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Macbain

PERSONAL NAMES AND SURNAMES

OF THE

TOWN OF INVERNESS.

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OF THE

TOWN OF INVERNESS

BY

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GREAT BRITAIN

THIS LITTLE BIT OF LOCAL RESEARCH IS

Dedicated

TO THE

PROVOST, MAGISTRATES,

AND

TOWN COUNCIL OF INVERNESS:

Alexander Ross, *Provost.*

Jonathan Ross, Robert Cook, Andrew J. Macritchie, and Kenneth Fraser, *Bailies.*

D. Macdonald, *Dean of Guild.* John Mackintosh, *Treasurer.*

William Ferguson, J. Grant, John Fraser, Wm. Macbean, John Thomson, Daniel Gibson, Roderick Maclean, Thos. S. Macallister, Arthur D. Ross, David Munro, Matthew Elliot, Dr F. M. Mackenzie, John Clark, and Wm. J. Smith, *Councillors.*

Kenneth Macdonald, *Town Clerk.*

Robert Hay, *Town Chamberlain.*

PREFACE.

In pursuing my researches into Highland proper names in connection with a Dictionary of Gaelic Etymology now in the press, I was lately induced to turn aside to lecture on the Inverness town names, whether Highland or Lowland : from the lecture arose a series of newspaper articles, and these, with considerable additions, form the present volume. The book and its subject—the names of one single town —are, as far as I know, unique in Scotland ; and "furth" of Scotland I know only of Mr Bardsley's "Romance of the London Directory" which professes to deal with the names of an individual city. Mr Bardsley, however, owing to the extent of his subject, only takes a portion

of his Directory as a peg to hang on a general
discourse on the subject of surnames ; whereas
I have been able to deal definitely with the
750 (more or less) names in the Inverness
Directory.

The subject of personal names, and especially
of surnames, has been considerably eschewed by
trained philologists, and has, consequently,
fallen too much into the hands of unscientific
investigators, whose work, though important
historically, is yet marred by bizarre etymologies
and other perversities.   The reason for this is
obvious : these names, unlike the words in the
ordinary vocabulary of a language, which are
subject to general laws, nearly always depend
on individual and local history, being subject to
local caprices and " pet " changes which might
well make a severe scientist in philology avoid
them.   Take, for instance, a name like Eliza-
beth : it begins by itself being a mild transforma-
tion of the Hebrew Elisheba, " God of the
Oath," and proceeds to develop into Isabella,

and thereafter into pet degradations which depend on country and language, as among us into Eliza, Elsie, Elspet, Betty, Betsy, Bess, Bessie, Lib, Libby, Liza, Ib, Ibby, Nib, Isobel, Bella, Bell, &c. Again, a surname like Bell, as I show (p. 34), arises from three coalescing sources; and many names correctly admit of two explanations (Currie, for example, pp. 36, 69). Such are some of the difficulties of the subject. I have consulted the best authorities available, being especially indebted to the works of Dr Isaac Taylor, Mr Bardsley, Miss Yonge, Mr Moore, Cosmo Innes, and Förstemann. Locally I have, for the facts in the Appendices, heartily to thank Mr Kenneth Macdonald, town clerk, who, true to the traditions of his office, takes a keen interest in all that concerns the Town's history and records, and who, we hope, will give us soon that history of the town which is so much desiderated by all true Invernessians.

CONTENTS.

PERSONAL NAMES AND SURNAMES

OF INVERNESS.

INTRODUCTION.

THE object of this book is, as far as possible, to explain the origin and meaning of the Christian names and surnames of the town of Inverness. The "text" upon which it discourses, to use clerical language, will be found in the Burgh Directory for 1894-95, pages 154 to 282, where the Town names are given in an alphabetical list. The Directory contains exactly 5000 individual names, but as many of the surnames are common to several individuals, the real number of different names in the town is reduced to less than 730. What has to be discussed in this work is, therefore, some 730

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names; fortunately, most of them are quite easy of explanation.

And, first, let us see, as a matter of some interest, what names are of most frequent occurrence in the town. The following is a list of the names that have 20 or more representatives on the pages of the Directory :—

Order.	Name.			Number.	Proportion per 1000.
1.	Fraser	.	.	.	466	93
2.	Macdonald	.	.	.	375	75
3.	Mackenzie	.	.	.	335	67
4.	Mackintosh	.	.	.	149	30
5.	Ross	.	.	.	143	28
6.	Cameron	.	.	.	124	25
7.	Munro	.	.	.	100	20
8.	Mackay	.	.	.	96	19
9.	Maclennan	.	.	.	94	19
10.	Grant	.	.	.	87	17
11.	Macrae	.	.	.	80	16
12.	Maclean	.	.	.	76	15
13.	Chisholm	.	.	.	72	14
14.	Macleod	.	.	.	71	14
15.	Campbell	.	.	.	60	12
16.	Macpherson	.	.	58	12
17.	Stewart	.	.	.	55	11
18	Urquhart	.	.	.	54	11

Order.	Name.				Number.	Proportion per 1000.
19.	Robertson	.	.	.	51	10
20.	Macgillivray		.	.	46	9
,,	Smith.	.	.	.	,,	,,
22.	Forbes	.	.	.	45	,,
,,	Macbean	.	.	.	,,	,,
24.	Macgregor	.	.	.	44	,,
25.	Davidson	.	.	.	43	,,
26.	Matheson	.	.	.	36	7
27.	Paterson	.	.	.	33	,,
28.	Sutherland	.	.	.	31	6
29.	Anderson	.	.	.	30	,,
,,	Gordon	.	.	.	,,	,,
,,	Reid	.	.	.	,,	,,
32.	Morrison	.	.	.	28	,,
33.	Murray	.	.	.	26	5
34.	Macmillan	.	.	.	25	,,
35.	Shaw	.	.	.	24	,,
36.	Johnstone	.	.	.	23	,,
,,	Taylor	.	.	.	,,	,,
38.	Noble.	.	.	.	22	4
39.	Beaton	.	.	.	20	,,
,,	Young	.	.	.	,,	,,

After these 40 names come the following, which are represented by numbers of ten and above :—

Brown	. . .	} 19
Clark	. . .	
Ferguson	. .	
Maciver	. . .	
Macdougall	. .	} 18
Thomson	. . .	
Watson	. . .	
Rose	. . .	17
Forsyth	. . .	} 16
Kennedy	. . .	
Scott	. . .	
Williamson	. .	
Bain	. . .	} 15
Finlayson	. .	

Black	. . .	} 13
Cumming	. .	
Wilson	. . .	
Falconer	. . .	} 12
Graham	. . .	
Gray	. . .	
Henderson	. .	
Sinclair	. . .	
Gunn	. . .	} 11
Junor	. . .	
Milne	. . .	
Mitchell	. . .	
Allan	. . .	} 10
Dallas	. . .	
Martin	. . .	
Simpson	. . .	

The striking fact in the foregoing list is that the name Smith, which tops the list both in Scotland and England, is here twentieth, and the other great Scottish names of Brown, Robertson, Stewart, Thomson, Wilson, Anderson, and Scott are far down on the Inverness list. Fraser makes an easy first, and accounts for over 9 per cent. of the population of the town. Macdonald and Mackenzie come second

and third, but after them there is a sudden fall
to the Mackintoshes, who number 3 per cent. of
the population, just a third of the Frasers.

The commonest Christian name in Inverness,
as indeed it is in the rest of Scotland, is John.
Many names in the Directory have only initials
to represent the first portion of them, but there
are 584 fully recorded Johns in the list as it
stands. The other leading names are—Alex-
ander, 363; William, 300; Donald, 289; James,
207; George, 122; Hugh, 96; Thomas, 91;
Robert, 89; Duncan, 80; Charles, 60; David,
59; Kenneth, 58; Peter, 46; Roderick, 44;
Andrew, 41; Murdoch, 36; Simon, 35; Angus,
33; and (20th) Ewen, 23. Such good Celtic
names as Neil, Farquhar, Allan, and Lachlan
are represented by a beggarly number of 8 to
13 each. It is remarkable, and in fact regret-
table, that the Gaelic names are not higher in
the list—Donald is 3rd, Duncan 10th, Kenneth
13th, Murdoch 17th, and Angus 19th. For
such distinctive and antique names there are
the common ones of John, Alexander, William,
&c., jostling them out.

It is interesting to compare the modern
names of the town with those in use five or six
hundred years ago, for it will throw an important
sidelight on the history of the town and of
the Highlands generally. It will be seen from
the early names that Inverness was, in fact, like
most northern burghs, a commercial garrison
planted by the early kings, beginning with the
sainted David, in a disaffected and, not
infrequently, hostile country, and fostered by
every privilege and monopoly that could be
granted its inhabitants as against the native
population around. In the 13th century the
trade of the burgh was extensive, and was, as
was most of the northern trade of the time, for
the greater part in the hands of the Flemings
and other Easterlings ; and the names we first
meet with are correspondingly Teutonic and
feudal.   Mr Fraser-Mackintosh says of the
middle of the 16th century what is still more
true of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries :—
" The corporation and principal merchants and
burgesses of Inverness were, at this time, a race
by themselves, of foreign extraction, having no

sympathy with the Highlanders around them. The names Hay, Duff, Vaus, Dempster, Paterson, Copeland, Fleming, Ker, &c. [also Rede, Pilch, and especially Cuthbert—a prominent name throughout the town's history], testify to the foreign element. The Scottish burghs were always favoured by the Sovereigns, because they were on the side of peace, and almost invariably took part with the Crown against the nobles and barons."

The name of the first recorded inhabitant of Inverness, if we omit Brude and his far-away times, is one Geoffrey Blund, burgess, mentioned in King William's third charter (circ. 1200). This is the great feudal name of Blount, a family that came over with the Conqueror. It appears in England variously as Le Blond, Blound, Blund, and Blunt, and is simply the French word *blond*, fair, and Eng. *blond*. The phonetics of Blund and Blunt are similar to those of Grand and Grant or Graunt, which is the French *grand*, great. In the 13th century we have practically only the names of priests and government officials—William Noreys, vicar

(from Norris, that is *Norse, Norman*); De
Monte-alto (now Mowat), sheriff; Laurence le
Grant, sheriff, the first of the great clan Grant
(that is Grand or great) mentioned; William de
Braytoft, governor of the Castle ; and William
de la Haye, sheriff of Inverness. The Hays
were long connected with the parish as pro-
prietors, especially of Culcabock. The name is
the French *haie*, Eng. *hedge*, and is a local or
place-name, exactly the same in derivation as
the Scotch Haig, which preserves the original
pronunciation of " hedge." A patriotic burgess
also appears in the person of Alexander Pilchys,
who was art and part with the famous Andrew
Moray in the northern rising against King
Edward in 1297.[1]

Surnames were introduced into England
about the time of the Conquest, but they were
by no means universal in the 14th century or
even in the 15th. In regard to the Celtic
names that appear during this period, we may
definitely say that most of the patronymics
given are not real surnames. For instance,

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[1] Mackay's " Urquhart and Glenmoriston," p. 20.

Henry Fynlasone, bailie of Inverness (1475-8),
is not really a Clan Finlayson man, for he is
otherwise called Henry Fynlaw (Gaelic *Eanraig
Fhionnlaigh*, Henry Finlay's, *i.e.*, Henry of
Finlay). This is still a common way in Gaelic
for patronymic definition ; for instance, John,
son of Thomas, may be either *Iain Thomais*
(John Tom's) or *Iain Mac-Thomais*. The English
had the system as well when the *s* was added
to the Christian names to denote " son of "—
really a possessive or genitive case. John
Williams is really William's John by origin and
form. Hence come Jones, Williams, Philips,
Andrews, &c. ; they are all genitives of the
personal names, and therefore patronymics.
Hall Caine has drawn attention to the peculi-
arity of translated Gaelic nomenclature in his
" Manxman." The daughter of Black Tom, in
that book, is called Bridget, and her neighbours
know her as " Bridget Black Tom "—the Gaelic
genitive, which always follows its noun, being
lost in the English translation. In a similar
way we find in old Inverness, in 1454, a man
styling himself " Hugh Angus, son and heir of

the late Angus Peter," where in neither case
have we got a surname. The "Celticity" of
the Inverness population in the 14th and 15th
centuries can be judged only by the personal
and Christian names.

In the 14th century the leading name in the
town is that of Pilch or Pylche. The name
appears in the English Hundred Rolls (Symon
Pylche), and is, like Plantagenet and Capet, of
kingly fame in England and France, a nickname
from something worn—in this case from the
Middle English *pilche* or fur mantle, which he
or an ancestor affected. Alexander Pylche is
Sheriff in 1328, with Alan Pylche as his sub-
stitute, and there was a knight of the name of
Sir William Pylche prominent about 1360.
The other sheriffs for the 13th century were
John de Estrivelyn (Stirling) in 1305, John de
la Hay in 1364, William Lambe and Alan de
Wenton in 1376, and in 1382 Lord William de
Fothringham, a name which at present exists
on the Directory list. The burgesses and pro-
prietors named are as follows :—

Robert de Appylton [1]

John Bosse [2]

Stephen de Camera, [3] proprietor

Ralph de Chapman

Andrew Chepman

John de Coule [1]

Thomas de Coule [1]

Thomas Cuthbert

Richard f.* David

Thomas Dyll [4]

Thomas de Fentoun, [1] alderman

Alan Freskyn, [5] proprietor

Thomas le Grant

Gillespic

Thomas Gryme (= Graham)

Donald f. Henry

Symon f. Henry (1363)

Symon Henry (same as above, 1361)

Thomas f. Henry

Alexander Irynpurs [6]

Thomas f. John

Thomas Kauer (= Kerr ?)

John de Kynkarne, [1] Provost

Walter Man

Alexander de Marre [1]

Ade de Narryn, [1] chaplain

Thomas f. Patrick

Thomas Pollock [1]

Brisius Pyot [7]

John Qwhelwrycht
(= Wheelwright)

John Qwhyte (= White)

Michael Rechy (= Ritchie)

Michael Reid

John Ruary [8]

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[1] A place-name.   [2] An old English name.   * f. = son of, *filius*.

[3] Now Chambers or Chalmers ; not, however, as some think, connected with either the Clan Cameron or the de Cambrun names which appear in the 13th and 14th centuries, and which are impressed into the Cameron genealogies.

[4] Dill appears in the English Hundred Rolls ; Dilke is a derivative.

[5] Freskyn the Fleming of King David's time is reputed as the ancestor of the old Sutherland earls.

[6] An English name—"Iron-purse," found in the Hundred Rolls.

[7] An English nickname surname, from *pyet*, the magpie.   Brisius is now Bryce.

[8] Evidently the Gaelic Rory or Ruadhraidh.

Andrew Sankys [1]

John Scott

Welande de Scykklaw
              (= Chisholm ?)

Stephen Skinner

Katherine de Spencer, pro-
      prietrix

James f. Stephen

Alan Vayrement [2]

William Walker

William Waus (Vaus)

Thomas Weyt,[3] chaplain

Bartholomew f. William

Walter f. William [4]

It will be seen that, with the exception of three names, the 14th century nomenclature of the town is decidedly Lowland in character. The names Vaus and Cuthbert flourished greatly in the succeeding centuries (Vaus = de Vallibus, " of the Vales"); but now Vaus is not found in the Directory, and Cuthbert has degenerated from the lairdship of the Auld Castle to the region of the Merkinch, represented only by two names, one a Miss Cuthbert, and the other what the old town's deeds named a " tailzeour."

In the 15th century, besides the prominent names of Reid, Vaus, and Cuthbert, the follow-

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[1] Old French name Sancie, from *sanctus*, holy ; famed in the name of Sancho Panza.

[2] Vermont, a place-name ?   [3] Old English Wyot, a diminutive of Guy.

[4] The female Christian names that occur are—Avok (= Eva ?), Eda (Edua), Eufamia, Marjory, Matilda, Katherine, and Susanna.

ing are practically all the surnames that the records show :—

Achleck, Athlyk, Auchin-lek, Auchlek, Auchleck (common)[1]

Adeson (= Addison, son of Adam)

Alexander

Aludes

Anderson (common)

Andrew

Angus

Angusson

Awes (= Alves ?)

Barbour (= Barber)

Bathane, of Bothane

Beichan

Betty[2] (= Beattie)

Betun (= Beaton)

Blak, Black, Blaik

Blunt (= Blund, Blount)

Brabener (= Bremner)

Buth, of Bught[3]

Campsy, Campse[4]

Carran, Carrane (thrice)

Ceras

Cezar (= Cæsar)

Christie, Cristie

Clark, Clerk (common)

Coupland[5]

Coysone

Cristison

Cuk (= Cook)

Dalcous[4]

Daltoun[4]

Dingwall,[4] chaplain

f. Donald

Donaldson (common)

Duff

Dugallson

Dunbar

Faber (= Smith, common)

Farchard

f. Farchard

Farcharson

Ferguson

Finlay

Finlaysoun (thrice)

Flegear (= Fletcher)

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[1] Place-name in Ayr.   [2] From the female name Betty.
[3] The Bught near the Town.   [4] Place-name.
[5] Copeland means *cope* or " top" land—Saxon *cop*, a head.

Fleming

Foid

Forsison

John   Thome   Foyr
   (= Foyers ?)

Fullon

Gardin (= Garden)

Gaufride (= Geoffrey, God-
   frey)

Genor,   Genour,   Jenor
   (= Junor)

Duncan Goldsmyt

Gollan (still in the Direc-
   tory)

Grame (= Graham)

Grant,   Le   Graunt,   &c.
   (common)

Gray

Hage (= Haig, Hay)

Hesow

Hog, Hoge (= Hogg, "pig")

Hughson (= Hugh-son)

f. John

Johnson (very common)

John Thome Junior

John Junior

Kanyt, Kannyth (= Ken-
   neth ?)

Kannach[1]

Keloch

Kennethson

Ker

Kerde (= Caird)

Lessar

M'Colon

M'Culloch

M'Fery, M'Ferry

Macgillelane, M'Lelan

M'Gillemartyn

Macyin (= M'Iain, John-
   son ?)

Magnus

Donald   Jonson   Makin-
   clerych

Duncan Makingzood

M'Lelan

Makison, Makyson

Donald Marchell (= Mar-
   shal)

Gillemycell Malys, tailor

Man

Michael

Michaelsoun

Michison,   Mechison
   (= Michie, Michael)

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[1] Gaelic *ceannaich*, merchant.

Millar

Moray

More (Gaelic *mór*)

Fowill Morthoison (= Finlay Murchison)

Finlay Merthyson

Symon Moricius (= Morris)

Moyr (= Moir)

Marion Muren

Mycall (= Michael)

Mylne (= Milne, Mill)

Nale[1]

Nicolson

John Nevinson (= M'Niven ?)

John Patrickson

David Pickart (from Picardy)

Peddock

Duncan the Pedlar, proprietor

f. Peter

Pety (= Petty)

Pollock

Reoch (now Riach, which see)

Mulen Roy (?)

Rurison (son of Rory)

Magnus Sartor (= tailor)

Scheves, Schivez (now Shivas)

Bricius Scissor (= cutter, tailor)

Scott

Gaufrid Sheres

Skinner (common)

Smith, Smyth

Stewart

Sutherland

Donald Sutor (= cobbler)

Tailzeour (very common)

William Tanernere (= Turner)

William Tawesson (= M'Tavish)

f. Thomas

Thomas

Thome (common)

Thome's son

Thomson

Beane William

Williamson[2]

[1] Eng. Nail = Atten-Ale, " At the Ale-house".

[2] The female names met with are Ayde, Catherine, Christiana, Dowat, Ely, Elizabeth, Elyne or Helen, Eufamia, Evote, Janet or Jonate, Marion, Mariota, Marjory, Matilda, Maud.

The first thing that strikes one on looking over the above list is the fact that the Celtic population was now making itself felt in the higher life of the town.   One-eighth of the surnames are distinctly Gaelic, and an equal proportion of the personal names.   We meet with such distinctive names as Donald, Duncan, Dugall, Farquhar, Finlay, Angus, and Patrick ; but equally distinctive as English are such names as Henry, Richard, and Brice (Bricius), which appear often in the old documents.

In the Town Council of 1660 we find a Cuthbert provost, another a bailie, two councillors of that name, and the town clerk also a Cuthbert—5 in all.   There were also two Baillies and two Roses, and the other names ran thus—Lockhart, Hepburne, Fraser, Polson, Robertson, Grant, Cowy, and Chapman.[1] As against this, we have to-day as provost a Ross, supported by two of his clansmen ; and other clans are widely represented—two Frasers, and one each of the other clans—Macalister, Macbean, Macdonald, Mackenzie, Maclean, Ferguson, Grant, Munro, Macritchie, with

[1] See Appendix A for Town Council of 1681, &c.

only the Lowland names of Smith, Cook, and Elliot ; a considerable change, even since the 17th century, in favour of the Clans.

In discussing the origin and meaning of our town personal names and surnames, we have first to reduce them to some sort of classification. Considerably over a third of the surnames are either Christian names or derivatives from them. Exactly a third are place names, or derived from names of places ; one-ninth denote the position or occupation of the original holder, and another ninth are descriptive names or nick-names. The remaining names are either foreign to Britain or of difficult derivation and origin ; and they are considered apart. We will discuss the names under the following headings :—

1. Christian or personal names.
2. Patronymics.
3. Names of rank or occupation.
4. Descriptive names and nick-names.
5. Local or place names.
6. Foreign and doubtful or difficult names.

CHAPTER I.

CHRISTIAN NAMES AND THE SURNAMES THEREFROM.

WE shall confine ourselves here mostly to such Christian names as are used as surnames— and surnames especially in this town. Our Christian names come to us from four main sources—the native Teutonic stock of names, inclusive of Norse, Norman, and German names; secondly, the Hebrew or Biblical names, adopted with and after Christianity; next, classical names from Latin and Graeco-Latin sources; and fourthly, our Celtic names.

The old Teutonic system of personal names was exactly the same as that which prevailed among the early Greeks, Celts, Hindoos, and other nations who are called Aryan, as speaking languages which are descended from the same original mother tongue. In the Aryan civilisation the individual had but one name, but it was a compound of more or less vague force,

being generally two stems welded together, like the Greek Diogenes, "Jove-born," or the Gaulish Pennovindos, "Whitehead," the Gaelic Ceann-fhion (ceannain) and Welsh Penwyn.

The number of stems used for Aryan personal names seems to have been limited, and, though the general rule of the language was that the prefixed word qualified the second one, as Theodorus or Theodore means God-gift (gift from God), yet, when we meet with the same elements reversed in the personal names, as Dorotheos or Dorothy (Gift-God), we must conclude that, latterly at least, these elements were welded together without high regard to the resulting meaning.

In short, we find that sense had to give way to custom and social exigencies : for elements of an ancestral name were combined with other elements to give a son or grandson a name. Thus, among the Greeks, if the father was Philippos (Philip, "lover of horses") and the son was Alexandros (Alexander, "defender of men"), then the grandson, who, if first born, usually had some element of the grandfather's

name in his own, might be Philander ("lover of men")—a name combining elements from the two previous generations. It is easy to see that such combinations must at times have been somewhat incongruous, if not meaningless.

On this aspect of ancient names, Mr Bradley says, in speaking of Gothic names :—"There are many books which profess to explain the meanings of Anglo-Saxon or Old German names; thus Frederick is often said to mean 'one who rules in peace.' This, however, is altogether a mistake. . . . . The true explanation is that *Fred* (peace) was one of a number of which it was customary to use as beginnings of names, and *ric* (ruler) was one of the words which it was customary to use as endings. Any word belonging to the one list might be joined to any word in the other list, even if the two were quite contradictory in sense. There are, for instance, ancient German names, which, if translated literally, would be 'peace-spear' and 'peace-war.'" As a proof of this statement we may adduce the names Hildifrid and Gunfrid, both signifying "war-peace."

What Mr Bradley says of the Gothic names is true of all the Teutonic names ; we must not expect too much consistency in the meaning of the names. In the following two lists, placed side by side, the first column contains root forms which usually begin names, and the second list has roots which usually end names (the roots, for popular reasons, are modernised) :

wil, will	*helm*, helmet
her, *har*, army, warrior	*frid*, *fred*, peace
hun, *hum*, giant	*wald*, *old*, wielder
hrod, *rod*, *ro*, praiseworthy	*ric*, ruler
ethel, *al*, noble	*bald*, bold
ead, *ed*, goods, rich	*ward*, ward
gud, *god*, good, god	*gar*, *ger*, spear
os, *as*, the gods	*mund*, protector
rögn, *ragn*, the gods	*wulf*, *olf*, wolf
Thor, Thor	*win*, friend
hlod, *lud*, famous	*bern*, *burn*, bear
rand, shield	*wig*, warrior
cuth, companion (" kent")	*bert*, bright
alf, *elf*, fairy	*red*, counsel
ercan, *archi*, pure	*hard*, hardy

By combining words from the one list with the other, we get our best known names :—William

(*wil-helm*, "helmet of resolution"), Wilfred,
"resolute for peace;" Harold ("army-wielder,"
our English *herald*), Herbert, "bright warrior;"
Humphrey (*hum[1]-frid*, "great for peace");
Roderic ("famed ruler"), Roger ("famous
spear"), Rodolph or Ralph, Rollo (*rod-wulf*),
Robert ("famous bright"); Albert (*Adel-bert*,
"noble bright"); Edward ("rich guard"), Edgar,
Edmund, Edwin; Godfrey or Geoffrey (*god-
frid*); Osmund, Osborne ("bear of the gods"),
Oswald; Ronald (*rogn-wald*,[2] "gods' wielder"),
Thormund (Thor's Protection) or Norman,
Gaelic *Tormoid*,[3] Thorburn ("Thor's bear");
Lewis, a debased form of Ludwig; Randolph;
Cuthbert ("bright acquaintance"); Alfred, fairy
counsel; Baldwin, bold friend; Richard, hardy
ruler.   Charles is simply the Scotch *carle*,
but in the general Teutonic it means
"man."   Gilbert is in the older records

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[1] It is but right to say that some consider Hun to be the tribe
name Hun.   It is undoubted that names were given from such sources.

[2] The Norse *rögn*, gods, appears as *regin* or *rein* in Germanic
names, where it means "counsel."   Hence the name Reynold.

[3] The Gaelic Tormoid is the Norse Thormódhr, "Thor-minded,"
but the dialects also have Tormailt, which must be descended from
Thormund.

Gislebert, "bright hostage;" Henry is for
Heim-rik, "home-ruler!" Archibald has as its
root *arch* or *ark*, which means "pure," "bright"
(Aryan root *arg*). It is curiously translated into
Gaelic as Gillespic, "bishop's slave." Haldane
means "half-Dane." Edwy is composed of *ead*
and *wig* of our list; and Hugh means "thought."

The classical languages have given us many
personal names.

The Greek names are built on the same
principle as the Teutonic names. Alexander
and Philip have already been mentioned and
explained; their frequency is accounted for by
the popularity in the middle ages of the story
of Alexander conquering the world; in fact,
quite a romance cycle had arisen in the middle
ages round his name and that of Charlemagne,
with his heroes Roland and Oliver. The name
Alexander certainly does not owe, like most of
our classical names, its popularity to its scrip-
tural connection, for in the New Testament
Paul tells us that Alexander the Coppersmith
did him much harm, a statement that could be
echoed by many a preaching successor of his

when the collection plate on a special collec-
tion day returns piled with the ruddy coin!
Nicholas, "conquering the people," appears
as a deacon in the New Testament, but it is
St Nicholas of the fourth century, the patron
of the young, that made the name famous and
still live with us as St Claus.   Andrew, whose
main idea is "manliness," is, like Alexander, a
favourite Scotch name, St Andrew being the
Scotch tutelar saint.   Peter means "rock;"
Stephen, a "garland;" George, a "farmer;"
Hector, "defender;" Christie is from Chris-
tian, &c.

The Latin names of most account among us
are: Patrick, a "patrician;" Paul, Pauline,
"little"—a name suitable, if tradition be
correct, to the great Apostle, though, of course,
the tradition may have arisen from the name;
Gregory, or Gregor, means most properly
"flocksman, in view both of its great ecclesi-
astical and Rob Roy connections; Laurence,
with Laurie its diminutive (though the latter
has been asserted to be the Scotch *lowrie*,
"foxy"), denotes originally one from the place

of "laurels" or Laurentum ; Maurice and Morris, with the resultant Morrison, mean " Moorish ;" Martin means " martial," Austin is for Augustine, " august one," and Benedict (Bennet) for " Blest one."

The Celtic names are of more interest to us in the capital of Gaelic Scotland. Like the Greek and Teutonic names, the early Celtic were compounds of two elements, the first of which usually formed the beginning of names, and the second were usually reserved for the final part of these combinations. We may here again make two parallel lists of such elements as enter into our commonest words :—

aon, an, one, unique | *gus,* choice
con, high | *gal,* valour, war
domn, domhn, world. | *val, all,* wielder, " wald "
ver, fer, fear, super | *car,* dear
mor, muir, sea | *adhach, edhach,* ruler (?)
dubh, black | *gall,* stranger
cin, cen, race | *aed, aodh,* fire
donn, brown. | *cath,* warrior, war

By combining these we get—Angus (*Aon-ghus,* unique choice); Connel (*Con-ghal,* high valour); Donald (*Domhn-all,* world-ruler); Fergus, *Fer-*

ghus (super-choice) ; Farquhar (*Fear-char*) ; Murdoch (Muireach, for *Muir-edhach*, sea-ruler) ; Murchadh (sea-warrior) ; Dougall (*Dubh-ghall*); Kenneth (*Cin-aedha*, fire sprung), confused now with Coinneach, "handsome ;" Duncan (*Donn-chadh*, brown warrior). Finlay means "fair calf ;" Cormac, "charioteer ;" Neil, "champion ;" Rory, "red-king," that is, Ruadh-ri; Lachlan,[1] like Dougall, means a Norseman ; Malcolm (servant of Columba) ; Hector is in Gaelic Eachuinn, with a further form Eachthighearn (McEachern), meaning "horseman, horse-lord;" Ewen (Eoghan "kind-natured," *Avi-gono-s*, Welsh Owen). The Welsh names are Arthur, "Stone-man" (?) or "Bear-like," Allan (allied to Latin *alumnus*), Owen, Morgan (sea-bright) and Alpin (fair one).

We can only mention the Biblical names : any explanation is here unnecessary, for Biblical commentaries (especially "Aids to Students," Eyre & Spottiswoode) are sufficiently accurate

[1] Lachlan is from the name of Scandinavia, that is, Lochlann or Lake-land (Fjord-land, perhaps). Its use as a personal name must have arisen from the name Mac-Lochlainn, "son of Lochlann," or Scandinavian, applied to an individual as a personal name.

in the matter and sufficiently common. Adam, though first by alphabet and by time, must give way to John in importance. The popularity of John is supposed to be due to John the Baptist ; for baptism, the Baptist's name was most suitable and lucky. Jacob has been transformed into **James.** Then we have David, Thomas, Simon, Joseph, Michael, and Daniel in fair numbers.

Nearly every Christian name can be used as a surname, and many of those we have discussed are on the Directory list as such. For example, we have Alexander, Allan, Angus, Archibald, Arthur, Austin, Baldwin, Bennet, Christie, Cormack, Cuthbert, Donald, Duncan, Edgar, Edwye, Farquhar, Finlay, Henry, Herbert, Humphrey, Lawrence, Lawrie, Lewis, Malcolm, Martin, Michael, Morgan, Murdoch, Neil, Nicol, Oswald, Pauline, Philip, Ralph, Roger, Rollo, Rowland ("famed land"), Oliver (from the *olive* tree), Stephen (Steven, Stiven), and Thomas. Vinsen is another spelling of Vincent, " conquering."

Other more uncommon personal names are used as surnames, derived mostly from non-English sources. Hammond is for Ham-mond, "home-defender;" Kebble is supposed to be an old personal name, as in Kibblestone, &c. Mather is possibly for *Math-her*, "Honour's warrior," still a common German name. Lower, however, suggests the place-name Mathers (Kincardine) as its origin. There are several Gaelic and Irish personal names or surnames:—Carrol (Ir. *Cearrbhal*, wry-mouth?), Connor (Ir. *Conchobar*, "High-foam"), Gillanders (Andrew's "gille"), Gillespie (Bishop's "gille"), Gillies (servant of Jesus), Gilmour (Mary's "gille"), Gellion (as in M'Lean), Kennedy (Head-protector), Lamond (a Norse-Gaelic word signifying "lawman"), Mellis (Malise, servant of Jesus), Shaw (Gaelic and Ir. *Seaghdha*, "pithful," the well-known O'Shea). To these add the Welsh Llewellyn (*Lugu-valinos*, Lug's wielder, Lug = the old Gaelic sun-god), and Levie, from the Hebrew Levi, as well as Solomon.

A great feature of popular Christian names is their liability to pet changes.

Richard, for instance, not merely becomes Ritchie, but also Dick, and these are used again as surnames, while Dick further gives us the patronymics Dickson and Dixon. In England this name also gives Rix, Rickson, Ritson, Dicks, and Dickens ; and further it gives Hicks, Hitchin, Hitchock.

Robert, similarly, besides the favourites Rob, Bob, and Robbie, presents us not only with Dob and our Directory Dobbie, but also with Hobb and Hobbs, while a diminutive is found in Hobbin (our Hobban). Hence our Robbs and our Robsons.

Roderick has for its diminutive Roddie ; Rod we have not, but Dodd seems to be from this word, though usually referred to an Anglo-Saxon Doda (" Dutch.") A common diminutive termination is -*kin :* thus we have Peterkin and Perkin, whence our Perkins (note also Petrie); Aitken, the Scotch form of Atkin, famous also in " Tommy Atkin," the generic title of the British soldier. The name seems a diminutive of Atty from Arthur, though Bardsley, one of the latest and best writers on the subject, thinks Atkin is for Adkin, little Adam.

Rankin seems a diminutive of Reynold (the Germanic form of Ronald), which certainly produces Rennie; but others explain Rankin from Randolph.

Sim and Simmie come from Simon.

Eadie from Edward.

Elliot from the Hebrew Elias, a favourite Middle-age name.

Jack does duty as a side form of John, which again presents us with Jenkin.

William is shortened to Will (whence Wilkin).

Walter is shortened to Watt.

Greg is from Gregor.

Howett from Hugh.

Gilbert gives Gibb, whence Gibson also.

Nicolas is supposed not only to give St Claus but also Cole and Colin. The latter name was a great favourite during the Middle-English period, much affected by the pastoral poets.

David was shortened to Dawe, whence our Dawsons, not to mention the genitive Davis.

Michael is changed into Mitchell, with the pet form Michie.

CHAPTER II.

PATRONYMICS.

THERE have been two main methods adopted in forming patronymics. One is the use of the genitive or possessive case, as John Williams, that is William's John, Gaelic *Iain Uilleim.* The other way is by adding the word *son* to the father's name. This is easier understood now-a-days. Thus, by the first method, we have

Adams

Dawes (from Dawe or David)

Ellis (from Elias)

Ewens

Hobbs (Hobb, Robert)

Hughes

Jeans (a metronymic from Jean = John)

Jenkins

Jones (John)

Perkins (Peter)

Roberts

Rolls (from Rollo)

Saunders (Alexander)

Stevens

Tibbles (Theobald, the Doomsday Book Teodbald, "bold for the people"—*Teod* = *Teut*-onic)

Vickars (Vicar)

Williams
Miles is from a favour-
  ite Middle-age and

Latin name, Milo,
confused with *miles,*
soldier

Names with -*son* are still more numerous. We begin with the difficult name

Aitcheson, found similarly spelt in the 16th century ; it has been suggested to be for Archieson.

Allison is a metronymic, or name derived from the mother, and simply means " son of Alice."

Similarly we have Nelson (Nell's son), or, as our Directory has it, Neilson, which last is doubtless from Gaelic Neil, a name also borrowed by the Norse, and introduced by them into England, where it was Latinised as Nigellus.

Anderson comes from Andrew.

Henderson from Henry.

Sanderson, Sandison[1] are from Alexander.

Paterson is a form of Peterson, and another form of the same is

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[1] The name Sandeman, so like these pet forms of a Greek original, is thoroughly Teutonic. The *sand* is an old Teutonic name prefix signifying " true," allied to Eng. *sooth.* The force is " True-man."

Pearson (son of Pierre, a French form of Peter).

Johnson is irretrievably confused with the place-name Johnstone, in Scotland; we may rest assured that nine-tenths of the numerous clan Johnstone are really Johnsons.

Hasson (Ir. Hassan) is probably Halson, son of Hal or Harry or Henry.

Harris and Harrison are certainly from Harry.

Manson stands, in Scotland at least, for Magnus-son, son of Magnus (Lat. *magnus*, great, borrowed by the Norse in admiration of Charlemagne).

Hutcheson and Hutchinson are from Hutcheon, an English corruption of Hugon, a French diminutive of Hugh.

Matheson in the North Highlands is a translation of Macmahon ; otherwise it is Mathewson.

Ellison is from Elias.

Murchison from Murdoch.

Dawson is from Daw (David).

Morrison is from Maurice ; but in the Highlands it translates M'Gille-Moire, "Mary's slave." See Gilmour on p. 28.

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Watson is from **Wat**, the contraction of Walter, which comes from *Wald-her*, and has the same force and roots as Harold and *herald* (see p. 22).

The following patronymics, in view of what has already been said about the personal names, carry their own explanation :—

Charleson	Nicolson
Cuthbertson	Richardson
Davidson	Robertson
Dickson	Simpson
Donaldson	Stephenson
Farquharson	Thomson (Thompson)
Ferguson	Wilkinson
Finlayson	Williamson
Gibson	Wilson
Jamieson	

Names like Bell and Gill are difficult on account of the variety of explanations possible.

Bell as a name is probably from three sources. We meet in old records with Richard fil. Bell, where it can only be a metronymic ; again we

have, in the English Hundred Rolls, Peter le
Bel, the "Beautiful ;" and, further, the Middle-
English John atte Belle, John "at the Bell,"
the sign of his public-house. It is likely that
the name arose mostly from the latter source.

Gill again shows "fil. Gill," and this Gill
may be either a short form of Gilbert, or, as
Bardsley thinks more likely, the female name
Gill or Juliana, whence Gillot, Juliet, &c.

Eve is similarly explained : "(son of) Eve."

Call doubtless stands for M'Cathail, son of
Cathal (*cath-val ;* see the Celtic roots explained
on p. 25).

In Man, Galway, North Ireland, and parts
of the Highlands "contagious" to Lowland
influences, the *Mac* names appear without the
Ma at all. Thus

Keene is for (Ma)ck-ian, John's son.

Our Clegg is a Manx name for Mac-Liaigh,
"son of the leech" or doctor.

So Cowan is for M'Gowan, smith's son,
though in the Lowlands this name arose doubt-
less from the trade of the *cowan*, the dike-
builder, and also from Colquhoun.

Currie of the Highlands is for M'Vurie or son
of Murdoch, Vurie being the old genitive sound.

Combie is for M'Combie, and this for
Tommie's son, the Tom being one of the Mac-
kintoshes, who settled in Aberdeenshire some
centuries ago.

Tosh is for M'In-Tosh, Mackintosh.

Taggart and Haggarty are both of *sagart* or
priestly descent.

Gilchrist means the " servant of Christ."

Kelly is for M'Cellaigh, son of Cellach, the
warrior; it is common in Man.

As Gaelic *mac* degenerates to *c* or *k*, so
Welsh *map*, son (= *mac*), becomes *p*; and
hence our

Preece, that is, Map Rhys; and this Rhys
is our Rees and Rice; its root appears in W.
rhyswr, combatant, or *rhysedd*, excess.

The Gaelic patronymics with *mac* give us 91
different surnames (really 87, for 4 are mere
variations of the better form). The names that
easily explain themselves from what has been
said already are merely mentioned.

Macainsh is, like Mac Innes, simply a disguised form of M'Angus.

Macallan, son of Allan.

Macalister, son of Alexander.

Macandie is a Highland border name from Scotch Sandy.

Macandrew, son of Andrew.

Macarthur, son of Arthur.

Macaskill is from the Norse Askell (= Asketill), "vessel of the gods"—they were pious folks before ever the Secession took place!

Macaulay is Olave's son : Olave is in Norse 'Aláfr or 'Oláfr, "relic of the gods or Anses."

Macbean, the son of Beathan or "Life-son," a life-ful one (Gaelic, *beatha*, life).

Macbeth is "Son of Life," while

Macbey is a more phonetic rendering of it.

M'Clymont is doubtless M'Lamont, rather than M'Clement.

M'Combie is M'Tommie.

M'Tavish is M'Tamas : "son of Thomas."

M'Connachie is Duncan's son.

M'Corquodale is for M'Thorketill, "Thor's Kettle"—the sacrificial vessel of Thor.

Maccowan is " smith's son."

M'Coll is son of Coll.

M'Culloch is possibly M'Lulach—"little calf" (cf. Finlay).

M'Donald and M'Donell, M'Dougall and M'Dowall, sons of Donald and Dougall.

M'Duff, son of the Black.

MacEwen, son of Ewen.

M'Eachern ("Horse-lord").

MacFadyen, son of Paddy or Patrick.

MacFarlane, son of Partholan or Bartholomew.

M'Garrol, son of Carroll.

Macfie (M'*Dubh-shìth*, "Dark of peace").

M'Gill, son of Gillie, servant.

M'Gillivray, son of the Servant of Judgment : Gaelic, Gille-'Bhràth.

M'Glashan ("grey one").

M'Gruer and M'Gruther, Fuller's son (Gaelic, *grùdaire*).

M'Hardy (Caradoc's son ?).

M'Hendry, Henry's son, usually Mackendrick, a Galwegian name.

M‘Ilwraith has nothing to do with "wrath," but is for Mc Gille-riabhaich, "brindled one's son."

M‘Intyre, carpenter's son.

M‘Iver, son of Ivarr, a Norse name.

Mackay, son of Aodh or Aed, fire.

M‘Kellar, son of the "Cellarer."

M‘Kenzie, son of Coinnech (not Kenneth).

Mackie = Mackay.

M‘Kimmie, son of Simmie.

M‘Kinnon, son of Fingon ("fair-birth").

M‘Kintosh, Thane's son.

M‘Lachlan, son of Lachlan.

M‘Laren, son of Laurence.

M‘Learnan, son of Gill'-Earnan, St Ernan's slave ("Iron-one").

M‘Lean, John's slave (Gille-eòin, Gille-eathain).

M‘Leay, son of Donleavy or "Brown of the Hill" (Donn-shléibhe).

M‘Lennan, Finnan's slave ("Fair-one," from fionn, fair), also Adamnan's slave, confused together. Adamnan means "little Adam."

M'Leod, Ljót's son,—a. Norse name (*ljótr,*[1] "ugly").

M'Lure (Gille-leabhair, Servant of the Book).

M'Mahon, Bear's son.

M'Martin.

M'Master, son of the Master.

M'Millan, "Bald one's son."

M'Nair, son of the heir.[2]

M'Naughton, Nectan's son—Nectan, "pure-one."

M'Nee, King's son (Gaelic, M'Righ).

M'Neil.

M'Niven,[3] in Gaelic "Holy-man's slave," (Gille-naoimh).

M'Phail, son of Paul.

M'Phee = M'Fie.

M'Pherson, Parson's son.

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[1] This name, like that of Gunn, has probably lost the suffix, though Ljót is a real, though late, Norse name. Possibly Ljót-ulfr is the full form.

[2] This name is not from one source. The Gairloch branch is descended from an Iain Odhar, whose name is condensed into "In-uir." The pronunciation and other facts point to a third origin also : Mc An-fhui-ihir, the stranger's son. Professor Mackinnon makes the name Fuibhir, and takes it from Lat. *faber*, smith. Irish M'Nair is regarded as derived from M'Eniry (*Ineirghe*, a riser).

[3] Irish M'Nevin is for M'Cuaimhin, "Bone-man."

M'Queen, son of Suibhne (from *su-vn-ios,* root *ven*), "good-kin," God-kin of the English (Irish M'Sweeny).

M'Rae, son of grace.

Macready, son of Reddie or Redmond.[1]

M'Ritchie = Dickson.

M'Rury, Rory's son.

M'Swan (Gaelic M'Suain), son of Sweyn, the Norse King name.

M'Sloy, son of Sluaghadhaigh ("people-ruler," Irish).

M'Vinish, son of Magnus (?).

M'Walter.

M'William and M'Williams!

The difficult *mac* names are M'Cabe (*Caba,*[2] Irish), M'Guigan (Ir.), M'Currach (M'Vurich ?), M'Swade, Machern (?), Macish (?), and M'Mutrie or M'Murtrie (Irish Murtough ? Muircheartach "Sea-director.")

There are several Irish names on our list, nearly all of which are really, though seemingly not, patronymics.

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[1] Galwegian in origin.

[2] M'Aba, Scotch Gaelic Macnab ?

O'Shaughnessy (Seachnasach, " Secundinus ") and O'Neil are patronymic only in an Irish way: they denote " grandson of."

The Irish *Mac* names are given above.   The *O*-less names are—

Quinn (O'Cuinn, from Conn, " wise-one ").
Murphy (Murchadha or Murdoch).
Lawlor (Leathlabhra, " Half-speaker ").
Grehan (Greighan, " Flocksman ").
Duffy (Gaelic M'Phee as above).
Docherty (Dochartach, " Hardman ").
Donnelly (" Brown-brave," Donnghalach).
Deegan (" Black-head ").
Dempsey (Diomasach, " Proud ").
Daley (Dálach, " Councillor ").
Casey or Caisy (Cathasach, from *cath*, war).
Horrigan stands for O'Riagan or Regan.
Burke is the Norman De Burgo (English, *burgh*).

Moran, with its Galwegian counterpart of Morin, is from two sources—Murchadhan or " Little Murdoch," and Mughroin, " Seal's slave."

Milligan is Galwegian, and the same as the Irish Mulligan, standing for O'Maolagain ; and Maolagan is a double diminutive from *Maol*, shaveling.   Some have referred Milligan to the Renfrew place-name Milliken.

Coyle is Irish, and stands for M'Cathmhaoill, " Battle-chief."

CHAPTER III.

NAMES OF RANK AND OCCUPATION.

FOUR score of the Inverness names are due to terms denoting official position, profession, or occupation. The list shows no nickname dignity like Pope or King, but it can boast of real Barons (Barrons) and Nobles, ay, and Thanes (Thain), descendants, doubtless, of such dignitaries in olden times. With Noble, which as a name goes back to the 15th century at least, Gentle has to be bracketed, with more doubt, however, of its nobility ; for as a matter of fact both names may have arisen—and did arise "furth" of Scotland—from the mental characteristics implied in either as an epithet. Bishop explains itself, but Clark must often descend from the Cleric as well as from the "lad in a h-òffice," who is represented in the Directory by the name of Penman. To balance

the Episcopal bias of the list, we have the Presbyterian Elder; and we have further church-names in Dewar (Gaelic *deòradh*) and Pringle (from *pelegrin* or *pilgrim*), both meaning a pilgrim.

Positions of a menial character in ordinary houses partook of quite a different nature in the King's household. His Steward (Stewart) gave descendant kings to Scotland, and that royal name is fairly represented in the Directory. Spencer means the "dispenser," and Dorward the royal door-keeper, while Chalmers and Chambers are patronymic forms of De Camera (of the chamber) or Chamberlain. Eyre means the "heir" of the family; and Mair is for Mayor, a provost in England, but any officer of authority in Scotland (Gaelic *maor*). The dignity of Bailie (Baillie) has its representatives, though the Dochfour branch claim descent from the royal line of Baliol, which again was derived from a town-name (Balleul) in Normandy. Greaves and Reives are patronymics from *greive* and *reeve*, once public dignitaries,

regulating the economy of a district. The Scotch *greive* now means a farm overseer.

A town cannot get on without a Treasurer, and we have such. Burgess and Freeman speak of past privileges which disclose that universal freedom did not exist; and Frew is an old form of Free. Guilds were great institutions in the Middle Ages; every trade had its guild, and *guilder* is a name to denote a member of such. A curtailed form of this name (from Ang.-Saxon *gilda*, " fellow,") is with us in that of Guild. Gard, Bowman, and Cornet are military, unless the latter is a nickname from the musical instrument. Kemp means a champion, being latterly derived from the same origin as our " camp." We have the law and medicine in Lamond (" lawman," from the Norse), and Leitch (leech). The noble art of " venerie" is well represented. We have the following personages of the hunt on the list :—Hunter and Hunt (old *hunta*, hunter), both of like meaning ; also Stalker, Falconer, Fowler. Cocker discloses the noble game of cock-fighting,

not so long ago defunct here. Closely connected with these are Foster (Forester) and Woodward. Gardiner is of course with us; so too we have Shepherd, Stoddart (stot-herd), and Herd. Connected with farming we have Tennant and Tillman (ploughman). Honeyman looked after the bees; and Sellar[1] was a *seller* or merchant.

In the mechanical arts, we begin with Junor, the older Genour or Jenor, Middle-English *ginour*, engineer or craftsman. Then we have a Wright, a Turner, a Smith (represented by Gaelic forms as well—Gow, Gove, Gowie), a Ferrier ("farrier"), a Cooper or Couper, and the allied trades of Mason or Masson, and of Cowan. The Hellier or Hillier was the "roofer" of houses (from *hill*, cover). The Miller or Mellor ground the meal, and the Baxter (a female) baked it; allied is the business of Cook. Webster and Walker were concerned with cloth-making; so too were the Baters (Batters) or Beaters, and

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[1] The English Seller or Seler came also from two other sources. "Sellcr" was a saddler or "sell"-maker (*sell*, a Norman word); and we find Seler also denoting "seal-maker."

the Borels or Borlers (Birrell), who were makers
of *borel* or plain, cheap cloth ; a *borel* man was
a plain, blunt man, lowly but of good report.
Tailors (Taylor) are numerous ; Skinner and
Souter naturally congregate together. Singer,
Carter, and Porter practically exhaust our list.

CHAPTER IV.

DESCRIPTIVE NAMES AND NICKNAMES.

DESCRIPTIVE names and nicknames come within three or four of forming a hundred of our names. English names of this class are often very funny, for in the middle ages delicacy of feeling in giving and accepting a sobriquet was not at all prominent. How else could Cruickshanks ("crook-legged") live to the present day?

The Highland clan Cameron is undoubtedly named after the crooked noses (Gaelic *Cam-shroin*) of some chieftains of the 14th century. The Campbells possibly derived their name similarly from "a crooked mouth" (*Cam-beul*). The Irish *Cerrbél* (wry mouth) was a famous monarch of St Columba's time; but it has to be said that in the case of the Campbells the matter is one of much doubt. The early chiefs of that race appear so continually in full connection and conjunction with the Norman barons

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of the 13th century in mid-Scotland that it may be impossible to decide the matter any way.

Physical peculiarities are much run on. Our Chinn is, doubtless, as the English Chins, Cheekes, and Jowles, due to the prominence of that part of the face.

Stronach is no doubt the Gaelic *Sronach*, long-nosed.

Whitehead tells its own tale.

Ball denotes the " balled" state of the pate.

And we have such further descriptive epithets as

Black, White, Brown, Gray, Hoare, Morel (dusky, "Moorish"), Reid (Scotch for *red*), Snowie (doubtless from the " lint-white locks" of some progenitor or from some " hoary" ancestor).

Epithets of this kind from Gaelic abound on our list :—

Bain, white
Bowie and Boyd, yellow
Dow and Duff, black, though Dow is often for Dove in Scotland
Gair, short
Garrow, rough, from *garbh*

Glass, gray, not from Glass parish necessarily

Keir, hoar

Riach, brindled[1]

Roy, red

The Welsh gives us Wynne, fair, and Flood, for Lloyd, gray

Other bodily characteristics are denoted by

Armstrong, "strong in the arms"

Cruickshanks

Dexter, clever

Golightly, which just means what it spells

Groat, from the Dutch *groot*, great[2]

Hardy

Laing and Lang mean "long," of which they are Scotch forms.

Little

Long

Low : some hold this to be the Scotch for English Love

[1] This name has been rendered classic by that of Angus Reach, the brilliant young litterateur from Inverness, who was so famed in London in the fifties and sixties. The pronunciation of his name gave some trouble to his English friends ; and one of them at dinner on a certain occasion humorously asked Reach to pass him a peach in these terms : "Mr Rè-ack, pass me a pè-ack."

[2] Cosmo Innes puts Grote among his Scotch place-names. The name appears in Dungsby of Caithness in the 15th century, beginning with John Grot in 1496. It is also an English name appearing in the Hundred Rolls ; so that its Dutch connection is probable.

Proudfoot : compare
  Golightly.
Shortt
Stark, strong
Tuff, tough
Wight, doughty, as in
  " Wallace wight "

Young .
Senior
Bonnyman
Phair : it is but right
  that it is a lady
  who bears the name
  Phair (=fair).

Mental characteristics, of course, play a great part here.   Of Gentle and Noble we spoke already.

Cant is the Scotch for " cheery," and one of the name going to Germany was ancestor of the great philosopher Kant.

Duguid (unless it be the Anglo-Saxon Dogod) has underlying it the idea of " Do good."

Good speaks for itself, and, for that matter, so does

Gossip, and for more besides !

Grant is the " grand."

Gunn means " war," and is from some Norse name with it as prefix.

Lovejoy and Patience remind us of the Roundhead names of the 17th century.

Mann is from *man,* denoting *servant* usually.

Mundell,[1] to be compared with Mundella and the Gothic Mundila, is a diminutive founded on Teut. *mund,* protection.

Sharp or Sharpe and Smart naturally go together.

Here, too, we may place Godsman, which may be compared with the Frankish Godeskalk, " God's servant."

Property accompaniments of an individual may give him a nickname. The Plantagenet or Broom worn as a crest gave us a royal line ; and we have one great clan called after the strawberry. French *freze,* strawberry, gave a derivative Frisel or Fraser. The Frisells came over with the Conqueror, and this is confirmed by the fact that the name of Richard Fresle appears in the Domesday Book.

Probably the Roses are similarly named, though Cosmo Innes maintains that " de Rose " must mean a place-name origin (see p. 56).

Add to this the name of Gowenlock, the globe flower, or *Luckin-gowan* as it is usually called in Scotch.

[1] Some of the family regard it as a corruption of Mandeville.

Articles of dress may give rise to a sobriquet : we used to have a Mutch on our list, but we are at present reduced to a Hood, with Tull *(tulle)* to grace it. Compare *Pilch*, p. 10.

The name Budge, which appears in Budge Row, London, is also from an article of dress. *Budge* was the skin of a newly-born lamb, and was used to adorn cloth. In 1338 and 1358 the London city authorities ordered that women of inferior rank should " not be arrayed in cloth furred with budge or wool."

The weapon *spear* forms part in the name of the greatest man of our race—William Shakespeare. Also the name becomes Speir, and patronymically Speirs ; and near akin is Steele.

Gold, Money, Penny, and Fortune are nicknames of various provenance, not easy to trace to their origin, but quite simple on the score of derivation.

Turnbull is a curious name ; it is probably descended from Saxon Trumbald *(trum,* strong, and *bald,* bold) ; but it is usually explained as what it looks—" turning a bull." Of course there is a story explaining how the far-away

ancestor *turned* away a mad *bull,* so saving the life of, of course again, Robert Bruce.

The name Work may denote mental and physical qualities, and is of the same class as Patience.

Bookless possibly means "unlearned ;" Ferguson explains it as the opposite—Book-leis, book-learned, a form allied to *booklore.* It has been regarded as a place-name—Buglas, possibly arising from Douglas, or with the *glas* of that Border name in it.

It is curious that such loving words as Darling should be represented by that name only.

The several animal names on our list may arise in two ways. First, as is usually supposed, they may represent mental, moral, or physical characteristics of the animal named as being inherent in the person nick-named from the animal.[1] In this way Fox is doubtless applied.

[1] These animal names, it must be remembered, are on a different footing from those earlier "Christian" animal names of Teutonic and Celtic times already discussed. The names we now discuss are surnames, and belong to the 13th to the 16th centuries.

But, secondly, we have to remember the fact that all houses of public entertainment had in olden days signs—not our *signs* with painted names, but real signs or *signa*, that is, pictures and effigies hung out of animals, &c. Hence John Lyon may mean John at the Lyon, he being proprietor of or otherwise connected with the Lion inn. In fact, we have numberless instances of people being so designated in the old rolls and charters : thus, John atte Belle (atte = at the), Thomas atte Ram, John atte Gote (Goat) ; or Richard de la Vache (of the Cow Inn), John de la Rose (the *rose* flower), &c. Hence we are not by any means certain whether we are dealing with an ancestor's character-istics or with his local habitation. The animal names on our list are :—

Bull
Cran (Sc. for *crane*)
Crowe
Herring
Hogg (!!)
Lyon
Pocock (= peacock)

Rae (Scotch for roe)
Sparks (for sparrow-hawk)
Spinks (the spink or goldspink)
Swan, and
Todd (fox)

Bisset and Corbett are French words, derived respectively from *bis*, the rock dove, and *corbeau*, a raven or corbie. Arnott has the diminutive French termination of Bisset and Corbett, but its root *arn* is Norse and means " eagle "; the name denotes " eaglet."

CHAPTER V.

LOCAL OR PLACE NAMES.

As was said already, exactly a third of our names are derived from place names. The proportion is much higher in England—our *Mac* names raise the patronymic per centage so high—as was felt by the wise men of olden days, when this rhyme was invented—

> In *ford*, in *ham*, in *ley*, and *ton*,
> The most of English surnames run.

The equivalent couplet about Cornwall runs as follows :—

> By *tre*, *pol*, and *pen*,
> Ye shall know the Cornishmen.

Equally "pat" is the verse about Irish names—

> By *Mac* and *O* you'll always know
> True Irishmen, they say ;
> For if they lack both *O* and *Mac*
> No Irishmen are they.

In the first place, there are some general names used—what they call in grammar

" common nouns"—for surnames, such as Wood,
Muir, Hill, &c. These arose like the names
explained as signs of old houses of entertain-
ment. John Wood, for instance, would,
infallibly, in an old document, be styled John
atte Wood, if he stayed there, and had no other
surname. In fact, we have John atte Wood in
the old " Inquisitions," and also Richard de la
Wode. This formula of John atte Wood
became, latterly, John Wood simply. Thomas
atte Welle developes latterly into Well, and
then, patronymically, into Wells, which is now
the form. Other forms of expression are—
William by the Green (hence Green), Alice in
the Lane (Alice Lane), Richard by the Kirkgate
(Richard Kirkgate), &c. In Scotland it is a
common habit to call a farmer or laird by his
farm or property name. Thus, we speak of
Netherton, Ballintomb, &c , when we mean the
tenant or proprietor. The abuse of this style
of speech and writing was carried so far that
farmers often signed their letters and documents
by their farm names—a privilege which noble-
men and clerics in high place alone possess.

An Act was passed in the 17th century forbidding the practice. Illegal as it is, we still speak of Cluny and Lochiel, and, as they are associated with the heroic period of our Highland history, these names are, practically, part of ourselves, and must abide with us.

In our Directory list we have

Wood

Muir, English *moor*

Hill

Craig, Gaelic equal to Hill

Brook

Burne

Burnside

Law (= Hill, a Scotch name)

Forest

Haig (= hedge)

Hay, the French form of Haig (see p. 8 above).

Hall

Horne, "At the Horn," a sign

Ferrie, ferry or ford

Garden

Glennie, from "glen"

Hirst, English *hurst*, old English *hyrst*, a forest

Holme, a holm

Howie, a small how

Howes, a how, a patronymic form

Kerr and Carr, from British *caer*, a fort, Gaelic *cathair*

Kirkwood

Leese, for the possessive of *lea*, but Northern Lees is Gaelic Gillies cut short

Longmore or Longmuir

Knowles, from *knoll*

Naish, *atten Ash*, at the Ash

Dash, likely for D'Ash, of the Ash

Milne, mill

Manners and Menzies, manor

Park

Oakes, from oak

Peile, peel, a tower

Poole

Riggs, genitive of the old form of *ridge*, Scotch *rig*

Rhodes, from royd, a clearing[1]

Spence, a buttery

Squair, a town *square* or quadrangle[2]

Tolmie, half Gaelic, half Scotch, from

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[1] But this may also be from the female name Rhoda : Rhodes = son of Rhode.

[2] The following account of the name Squair is what is believed in by some of the name in town :—" The name Squair is but another rendering of the word Squire. In the latter end of the seventeeth century an Englishman of the name of 'Alexander' came from the South to serve Brodie of Brodie. His duties were such that he was called ' Alexander the Squire.' He died in 1708. He had a large family, a descendant being 'John Squire,' Minister of Forres, who died in 1758. That name was afterwards spelt 'Square,' and gradually it settled down to its present form ' Squair.' " Unfortunately for the all-round acceptance of this derivation, it will be seen from Appendix B that the name is older than 1700 in Inverness, when Alex. Square appears as one of the burgesses in charge of the bridge-building in 1682.

holm, borrowed into Gaelic as *tuilm*, *tolman*

Tulloch, Gaelic for " hillock," a very common place name

Weir,[1] a weir, but usually referred to De Vere, which may also have degenerated into this form

Blair, a field in Gaelic

Castle

Cay, quay

Close, a lane, &c.

Combes, from *coombe*

Corner : compare the old designations " De la Corner ;" it may sometimes come from *coroner*, as " John le Corner"

Cross, cf. Corner ; in the Hundred Rolls the name appears as " Ad Crucem."

The names from the idea of " water" are interesting. We have Wells, Waters, Brooks, and Burns. The last name is famous in Scotch literature, and it is no wonder that the Clan Campbell lately claimed Robert Burns for Argyleshire. His forefathers are said to have come from Taynuilt or Burn-house there, and emigrated to Forfarshire, where they—of course they were Campbells—were designated by the name Campbells of Burnhouse, and latterly Burness or simply Burns.

[1] The M'Nairs of Cowal, &c., Anglicise their name as Weir.

Pratt (or Prott), a name connected with the first Grants and Bissets, is possibly *de Prat*, " of the mead." It can hardly be the Saxon *praett*, craft, Scotch *prat* or *prott*.

The name Asher is rightly referred to the *ash*, but the *er* is *her*, warrior ; in Old German it is Ascher.

We now come to face the place-names proper. There is no intention here of entering into the etymology of these names, even if in all cases it was possible to give the etymology. It is sufficient for us to know that the surnames are place-names ; and that is not always an easy matter to know, for many of these places were obscure at their best in recorded history, and many have become obscure through time ; several also have disappeared.

Like people that have on a previous eve dined not wisely but too well, we commence our list with an

Aitkenhead ! This name has puzzled many surname etymologists, and Lower actually derived it from an " aching head." It is a

place-name of no great consequence, though recurring once or twice (as in Lanarkshire), and is simply the Scotch for Oaken head or Oak-head. Many place surnames are well-known places, such as

Bolton

Burton

Brodie

Calder

Callander

Dingwall

Don (Strath-don, Don river)

Douglas

Dunbar

Florence (this may be a personal name)

Fyfe

Galloway

Galway

Hamilton (from an English Hambledon originally)

Harrow

Hilton, a common name

Innes, Morayshire

Irvine

Johnstone (Perth, &c.)

Keith

Leith

Lithgow, Linlithgow

Marr

Maxwell (Roxburgh, that is Maccus' Well)

Melrose

Middleton, common

Moffat

Murray

Nairne

Ross

Sutherland

Elgin

Roxburgh

Shields

Sinclair (de Sancto
Claro, evidently not
uncommon, especi-
ally in France,
whence they came)

Stafford

Stenhouse, stone-
house

Tyrone

Urquhart

Wemyss, Fife

Winchester

Strathdee

All names in *-ton* as an ending are place-
names, even when disguised like

Hazelton, which is really for Hazel-dean
(Hazel-den), famous in Scott's ballad.

Ogston appears in the old records of Strath-
bogie as Hogstoun, which settles its meaning.

Livingston is a name found in Scottish
history, old and new ; it is a place in Linlith-
gow, whence the noble family of that title
derived their name. The Gaelic people have
equated with it their own old name of Mac
Donleavy (Donn-sléibhe, " Brown of the Hill "),
now M'Leay.

Colvill and Melville (respectively " Hilton "
and " Bad-town "=*Mala-villa*), are French

transferred names, and they also appear as Colvin and Melven.

The Italian-looking Pattillo is real Scotch (Forfar, *Pet-tulloch*, "Hill-farm"), and usually appears as Patullo.

Main appears often—there was a place called Mayn in Kiltarlity in old times—and is the singular of modern *mains*.

Graham, now unknown as a place-name, must have meant "grey-ham."

Brougham is in Westmoreland.

Bruce is named from a French (Norman) town called Bruis [1]; so is

Russell (Rosel [2]), and Cumming (de Comines) is also French.

Chisholm is a border name (Cisil-holm, gravel-holm).

Forsyth seems to have been in Stirlingshire, where certainly

Buchanan is (Both-chanan, the canon's seat).

Forbes is in Aberdeenshire.

Gordon is a border name like Chisholm.

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[1] Robertus de Bruis appears in Domesday Book as a proprietor in Yorkshire; the name is also on the Roll of Battle Abbey.

[2] Domesday Book has Rozel, Roschel, and Roschet, which rather suggests connection with *russet*, red, from *russ*, an often suggested derivation.

Munro was a place-name evidently, for the oldest record speaks of the chief as *de* Munro.

Oram, presently a Devonshire name, is derived originally from the hamlet of Horham, near Eye in Norfolk.

Unexpected forms turn out to be place-names —

Rule is a border name, and John Lord de Rule was in Inverness in 1464 with James III.

Rhind is in Perthshire.

Esson is simply Easton.

Wotherspoon or Wedderspoon or Witherspoon is put down as a place-name by Cosmo Innes, but I have not been able to track it out.

The names in *-ley, -worth,* and *-thorpe* are mostly English—

Woodthorpe (Leicester and Derby).

Wimberley (Lancashire, Winmarleigh, from old Eng. *Winemar,* " famed friend ").

Wheatley (common).

Illingworth (Yorkshire).

Emslie (for Elmslie, in Fife).

Linley is " lime-tree lea."

Barclay is the English Berkley (Birch-lea, and is of English origin.

Bardsley (Lancashire).

Bunworth and Bunbury are English.

Bradley (Broad-lea) is common in England.

Buckley is in Buckingham.

Blackley is in Lancashire.

Critchley is doubtless for Crutchley (cross-lea), which is in Northampton and Monmouth.

The following is a list of the remaining place-derived names :—

Allardyce is in Kincardineshire

Ayton is in Berwick

Bale in Norfolk

Ballantyne (also Bannatyne) was Ballindean in Fife, where also are

Ballingall and Barrie

Bethune and Beaton are of Flemish origin, both meaning the same town of Bethune

Batchen: The Batchen is near Elgin

Binnie is in Linlithgow

Blackhall in Cumberland

Brunton (Fife)

Bulmer (Yorkshire, but Ferguson refers it to Saxon *Bulemaer*, famed friend)

Bedingfield (Suffolk)

Begbie (Haddington)

Bowden (Roxburgh and Derby

Boyne (Irish)

Brims (near Thurso)

Cargill (Perth)

Carmichael (Lanark)

Carruthers (an old parish in Dumfries)

Charlton (common)

Clunas(common in the Highlands, meaning "meadows")

Clyne (Sutherland)

Cobban (Lincoln)

Cockburn (near Duns)

Coghill (Cockhill, Yorkshire)

Cotton (common in England)

Crawford (Lanark)

Crick (Northampton and Monmouth)

Crowden or Cruden (Aberdeen)

Cunningham (Ayr)

Currie (Midlothian, but many Curries are M'Vurichs)

Dallas (Moray)

Dargavel (Renfrew,

Deans (Peebles)

Delhi (India !)

Denoon (Dunoon)

Downey (Perth, Forfar, &c.)

Dreghorn and Dunlop (Ayr)

Dyce (Aberdeen)

Dundas (Lothian)

Egerton (township in Malpas parish)

Eccles (Berwick, Lancashire, &c.)

Easton (common)

Findlater (Banff): the name in Gaelic means "White-hill-side," *Fionn-leitir*

Foulds for Fowlis (Perth)

Fotheringham (Forfar)

Foxall (Foxhall in Suffolk)

Fullerton (Ayr)

Gairns (Dalgairn, Garden, Gairns, in Forfar)

Glasfurd (C. Innes has it)

Gollan (in Kinross; the name appears in Inverness in 1508)

Gullane (Haddington)

Harcomb (Devon)

Hepburn (Hayburn, in Durham)

Holloway (Middlesex)

Howden (York)

Hoyle (Hoyle House in Yorkshire is in a *hole* or hollow, according to the etymologists)

Kennoway (Fife)

Laidlaw (C. Innes has it among place-names)

Lauder (Berwick)

Laverton

Lindsay ("lime-tree isle," in Lincoln and Essex)

Lipton

Logan (Ayr)

Logie (common in Scotland)

Lyall (for " L' Isle," of the Isle)

Maitland (Haddington)

Medlock (near Manchester, explained by Ferguson as *math-lac*, loving honour)

Meldrum (Aberdeen)

Mullen (Donegal)

Nisbet (Berwick)

Norrie (Fife)

Partington (York)

Paxton (Berwick)

Pirie ("de la Pirie," "ate Pyrie," a pear tree; but Scotch *pirrie* means "trim")

Pollock (Renfrew)

Polwarth (Berwick)

Powrie (Forfar)

Raeburn (Dumfries)

Ramsay[1] ("ram's isle;" Simon de Ramsay, in Huntingdon, settled in Scotland in the 12th century)

Redpath (Berwick)

Revell (Normandy)

Riddoch (from Reddoch in Lanark)

Shackleton

Shivas (Aberdeen; an early name in the town)

Skene (Aberdeen)

Smeaton (Haddington)

Strickland, that is "Stirk-land," a place in Westmoreland)

Strother (Lanark)

Suttie (Aberdeen)

Tindell (Tynedale)

Wakeham (Dorset)

Warren (Norman; town of Varenne)

Winton (York)

The name Massie, which is even in the Peerage, appears in the Roll of Battle Abbey, and there is a French town Massay; so that the Scotch *massie*, haughty, is not likely its origin even in Scotland.

[1] Ramsay in the Isle of Man is for "Raven's Isle."

The names formed from our national names must not be omitted in connection with this aspect of our subject.

First naturally comes Scott ("Cutters"), then Inglis (English[1]), then Welsh, with its alternate forms of Wallis and Wallace (from the Volcae tribe in North Gaul, the "Bathers".)

Strangers to the Gaelic race were called Galls (really the Galli of France who came into Britain), appearing now in the forms of Gauld or Gall.

From Flanders, so important a place in the old trading days, we get Fleming and Bremner (older Brabener, a native of Brabant).

Here we may add Tuach, evidently the Gaelic *tuathach*, northerner. With this may be coupled the West of the Directory.

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[1] The name arose from the province of Angeln, or "Land of the Corner or Angle," on the Continent, whence they came.

CHAPTER VI.

FOREIGN AND DOUBTFUL OR DIFFICULT NAMES.

FOREIGN names are not numerous in Inverness :
there are only some fifteen or sixteen in all.
France gives us Delavault and Roubaud. The
former seems to mean " of the vault," and is in
any case a place or dwelling name. Italy is
represented by five names : the great name of
Cæsar leads in the form of Cesari, the root
idea of which is most probably " cutting " (Lat·
caesor, hewer, cutter). Conti denotes " count-
ing," and Donati means " presented ;" Polombo
is from the old Lat. *palumbes*, a pigeon, and
Marello is, like our own Loch, a name from
residence at a " little sea," which it means.
The German names number half-a-dozen : Blint
is an old form of " blind ;" Heumann, literally
" Hay-man," rather means " yeoman ;" Minck
is in German Münch, the Middle German form
of " monk ;" Waack is likely from the Low
German root *wâk*, and means " Watcher ;"

Oberbeck is apparently derived from a place-
name, while Faller and Kesting are doubtful.

We begin our list of doubtful names with a
Gallon, but its connection with the measure
of capacity so known may be doubted. It
appears in the English Hundred Rolls as
Galun, and it may have arisen from the word
galloon, a kind of lace, just as we have Tull,
Pilch, &c. The name Gallie is also a difficult
one : Ferguson derives Gallon and Gallie from
the Norse *gallin, gali*, waggish, crazy, with
which the English *gala, gallant*, may be com-
pared.   Duly may be related to Dulley, which
is a French Huguenot family name, originally
D'Ully. Maunsell has been variously explained
from the place-name Mansell in Hereford, from
the French province of Maine (they came over
with the Conqueror —Mancel or Maunsel is an
old name), and from the old professional name
of *manciple*, or college caterer (Bardsley's view).
Haines has been explained as a shortening of
the old name of Ainulph ; and Handling may
be for Mac-Handel, so to speak—Handel being
a well-known Germanic name (from *hand*). Moir

is usually regarded as a variant of Muir; the
name is practically Aberdonian, and in Aberdeen
its pronunciation is More, a spelling which also
appears in both ancient and modern times;
More and Moir must then be from Gaelic *mòr*,
big.

The name of Wishart, an old one on Scotch
soil, still awaits satisfactory explanation. Cosmo
Innes regarded it as from French Huissier, our
Usher; but it is best to refer it to the middle
English Wiscard, the Norman Guiscard, and
the old German Wisigard, "wise-loving."
Moyes is likely from Moses, which in French
is Moise (Gaelic Maois). Newell is no doubt a
place-name, and may be, as usually suggested,
the French Neville or "New-town." Semple,
a name early planted in Renfrewshire, has been
explained as a corruption of St Paul (John de
St Paul appears in the Parliament Rolls, and
compare Sinclair). Shand has been derived
from *de Champ*, "of the field." Waldie is a
Scotch Border family, the root of whose name is
wald, wield. Tait is likely Scotch *tait*, gay, though
the French *tête*, head, finds favour with Bardsley

and others (John Tate, &c., in the Eng. Parl. Rolls); compare the English name of Head. The Scotch Tuke may be from Scotch *tuik*, cook, but the English Tooke appears in the Conqueror's time. Veitch is still a puzzle as to its origin : one etymologist refers it to Le Vecke, the Bishop, another to La Vache, the cow, and a third to the old family name of De Vesci, now Vesey.

Slorach appears in the 14th century as Slorah, a member of the enigmatical Clan Qwhevil, famed at the North Inch of Perth in 1396. Lobban is a Morayshire name to all intents and purposes; a belt of a few miles along the Moray Firth holds most of them. William Lobane appears in 1564 as tenant in Drumderfit in the Black Isle, where the family were so long tenants that the local proverb said—" As old as the Lobans of Drumderfit." It seems to be from the Gaelic *lòban*, a kind of basket peat-cart or sledge, under which the " first original " of them hid—a M'Lennan he was—in terror, and escaped with the nickname as the only detriment.

Birkins seems to be formed from *birken,* belonging to the " birch," being some place-name or other. Shilleto is an old Yorkshire name which may be of Flemish origin, and has been explained from the word "shield." Custar is in all likelihood another form of " Coster " or "Custard," for both exist as common and proper names. Coutts is the name of the famous Scotch banking firm — the family originally appeared in Montrose about 1600 ; possibly the name is local—compare Couttie, a hamlet in East Perthshire. Dott, perhaps, is from *dot,* though it may be a corruption of Dodd. Skam looks like a Gipsy inversion of Max. Wordie may be the Scotch *wordy,* that is " worthy." Inkson may be for Ingo-son (Teutonic Ingo, youth). Ilott is regarded as early English Aylott, the Ailet of Domesday Book, though Illing and like forms show that Il or Ill was a proper name. Hossack is a common Scotch name, and an old one in the Inverness district (Alexander Hossack appears in 1508 in the town's affairs), but its origin is obscure.

The other names of difficult derivation we merely mention—

Biscoe	Halder
Broderick, English	Howrie
Brodrick	Latto
Bormick	Michan
Comage	Phemister
Couch [1]	Sinnott
Corballis	Skhan
Darksen	Tritschler
Degles	Videon
Fridge	Younie

[1] Quiller-Couch, the novelist, is a Cornish man.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

WE may, in conclusion, sum up the results of our inquiry into Inverness names. The index to this work is the Directory list of surnames ; the number of names contained in it is 768, which includes several repetitions in the form of variant spellings (as Conner and Connor, Cooper and Couper, &c.). Altogether, we have discussed 750 different names in the foregoing pages. Of the total names, some 96 (or 12½ per cent.) are Christian names and their derivatives or diminutives ; five less than double this number (25 per cent. in all) are patronymics ; while a third of all the names are derived from general or particular place-names (253 names). Some 80 denote rank or occupation (10½ per cent.), and 92 (12 per cent.) are descriptive names or nicknames. Of the remaining 7 per cent., nearly 2 per cent. are foreign, and 5 per cent. are of doubtful or obscure derivation.

Again, we may look at these names to see whence they are linguistically derived, and compare the proportion of English, Celtic, Classical, and other names. About 200 are pure English in origin (to which add half-a-dozen purely Scotch names), 69 are English, and 95 non-Highland Scotch, place-names; while some 43 more are English hybrids with Hebrew, Greek, and Latin : in all, about 411 (55 per cent. of the whole) are English or Scoto-English, and, adding nine or ten other straggling Teutonic names, we get a total Teutonic per centage of 56. Pure Gaelic names number 110 ; with the hybrids (Gaelic joined to Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Teutonic names) and the place-names, the number mounts to 166 (22 per cent. of the whole), and including the Irish and other Celtic names (about 38), we get a Celtic per centage of 26 in the Inverness names, somewhat less than half the Teutonic per centage. Hebrew (13), Latin (42), French (18), Greek (5), and one or two other names (about 80) give us another 10 per cent., while, as before, we

have 2 per cent. of foreign, and 5 per cent. of doubtful, names.

We can also discover something as to the ethnology of the town from a consideration of these names. Here we have to deal with the 5000 individual names in the Directory, and matters of per centage get considerably reversed. The Gaelic names included in the 22 per cent. mentioned above are represented by 2417 persons, or nearly 50 per cent. of the whole population. But that is not all. This excludes the undoubted Gaelic clans of Fraser, Grant, Chisholm, Robertson, Sutherland, and others; and to be ethnologically correct we have to include these in our estimate of the Gaelic per centage of our population. When we add these clans the number amounts to close on 3500, which means that 70 per cent. of the inhabitants of Inverness are of Highland descent. That, indeed, is the minimum; for we have excluded in the estimate names which undoubtedly include Highlanders, such as Paterson, Morrison, Smith, Anderson, &c. The Irish element in town musters about 40 house-

6

holders (less than 1 per cent. of the population),
and the foreign element amounts to less than $\frac{1}{3}$
per cent., while 1 per cent. remains doubtful.
The rest, about 28 per cent., are Scotch and
English.

APPENDIX A.

INVERNESS TOWN COUNCIL OF 1681.

Alexander Dunbar, Provost
Finlay Fraser, ⎫
Robert Barbour, ⎪
William Duff, ⎬ Baillies
Hugh Robertson, ⎭
Alexander Rose, Dean Guild
James Stuart, thesaurer
John Cuthbert, ⎫
James Cuthbert, ⎬ late Baillies
William Rose of Merkinche
Master William Robertson of Inches
William Mack Bean
Robert Rose, elder (= senior)
David Rose
William Dallas
William Keollach
Andro Schaw
James Mackintosh
James Dunbar
Robert Rose, younger
George Cuming
            J. Cuthbert, clerk

INVERNESS TOWN COUNCIL OF 1651.

Jon Forbes, Provost
Robert Baillie
Jon Polsone
Allexr. Cuthbert
Allexr. Dunbar
Robert Ros
Wm. Cuthbert
David Robertson
Gilbert Robertson
James Cuthbert
Jon Stewart
Jon Hepburne
Alexr. Grant
Alexr. Barbor
Wm. Baillie
Alexr. Paterson
Allexr. Frazr
Robert Munro
Donald Foullar
Wm. Paterson
Robert Chapman
    D. Cuthbert, clerk

APPENDIX B.

NAMES OF PERSONS

Appointed to supervise the building of the Stone Bridge in 1681—the bridge carried away in 1849. These men were well-known and reputable burgesses, and the list gives a good idea of the "composition" of the population in the 17th century.

John Cuthbert, baillie
Wm. Rose of Merk-
    inch
Andro Grham
David Rose
George Cuming
Wm. Dallas
baillie Hepburn
Jon Barbor
Wm. Keollach
Wm. Mcbean
Dean guild
Robert Rose, elder
John Stuart
James McLean
Donald ffoulor

James McIntosh
John McIntosh
James Dunbar
Thomas Hosak
Jon Lockhart
John Cuthbert, mrt.
Wm. Thomson
Donald McLean
Alexr. Dunbar, yor.
Andro Man
George Duncan
James Cowie
Wm. Duff, yor.
Symon Frazr
Jon Sinclair
Charles McLean

Matthew Patrson
Charles Stuart
John Neilson
George Dunbar
Tho Fraser, mrt.
Donald Fraser, mrt.
Tho. McNuyer.
Donald Grant
Tho. Dunbar
Jon Cowie
Jas Thomson
Wm. Cuthbert, mrt.
Alexr. Mcbean
Robert Juner
Robert Rose, yor.

Robert Neilson
Alexr. Stuart, skipper
William Geddes
Robert Dallas, elder
Robert Dallas, yor.
Dod Forbes
Alexr. Square
David Scott
James   Cuthbert,
     baillie
John McCra
Wm. Patrson
James   Robertson,
     elder
James Robertson, yor.

APPENDIX C.

PROVOSTS OF INVERNESS,

FROM 1720 TO 1895.

1. John Forbes of Culloden, in 1720 to September, 1723, from 1725 to 1728, and from 1729 to 1732.
2. Alexander Fraser, 1723 to 1725, 1728 to 1729, and 1732 to 1735.
3. John Hossack, 1735 to 1738, 1741 to 1744, 1753 to 1756, 1758 to 1761.
4. William Maclean of Dochgarroch, who signed "Wm. Macleane," 1738 to 1741, and 1747 to 1750.
5. John Fraser, 1744 to 1747, 1750 to 1753, and from September, 1756, to 2nd March, 1758, when he died.
6. William Mackintosh, senior, 1761 to 1764, 1767 to 1770.
7. James Fraser, 1764 to 1767.
8. Phineas Mackintosh, 1770 to 1773, 1776 to 1779, 1782 to 1785, 1788 to 1791.
9. William Chisholm, 1773 to 1776, and 1779 to 1782.
10. William Mackintosh, 1785 to 1788, and 1791 to 1794.

11. John Mackintosh of the Aberarder family, 1794 to 1797, and 1800 to 1803.
12. William Inglis of Kingsmills, 1797 to 1800.
13. Alexander Mackintosh, 1803 to 1804.
14. James Grant, 1804 to 1807, 1810 to 1813, 1814 to 1816, 1823 to 1824, and 1827 to 1829.
15. Thomas Gilzean, 1807 to 1810, and 1813 to 1814.
16. James Robertson, 1816 to 1818, 1822 to 1823, 1824 to 1827, and 1829 to 1831.
17. John Ross, 1831 to 1833.
18. John Mackenzie, 1833 to 1834.
19. John Fraser, 1834 to 1836.
20. John Ferguson, 1836 to 1839.
21. Alexander Cumming, 1839 to 1840.
22. John Inglis Nicol, 1840 to 1843.
23. James Sutherland, 1843 to 1846, and 1852 to 1855.
24. William Simpson, 1847 to 1852.
25. Colin Lyon Mackenzie, 1855 to 1867, and 1873 to 1875.
26. John Mackenzie, 1867 to 1873.
27. Alexander Simpson, 1875 to 1880.
28. William Mackintosh, 1880.
29. Alexander Fraser, 1880 to 1883.
30. Henry Cockburn Macandrew, 1883 to 1889.
31. Alexander Ross, 1889 to 1895.

ADDENDA, &c.

WILLIAM NOREYS, p. 7. Both Dr Isaac Taylor and Mr Bardsley regard Noreys or Le Noreyse as the precursor of the surname Nurse, with the derivation and meaning of "nurse."

THOMAS WEYT, p. 12. This name is probably the same as found in "Ralph le Weyte," "Robert le Wayte," &c., and means "watchman"—a mediæval policeman. The Christmas *waits* still keep the name.

CORRIGENDUM at p. 15, note 2. For *Ely* read *Eby*, doubtless for Ibby, that is, a pet form of Isabella or Elizabeth (Heb. Elisheba," "God of the Oath"). From Ib we get the metronymic Ibson, the further diminutive Ibbot, with Ibbotson. The name also appears as Bell, Betsy, Bess, Lib, and Libby.

ALEXANDER, p. 23. Miss Yonge has pointed out that it was Queen Margaret, wife of Malcolm Ceanmore, that introduced the name Alexander into Scotland, from the Hungarian Court, where she was brought up. The success of the Alexanders as kings, and the prosperity of Scotland in the 13th century, endeared the name to the people, so that "Sandy" is even more the national name than "Donald." No nation has taken to the name like the Scotch.

PATERSON, p. 25.   Lower and Bardsley regard Paterson
as a patronymic from Patrick, side by side with Pattison.
Patrick was a common English name ; indeed, Bardsley
holds that it was more so than in Ireland in the late
Middle Ages.   As a matter of fact, the Gaels fought shy of
using a great saint's name pure and simple ; they con-
sistently in early times prefixed *maol* or *gille*, servant or
slave.

BALL, p. 50.   Bardsley, in his latest editions, maintains
that Ball is curtailed from Baldwin.

NAMES FROM "SIGNS" OF HOUSES, pp: 55, 56, 59.   Every
house where drink, food, or goods were supplied to the
public had a sign, or rather a signboard, hung out from the
house into the street.   So thick were these boards together in
the business parts of a town that they darkened the streets,
and in wet weather made the streets uncomfortable to walk in
by the rain dropping from them ; and, last century, reform
began by insistance that these boards should adhere flatly
to the house wall.   They were pictures or other representa-
tions of animals and objects of all kinds, but not the names
of the innkeepers or merchants, for few people could read
names.   We may quote some lines written in 1612 to illus-
trate this matter :—

" First there is maister Peter at the *Bell*,
    A linen-draper and a wealthy man ;
Then maister Thomas that doth stockings sell,
    And George the grocer at the *Frying-pan*.
And maister Frank the goldsmith at the *Rose*,
And maister Philip with the fiery nose ;
And maister Miles the mercer at the *Harrow*,
    And maister Mike the silkman at the *Plow* ;

> And maister Nicke the saltman at the *Sparrow*,
>   And maister Dick the vintner at the *Cow* ;
> And Harry Haberdasher at the *Horne*,
> And Oliver the dyer at the *Thorne*."

SPEIR, p. 54. Bardsley thinks that Spier comes from St Pierre (compare Semple from St Paul, Sinclair from St Clair).

WATERS, p. 62. Waters has also undoubtedly come from the Middle-English pronunciation of Walter, where the *l* was simply dropped. Compare Waterson.

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(THE DIRECTORY LIST).

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