

Suffolk Surnames – A to L

A

Albrey - First recorded in 1086 in the Domesday Book as AElberi - Anglo-Saxon nickname for Elf or Noble King – An Elf was an Anglo-Saxon semi-god – much revered

Alby - First recorded in 1148 in the Gilbertine Houses records as Albin – Norman-French meaning “white” - either white haired or very white complexion

Aldous - First recorded in 1327 in the Suffolk Pipe Rolls as Aldusa – an Anglo-Saxon female name

Aldredge / Aldrich - First recorded in 1086 in the Domesday Book as Aelfric Anglo-Saxon nickname for Elf or Noble Ruler – there are other variations of the name, but Aldredge and Aldrich are the Suffolk ones – An Elf was an Anglo-Saxon semi-god – much revered

Alecock - First recorded in 1204 in the Curia Regis Rolls as Alekok – Anglo-Saxon for - Beer Tap or Son of Al

Alfleet - First recorded in 1222 in the Suffolk Curia Regis Rolls as AElfled Anglo-Saxon nickname for - Elf or Noble Beauty – An Elf was an Anglo-Saxon semi-god – much revered

Allvey - First recorded in 1095 in the Suffolk Pipe Rolls as AElfuuii – Anglo-Saxon nickname for - Elf or Noble Warrior – An Elf was an Anglo-Saxon semi-god – much revered

Allward - First recorded in 1086 in Suffolk in the Domesday Book as AElfueard Anglo-Saxon nickname for - Elf or Noble Guard – An Elf was an Anglo-Saxon semi-god – much revered

Amass - First recorded in 1221 in the Suffolk Rotuli Hundredorum, (The Hundred Rolls of Suffolk) as Amis – Norman-French for “friend” - Amass is the Suffolk variation - Others like Amiss are not

Angier / Ainger - First recorded in 1086 in the Domesday Book as Angers Norman-French meaning - from Angers, France. Other variations are not Suffolk

Anness - First recorded as Anés and is Norman-French for Agnes

Arbon - First recorded in 1086 in the Domesday Book as Arnbiorn
Viking-Danish name - Arn Bjorn

Artist / Arters – First recorded in 1327 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Artoys
Norman-French meaning from Artois France – Other variations are not Suffolk

Ashman - First recorded in 1227 in the Suffolk Rotuli Hundredorum as AEscmann
Anglo-Saxon nickname for sailor or pirate

B

Balam / Baalham / Balaam / Balam - First recorded in 1568 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls and literally means - from Baylham, Suffolk

Bardwell / Bardwell - First recorded in 1190 in the Suffolk Pipe Rolls as Berdewelle and means from Bardwell, Suffolk

Baskett - First recorded in 1191 in the Suffolk Pipe Rolls as Basket – Norman-French trade name for a - Basket Maker

Battisford / Batisford / Batsford / Batesford - First recorded in 1182 in the Suffolk Feet of Fines, (Decisions on land disputes) – Means from Battisford, Suffolk

Bedingfield / Beddingfield - First recorded in 1198 in the Suffolk Feet of Fines – see above – as de Bedingfelde - means from Bedingfield, Suffolk

Block / Blok - First recorded in 1199 in the Suffolk Curia Regis Rolls as Bloc
A Trade name for someone who uses a block or blocker, (shoemaker or books)

Bloomfield / Blomfield / Blomefield - First recorded in 1207 in the Suffolk Curia Regis Rolls as “de Blunuill” - Norman-French - from Blonville sur Mer
Although a Suffolk surname – has become more widespread throughout East Anglia

Blowers - First recorded in the 1189 Pipe Rolls as le Blowerre - Anglo-Saxon trade name cum nickname, blawere – for hornblower

Boggis - First recorded in 1160 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Bogeys
Anglo-Saxon nickname - to bluster or brag like a young upstart and strut about
The Angle pronunciation of Bogeys is “Boyish”

Bossom - First recorded in 1639 – The East Anglian OS has it writ down as Bosome and is the Suffolk dialect version of Boatswain – early recordings only in Beccles, Suffolk

Botwright - First recorded in 1469 – The Suffolk Institute of Archaeology has it down as Botwright - Anglo-Saxon trade name for maker of boats - boatwright

Brewington - From a lost village or hamlet in Suffolk called Brewington

Brightwell - First recorded in 1205 in the Suffolk Curia Regis Rolls as Brictevell Literally means from Brightwell, Suffolk

Brummer - First recorded in 1086 in Suffolk in the Domesday Book as Brumerus Anglo-Saxon nickname for Brown Fame – some local dignitary or famous soldier, who either wore distinctive brown clothes, or had a swarthy complexion, or had a shock of brown hair and beard

Brunwin - First recorded in 1086 in the Suffolk Domesday Book as Brunnuinus Anglo-Saxon nickname for Brown Friend – brun win – see **Brummer** above

Brundish First recorded -1327 Subsidy Rolls - Robert Brundische – from Brundish

Buckledee – Suffolk name through and through and can be traced back to one man in the 1700s just outside Hadleigh – meaning unknown

Buckles - First recorded in 1327 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Wymark Bokel Trade name cum nickname for a Buckle Maker

Bugg / Buggs - First recorded in 1169 in the Suffolk Pipe Rolls as Bugge Anglo-Saxon nickname for Scarecrow / Hobgoblin – a scruffy person

Bullard - First recorded in 1198 in the Suffolk Feet of Fines, (decisions on land disputes) as Buliard – Anglo-Saxon trade name for who worked in the Bull Yard, or someone who guarded the bulls - Bull Ward

Bullett - First recorded in 1194 in the Suffolk Curia Regis Rolls as - le Bulet Norman-French nickname for someone who is boule (round) and ett (little)

Burward - First recorded in 1206 in the Suffolk Pipe Rolls as Burwardus Anglo-Saxon name for a Fort Guard – Burgh Ward - In Suffolk, pronounced as Burw'd. Therefore, often writ down as **Burwood** as well as **Burward**

Buttrum / Bartrum - First recorded in Suffolk, 1086 Domesday Book as Bertram

Anglo-Saxon meaning Bright Raven a nickname for someone with bright shiny black hair – other variations of the name but these two are Suffolk

Byham / Byam - First recorded in 1202 in the Suffolk Pipe Rolls as Biham
Anglo-Saxon for someone who lives just outside the village – by ham

C

Cable - First recorded in 1286 in The Pinchbeck Register as Kabell
Either 1. Anglo-Saxon nickname - ceadbeald – famous and bold
or, 2. Anglo-French – cable - meaning rope – therefore a ropemaker
or, 3. Middle English - cabal – meaning horse – therefore a horseman

Cady - First recorded in 1050 pre Domesday Book in Anglo-Saxon writings as Cada - Anglo-Saxon nickname for a stout person - First recorded as Cady in Suffolk in 1327 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls

Canham - First recorded in 1327 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as de Cauenham
Literally means someone from Cavenham, Suffolk

Cattermole - First recorded in Suffolk in 1478 – later the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology has it writ down as Cakymoll – the meaning is unknown but derives from either Flemish or Dutch – Most probably Flemish weavers

Chason/Chasten - First recorded in 1327 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Chasteyn
Anglo-Saxon name for a dweller by the chestnut tree

Chattin - First recorded in 1190 in the Book of Seals as Chat
Anglo-Saxon nickname - catting (pron chattin) meaning cat like

Chenery/Chinnery - First recorded in 1327 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Chenery - Norman-French - from Chenevray, France

Cobbold - First recorded in 1309 in the Suffolk Feet of Fines (decisions on land disputes) as Cobald – Anglo-Saxon nickname Cuobeald - someone famous and bold

Catchpole - First recorded pre 1050 in Anglo-Saxon writings as Caccepol
Trade name for a catcher of fowl from debtors – later a debt collector

Cockrill - - First recorded in 1200 in the Suffolk Pipe Rolls as Cokerell
Norman-French trade name for a seller of poultry
NOTE – The word cockerel for a young male chicken didn't come into existence until mid 1400s. Therefore Cockrill does not mean, “like a young male chicken”

Cocksedge Thomas atte Cok in 1380 in the Suffolk Feet of Fines gives us a clue - Anglo-Saxon cocc means hill – as in hillcock eventually hillock – therefore “coccs egge” is dweller by the edge of the hill

Cone - First recorded in 1210 in the Suffolk Pipe Rolls as Cone
Norman-French for wedge or corner - Dweller by corner where roads meet

Copping - First recorded in 1188 in the Suffolk Assize Rolls as Copping
Anglo-Saxon “copp” meaning top or summit – a dweller on the top of a hill

Copen – Suffolk dialect way of saying Copping - as above

Cordle - First recorded in 1213 in the Suffolk Curia Regis Rolls as Cordel
Norman-French trade name for cord maker

Cotwin - First recorded in 1228 in the Suffolk Assize Rolls as Geoffrey Cotwin
Only recorded in Suffolk – Anglo-Saxon “cot” is cottage or shelter - “win” means friend – Cotwin - a friend who provides shelter

Crack - First recorded as Crake in early Anglo-Saxon writings meaning crow or raven - nickname for someone with black shiny hair

Cracknell - First recorded in 1524 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Craknell
Anglo-Saxon - Craken Hale - Hale or Hall - piece of land tucked away – refer to Crack above – Someone called Crake, (or Crack) living somewhere secluded

Crannis - First recorded in 1418 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Cranwys
Anglo-Saxon nickname “cran” - like the bird (crane) - means long legged – like a crane - crannish – hence Crannis.

Crowford Recorded in early Anglo-Saxon writings as Craweford - someone who lives by a crow ford – a tributary or where a river splits in two – resembling a crow's foot – and there's a ford.

Crofford – Suffolk dialect pronunciation of Crowford

Crowfoot - First recorded in 1524 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Crowfote
Anglo-Saxon crawe fot, a buttercup – a nickname for someone with either very yellow hair – or wore a buttercup in his hat – or lived by a buttercup meadow
But Crowf't also might be the Suffolk way of saying Crowford – see above

Curdy - First recorded in 1182 in the Suffolk Pipe Rolls as Corde
Norman-French for cord or rope – trade name for a rope or cordmaker

D

Dade - First recorded in 1195 in the Suffolk Pipe Rolls as Daed
Anglo-Saxon nickname for someone who had done a famous deed or exploit

Dallinger - First recorded in 1674 in the Suffolk Hearth Tax as Dallinger
Someone from Dallinghoo

Dansie - First recorded in 1086 in the Domesday Book as “de Anesi”
Norman-French for someone from Anisy in Normandy - later d'Anesi

Debenham / Debnam - First recorded in 1279 in the Suffolk Hundred Rolls as
de Debenhem – Someone from Debenham

Deck - First recorded in 1195 in the Suffolk Pipe Rolls as Dike
Anglo-Saxon dic meaning ditch – therefore a dweller by the ditch or dyke

Denington / Dennington - First recorded in 1199 in the Suffolk Feet of Fines
(decisions on land disputes) as Denniton – someone from Dennington

Dising First recording of Richard Dyse in 1327 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls and it's
a nickname for a gambler – therefore – Dising would be the son of a gambler

Drawsword - First recorded in 1240 in the Suffolk Assize Rolls as Draghsword
Anglo-Saxon nickname for draw sword - probably a knight

Duet - First recorded in 1201 in the Suffolk Curia Regis Rolls as Juet or Jouet
From Juetta, a pet form of Juliana

Dunnage - First recorded in 1182 in the Suffolk Pipe Rolls as Dunewic
Someone from Dunwich

Durrant - First recorded in 1086 in the Domesday Book as Durandus
Norman-French nickname durant – someone who is obstinant

E

Eagle - First recorded in 1230 in the Suffolk Pipe Rolls as Egle
Anglo-Saxon nickname for someone who looks or behaves like an eagle

Eary - First recorded in 1301 in the Suffolk Pipe Rolls as Egrge (pronounced eyry)
dweller in a shieling – a mobile home eg shepherd's hut

Eastaugh / Easto - First recorded in 1327 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Esthawe Anglo-Saxon for a dweller by the east field

Eckhart - First recorded in 1219 in the Suffolk Curia Regis Rolls as Eckhard Anglo-Saxon nickname meaning “edge hard” - perhaps a strong sword

Elman - First recorded in 1381 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Elyman Anglo-Saxon trade name - Aele - oil man - seller of oil

Elwood **see Allward** – the same derivation

Emery - First recorded in Suffolk in 1086 in the Domesday Book as Amauri Norman-French nickname for a hard worker

Everett / Everitt - First recorded in Suffolk in 1086 in the Domesday Book as Everhart – Anglo-Saxon nickname everhart - boar hard – a tough fighter

Everson - First recorded in 1634 in Suffolk in the Buxhall Parish Records as Eversome – means son of Evot – Evotson – later Eversome and Everson

Eye - First recorded in 1191 in the Suffolk Pipe Rolls as “de Eya” meaning a dweller on dry land surrounded by low lying marsh – from the Anglo-Saxon eg or ag (pron Ey or Ay) as in Bungay, Lindsey and Eye

F

Faires/Faiers/Fayres - First recorded in Suffolk - 1086 Domesday Book as Faira Anglo-Saxon nickname for someone who is fair & beautiful.
Other variations of spelling tend to be more widespread – but very East Anglian

Farrants - First recorded in 1674 in the Suffolk Hearth Tax as Ferrant Norman-French nickname for iron grey – someone with that colour hair or perhaps a soldier wearing protective clothing

Farthing - First recorded in 1086 in the Domesday Book as Robert Fardenc Anglo-Saxon name Foerding meaning a forth part – dweller at a home/farmstead in four parts (eg split for 4 sons)

Feveyear / Feaviour - First recorded in Suffolk Subsidy Rolls in 1523 as John Feveryer and Robert Feveryere - later, and only in Suffolk – 1568 Subsidy Rolls as Edmonde Feueryere - and in the 1826 Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as John Feveyear and in

1826 as Robert Feaviour

Middle English for February – Feverel – pron – feveray

Nickname for someone born in February

Finbow - First recorded in Suffolk and means from Finborough, Suffolk

Fisk - First recorded in 1208 in the Calendar of Charter Rolls as Fisc

Viking-Danish pronunciation of fish – trade name for a fisherman

Flatman - First recorded in 1568 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Flatman

Someone who lives on flat land – see **Flatt** below

Flatt - First recorded in 1327 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as del Flate

Viking-Danish name flatr - dweller on flat level ground – see **Flatman** above

Flory - First recorded in 1201 in the Suffolk Assize Rolls as de Flury

Norman-French - from Fleury – France

Other variations of spelling more widespread – bur Flory is Suffolk

Foller - First recorded in 1221 in the Suffolk Pipe Rolls as Voller

Old English trade name fullere - A fuller of raw cloth

Footer - Old Norse nickname for someone with big feet –

Viking-Danish – Fotr - foot

Foulger - First recorded in 1086 in the Domesday Book as Folchere

Anglo-Saxon name for people's soldier

Many other variations of spelling – but Foulger is Suffolk

Freston - First recorded in 1221 in the Suffolk Curia Regis Rolls as Agnes de

Freston - from Freston, Suffolk

G

Gaffer / Gayfer First recorded in 1275 in the Norfolk Hundred Rolls as Gaff

Norman-French for iron hook - first recorded in Norfolk as Gaff.

Later, Gaffer and Gayfer, trade name for maker of iron hooks, first recorded in Suffolk and have become Suffolk surnames

Gallington - Someone who lives on land owned by a relative or friend

gaedling + ton - Anglo-Saxon name Gaedling means kinsman or companion – ton is an area of land – hence Gallington

Game / Gayman - First recorded in 1251 in the Suffolk Feet of Fines as Gamen
Anglo-Saxon trade name for a dealer in game - in 1674 in the Suffolk Hearth Tax first
time recorded as Gayman

Gandey - First recorded in 1327 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Gameday
Anglo-Saxon trade name for someone who works for a dealer in Game
Quote from the Oxford Dictionary of English Surnames says quite simply -
“A Suffolk name”

Gant - First recorded in 1086 in the Domesday Book as Gilbert de Gant
Three options -

1. Middle English for tall slender and angular
2. Norman French gaunt for glove maker / seller - hence gauntlet
3. from Ghent – Flemish weavers

It would appear that the Suffolk Gants are weavers from Ghent

Garneys - First recorded in 1194 in the Charter Rolls as Garnois
Norman-French nickname for someone wearing a moustache
Other variations of spelling but Garneys is Suffolk

Garnham - First recorded in 1568 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Garnon
Norman-French nickname for wearing a tash
Quote from Oxford Dictionary of English Surnames
“In the 1524 Subsidy Roll for Suffolk four men of this name were assessed in Bacton:
Thomas Gernon, Nicholas Gernown, John and Edmund Garnon. In the same parish,
in 1568, all four men of this family are called Garnham. The only form to be found in
the 1674 Hearth Tax”.

Garrod / Garro - First recorded 1086 in the Domesday Book as Gerald
Norman-French nickname for brave spear – a warrior
Number of other variations of Gerald nationwide but -
Garrod is an East Anglian name but predominantly Suffolk
Garro appears to be Suffolk only

Garwood - From the Anglo-Saxon gerd ward, Gerd is Saxon pronunciation of yard
(roughly 30 acres in long strips) plus ward – A-S trade name for someone who looked
after the yard - Gard Ward pronounced garw'd and got writ down as Garwood

Gaselee / Gazelee / Gazeley - First recorded in 1275 in the Suffolk Hundred
Rolls as Alexander de Gasele - means from Gazeley Suffolk

Gassman / Gastman - First recorded in 1346 in the Feudal Aids as Adam
Gasman Man owing allegiance to a feudal lord called Gass - so Gassman was

pretty high up in the social rankings

Gathercole - First recorded in 1327 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Gaderecold Anglo-Saxon nickname for Gather cold - It was said, that when old, a man's blood would dry and wax and go cold – so Gathercole is a nickname for an old man who had gathered cold

Gildersleeve(s) - First recorded in 1275 in the Suffolk Hundred Rolls Gyldensleve Anglo-Saxon for man with a golden sleeve

Gipson / Gypson - First recorded in 1524 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Robert Gipson. Could be a descendant of a very famous Angle chieftain called Gipps – pronounced by the Angles as Yipps

Yipps was the first Angle invader to build the first settlement known as **Yippswiche**. The surname **Gipson** is the Saxon pronunciation of Yipps son

Girling - First recorded in 1524 in the Subsidy Rolls of Suffolk as Codlyng meaning Lion heart – Norman-French nickname Coeur de lion became codlying or girdelion, which in turn became girdling and then Girling

Gislam - First recorded in 1327 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Walter de Gisilham from Gisleham, Suffolk

Gladwell Anglo-Saxon name Glade well - Dweller by a stream in a glade

Gleman / Glewman- First recorded in 1086 - Domesday Book as glemanus de leuetuna - Anglo-Saxon trade name gleoman – meaning a minstrel

Gobbett - First recorded in 1203 in the Suffolk Feet of Fines as gobet Anglo-Saxon nickname gan bet for “go better”

Godbold - First recorded in 1086 Domesday Book as Gobold Anglo-Saxon nickname for gold bold

Goldbard / Goldbart- First recorded in 1203 in the Suffolk Curia Regis Rolls as Goldebriht de Dunewic – Anglo-Saxon nickname for golden beard

Goldspink - First recorded in 1524 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Goldspynk Anglo-Saxon name goldfinch – A nickname for someone who sings like a bird

Golson - First recorded in 1524 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Thomas Golson Later John and Mary Golson in the Horringer Pipe Rolls in 1795 and 1798 Anglo-Saxon nickname gold stone

There are several variations to this name – but Golson is definitely Suffolk

Gooderham- First recorded in 1283 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Guderam
Viking-Danish nickname gudormr meaning battle snake
Several variations, but Gooderham was first recorded in Suffolk and has remained so.
Gooderham is also the name of the first Danish ruler of East Anglia, so Gooderhams
could be descended from ancient royal stock

Gort - Norman-French for court - Cort - Resident or employee at large house, manor
house or castle – Only in Suffolk is it pronounced and writ down as Gort

Goymer - First recorded in 1101 - according to Social Structure of Medieval East
Anglia – Writ down as Gyomarus – later Guimer – the Goymer variation would
appear very Suffolk – Anglo-Saxon Wigmer pronounced Goymer, (Saxon) or
Wymer, (Angle) – means battle famous

Gravlin - First recorded in 1205 in the Kent Pipe Rolls as de Grauelinges
Norman from Gravelines Normandy - Normally writ down as Graveling or
Gravelling - But only in Suffolk is it spelled as Gravlin

Greader / Greeder - First recorded in 1188 in the Pipe Rolls at Bury St Edmunds
as le Gredere - Middle English for town crier

Greengrass / Greengres(s) - First recorded in 1275 in the Suffolk Hundred Rolls
as Grenegres – Viking-Danish name meaning a dweller by the green grassy place
Dictionary of Surnames states – All examples with “gres” are from Suffolk

Greenleaf - First recorded in 1327 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Grenelefe
Anglo-Saxon for green leaf - Obviously a nick name but as to why – no one knows.

Griggs - First recorded in 1275 in the Suffolk Hundred Rolls as Grigge – means
son of Gregory - Grigg is a nickname for Gregory hence Griggs is son of Gregory

Grimsey An area of dry land surrounded by water or marshlands (an eye)
belonging to someone called Grimes. Somewhere along the R. Stour - Grimes Eye
Grimes - Grimes is A-S name for a fierce warrior

Grimwood - First recorded in 1674 in the Suffolk Hearth Tax as Grimwood
Anglo-Saxon name for helmet guard – a soldier
Other variations of the name – but Grimwood is Suffolk

H

Haggin First recorded in 1086 in the Domesday Book Suffolk as Hagana
Anglo-Saxon meaning a dweller on a farmholding

Hagwood – 1095 Suffolk Pipe Rolls as Heiuuard – Anglo-Saxon hege gard / ward
Someone who maintained and guarded hedges and fences
This is part Saxon pronunciation of the surname Hayward – Hagward pronounced as
Hagw'd and writ down as Hagwood.

Haken 1275 Hundred Rolls Suffolk as Hakun - Viking-Danish for noble class
or high race

Haker – Anglo-Saxon trade name Hakkere - someone who hacks, a cutter -
probably a wood cutter or a maker of hacks – tools such as mattocks and hoes.

Halesworth 1327 Suffolk Subsidy Rolls John de Halesworth from Halesworth

Hammitt Hamm is A-S for someone who lives on low lying land by a stream
ett, ott or itt is Norman for little, (or son of) – Willmott, (Little William – son of
William) – Bennett (Little Ben – son of Ben) Hammitt (Little Ham – son of Hamm)

Hardgrove - Dweller by, or in, a grove where the ground is hard

Hayhoe 1524 Suffolk Subsidy Rolls John Hihoo Angle pronunciation
Hoo is A-S for ridge, as in Sutton Hoo, High hoo (Hayhoe) Dweller by the high ridge

Howgegow - Saxon pronunciation of Hayhoe – as above

Haylock 1188 Suffolk Subsidy Rolls Heiloc Son of an A-S Chieftain called
Hagul pronounced Hay'l – Angle pronunciation

Hibble - Pet form of Isabel – unusual – surnames normally are male derivation

Hillen 1066 Tihel de Helion known as “The Breton”, from Hellean, West Brittany
Came over with William the Conqueror and was granted land in Essex and Suffolk.
According to dictionary, many variations of Helion but Hillen is Suffolk and direct
descendant of Tihel de Helean

Hollen 1327 Suffolk Subsidy Rolls, John in the holin A-S Holegn holm-oak
dweller by the holm-oak or holly oak

Hollox 1208 Suffolk Charter Rolls Holloc – dweller in the small hollow

Hufflet – this is very Suffolk – and is a variation of Howlett
Howlett has been writ down as Houghlet pronounced as Hufflet

Hugh has also been writ down as Hughff pronounced as Huff
Huffel, son of Hugh – Hufflet, son of Huffel.

Hubling 1327 Suffolk Subsidy Rolls – Hubelyne – Hubb is short for Hubbold,
(eventually Hubert) – ling is young of, followers of or son of - Hubb ling

Hulver 1474 Suffolk Pipe Rolls - Huluyr – Viking-Danish for holly tree -
dweller by a holly tree

Hurren 1086 Domesday Book Norman Hurant shaggy haired

Hurron as per Hurren above

Not to be confused with heron – that came from the A-S word harensaw

Husting 1275 Suffolk Hundred Rolls Robert Husting
Viking for officer of a law-court - hus thing

Hyner Believed that the name either derives from Hynard which was Anglo-Saxon
for a poultry guard or Hen yard – more than likely however from the lost Suffolk
village of Henyard

I

Ingate 1327 Suffolk Subsidy Rolls Matilda de Endegate
Later in Suffolk Subsidy Rolls 1568 as Robert Ingate Someone from Ingate Suffolk

J

Jaye Many variations – but it would appear that Jaye is peculiarly Suffolk –
1881 only found in Suffolk – like the bird – it is a nickname for a chatterer

Jowers Other variations of the name in other counties BUT Jowers was first
recorded in Suffolk in 1524 in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls as Jowyr
Norman French – Jour – for day – and was a figure of speech for a journeyman –
Journee man - a person out of apprenticeship, not yet a master & paid by the day

K

Kant – First recorded in Suffolk Subsidy Rolls in 1327 – Richard Cante
Variation of Cant - Old French for singing – a minstrel.

Keeble – First recorded in the Suffolk Pipe Rolls in 1095 in Bury St Edmunds –
AEluric Chebbel - Later in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls in 1524 as Kebull
A-S cybble pronounced kibble meaning cudgel - a maker or seller of cudgels.

Kentell 1165 Suffolk Pipe Rolls Bury St Edmunds as Richard de Kentewelle
Kentwell Someone from Kentwell Suffolk

Kenrich / Kerridge First recorded in 1086 in the Domesday Book - in Suffolk - as Chericus - many variations – Kerrich, Kerrick, Kenrick, Kendrick
Comes from the A-S Cyneric meaning “family ruler”

Kersey 1279 Suffolk Hundred Rolls Ralph de Karesey Ralph from Kersey

Kindred First recorded in Suffolk Church registers in the 1500s – the first recorded spelling of the surname is that of Steven Kindred 1510 in Kelsale
The local vicar of Carlton cum Kelsale found a baby left on his door step. Not knowing the name of the baby he said that it was his Kindred and therefore gave the baby the name of Kindred.

L

Laflin This is the Suffolk way of pronouncing a Viking personal name meaning from Lachlann – land of fjords – Lagh land – Laffland - Laflin

Larner / Lerner 1327 Suffolk Subsidy Rolls Edmund de Lauuene
Who came from Larner's Wood in Little Saxham – Suffolk
The name changes through time – 1381 Suffolk Subsidy Rolls – John Lawney
And James Larner in the 1562 Saxham Pipe Rolls
In 1638 Larner's Wood became known as Lawner's Wood

Last 1385 Suffolk Feet of Fines Thomas and Richard Last. A-S Last or Lest for a shoemaker's wooden foot mould - Therefore a maker of lasts or a shoemaker

Leathers 1524 Suffolk Subsidy Rolls Robert Lether Dealer in leather

Leeks Other variations of the name appear in other counties but Leeks appears to be a Suffolk surname and it literally means a seller of leeks

Leist Old German for wood, therefore a woodcutter or he who works in wood

Leiston 1219 Suffolk Pipe Rolls William de Leiston from Leiston

Level – Suffolk variation of Levold or Lovold first recorded in the Domesday Book
Level itself was first recorded in the Suffolk Subsidy Rolls in 1568 – John Level
A-S Leafweald – meaning beloved ruler

Ling 1207 Suffolk Curia Regis Rolls Bernard del Ling
Viking – ling - meaning heather – someone who live near the heather

Litwin 1086 Domesday Book – Suffolk Walterus nepos Lictwine
A-S Leoht wine – light or bright friend

Longliff 1188 Bury St Edmunds and later, 1294 Suffolk ancient deeds
as Langlive - from A-S nickname Lang Lif meaning long life