

Lelli Italian: aphetic form of a dim. from various medieval given names, as for example *Angelo* (see ANGEL) and *Gabriello* (see GABRIEL).

Patrs.: De Lello, De Lellis.

Lemon 1. English: from a ME given name *Lefman*, OE *Lēofman*, composed of the elements *lēof* dear, beloved + *mann* man.

2. English: nickname for a lover or sweetheart, from ME *lem(m)an*, originally a cpd of the same elements as in 1, but used of either sex. There is no connection with the citrus fruit (whose name is of Arabic origin); this could not be grown in the Eng. climate.

3. Scots and N Irish: var. of LAMONT.

Vars. (of 1 and 2): Loveman, Lowman, Luffman, Leaman, Leamon, Le(e)man, Lemmon, Liman, Limon, L(e)aming, LEEMING.

Lemos Portuguese: of uncertain meaning, coming originally from Galicia in W Spain. It is probably from the name recorded in L sources as *Lemavos*, apparently a deriv. of the Celt. element *lemos*, *limos* elm (cf. LENNOX and LIMA).

Lengyel Hungarian: ethnic name for a Pole, Hung. *lengyel*, of ORuss. origin.

Lenihan Irish: Anglicized form of Gael. *Ó Leanacháin* 'descendant of *Leanachán*', a personal name of uncertain origin (derivation from *leanach* sorrowful being phonologically impossible).

Vars.: Lennihan, Lenehan, Len(n)ahan; O'Leneghan, (O')-Lenaghan.

Lenin Russian: one of a group of patrs. from dims. of ALEXANDER. This particular form was chosen as a pseudonym by Vladimir Ilyich Ulanov (1870-1924), with reference to political disturbances among Siberian exiles on the river *Lena*.

Vars.: Lenkin, Lenshin; Len(k)ov, Lentsov, Lennikov; Lelikov, Lelyakov, Lelyanov, Lelyakin, Lelyashin, Lelyukhin; Lelkin.

Lennie Scots: habitation name from *Leny* in the parish of Callander in the former county of Perth., so called from Gael. *lèana* bog, marsh + the local suffix *-ach*.

Vars.: Len(n)y.

Lennon Irish: 1. Anglicized form of Gael. *Ó Leannáin* 'descendant of *Leannán*', a byname meaning 'Lover', 'Par amour', 'Concubine'.

2. Anglicized form of Gael. *Ó Lonáin* 'descendant of *Lonán*', a personal name from a dim. of *lon* blackbird.

Vars.: (O')Len(n)an(e), (O')Lannan, Lan(n)on, Lannen, Lannin, Linnane, LEONARD. (Of 2 only): O'Lonan(e), O'Lonnan.

Dims. (of 2): O'Lonagan, O'Lonagan, O'Lanegane, O'Lannagan, (O')Lanigan, Lannigan (Gael. *Ó Lonagáin*).

Lennox Scots and N Irish: habitation name from the district near Dumbarton, recorded in 1174 in the form *Leuen-aichs*, in the following year as *Levenax*. Apparently it gets its name from Gael. *leamhan* elm + the local suffix *-ach*.

Var.: Lenox.

Lennox is in part the surname of the descendants of the union between Charles II and Louise Renée de Kérouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth. Their natural son Charles Lennox (1672-1723) was made Duke of Lennox at the age of three, and Lennox came to be used as his surname; up to that time he had been known as FRZ-roy. He was also created Duke of Richmond, by which title he is probably better known. Through his mother's side he acquired the French title Duc d'Aubigny. His descendants were prominent in English public life down to the 19th cent.

Lenthéric Provençal: from a dim. of a Gmc personal name *Leonidēs*, composed of the elements *land* land, territory *hari*, *heri* army.

Lenton English: habitation name from one of the places called, in Notts. and Lincs. The former derives its name from the river on which it stands, the *Leen* (an ancient Brit. name) + OE *tūn* settlement, enclosure. The latter also known as *Lavington*, is probably from the OE personal name *Lēofa* (see LEAF 1) + *tūn*.

Lenz 1. Low German: contracted form of LAWRENCE.

2. German: cogn. of LANCE.

3. German: nickname from Ger. *Lenz* spring (MHG *lenze*, OHG *lenzo*, from *lang* LONG, since in this case the days grow longer). The name may have been bestowed on someone who was born in the spring or who owed service at that time of year, or it may have denoted someone who was of a sunny and spring-like disposition. The vocab. word is now somewhat literary or archaic, having been replaced in mod. Ger. by *Frühling*.

4. Jewish (Ashkenazic): of uncertain origin. It may be one of the class of ornamental names adopted from words denoting the seasons (cf. SUMMER 1, WINTER 2, HEAR and FRULING), or perhaps an adoption of the Ger. name.

Cogns. (of 3): Flem.: Lente. Du.: Van Lent.

León Spanish: 1. cogn. of LYON (1 and 2).

2. habitation name from the city in NW Spain, so called from L *legio* legion, gen. *legiōnis*, a division of the Roman army. In Roman times the city was the garrison of the legion, known as the *Legio Gemina*.

Leonard 1. English: from a Norman personal name composed of the Gmc elements *leo* lion (a late addition to vocab. of name elements, from L) + *hard*, hardy, brave, strong. A saint of this name, who is supposed to have lived in the 6th cent., but about whom absolutely nothing is known except for a largely fictional life dating from the millennium later, was popular throughout Europe in the early Middle Ages and was regarded as the patron of peasants and horses.

2. Irish: var. of LENNON.

3. Italian: in the U.S., an Anglicization of any of the names listed below.

Vars. (of 1): Len(n)ard, Learnard, Learned.

Cogns. (of 1): Fr.: Lé(o)nard, Lénars, Liénard, Léonard (Sardinia); It.: Leonardi, Leonardo; Leinardi, Leinaro (Sardinia); Lonardi, Lonardo (central and S Italy); Lunardi, Luanardi (Lombardy, Liguria, Venetia); Lenardi, Linardi, Lianardi (Venetia); for aphetic forms see NARDO. Cat.: Lleonard. Low Ger.: Le(o)nhard(t), Le(o)nhart, Lienhard. Du.: Leynaert. Pol.: Lenart. Czech: Linhart. Hung.: Lenárd.

Dims. (of 1): It.: Leonardelli, Leonardini, Le(o)nardelli. Pol.: Lunardelli. Pol.: Lenarczyk. Czech: Linek, Linka.

Augs. (of 1): It.: Lenardon(i), Lunardon(i), Linardon.

Patrs. (from 1): It.: De Leonardi(s), Di Leonardi. Low Ger.: Lennartz, Lehnertz, Lennerts, Linnartz. Fris.: Leenart.

Flem.: Leenerts, Linders. Du.: Leenders. Swed.: Leenartson. Pol.: Lenartowicz. Beloruss.: Lenartovich.

Leonidov Russian: patr. from the given name *Leonid*, *Leōnidēs*, originally itself a patr. from the byname 'Lion'; cf. LYON 2). The name was borne by various martyrs of whom little is known, but who are venerated in the Orthodox Church.

Var.: Levanidov.

Clasby

English: apparently a habitation name from an unidentified place, probably in N England and perhaps so called from a Scandinavian form of NICHOLAS (see KLAUS) + Northern ME *by* settlement (ON *býr*).

Vars.: **Clasbey, Clasbye, Clasbie, Clasbery, Clasbury.**
A family of this name was established in Ringwood, Hants, from the late 16th cent. onwards.

Clatworthy English: habitation name from a place in Somerset, so called from OE *clāte* burdock + *wordīg* enclosure (see WORTHY 1).
Var.: **Clotworthy.**

Claude French: from a medieval given name (L *Claudius*, a Roman family name derived from *claudus* lame) which was popular as a result of having been borne by a 7th-cent. saint, bishop of Besançon.

Vars.: **Claud, Claus, CLot.**
Cogns.: Port.: **Cláudio.** Ger.: **Klaudius, Clodius.** Flem.: **Cloot.** Czech: **Klound(a).**
Dims.: Fr.: **Claudel, Claudet, Claudin, Claudon, Claudot; Glodeau; Clodic** (Brittany). Port.: **Claudino.**
Ptrs.: Flem.: **Cloots, Clotten(s).**

Cloughton English (chiefly Yorks.): habitation name from a place so called, of which there are two in Lancs. and one in Ches. Ekwall derives the name from ON *klakkr* lump (i.e. lump-shaped hill, but cf. CLACK) + OE *tūn* enclosure, settlement.

Clavero Spanish: occupational name for someone who had charge of keys, a chatelain or treasurer or a ceremonial official, from an agent deriv. of OSp. *clave* key (L *clavis*).

Var.: **Llavero.**
Cogns.: Cat.: **Claver.** Prov.: **Clavier, Clavié.**
Dims.: Prov.: **Clavereau, Clavareau.**

Claxton English: habitation name from any of the various places, for example in Co. Durham, Norfolk, and N Yorks., so called from the gen. case of the OE personal name *Clacc* or ON *Klakkr* (see CLACK) + OE *tūn* enclosure, settlement.

Clay English: topographic name for someone who lived in an area of clay soil, or occupational name for a worker in a claypit, from OE *clæg* clay.

Vars.: **Claye; Clayman; CLARE.**
Cogns.: Low Ger.: **Zumkleg.** Flem.: **Van der Cleie, Ver-cleyen.** Du.: **Kley, Kleij, Van der Klei.**

Claydon English: habitation name from any of the various places, for example in Suffolk, Bucks., and Oxon., so called from OE *clæg* CLAY + *dūn* hill (see DOWN 1).
Var.: **Clayden.**

Clayton English: habitation name from any of the various places, for example in Lancs., Staffs., Sussex, and W Yorks., so called from OE *clæg* clay + *tūn* enclosure, settlement.

Cleak English: of uncertain origin. The first possible instance is William *Cleike* (Yorks 1176), but this may well be a mistake for *Clerke*. In subsequent records the name is concentrated in Devon, and seems to have been originally a habitation name connected with a piece of land in the parish of Ermington near Plymouth, first recorded in 1278 as *Clekeland(e)*, and still known as *Clickland*; the surnames John de *Clakelond* and Robert *Cleaklond* occur within this parish in 1332 and 1337 respectively. The placename may be from OE *cleaca* stepping stone, boundary stone (of Celt. origin; cf. CLACHAR) + *land* territory.

Vars.: **Cleake, Cleek(e), Cleke, Cleik(e), Cleeick, Clake, Click.** See also CLACK.

Cleary Irish: occupational name for a clerk, from Gael. *cléireach* (from LL *clēricus*; cf. CLARK).

Var.: **Clery.**

Ptrs.: **McCleary, McCleery, McC(h)lery, McAle(a)ry, McAlary, McLeary, McLeery** (Gael. *Mac Cléirich*).

'Descendant of the clerk': **O'Cle(a)ry** (Gael. *Ó Cléirigh*).

'Descendant of the clerk (dim.)': **O'Clearkane, O'Clercan, Clerihan, Clerkan, Clerkin, Clarkins** (Gael. *Ó Cléireacháin, Ó Cléirchín*).

Cleaver English: 1. occupational name for a butcher or someone who split wood into planks by the use of wedges, from OE *clēofan* to split, cut.

2. var. of CLIVE.

Vars.: **Cleever; Clover.**

Clee English: 1. habitation name from *Clee* or *Cleobury* in Shrops., which are of uncertain etymology, probably from an ancient Brit. hill-name. Ekwall comments that derivation of this from OE *clæg* CLAY seems unlikely, since the Clee Hills are noted for their hard rock.

2. topographic name from OE *clawu*, *cléo* claw, cloven hoof, used in the sense of a fork in a river or road.

Cleeve English: habitation name or topographic name, a var. of CLIVE, found chiefly in Gloucs. and Somerset. There are places of this name in Gloucs., Somerset, and Worcs.

Vars.: **Cleeves; Cleve** (name of a place in Herefords.).

Clegg 1. English (chiefly Lancs. and Yorks.): habitation name from a place in Lancs., so called from ON *kleggi* haystack, originally the name of a nearby hill.

2. Manx: Anglicized form of Gael. **Mac Liaigh** 'son of the physician', from *mac* son + *liaigh* physician (cf. LEACH 1).

Var. (of 2): **Clague.**

There is evidence that the Manx name Clague has been assimilated to Clegg in comparatively recent times. A certain Paul Clague moved in the 1860s from the Isle of Man to Liverpool, where the Eng. name Clegg was common, and in 1875 his daughter married as Elizabeth Clegg.

Cleghorn Scots: habitation name from either of two minor places of this name in the former county of Lanarks., now part of Strathclyde region.

Cleland 1. Irish: Anglicized form of Gael. *Mac Giolla Fhaoláin*; see WHELAN.

2. habitation name from *Clelland* near Motherwell, probably so called from OE *clæg* CLAY + *land* land.

Var.: **Clelland.**

Clement 1. English and Dutch: from a ME, OF male given name (L *Clēmens* 'Merciful', gen. *Clémentis*) which achieved popularity firstly through having been borne by an early saint who was a disciple of St Paul, and later because it was selected as a symbolic name by a number of early popes. There has also been considerable confusion with the originally distinct male given name *Clemence* (in part a female given name, from L *Clémentia* 'Mercy', an abstract noun derived from the adj.; in part a masc. name from L *Clémentius*, a later deriv. of *Clēmens*).

2. Cornish: habitation name from the parish of St *Clement*, near Truro.

Vars.: Eng.: **Clemett, Clemitt.**

Cogns. (of 1): Fr.: **Clément; Clémence.** It.: **Clemente, Clementi; Chim(i)enti, Chiumenti, Chiommienti** (S Italy); Cle-

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(O) **Clavan** *Ó Clamháin*. A variant form of Clavin.

Mac Clave *Mac Laithimh* (formerly *Mac Fhlaithimh* from *flaitheamh*, lord). This is also anglicized as Claffey, now Hand, in Co. Monaghan by pseudo-translation (*lámh*, hand).

Mac Claverty See MacLaverty.

(O) **Clavin, Claveen** *Ó Claimhin*. A sept of Leix and Offaly. The name is sometimes anglicized as Swords, from *claidheamh*, sword; though probably it is actually from *clamh* indicating a sick person. MIF

Clay A well-known English name of obvious derivation. For MacClay see MacAlee.

Clayton An English toponymic associated with Co. Cork since seventeenth century and now found in all the provinces of Ireland. Bibl.

Mac Clean, -Lean *Mac Giolla Eáin* (*Eán*, an old form of *Eoin* or *Seán*, John). A galloglass family of Scottish origin, numerous in Antrim and Derry. MIF

Clear, Clare *de Cléir*. These names, mainly associated with Co. Wexford and Kilkenny, are usually synonymous toponymic (derived from County Clare); occasionally used for O'Clery. MIF

Mac Cleary This was MacAleary in Sligo and became MacCleary on migration to Ulster. *Mac Giolla Arraith* is the accepted Irish form of this name there, but Woulfe's suggested derivation from *rath*, prosperity, is improbable. *Mac an Chléirigh* (*cléireach*, clerk) is another origin of MacCleary (in Co. Cavan).

(O) **Cleary** See Clery.

Cleeve Derived from an Old-English word denoting dweller by the cliff. This name has been in Co. Tipperary since mid-seventeenth century.

Clegg Ewen derives this name from the Cornish *clegg*, a rock; but it is more probably a Lancashire toponymic. It has been fairly numerous in Ulster since early eighteenth century, whence it has spread to Dublin.

(O) **Clehane** See Clahane.

Mac Clelland See MacLellan.

Mac Clement *Mac Laghmáinn* formerly called MacLamond. It is a branch of the Scottish clan Lamont. It is represented in Ireland by the Co. Derry family whose name has been widely changed to Clements.

Clements An English name long associated with Cos. Leitrim and Donegal. See foregoing.

Mac Clenaghan, -Lenahan *Mac Leanacháin* (*leanach*, possessing mantles) in Tyrone in the sixteenth century, now almost exclusively Co. Derry and Antrim. MIF

Clendinning A variant of Glendinning.

Clogher This name is found in Co. Roscommon. It is not derived from any of the numerous places called Clogher but is probably an abbreviation of MacCloughry.

(O) **Clo(g)herthy** *Ó Clochartaigh*. A Connemara name. Though also called Stone by 'translation', the word *cloch*, stone, is apparently not a component part of this name.

(O) **Clohessy** *Ó Clochasaigh*. Of Ballycloghessy, Co. Clare. The name is still found there but is now more numerous in Co. Limerick.

Clone An abbreviated form of Cloney.

(O) **Cloney** *Ó Cluanaigh* (*cluana* has three meanings—deceitful, flattering and rogue). A Co. Wexford name. Clooney and Clowney are usual variants. Clooney is also a synonym of MacLoonie in Co. Down. MIF

Mac Cloon Occasionally spelt MacClune this is an Ulster variant of MacAloon but not of MacClune of Co. Clare.

(O) **Cloonan** *Ó Cluanáin* (for derivation see Cloney). Essentially a Co. Galway name.

(O) **Clooney** See Cloney.

Mac Cloran *Mac Labhráin* (*labhraidh*, spokesman). The name is cognate with the Scottish MacLaren. Woulfe says Cavan, but I find it in Co. Galway. However, this Cloran is probably distinct as it appears as O'Cloran there in the seventeenth century.

Mac Clory *Mac Labhradha* (derivation as Mac Cloran). This name belongs almost exclusively to Co. Down and adjacent parts of Co. Armagh. It was formerly *Mag Labhradha* anglicized MacGlory. As such it is on record in Co. Down at least as early as 1447.

Close Some families of this name are of Yorkshire origin and some are of Irish—(*Ó Clusaigh*); both are found in Antrim and adjacent counties. MIF

Mac Closkey, -Cluskey *Mac Bhloscaidh*. A branch of the O'Cahans with whom *Bloscaidh* was a favourite forename. Map Derry.

Clossick Originally of Swinford, Co. Mayo, Clossick is now found also in other parts of Connacht. *Mac Lusaigh* has been suggested as its Irish form from *lusach*, dealing in herbs, but this is conjectural.

Clossy An abbreviated form of Cloghessy.

Mac Cloughry *Mac Clochaire* (*clochaire*, stone-mason). A Scottish family in Cos. Donegal and Longford. See Kingston.

(Mac) **Cloven** A Co. Carlow variant of Cluvane.

Mac Clowry A variant of MacClory found in mid-Leinster.

Mac Cloy A fairly numerous name in Co. Antrim, being that of a branch of the Scottish clan Stuart of Bute. Black makes MacCloy son of Lewie. Woulfe equates it with *Mac Dhuinnshléibhe* (Mac-Aleevy) but I have no evidence of this. See Fullerton.

Mac Cluggage Dr. Ó Raifeartaigh tells me that his suggested deriva-

as sometimes stated) is well established in Co. Donegal since mid-seventeenth century.

Mac Lees A variant of MacAleese.

Leeson The main families of this name came to Ireland in the seventeenth century. It may possibly also have been used for the rare O'Lishane which Woulfe says is a corrupt form of *Ó Gliasáin*. See Gleeson. MIF

Leevy A variant spelling of Leavy.

Lefanu One of the best-known of Huguenot names in Ireland. Bibl.

Lefroy A Huguenot name not found in Ireland before the eighteenth century. Bibl.

Legge Authorities on surnames differ as to the derivation of this English name which is found in Ulster. O'Donovan states that it was used as the anglicized form of *Mac Coise* (*cos*, foot or leg), as also was another English name, Foote (see Quish).

(O) **Lehane, Leehan** *Ó Liatháin* (probably from *liath*, grey). Lehane is now almost peculiar to Co. Cork, though it originated in Co. Limerick; another anglicized form of *Ó Liatháin*—Lyons—is more widespread. IF Map Cork. See Lawn.

Mac Leheron See MacElheron.

Leigh An English name occasionally used as a synonym of Lee.

Leitch The Scots form of Leech. Very numerous in Ulster.

Leix The Seven Septs of Leix: O'Devoy, O'Doran, O'Dowling, MacEvoy, O'Kelly, O'Lalor, O'More.

Mac Lellan, -Clelland, -Leland Most families of these names in Ireland are of Scottish origin. The old Uí Fiachrach sept of *Mac Giolla Fhaoldáin* in Co. Sligo appears to be almost, if not quite, extinct though possibly it survives as Gilfillan in Leitrim. MIF

(O) **Lemasney** See Lomasney.

Lemass From the French *le Maistre*. In Carlow and Dublin since the mid-eighteenth century. SIF

Lemon A numerous name in Ulster where it may be of English origin or an abbreviated form of MacLamond. See MacClement.

Lendrum A Scottish (Aberdeenshire) toponymic associated with Cos. Tyrone and Fermanagh since mid-seventeenth century.

Mac Lenaghan See MacClenaghan.

(O) **Lenigan** A variant of Lanigan; seldom of Lenihan.

(O) **Lenihan, Lenaghan, Linehan** *Ó Leannacháin*. A Co. Roscommon sept; another of Munster, which according to Woulfe is *Ó Luingeachán*, is now very numerous in Cos. Limerick and Cork. IF

(O) **Len(n)ane** See Linnane.

Mac Lennon, -Lennan Usually Scottish; it is certainly also a variant of MacLenaghan, and according to Woulfe also of MacAlinion and

Mac Neish, -Nish A sept of the Scottish clan MacGregor. Sometimes a synonym of MacNiece.

Mac Neive, -Nieve A form of *Mac Conduibh* used in Co. Roscommon. See Cunniff.

(O) **Neligan** *Ó Niallagáin*. This sept originated in the south-east of the country, and Ballynelligan is near Lismore, but for centuries the name has been mainly in Cos. Cork and Kerry. MIF

Mac Nelis, -Nellis *Mac Niallghuis* (*gus*, vigour, with forename). With the Mac this name is peculiar to Tirconnell, without the prefix it is found in adjacent areas. MIF Map Donegal.

Mac Nello, -Nello This name is found in Co. Longford. Wolfe equates it with Connelly as well as with MacNeilly. Nelly, without the prefix Mac, is found in Co. Clare. The MacNellys, also called MacNeilly, were a sept of Clanrickard in Connacht.

(Mac) **Nelly** See previous entry.

Nelson App. See Neilson.

Mac Nerlin See Killerlean.

Nerney, Nerheny, Nertney, Nirney North Connacht forms of MacInerney.

Nesbitt An English toponymic of pre-Cromwellian introduction, numerous in Cavan and adjoining counties. Bibl.

(Mac) **Nestor** *Mac an Aghastair* formerly *Mac Girranadhastair* (short man of the halter). A sept attached to the O'Loughlins of the Burren, notable as clerics. Bibl; Map Clare.

Mac Nestry See MacKinstry.

Netterville, Netterfield This Anglo-Norman family was formerly of importance in the Pale but the name is now rare. Map Meath.

Neville This aristocratic English name is used for *Ó Niadh* (see Nee) in Co. Limerick and occasionally for Nevin in Co. Clare. The Nevilles of Cos. Kilkenny and Wexford are of English (ultimately French) origin. MIF Map Limerick.

(Mac) **Nevin** *Mac Cnáimhín* (*cnámh*, means bone, but derivation from this is conjectural). Formerly Knavin. A sept of the Uí Maine notable both as poets and physicians. The name, usually as Nevin without the Mac, is now found in all the provinces, Navin in Mayo. MIF Map Galway.

Newcom(b)e, Newcomen The earlier form Newcomen, a name of note in Dublin in the seventeenth century, came to Ireland at the end of the sixteenth century. In the last century Newcombe was mainly found in Co. Mayo, where it is said to be the anglicized form of *Ó Niadh* (see O'Nee).

Newell *Ó Tnúthghail* (*tnúth-gal*, envy valour). A small sept of north Ulster. Ulster Newells (numerous in Co. Down) are for the most

Oliphant

gods), borne by a 4th-cent. saint, bishop of Aenos in Rumelia.

Vars.: **Alimpiev, Alimov.**

Oliphant English, Scots, French, and German: from ME, OF, MHG *olifant* elephant (LL *olifantus*, for class. L *elephantus*, Gk *elephas*, gen. *elephantis*; the modern words have been re-formed from the class. L). The circumstances in which this word was applied as a surname are not clear. It may have been a nickname for a large, clumsy individual, or a metonymic occupational name for a worker in ivory, or a house name from a house distinguished with the sign of an elephant.

Vars.: **Olifant, Olivant.**

Cogns.: Jewish (Ashkenazic, reasons for acquisition not clear): **Olifant, Elefant, Elfand; Helfant, Helfand** (with excrescent *H-*); **Gelfant, Gelfand** (under Russ. influence; see GOREN).

Oliphant is the name of a British family of Norman origin. They originally settled in Northants and Hunts., and later established themselves in Scotland. Their earliest recorded ancestor was Roger Olifard, witness to a charter in Northants before 1108. The name is also variously recorded as Holyfard and Olyfard.

Oliva Italian, Spanish, Catalan, and Jewish (Sefardic): topographic name for someone who lived by an olive grove, or metonymic occupational name for a gatherer or seller of olives or an extractor or seller of olive oil, perhaps sometimes also a nickname for someone with a sallow complexion. The vocab. word in all these languages comes from L *olīva* olive; the forms from the LL deriv. *olivārius* olive tree have been confused with the personal name OLIVER.

Vars.: It.: **Olivi, Olivo; Uliva** (Venetia); **Ulivi** (Tuscany); **Olivari**. Sp.: **Olivas; Olivera**. Cat.: **Olivera**.

Cogns.: Eng.: **Ol(1)ive** (almost always an Anglicized form of one of the Romance names). Fr.: **Olive**. Port.: **Oliveira**. Flem., Du.: **Olijve, Olyff**. Jewish (Ashkenazic, ornamental): **Olivenbaum** ('olive tree'); **Olivenstein** ('olive stone'; Anglicized as **Olivestone**).

Dim.: It.: **Olivella, Olivelli, Olivello, Olivelli, Olivetta, Olivetti, Olivotti**. Prov.: **Olivet**. Cat.: **Olivella**.

Pejs.: It.: **Olivazzi, Olivato**.

Collectives: It.: **Oliveto, Oliveti**. Sp.: **Olivar(es)**. Cat.: **Olivar**.

Oliver English, Scots, French, Catalan, and German: from the OF given name *Olivier*, which was brought to England by the Normans from France. It was popular throughout Europe in the Middle Ages as having been borne by one of Charlemagne's paladins, the faithful friend of Roland, about whose exploits there were many popular romances. The name ostensibly means 'olive tree' (see OLIVA), but this is almost certainly the result of folk etymology working on a personal name of Gmc origin, perhaps one cogn. with **ÁLVARO**. The surname is also borne by Jews, apparently as an adoption of the non-Jewish surname.

Vars.: Eng.: **Olver** (Devon). Fr.: **Ol(1)ivier**. Cat.: **Olivé**.

Cogns.: It.: **Oliv(i)eri, Oliv(i)ero, Oliverio; Ulivieri** (Tuscany); **Livieri, Liviero** (Emilia, Lombardy); **Vier(i), Viero** (Tuscany, Venetia). Sp.: **Oliveros**. Flem., Du.: **Olivier**.

Dim.: Fr.: **Olivreau**. It.: **Vierin(i), Vierucci**.

Oller Catalan: occupational name for a potter, Cat. *oller* (LL *ollārius*, from *olla* pot; cf. EULER).

Var.: **Ollé**.

Cogns.: Prov.: **Ollier, Oulier**.

Olerenshaw English: habitation name from a place in Derbys., so called from OE *ælren* alder, of alders (an adj. deriv. of *alor*; see ALDER 2) + *sceaga* wood, copse (see SHAW).

Vars.: **Olerenshaw, Olorenshaw, Ollarensaw; Ollarensaw** (by confusion with EARNSHAW); **Oldershaw, Ollershaw**.

Ollerton English (Lancs.): habitation name from places called in Ches., Notts., and Shrops. The first recorded *Ollerton* in Shrops., which is earlier than *Ollerton* in Lancs., is from an OE personal name, perhaps *Ælfhere* + OE *terton* enclosure, settlement.

Olmo Italian and Spanish: topographic name for someone who lived by a conspicuous elm tree (L *ulmus*).

Vars.: It.: **Olmi**. Sp.: **Olmos**.

Collectives: Sp.: **Olmedo, Olmeda**.

Olney English: habitation name from places so called in Bucks. and Northants. The former gets its name from *Ollanæg* 'island (OE *ēg*) of *Olla*'; the latter from OE *one*, single, solitary + *lēah* wood, clearing, with *one* metathesis of *-nl-* to *-ln-*.

Olszewski 1. Polish: habitation name from one of the places named with Pol. *olcha, olsza* alder + one of the suffixes, with the addition of *-ski*, suffix of local surname (see BARANOWSKI). It may perhaps also be a topographic name for someone living by an alder.

2. Jewish (E Ashkenazic): ornamental name from Pol. *olcha, olsza* alder.

Vars.: Pol.: **Olszak** (topographic only); **Olszacki, Olszacki, Olszański, Olszyński**. Jewish: **Olshevski, Olshevski, Olchovski, Volchonsky; Olcha, Olchik**.

Cogns.: Russ.: **Olkhin, Volkhin** (patr. in form). Ger.: **Eulan**.

Öman Swedish: ornamental name from Swed. *ö* island (ON *ey*) + *man* man (ON *maðr*), sometimes adopted as a topographic name by someone who lived on an island.

Var.: **Öhman**.

Cpds (ornamental): **Öberg** ('island hill'); **Ö(h)gren** ('island branch'); **Öqvist** ('island twig'); **Öström** ('island river').

O'Mara Irish: Anglicized form of Gael. *Ó Meadhra* 'descendant of *Meadhra*', a personal name derived from *meadhra* mirth, joy.

Vars.: (**O'**)**Meara**.

Onion 1. Welsh: from the W personal name *Einion*. This is probably from the L personal name *Anniānus*, but no doubt enjoyed its wide popularity as a result of folk etymological associations with W *einion* anvil and *unio* upright, just.

2. English: metonymic occupational name for a grower or seller of onions, from ME *oyn(y)on, unyon* (OF *oignon* from L *unio*, gen. *uniōnis*, a deriv. of *unus* one, since the plant produces only a single unit, as contrasted with garlic with its many cloves).

Vars.: **Onyon**. (Of 1 only): **Anyon, Anyan, Annion, Eynon, En(n)ion, Hennion**.

Patrs. (from 1): **Onions, Onians, Inions; Beynon** (with Welsh prefix *ap, ab*).

Patr. (from 1) (dim.): **BAINES**.

Onslow English: habitation name from a place in Shro which appears in Domesday Book in the form *Andesl* and is probably named as the 'hill or burial-mound *hlāw*'; see LAW 2 and LOW 1) of *Andhere*, an other unattested personal name composed of the elements *spirit, soul* + *here* army.

John de Ondeslowe, living in 1203, derived his name from the place of Ondeslowe in Shrops. He was the son of Adam de Alawa, who witnessed a deed in 1174. His descendants received earldom of Onslow in 1801.

Contreras

name was popular in Continental Europe, and to a lesser extent in England, as having been borne by the first Christian ruler of the Roman Empire, Constantine the Great (280-337), in whose honour Byzantium was renamed Constantinople.

2. Norman habitation name or regional name from Cotentin (Coutances) in La Manche; see CONSTANT 2.

Vars.: Cossentine, Consterdine, Considine, COSTAIN. Cogns. (of 1): Fr.: Co(n)statin. Prov.: Constanty, Costanti. It.: Co(n)stantino. Port.: Constantino. Rum.: Constantin, Constandin. Pol.: Konstancin; Kostecki, Kostański. (Of 2): Fr.: Cotentin.

Dims. (of 1): Eng.: COSTE. Rum.: Costache, Tinu, Dinu. Ger.: Kost. Czech: Kostka. Pol.: Kostko, Kostiuik, Kościuk, Kościuszko (of Beloruss. origin). Ukr.: Kostenko, Kostashchuk, Kostyura. Hung.: Koszta, Kosztká.

Pej. (from 1 or 2): Fr.: Costard. Patrs. (from 1): Russ., Bulg.: Konstantinov. Pol.: Konstantynowicz. Croatian: Konstantinović. Rum.: Constantinesco. Gk.: Constantinou, Constantinides.

Patrs. (from 1) (dim.): Eng.: Costin(g)s, Costons. Russ.: Kostin, Kostikov, Kostyushin, Kostyunin. Beloruss.: Katusov. Pol.: Kostkiewicz. Croatian: Kondić, Konjević, Konjović; Kostić.

Constantine is the name of an Anglo-Norman family said to be descended from a certain Radulf, who is recorded as holder of land in Shrops. in Domesday Book. Walter de Constantiis (d. 1207) was Vice Chancellor of England in 1173, and as archbishop of Rouen he was present at the coronation of Richard I. Bearers of the name are frequently recorded in Norman and English records between 918 and 1206.

The Polish patriot Tadeusz Kościuszko (1746-1817), who fought on the Colonists' side in the American Revolution in 1776-84, and who led Polish resistance to the partitioning of Poland in 1794, was born into an aristocratic family at Mereczowyszczyna in what is now Belorussia.

Contreras Spanish: habitation name from a place in the province of Burgos. The placename is derived from LL contraria surrounding area, region (from the prep. contra opposite, against, hard by). Cogn.: Port.: Contreiras.

Converse English: nickname for a Jew converted to Christianity, or more often an occupational name for someone converted to the religious way of life, a lay member of a convent. The name comes from ME, OF convers convert (L conversus, past part. of convertere to turn, change). Cogns.: Fr.: Convers, Convert.

Convery Irish: Anglicized form of Gael. Mac Ainnhire 'son of Ainnhire', a byname meaning 'Fierceness'.

Conway 1. Welsh: habitation name from Conwy, the fortified town on the coast of N Wales, itself named from the river on which it stands. This is of Brit. origin, perhaps from a word meaning 'reedy'.

2. Scots: habitation name from Conway in the parish of Beaully, recorded c.1215 as Coneway and in 1291 as Conwathe. It probably gets its name from Gael. coimheadh billet, free quarters, being so named as the district in which the local lord's household troops were billeted.

3. Irish: Anglicized form of various Gael. names, such as Mac Conmidhe (see McNAMEE), Mac Connmhaigh ('son of Connmhach', a personal name derived from condmach head-smashing; also Anglicized as Conoo), and Ó Conbhuidhe ('descendant of Conbhuidhe', a personal name composed of the elements cú hound, dog + buidhe yellow). Var. (of 1): Conwy.

Cook 1. English: occupational name for a cook, a seller of cooked meats, or a keeper of an eating house, from OE cōc (L coquus). There has been some confusion with Cock.

2. Jewish (Ashkenazic): in part an Anglicization of the Jewish surnames given below, in part an Anglicization of the Jewish surname Kuk, which is of unknown origin; it is sometimes Anglicized as Kook.

Vars.: Cooke, Coke.

Cogns.: Ger.: KOCH. Low Ger.: Ko(o)(c)k, Kaa(c)k. Du.: Cok, Kok, De Cock, De Kock. Flem.: De Cock, De Kok(er). Swed.: Cock, Kock. Pol.: Kucharski (from the vocab. word kucharz cook, from MHG koch + -arz Pol. suffix of agent nouns); Kuchciak. Czech: Kuchař, Kuchta. Beloruss.: Kukhar. It.: C(u)oco, Coci, C(u)ogo, Cuoghi, Lo Cuoco. Jewish: Koch, Kochman(n).

Dims.: Pol.: Kucharczyk, Kucharek. Ukr.: Kukharenko. It.: Cuocolo, Cocuccio, Cogolo.

Aug.: It.: Cogoni.

Patrs.: Eng: Cookson, Cuckson, Cux(s)on; Cox. Low Ger.: Kocks, Kox. Beloruss.: Kukharov. It.: Del Coco.

'Servant of the c.': Eng.: Cookman, Cockman.

Equiv. (not cogn.): Russ.: POVAROV.

Cooksey English (chiefly W Midlands): habitation name from a place in Worcs., so called from the gen. case of the OE personal name Cucu (perhaps a byname from OE cwicu lively) + OE ēg island.

Coole Irish: 1. Anglicized form of Gael. Mac Cumhaill 'son of Cumhall', a byname meaning 'Champion'.

2. Anglicized form of Gael. Mac Dhubhghaill; see DOUGALL.

Vars.: Cooil; Coolson, Coulson (see also COLE).

Cooling English: 1. var. of CULLING.

2. habitation name from a place in Kent, originally so called from the OE tribal name Cūlingas 'people of Cūl(a)'; see CULLING. The pronunciation is normally /'kuliŋ/, sometimes /'ku:liŋ/.

Coombe English: habitation name from any of various places named with OE cumb (apparently of Celt. origin) denoting a short, straight valley, or else a topographic name from ME combe used independently in the same sense. There are a large number of places in England, mostly spelled Combe, named with this word. The vars. in -e for the most part derive from the OE dat. case, those in -(e)s from the gen.

Vars.: Co(u)mbe, Coom, Co(o)mb(e)s, Co(o)mber (see also CAMBER).

Cogns.: Fr.: Com(b)e, Coume(s); Lacombe, Lacom(m)e; Lecombe (NW France); Delacombe, Descombes; Combier. Prov.: Lascombes. Cat.: Coma(s).

Dims.: Fr.: Com(b)eau, Combelle(s), Combin, Combet(te), Co(u)met, Combot, Comboul, Coumoul. Cat.: Comella(s).

Aug.: Fr.: Combas, Coumas, Coumat.

The surnames Coombes (the most common form), Coombs, and Coombe are now most common in W England, while Combe is found mainly in Scotland.

Cooney Irish: Anglicized form of Gael. Ó Cuana 'descendant of Cuana', a personal name derived from cuanna elegant, comely.

Vars.: O'Cooney, Cowney, Cunnea.

Dims.: (O')Coonaghan, Counihan, Coonihan, Coonan (Gael. Ó Cuanacháin).

Cooper 1. English: occupational name for a maker and repairer of wooden vessels such as barrels, tubs, buckets, casks, and vats, ME couper, cowper (apparently from MLG küper, a deriv. of kûp tub, container, which was

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Coote

borrowed independently into Eng. as *coop*). The prevalence of the surname, its cogns., and equivalents bears witness to the fact that this was one of the chief specialist trades in the Middle Ages throughout Europe.

2. Jewish (Ashkenazic): Anglicized form of *Kupfer* and *Kupper*; see COPPER.

Vars. (of 1): COPPER, COUPAR, **Cupper**; **Kooper**; **Coop(e)**, **Coupe** (Yorks. and Lancs.). (Of 2): **Cooperman**.

Cogns. (of 1): Ger.: KIEFER. Low Ger.: **Küp(p)er**. Fris.: **Kupker**. Flem.: (De) **Cuyper(e)**; Cuyp. Du.: **Kui(j)per**, (De) **Kuyper**.

Ptrs. (from 1): Low Ger.: **Küp(p)ers**. Du., Flem.: **Kui(j)pers**, **Kuypers**, **Cuijpers**, **Cuyppers**.

Equivs. (not cogns.): Fr.: CUVIER, TONNELIER. Ger.: BÖTTCHER, BÜTTNER, KIEFER, SCHÄFFLER. Ger. and Jewish (Ashkenazic): BODNER, BINDER. Pol. and Jewish (E Ashkenazic): BEDNARZ. Ukr.: BONDAR. Hung.: KÁDÁR.

Coote English: nickname for a bald or stupid man, from ME *co(o)te* coot (apparently from MLG). The bird was regarded as bald because of the large white patch, an extension of the bill, on its head. It is less easy to say how it acquired the reputation for stupidity.

Var.: **Coot**.

Ptrs.: **Coot(e)s**.

Cope English (common in the Midlands and Lancs.): metonymic occupational name for someone who made cloaks or capes, or nickname for someone who wore a distinctive one, from ME *cāpe* (OE *cāp*, reinforced by the cogn. ON *kápa*; both are from LL, see CHAPE). For the change of *-ā-* to *-ō-*, cf. ROPER.

Copeland English and Scots: habitation name from *Copeland* in Cumb. or *Coupland* in Northumb., both so called from ON *kaupland* bought land, a feature worthy of note during the early Middle Ages, when land was rarely sold, but rather held by feudal tenure and handed down from one generation to the next.

Vars.: **Co(u)pland**, **Cooplant**, **Cowpland**.

The surname is found in Orkney from the mid-15th cent.

Copeman English: occupational name for a merchant or trader, ME *copman*, from ON *kaupmaðr* (cogn. with OE *cēapman*; see CHAPMAN). *Kaupmaðr* is also found as a personal name in England, and this use may lie behind some cases of the surname.

Vars.: **Copman**, **Coopman**, **Coupman**.

Coplestone English: habitation name from *Copplestone* in the parish of Colebrooke, Devon, so called from the OE element *copel*, of uncertain meaning, possibly 'peaked', + *stān* STONE.

Vars.: **Copleston**, **Copplestone**.

The earliest known bearer of the name is Richard de Copleston, recorded in Lincoln in 1200, but said to have come from Devon. The Coplestone family were powerful landowners in the West Country from the 15th to the 19th cents.

Copley English (Yorks.): habitation name from any of various places, for example in Co. Durham, Staffs., and Yorks., so called from the OE personal name *Coppa* (apparently a byname for a tall man) or from *copp* hill-top (see COPP) + *lēah* wood, clearing.

Copp English: 1. topographic name for someone who lived on the top of a hill, from ME *coppe*, OE *copp* summit (a transferred sense of *copp* head, bowl, cogn. with mod. Eng. *cup*, MHG and mod. Ger. *Kopf*, and Pol. *kopa* hill).

2. nickname for someone with a large or deformed head from ME *cop(p)* head (the same word as in 1).

Cogns.: Du.: **Kop**. Low Ger.: **Kopp**. (Of 1 only): Pol.: **Ko**.

Dim. (of 1): Pol.: **Kopka**.

Pejs. (of 2): Eng: **Copp(e)ard**.

Copper English: 1. var. of COOPER 1, from ME *co* found from the 12th cent. alongside *cupere*.

2. metonymic occupational name for a worker in OE *coper* (L (*aes*) *Cyprium* Cyprian bronze).

Cogns. (of 2): Ger.: **Kupfer(mann)**, **Kupper**. Low Ger.: **per(mann)**. Flem.: **Coper(mann)**. Du.: **Koper**. Jewish (Ashkenazic): **Kupfer**, **Kupferman(n)** (from Ger. *Kupfer*); **Kup(p)er(mann)** (from a W or NE Yid. pronunciation of *koper*); **Kip(p)er**, **Kiperman** (from a S Yid. pronunciation of *koper*).

Cpds (ornamental): Jewish: **Kuperbaum**, **Kuperboim**, **Kibaum** ('copper tree'); **Kupferberg**, **Kup(p)erberg** ('copper *Kupferberg* also exists as a Ger. vocab. word meaning 'copper mine', but this is probably not relevant to any of the Jewish names); **Kuperfish** ('copper fish'); **Kup(p)ermintz** ('copper coin'), **Kupferminc** (Pol. spelling); **Kuperschlak** ('copper blow'); **Kupferstein**, **Kupers(h)tein**, **Kupperstein** ('copper stone'); **Kupfersto(c)k**, **Kuperstock** ('copper staff'); **Kup(f)wasser** ('copper water').

Coppersmith 1. English: occupational name for a SMITH who worked in COPPER.

2. Jewish (Ashkenazic): Anglicization of any of the Jewish surnames listed below.

Cogns. (of 1): **Kupferschmi(e)dt**, **Kup(f)ershmid(t)**, **Kip(p)erschmidt**, **Kupershmit**.

Copping English: 1. dim. of JACOB.

2. topographic name for someone who lived on the top of a hill, from an OE deriv. of *copp* summit (see COPP 1).

Vars. (of 1): **Coppin**, **Coppen**. (Of 2): **Coppinger**.

Coppola S Italian: from the Neapolitan dial. term *copola*, denoting a type of beret characteristic of the region (cf. CHAPE); either a nickname for a habitual wearer of beret, or a metonymic occupational name for a maker of such berets.

Var.: **Coppolaro** (occupational name).

Dims.: **Coppolelli**, **Coppoletta**, **Coppoletti**, **Coppolino**.

Aug.: **Coppolone**.

Copsey English (Suffolk): from the ON personal name *Kupsi*. This is of uncertain origin, but is recorded in the Domesday Book as *Copsi* and seems to have been used as a fairly frequent given name in the early Middle Ages.

Corbeil French: metonymic occupational name for a maker and seller of baskets, from OF *corbeil(le)* basket (LL *corbicula*, a dim. of *corbis* basket). It may also be a habitation name from any of the various places named with this word because of a depression in the ground.

Vars.: (Le) **Corbeiller**, **Corbeillier**.

Cogns.: Ger.: **Korf(f)**; **Körber**, **Kerber**.

Corbett English (Norman; esp. common in the W Midlands): nickname meaning 'Little Crow', from ANF *corbet*, a dim. of *corb*; cf. CUERVO.

Vars.: **Corbet**, **Corbitt**.

Cogns.: Fr.: **Corbet**. It.: **Corbetti**, **Corv(i)etto**; **Crovetti**, **Crovetto** (Lombardy).

Corbet(t) is the name of an ancient Shrops. family descended from a Norman baron, Hugh Corbet or Corbeau, living in 1040. He came to England with his son Robert and settled in Shrops. His descendant Sir Richard Corbet was granted land near Shrewsbury in 1223, at a place now known as Moreton Corbet. The name was taken from Shrops. to Scotland in the first quarter of the 12th cent.