

the Welsh "ap", and the Irish "O". It is obvious that Williamson was the "son of" William, Johnson, the "son of" John, MacNeil, the "son of" Neil, FitzHugh, the "son of" Hugh, O'Connor, the "son of" Connor, while the Welsh "ap" prefixed the son's designation.

The names derived from bodily or personal characteristics is an extremely large class. Most of these grew out of nicknames given to their first bearer. A few examples will suffice: Kindly qualities are represented by Makepiece or Makejoy; Moody testifies to dreamy temperaments, virtue by Good; alertness to Quick or Smart, lowly by Humble or Meek; arrogance by Proud, miserliness by Pennifather, social by Gay, Merry, or Bland; refined by Sweet, or Gentle. Others derived from this source are Short, Lowe, Long, Tallman, Bigg, Gross, Little, Small, White, Gray, Brown, Black, Read (Red), Clement, Savage, Grave, Goode, Best, Meane, Rich, Poor, Hardy, Strong, Armstrong, Swift, Wild, etc., etc., all of which speak for themselves.

Those derived from locality or place of residence seem to have been the direct result of the feudal system. The Norman Conquerors, introduced the territorial "de", "de la" or "del" and were adopted by the nobility, indicating possession of one's own lands. Many of these names have been corrupted beyond recognition and many such estates, hamlets, castles, villages are now extinct and cannot be found on the maps of today. Those bearing such suffixes as "ton", "ford", "ley", and "ham" denoting locality are very numerous.

Trades, occupations and offices contributed their share toward our present surnames. Among the Anglo-Saxons, words designating employments were sometimes used as we now employ baptismal names. The fact that one bore the name of Wodeman (Woodman, or charcoal burner) does not indicate that such was his actual occupation as such may have been a baptismal name, not occupational, in the same sense one named King may have been a leader in his own locality, not a monarch.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
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