

Patronymic and Matronymic Naming Conventions

Oge, Groome and Groom.

I should note here that in these old attainder records there is evidence of the men's ages, such in the identifier OGE which is taken to mean YOUNGER and GROOME and GROOM either with the e at the end, or without. The term, which is taken to mean Lad, Boy and even Manservant. These definitions are generalized to great extent and their root of the 1st definition appears to be describing a person responsible for the feeding, exercising, and stabling of horses. The archaic is Manservant with final possibility taken to mean one of several officers of the English royal household which I believe suits these men more accurately. In the 2nd definition we find the definition describes a person set upon cleaning and maintaining the appearance of (an animal) especially, whereas they are to maintain the health and condition of the coat of (a horse, dog, etc.) by brushing, combing, currying, or similar attention.

It is my assertion of these adjectives relate more to the status of these men at the time of attainder, than to their name and some small effort of language should be considered with the correct definition being identified as one of several officers of the English royal household which land and title holders in Ireland were.

Fitz

Fitz pronounced "fits" was a patronymic indicator used in Anglo-Norman England to help distinguish individuals by identifying their immediate predecessors. Meaning "son of", it would precede the father's forename, or less commonly a title held by the father. In rare cases it formed part of a matronymic to associate the bearer with a more prominent mother. The Convention among modern historians is to represent the word as fitz, but in the original Norman French documentation it appears as fiz, filz, or similar forms, deriving from the Old French noun filz, fiz such as the French fils, meaning "son of", and ultimately from Latin filius (son). Its use during the

period of English surname adoption led to its incorporation into patronymic surnames, and at later periods this form was adopted by English kings for the surnames given some of their recognized illegitimate children, and by Irish families when anglicizing their Gaelic patronymic surnames.

Ó/Ua

A male's surname generally takes the form Ó/Ua (meaning "descendant") or Mac ("son") followed by the genitive case of a name, as in Ó Cuinn as in "descendant of Quin" or Mac Cuinn as "son of Quin".

A son has the same surname as his father. A female's surname replaces Ó with Ní, which is reduced from Iníon Uí, "daughter of descendant of" and Mac with Nic which is reduced from Iníon Mhic as "daughter of the son of"; in both cases the following name undergoes lenition. However, if the second part of the surname begins with the letter C or G, it is not lenited after Nic. Thus, the daughter of a man named Ó Cuinn has the surname Ní Cuinn; the daughter of a man named Mac Quinn has the surname Nic Cuinn. When anglicized, the name can remain O' or Mac, regardless of gender.

If a woman marries, she may choose to take her husband's surname. In this case, Ó is replaced by Bean Uí as in "wife of descendant of" and Mac is replaced by Bean Mhic as "wife of the son of". In both cases bean may be omitted, in which case the woman uses simply Uí or Mhic. Again, the second part of the surname is lenited unless it begins with C or G, in which case it is only lenited after Uí. Thus, a woman marrying a man named Ó Cuinn may choose to be use Bean Uí Cuinn (Mrs. O'Quinn in English or Uí Cuinn as her surname; a woman marrying a man named Mac Cuinn may choose to be use Bean Mhic Cuinn whereas Mrs. MacQuinn in English or Mhic Cuinn as her surname.

If the second part of the surname begins with a vowel, the form Ó attaches an h to it, as in Ó Cuinn. The other forms effect no change: Ní Uiginn, (Bean) Uí Uiginn; Mac Aodha, Nic Aodha, Mhic Aodha, and so forth.

Mag is often used instead of Mac before a vowel or (sometimes) the silent fh. The single female form of "Mag" is "Nig". Ua is an alternative form of Ó.

Mac or Mack

Mac Quinn or Mack Quien in Ireland is the identical Gaelic form is represented as either m'Quin or M'Quin.

Quin or Quinn with a single N or a double NN

The methodology for this phenomenon is also easily identified until around 1700 that occurs during the Protestant Reformation for the Quinn surname in Ireland and elsewhere in the British Isles.

A single N tends to identify the bearer as a Catholic such as Quin, not yet conforming to anglicization, whereas Quinn, with the double NN appears as for bearers of the surname that have converted from Catholicism to a wide range of Protestant denominations.