

The surnames that have descended to us from William and John are nearly numberless. In the former case, beside the simple Williams and Williamson, there are Will, Wills, Willis, and Willson; from the diminutive Guillemot or Gullot, as it is often spelled in oldest records, Gillet, Gillett and Gillett; or from Willamot, the more English form of Williamot, the more English form of the same, Willmot, Willmot, Willot, Willett, and Willert; also Wilks, Wilkins, Wilkinson, Wilcox, Weeks, Wickens, Wickenson, Bill and Bilson. From John we derive Jones, Johnson, Jonson, Jenkins, Jennings, Jenkinson, Jackson and Jenks. The above are only a few of the patronymic surnames, but a host of common surnames have a similar origin.

The Saxon added "son" as a designation, as "Williamson," that is, "William's son," or "Balderson," that is, "Baldwin's son," or merely the apostrophe, as "Williams" or "Richards". This class has been wonderfully enlarged by the custom then in vogue, as now, of reducing every baptismal name to some curt and familiar monosyllable. This gives a clew at once to the extraordinary number of patronymics our directories contain of these short and curtailed forms. Thus "Dawe" from "David," gives us Dawson or Dawes; "Hikke," from Isaac, Hickson or Hicks; "Watte," from Walter, Watson or Watts.

A large addition was made to his category by the introduction of a further element. This arose from the nursery practice of giving pet names. In early days the three chief diminutives in use were those of "kin," "cock" and the termination "at" or "et," these latter being of Norman origin. "Kin," the old Saxon "kin," child or offspring, and introduced most probably, so far as the immediate practice was concerned, by the Flemmings, is still preserved in such words as manikin, pipkin, lambkin or doikkin. The nursery literature secured in its cockrobin, cockboats and cockhorses the immortality of the second. Thus from Simon we get Simpkins and Simcox, from Geoffrey, Jeffkins and Jeffcocks; from Williams, Wilkins, Wilcox and Willott or Willett; from Mary, Marriott; from Elias Elliott; from Emma or Emme, Emmett or Emmott; from Ralph, Rawlins, etc.

As a root word implicative of delfy has made for itself a firm place in the Oswins, Oswalds, Osbornes and Osmunds. The Harveys or Harvies are the descendants of some old Norman Harve. Of names specially introduced at the conquest, or that received an impulse by that event, few were more popular than that of Warin, or Guarin, or Guerin, the latter form at present generally found in France. It is the sobriquet that is incorporated in the ancient Mannerings, or Main-warings, a family that came from the manor of Warin, in a day when that was a familiar Christian name in Norman households. The Wareings, Warings, Warisons, Wasons and Fitz-Warins, often written Fitz-Warrens, not to mention the majority of the Warrens, are other of the descendants of this famous old name.

Next let us consider the local surnames. In nearly every country where personal nomenclature has assumed a sure and settled basis, that is, where a second or surname has become an hereditary possession in the family, we shall find that that portion of it which is of local origin bears by far the largest proportion to the whole. Prefixes of various kinds were at first freely used to declare more particularly whence the nominee was sprung. Thus, if he were come from some town or city, he would be William of York or

John of Bolton, familiarly pronounced William a York or John a Bolton. This, of course, is met in France by de, as is was also on English soil during early Norman times. If, on the other hand, the situation only of the abode gave the personality of the nominee, the connecting link was varied according to the humor or caprice of the speaker or relative aspect of the site itself. Thus we find such entries as John Above-Brook or Adelina Above-town, or Thomas Behind-water, or John Beneath-the-town. The word Lane is found attached to the personal name in the following ways: Cecilia in the Lane, Emma a la Lane, John de la Lane, John de Lane, Mariota en le Lane, Philippa ate Lane and Thomas Super Lane.

Of the definitive terms used, some are purely Norman, some purely Latin, a few an admixture of the two, and the rest are Saxon, ate being the chief one. This atte was "at the," answering to the Norman de la, del or du, and was familiarly contracted by our forefathers into the other forms of ate and att; or for the sake of euphony, when a vowel preceded the name proper, extended to "atten." This atte or att was occasionally incorporated with the sobriquet of locality, and thus became a recognized part of the surname itself. Thus such a name as John atte Wood, or Gilbert atte Wood, has bequeathed us no merely the familiar Wood, but Artwood and Atwood also. In a like manner ate-Ridge has become Attridge; atte-Field, Atfield; while such other designations as atte-Town, atte-Hill, atte-Worth, atte-Tree, or atte-Cliffe, are nowadays Atton, Athill, Atworth, Attree, and Atcliffe.

Such a name as De la Dene or Atte Den, of frequent occurrence formerly, and as Dean or Den equally familiar now, is worthy of particularity. A den was a sunken and wooded vale, where cattle might find alike covert and pasture. We have a remembrance of the brook in Brockton, the wolf in Wolfenden, the fox in Foxden, the ram in Ramsden, the hare in Harden, and the deer in Dearden, Buckden or Bugden, Rayden and Roden, or Rowden. The more domesticated animals abide with us in Horsden, Oxenden, Cowden, Borden and Sugden, or Sowden, Swinden, Eversden and Ogden, at first written de Hogedene.

The lee afforded shelter to all manner of domestic livestock, and some few of the wilder quarry. The equine species has given us Horsley, the bovine Cowley, Kinleak, Oxlee or Oxley; the deer, Hartley, Rowley, Buckley and Hindley; the hare, Harley, and the cheep, Shipley. Characteristic of the trees which inclosed it we get Ashley, Elmsley, Oakley, Lindley or Berkley.

Our Hargreaves hail from the grove where the hares are plentiful, and our Congreaves represent the same in the coney. Our Cloughs represent the narrow fissures betwixt the hills. To the same root we owe our Clives, Cliftes, Cleves and Clowes, besides endless Clifords, Clevelandes, Turncliffes, Sutcliffes, Ratcliffes, Faircloughs, etc.

Another branch of local surnames throws light upon the migratory habits and roving tendencies of our forefathers. Thus such a name as Peter le Newe, or Gilbert le Newcomen, or Walter le Neweman, declares to us at once its origin. Then there is no village or hamlet in England which has not subscribed in this manner to our nomenclature as Ralph de Debenham, or Miles de Ashford. A passing from one part of the British empire to another has been a prolific source of names. Thus we find Henry de Iriaund, Adam de Irland, Roger le Escot and Maruce le Scot.

Other counties also furnishes many

names. The Arters, once registered de Artoys, came from Artois; the Gascons and Gascolignes, from Gascony, while to Champagne we are indebted for the Champneys. To Lombardy and the Jews we owe the Lombards and Lubbards. From le Aleman, or de Almanha or le Alemaund, have sprung our Alemans, Almains and Allmans, and through the French, probably, our Dalmains, Dalmains and Dolmans.

A class of surnames which occupies no mean place bequeathed by the dignitaries and officers of the medieval times. These include King, Priest, Abbot, Prior and many others. In consideration the surnames of occupation, we remember that every village had its thatcher, to make and mend the roofs. From this we get the surnames Thatcher, Thacker and Thackery or Thackeray. A hilyer was also a roofer and we have Hillyer, Hillier, Hellier, Hellyer, Hellman and Hellman. A curious memorial of a past state of life abides with us in our Boardmans, Boorders, Bordmans and Borders. They were the tenants of lands which their lord kept expressly for the maintenance of his table, the rental being paid in kind.

The old word for mill was milne, hence we still have the earlier form, Milnes and Milner, as well as Mills and Miller; also Millman and Milward. Among the wrights were the wheelwrights the Cartwrights and the synonymous Wainwrights; also Boatwrights or Botwrights. The Reeds, Reids and Reads are all but forms of the old "rede" or red, once so pronounced; while Redman, when not a corruption of Redmayne, is but the "le Redman" of the 13th century.

AMONG THE ARAUCANICANS.

Temuco, Chile, Sept. 30, 1898.—I want to introduce you to the richest, proudest and bravest of the Indians of the South American continent, the Indians who once owned the greater part of Chile, and who, for three generations, with lances of wood and bows and arrows, waged a successful war with the Spanish invaders. They killed Pedro Valdevia, the man who founded Santiago, and then came south to conquer them. They destroyed Spanish forts, besieged Spanish cities and only receded inch by inch toward the south, fighting as they were forced to the rear. When they were finally conquered they refused to become the slaves and hirelings of their conquerors, as did the Indians further north, and today they maintain their own identity, owning their own lands and looking with scorn upon the descendants of the white-skinned invaders who have robbed of their country. I refer to the Araucanians, the famous Indian fighters of south Chile. I am now writing in the frontier town of Temuco, on the edge of one of their reservations, and have just returned from a hand-car trip over a railroad which the Chilean government is building through their country to open the lands adjoining it up to settlement. They have long since given up their fight against the whites, and the Chilean government is doing what it can to civilize them. It has given them lands which they are not allowed to sell, and it has its Indian schools modeled on the same plan as those of the United States. The progress, however, is not great, and the demon of alcohol is slowly but surely wiping out what is left of the race. There are, it is estimated, only 50,000 of them left, and the most of these are scattered over the hills and valleys of southern Chile.

There are many of the Araucanians