John Hagan family names

Hagan
Recorded in various spellings including O'Hagan, Hagan, Hagen, Haggan, Hagon, Hegan and Aiken, this is an Irish surname. Originally from the pre 10 th century Old Gaelic O'hAodhagain, meaning the "male descendant of Aodh", a personal name meaning "fire", Aodh was a pagan god worshipped by the early natives. The great O'Hagan clan originated in the province of Ulster, and the seat of its chief was at Tullahogue, County Tyrone. The chief exercised the hereditary right of inaugurating O'Neill as king or overlord of Ulster. In medieval times, members of the sept were territorial magnates in Counties Monaghan and Armagh, and two places called Ballyagan, (from "baile", a settlement), one in County Derry and the other in Antrim, further locate the O'Hagans.
Read more: http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Hagan#ixzz4XGK1dbeO

Parkinson
This is a very English surname, and is from the medieval given names "Parkin" or "Perkin", which are themselves diminutives of "Peter". St. Peter was the favourite saint of the medieval church and his name was very popular throughout Christendom in the Middle Ages. The name means "rock" or "steadfastness", from the Greek "petros", rock or stone. In the modern idiom the name can be spelt in a number of different ways: Parkyn, Parken, Perkin or Perkin. The patronymic "son of Parkin" first appears in the 14th Century, and the name development including William Perkynsone of Warwickshire in 1382, and Emmot Parkyngson of Whitby, Yorkshire in 1540
Read more: http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Parkinson#ixzz4XGNvyje5

Snape
This unusual surname may be either of Anglo-Saxon or of Old Norse origin. If the former, the name is locational from the parish and village of Snape, south of Saxmundham in East Suffolk. Recorded as "Snapes" in the Domesday Book of 1086, the place was so called from the Olde English pre 7th Century "snaep", scanty grassland, or poor piece of grazing land. In Sussex, the dialectal term "snape" is still used of boggy, uncultivated land, and Snape, a minor place south west of Wadhurst in Sussex, was probably named from this source
The surname may also be of northern English origin, and locational from Snape in Lancashire and Yorkshire, so called from the Old Norse "snap", cognate with the Olde English "snaep"
Read more: http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Snape#ixzz4XGQCxKWM

Boothman
This most interesting surname is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and is an occupational name for a cowman or herdsman, or someone who worked in a cowhouse, from the Olde English pre 7th Century elements "bothe", a cowhouse, herdsman's hut, and "man", a man, worker. The initial element "bothe" also gives us the surname Booth or Boothe, which is today popular and widespread in the North of England. Job descriptive surnames originally denoted the actual occupation of the namebearer, and later became hereditary. The surname itself first appears in records in the late 13th Century
Read more: http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Boothman#ixzz4XGQhkTCt

Aspinwall
This interesting surname is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and is a locational name from Aspinwall, a minor place in the parish of Ormskirk, Lancashire, so called from the Olde English pre 7th Century "aespen", aspen, trembling poplar, with "waell(a)", spring or stream. Locational names were originally given to the lord of the manor, or as a means of identification for those who left their place of birth to seek work elsewhere. A quotation from Baines' "History of Lancashire", dated 1216 - 1272, reads "Richard le Walais, lord of Litherland, grants by deed to William Pike of Aspinwall...".
Read more: http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Aspinwall#ixzz4XGTWNou7

Hartley
This interesting surname, of Anglo-Saxon origin, is a locational name from any of the various places so called. Several, in particular those in Hampshire, Kent and Devonshire, derive their names from the Olde English pre 7th Century "heort", hart, plus "leah" meaning "wood" or "clearing". The one in Northumberland derives its second element from the Olde English "hlaw" meaning "hill", and the one in Cumberland contains the Olde English "cla", claw, in the sense of a tongue of land between two streams, with an uncertain first element. The surname is widely distributed, but it is especially popular in Yorkshire.
The surname dates back to the late 12th Century

Burton
This famous name is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and is a locational surname deriving from any one of the numerous places called Burton in England, found mainly in the midland and northern counties. Most of the places are recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as, variously, "Burtone, Bortune" or "Bortone", and most share the same meaning and derivation, which is "the settlement by a fort", derived from the Olde English pre 7th Century "burg, burh", fort, often referring to a Roman or other pre-English fort, sometimes a fortified manor, with "tun", enclosure, settlement. Some of the places mean "settlement belonging to a fort", from the same Olde English elements, while Burton in Somerset means "the settlement on the River Bredy" or "Bride", and Burton in Sussex translates as "Budeca's settlement".

Berry
This is an ancient English surname of topographic or locational origin. It derives either from the pre 7th century 'byrig', meaning 'a fortified place' or the later 'beri', or 'buri' denoting a fortified manor house. Topographically the surname was given either the owner of a manor house, or possibly to somebody who lived close by. Locationally the surname may derive from such places as Bury in Huntingdonshire, recorded as Byrig in the Anglo Saxon Chronicles of the year 974, Bury in Lancashire or Sussex, Berry(brow) in Yorkshire, or Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, this latter place being recorded as Sancte Eadmundes Byrig in 1038. The modern surname can be found as Berry, Berrey, Berrie, Bury and Burry.

Wilkinson
This interesting surname, with variant spellings Wilkinson, Wilkenson, Wilkennson, Wilkens, and Wilkins, is a patronymic of the medieval given name "Wilkin", a short form of the personal name "Will" (itself coming from the diminutive of the Norman personal name William), with the addition of the hypocoristic suffix "kin". The surname dates back to the early 14th Century (see below).
Read more: http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Wilkinson#ixzz4XGTyPuZx

Shaw
This interesting name is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and may be either a topographical or a locational surname. As a topographical name, Shaw was used for someone who lived by a copse, wood, or thicket, derived from the Old English pre 7th Century "sceaga", copse, small wood. As a locational surname, Shaw is derived from any one of the numerous small places names Shaw, from the Old English "sceaga", such as those in Berkshire, Lancashire, and Wiltshire. Shaw in Berkshire is recorded as "Essages" in the Domesday Book of 1086, and in Lancashire as "Shaghe" in 1555, and a place in Wiltshire as "schaga" in the 1167 Pipe Rolls of the county.

Kay
Recorded as Kay and Kaye, this interesting surname is "British". It has at least five possible origins. Firstly, it may be occupational for either a key maker or a key-bearer, one who held such a civic or similar post in a royal or noble household. This is from the Olde English pre 7th century word "caeg" meaning key. Secondly, it may be of French origin, and a topographical name for someone who lived by a wharf or was employed on one. The derivation being from Old French word "kaye" meaning quay. Thirdly, it may be of Celtic origin, from the Welsh given name "Cai", or the Cornish "Key", a name borne by the boastful brother of the famous King Arthur. Fourthly, it may be of Old Norse origin from the word "ka" meaning a jackdaw, and hence used to describe someone who bore a fancied resemblance to the bird! Finally, it may be a nickname for a left-handed man, from the Danish term "kei" meaning left, which was borrowed in the 13th century into the dialects of Lancashire and Cheshire, and survived in this area until the 19th century.

Ena Whittaker family names

Whittaker
This interesting surname is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and is a locational name either from Whitacre in Warwickshire; Whitaker (Lancashire); Whiteacre in Waltham, Kent; or from Wheatacre near Beccles, Norfolk.
The former two places derive their name from the Olde English pre 7th Century "hwit", (Middle English "whit"), white, with "feld", pasture, open country, land free from wood (as opposed on the one hand to "aecer", cultivated soil, enclosed land, and on the other to "weald", wooded land). The latter two are so called from the Olde English "hwaete", wheat, and "aecer", cultivated soil. Locational surnames, such as this, were originally given to local landowners, and the Lord of the Manor, and especially to those former inhabitants who left their place of origin to settle elsewhere, and were best identified by the name of their birthplace.
Read more: http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Whittaker#ixzz4XGNZEVT8

Tuck
This famous and interesting surname recorded as Tock, Took, Toke, Tuck and Tuke, is usually English, can be Scottish, but in either case is of pre 7th century Norse-Viking origins. It derives from the Scandinavian personal name variously recorded as Toki, Toka or Toke, short or nickname forms of Thorketill. This popular personal and later surname, was a compound of the divine name Thor, the Viking mythological god of thunder and the originator of Thors day or Thursday, plus "ketill", meaning a cauldron.
Read more: http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Tuck#ixzz4XGS1Gua3

Ward
This is one of the great surnames of Britain. Deriving from the pre 1066 Norman era, it has two quite distinct origins, one Olde English and the other Gaelic. The 'English' nameholders themselves have two possible derivations, the first being occupational for a civil guard or keeper of the watch and the second topographical, and describing one who lived by a 'werd' - a marsh. Certainly there can be no doubt that Walter de la Warde recorded in the 1273 Hundred Rolls of Suffolk lived by a fen, whilst equally Robert le Warde in the Oxfordshire Rolls for the same year of 1273, was a guard.
Read more: http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Ward#ixzz4XGSYslBs

Heap
This interesting "Dichensian" surname is of English and Anglo-Saxon pre 7th century origin. It can be either locational or topographical. If locational, the source is the place in Lancashire in the parish of Bury near Manchester, called "Heap Bridge". The placename is first recorded as "Hep", in 1226 and derives from the Olde English pre 7th Century word "heap", meaning heap, mound or hill. As a topographical name, "Heap" or its variant forms of Heape and Heaps, denotes residence by a hill or mound and is a good example of the very many early medieval surnames created from natural or man-made features in the landscape, such as "Hill", "Bridge", and "Brook". Alice Heap and Robert Firth were married on January 17th 1564 at Burnley, Lancashire, and on April 20th 1574, Catherine Heap was christened at St. Mary, Oldham, Lancashire.
Read more: http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Heap#ixzz4XGXJS7F3

Hartley
This interesting surname, of Anglo-Saxon origin, is a locational name from any of the various places so called. Several, in particular those in Hampshire, Kent and Devonshire, derive their names from the Olde English pre 7th Century "heort", hart, plus "leah" meaning "wood" or "clearing". The one in Northumberland derives its second element from the Olde English "hlaw" meaning "hill", and the one in Cumberland contains the Olde English "cla", claw, in the sense of a tongue of land between two streams, with an uncertain first element. The surname is widely distributed, but it is especially popular in Yorkshire.
The surname dates back to the late 12th Century

Harrison
This distinguished surname, with thirty entries in the "Dictionary of National Biography", and having no less than forty Coats of Arms, is of early medieval English origin. It is a patronymic form of the medieval male given name Harry, itself a pet form of Henry, from the Old French "Henri", via the Old German "Haimric", composed of the elements haim", home, and "ric", power. Introduced into England by the Normans after the Conquest of 1066 in the form "Henri", the name became enormously popular and was borne by eight kings of England. It appears as "Henricus" in the Domesday Book of 1086
Read more: http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Harrison#ixzz4XGRdFqr9

Hargraves
This surname is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and is a locational name from any of the various places in Cheshire, Northamptonshire and Suffolk called "Hargrave" or "Hargreave" recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as "Haregrave" and "Haragraua" respectively. The meaning can be derived from either the Olde English pre 7th century "har", meaning grey or "hara", meaning "hare", plus the element "graf", grove, or "groefe" meaning a thicket. Locational surnames were developed when former inhabitants of a place moved to another area, usually to seek work, and were best identified by the name of their birthplace.
Read more: http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Hargreaves#ixzz4XGUIBqcf

Demaine
This interesting surname, of French origin, is a locational name from Maine, an ancient French province, with the prefix "de" meaning "from". The surname dates back to the early 13th Century (see below). Further recordings include Robert de Maine (1213), in the Curia Regis Rolls of Somerset. Church recordings include one Pierre Demain, a French Huguenot, who was christened on March 26th 1643, at Threadneedle Street, London, and Joannes Demaine, who was christened on August 4th 1668, at St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster, and Richard Demaine, who married Mary Wood on May 20th 1759, at St. James', Westminster.
Read more: http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Demaine#ixzz4XGUkFfw1

Syer
This name, with variant spellings Sire, Sier, Sirr and Surr, derives from the Olde French 'sire' meaning master or lord, and was originally given either as an official title to the head of a household or as a nickname to one who behaved in a lordly manner. The surname is first recorded in the latter half of the 12th Century. Matheus le Sire appears in the 1201 'Pipe Rolls of Nottinghamshire' and Ralph le Seyr in the 1296 'Subsidy Rolls of Sussex'.
Read more: http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Syer#ixzz4XGVN4EgZ

Sayer
Most surnames have only one or possibly two sources of origin, this surname is different - it has five! These maybe summed up as (in order of likelihood), a derivative of the pre-medieval personal name 'Saher' or Seir', which itself is a short form of the Norman name 'Sigiheri' introduced into England after the Conquest of 1066. This itself has a Germanic ancestry and loosely translates as 'victory - army'. The second possible origin is from the medieval occupational name for a wood cutter, 'sayhare', although the usual surname is now 'Sawyer'. The third is from Middle English 'say(en)' or 'seycen', to say, and literally means a professional reciter, one whose occupation was to read or recite both prose and poetry, and no doubt news and gossip as well. The fourth origin is from the medieval occupation of assaying metals or tasting food, derived from the Old French 'essay', meaning a trial or test. The correct spelling in Middle English was 'assayer', which appears to have beeb foreshortened. The plural spelling of the name is a patronymic form, meaning 'son of Sayer', whilst the variants include Sayer, Sayre, Saer, Sare, Seyer, Sear, Seares, Sears, Seer, etc.
Read more: http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Sayer#ixzz4XGWAfHmF

Duxbury
This interesting surname of English origin with variant spellings Duxbury, Duxberry, Duckesbury, is a locational name from a place called Duxbury in Lancashire, deriving from the Old English pre 7th Century personal name Deownc plus "byrig" "fort", hence "Deowue's fort". The surname dates back to the mid 16th Century, (see below). Church recordings include one Grace Duckesbury who was christened on August 14th 1567, at Whalley, Lancashire.

Cooper
Amongst the most important of all medieval crafts was that of barrel or tub making. The origin is Anglo Saxon, deriving from the German "kuper" itself a derivative of "kup" - a container. The word being first used in England in the 8th century. Over the centuries the spelling and the later surname became confused with other forms such as Cowper and Copper, which themselves can also describe a maker of metal containers. In these cases the derivation is from the Olde English "coper", itself a "borrowed" word from the Cyprian "cyprium" meaning "bronze". This latter description is confirmation of the trade existing between "Britannica" and the near east before the time of the Christian era. The surname is not surprisingly one of the earliest on record in England, and likewise in America

Hill
This distinguished surname, with over fifty entries in the "Dictionary of National Biography", and having no less than seventy-five Coats of Arms, is of Olde English pre 7th century derivation. It has two completely distinct possible origins. The first and most obvious being a topographical name from residence by or on a hill. The derivation is from the word "hyll", and requires no further explanation. These topographical surnames, which in their early forms were accompanied by a preposition such as "ate" or "del", were mong the earliest created, as natural and man-made features in the landscape provided easily recognisable distinguishing names in the small communities of the Middle Ages.

Petty
This interesting name is of early medieval English and Scottish origin, and derives from the medieval Anglo-Norman French term "petit", small, a word of obscure and isolated origin, thought to be a "nursery word". It was used as a nickname for a small person, as in the recording of Walter le Petiit, in the Wiltshire Assize Rolls of 1249, and also to distinguish the younger of two bearers of the same given name. The term was also used as an element in medieval surnames developed from personal and occupational - or nick - names, as in Walter Petitclark (1304, Gloucestershire); John Petijohan (1327, Sussex); and John le Petit Smyth (1351, Essex).
The surname from "petit" is first recorded in England in the late 12th Century

Acknowledgement: The Surname Database **www.surnamedb.com/Surname/**