

Historical Sketch Compiled by Zitelle W. Snarr, Family Historian, and read by her at the Family Reunion in the Lion House salt Lake city, August 7, 1937.

And now of Grandfather, James McClellan (My Great grandfather)
How much do we know of his life?

I am glad to be able to give what little father and I have gathered together, from journal entries in the Deseret News. A sketch written by his son William, my grandfather, and by talking to some of the grandchildren.

James was born August 8th, 1804...one hundred and thirty three years ago tomorrow, in York district, South Carolina. On January 18, 1826, at the age of 22, he married the 16 year old **Cynthia** Stewart who was born Duck ^River, Sumner County, Tennessee, April 28, 1810.

In the spring of 1833, he with his wife and three children left Bedford County, Tennessee and moved to Shelby County, Illinois, where they squated on a quarter section, but made no effort to prove up, but in 1834 or 35, they bought out a man named Piler, who wanted to move on. He had a cabin, smoke house and corn crib. This claim lay in a bend of the Okaw or Kaskaskie river, a small amount of land broke and fenced, the nearest neighbor $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, next nearest $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away.

By industry and economy James rapidly surrounded himself with the comforts of life. Hogs and cattle did well on the range quite a portion of the year and St. Louis and Chicago furnished a fairly good market for all surplus, including coonskins, dressed turkeys, venison and hams.

This was their condition when the Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints found them. They embraced the gospel and were baptized May 13, 1839. ~~Soon~~ After, James went to Nauvoo, bought some property and returned home and set about selling out. (This was

CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY
CEDAR CITY, UTAH

quite an undertaking as the farm was one of the largest and best in the country, and few were able to buy. It consisted of about 600 acres of farm and timber land over 100 acres of it under fence and cultivation. He finally disposed of it for part cash and a part stock and in the fall of 1841 the family consisting of father, mother and seven children, having buried one son, moved to Nauvoo.

Their troubles began then. Both James and Cynthia were stricken with rheumatism and were confined to their beds for three months. William, the eldest son was but a lad of 13½ years unable to properly care for all of the livestock. Sixty head of cattle struck out for the old home and got about half way when they were stopped by the ice in a river and were taken up and cared for until spring by a party at a cost of one half of the herd. Luckily James had paid tithing and paid for shares in Nauvoo House to quite an amount. They turned out three or four yoke of oxen for lumber to be had later on. In this way they soon reached Bedrock. From plenty to poverty seemed but a short step.

Here might add that James and Cynthia were endowed in the Nauvoo Temple January 7, 1846 and sealed April 2, 1847. The last three of their twelve children were born under the covenant.

The boys went out to work at brickyards, teaming, boating and rafting. Returning home at an interval they found their folks busy preparing for the move. James McClellan and grandmother Rigby, Aunt Matilda Parks, T. C. D. Howell, Grandfather Hugh McClellan, Gabits and others, quite a party, they crossed the river (Mississippi) at Nashville as they got better terms on ferring. The feed and roads were good, weather hot. They made fairly good time and reached camp on the Mosquito creek (was that the same as Council Bluffs Iowa?) the

14 or 15th of July 1846. There was a recruiting officer in camp raising men for service in the Mexican war. On July 17, James volunteered to the 5th., or Company E. to camp at Sarpes Point. History records this famous march. William, son of James went from Sante Fe to Pueblo with a ~~det~~achment of invalids, he was not ill, but being under age, it was an opportunity to keep him out of conflict, should there be such. In the latter part of May 1847 they left Pueblo, traveling north to Old Fort Larimer. There they struck the Pioneers Trail going up North Platt. They followed the trail until they reached the valley about July 21.

About the 16th of August some 60 men and about 30 of the Battalion men with about 30 bears, mostly oxen, started for the Missouri River. They arrived home the latter part of October and William found his grandparents both dead, the others all well.

James intended to move west in the following spring.

With the discovery of Gold in California, the desire to move was planted in the hearts of many of the saints who had not entertained a thought prior to this time. James urged his son to make the trek.

Very early in the spring, father and son moved down on the road a mile and half below their home and put up a temporary shop for fitting up wagons and other work and almost before they were ready for work, here came the gold hunters wanting corn, corn fodder, hay, straw, anything in the shape of feed, and all wanted more less work done on their *Wagons*, wood and Iron. James was a lumberman a gunsmith and a blacksmith, by trade.

October 6, 1849 a semi Annual Conference was held at Kenesville Iowa. Among members of high Council present was James McGleean. During conferece he was sustained in this position by vote of the conference with other authorities.

Company organized. Jose. Young. Pres. Winslow Farr Counciler, Wm. Snow Captain, James McClellan and Gardener Snow captains of fifties.

About the 12th of June, 1850 they left their homes. Crossed the Missouri River below the mouth of the Platt and traveled up the south side to Ash Hollow. From ^{using} the stagnant spring water, because of wet weather, between the Missouri and Platt, the Cholera broke out in their company. During the latter part of June or the first part of July there were several deaths, James and Cynthia's little son Jimmie, age 2, of the number. William, the oldest boy had a severer attack, but pulled through in fairly good condition. Louisa Ann, age 9 was so very ill that they sent word to the company ahead to dig two graves. But our kind Heavenly Father saw fit to spare her life that she might reach maturity, and with her husband Uncle Eli Bell rear a family in honor and integrity.

On August 22, 1850 in the Black Hills, a little girl, the eleventh child, Cynthia Selena was born to Cynthia and James. With the strain of the journey, sickness and death weighing so heavily upon her, small wonder that Cynthia could not nurse her babe.

Almeda, William's wife had a six weeks old baby when they commenced the journey and she drank a lot of weak tea, walked part of way and yet fed two babies at the breast.

The Company arrived in the valley early in October of 1850.

December 19, 1850. In a letter to President Brigham Young, George A. Smith asked to have James McClellan sent to Peteetnet (or Payson) as a blacksmith for that locality.

James decided to go south in the spring. Got ready to do so about the first of March. It took them eight days hard work to reach Payson, where they decided to stop, but with some misgivings on the water question as there were ten or eleven families ahead of them. He made

a home down on what was known as the herd grounds, northwest of Payson proper now. There for the next fifteen to twenty years he was active in civic and church affairs.

Sept. 1, 1851. On this date an official report to headquarters of the Church showed there were 116 baptized members in Payson branch. James Pace Pres. James McClellan and Elias Gardnes Councilors.

August 11, 1852, their 12th child, another daughter, Armintha Zerada was born.

On March 6, 1854 the branch organized at Payson was discontinued and a ward organized with Charles B. Hancock as Bishop and James McClellan and K. Fairbanks, as Councilors.

Oct. 13, 1854 Geo. A. Smith going to settlements in Southern Utah got fresh horses at Payson and James McClellan, Jose. Curtise, Wm. Head & Brother Colvin to go with them for protection against the Indians.

December 31, 1854. Report to general Authorities of death of Bishop Cross of Payson, signed by James McClellan, President.

May. 25, 1858. President Young requested Albert Carrington to write a letter to James McClellan in regard to hearing horses.

Jan. 3, 1858 James McClellan, one of a committee of 9 appointed to draft resolutions supporting President Young as Governor of Utah.

April 29, 1862. Cynthia, beloved wife of James died, the day after her 52nd birthday.

Sept. 26, 1862. The Molasses exhibited by Bro. James McClellan was a very superior quality, resembled honey in color, mild and pleasant to taste.

April 1863. Left his home to meet the incoming emigration. Had a private team, going for goods driven by Jesse Knight. They left Florence on the Missouri about the 4th of July on their return home, about 100 wagons and three or four hundred emigrants.

About this time James married Lydia Knight. She states in her history that the two daughters of James had been motherless about two years,

Which would ~~be~~ 1864.

Sometimes within the next few years he received and answered a call to settle on the Muddy. The results of that Pioneering are known--as fast as a dam was built in the river the beavers would tear it out. They moved to Beaver Dam and then into Santa Clara.

October 27, 1871. He received a call from the first Presidency to fill a mission in the United States to Preach the Gospel, and administer in all the ordinances there of pertaining to his office.

April 5, 1871. Elder James McClellan of Santa Clara, Utah arrived in Salt Lake City on his return from his mission to the states. He traveled chiefly in Texas and was treated kindly by the people among whom he visited.

The lower part of the St. George Temple was dedicated Monday Jan. 1, 1877 and the first ordination performed in it Tuesday Jan. 9, 1877. James McClellan was baptized for the dead on March 13, 1877 and did endowment work on the 14th, just two months and 4 days after the work began. Between this date and April 22, 1880 when he did his last sealings for others, he was baptized for 83 people, endowed for 90, sealed for 42 besides having seven women sealed to him.

On June 19, he stood proxy for the adoption of 8 of the McCall sons to their parents.

1874--on his 70th birthday a celebration was held in Rayson honoring him, dinner in the orchard in the afternoon for the family. Dance in the ward in the evening.

October 27, 1880 had six of twelve children sealed to their parents. One of these, however, Araminta Z. Bunker was born under the covenant and it should not have been necessary. So far as the record shows, this was the last temple work he did before he died.

During that winter his health failed very rapidly. He felt that the end was near and expressed a desire to return to Rayson. He wrote from Santa Clara to the folks in Rayson, asking for some one to come and

assist him home. James, a son-in-law and young Jas. McClellan took a team and wagon. Grandfather James had a light rig--- white top and Brother Manwill started out with him and young James. Came slowly along with the wagon and grandfather's belongings. It seemed the nearer they got home the weaker grandfather became until when they reached Wilford Brother Manwill put him on the train in care of the conductor and wired the folks in Payson to meet him. The train arrived in Payson on a Sunday morning, the children had gone to Sunday school. He was taken to the home of his son Sam and those of his children who were in Payson gathered around him. A doctor was called in but stated that there was nothing he could do. He passed away the following morning and the journal entry in the Deseret News states the cause of his death to be pneumonia. The date Feb. 10, 1881. The funeral was held in the old 2nd ward and he was buried by the side of his wife, Cynthia.

The Name and family of McClelland (d)

The name of McClellan or McClelland is said to have been derived from the Gaelic mac-a-ghille-dhiolan, which is said to have been pronounced as "Mac-il-iolan". It is found on the ancient Scotch and early American records in the various forms of Macolillan, MacClellan, MacClelland, MacLelland, MacLellan, McLellan, McLelland, McClelland, McClellan, and others, of which the last two forms mentioned are those most generally accented in America today, and the three forms immediately preceding it are also still occasionally used.

One of the earliest known records of this ancient Scottish family was that of Duncan MacLellan, who was Sheriff of Galloway about the year 1217. The next on record was one Gilbert MacLellan of the time of King David the second of Scotland. In the reign of King James the second, that is, in the early fifteenth century, Sir Patrick MacLellan is said to have resided at Bombie, Scotland, and he is also said to have been murdered by the Earl of Douglas about the year 1452. His death was much lamented and so deeply resented by his kinsmen that they waged continuous feud upon the Douglas clan of many generations. It is said that their lands were declared forfeit because of their actions against the powerful and influential Douglasses but were regained by the son of the Laird of Bombie through his brave service on behalf of King James.

The representative of this ancient line in the latter half of the fifteenth century was one William MacLellan of Bombie,

who was the father of a son named Sir Thomas, who married Agnes daughter of Sir James Dunbar, and was the father by her of Sir William, Gilbert and John, of whom the first was the father by his wife Elizabeth Mure of, among others, a son named Thomas, who was the father of Sir Thomas, who married Helen, daughter of Sir James Gordon of Lochinvar, and was the father by her of Sir Thomas, who married Crisel Maxwell, daughter of John, Lord Herries, and was the father by her of Sir Robert, William, and John, of whom the first became Lord Kirkcudbright but left only female issue, and the second, William, was the father of a son named Thomas, who married the Lady Janet Douglas, daughter of William first earl of Queensberry, but left no children.

At this time the family estate and the title of Lord Kirkcudbright reverted to John, the third and youngest of the sons of Sir Thomas and Crisel. This John MacLellan was the father of John and William, of whom the first son, John, married Anne, the daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell, and was the father by her of a son named William, who left no issue; while the second son, William, was the father of John (who was entitled to assume the title of Lord Kirkcudbright but did not do so) and James, of whom the first died without issue and the latter took the title of Lord Kirkcudbright but left only female issue.

To return to Gilbert MacLellan, the second son of Sir Thomas and Agnes (Nee Dunbar) MacLellan of Bombie in the latter fifteenth century, he had issue by his wife Margaret, daughter of Lord Herries, of a son named William, who married Margaret Gordon and was the father by her of Thomas, who was the father

of James, William and Thomas, of whom the first was married about 1600 to Jean Charteris, by whom he was the father of Robert, who was the father of William, who married Agnes, daughter of William Maculloch, and was the father by her of William, who became Lord Kirkcudbright and was the father by his wife Margaret Murray of, among others, John and Dunbar, of whom the first married a Miss Bannister and was the father by her of Sholto Henry, the Hon. Camden Grey, and Elizabeth.

It is not definitely known from which of the many illustrious lines of the family in the British Isles the first emigrants of the name to America were descended, although it is generally believed that all of the McClellan(s) were of common ancestry at a remote period, and it is probably that most of the families of the name in America came through Ireland but were of Scotch descent.

One of the first of the name in America was one John McClellan, who was living at Chilmark, Mass., before 1717, but nothing further is known concerning this early emigrant or his immediate family and descendants, if any.

About 1718 one James McClellan of McClellan came from Ireland to America and settled at Worcester, Mass. He is said to have brought with him his wife Margaret and two sons, William and James. James, son of the emigrant James, was married in 1722 to Elizabeth Hall, by whom he was the father of John, James, Moses, David, Rebecca or Rebekah, and Mary, of these, the son James married Sarah Atwell in 1758 and was the father by her of James, Netsie, Sallie, and Anna.

It is also considered probable that the emigrant James was the father of that William McClellan or McClelland of Worcester, Mass., who removed to Woodstock, Conn., and was the father by his wife Jeannie Calhoun of a son named Samuel, who was the father by his wife Jemima Chandler, whom he married shortly before 1758, of Wary, Samuel, William, and Lemuel. The last mentioned Samuel is also said to have left further issue by his second wife Rachel Abbe, but the names are not given.

The Bryce McClellan, who is said to have been a cousin of the above mentioned emigrant James, made his home at Portland, Me., about 1720, having previously resided in County Antrim, Ireland. His children are said to have been Joseph, William, Alexander, and James. The records of this line are not, however, numerous.

Hugh McClellan, who is sometimes claimed to have been a brother of the before mentioned emigrant James, came to America about 1733 and settled at Gorham, Me., where he was the father by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Cary McClellan of Ireland, of William, Cary (died young), Abigail, Wary, Alexander, another Cary, Jane, Martha (died young) Thomas, and Martha. Of the sons of the emigrant Hugh, William is said to have married Rebecca Maston, but his records are not complete; Alexander is said to have been the father by his wife Margaret Johnson of Jenny, James (died young), Isaac, William, Wally, Alexander, and another James; Cary first married Eunice Elder, by whom he was the father of Wary Eunice, Nancy, Cary, Alexander, William, Samuel, and others, and had further issue by his second wife Wary Parker of David and several daughters; and Thomas married Jenny Patterson, by whom he was the father of Hugh, Elizabeth,

Robert, Polly, Benjamin, Jenny, Mary, Ann, Thomas, and John.

It is highly probable, although not certain, that George McLellan or McClelland of Portland, Me., before 1749 was descended from one of the above mentioned Maine families. He married Mary Webster and was the father by her of Rachel, Captain Thomas, George, William, Mary, Sarah, Simon, and Betsey, of whom the son Captain Thomas married Hannah Dyer and removed to South Thomaston, Me., where he left issue of George William (of Warren, Me.), Hannah, Ephraim, and Thomas; and Simon, younger brother of Captain Thomas, married Betsey Robinson, by whom he had issue of Isaac, Simon, Nancy and James.

About 1749 one Michael McLellan is said to have come from Londonderry, Ireland, to Coleraine, Mass. By his wife Jane Henry he was the father of Jeanette, Ann, Margaret, Hugh and others, of whom the son Hugh married Sarah Wilson, by whom he had issue of Samuel and nine other children, whose names are not given.

Sometime before 1769 one Stanhope (another authority says the emigrant's name was Thomas and that he married one Mary Stanhope) McLelland or McClelland is said to have come from Ireland to Pennsylvania, where he was the father of John, Thomas Stanhope, and others. Of these, John settled in Rockbridge County, Va., and was probably married in 1788 to Mary Brownlee. Among the other possible members of this line were Henry McClell and, who married Betsey Brown in 1787; and Thomas McClelland, who married Jean Calbraith in 1795. From these dates were are led to believe that the above mentioned Thomas Stanhope McClelland was in the third generation of this family in America rather than in the second, as he was married in 1803 to Margaret Cabell.

One collan McClellan is said to have resided at Worcester, Mass., in 1776 and is listed as "a high-lander, prisoner of war in this place". By his wife Elizabeth he is said to have left at least one child also named Elizabeth, and possibly others.

The descendants of these and other branches of the family in America have spread into all parts of the country and have aided as much in the growth and development of the nation as their ancestors aided in its founding. They have been noted for their energy, industry, integrity, perseverance, fortitude, resourcefulness, initiative, mental ability, courage, and leadership.

Among those of the McClellan(d) who fought in the war of the Revolution were Captain Alexander, Lieutenant William, and Lieutenant Cary McClellan of Massachusetts; Benjamin and Robert McClelland of Virginia; and numerous others from the various New England and southern colonies.

Thomas, William, James, Robert, Gilbert, Samuel, Joseph, Hugh, Alexander, Cary, George, Simon, Benjamin, and John are some of the Christian names most highly favored by the family for its male members.

A few of the many members of the family who have distinguished themselves in various parts of the world in more recent times are:

George Brinton McClellan of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, American military officer, 1826-1885;

James Alexander McLellan of Nova Scotia, Canadian educator, 1832-1902; and

George Brinton McClellan (son of the before mentioned George Brinton McClellan), noted American politician, born in Saxony in 1885.

One of the many coats-of-arms of the Scotch and Irish family of McClellan(d) or MacLellan (also McLellan and McLelland) is

that described as follows:

Arms---"Or, two chevrons (another, within a bordure engrailed gules) sable."

Crest---"A naked arm supporting on the point of a sword a Moor's head."

Motto---"Think on."

(Arms taken from Burke's "General Armory", 1884.)

Bibliography.

The above data have been compiled chiefly from the following sources:

Lower---"Dictionary of Family Names", 1860

Douglas---"The Peerage of Scotland", vol. II, 1813.

Bolton---"Emigrants of New England, 1700-1775", 1931

Benedict and Tracy---"History of Sutton, Mass.", 1878.

Pierce---"History of Grafton", 1879.

Chandler---"The Chandler Family", 1883.

Pierce---"History of the Town of Gorham, Me.", 1862.

Raton---"History of Thomastown, Rockland, and South Thomastown, Me.", 1865, and "Annals of Warren, Me.", 1877.

Ruttle---"The Ruttle Family", 1888.

Munell---"American Ancestry", 1887-8.

Morrison---"The Morrison or Morrison Family", 1880.

Morton---"History of Rockbridge County, Va.", 1920.

Brown---"The Cabells and their kin", 1895.

Virkus---"Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy", Vol. II, 1926.

Reitman---"Officers of the Continental Army", 1914.

"Virginia Revolutionary Soldiers", 1912.

"The Encyclopedia Americana", 1932.

Burke---"General Armory", 1884.

Why you have a family name and what it means to you

Primitive personal names doubtless originated soon after the invention of spoken language, although the date of their first use is lost in the darkness of ages preceding recorded history. For thousands of years thereafter, first or given names were the only designations that men and women bore; and in the dawn of historic times, when the world was less crowded than it is today and everyone knew his neighbor, only one title of address was necessary. Only gradually, with the passing centuries and the increasing complexity of civilized society, did a need arise for more specific designations. While the roots of our system of family names may be traced back to early civilized times, actually the hereditary surname as we know it today is a comparatively recent development in human history, dating from a time scarcely earlier than nine hundred years ago.

A surname is a name added to a baptismal or christian name for the purposes of making it more specific and of indicating family relationship or descent. Classified according to origin, most surnames fall into four general categories: (1) those formed from the given name of the sire; (2) those arising from bodily or personal characteristics; (3) and (4) those derived from occupation. It is easier to understand the story of the development of our institution of surnames if these classifications are borne in mind.

As early as biblical time, certain distinguishing appellations were occasionally employed in addition to the given name, as, for instance, Joshua the son of Nun, Simon the son of Jones, Judas of Galilee, and Simon the zealot. In ancient Greece, daughters were scrupulously named after their fathers, as Chryseis, the daughter of Chryses; and sons' names were usually an enlarged form of the father's, as Hieronymus, son of Hiero. The Romans, with the rise of their civilization, felt the need for some hereditary title; and to meet this need they invented a complex system whereby every patrician traced his descent by taking several names. None of these, however, exactly corresponded to the surnames as we know them, for the "clan name", though hereditary, was given also to slaves and other dependents. Excellent as this system was, it proved to be but a temporary innovation, for the overthrow of the western empire by a barbarian invaders brought about its end and a reversion to the primitive custom of a single name.

The ancient Scandinavians and for the most part the Germans had only individual names, and there were no family names, strictly speaking, among the Celts. But as family and tribal groups grew in size, individual names proved inadequate and the need for supplementary designations began to be felt. Among the first employed were such terms as "the Strong", "the Hardy", "the Stern", "the Dreadful-in-battle"; and the nations of northern Europe soon adopted the practice of adding the father's name to the son's as Oscar son of Ossian, Oscar son of Carnuth, and Dermid son of Duthno.

True surnames, in the sense of hereditary designations, date in England from about the year 1000. Largely, they were introduced from Normandy, although there are interesting records of Saxon surnames prior to the Norman Conquest. Perhaps the oldest known surname in England is that borne by Hwita Hatte, a keeper of bees, whose daughter was Tate Hatte. During the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066), there were Saxon tenants in Suffolk bearing such names as Swert Magno, Stigand Soror, Siuward Rufus, and Leuric Hobbesune (Hobson); and the Domesday record of 1085-1086, which exhibits some curious combinations of Saxon forenames with Norman family names, shows surnames in still more general use.

By the end of the twelfth century, hereditary names had become common in England. But even by 1205 they were not universal. During the reign of Edward I a law was passed to compel certain Irish outlaws to adopt surnames: "They shall take unto them a Surname, either of some Town, or some Colour, as Blacke or Brown, or some Art or science, as Smyth of Carpenter, or some Office, as Cooke or Butler." And as late as the beginning of the nineteenth century, a somewhat similar decree compelled Jews in Germany and Austria to add a German surname to the single names which they had previously used.

As stated above, family titles may be divided into four general classes according to their origin. One of the largest of these classes is that comprising surnames derived from the given name of the father of those who first bore the surname. Such names were formed by means of added prefix or suffix denoting either "son or" or a diminutive. English names terminating in son, ing, and kin (from the Norse Sonr, ingr, kyn) are of this type, as are also the hosts of names prefixed with the Gaelic Mac, the Norman Fitz, the Welsh ap, and the Irish O' (literally "a descendent of"). Thus John's sons became Johnsons; William's sons, Williamsons or Wilsons; Richard's sons, Richardsons or Richardses (the final "s" of "Richards" being a contraction of "son"); Neill's sons, MacNeills; Herbert's sons, FitzHerberts; Thomas's sons, ap Thomases (ap has been dropped from many names of which it was formerly a part); and Keilly's sons, O'Keillys. Names of this type are common not only in the British Isles, but also in Germany, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, and throughout many other parts of the world.

Another class of surnames, those arising from some bodily or personal characteristic of their first bearer, apparently grew out of what were in the first instance nicknames. Thus Peter the strong became Peter Strong, Roger of small stature became Roger Little or Roger Small, and black-haired William of blond Alfred became William Black or Alfred White. From among the many names of this type, only a few need be mentioned: Long, Hardy, Wise, Glanman, Lover, Youngman, and Legrand. Such names as Fox and Wolfe perhaps also belong in this group, although some writers suggest that they may be of an ancient totemistic origin instead.

A third class of family names, and perhaps the largest of all, is that comprising local surnames--names derived from and originally designating the place of residence or habitat of the bearer. Such names were popular in France at an early date and were introduced into England by the Normans, many of whom were known by the titles

of their estates on the Continent and later by the titles of their English possessions. The surnames adopted by the nobility were mainly of this type, being used with the particles de, de la, or del (meaning "of" or "of the"). The Saxon equivalent was the word Atte ("at the"), employed in such names as John atte Brook, Edmund atte Lane, Godwin atte Brigg, and William atte Bourne. A vestige of this usage survives in the names Atwell, Atwood, and Atwater; in other cases the Norman de was substituted; and in still others, such as Wood, Briggs, and Lane, the particle was dropped. The surnames of some of the pilgrim fathers illustrate place designations: for instance, Winthrop means "from the friendly village"; Endicott, "an end cottage"; Bradford, "at the broad ford"; and Standish, "a stony park". The suffixes "ford", "ham", "ley", and "ton", denoting locality, are of frequent occurrence in such names as Ashford, Bingham, Burley or Burleigh, and Norton.

While England enjoyed a period of comparative peace under Edward the Confessor, a fourth class of surnames arose--names derived from occupation. The earliest of these seem to have been official names, such as Bishop, Mayor, Rawcett (judge), Alderman, Reeve, Sheriff, Chamberlain, Chancellor, Chaplain, Deacon, Latimer (interpreter), Marshall, Sumner (summoner), and Parker (park-keeper). Trade and craft names, although of the same general type, were of somewhat later origin. Currier was dresser of skins, Webster a weaver, Cartwright a wagon builder, and Baxter a baker. Such names as Smith, Taylor, Barber, Shepherd, Carter, Mason, and Miller are self explanatory.

Many surnames of today which seem to defy classification or explanation are corruptions of ancient forms which have been disguised almost beyond recognition. Longfellow, for instance, was originally Longueville, Longshanks was Longchamps, Troublefield was Tuberville, Winch was Wenshaw, Diggles was Douglas, and Snooks was Seven oaks. Such corruptions of family names, resulting from ignorance of spelling, variations in pronunciation, or merely from the preference of the bearer, tend to baffle both the genealogist and the etymologist. Shakespeare's name is to be found in some twenty-seven different forms, and the majority of English and Anglo-American surnames have, in their history, appeared in four to a dozen or more variant spellings.

In America the melting pot of all nations, a greater variety of family names exists than anywhere else in the world. Surnames of every race and nation are represented. While the greater number are of English, Scotch, Irish, or Welsh origin, brought to this country to scions of families which had borne these names for generations prior to emigration, many others, from central and southern Europe and from the Slavic countries, where the use of surnames is generally a more recently established practice, present considerable difficulty to the student of etymology and family history.

Those Americans who bear old and honored names--who trace the history of their surnames back to sturdy emigrant ancestors, or even beyond, across the seas, and into the dim mists of antiquity--may be rightfully proud of their heritage. While the name, in its origin, may seem ingenious, humble, surprising, or matter-of-fact, its significance today lies not in a literal interpretation of its original meaning but in the many things that have happened to it since it first came into use. In the beginning it was only a word, a convenient label to distinguish one John from his

neighbor John who lived across the field. But soon it established itself as a part of the bear's individuality; and as it passed to his children, his children's children, and their children, it became the symbol not of one man but of a family and that that family stood for. Handed down from generation to generation, it grew inseparably associated with the achievement, the tradition, and the glory of the family. Like the coat of arms, that vivid pictorial symbolization of the name which warrior ancestors bore in battle, the name itself, borne through every event of life and through the lives of scores of one's progenitors, became the badge of family honor--the "gook name" to be proud of, to protect, and to fight for if need be. As the valiant deeds of the marching generations have clothed it in glory, it has become an institution, a family rallying cry, and the most treasures possession of those who bear it.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anderson, Genealogy and Surnames, 1865.
Bardsley, English Surnames, 1875.
Bardsley, Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames, 1901.
Baring-Gould, Family Names, 1910
Encyclopedia Americana, 1932
Finlayson, Surnames and Sirenames, 1863
Grussi, Chats on Christian Names, 1925.
Harriston, Surnames of the United Kingdom, 1912-1918.
Lower, Dictionary of Family Names, 1860
McAenna, Surnames and Their Origin, 1913
Moore, Surnames and Place-Names, 1890
Weekley, Surnames, 1927.
Woulfe, Irish Names and Surnames, 1923.