the Little Kanawha R prior to 1781 (RCAC, 440). Horn states that after Washington County was organized in 1781, Richard Yeates declared "he would not remain a
Virginia planter and slave dealer on Pennsylvania soil, and by trade and sale disposed of his land and removed to Kentucky. . . ." (II, 543).


(1) English. Patronymic. Variants of Joachim which Bardsley gives as 'the son of Joachim' (DS, 432), the latter from Heb. Jehoiachim 'Jah has set up,' and said to be the father of the Virgin (Withycombe, 83). Joachim is recorded in England as a pers. n. from the thirteenth century, but has never been in general use (ibid.). (2) German. Gottschald records Joachim with the variant Jachem. In view of the baptismal names below, the surname may well be of German origin.


YORK. English. Local. From the city of York in the north
of England. The n. is British and "held to be derived from a pers. n. Eburus (Gaul Eburus, Welsh Ewyr). . . . Owing to popular etymology the British name was changed into OE Eoforwic. . . . Scandinavians at an early date came to know the name, and in their speech it became Iorvik. . . . A later development of this is Iork. . . . In this form the name was re-adopted by the English" (Edwall, ODP, 520).

1781--Ezekiel Yorlc, assignee of Jeremiah York, on the Little Sandy Ck in 1775 (RCAC, 167).

YOUNGMAN. English or German. Descriptive. (1) Bardsley says that Youngman, (a nick. 'the young man,') is an East Anglian surname, common in Norfolk and Suffolk (DS, 835). (2) The n. may be a variant of German Jungmann 'young man' (Dutch Jongmann) (See Gottschald, 294).

1781--Jacob Youngman on Decker's Ck in 1774 (RCAC, 36).


from MHG zorn 'angry, wrathful' (Gottschald, 503).
1781—Martin Zorn in deed of survey (SR-1, 150).
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DB-B Deed Book B, 1796. District and Superior Courts held for the District of Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio, and Randolph Counties.

DB-C Deed Book C, 1798. District and Superior Courts held for the District of Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio, and Randolph Counties.

FA Deed Book A, 1778. Fayette County Court. Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

G-Env-2 Miscellaneous records of the General Court of Virginia at Richmond, 1789. Archives of West Virginia University. (Envelope 2.)

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LB-2 Land Entry Book Number Two, 1783-1802. Monongalia County, Virginia, West Virginia.

MB-1 Monongalia County Court. Deed Book One, Old Series. 1794.

MB-2 Monongalia County Court. Deed Book Two, Old Series. 1797.

MCC Monongalia County. Circuit Court Records, 1784-1859.

Monon. Estray Register Monongalia County Estray Register. 1796-1876. A listing of stray farm animals taken up.
<table>
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<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>MC-Env-</td>
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<td>MC-Env-</td>
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<td>Monongalia County Superior Court of Law--Estates (Wills). 1789. . . .</td>
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<td>Monongalia County Court. Minute Book Number One, 1796.</td>
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<td>MSB</td>
<td>Surveyor's Book. Index leaves only of a list of surveys made in Monongalia County in the years 1780-85. Archives of West Virginia University.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSC-M</td>
<td>Public Service Claims for Monongalia County. A record of individuals who applied to the Court of Monongalia County during the period 1782-1787 in order to record their claims for services to the State during the Revolutionary War. In the manuscript collection of the Virginia State Library, Richmond.</td>
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<td>RCAC</td>
<td>Report of Commissioners on Adjustment of Claims to Unpatented Lands. 1779-1783. A record of certificates granted by the Commissioners.</td>
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<td>SR-1</td>
<td>Monongalia County Surveyor's Record Number One, 1781. For warrants and patents dated from 1766.</td>
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Monongalia County Surveyor's Record Number Two, 1783. For warrants and patents dated from 1781.

Monongalia County Surveyor's Record Number Three, 1784. For warrants and patents dated from 1783.

Lists of persons having taxable property in Monongalia County in 1786, consisting of tithables, horses, and cattle. Lists found among the papers of Col. William McCleary and contained in Samuel T. Wiley's History of Monongalia County, Kingwood, W. Va., 1883.


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