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THE  
TEUTONIC NAME-SYSTEM

APPLIED TO THE

FAMILY NAMES

OF

FRANCE, ENGLAND, & GERMANY.

BY

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AND SWISS MOUNTAINS," &c.

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TO

JOHN ANSTER, LL.D.,

FROM HIS FRIEND

THE AUTHOR.



## PREFACE.

---

The present work, though founded on one previously published by me under the title of "English Surnames and their place in the Teutonic Family," is so entirely changed, not only in its general principle but also in all its details, that it cannot be considered in any other light than that of a new work. Even the former title, as inadequately describing its present contents, has necessarily been abandoned.

It is now put forward as an attempt to connect the family names of France, England, and Germany—so far as the ancient Teutonic element in each is concerned—as members of one common family, and to form them into a definite system in accordance with the nomenclature of the old Germans. It undertakes to shew that as the Saxons and other German tribes in the names of England and Germany, so are the old Franks represented in the present names of France. And it further undertakes to shew that in each case this correspondence does not consist merely in the casual resemblance here and there of individual names, but is to be traced in the coincidence of a

complete and connected system common both to the old peoples and the new.

The basis of my theory is the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch* of Förstemann, in which the ancient names of Germany are collected, arranged, and in most cases explained. Of this work, which I fear is not so well known in England as it deserves, I cannot speak in terms more suitable than those in which Mr. Taylor refers to the companion volume on the names of places, as a work "which even in Germany, must be considered a marvellous monument of erudite labour."

But Förstemann draws the line of the Old German period sharply at the end of the 11th century, and as has been shewn by Stark in a little work containing some observations and criticisms on the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch*, an extension of the survey over the three centuries following would throw much additional light upon the subject. From this little work (which I have unfortunately mislaid and of which I am consequently not able to give the precise title) are taken the few ancient names which are of a later date than the 11th century.

A more important supplement to the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch* will be found in the names which I have introduced from our own early records, and in particular from the *Codex Diplomaticus* of Kemble, and the *Liber Vitæ* or list of benefactors to the shrine of St. Cuthbert at Durham. The latter record commences about

the ninth and is continued up to the thirteenth century, but the names which I have introduced may be taken to be generally of the early period. For the names of later date taken from the Hundred Rolls drawn up in the reign of Edward 1st I am indebted to the *Patronymica Britannica* of Mr. Lower.

Though the explanation of Old German names is a subject which has engaged the attention of almost all the leading philologists of Germany, and though conclusions have in many cases been arrived at which have met with general acceptance, there still remains much which is unsettled and obscure. And further—there are many names now for the first time brought to light through the labours of Förstemann, of which in some cases he has offered an explanation and in others not. Though as a general rule I have adopted the conclusions of the German scholars, I have in some instances ventured to express a difference of opinion, and in a still greater number of cases I have been thrown upon my own resources for the explanation of names not dealt with by any other writer.

The English names, with very few exceptions, are taken from the London Directory, the two works of Mr. Lower, and that of Mr. Bowditch. The little work by Mr. Clark called “*Surnames metrically arranged*,” and which, by the way, is executed with no little ingenuity, contains a few names not found elsewhere. The French names



are taken from the directory of Paris, and the Modern German names from the works of Förstemann, Pott, and the other writers elsewhere enumerated. It has not always been an easy task to ascertain the nationality of a name, particularly as the directory of Paris does not generally give the christian names, which might be a guide in a doubtful case. The same remark applies to Suffolk Surnames, some of the names of which look very much like German in an English guise. The interchange which has taken place between the respective countries at a comparatively recent period, as for instance the immigration of Frenchmen into England at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes and of Scotchmen at an earlier period into France, must also be taken into account. This introduces an element of uncertainty which must to a certain extent modify the particular classification of modern names, though not affecting the general theory of their origin.

In the arrangement of the different groups I have taken, first the simple form or the stem-name, and then the various forms which have grown out of, or which have been built upon it. It will be observed that while there are some groups, as at pages 115, 202, 231, 289, 454, which shew the connection between the ancient and modern names in a very complete form, there are many others which exist in a more or less fragmentary state—the system which I have adopted allowing the missing links, as they may turn up,

to fall into their respective places. It follows, therefore, that a random reference to any particular group might be by no means convincing, and that my theory must be judged as a whole. The dates which I have affixed to the Old German names, and for which I am indebted to Förstemann, shew the earliest period at which that particular form has so far been found—as to the real antiquity of the name of course they are no guide whatever.

In conclusion, while expressing my obligation to the scholars of Germany for the standing point on which to form my theory, I may perhaps not be thought presumptuous in expressing a hope that I have done at least something to pay off the debt which I have incurred—no such systematic attempt having as yet been made even in Germany to connect the past and the present in men's names as will be found in these pages.

R. F.

*Morton, Carlisle.*

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# CONTENTS.

---

	CHAPTER I.	PAGE.
INTRODUCTION ... ..		1
	CHAPTER II.	
SIMPLE FORMS ... ..		17
	CHAPTER III.	
DIMINUTIVES ... ..		20
	CHAPTER IV.	
PHONETIC ADDITIONS ... ..		28
	CHAPTER V.	
PATRONYMICS ... ..		31
	CHAPTER VI.	
COMPOUNDS ... ..		34
	CHAPTER VII.	
LETTER CHANGES ... ..		44
	CHAPTER VIII.	
OUR NATURAL ENEMIES ... ..		50
	CHAPTER IX.	
MAN AS THE TYPE OF POWER ... ..		57
	CHAPTER X.	
THE BRUTE AND ITS ATTRIBUTES ... ..		67
	CHAPTER XI.	
THE GODS OF THE NORTH ... ..		113
	CHAPTER XII.	
THE HEROES OF THE NORTH ... ..		145
	CHAPTER XIII.	
THE WARRIOR AND HIS ARMS ... ..		161
	CHAPTER XIV.	
THE PROTECTOR AND THE FRIEND ... ..		260
	CHAPTER XV.	
ANCESTOR AND KINSMAN ... ..		287
	CHAPTER XVI.	
THE NATION AS THE NAME-GIVER ... ..		295

CONTENTS.

XV

CHAPTER XVII.					
THE SEA AND THE SEA LIFE	...	...	...	...	320
CHAPTER XVIII.					
THE RULER AND THE PRINCE	...	...	...	...	327
CHAPTER XIX.					
WISDOM AND KNOWLEDGE	...	...	...	...	347
CHAPTER XX.					
THE TRUMPET OF FAME	...	...	...	...	368
CHAPTER XXI.					
WEALTH AND PROSPERITY	...	...	...	...	381
CHAPTER XXII.					
THE OUTER MAN	...	...	...	...	389
CHAPTER XXIII.					
THE INNER MAN	...	...	...	...	426
CHAPTER XXIV.					
THE STATION IN LIFE	...	...	...	...	451
CHAPTER XXV.					
ALL FLESH IS AS GRASS	...	...	...	...	464
CHAPTER XXVI.					
THE STUFF A MAN IS MADE OF	...	...	...	...	474
CHAPTER XXVII.					
THE CHRISTIAN ERA	...	...	...	...	482
CHAPTER XXVIII.					
THEY CALL THEIR LANDS AFTER THEIR OWN NAMES					489
CHAPTER XXIX.					
OLD SAXONS AND ANGLO-SAXONS	...	...	...	...	504
CHAPTER XXX.					
THE SCANDINAVIAN VIKINGS	...	...	...	...	510
CHAPTER XXXI.					
A CHAPTER OF FRAGMENTS	...	...	...	...	516
CHAPTER XXXII.					
CONCLUSION	...	...	...	...	526
<hr/>					
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS...	...	...	...	...	529
INDEX	...	...	...	...	531



## CHAPTER I.

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### INTRODUCTION.

THE Directory of London is perhaps the crowning wonder of that wonderful place. There may have been in ancient times—who knows?—cities as great. There may be even now an uncounted population as prodigious at Peking. But was there ever a city so registered, and classified, and chronicled, as is this teeming Babylon of ours? No poor man in a dark corner can turn his face to the wall and give up the key of his house unnoticed—no petty shop be shut—no humble name be painted out. As surely as the place which knew him knows him no more, ere many months can pass there is a new name in the Domesday of London.

Here it is—the book of the Modern Babylon—bound in her own scarlet too—two thousand two hundred and sixty pages of names! How dreary seems the catalogue, and yet what a world of hidden history is there within the pages of this book! For of all these thousands of names not one has been given in vain. There are deeds of forgotten valour that are summed up in a word—there are trivial incidents that have named generations of men—there are good Christians that are called after heathen gods—there are gentle women



that are called after savage brutes—there are names on the signs of Regent Street that were given in the unhewn forests of Germany.

Truly then the question, “Who gave you this name?” if it could be answered rightly—and in many instances it can—would give us interesting records. One might say—“Eight centuries ago an Anglo-Saxon\* bravely withstood the Norman usurpation, and so harassed their forces by his stratagems that he was surnamed Præt, or the crafty—therefore it is that I am called PRATT.” Another might say—“A Northman had a son mischievous and full of pranks, so that he was called Lok, after the god of mischief. Steady enough our family has become since then. We have produced the most sober of philosophers—one of the most practical of engineers—yet still we bear the name of LOCKE † from the mischief of our ancestor.” And a third might say—“See you yon white horse cut on the turf of the southern down—whence came that white horse came my name. The great Roman historian tells us how our ancestors held the white horse sacred. Hence, when the early invaders wrested the soil from its British owner, they stamped it with this as the sign at once of their victory and of their faith. And, unconsciously as the Wiltshire peasant does reverence to the heathen symbol

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\* One of the companions of the Saxon hero Hereward.

† This may obtain in some individual cases, but I do not think, on consideration, that it is the general origin of the name.



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needed it, a purse of gold wrapped up in a glove. Or in LOCKHART, from an ancestor of the family having accompanied Sir James Douglas to the Holy Land with the heart of the Bruce.

Nor do I give much more credit to the German story which accounts for the name of the poet Saphir in this wise. The grandfather of Saphir, a Jew named Israel Israel, being required, in conformity with an ordonnance of the Austrian government, to change his name, expressed his own perfect indifference on the subject, and his readiness to take any name which the authorities might recommend. "You have a very handsome sapphire ring," said the official, "have you any objections to let Saphir be your name?" "Not the least in the world," replied this accommodating Jew, and so Saphir became his name. Now I cannot take upon myself to say unhesitatingly that this story is a myth, but it is at least suspicious, and a different origin can readily be suggested for the name.

Neither is much value to be attached to the old Latinization of names. When we find the Ang.-Sax. Goodrick rendered "De bono fossato"—Godshall, the Old German Gottshalck, "De casa Dei"—when we find Armine, the glorious old hero Arminius, made into a "Sancta Ermina,—when we find such childish attempts as Dimoak, "De umbrosa quercu"—Salvein, "De salicosa vena," we see clearly that these are simply guesses—perhaps not unworthy of the age in which they

were formed, but certainly of no account in this.

Archæology and genealogy will do a great deal, and what they will do has been well done by Mr. Lower in his two works on English Surnames, which will always remain standard books of reference on the subject. It is to him that the credit must be given of being the first to bring to bear on the subject the researches of modern science.

The history of Christian names, which, according to my view, is to a great extent the history also of surnames, has received a most valuable contribution in the recent work of Miss Yonge, which does much to place the subject on a more solid basis than heretofore. And from the other side of the Atlantic we have a work, *Suffolk Surnames*, by Mr. Bowditch, which, though without pretensions to etymological research, contains the most curious catalogue of names that has yet been published.

With respect to the names of France, there is, as far as I know, no work on the subject which does much more than skim the surface. That by Salverte is elegant and philosophical, but does not go much into etymological detail, and is not always to be depended upon when it does.

In Germany, family names have received a large share of attention, and the same system of patient analysis which has raised the character of German philology has been applied to them. The preliminary step has been to collect all the ancient

names, and arrange them under their respective roots. This gives a firm standing-ground for the investigation of modern names. In this department the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch* of Förstemann is a most complete, solid, and trustworthy work, extremely well arranged, and throwing, indirectly, more light on English names than any other book I know. This, as the latest work, is the best and the most complete, but the works of Graff and others which it supplements, are of the highest value and importance. Grimm, himself, the father of Teutonic philology, has, in his various writings, supplied knowledge upon which all others have drawn. Professor Pott's book on Modern German family names is also one of great learning and research, and the want of an index, which sadly diminished the debt of gratitude on the part of those who had to consult him, has at length been supplied.

The study of English names embraces a wider field than that of the English language, because we have no longer the same Ang.-Sax. starting point. The dialects of the various tribes who came over to this country were fused into one common language, and that was Anglo-Saxon—but there was no such fusion of their names. In all their dialectic variations the names of those early settlers still stand in the London directory. Certainly there did spring up in after times a nomenclature properly Anglo-Saxon, formed in accordance with the general Teutonic system, but

still having its own distinctive character. But this nomenclature, as I am inclined to believe, never pervaded the mass of the people, who still held on to the old sort of names which they had brought over with them, and which they carried through Anglo-Saxon times up to the present day.

A word then on the antiquity of our English names. How far some of them may remount we cannot even guess. All we know is that when the dim light of history first shows us the German tribes battling in their rude strength against the legions of imperial Rome, the names they bore were such as are current now. Among some of those mentioned by Tacitus are Verritus, a prince of the Frisians, same I take as our WERRITT and VERITY. Sigimer, the father of Arminius, is the same as our SEYMOUR; and Segimund, his brother-in-law, as our SIGMUND and SIMMONDS. Arpus, a prince of the Catti, is the same as our HARP—VIBELLIUS, a general of the Hermanduri, as our WIPPELL. Then there are several compound names, as Inguiomer, Cariovalda, Maroboduus, and Molorix, of which we have the simple forms, which we may fairly suppose to have been the first in use. This leads me to remark that many of our short and simple names are, as being such root-names, among the most ancient that we have. And not a few there are, which in the changes and chances of this mortal life have become of small account, yet which were names of honour

in the days—aye, and long before the days—when the Redeemer walked the earth. There is a name in the directory, SIGGS—it has no very distinguished sound, and its owner is but a worker in tin plate—yet it is older than the Sigimer, and the Segimund of Tacitus. NIBBS and NOBBS are not names which command respect, yet they are probably the parents of the Nibelungs renowned in German song—of the courtly Nevilles, and, according to a German writer, of the mighty Napoleon. Then there are other names apparently honourable—yet thrice honourable when their meaning is made clear. Thus ARMINGER has been supposed to be a corruption of Armiger—that is, “one entitled to bear arms.” Entitled—aye, well entitled to bear arms!—no herald’s college needs to furnish them—for he bears the spear of Arminius.\* Generally speaking, the names derived from war are among the most ancient—probably also some of those derived from animals, as the bear, the wolf, and the boar—and some of those of which the meaning is simply “man.” Such names as SUN and MOON we must also include—we do not meet with them before the fourth or fifth century—but the thought is an oriental one,—and there are no names which might more probably have been brought with them by the wanderers from their ancient eastern home.

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\* ARMINGER is a compound of Armin (Arminius), and *ger*, spear.

In referring to the high antiquity of some of our English names, it is necessary to call attention to their two-fold origin. They are derived in part from original surnames, and in part from ancient single or baptismal names. The term "baptismal" must be understood in a modified sense, as implying a name bestowed in infancy, and probably with some attendant rite or ceremony, for many of these names are in reality older than Christianity. The former of these two classes of course cannot be older than the period at which surnames became hereditary—a period not earlier than the Conquest, or if earlier, only in some very exceptional cases. The latter—those derived from ancient baptismal names—may remount to the highest Teutonic antiquity. For those names were not, like surnames, coined as the occasion required, but handed down from generation to generation, perhaps even in some cases, as I have elsewhere suggested, without any reference to their meaning. It will be my object to prove, throughout the present work, that a very much larger proportion of English names than has been generally supposed, are from the latter origin.

I have already made the remark that while the dialects of the various tribes who came over to this country were fused into one common language, which was Anglo-Saxon, their names still retained all their dialectic variations. To the period from Anglo-Saxon times to the present



day the same principle applies. English names have not shared *pari passu*, with the changes which have taken place in the English language. The reason of this must be obvious to any one who considers the subject. When a word changes, it changes altogether, because there is only one standard of the language. But this is not the case with names ; one man's name is no rule for another's, and each name separately resists innovation on its own account. Names do change—because the same principles of phonetic mutation affect them—but only individually and partially. Hence we have them in all stages, pure Anglo-Saxon, wholly English, and half-way between the two. In our names NAGLE and NAIL, we have the Anglo-Saxon *nægel*, and the English nail—in our names WEGG and WAY we have the Anglo-Saxon *weg*, and the English way—in our names GUM and GROOM, we have the Anglo-Saxon *guma*, and the English groom. And in the names FUGGLE, FUEL, FOWELL, and FOWLE, we have all the stages of mutation from the Anglo-Saxon *fugel* to the English fowl.

In one respect names have been subjected to an influence from which the English language has been exempt ; they have frequently been corrupted from the desire to make sense out of them. Of course all names have originally had a meaning ; I speak of cases in which the ancient meaning has become obsolete. When a name has no approach towards making sense, men are content



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ARCHAMBAULT. This is a corruption of an old German Ercanbald, but as a corruption it is nine hundred years old, being found in the 10th century in the form of Archembald. And upon the whole, English names are much less corrupted from their ancient forms than might be expected.

Independently of names which have been corrupted to a meaning, it follows almost as a matter of course from my theory that I should believe a large proportion of the apparent meanings of English names to be merely coincidences. This I do to a very considerable extent, both in regard to our own names, and also, as elsewhere stated, to those of France. In many of these cases there is a *primâ facie* probability in favour of the alteration. Thus, when I suggest that BASTARD, PARAMOUR, HARLOTT, WANTON, OUTLAW, SCULLION, COWARD, VASSALL, are not what they seem, but on the contrary ancient names of the highest respectability, the reader, already puzzled to account for the transmission of such disreputable titles, will be disposed to fall readily in with the amendment. Again, when such names as PURCHASE, WEDLOCK, FLATTERY, MELODY, PARDON, POWER, and such as VINEGAR, MARIGOLD, DANDELYON, are referred to ancient compounds, there will not be much objection, because the English meaning is not very satisfactory. But when I go on to argue that PILGRIM is an Old German name, and that it does not mean one who has made a pilgrimage, some of those who have

followed me thus far may begin to draw back. "Why," it may be said, "meddle with a name which has already so good a meaning? What can be more natural than that a man who had visited the holy places, and come back an object of wonder and reverence to those around him, should from this, the one great event of his life, derive a name to be transmitted to his posterity?" All this I grant—Pilgrim, in this sense, might naturally—might very naturally—become a man's name. But in the sense which I propose it *was* a man's name. And the best of "might be's" is not so good as a "was." Again, the system which thus explains PILGRIM explains also PILL, PILLOW, BILLOW, BILKE, BILLET, BILLIARD, and a number of other names, both English and French. Not but that I recognize the possibility, both in this and other cases, of two different origins for the same name.

With respect to the period at which surnames became hereditary in England I am inclined to concur with Mr. Lower in the probability of their being in occasional use before the Conquest, though I do not feel so sure that the particular document on which he relies for proof (a grant of land to the Abbey of Croyland, dated 1050) is sufficient to bear out the conclusions which he draws from it.

There is a document quoted from the MSS. Cott. by Mr. Turner, in his History of the Anglo-Saxons, in which we find an Anglo-Saxon family

with unquestionably a regular surname. “Hwita *Hatte*\* was a keeper of bees in Hæthfelda ; and Tate *Hatte*, his daughter, was the mother of Wulsige, the shooter ; and Lulle *Hatte*, the sister of Wulsige, Hehstan had for his wife in Wealadene. Wifus, and Dunne, and Seoloce, were born in Hæthfelda ; Duning *Hatte*, the son of Wifus, is settled at Wealadene ; and Ceolmund *Hatte*, the son of Dunne, is also settled there ; and Ætheleah *Hatte*, the son of Seoloce, is also there ; and Tate *Hatte*, the sister of Cenwald, Mæg hath for his wife at Weligan ; and Ealdelm, the son of Herethrythe, married the daughter of Tate. Werlaf *Hatte*, the father of Werstan, was the rightful possessor of Hæthfelda, &c.”

This document, which is numbered 1356 in Mr. Kemble’s collection, is without a date, but has every appearance of being earlier than the Conquest, and if so, HATT is the oldest surname we have on record.

But at a much earlier period we may observe a sort of approach to a family name in particular instances. Mr. Kemble (*Names, Surnames, and Nic-names of the Anglo-Saxons*), refers to the manner in which the first word of a compound is reproduced in some Anglo-Saxon genealogies. “I think it evident that a great family often desired to perpetuate among its branches a noble name, which was connected with the glories of

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\* What a curious name this would be in English—“White Hatt!”

the country, and had been distinguished in the arts of war or peace, by military prowess or successful civil government. . . . Of the seven sons of Æthelfrith, king of Northumberland, five bore names compounded with Os, thus Oslaf Oslâc, Oswald, Oswin, and Oswidu. In the successions of the same royal family we find the male names Osfrith, Oswine, Osric, Osræd, Oswulf, Osbald, and Osbeorht, and the female name Osthryth : and some of these are repeated several times." Here Os, which signifies demi-god, is a sort of family title, and contains a claim to a divine lineage. And the various compounds Oslaf, Oslâc, &c., seem to be formed with a view of preserving this title, and at the same time giving distinctive names, by adding to it suffixes in common use.

But in the *Polyptyque de l'Abbe Irminon*, compiled in the time of Charlemagne, I find still stronger instances of the individual yearning after a family name. Thus a man called Hildebodus gives to his two sons the names of Hildoardus and Hildebodus, and to his daughter the name of Hildeberga. One Nodalricus calls his son Nodalgis, and his two daughters Nodalgrima and Nodaltrudis. In other cases the mother's name shares in the family nomenclature. Thus, a man's name being Ermengardus, and his wife's Sicleverga, one son is called Ermengaudus after his father, and the other Sicledulfus after his mother. In another instance, a man's name being Ercan-

fredus, and his wife's Ermena, the two sons are called Ercanricus and Ercanradus after the father, and of the two daughters one is called Ercantrudis after the father, and the other Ermenberga after the mother.

## CHAPTER II.

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### SIMPLE FORMS.

As the basis of the etymological system which it is my object in the present work to construct, must be taken the class of names which consist of a single word, without any other modification than the vowel-ending usual in men's names. This class of names we may presume to be the most ancient of all—perhaps indeed it may have been originally the most common, though in the earliest Teutonic records that we possess, we find a decided preponderance of compounded names. At the same time, the remark of Miss Yonge that Teutonic names “were almost all compounds of two words,” is certainly too strong.

These names appear very rarely indeed in ancient times without the ending *a*, *i*, or *o*, though at present in the family names both of England and Germany, it is very frequently lost. Thus we have variously, with and without such ending, the names ELL, ELLEY, and ELLA, COLL, COLLEY, and COLLA, HANN, HANNEY, and HANNA, MILE, MILEY, and MILO. When I further adduce BILL, BILLY, BILLOW, PILL, PILLEY, PILLOW, as variations of one single name, with and without this ending, it will be seen how great a revolution my theory, if it can be sus-



tained, must create in the received notions on the subject.

In the next place we have to consider what was the value of this termination. We know that the Anglo-Saxon had the property, by the addition of *a* to a noun, of forming another word implying connection with it. Thus from *scip*, a ship, is formed *scipa*, a sailor,—from *hûs*, a house, *hûsa*, a domestic. This principle is more fully carried out in proper names; by the addition of the Teutonic terminations *a*, *i*, or *o*, a name would be formed out of a noun, or an adjective, or a verb. And it is still a living principle among us. Thus, when we hear a man with a remarkable nose called in vulgar parlance “Nosey,” we have a name formed according to Teutonic analogy. Nurse-maids carry it still further, and form a name out of a verb—thus a child given to screaming they would call “Screamy.” *This principle lies at the bottom of Teutonic names.* And thus it is that a man from the South is called Southey.

Of these three terminations *a* is the most ancient. It is that found in Gothic names, as Wulfila, Amala, Totila, though in after times it became changed among the High Germans into the weaker form *o*. It also prevailed among the Old Saxons, and descended from them to the Anglo-Saxons. But among both, the weaker ending *i* was also common, and it is evident from the names in Domesday and in the Liber Vitæ of



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## CHAPTER III.

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### DIMINUTIVES.

A diminutive in the language implies smallness. Thus *mannekin* is a little man—*streamlet* a little stream—*satchel* a little sack. But in proper names, I take it—at least as the general rule—that the sense is that of affection or familiarity expressed through the medium of smallness.

The English language is not strong in diminutives; in this respect the Scottish language, which in such a phrase as “wee bit lassie,” can string three diminutives together, has much more power of expression. English names, on the other hand, are very rich, both in the number and variety of their diminutives, almost every Teutonic form being represented.

The principal diminutive endings contained in our proper names are, according to my estimate, seven, viz., that in *k*, that in *l*, that in *kin*, that in *lin*, that in *s*, that in *ns*, and that in *m*. There are certain other endings, elsewhere referred to, which may be in some cases diminutives.

The diminutive in *k*, *ek* or *ock* is common to all the Germanic branch. Hence from GARE we have GARRICK, from LOVE we have LOVICK, from

FIZ we have PHYSIC.\* From JELLY we have JELLICOE, from SIM we have SIMCO—these have the old German termination in *o*. From MANN we have MANNICO and MANNAKAY, with the two terminations in *o* and *a*; from WILLEY we have WILKIE (Williki) with the termination in *i*.

The French diminutive in *et* appears to some extent in our language to have superseded the Saxon form in *ec*. Thus we use linnet instead of the Ang.-Sax. *linece*. But there is a continual tendency among the uneducated to substitute—or rather to retain—the old form. Thus when our friend Jeames, of immortal memory, contributed to the pages of Punch what he was pleased to call a “sonnick”—he merely substituted one diminutive for another. Let us then forbear contempt when we hear this vulgar form—it is a relic of that stern old struggle which preserved us our glorious language.

The diminutive in *l*, *el* or *il* is common to both the Germanic and Scandinavian branches. In the latter, as well as in the English language, it is much used in verbs. In all such words as quarrel, wrangle, squabble, scuffle, shuffle, wriggle, higgle, smuggle, grumble, tinkle, tipple, the sense of pettiness is more or less prominent. In this form, from BENN we have BENNELL, from DUNN we have DUNNELL, from HASE we have HASELL.

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\* Here is an instance of the way in which names turn up, and missing links are supplied. In the former edition I had to say “from an old German Fizo we have PHYSICK.” But there comes a new directory, and it brings us an English FIZ.

From BARR, BARRY, BARROW, we have BARRELL, BARLEY, BARLOW.\* Grimm refers to an Old German Runilo as a diminutive of Runo ; we have a name, RUNCLES, which seems to be a double diminutive, viz., this and the former combined. This double form obtains sometimes in Old High German.

The diminutive in *kin* is of later growth, and is more common in Modern German than in Old German names. It is not, as has been supposed, cognate with German *kind*, child, but is more probably formed by the addition of a phonetic *n* to the diminutive in *k*. From DUNN we have DUNKIN, from BENN we have BENKIN, from PARR we have PARKIN, from WILL we have WILKIN, &c.

The diminutive in *lin* is probably formed in a similar manner to the preceding by the addition of a phonetic *n* to the diminutive in *l*. Hence we have CATTLIN, TOMLIN, EVELYN, &c., and in the form *ling*, which also appears both in ancient and modern names, BUTLING, WATLING, DOWLING, &c. Neither the diminutive in *kin*, nor that in *lin*, are, like the more ancient forms in *ek* and *el*, found with the endings *a*, *i*, or *o* (except with the first as a female ending.)

The diminutive in *s*, like those in *k* and *l*, is of great antiquity, being found in the name Cotiso, of a Dacian mentioned in Horace. This

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\* The endings in *ley* and *low*, though sometimes from this diminutive, are doubtless in some cases local, from *ley*, a meadow, and from *low*, a mound.

name—elsewhere referred to—I take to be a High German form of the later name Godizo, and to be still surviving in our GODSOE. From the Old German names Milo, Willo, Walo, Rico are formed with this diminutive Milizo, Wilizo, Walizo, Richizo, whence our MILLIS, WILLIS, WALLIS, RICHES. I think also that this diminutive is frequently represented in our names simply by a final *s*, and that MILLS, WILLS, WALLS, RICKS are probably the same as the above, though an *s* final is no doubt often added only phonetically. With the ending in *i* we find in Domesday Copsi and Brixi (Bricsi), which we still have as COPSEY and BRIXEY. A Saxon bishop of Worcester was called Leofsy, and an archbishop of York Cynsy; these two names still exist as LOVESY and KINSEY. But there enters here an element of doubt on account of these Saxon names sometimes appearing with the ending *si* or *sy*, and sometimes with *sige*, as if from *sig*, victory. Thus the Archbishop Cynsy signs in a charter as Cynsige; Wynsy, bishop of Lichfield, appears as Winsige; Albsi as Ælfsige, &c. Has the guttural been added in the one case, or has it been lost in the other? The former supposition would be most in accordance with analogy, for as diminutives, Cynsy, Wynsy, Albsi, Leofsy would correspond with the Old Germ. names Cuniza, Winizo, Albizo, and Luviz.

Occasionally, though very rarely, the form *s* becomes *sc* in ancient names. More frequently

in English names, as BURNISH, MELLISH, VARNISH, for it is in accordance with the character of the language. Indeed, I am inclined to think that the diminutive in question is that which we still use in adjectives, as *smallish* and *brownish*.

The ending *ns* I take also to be diminutive, and to be formed by the addition of a phonetic *n* to the preceding. Hence from an Old German Custanzo we have CUSTANCE; from the Old German Cholensus we COLENZO and COLLINS.

The ending *m*, which I take to be also diminutive, is supposed by Förstemann, who finds it to prevail especially among the West Franks, to be in some cases of other than German origin. And so, in some present French names, as BONAMY and BELLAMY, we can hardly help thinking of *ami*, friend. And yet, when we find this ending to prevail most extensively at present among Friesic names, where it can hardly be otherwise than German, and when we find the names BONNEMA and BALLEMA corresponding with the above, it suggests the possibility, even for these, of a common German origin. Another instance of coincidence between the Friesic and the French is found in the name of the well-known tragedian TALMA, which corresponds with the Friesic TIALLEMA and TIALMA.

Among English names we have JESSMAY, WHITMEE, IVYMEY, and WAKEM, which seem to be from this origin, and to correspond with the ancient names Gisoma, Widomia, Ivamus, and

Wakimus quoted by Förstemann. To this source also I am inclined to refer the names YOUNGMAY, MILD MAY,\* and CRICKMAY, the first of which corresponds with a Friesic JONGMA, and the second possibly with a Friesic MELLEMA. X I before took the ending in these names to be from Ang.-Sax. *mæg*, Old Eng. *may*, maiden, for which there seemed a reasonable probability in each case—the name CRICKMAY being referred to *krieg*, war, and supposed to be connected with the war-maidens of Odin—while the others seemed too natural to require explanation. But the forms in which this ending is found in ancient names seem irreconcilable with this theory. Among other names from this origin may be mentioned that of the Dutch painter HOB BEMA.

The ending *sm*, which is also found in some Frankish names, Förstemann seems more decidedly to consider as not German. But here again its prevalence in present Friesic names seems to me to militate against this opinion. Can it be the Ang.-Sax. *smea*, small, delicate, used like the Danish *lille* as in *Tovelille* (Dovey), *Rosalilla* (Rosie)? The fact of its being anciently used more especially in the names of women, and of its always appearing in the form *sma*, seem rather in favour of this opinion. And the fact of its being added to *compound* names, as in the case of the scholar HALBERTSMA, stamps it with

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\* Mr. Lower says (*Pat. Brit.*) that "the family are traced to 1147, and the name to Mildmê."

"Mildmæg" say their ancestor was a Jew - and so merciful that



a different character to that of the other diminutives. Among the few English names which seem to be from this source is BALSAM, which compares with the ancient name Balsmus. I have also found in Lancashire the name ERASMUS; it seems not to be a new name in England, for in the *Liber Vitæ* there is an ÆErasmus; it seems curious that in both these cases, as well as that of the well-known scholar, the name should be in the Latinized form. I rather think that the French name DOUSSAMY may be from this source, representing the Old Frankish name Teodisma, and comparing with the present Friesic names DIUDESMA, DOYTSEMA.

The termination *et*, as a German ending there is no ground for thinking to be a diminutive. But as a French diminutive it is frequently added to German compound names, as in the French names HENRIQUET, HENRIOT, BERNARDET, &c.

The same rule applies to the ending in *en*, which is often added as a French diminutive to German names. Probably in this manner are formed the French names GIRARDIN, BERNARDIN, GUILLOTIN, LAMARTINE, from GERARD, BERNARD, GUILLOT, LAMART, all likewise French names in use. Pure German names do not thus form diminutives out of compounds—they resolve them first into their simple forms—thus *Willico*, according to Pott, is a Frisian diminutive of Wilhelm. When therefore we find *en* or *in* added to a compound name, as in GIRARDIN, we may, I think,



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## CHAPTER IV.

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### PHONETIC ADDITIONS.

By a phonetic addition we mean something which is added to a word only for the sake of sound, and which leaves the sense exactly where it was before. There are two kinds of phonetic additions common in Teutonic names—one, in the middle of a word, and the other at the end, the former occurring only in compound; and the latter only in simple names.

The favourite sound employed at the end of a word is *n*, and thus from the Old German names Godo, Hatto, Lando, Waldo, Aldo, Baldo, are formed Godino, Hattin, Landina, Waldin, Aldini, Baldin; and the corresponding English names, GODDEN, HATTEN, LANDON, WALDEN, ALDEN, BOLDEN.

Now as proper names are of course subject to all the tendencies of the language to which they belong, we may expect to find in the popular speech a parallel principle to that which I have assumed for names. Or rather, I should say, it is *because* I find this principle in the popular speech, that I feel warranted in applying it to proper names. Now, if we compare the German rabe with the English raven, and conversely, the English bow with the German bogen, we find that

while, in meaning, the two words are in each case perfectly identical, there is an ending added which serves as a finish or rounding off of the word. So also in the provincial word *ratten* for rat, and many other cases.

A similar office is also performed by the letter *r*. Thus to the simple form contained in the Gothic *wato*, while all the Scandinavian dialects add *n*, as in Swedish *vatten*, all the German add *r*, as in English *water*. We have examples in our own provincial dialect; for, as Mr. Latham observes, "wolfer, a wolf, hunker, a haunch, fletcher, a fitch, teamer, a team, fresher, a frog, are north country forms of the present English." The ending *er* in our names (so far as they are derived from Old Teutonic names), is generally to be referred to Gothic *hari*, warrior, but there are cases in which the form of the ancient name is incompatible with this derivation. At the same time, the phonetic origin of *r* is not so clear when it occurs as an ending, as when it occurs in the middle of a name.

When a phonetic addition is made in the middle of a name, it comes in between the two words of the compound, and generally consists of one of the liquids, *l*, *n*, or *r*. Thus Godulf becomes Godenulf, whence, I take it, our GOOD-ENOUGH. So Godehar becomes Godelhar, whence probably the French GODELIER. Godeman becomes Goderman, whence the French GAUDERMEN; and also Godalmand, whence perhaps our

GODLIMAN. Thus when I find the names SYCAMORE and SICKLEMORE, the former of which corresponds with the Old German name Sicumar, I know how to account for the second, since, though the particular name to correspond does not turn up, I see that the phonetic *l* is very frequent in the ancient names of that group. So also, finding the ancient name Siginiu, I can at least suggest an origin for SIGOURNEY. ✕ The above forms of phonetic addition seem to be found chiefly in Old Frankish names.

## CHAPTER V.

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### PATRONYMICS.

Of the two patronymic forms, *ing* and *son*, the former is more properly German, and the latter Scandinavian. The form *ing* was discontinued about the time of the Conquest, and consequently all the names in which it appears are carried back to Anglo-Saxon times. (In some few cases the termination *ing* may be local, from *ing* a meadow, and not a patronymic.) Many apparently adjective and participial forms, such as WILLING, LIVING, DINING, PANTING, are from this origin, the simple forms being found as WILL, LIVEY, DINE, PANT.

The termination *son* is a characteristic feature of all the Scandinavian countries, while in Germany on the other hand it is of comparatively rare occurrence. So well is this distinction understood that a writer on "Nationality and Language in the Duchy of Sleswick and South Jutland" advances the frequency of names ending in *son*, as an argument for the Danish character of the population. Of the twelve most common names in the directory of Copenhagen, there are only two, Moller and Smidt, that are not patronymics. The most common of all are Jansen, Johnsen, or Hansen, Petersen, Andresen or Andersen, and

Nielsen. Verstegan, in his "Restitution of decayed intelligence," refers to a tradition "among some of our country people that those whose surnames end in son, as Johnson, Thomson, Nicholson, Davison, Saunderson, and the like, are descended of Danish race." Either he mistakes the tradition, or the tradition overstates the truth. Some of these are no doubt Scotch, and others are German—though the termination itself may be of Scandinavian origin. Many of our names, however, correspond altogether with current Danish names—as HANSON, NANSON, JEPHSON, ERICKSON, GUNSON, IVERSON, JESSON, HEBSON, HIPSON, LOWSON, ANDERSON, with Hansen, Nansen, Jepsen, Ericksen, Gunnesen, Iversen, Jessen, Ebsen, Ipsen, Lauesen, Andersen, names common over the whole of Denmark. It does not follow that all the above names are exclusively Scandinavian, but I do take it that the prevalence in England of names in *son* is a relic of the Danish conquests.

It is to be observed that when a name ends in *s*, we cannot be certain of the patronymic form. Thus JESSON and MASSON may not be JESS-SON and MASS-SON, but JESS-EN, and MASS-EN.

The final *s* so frequently added to names, as Wills for Will, Watts for Watt, Box for Bock, may be sometimes a patronymic form. It is so used in Frisian names, according to Pott. In other cases I take it to be a diminutive, see p. 22. But in the majority of cases, and particularly

when it is added to compound names, I take it to be merely a phonetic addition.



## CHAPTER VI.

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### COMPOUNDS.

Almost all the names which occur in simple forms occur also compounded with other words. The extent to which these compounds are translatable, or in other words, to which they have a meaning, seems to me an exceedingly doubtful point. Some of our highest authorities hold the affirmative opinion. Thus Mr. Kemble, speaking of Anglo-Saxon names, says, "These compound words are translatable, intelligible, in other words their conjoint meaning depends upon the separate meanings of the words which unite to form them." And Mr. Turner, on a similar principle, translates Anglo-Saxon names—thus *Æthelwulf*, "the noble wolf," *Dunstan*, "the mountain stone," &c. The earlier German writers, as *Wiarda* and *Beneken*, certainly followed the same rule, and I think that the principle is also recognised by the modern school of German philologists. I therefore feel bound to use all deference in suggesting a doubt whether Teutonic compound names are in all cases translatable, and formed with a meaning. I am of opinion, however, that even simple names were in most cases bestowed in ancient times without reference to their meaning. There can be no doubt that the first man who was called



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particular case, as the fact that there is a certain set of words with which almost all names are compounded. And it does not seem consistent with reason to expect that promiscuous words, with all sorts of meanings, should make sense when compounded with a set of a dozen or twenty particular words.

But if compounds were not formed with a meaning, what was their value or intention? One of the principles upon which they might be given may perhaps be traced in Old Norse names. Thus Ketel was a very common Scandinavian name; its meaning can hardly be anything else than English "kettle," and Grimm suggests a mythological origin. Ulf, signifying wolf, and Björn, signifying bear, were also common names. In Ulfketel and in Ketelbjörn, these names are severally joined together. Now there can be no possible sense or meaning in such compounds as these—they are in fact not two *words* joined together, but two *names* joined together. And the principle upon which such names were formed might be the same as that on which a father might now call his son John Henry Smith, combining the names of two relatives, or persons whom he respected. Or it might be for the sake of distinction—Ulf and Ketel both being common names—Ulfketel would, without travelling out of the customary range, be sufficiently distinctive. It seems probable that many German names are, on the same principle, not two words compounded,

but rather two names joined together. Such, for instance, as those which contain the names of two animals, as Arnulf, Ebarulf, Wolfpirin, Wolfraban, respectively “Eagle-wolf,” “Boar-wolf,” “Wolf-bear,” “Wolf-raven.” All these were common names singly.

Again, perhaps another principle may be traced in such a name as the Old German Zeizolf. This, if we translate it, means “darling wolf.” But if we suppose “wolf” to have been used as a common name, and without reference to its meaning, then the idea of darling would attach rather to the child that was called Wolf than to the abstract meaning of wolf.

But that there were compound names with a meaning I do not for a moment doubt, only it seems to me that it was not the universal, nor, perhaps, the ordinary rule.

Again, there are many names which are simply compound words taken bodily out of the language. Thus, GARWOOD is the Anglo-Saxon *garwudu*, “spear-wood,” a poetical or pleonastic expression for a spear. And ASKWITH is “ash-wood,” a similar expression for a spear—spears being made of that wood. So also SKIPWITH, “ship-wood,” a ship. (*With*, as compared with *wood*, is the Gothic form instead of the Saxon.) Again, BONIGER seems to be from the Anglo-Saxon *bon-gar*, a fatal spear. These, then, are not compound names, but compound words adopted as names.

Almost all the words which appear in compounds are found also as substantive names, and will therefore find their places under the various heads into which I have distributed them. But for the sake of facility of reference, I introduce in this place a list of the principal terminations of those English names, which may be referred to ancient compounds.

*Am, Iam*, as in WILLAM, WILLIAM, HILLAM, HILLIAM. Ang.-Sax. *helm*, helmet. This was a common postfix, but in our names it is difficult to separate it from the local ending, *ham*, home, and from the ending *m* referred to p. 24. It is probable, however, that more names than are suspected are from this origin. The French generally have it as *aume* or *eaume*. Hence the French ALLAUME, ALLEAUME, are probably the same as our ALLAM, ALLOM, ALLUM.

*Aud, Aut* as in RENAUD, RENAUT. *Aud*, the Gothic form of Ang.-Sax. *ead*, prosperity. This is very common in French names, but in English, following the Saxon form, it becomes more frequently *et* or *ot*, and is very liable to mix up with other words.

*Bert*, as in HERBERT. Ang.-Sax. *beort*, bright, illustrious. *Pert*, as in Rupert, is the High Germ. form.

*Bold, Ball, Ble*, as in RUMBOLD, RUMBALL, RUMBLE. Ang.-Sax. *bald*, bold.

*Bull* in many cases is the same as the above.

Thus our CLARINGBULL is no doubt the same name as CLARINGBOLD.

*Bault*, in French names, as HERBAULT, GERBAULT, the same as bold.

*Brand*, as in HILDEBRAND, GILLIBRAND. Ang.-Sax. *brand*, sword, Eng. "brand."

*Brown*, as in GOREBROWN, PHILLIBROWN. Either brown, *fuscus*, or cognate with Eng. "burn" in the sense of fiery or impetuous.

*Burn*, as in OSBURN. Old Norse *björn*, Old Germ. *berin*, bear.

*Pern*, as in ASPERNE, is the High Germ. form.

*Butt*, *Bott*, *Body*, as in GARBUTT, TALBOT, PEABODY. Anglo-Saxon *boda*, Old Norse *bodi*, Germ. *bote*, envoy or messenger.

*Cough*, *Copp*, as in AYSCOUGH, WHINCOPP, I take to be Ang.-Sax. *côf*, strenuous.

*Day*, as in LOVEDAY, HOCKADAY.. Anglo-Saxon *dæg*, day. Grimm suggests the sense of brightness, glory.

*Dew*, *Die*, *Dy*, as in INGLEDEW, PURDIE, ABDY, French ABBADIE. Old High German *dio*, servant.

*Er*, *Ery*, as in WARNER, GUNNERY, HILLARY. *Har*, *hari*, warrior.

*Forth*, as in GARFORTH. Perhaps Anglo-Saxon *ferhth*, life, spirit. Perhaps in some cases a corruption of *frith*, peace. There is also a root, *farth*, *faerd*, travel, but it is uncertain whether it occurs as a termination.

*Fred, Frey*, as in MANFRED, HUMFREY. Anglo-Saxon *frith*, peace.

*Gar, Ger, Ker*, as in EDGAR, RODGER, HARKER. *Gar, ger, ker*, spear.

*Gill*, as in HARGILL. Old High German *gisal*, hostage. Or local, from "gill," a ravine.

*Good*, as in HARGOOD, BIDGOOD. God, deus, good, bonus, and perhaps Goth as the people's name, are difficult to separate.

*Hard, Ard*, as in BERNHARD, BERNARD. Ang.-Sax. *heard*, hard, strong.

*Kiss*, as in ATKISS, HADKISS, WATKISS, is from *gis*, which Grimm thinks the same as *gisal*, hostage.

*Lake, Lock*, as in WEDLAKE, HAVELOCK. Probably Ang.-Sax. *lacan*, Old Norse *leika*, to play, in a war-like sense.

*Land, Lond*, as in GARLAND, DOLLAND. Ang.-Sax. *land*, Eng. land. It is also no doubt sometimes a local termination. And also sometimes a corruption of *lind*, probably shield.

*Let*, as in HAMLET, HARLOT, may be from Ang.-Sax. *lād*, Old Sax. *lêd*, in the sense of terrible. In some cases it may be a diminutive.

*Love, Liff*, as in CUTLOVE, MANLOVE, RATLIFF. Ang.-Sax. *leof*, dear.

*Man*, as in HARMAN, REDMAN. Ang.-Sax. *man*, Eng. man.

*Mer, More*, as in MUTIMER, PHILLIMORE. Goth. *mer*, Ang.-Sax. *mâr*, famous.

*Mot*, as in WILLMOT, HICKMOT, Old High Germ. *môt*, Mod. German *muth*, courage.

*Mond, Ment*, as in REDMONT, GARMENT. Ang.-Sax. *mund*, protection.

*Nant, Nan*, as in REMNANT, PENNANT, QUILLINAN. Goth. *nanthjan*, to dare.

*Ney*, as in RODNEY, GOLDNEY. Ang.-Sax. *niw*, Dan. and Swed. *ny*, new, in the probable sense of young.

*Not, Net, Nut*, as in HARNOTT, HARNETT, DILNUTT. Ang.-Sax. *nôth*, bold.

*Ram*, as in BERTRAM, OUTRAM, INGRAM, seems, from the ancient forms in which it appears, to be a corruption of *hraban*, raven.

*Rand*, as in Eng. BERTRAND, WALROND. Ang.-Sax. *rand*, shield.

*Red Rat, Ret*, as in ALFRED, TANCRED, GARRETT. Ang.-Sax. *red*, Old High Germ. *rat*, counsel. Some terminations of *wright*, as ARKWRIGHT, are evidently corruptions of *rat*. But there is also an ancient termination *rit*, apparently of the same meaning as Eng. *ride*.

*Rick, Rich, Ridge, Ry*, as in FREDERICK, ALDRICH, ALDRIDGE, BALDRY. Ang.-Sax. *rice*, Old High Germ. *richi*, powerful. In some cases *bridge*, as in GROOMBRIDGE, may be from this origin.



*Ron, Ren*, as in WALDRON, CALDERON, CHILDREN.

This termination, which is exclusively feminine, Grimm derives from *rûn*, socia, amica. In French names it is often a corruption of *raban*, raven.

*Sant, Sent*, as in HERSANT, MILLICENT. Old High Germ. *sind*, via. Or perhaps in some cases a corruption of *swind*, vehement.

*Stone, Stin*, as in FREESTONE, GARSTIN. Ang.-Sax. *stân*, stone, in the sense of firmness.

*Thus, Tuss, Tiss*, as in MALTHUS, FELTUSS, ANTISS. Goth. *thius*, servant. See also *dew* and *thew*.

*Thew*, as in WILLTHEW. Anglo-Saxon *theow*, servant, corresponding with Goth. *thius*, and High Germ. *dio*.

*Ulph, Olph*, as in BIDDULPH, RANDOLPH, MUSTOLPH. Ang.-Sax. *wulf*, Old Norse *ulf(r)*, wolf.

*Ward, Wart*, as in HOWARD, SEWARD, TEWART. Ang.-Sax. *weard*, guardian.

*Wald*, as in OSWALD. Ang.-Sax. *weald*, power. The terminations in *old* are from the same origin.

*Way, Wick, Vey, Vig*, as in HATHWAY, HARVEY, HARVIG. *Wig, wih*, war. The termination in *wick* is probably in most cases local.

*Win, Wine*, as in BALDWIN, BRIGHTWINE. Ang.-Sax. *wine*, friend.

*Wood, With, Weed*, as in GURWOOD, ASKWITH, DIGWEED. Ang.-Sax. *wudu*, Goth. *vid(s)*,



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## CHAPTER VII.

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### LETTER CHANGES.

The greater part of the letter changes which occur in our names are to be accounted for by the differences of Teutonic dialects, and, in particular, by the variations between High and Low German. The High German prefers aspirated and hard—the Low German soft and liquid sounds. The former may be taken to be represented generally by the present German, and the latter by the present English, though it is to be observed that the standard language of Germany does not present the extreme phases of High German. Take, for instance, the range of names of which the root is Germ. *geban*, Eng. *give*, and from which we have GIEVE, GIBB, GIPP, and KIPP. The two former, GIEVE and GIBB, show the form contained in English and in German, the difference between which is a Low German *v* for a High German *b*. But in the name GIPP we have another point of difference in favour of the High German, viz., *p* for *b*. While the last name KIPP shows the extreme point to which, in that word, the High German can go, by changing *g* into *k*. In addition to the four forms above quoted, we have also four others, viz., JEBB, JIPP,

KIBBE, and CHIPP, the last form being, I think, Frankish. Nor yet do these eight names exhaust the permutations of this little word—there being also, as will be seen in its place, a vowel change which scarcely comes within the range of the present chapter.

Another of the most common interchanges is that of *d* and *t*. The latter is High German, as in Germ. *laut*, Eng. *loud*, Germ. *bette*, Eng. *bed*. Hence we have DODD and TODD, DANDY and TANDY, DENNISON and TENNYSON, &c.

The High German frequently changes *t* into *s* or *z*, as in Germ. *süss*, Eng. *sweet*, Germ. *salz*, Eng. *salt*. Hence our SUSE and SUSANS may correspond as High German forms with SWEET and SWEETEN. And our name SALT may be the same as the Mod. Germ. name SALZ. So also our GROTE and GROSE may be respectively Low German and High German forms of great.

Another High German form is *sch* for *s*. This is very common in Mod. German names—thus, German Schmidt, Eng. Smith, German Schwann, Eng. Swan, Germ. Schneider, Eng. Snider, Dutch Snyders. This form is very uncommon in English names, because it is of comparatively modern growth in Germany.

These are for the most part the common variations of High and Low German. But there are other peculiarities of ancient dialects which are not without their effect upon our names. In the Frankish dialect of the Merovingian period it is a

peculiarity to change *h* at the beginning of a word into *ch*, or sometimes into simple *c*. Hence the names of the Merovingian kings Childibert and Childeric for Hildibert and Hilderic. This seems to be the origin of some of our names, such as CHILLMAN (in the Hundred Rolls Childman), for Hildman—CHARMAN for HARMAN—CHILDREN for Hilderannus or Hilderuna—CHILLMAID for Hildimod, &c.

This peculiarity of the Frankish dialect has had the effect of prefixing *c* to many names beginning with *l* and *r*, in the following manner. Several of these names anciently began with *hl* and *hr*: this *h* was aspirated, or in other words, it had something of a guttural sound. The Frankish dialect, increasing the guttural, made this *h* into a *c*. In English, this guttural sound of *h* at the beginning of a word is altogether lost. On the other hand, when it has been so completely defined as to become a *c*, it has preserved itself by its own strength. The result is that we have in English the same names variously, as CROAD and RODE, CROTCH and <sup>x</sup>ROTCH, CROOK and ROOK, CROAGER and ROGER, CLOUD and LOUD, &c. Hence also the French names CLODOMIR and CLOVIS still existing, and the Christian name CLOTILDE.

Another point to be noticed is that in some German dialects *g* is prefixed to words beginning with *w*. We have an instance of this in the name of our gracious Sovereign, GUELPH for Welp. So

we have GWILLAN for WILLAN, GWILLAM for WILLIAM, GWALTER for WALTER, &c. Hence comes, I take it, the name of the Italian painter GUIDO, corresponding with our WIDOW. Perhaps also GUIZOT, if it be the same as a Guizo found in the 11th century in the *Niederrheinisches Urkundenbuch*. The High German prefixing *c* instead of *g*, gives us many names beginning with *q* (which is only *c* added to *w*). Thus we have QUIN for WINN, QUARRELL for WARRELL, QUARRIER for WARRIER, QUILL for WILL, QUILLAN for WILLAN, QUILLIAMS for WILLIAMS. Hence comes QUILLINAN from an Old German Willinant. Hence also QUARITCH, known to bibliophiles, from an Old German Wericho, also found, with the other prefix, as Guerich.

On the other hand, as *g* is sometimes added, so it is much more frequently lost. As a termination this is very commonly the case in English, as in Anglo-Saxon *lag*, English "law," Ang.-Sax. *bog*, Eng. "bow." Hence as names we have WAGG and WAY, BOGUE and BOWE, BUGG and BEW; perhaps BEGG and BEE, BIGG and BYE. But this occurs also in Anglo-Saxon and other ancient dialects. Indeed the *g* in such cases can hardly be said to belong to the root; it does not seem to occur in the parent Sanscrit, but to be a hardening of the sound which has accrued in the Gothic languages. Again, *g* between two vowels, or between a vowel and a liquid, is very commonly dropped. Thus we have MEGEN and

MAYNE, BAGLEY and BAILEY, BEAGLE and BEALE, BUGLEA and BEWLEY, DAGLEY, and DALY. This again is common also in ancient names—thus we have Old German names Meginhard and Mainhard, Reginhard and Rainard, Raganar and Reinher, Ragingar and Raingar. Hence our MAYNARD, RENARD, RAYNER, and RANGER.

Another change of frequent occurrence in Old Frankish names is that of *n*, before *b*, *p*, or *m*, into *m*. We may trace the same tendency among the French at present in their change of Edinburg into Edimbourg. The few names that we have in which it occurs, such as GIMBERT for Ginbert, WIMBLE for Winbald, may not, however, always be due to French influence, but to a natural principle of euphony. It is more common, however, in French than in English, as in MASIMBERT for our MASSINGBERD.

The vowel changes are less capable of being reduced to definite rules. But as a general principle the Low German prefers simple vowels, while the High German is partial to diphthongs. Take the German *taube*, English “dove.” The difference here is, first, *d* for *t*—secondly, *v* for *b*—and thirdly, the simple vowel for the diphthong. So our name STRUTT may be the same as the German STRAUSS—*ss* for *t*, as before noted, and the simple vowel for the diphthong. I have before referred to GROSE and GROTE as respectively High and Low German forms of the same name.

But the German *gross*, great, is in some High German dialects *grauss*. So that while GROSE and GROTE are High and Low German, we have another name GROUSE, which may be extra High German.

With regard to the simple vowels, there is in proper names—and has been from the most ancient times—an interchange which it would be difficult to refer to any strict rules.

But Weinhold (*Deutsche Frauen*), sets forth something of a more definite principle, and supposes that a variation of the vowel was sometimes employed for the perpetuation of a family name. “Thus if the father had a name with a simple sound, the son takes the same name with an augmented vowel. The Germans share this peculiarity with the Indians (*Grimms geschichte der Deutschen sprache* 441.) Thus, if a German mother were called Ada, the daughter might be called Ida; the mother Baba, the daughter Buoba; the mother Tata, the daughter Tuota; the mother Wada, the daughter Wida, &c.” I do not think, however, that this amounted to anything like a general principle.

It is to be observed that the quantity of a vowel often varies in the same name; thus we have GODDING and GOODING, GODMAN and GOODMAN, GODRICH and GOODRICH, GODWIN and GOODWIN, &c. We have only, for an instance of this, to cross the border, and we shall often find Tōm and Bōb for Tom and Bob.



## CHAPTER VIII.

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### OUR NATURAL ENEMIES.

That a large proportion of French Christian names, as Albert, Adolphe, Edouard, Frederic, Guillaume, Henri, Robert, &c., are of German origin, is a point about which there can be no dispute. The extent to which the present family names of France may also be referred to a German origin is a subject which has not hitherto been investigated. A few there are, such as ARBOGAST, ARMENGAUD, CLODOMIR, GRIMAULT, and ISAMBERT, which, as corresponding with names of historical Franks, carry their own origin on their front. It is not difficult, again, to trace in DACBERT and DEGOBERT the name of the Frankish king Dagobert—in FERMOND and FERMENT that of Faramund—in CHARMOND and CHARMONT that of Charimund—or to find in GOMBAULT a form of Gundobald less perverted than our own GUMBOIL. But the names of historical personages are few, and the comparison serves rather to suggest, than to fulfil an enquiry. Nor are the materials of investigation wanting, for in the two Polyptyques whose titles I have elsewhere quoted, will be found a register of thousands of men and women of the Frankish period, and chiefly of that class which history allows to live and die un-



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though here and there we find names, such as ODIN, ANQUETIL, RAOUL, which seem more particularly to bespeak a northern origin, yet such names are not sufficient to give a character to the nomenclature.

With very few exceptions, I have taken the modern French names from the *Annuaire de Paris*, and following the analogy of the language, have in all cases adopted the spelling and not the pronunciation.

The Frankish dialect being more nearly allied to the High German than to the Low, the differences between French and English names will, to a considerable extent, be the differences between High and Low German, as referred to in last chapter. Thus, though the French Christian name happens to be fixed as Edouard, yet the form most in accord with the Frankish language would be Audouard. And AUDOUARD, AUDEVARD, &c., is in fact the form which in French family names is the most common. So also AUDOUIN, AUDIGUIER, and AUDIBERT, prevail rather than Edwin, Edgar, and Edbert.

The most common ending for simple names, among the French, as among the Old Franks, is *o*, or with the usual superfluous letters, *eau*. Thus French COUTEAU corresponds, as I take it, with Eng. COOTE—the same name with the ending and without. And as I have before observed that the ending in *i* is that which is in accord with the genius of the English language, and

that, if we had to form names now, we would give them that ending, so the same remark applies to the French and the ending in *o*.

It has been remarked that names derived from trades are more common in France than in England. I should rather say that it is the termination in *er* which is more common, and that among a multitude of names with this termination there are many which *accidentally coincide* with names of trades. I do not for a moment doubt that there are names derived from trades both in France and England, but what I say is that in a number of cases these names may be accounted for—and often more satisfactorily—otherwise. This view is confirmed by the fact that many French names correspond with *English* names of trades. M. de Gerville has noticed one, French HOUELLEUR, English WHEELER, and he has been driven to the shift of supposing that “it was introduced into Normandy during the thirty-two years occupation by the English in the fifteenth century.” Truly the French must have been apt to learn, or the lesson must have been sharply taught. For they have also COLLIER, TANNIERE, MILLER, GLAESER, BRAZIER, KRIER, RINGIER, TASCHER, CARTIER, POTTIER, PACQUIER, corresponding with our COLLIER, TANNER, MILLER, GLAZIER, BRAZIER, CRYER, RINGER, TASKER, CARTER, POTTER, PACKER. Now my theory is that all these are, or may be in some cases, ancient compounds, and as I shall elsewhere show,

we have in almost all cases, both in French and English, names which contain the roots, and names which form other compounds.

Regarded from this point of view, French and English names mutually throw great light upon each other. When I doubt whether our POTTER means a maker of pots, it very much strengthens my suspicion to find not only a French POTTIER, but also POTERIE, with a corroborative termination. So when I doubt whether the French NOTAIRE means a notary, an English NOTTER is at hand to back me out.

In another point of view French and English names throw light upon each other—it often happens that the group is more complete in one language than in the other, and there is always a double chance of a missing link being supplied.

It seems natural to expect that at a transitional period in France there might be a certain mixing up of Teutonic and Romanic forms. And we find accordingly that there are some names which, though they run through a range of Teutonic compounds, do not themselves appear to be of Teutonic origin. Such are *barb*, *dulc*, *just*, which seem to be French or Latin, and yet which are found with the usual German endings, such as *bert*, *hard*, &c., appended to them. So also some words of Christian import, as *Crist*, *Sanct*, &c., seem to have been treated in a similar manner, in order to make German names of them. These forms, however, are not very common, and

it is not always certain that the word in question is not German.

This chapter may not inappropriately be concluded by an argument to prove that the present ruler of the French may have a name of German origin—that BONAPARTE in fact may be an Old Frankish name, come back, after long exile, to its native land. The case stands thus. Bonibert in the 7th and Bonipert in the 9th century, appear as Frankish names. In that part of Italy which was subdued by the Franks I find the present Italian name Boniperti—it is—or was—that of a jeweller at Turin—and there is no doubt that it is the same name as the Frankish Bonipert. Now from the same part of Italy came originally also the Bonapartes, and the question is simply this—May not the name Bonaparte be nothing more than an attempt to shape the other name, Boniperti, to something of an Italian meaning? Still, the name may be German, and yet not Frankish, for the Lombards, who held that part of Italy before them, were also Germans, and may have had the same name Bonipert. Curiously enough too, from the other side of the Atlantic the name comes back to us in a Saxon form, for the BON-BRIGHT quoted by Mr. Bowditch—Anglo-Saxon *briht*=Old High German *pert*—is evidently the same as Bonipert.

As to the etymology of the name, it may be taken to be from *bana*, *bona*, a slayer, and *bert* or *pert*, famous.

A famous slayer indeed was he who called men "food for powder!"

## CHAPTER IX.

---

### MAN AS THE TYPE OF POWER.

There are several names of which the etymological meaning is simply Man. And there appear to be some—but generally these are not so certain—of which the meaning is simply Woman. Into many of the names signifying man there enters no doubt something of a higher sense—that of manliness or heroism. And the words appear to be used *par excellence*, as we apply the terms manly and manful. Something of this sense appears in the line of Burns’—

“ A man’s a man for a’ that.”

Still there are cases in which it is difficult to trace any other sense than that of mere sex.

At the head of the list is MANN, which is in a more direct manner connected with hero-worship than the rest, if, as is probably the case, its use as a name is to be traced up to the Mannus of Tacitus, the fabled son of the hero or god Tuisco, and founder of the German nation. We do not, however, meet with the name in after times, at least in its simple form, before the 7th cent., though in a compound form, it is found as early as the 4th. Two other forms are Men and Mon, the latter of which was Anglo-Saxon, and is still used in the Lowland Scotch.



## SIMPLE FORMS.

Man.  
Homo. Old Germ. Manno, Manni, Meni, 7th cent. Ang.-Sax. Mann, Manni, Mon. Eng. MANN, MANY, MENNE, MENNIE, MENNOW. Modern German MANN. French MANN, MANY, MANEAU, MENNE, MENY, MENEAU, MONNY, MONNEAU. Ital. MANNI.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Mannila, Manili, 6th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Mannel—Eng. MANNELL, MANLEY—Manlay, *Roll of Battle Abbey*—Modern Germ. MANNEL, MENNEL—French MANLEY, MENEL. Old Germ. Manniko, Mannic, 9th cent.—English MANNICO, MANNAKAY, MANCHEE, MANNIX—Mod. German MANECKE, MANNECK—French MANEC. Old Germ. Mannikin, Mennechin—Eng. MANCHIN.—Modern German MANNIKIN, MANNCHEN.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Friesic Manninga—English MANNING—French MANINGUE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Frid*, peace) Old Germ. Manfrit—Eng. MANFRED—Mod. German MANFRIED—French MANFRAY, MONFRAT—Italian MANFREDI. (*Gar, ger, ker*, spear) Old Germ. Mangar, 8th cent.—Eng. MANGER,\* MONGER? MONCUR. (*Here*, warrior) English MONERY—French MANNIER, MENIER, MONNIER. (*Liub, leof*, dear) Old German Manaliub, 7th cent.—English MANLOVE. (*Hard*, fortis) Modern German MANHARDT, MANNERT—French MONARD. (*Gold, galda*, virere) Old German Managold, 7th cent.—Eng. MANIGAULT,† MANGLES—Mod. Germ. MANGOLD—French MANGAL. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Manold, 8th cent.—French MANALT, MENAULT.

In the former edition I thought that OMAN might be from Old Norse *omannr*, a nobody, *o* negative and *mannr*, a man. But it is more probably the same as HOMAN, from *hoh*, high. (See

\* If this is pronounced like the English word "manger," it is probably the same as an Old Germ. Meginger.

† MANIGAULT, a South Carolina name, may be of French origin. *2 Aug.*



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COMRIE—Modern German GUMMRICH.—French GOMBRICH. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Gummund, Cummunt—Eng. GRUMMANT, COMONT—French GOMANT, COMONT. (*Leih*, carmen) Old Germ. Gomaleih, Comaleih—English GUMLEY, COMLEY. (*Mar, mer*, illustrious) Old Germ. Gummar, Kummarr—Eng. GUMMER, COMER—French GOMER, CHAUMER.

Seeing the interchange of *c* and *g* in this root, it may be worth while to enquire whether our word “comely,” for which there is no quite satisfactory etymon in the dictionaries, may not be from *gom* or *com*, a man, in the sense of manly beauty.

From the Gothic *aba*, man, Förstemann derives the following group of ancient names. Stark, however, recommends to go back to the root-meaning, as found in the lost verb *aban*, pollere, referred to by Grimm. But if we suppose the sense to be that of man as the impersonation of power, we may, I think, as well take that meaning as the abstract one. Whether the root *ib* should be included also in the group, is not so certain.

## SIMPLE FORMS

Old Germ. Abbo, Abbi, Abba, Appo, Appa, Ebbo, Hebo, Heppo, Ibba, Hibba, Ippo, 5th cent. Ebba, queen of the South Saxons, A.D., 678. Ibbe, an Ang.-Sax. (*Kemble.*) Ebbi, a Northman (*Ann. Isl.*) Abo (*Domesday Linc.*) Eng. ABBE, ABBEY, ABBA, APP, HAPPEY, EPP, HEBB, HEPPEY, HIPPEY. Mod. Germ. ABBE, APPE, HEB, IBE. Mod. Dan. EBBE, ERBA. French ABBÉ, APPAY, HABAY, HABY, HAPPE, HAPPEY, HIPPEY. <sup>v.</sup>

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Abiko, Eppiko—Eng. APPACH, EBBIDGE—Mod. Germ. ABICH, EBBECKE—French HABICH, HAPPICH.

Old German Ibikin, Ipcin—English HIPKIN. Old German Abbilin, Appulin—Eng. APPLIN. Abissa, son of Hengest—Eng. ABBISS, APSEY—French HABEZ.

## PATRONYMICS.

English ABSON, HEBSON, IBISON, HIBSON—Dan. EBSEN, IPSEN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Dio*, servant) English ABDY—French ABBADIE, HABDEY. (*Bert*, *pert*, bright) Old Germ. Ibert—English EBERT, HEBBERT, HIBBERT—Mod. German EBBRECHT—French ABERT, HABERT, APPERT, HAPPERT, EBERT, HEBERT, IBERT, HIBERT. (*Wald*, power) Eng. APPOLD—French ABAULT. (*Wid*, *vid*, wood) Old Germ. Abuid—Eng. HIPWOOD—French ABAVID. (*Beado*, war) Old Germ. Ibed, Ibet—Eng. ABBOTT, EBBETTS, IBBETT, HIBBITT—French ABBETTE, ABIT, HABIT.

A fifth root signifying man is the Old High Germ. *bar*, which however it is very difficult to separate from Ang.-Sax. *bar*, a bear, with which in its root, it is probably allied. I place the following here.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Paro, 10th cent. English BARR, BARRY, BARROW, PARR, PARRY. Barre, Bary (*Roll Battle Abbey*). French BARRE, BAFRY, BARREAU, BARRE, PARRA.

Bar, Par.  
Man.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English BARLOW, BARLEY, BARRELL, PARRELL—French BARELLE, PARLY. Eng. PARKIN—French BARACHIN. Eng. BARLING. Eng. BARRAS, PARIS,\* PARSEY, PARISH—French BARRISS, PARISSE, PARISEAU.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Frid*, peace) Old German Barfrid, 8th cent.—English PARFREY. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Baroald, 7th cent.—French BARAULT. (Goth. *thius*, Old High German *dio*, servant) Old German Paradeo, Paradeus—English PARADAY,

\* Robt. Parys, one of the "good men of London"—Pell Records, *temp.* Ed. 3.

PARDEW, PARADISE?—French PARADE, PARADIS? (*Man*)  
 Eng. BARREYMAN, PARMAN—Swiss BARMAN. (*Wine, friend*)  
 French BAROIN. (*Rat, counsel*) Eng. BARRETT, PARROT—  
 French BARRATTE, BARRET, PARRETTE.

From the Goth. *faths*, man, Förstemann takes the following Old Germ. name, which is the only one that we find. And to the same source we may perhaps venture to refer the following modern names.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Fatto, 8th cent. Eng. FATT, FATTY, FADDY, FETT. French FATH.

## COMPOUNDS.

Eng. FATMAN? FETMAN?

The names signifying woman are attended with more difficulty and doubt, owing to the manner in which men's names intermix, sometimes from the same apparent root. Thus there are several which appear to be from Ang.-Sax. *wif*, Old High Germ, *wîp*, Mod. Germ. *weib*, wife or woman. But among the ancient names there are some that are those of men,\* and Förstemann thinks that the root of *weban*, to weave, intermixes. Or, I should rather suggest, Old Norse *wippa*, to move rapidly, Eng. "whip." Wippo was the name of a mythical Frankish king, (*Grimm's Deutsch, Myth. 277.*)

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Wippo, Wippa, Wibi. English WHIPP, WHIPPY, WIBBY. Mod. Germ. WIEBE.

Wibb,  
Wipp.  
oman?

---

\* If the principle which I have before suggested be admitted, viz., that anciently names were often given without reference to their meaning, it would be quite conceivable that a name of which the literal meaning was woman might, of course in a masculine form, be borne by a man, and *vice versa*. At the same time I think it probable that there is an intermixture of roots in this group.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Vibillius, a general of the Hermunduri in Tacitus.—Old German Wipilo.—Old Norse Vifill.—Wivell, Roll of Battle Abbey.—Eng. WIPPELL, WEIBLE, WHIBLEY.—Mod. Germ. WIPPEL, WIBEL.—French WIBAILLE. Old Germ. Wiviken.—Eng. WIPKIN.—Mod. Germ. WIBKING. Eng. WEBLING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Dag*, day, or *dio*, servant) Eng. WHIPDAY. (*Wald*, power) Eng. WYFOLDE.

Then we have QUIN and QUEEN. It seems very doubtful whether these are from Goth. *qwina*, Ang.-Sax. *cwén*, a woman, Eng. “queen.” For an Old German Quino comes before us as a man’s name, and Förstemann takes it to be an aspirated form of Wino, from *wine*, friend. This we have also in many other names, as QUILLIAMS for Williams, &c.

It might seem fair, however, to give women’s names the benefit of the converse. For we have a name QUOMMAN, which on the same principle might be an aspirated form of woman. But more probably it is the Gothic form of COMMIN, from Goth. *quama*, *quuma*, Ang.-Sax. *cumma*, guest, stranger.

Then DOLL, DOLLING might be from Old Norse *döll*, a woman (Eng. doll?) This seems rather probably the meaning of the name of a female serf, “Huna et soror illius Dolo,” in a charter of manumission, *Cod. Dip.* 981. But we have several compound names which are evidently

from a different source, probably Ang.-Sax. *dolh*, a wound, and these two might be the same.

In the former edition I thought that PEGG and PIGG might not improbably be from Ang.-Sax. *piga*, Dan. *pige*, a virgin, particularly from finding Pega or Pegia as the name of an Anglo-Saxon woman, the sister of St. Guthlac, A.D. 714. But on further consideration I think they are more probably, by the interchange of *b* and *p*, the same as BEGG and BIGG.

So also I thought that FANN, FANNY, FANNING, might be from Friesic *faen*, *fana*, Ang.-Sax. *fæmna*, a maiden. And that FENN, FENNING, might be from *femne*, another Ang.-Sax. form of the same. But the Old High Germ. *fanna*, an ensign, seems, upon the whole, to be an etymon more in accordance with the general character of our names.

There is another name, DISS, which I before thought might be from a female origin, but which is at any rate uncertain. The Old Norse *dis* signified a goddess, but originally, according to Grimm, simply a woman, and in proper names, the sense probably wavered between the two. *Dis* by itself occurs as a woman's name in the Landnamabok, and it was very common in compounds, one of which was *Aldis*. Hence I thought might be our names DISS and ALDISS. But there is an Old German *Diss*, *Disso*, a man's name, which Förstemann refers to Goth. *deis*,

wise—hence may be our DISS. And ALDISS may be Ald-iss, the diminutive form referred to in Chap. 3.

Lastly we have the names VERGE, VIRGIN, and VIRGO—apparently the French *vierge*, Eng. *virgin*, Lat. *virgo*. But these are only a few names out of a group, the root of which I am rather inclined to take to be *wearg*, a wolf, *würgen*, to worry.

Upon the whole then it will be seen that names signifying woman are certainly not common, and in most cases uncertain.

A word as to family names apparently from the christian names of women. These have been supposed to indicate illegitimacy, and if any of them have been given in comparatively modern times, this may be the case. But with regard to such surnames as ANNE, BETTY, MOLL, PEGG, SALL, LUCY, I have elsewhere given reasons for supposing them not to be women's names at all, but ancient men's names. That we have some names of female origin I do not doubt, and in the origin of surnames, I can see no reason why they might not in some cases, without any injurious imputation, be taken from the mother. We find that it was so in the case of christian names, as, for instance, in the *Pol. Irm.*, where a woman is called Scupilia, and her son Scopilius, an instance of the vowel change referred to by Weinhold, p. 49.



There are one or two names, such as MANHOOD and MANSHIP (Ang.-Sax. *manscipe*, manhood), which seem to contain an abstraction. We have also MAHOOD, which may be either maidenhood or boyhood (Ang.-Sax. *mæg*, Old Eng. *mey*, maiden, Goth. *magus*, puer). But the ending *heid* or *hait* (Mod. Germ. *heit*, Eng. *hood*), is found in many ancient names, particularly among the West Franks, and in the 8th and 9th centuries. Thus we have Adalheid, = noble-hood, *i.e.*, nobility. So also Williheid, which seems to be equivalent to resolution, and Billiheid, which, according to the meaning of the root suggested by Grimm, would be gentleness.



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one of the heroes of Northern romance, fabled to have been the offspring of a woman and a bear, is described as surpassing other men in wisdom, as well as strength. In the former edition I suggested this as the possible origin of our name BARWISE (*i.e.* "bear-wise"), but retracted it in the addenda, assigning the name to an Old Germ. Berwas, Ang.-Sax. *hwæs*, keen, bold. But I overlooked the fact that there is also an Old German Berois,\* which may probably be from *wis*, wise. And the decided form of our name BARWISE claims connection with this rather than with the other. So that, if the compound were formed with a meaning, the reputed wisdom of the bear might be the idea intended to be conveyed.

The king of the Northern forests was much in favour on the Scandinavian peninsula, and also among the Saxons of the continent. But among the Germans generally, and also among the Anglo-Saxons, names from the wolf were much more common.

There are two forms—the simple and older form *ber*, and the extended form *berin*.

#### SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Bero, Pero, 6th cent. English BEAR, BEER,  
 er, Per. PEAR, PEER, PERO, PAIRO. Mod. Germ. BAHR, BEER, BER.  
 Bear. French BER, BEER, BIÈRE, PÈRE, PEYRE, PERREAU.

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\* In Old Frankish names, of which this is one, *oa* and *oi* stand for *wa* and *wi*, as indeed is the case also in modern French.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Berila, 8th cent.—Eng. BERRILL, BURLEY, PEARL, PERLEY—French PÉRAL, BERILLE, BERL, BERLY, PEROL, PERRELLE, PERILLA. Old German Berico, Berrich, 9th cent.—English BERRIDGE, PERRIGO—Modern German BARECKE—French BERICH, PERICHE, PEROCHEAU. English PERKIN—French BERQUIN, PERICHON. English PURLING—French BERILLON, PERLIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear), Old German Bereger, Pereker, 8th cent.—Eng. BERGER—Modern German BERGER—French BERGER. (*Gis*, hostage) Old German Perakis, 9th cent.—Eng. PURKIS, PURCHES, PURCHASE. (*Grim*, fierce) Old Germ. Peragrim, 8th cent.—English PARAGREN, PARAGREEN, PEREGRINE? (*Hart*, hard) Old German Berhard, 9th cent.—Eng. BAREHARD—French PÉRARD, PERARD. (*Here*, warrior) Old Germ. Beriher, Bercher—Eng. BERRIER, PURRIER, PERCHER—Mod. German BIERCHER—French BERRYER, BERCHER, PERRIER. (*Helm*, helmet) Old German Perrhelm, 8th cent.—English PERRIAM, PERRAM—French BERHEAUME. (*Land*) Old Germ. Perelant, 9th cent.—English PURLAND. (*Man*) Old Germ. Berman—Eng. BURMAN, PEARMAN—Modern German BERMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Bermar, 9th cent.—Eng. BARMORE, PARRAMORE, PARAMOUR? (*Mard*, reward?) Old Germ. Beremard—French BERMARD. (*Mund*, protection) Old German Berimund, 5th cent.—French BERMOND, BERMONT. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Perrat—English BERRET, PERROTT—French BEROT, PERROT. (*Dio*, servant) Old German Biridio, Peradeo, 6th cent.—English PERDUE—French PERODY, PEYREDIEU. (*Wald*, power) Old German Beroald, Berolt, 7th cent.—French BERAULT, PERAULT—Ital. BEROALDUS. (*Wine*, friend) Old German Berewin, 8th cent., Beroin—Eng. PEROWN—French PERROUIN. (*Geltan*, valere) English PURGOLD—French PERIGAULT. (*Ward*, guardian) Old German Beroward, Perwart, 8th cent.—Eng. BERWARD, PERWORT. (*Wis*, wise) Old German Berois, 8th cent.—Eng. BARWISE, PURVIS.

Perhaps to this root may belong the name of the well-known fanatic BAREBONE, with which may correspond a French BARABAN (*bana* or *bona*, a slayer). Another English form is BEARBENN.

The following are to be assigned to the extended root *berin*, with which corresponds the Old Norse *björn*. The Anglo-Saxon *beorn*, chief, hero, may mix up with this root. It will be seen in this and the former, how close a connection there is between the roots of bear and man.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Bernō, Berino, Bern, Pērñ, Pirin, 8th cent.  
 Old Norse Björn, Birna. Ang.-Sax. Beorn. Eng. BIRNE,  
 BURN, BIRNEY, PURNEY, BYRÓN, PERRIN. Modern German  
 BEERIN. French BERNÉ, BERNÉY, PERNY, BIRON, PIRON,  
 PERRIN. Ital. BERNI.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Birnico, 8th cent.—Eng. BURNIDGE—Mod.  
 German BERNICKE. English BURNELL, PURNELL—French  
 BERNELLE, PERNELLE. Old German Berinza, Berniza, 10th  
 cent.—Eng. BURNESS, BURNISH?—Mod. Germ. BEHRENS.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old German Bērning, 9th cent.—Eng. BURNING.—Mod.  
 Germ. BERNING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old German Beringar, 8th cent.—English  
 BERINGER, BERRINGER—Mod. German BERRINGER—French  
 BERINGER, BERANGER. (*Hard*) Old German Berinhard, 8th  
 cent.—English BERNARD—Mod. German BERNARD—French  
 BERNARD—Span. BERNARDEZ. (*Here*, warrior) Old German  
 Berinher, Berner, Bernier, Pernher, 8th cent.—Eng. BIRNER,

PERNER—Mod. Germ. BERNER—French BERNIER, PIRNIER. (*Wald*, power) Old German Berneold, Bernolt, 8th cent.—Eng. BERNOLD—French BERNAULT.

As the bear was sacred to Thor, so was the wolf to Odin, and by his two wolves, Geri and Freki, he is represented as always accompanied. I scarcely know how to account for it that though of all German names this was one of the most common, it is not particularly so in English names, and in French names rather the reverse. As a prefix in our names it generally loses the *f*, as in WOOLGER for Wulfgar.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Vulf, 5th cent.—Wolf, 8th cent.—Oυ"λιφος *Procopius*. Ang.-Sax. Wulf. Old Norse Ulfr. English Wulf, Ulf, WOLF, ULPH, ULP. Mod. Germ. WOLF. French VOLF, OULIF. Wolf.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Ang.-Sax. Wolfsi—English WOLSEY (*see p. 23*). Old Germ. Wulfico, 8th cent.—Eng. WOOLFOLK. Old German Vulfemia, 9th cent.—Eng. WOLFEM, VULLIAMY.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old German Wolfbert, 8th cent.—English WOOLBERT. (*Frid*, peace) Old Germ. Wolffrid, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Wulfred—Eng. WOOLFREYS. (*Gar*, spear) Old German Wolfgar, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Wulfgar—English WOOLGAR. (*Gaud*, goth?) Old Germ. Wulfegaud, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Wulfgeat—Eng. WOOLCOTT. (*Heid*, p. 66) Old Germ. Wolfheid, 8th cent.—Eng. WOOLHEAD. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Wolfhard, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Wulfhard—Eng. WOOLLARD—Mod. Germ. WULFERT. (*Here*, warrior) Old German Vulfhar, bishop of Rheims, 7th cent.—Ang.-Sax.

Wulfhere—Old Norse Ulfar—Eng. WOLPER—Mod. Germ. WOLFER. (*Hath, had, war*) Old German Wolfhad, bishop of Bourges, 9th cent.—Eng. WOOLLATT—French WOILLOT. (*Helm*) Old German Wolfhalm, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Wulfhelm—Eng. WOOLLAMS—French WOILLAUME. (*Hoh, high*) Old Germ. Wolfhoh, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Wulfheh—Eng. WOOLLEY. (*Mar, famous*) Old German Wolfmar, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Wulfmer—Eng. WOOLMER. (*Noth, bold*) Old Germ. Vulfnoth, 9th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Wulfnoth—English WOOLNOTH. (*Raban, ram, raven*) Old Germ. Wolfhraban, Wolfram, 7th cent.—English WOLFRAM (perhaps of German origin). (*Rice, powerful*) Old German Wulfrich, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Wulfric—Eng. WOOLRYCH—French WULVERYCK. (*Stan, stone*) Old Germ. Wolfstein—Ang.-Sax. Wulfstan—Eng. WOOLSTON.

Though in Old German names this was the most common of all post-fixes, yet it is by no means frequent either in English or French. We have the following.

(*Ead, prosperity*) Old German Audulf, 7th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Eadulf—Eng. ADOLPH—Mod. Germ. ADOLPH—French ADOLPHE. (*Beado, war*) Old Germ. Badulf, 8th cent.—Old Norse Bödolph—English BIDDULPH, BUTOLPH? (*Bardi, giant?*) Old German Bartholf—English BARDOLF. (*Gand, wolf*) Old German Gandulf, 7th cent.—French GANDOLPHE. (*Fast, firm*) Old German Fastulf, 8th cent.—Eng. FASTOLF,\* FASTAFF. (*Rand, shield*) Old German Randulf, 8th cent.—English RANDOLPH. (*Rag, counsel?*) Old German Ragolf, Raholf, Raulf—English RALPH—Mod. German RALPHS. (*Hroc, giant*) Old Germ. Rocculf, Roholf, Roolf—Old Norse Hrolfr—Eng. ROLF—Mod. Germ. ROLF. (*Stede, steadfast*) Old German Stadolf, 8th cent.—Eng. STIDOLF. Our name

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\* I do not find this as a present English name, but there was a Sir John Fastolf, the supposed prototype of Shakespeare's Falstaff, who belied his etymology by running away from Joan of Arc.

BALFE, Pott makes a contraction of Badulf. But I think that it is more probably the same as the Ang.-Sax. Beowulf, perhaps from *beag*, *beah*, bracelet; hence, same as an Old Germ. Baugulf.

*Wulf* or *Ulf* was the honourable name of the wolf. It was the wolf as the servant of Odin—the attendant on the battle-field—the brave, patient hunter. But the wolf has another character—that of the midnight robber—the ruthless devourer—the curse of the shepherd—the terror of the mother. In this character his name was *wearg* or *varg*, which also means assassin. The wolf himself seems to have had an aversion to this name, for in the old days when animals could speak, he is represented in Northern fable as saying—

“Callest thou me Varg, I will be wroth with thee.”

But what was not good enough for a wolf seems to have been good enough for a man, for WEARG was the name of a Solicitor-General in the last century. The names VERGE, VIRGO, and VIRGIN I should also be rather inclined to bring in here—referring them to *wearg*, a wolf, or the verb *würgian*, to worry. However, there is uncertainty about this group; Förstemann finds a root *werk* to which he gives the sense of *opus*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Wargus, Wergio, 9th cent. English WEARG, WERGE, VERGE, WERK, WORKEY,\* VERCO, VIRGO. Mod. Germ. WERCK. French VERGE, VERGÉ.

Werg.  
Wolf.

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\* In a charter of manumission, *Cod. Dip.* 981, we find Wurci as the name of a serf. It seems probable that this is a sobriquet, and that it means literally “one who works,” *i.e.*, with a will. Perhaps then the above name WORKEY ought rather to be associated with it.



## PHONETIC EXTENSION.

Eng. VIRGIN. French VERGEON, VERGNE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari, her, warrior*) Old Germ. Werchari, Werkher, 8th cent.—Eng. VERGER—Modern German WERKER—French VERCHÈRE. (*Man*) Eng. WIRGMAN, WORKMAN? (*Noth, bold*) English WORKNOT—French VERGNAUD, VERGNOT. (*Wine, friend*) French VIRQUIN.

Another name for the wolf in Old Norse was *gandr*, to which Förstemann assigns the root *gand, gant, gent, kant, kent*, in Old German names. To this I add *chand, chant*, as a form common in French names, though *chanter*, to sing, probably mixes with it.\*

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Gando, Ganto, Canto, Gento, son of the  
 nd, Gant, Vandal Geiserich, 6th cent. Old Norse Gandr (surname.)  
 Cant. Eng. GANDE, GANDY, GANT, CANT, CANTY, CANDE, CANDY,  
 Wolf. CHANT, GENT. Mod. Germ. GANTE, KANT, GENT. French  
 GAND, CANDA, CANDY, GENTE, GENTY, CHANTEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Gantala, Cantulo, 9th cent.—Eng. GANDELL, CANDALL, CANTELO, CANTLE, GENTLE? Modern German GENEDL, KENDEL—French GANDELL, GENTIL? CANDELLE, CANTEL, CHANDEL. English CANDELIN—French GANDILLON, CANTILLON, GENTILLON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Here, warrior*) Old Germ. Ganthar, 8th cent.—English GANDER, GENDER, GANTER, CANTOR, CHANTER—Mod. Germ. GANTER, KANTER—Swiss GANDER—French GANDIER, GANTER, CANDRE, CANTIER, CHANTIER. (*Rad, rat, counsel*) Old German Gendrad, 8th cent.—French GENDROT, CHANTROT.

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\* As in the names Chanteclaire and Chantoiseau.



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## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Ebur, 6th cent. Ibor, Lombard prince, 4th cent., not certain. Old Norse Jöfurr, Ivar. English EBER, HEBER, EVER, HEAVER, HEIFER, OVER. Modern German EBER, EVERS. French HIVER, HEVRE, OUVRE.

## · DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Euerlin, 8th cent.—Mod. German OBERLIN—French EBERLIN. English EBORALL, ÉVERALL, OVERALL—French EBERLI, OBERLÉ, IVOREL.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard, fortis*) Old Germ. Ebarhard, Everhard, Everard, 8th cent.—English EVERARD—Mod. German EBERHARD—French EVRARD, EBRARD, OUVRARD. (*Man*) Old German Ewurman, 8th cent.—Eng. HEAVERMAN—Modern German EBERMANN. (*Rad, rat, counsel*) Old German Eburrad, 8th cent.—Eng. EVERED, EVERETT, OVERED, OVERETT—French EVRATT. (*Rice, powerful*) Old German Eburicus, king of the Suevi, 6th cent.—English EVERY, IVORY, OVERY, OUVRY—French EVERICKX, IVRY, OBRY. (*Ger, spear*) Old German Eburacar, 8th cent.—Eng. OVERACRE? (*Mar, famous*) Old Germ. Evremar, 8th cent.—Eng. OVERMORE?

The Old Norse has *galti*, a boar pig, whence “galt,” a word still in use in the North of England. Galti occurs both as a baptismal and as a surname in the Landnamabok, and hence may be our GALT. But the root *galt* in Old German names Förstemann refers to *geltan*, valere.

In the former edition, I derived SUGG from Ang.-Sax. *sug*, a sow. But I now think that this root is both deeper and wider, and have introduced it elsewhere. HOGG also is not to be referred to the animal, but to Anglo-Saxon *hog*,

prudent, thoughtful. There was a Thurcyl surnamed Hoga (*Cod. Dip. Ang.-Sax. No. 743*), which Mr. Kemble explains as “the wise or considerate.” So also PIGG is to be connected with PICK, and by the interchange of *b* and *p*, with BIGG and BICK, from a root signifying to slash. The Old Norse *gris*, a little pig, occurs both as a baptismal and as a surname in the *Landnamabok*. Hence might be our GRICE, and the diminutive GRISSELL. But the Old High Germ. *gris*, grey, (or perhaps grisly) is more probably the general root of our names, and also of the French GRISARD, GRISOL, &c.

The horse seems to have been held in especial veneration by the Ancient Germans. Tacitus informs us that they kept white horses, which they regarded as sacred, and by whose snortings and neighings, when yoked to the sacred chariot, they prognosticated future events. Some trace of this worship or respect may perhaps be found in the use, referred to by Grimm, of white horses in solemn or state processions. Perhaps also in the frequency with which they appear as the signs of inns in Germany and Switzerland, and, though not to the same extent, in England. In London alone there are about 50 inns or public houses with the sign of the White Horse. The eating of horse flesh seems to have formed a part of heathen festivals, and hence was coupled by the Christian missionaries along with any other idolatrous ceremony, and interdicted as such.

Nor does the attempted revival, among our somewhat whimsical neighbours, seem to have met with any very signal success. We do not find that in the Northern system of mythology the horse was dedicated especially to any particular god, but twelve horses, belonging to different deities, and each distinguished by its particular name, are enumerated in the Eddas.

The names of Hengist and Horsa, the leaders of the first Saxon invasion of England, are both derived from the horse. The former is from Ang.-Sax. *hengst*, Old High German *hengist*, Old Fries. *hingst*, Low Germ. *hangst*, a stallion.\* The last word is still in use in some parts of Westphalia to denote a horse in general. Hengist seems to have been anciently by no means a common name. It occurs as the name of a Jutish chieftain (identical or not with the above), in the Anglo-Saxon poem of Beowulf. The only other instance is that of a Hengest in the Monumenta Boica, A.D. 1042. But Hengst is a name still in use among the modern Frisians. And it is found in names of places in Germany, as Hengistfeldon and Hengistdorf. In the names of places in England it is generally corrupted into Hinks, as in Hinksey, Berks., Ang.-Sax. Hengestesige. So that our HINCKS may probably be the same name. We have also HINXMAN and the local HINGESTON.

Hinks.  
Stallion.

The word *hors* is common to almost all the

Teutonic dialects. An Old High Germ. form is *ors*, and an Old Fries. form is *hers*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Orso, 10th cent. Sax. Horsa, 5th cent. Horse,  
English HORSEY, HEARSE, HERSEY. French ORSAY, HERSE, Herse.  
HERCE. Equus.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Orsicin, 10th cent.—English HORSKINS,  
ERSKINE? Eng. HORSELL—French ORSEL.

## COMPOUNDS.

Old Germ. Ursiman, 7th cent.—Eng. HORSMAN. (There  
is also an Old German Horseman, 9th cent., *horse*, nimble.)

From the other form *hros* may be the follow-  
ing. But Grimm also suggests a word *ros*, red,  
which may intermix. And our name ROSS may  
of course also be local.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. Ross. French Rossi.

Ross.  
Horse.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Roscelin (*Lib. Vit.*)—Eng. ROSLING—French ROSSELIN,  
ROSLIN. French ROSSEL, ROSLY. Eng. ROSCOE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Rospert, 10th cent.—English  
ROSBERT. (*Hari*, her, warrior) English ROSSER, ROSIER,  
ROSERY—French ROSSER, ROSCHER. (*Man*) Eng. ROSOMAN  
—French ROSÉMON. (*Kel* for *Ketel*?) Old Norse Hrosskel  
—Eng. ROSKELL.

From the Ang.-Saxon *mære*, *mere*, Old High Mare.  
Germ. *marah*, a horse, Eng. “mare,” are probably Horse.  
MARE, MEERS, MEARING, MARA, and perhaps  
MARY. There may be other names, but it is

difficult to separate this root from *mar, mer*, illustrious. One or two compounds, such as MARYMAN or MERRIMAN, which would correspond with HORSMAN, HINXMAN, seem more naturally to belong to this.

From the Old High Germ. *marah, march*, a horse, Förstemann derives the root *marc* in Old Germ. names, observing that *marka*, a boundary, may also intermix. MARK may of course also be in some cases Scriptural.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Mark, Old German *Markias*, Gothic leader in Procopius.  
 March. Marco, 8th cent. Anglo-Saxon March, *Cod. Dip.* No. 971.  
 Horse. Eng. MARK, MARKEY, MARCUS, MARCH. Modern German  
 MARK, MARCH. French MARCQ, MARC, MARCUS, MARCHÉ.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Marclin, 9th cent.—French MARCILLON.  
 Eng. MARKLILE.† French MARCOL.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Here, warrior*) Old German Marcher—Eng. MARKER, MARCHER—Modern German MÄRKER—French MARCHIRE, MARQUERY. (*Mar, illustrious*) Old German Marcomer, 2nd cent. (*Aurel Vict. de Cæs.*)—Marcamar, Frankish prince, 4th cent.—Eng. MARRAMORE.\* (*Leif, superstes*) Old Germ. Marcleif, Marclef, 6th cent.—Eng. MARKLOVE—Mod. Germ. MARKLOFF. (*Ward, guardian*) Old Germ. Marcuard, 8th cent.—Modern German MARKWARDT—French MARCUARD. (*Wig, wic, war*) Old German Marcovicus, 6th cent.—English MARKWICK.

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† Can this be the Danish diminutive *lille*, as in *Tovelille*, North. Eng. *lile*? The name is found in the Danish county of Lincolnshire.

\* Several Old German names from this root appear both as *Marah* and *Mark*. Thus *Marahsind* and *Marcusind*, &c. The High Germ. *h*, however, must be taken to represent something of a guttural sound.

I do not think that STALLION is from the animal, but, along with the French STALIN, from *stahl*, steel, which enters into some Old German names.

PALFREY seems also doubtful. It may be from the Old Germ. Baldfred or Paldfred—*fred* in Eng. generally making *frey*, as in Godfrey and Humfrey. But PALFRIMAN cannot be so explained.

COLT is, I doubt not, the High Germ. form of GOLD. So also COLTMAN corresponds with GOLDMAN and COLDMAN. Other compounds are COLTER, COLTART, &c.

These four animals then, the bear, the wolf, the boar, and the horse, all possess obvious attributes which would make them in favour for the names of men. The bear, with his power, his tenacity, his secretiveness, and his imputed wisdom—the wolf, with his ferocity, his endurance and his discipline—the boar, with his vindictive sturdiness—have always been favourite types for the Teutonic race : the horse, with his noble and generous spirit, has had an attraction for all men in all time.

But the cow—the innocent and ungainly cow—what is there in her useful and homely life that could inspire sentiments of reverence in a fierce and warlike people? The honour which was paid to her was from a more ancient and a more deeply-seated source. From the time when Israel, tainted with Egyptian superstition, set up a



golden calf and said "These be thy gods, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt"—and from who can tell how many ages before that time, the cow, as the type of the teeming mother earth, has been an object of human idolatry. In the Northern system of mythology she is not, like the bear, the wolf, or the boar, sacred to any particular divinity, but appears—in what seems to be a fragment of a more ancient myth—as mysteriously connected with the first cause and origin of all things. Grimm has remarked (*Deutsch. Myth. p. 631*) that the Sanscrit root *gô* signifies both ox or cow, and also earth, country, district. Hence, on the one hand the Old High German *chuo*, Ang.-Sax. *cū*, English cow—and on the other Gr. *γᾶ*, *γῆ*, earth, German *gau*. He further remarks upon the connection which *rinta*, the earth, and Rindr, wife of Odin, may have with Germ. *rind*, ox.

Both of the above two words, *gow* or *cow*, and *rind*, are found in our names, and we have the choice of the above two meanings. But, upon the whole, the meaning of land, country, seems more in accord with the general character of Teutonic nomenclature.

I do not take BULL to be from the animal, though, as elsewhere stated, I am not certain, while preferring a different derivation, that it is not from the same root.

There is a root, *ur*, found in several Old Germ. names, which Förstemann refers to Ang.-



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think unnecessarily, supposes to be a contraction of some compound name ending in *leib* or *leif*.

There are very few names derived from the dog. DOGGETT, which I before classed under this head, I must now withdraw, as I think it belongs to the root of Ang.-Sax. *dugan*, to be of use or value. Also BICK, and the more *prononcé* name BITCH found in Bowditch, which I take to be from *bicken*, to slash.

HUND and HUNDY, corresponding with an Old Germ. Hundo, 8th cent., are probably from *hund*, a dog, Eng. "hound." HUNT, Mr. Lower derives from "hunt," a chase or hunting ground, as a local name. And Mr. Arthur from "hunte," used by Chaucer for huntsman. It is possible that both these derivations, and particularly the latter, may obtain in some cases. But as the general rule I think that HUNT, corresponding with an Old German Hunto, Mod. Germ. Hundt, is only the High Germ. form of HUND. In a roll-call of German officers given by Mameranus, A.D. 550, are the names Hundt, Huntus, and Hontus, the last of which is explained "Georgius canis seu Hontus." Hence HUNTING, French HONTANG, as a patronymic form, belongs more certainly to this last. The Hundings (Hundingas), are a people mentioned in the Scôp or Bard's song, and are supposed to have been the people of Hundland, which the editors of the Copenhagen edition of the Edda place in Jutland.

Though the fox was much mixed up with the popular superstitions of the Middle Ages, it does not seem to have been common in the names of men. Indeed no ancient names come before us, and the word appears first in the Hundred Rolls as a surname, Le Fox.

Fox.  
Vulpes.

DEER might be from the animal, though perhaps rather in the wider sense of the German *thier*, signifying any wild animal. But it is impossible, even in the ancient names, to separate it from *dear*, *carus*, Germ. *theuer*, which I take to be the preferable sense.

RAIN might be in some cases from Old Norse *hreinn*, a rein-deer, the name of three Northmen in the Landnamabok. But as a name of German origin it is to be referred to Goth. *ragin*, counsel.

Of other names I take STAGG, BUCK, HART, GOAT, RAM, EWE, to be derived otherwise than from the animals.

Lamb was not an uncommon name among the Northmen—little suited as it may seem for those ferocious warriors. It occurs twice as a baptismal name, and thrice as a surname, in the Landnamabok. There was also an Erik Lamb, King of Denmark, A.D. 1139. The High Germ. form of *lamb* is *lamp*, and there is an Old Germ. *Lampo*, 10th cent., but Förstemann thinks *lamb*, *agnus*, an improbable root, and suggests Old Norse *lempa*, *moderari*, or Ang.-Sax. *limfan*, Old High Germ. *limpan*, *evenire*, *convenire*. But in the face of the above Scandinavian names, I hardly

Lamb,  
Lamp.  
Agnus.

think that his objection can be maintained. It seems probable, however, that there may be an intermixture of another root, Old Norse *lemia*, to beat, whence in the Cumberland dialect "lam." Again, there are some names, such as LAMBERT, in which *lam* is a corruption of *land*. But upon the whole I think that the following may come in here.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Lamb.  
Agnus.

Old Germ. Lampo, 10th cent. Old Norse Lambi. Eng. LAMB,\* LAMBEY, LAMP, LAMPEE. Modern German LAMPE, LAMM. Dan. LAMPE. French LAMBIE, LAMY, LAMPY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Lampulo, 9th cent.—Eng. LAMBOLL—Modern Germ. LAMLE—French LAMBALLE, LAMBLA. Eng. LAMELIN—French LAMBELIN, LAMBLIN. English LAMPKIN—French LAMBQUIN.

## PATRONYMICS.

Eng. LAMPSON. Eng. LAMPING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Frid*, peace) Old German Lempfrit, 8th cent.—English LAMPREY?—French LAMFROY †

The noblest animal with which the Teutonic nations were familiar was the bear;—if they came in contact with the lion, it must probably have been some inferior animal of the species. Yet names from this origin, though not very common, are of considerable antiquity, being found as early as the 6th cent. There are two forms—the

\* Perhaps we may also bring in here LUMB, LUMP, LUMPY, and LUMPKIN (*Bowditch*.)

† Or might be, as Pott has it, from Landfred.



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word is *lox*, whence may be our LOSH, while from the form *luchs*, found in Mod. Germ., may be our LUSK and LUSH, and the Mod. Germ. LEUCHS.

Among the names derived from beasts of prey must be included that of our gracious Sovereign—Guelph being a dialectic form of Welph, Eng. “whelp,” signifying the young of beasts of prey.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

elp, Welf.  
Whelp. Old German Huelp, Hwelf, Welf, 9th cent., Guelf, 11th cent. Welp, *Domesday Yorks*. English WELP, GUELPA,\* VALPY? Mod. Germ. WELF. French VELPEAU, GELPY?

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Walpulo, 9th cent.—Eng. WELPLEY. Eng. WELFLIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old German Welfhard, Welfart, Welfard, 7th cent.—English WALFORD, WELFORD—French VALFORT, WALFERDIN (*dimin.*)

liphant.  
lephant? Upon the whole I take OLIPHANT to be, as generally supposed, from the animal. Both the two forms, *elifant* and *olifant*, are found in High as well as in Low German. The former I have never met with in English names, but a writer in *Notes and Queries* adduces an ÆNEAS ELIPHANT from a list of the society of writers to the signet in Edinburgh for 1711. The name in this form is found in Germany as early as the 8th cent. At least I take it that the Old German names Helfant, Helphant, Eliphand, Eliphant are from

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\* A Boston surname, but whether of English origin or not Mr. Bowditch does not say.

that origin. I once copied from a Wiesbaden visitors' list an "Eléphanty, aus London,"—a name which looks like French.

I do not think that CAMEL is from the animal. There is a root *gamal* or *camal*, found in several ancient names, and which is probably from Ang.-Sax. *gamal*, old.

ASS, for which Mr. Lower has authority as an English name, and which corresponds with a French ASSE, may perchance have to be elevated from a donkey to a demi-god. It may be the Old Norse *ás*, Anglo-Saxon *ôs*, semideus, whence Old Germ. names Aso and Asi, Old Norse Asa. Or if it be the same as HASS, it will correspond with Old Germ. names Hasso and Hassi, of which the meaning is probably Hessian.

HARE I take not to be from the animal, but either to be classed along with HARRE, HARRY, HARROW, from *hari*, warrior; or with AIR, AIRY, from Goth. *ara*, eagle. And HASE I take not to be from the Germ. *hase*, hare, but along with an Old Germ. Haso, from *hath*, war.

RABBIT, along with the French RABOT, RABOTTE, I take to be a corruption of an Old Germ. Radbot, or Ratbod. As an ancient name this appears variously as Radbod, Rabbod, Rappot, Rappot. There is a Rabbod mentioned as a "duke of the Frisians" in Roger of Wendover's Chronicle.

BADGER I take to be either a compound of *bad*, war, and *ger*, spear; or of Ang.-Sax. *beag*,



Eng. "badge," and *hari*, warrior. . Another name, **BADGERY**, is more evidently the latter compound.

I also doubt **BROCK**, which corresponds with French **BROCQ** and **BROCA**, being from "brock," a badger. Even if from the same root, the derivation seems too narrow. In Ang.-Sax., Old Norse, and Old Eng., the word signified a husbandry horse, which sense obtains in the North of England at the present day. The origin seems to be Old Norse *brocka*, to go with a heavy and jolting gait. Brock was the name of a dwarf in Northern mythology, and he being a wonderful worker in metals, the above derivation may perhaps suggest a comparison with the lame Vulcan. The name then might have a mythological origin, but I think on the whole that it may be better accounted for. Förstemann has nothing to throw light upon it, but Stark supplies the deficiency, and produces Old German names **Brucho** and **Bruogo**, and Ang.-Sax. **Brôga**, with compounds **Brôcardus** and **Brôchard**, all of which he refers to Anglo-Saxon *brôga*, terror. I think, however, that there may be also a root *broc*, from Ang.-Saxon *brocian*, to afflict, persecute, a sense quite in accordance with the character of ancient names.

It seems rather probable, upon the whole, that **BEAVER** is from the animal. No doubt there is a root *bef*, *bif*, *biv* (Old Norse, *bif*, movement), which enters into a number of names, and of which it might be a compound. But the forms



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again appears as a surname in the Landnamabok. In the Eyrbyggja Saga there is an account of a witch called Katla, a name which seems probably from a similar origin, and which, but that we find it borne by several other women, we might be disposed to connect with her magical character. But as in Northern mythology the chariot of the goddess Freyia is represented as drawn by two cats, this might be the most probable reason for its adoption in proper names.

We do not find any Old Germ. names which can with certainty be referred to this origin. The word *cat* in some very ancient names, as Caturmer and Catualda, though by some writers supposed to be from the cat, is referred by Grimm to *hath*, war. And with respect to our own names, and those of France ; though I think it probable that such may occur, yet in all cases there are other roots which present themselves, and render it more or less doubtful.

RATT and MOUSE are both English names, and RATTE and MOUSSE appear also in the directory of Paris ; I have placed both of them elsewhere.

Lastly, we have MOLE, which along with MOLL, and the French MOLE and MOLL, I refer to Old Norse *mola*, to beat, English "maul." And now, having run the quadrupeds to earth, I must turn to the birds.

BIRD itself seems doubtful, and there are two other roots which I think more suitable than bird,

avis. One is Old Norse *byrde*, German *bürde*, an extended root of which is Ang.-Sax. *byrthen*, Eng. "burden." The idea of strength seems to have been associated with this root. In Old Norse, *burdir*, (*plur.*), signified strength, vires, and *burdalaus* signified weak. This might be a sense present in proper names. Another, and perhaps a still better derivation, is Old Norse *burdr*, Anglo-Saxon *byrd*, birth, which obtained anciently a sense precisely similar to that which it has at present in such a phrase as "a man of birth."\* And there appear to be other roots with similar meaning in proper names. In some few cases, however, *bird* is no doubt a corruption of *bert* (famous). And there is one name, BURDEKIN, which I am rather inclined to take to be from the bird.

From the Goth. *fugls*, Ang.-Sax. *fugel*, Germ. *vogel*, fowl or bird, are the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Fugal, 9th cent.	English FUGGEL, FUEL,	Fugel,
FOWELL, FOWLE, VOWELL, VOWLES.	Mod. Germ. VOGEL.	Fowl.
French FAUCIL? FOULLEY?		Avis.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Fukelin, Fugaling, 11th cent.—English FAULLON—French FOCILLON. French VOULQUIN.

FAIRFOUL, as Mr. Lower observes, seems paradoxical. But spell it FAREFOWL, and its mean-

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\* Since writing the above, I find that Stark, referring to an Old Germ. name *Burdo*, not explained by Förstemann, proposes the latter of the two meanings which I have suggested.

ing is explained at once, "bird of passage." Such names were common among the Northmen. A Summerfugl and a Winterfugl, "Summer-fowl" and "Winter-fowl," are among the names on the coins minted by Scandinavian coiners at York, (*Worsaae, Danes and Norwegians.*) SOMMER-VOGEL is found at present in the directory of Paris, and if French, may be a legacy of the Northmen. A similar sort of name is our SUMMERSELL, the Sumersul in the Domesday of Yorkshire, which appears to be from Old Norse *sula*, explained by Haldorsen as a sort of pelican. In the genealogy of the kings of Northumbria occurs a Sæfugel, which name we still have as SEFOWL.

The eagle, as the king of birds, is at the head of the list, and furnishes by far the greatest number of names. But EAGLE itself is uncertain—it may be the same as an Old German Agil, Egil, Ang.-Sax. Aegel, elsewhere noted. So also the French AIGLE and AIGUILLÉ, the latter corresponding with an Old Germ. Aigila.

There are two forms, the simple root *ar*, (Old High German *aro*, *ar*, Old Norse *ari*)—and the extended root *arin* (Ang.-Saxon *earn*, Old Norse *arn*, *ern*, Old High German *arn*, *erni*). The former is apt to mix up with another word, *hari*, warrior.

SIMPLE FORMS, *ar*, *aro*.

Old German Ara, Aro, 7th cent. English AIR, AIREY,

Ar. EAREE. Mod. Germ. AAR, AHR.



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prefix *adel*, noble. But as a name, Adler is more probably from the Old German Adalhar (*hari*, warrior.) The Dutch form is *arend*, which we find as a name of the 14th century, and whence may be our ARREND.

Hawk.  
ccipiter. HAWKE (Ang.-Sax. *hafoc*), I do not find as an ancient name. In the *Pell Records* it occurs as a surname, Bene Havekin, the falconer. Hence seems to be our HAWKEN.

GOSHAWK is the Anglo-Saxon *gos-hafoc*, a "goose-hawk," *i.e.*, a hawk powerful enough to strike the wild goose. And SPARROWHAWK is a name dating from Anglo-Saxon times. There was a Spherhafoc elected Bishop of London, A.D. 1050, but ejected before consecration.

Next to the eagle, the raven, as being sacred to Odin, was of all birds the most common in the names of men. Particularly so among the Northmen, whose war-standard he formed—there being seventeen persons called Rafn in the Landnambok. Among the Germans the name was not universally common, being scarce among the Goths and Saxons. In proper names, particularly as a termination, it often becomes *hramn*, *ram* or *ran*. The Ang.-Saxon has similar forms, *hræm*, *hrem*, *hremn*, for *hræfen*. The Old Frankish dialect, increasing the initial aspirate, makes *hramn*, *hram*, *hran*, into *chramn*, *cram*, *cran*. Hence Chramnus, son of Clothar 1st, Chrannus, (genealogy Merovingian kings.)

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Rabanus (Archbishop of Mayence, 9th cent.), Rapan, Ravan, Ramno, Ram, Chramnus, Chrannus. Old Norse Rafn. Eng. RABAN, RABONE, RAVEN, CRAM ? RAMM ? Mod. Germ. RABEN. Dan. RAFN. French RABAN, RABON, RABINEAU, RAPIN, RAPINEAU, RAVANNE, RAVON, RAVENEAU, RAFFIN, CRAMM ?

Raban,  
Ram, Ran  
Raven.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Hrambert, Rambert, 7th cent. French RAMBERT. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. RAVENOR—Modern German RABENER. (*Rice*, powerful) Old Germ. Ramnerich, Ramerich, 10th cent.—Eng. RAMRIDGE.

## LOCAL NAME.

Eng. RAVENSHEAR. (Ravnsöre, "Raven's point," on the Humber ?)

Crâwe was the surname of an Anglo-Saxon lady, *Cod. Dip.* No. 685. And I do not find anything to indicate a different origin for our CROWE. Unless indeed it be CROWSON, which however is not certain, as it may be an extension of a root *crose*, and not the patronymic of CROWE.

Crow.  
Corvus.

The Old Norse *krakr*, Suio-Goth. *kraka*, a crow, occurs frequently in Scandinavian names, and seems to have been generally, though not invariably, a surname. Weinhold (*Altnordisches Leben*) refers to two brothers called respectively Hrafn and Krâk (raven and crow) as instances of names of similar meaning given in a family. Craca also appears as a simple name in the *Liber Vitæ*. Hence may be our CRAKE, CRAIK, CRAIG, CRAIGIE, and CRAKELL as a diminutive.

Crake.  
Crow.



There are some names, CORBY, CORBIN, CORBETT, which we probably have from the French, and which all appear in the Roll of Battle Abbey. For these the French *corbeau*, *corbin*, raven, Scotch "corbie," crow, naturally suggests itself. But there is a Corbus, son of the Frankish king Theoderic, 7th cent., for which Förstemann proposes Ang.-Sax. *ceorfan*, to cut, carve, in a warlike sense. We have, however, scarcely sufficient data on which to form an opinion.

It may be doubted whether ROOKE is from the bird, as there is a group of ancient names with which it would fall in, though in any case it is probably from the same root.

The swan seems a more natural type of woman than of man. Yet, though it was more common in female names, it was not exclusively so used. Swane appears on the coins minted by Scandinavian coiners at York. It occurs again in the Domesday of Yorkshire, and is still a name well known in that county. Mr. Worsaae remarks that "names of birds appear on the whole to have been often assumed in the old Danish part of England." The earliest name on record from this origin is that of Swanahilda, wife of Charles Martel, 6th cent. Weinhold (*Deutsche Frauen*) observes, in reference to its use in the names of women, that along with the beauty of the swan, was contained a warlike sense derived from the swan-plumage of the maids of Odin. Two other forms are *swen* and *swon*, the latter Anglo-Saxon.



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to an Old German Gauso. So also GOSLING, and the French GOSSELIN I include in the same group. GANDER I have already referred to a different origin, p. 74. The only two names that seem with any certainty to be from this origin are WILDGOOSE and GRAYGOOSE, Ang.-Sax. *græg-gós*, a grey or wild goose.

Swan was usually—if not invariably a baptismal name—Goose sometimes a baptismal, and sometimes a surname, but Duck always a surname. There was a Northman surnamed Oend in the Landnamabok, and an Anglo-Saxon lady surnamed Eneðe in Flor, Wig. Our name AND might be from the Dan. and Swed. *and*, corresponding with the Old Norse *önd*, Ang.-Sax. *enede*, a duck. But we have also ANDOE, and this is very evidently the Old German Ando, 7th cent., from *anda*, zeal, spirit. So that AND may be more probably the same. DUCK again is not by any means certain—the Modern German DUCKE, Förstemann refers to Ang.-Sax. *dugan*, to be of use or value. So that DUCK may go along with DUGA, DUGGIN, TUCK, and other names elsewhere noticed, while DUCKLING will correspond with an Old Germ. Dugelin from the same root.

DRAKE again, along with DRAGE, and the French DRACHE, DRACQ, is most probably from a root *drac*, *drag*, *trag*, found in many Old Germ. names, and which Förstemann refers to Goth. *tragjan*, to run.

It is not at all probable that the French CANARD signifies duck. It comes in its place as one of several compounds from a root *gan* or *can*, and it interchanges with another French name GANARD, which again corresponds with an Old Germ. Ganhart.

Thus it will be seen that though there were ancient surnames from the duck, there is no name at present, in French or English, which can with any certainty be referred to that origin.

From the Goth. and Anglo-Saxon *hana*, Old Norse *hani*, Mod. Germ. *hahn*, which signify the male of all birds, but particularly of the hen, may be HANN, HANNA, HANNY, HANNELL, &c. But it is rather more probable that this is only another form of *an*, which is from a different root.

The names derived from the peacock must probably have been bestowed on account of the magnificence, or perhaps the ostentation of the individual. There was an Icelandic chieftain of the tenth century, named Olaf Pâ (Anglo-Saxon *pawa*, Old Norse *pá*, pea-fowl), the splendour of whose dwelling is commemorated in the Laxdæla-saga, and who probably owed his surname to this cause. Hence might be PEA, PAY, POE, the Mod. Germ. PFAU and our PEACOCK and POCOCK, all of which I take to have been originally given as surnames. Pea.  
Peacock.

Among the names which I think are to be otherwise explained are COOTE, same as COODE and GOOD—TEALE same as DEAL (Anglo-Saxon

*deal*, illustrious) QUAIL, an aspirated form of WALE—BUNTING, the patronymic of BUNT—BUSTARD, BUZZARD, MALLARD, and PARTRIDGE, which I take to be ancient compounds—and GROUSE, referred to at p. 49.

OSTRICH I have elsewhere taken to be from the Old Germ. name Austoric. In an Ang.-Sax. charter Ostrich also occurs as a corruption of the female name Ostrith.

SNIFE I cannot think to be from the bird, though it is not improbable that it may be from the same origin, Dutch and Dan. *sneb*, beak. Compare an Ang.-Sax. Cnebba, “he that hath a beak,” (Kemble,—*Names, Surnames, and Nicknames of the Anglo-Saxons*.)

Names derived from small birds enter into a different category. They seem in most cases to have been *sobriquets*—perhaps often pet-names, given especially to women. So the Romans employed *columba*, *pullus*, and *passer*—“my dove,” “my chick,” “my sparrow.” The same prevails very much at present among ourselves; indeed birds, with their pretty ways, seem a natural emblem of woman.

None more so than the dove, which appears sometimes as a pet-name, as in the case of Tovelille (little dove), the name of Valdemar of Denmark’s mistress, and Dyveke (dovie), that of the German mistress of Christian the Second. Sometimes apparently as a baptismal name, though Förstmann proposes Old Norse *dubba*, to beat, in pre-



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Northmen in the Landnamabok, which makes the former derivation more probable.

A name which I take to be pretty certainly not from the bird is LINNET. We can trace this name from an Old German Linheit, through a Saxon Liniet, to our LINNET, French LINET, LINOTTE. It is a compound from the root *lin* (probably Old Norse *linr*, mild), with *heit*, state, "hood."

FINK and FINCH, French FINK, seem to be probably from the bird (Ang.-Saxon *finc*, finch). This we find as a surname in Anglo-Saxon times; there was a Godric Finc (*Cod. Dip.* 923.)

Fink.  
Finch.

Some other names from small birds, as BULFINCH, GOLDFINCH, CHAFFINCH, NIGHTINGALE, TITMUSS, which cannot reasonably be otherwise explained, have probably also been surnames. I do not class WREN along with these, for I think that it is the same as RENN, RENNIE, RENNO, French RENÉ (probably *rân*, rapine.)

Spörr (sparrow), is found as a surname among the Northmen. And to the same origin I am disposed to refer our SPARROW, SPAR, SPARLING, and SPERLING (Germ. *sperling*, sparrow.)

Spar.  
Sparrow.

There is some doubt about SWALLOW, though the type would not be an inapt one in ancient times, and though there is a Modern German Schwalbe to correspond. But we have also SWALE, and we find an Old German Swala, 9th cent., along with different compounds. So that our SWALLOW might be the same name, varying

the termination. A probable etymon seems to be Anglo-Saxon *swélan*, to burn (North. Eng. "sweel"), *swol*, heat, fire.

It is not easy to see upon what principle the cuckoo and the owl should have given us names. Yet Gaukr (Old Norse *gaukr*, cuckoo), appears as a baptismal name in the Landnamabok of Iceland, and seems to be the origin of our GOWK and GOOK. We have also CUCKOO and GOUGOU—the Germans have KUCKKUCK, and the French have CUCU and CUQU. The Old Norse *gaukr* had a contemptuous sense similar to that which obtains in the North of England at the present day, where *gowk* signifies both cuckoo and also simpleton. Either this, or the peculiar habit by which this bird evades parental responsibilities, might account for its origin as a *sobriquet*, but not as a baptismal name, of which, however, I find no other instance than the above.

Gowk.  
Cuckoo.

The owl is found more frequently in baptismal names, unless some other origin can be suggested for the following group than the Old High Germ. *ula*, Ang.-Sax. *ule*, owl.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German *Oulias*, Procop. 6th cent. English OWLE, OWLEY, HOOLE, HOWLE, HOWLEY. Modern German UHLE. French HOULIÉ. Ule Owl

## DIMINUTIVES.

French ULLIAC. Old German Ulit—English HOULET, HULETT—French HOULET, HULOT.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old German Ulberta, 8th cent.—English HULBERT—Modern German ULBRICHT—French HULBERT.



(*Hard*, fortis) French HOULARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Ουλίαρις, Procop. 6th cent.—Eng. OWLER, ULIER—French HOULLIER. (*Man*) Old Germ. Ουλίμοῡν, Procop. 6th cent.—Eng. ULMAN—Mod. German ULLMANN—French OULMAN, ULMAN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Ulmar, 8th cent.—Ulmerus (*Domesday*)—Eng. ULLMER.

It will be seen from the foregoing pages that while the number of names derived from birds is very considerable, a large proportion of them have been originally *sobriquets*, while others are found only as isolated baptismal names, and that the number of these which have been adopted into what I may call the regular Teutonic name-system is only three or four.

Of the whole tribe of fishes I do not think that there is one which is to be found with certainty in our names. FISH itself, and FISK, are certainly not from fish, pisces, though they might be from Ang.-Sax. *fisca*, fisherman. But I have elsewhere given a reason for proposing Welsh *ffysg*, impetuous, as obtaining at least in some cases.

Of other names BREAM is the Anglo-Saxon *brême*, famous, BURT is the same as BRIGHT, SMELT is the Ang.-Sax. *smelt*, mild, gentle, and TROUT is Germ. *traut*, beloved. TUNNY and MINNOW are TUNN and MINN with the endings *i* and *o* (*Chap. 2*)—HADDOCK is a diminutive—STURGEON is STURGE with a phonetic ending (*Chap. 4*)—HERRING and WHITING are patronymics—COD is another form of GOD; PERCH and TENCH of BIRCH and DENCH (*Chap. 7*).



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and power of woman, and thus the name Linda had nothing of that hateful sound which our word snake conveys, but everything of insinuation and enchantment that can be put into a word." I cannot but fear, however, that the original idea may have been a shade more prosaic.

From the Ang.-Sax. *wurm*, Old Eng. *worm*, Old Norse *ormr*, serpent, I take the following. Ormr was a very common name among the Northmen, there being twenty-four men so called in the Landnamabok. It does not seem to be a common name at present in Denmark.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Worm, Orm. Serpent.	Old Germ. Wurm, 11th cent. Old Norse Ormr. Eng. WORME, ORME. Mod. German WURM. Mod. Dan. ORM. French WARMÉ?
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## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bold*, audax) Eng. WORMBOLT.\* (*Wald*, power) Eng. WORMALD.

The next group, SNOOK, SNAKE, SNAGG, SNUGG, is not quite so certain. They might be from Ang.-Saxon *snôce*, Old Norse *snôkr*, *snákr*, Dan. *snog*, snake. But the Old Norse *snákr*, *snôkr*, as well as another word, *snöggr*, also means active, nimble, in a derived, or secondary sense. There is also a verb *snugga*, increpare, which might be the origin of SNUGG. There is a Snocca, whose name is signed to a charter of

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\* Or this may go along with the Mod. Germ. WARMBOLD, which Pott makes the same as WARNEBOLD, from the stem, *warin*, *warn*, elsewhere noticed. Indeed I am not quite sure that the name WORMBOLT itself is not of German origin.

Cadwalha of Wessex, comparing with our SNOOK.

From the Old Norse *lingvi*, *lingormr*, serpent, I am inclined to take the following, though Graff and Förstemann refer to German *gelingen*, to prosper. *Lingi* was the name of a king in the Norse *Volsungasaga*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Lingo, 11th cent.	Old Norse Lingi.	Eng.	Ling.
LINGO, LING.	French LINGE, LINGÉ.		Serpent.

## PHONETIC EXTENSION.

Old Germ. Linguni. Eng. LINGEN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Eng. LINGARD. (*Hait*, state, condition)  
Old Germ. Lingeid—French LINGET.

Of a similar meaning may be *lind*, Old High German *lint*, snake, basilisk, “lindworm.” But there are other words which are also suitable, and while Weinhold proposes the above, Grimm refers also to *lind*, fountain, and Förstemann thinks of *lind*, gentle. The older writers again propose *lind*, the lime-tree, the wood of which was used for shields. It is probable that there may be an admixture of these different meanings, or of some of them. As a termination, in which it is only used in the names of women, *lind*, gentle, seems to me to be a very suitable meaning. In such more modern names as English LINDEGREEN, which seems to be from the German, the sense is no doubt that of the limetree. But there is a name LENDORMI in the directory of

Paris, which seems clearly to be from the snake and to mean kind-worm.

Old Germ. Lissa, 6th cent.    Eng. Lasa, Lassa, Lasa  
Mod. Germ. Lassa, Lassa    Swedish.    French Lassa

(Nort. variant) Eng. Lassa—Lassa Lassa, Lassa  
(Ov)

(Ov) French Lassa

Of names apparently from insects, MOTH and MORE may be taken to be from Old Saxon mo, Mod. German muth, courage. EXERT is from Ang-Sax. exerta, going on hitting derivative for poor Robert

unpleasant  
crumbs

etymological comfort for the BUCOS—indeed think a good case may be made out to show that it is a name of reverence rather than of contempt. It is at all events of respectable antiquity, for Kemble (*Names, Surnames and Nicknames of Anglo-Saxons*), mentions an Anglo-Saxon lad Hrothwaru surnamed Buga, which he thinks can be derived from than the name of the odious insect. of Mr. Kemble is not lightly to be Still I should like to know whether there is any other proof that there were bugs in Anglo-Saxon times, whether there is any other trace of the word in ancient Teutonic dialects. For I have heard maintained that the bug is one of the many in



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Paris, which seems clearly to be from the snake, and to mean lind-worm.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Lind. Old Germ. Linto, 8th cent. Eng. LIND, LINDO, LENT.  
 erpent. Mod. Germ. LINDE, LENDE. Swed. LIND. French LENTÉ.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. LINDER—French LINDER, LENDER.  
 (*Man*) English LINDEMAN—French ? LINDEMANN. (*Orm*,  
 serpent) French ? LENDORMI.

Of names apparently from insects, MOTH and MOTE may be taken to be from Old Saxon *môd*, Mod. German *muth*, courage. EMMETT is from Ang.-Sax. *emeta*, quies, an ill-fitting derivation for poor Robert Emmett.

Lastly—we have BUGG, and an unpleasant name it seems. Yet there may be crumbs of etymological comfort for the BUGGS—indeed I think a good case may be made out to show that it is a name of reverence rather than of contempt. It is at all events of respectable antiquity, for Mr. Kemble (*Names, Surnames, and Nicknames of the Anglo-Saxons*), mentions an Anglo-Saxon lady, Hrothwaru surnamed Bucge, which he thinks can be derived from nothing else than the name of the odious insect. The opinion of Mr. Kemble is not lightly to be gainsayed. Still I should like to know whether there is any other proof that there were bugs in Anglo-Saxon times, or whether there is any other trace of the word in ancient Teutonic dialects. For I have heard it maintained that the bug is one of the many importations—good and bad—that we have received

during the last few centuries. In Old Eng. the word meant a spectre—"Thou shalt not be afraid of any bugs by night," in an old version of the Scriptures, referred to an imaginary, and not a real horror. The lady in question, Hrothwaru, surnamed Buce, is described as "Abbatissa et sanctimonialis"—she was an abbess and a holy person. Now in some ages of the church a perverted self-mortification did make *uncleanliness* next to godliness, and I could not undertake to say that it was never so in Anglo-Saxon times. Yet still it does not seem very likely that the feeling of reverence, amounting often to superstition, which prevailed among that simple-minded people, would allow them to apply to a holy lady a term which could not be otherwise than one of contempt. Might not then Buce be classed with several other ancient names, Buga, Buge, Buggo, referred to in another chapter, and probably, if it be taken to be a surname, having the meaning of bowed or bent, as with age or infirmity? In that case nothing can be more natural than that the venerable abbess should be called by a name which would at once bring to mind the reverend years,—the cares of her high office—and the self-mortification which had combined to bow down her frame.\* And even if it

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\* This stands as I had it before. But I now doubt whether Buce was a surname at all. It seems to have been another—and perhaps more probably—her original name. I find that Mr. Haig, in some brief, but very judicious remarks on Anglo-Saxon names appended to a treatise on the cross at Bewcastle, has taken the same objection to Mr. Kemble's opinion.



were perfectly clear that this lady derived her name from the bug and nothing else—other BUGGS, as I have elsewhere shown, may wear their name with a difference, and have no occasion to change it to Howard.

Having now gone through the names of animals, beginning with the bear, and ending with the bug, we may conclude this part of the subject with a general observation. We find that the names of the nobler quadrupeds, and of the nobler birds, have generally been assumed as baptismal names. That the names of the inferior quadrupeds, and of the smaller birds have been generally conferred as surnames. That any names that may be derived from fishes—and whether there are any is very doubtful—were also probably surnames. That—with the exception of the serpent—names from reptiles and insects, of which I know only one at all probable, were also probably surnames. And, in the exception of the serpent we may perhaps find a trace of that widely-prevailing worship or respect which was paid to that animal as the representative of evil throughout the world.

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#### NOTE TO CHAPTER X.

To *eber* or *ever*, boar, we may put (*wacar*, watchful) Old German Eburacer, 8th cent.—Eureuuacre, *Domesday*—English EARWAKER. The only Old German name which has been distinctly recognised as having this termination is that of Odovacar, and it is creditable to the discernment of Förstemann to have suspected the same form in Eburacer—his judgment, it will be seen, being confirmed by the *Domesday* name of Eureuuacre (*Evrewacre*.) Both our own name and the *Domesday* are quoted from Lower. I must therefore amend the derivation of OVERACRE, and make it same as above.



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One of these is the same as our own word God, Goth. *guth*, Old Norse *gaurd*, Ang.-Sax. *god*, Friesic *goad*, *quad*, &c., Old High German *goth. god*, *cot* (the last the oldest form.) Various derivations have been suggested for its origin, as that of Pott, from a Sansc. word signifying to hide, as found in *gûdha*, mystery, and that of Eichhoff, from Sansc. *guddha*, pure. The word occurs first—if we set aside the fabled Gothic king Gothila mentioned by Jornandes—in the name, as I read it, of a Dacian referred to by Horace,—

“Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen.”

Mr. Talbot says “The name of this Dacian, Cotison, appears to mean *Gottes sohn*, or *Dei filius*.” Such a name, however, would be quite out of keeping with Old German nomenclature; and, moreover, I take the nominative of Cotisonis to be, not Cotison, but *Cotiso*. This brings it in at once as an Old German name, corresponding with a later Godizo—*cot*, as Diefenbach observes, being the oldest High German form—and connects it with the present names GODSOE, GODSO, &c.

The word is very apt in Teutonic names to mix up with the adjective, *quot*, *god*, bonus, which may be from the same root, and also with Goth, the people’s name, a word likewise perhaps allied in its root. But the most of the forms I think come in under this head. As an ending, however, I agree with Förstemann in preferring the people’s name.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Godo, Goddo, Goda, Gotti, Gudo, Guta, Cot, Cotta, Cudo, Coutus, 6th cent. Ang.-Sax. Goda. Cudda, Cuddi (*Lib. Vit.*) English GOD,\* GODDY, GOOD, GOAD, GOODEY, GOODDAY, GOTT, GOTTO, GUT, CODD, CODY, COODE, COOTE, COTT, CUDD, CUDDY. Modern German GÖDE, GUDE, GUTTE, KOTT, KUDE. French GODDE, GODEAU, GUDE, GOUDEAU, GOUT, GOUTÉ, COUDY, COUTY, COUTEAU, COTTE, COTTEY, COTTA, COTÉ, COTEAU, CUDEY, CUIT. God.  
Deus.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Godaco, 4th cent.—Mod. Germ. GÖDECKE—French GOUDCHAU. Old Germ. Godila, Gudila, Coutilo, 7th cent., Gothilas or Gudilas (*Jornandes*, mythical king of the time of Philip of Macedon).—English GOODALL, COTTLE, CUTTELL—Mod. German GÖDEL, GOTTEL, GÜTTEL—French GOUDAL, GODEL, GUTEL, COTEL. Old Germ. Gotichin, 10th cent.—Eng. GODKIN †—French GODQUIN, GAUDUCHON. Old German Godelenus, Godelin, 6th cent.—English CODLING—French GODILLON. Old German Cotiso (*Horace*), Godizo, 10th cent.—Eng. GODSOE, GOODESS, COUTTS—Mod. German GÖTZE—French COUTZ. Old German Chotenza—French COTTANCE, COUTANCE, COUTANSEAU. Old German Godemia, 9th cent.—Eng. GODDAM, COTTAM—French COUTEM.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Goding, 8th cent.—Eng. GODDING, GOODING, CUTTING—Modern German GÖTTING, KÖTTING—French GOTTUNG.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Godebald, 8th cent.—Godeboldus, *Domesday*—Eng. GODBOLD, GODBOLT. (*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Godabert, 7th cent.—French GAUDIBERT. (*Frid*, peace) Old Germ. Godafrid, 7th cent.—English GODFREY—

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\* John God, the name of a writer who lived about the 17th century.

† Pott, in accordance with his general system of contractions—which, however, I cannot help thinking an erroneous one—makes our name GODKIN, as well as GOAD and GODDEN, an abbreviation of Godard or Godfrey.

Mod. German GOTTFRIED—French GODEFROID, GODEFROY, GODFRIN (French dimin. ?) (*Ger*, spear) Old Germ. Cuotker—Eng. GOODACRE. (*Gisil*, hostage) Old German Godigisil, Godesilus, Burgundian King, 5th cent.—English GODSELL, GOODSALL. (*Heid*, state, condition) Old Germ. Gotaheid, 9th cent.—English GODHEAD (*Manchr.*) (*Hard*) Old German Gotahard, Godehard, 8th cent.—Eng. GODDARD, GOODHEART, GOTHARD—Mod. German GODEHARD, GOTTHARDT—French GOUDARD, COUTARD, COUDERT, COTTARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Godehar, Goter, 8th cent.—English GODIER, GOODEAR, GOODYEAR, GOODAIR, GOATER, COTTER—Modern German GOTTER, GUTER, KUTTER—French GOUTHIERRE, COUTIER, COUDER. (*Gifu*, gift) Ang.-Saxon Godgifu—later Godiva—English GOODEVE—French GAUDIVEAU. (*Lef*, superstes) Old Germ. Godolef, 6th cent.—Old Norse Gudleif—Eng. GOODLIFFE—Mod. German GOTTLEIB. (*Lac*, play) Old German Godolec, 9th cent.—Eng. GOODLAKE, (*Land*) Old Germ. Godoland, 8th cent.—Godland (*Lib. Vit.*)—Eng. GOODLAND. (*Man*) Old German Godeman, 8th cent.—Godeman, *Domesday*—Eng. GODMAN, GOODMAN, GUTMAN, COTMAN—Modern German GUTTMAN—French GOUTMANN, GUTMAN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Godomar, Cuthmar, 5th cent.—English CUTMORE. (*Mund*, protection) Old German Codemund, 9th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Godmund—Old Norse Gudmundr—Eng. GODMUND—French GOUEMANT. (*New*, young) Old German Godeniu, Cotini, 8th cent.—Old Norse Gudny—Eng. GOODNOW—French CODINI. (*Ram*, raven) Old Germ. Godramnus, 8th cent.—Eng. GOODRAM. (*Rat*, red, counsel) Old Germ. Gotrat, Cuotarar, 8th cent.—Eng. GOODERED—French GAUTROT, CODERET, COUTROT, COTERET. (*Rit*, ride) Old German Guderit, 6th cent.—Godritius, *Domesday*—English GOODWRIGHT, CUTRIGHT. (*Run*, companion) Old German Goderuna, Guterun, 7th cent.—Old Norse Gudrun—French GUTRON, CODRON, COTHRUNE. (*Rice*, powerful) Godricus, *Domesday*—English GOODRICK, GOODRIDGE, GODRICK—French GODRY, COUTRAY. (*Scalk*, servant) Old Germ. Godscalc, 7th cent.—Eng. GODSKALL, GODSCHALL



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pressive of abundance, speaks of his bounty—  
“He giveth us richly all things to enjoy.”

But there is another, and a remarkable word which was used by our Scandinavian forefathers, and which is also found, though in a sense seemingly already somewhat debased, among their German kinsmen, the Old Norse *as*, Ang.-Saxon *ôs*, Goth. and High Germ. *ans*. The word does not seem to have any immediate co-relatives in the Northern speech—can we venture to connect it with the Sansc. *as*, to be, giving it the meaning of the self-existing, and comparing it with the great “I am” of Scripture? In Old Norse *as* was a general title prefixed to the names of all the principal gods—thus Thor is called Asa-Thor, Brag Asa-Brag, while Odin is called by pre-eminence The As. In the Anses of the Goths the sense seems to be a little lower, and more that of demi-god, while the Ang.-Sax. *ôs* is rendered by Bosworth, perhaps rather under its meaning, as hero. It is probable that in the first instance the prefix *os* was confined to the names of those who claimed to be descendants of Odin, though in after times it might come to be more generally assumed. All the founders of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms claimed a descent from Odin, but it was only in the names of the Northumbrian branch that the word was common. Mr. Kemble observes “This word is nearly peculiar to the royal (god-born) race of Northumberland, and occurs rarely in the south of

England ; and when it does it is rather of Jutish or Angle than Saxon character.”

It will be seen that there is in our names a considerable mixture of the two forms *as* or *os*, and *ans* ; it is probable that most of the latter have come to us through the French. The roots *haz* and *hass* are rather liable to intermix with some of these forms.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Anso, Aso, 9th cent.	Old Norse Asa.	Eng.	
ANNS, HANCE, ASAY, ASSEY ?	Ass ?	French ANCEAU,	Ans, Os. Divus.
HANS, HANNZ, ASSE ?			

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Ansich, Esic, 8th cent.—Eng. ENSCOE—Mod. German ESSICH—French ESSIQUE. Old German Ansila, Ansilo, Ensilo, Asilo, 5th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Esla—English ANSELL, ANSLOW, ONSLOW, ENSELL, ESSELL—Modern Germ. ENSLE, ASEL—French ANSEL, ANCEL, ASSELL. Eng. ASLIN, ESLING—French ANCELIN, ANSELIN, ENSLEN, ASSELIN, OSSELIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bern*, bear) Old German Osbern, Aspirn, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Osbeorn—Old Norse Asbiörn—English OSBORN, ASPERN. (*Bert*, bright) Old Germ. Anspert, Aaspert, Aspert, 7th cent.—French AUSPERT, ASPERTI. (*Berg*, protection) Old German Asbirg, 9th cent.—Eng. ASBRIDGE, ASBERREY. (*Gund*, war) Old German Ansegunde, 7th cent.—Fr. ASSEGOND. (*Gaud*, Goth) Old German Ansegaud, 9th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Osgot—English OSGOOD. (*Hard*) Old German Ansard, 8th cent.—English HANSARD—French ANSART. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Ansher, 8th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Oshere—Eng. ANSER, ENSER, ENZER, OSYER—Mod. German ANSER, ASSER—French AUSSIÈRE, ESSER. (*Helm*) Old Germ. Anshelm, 8th cent.—Eng. ANSELME, HANSOM—Mod. Germ. ANSELM—French ANSELME, ANCEAUME. (*Lac*, play)



Old German Ansalicus, 7th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Oslâc—Old Norse Asleikr—Eng. ASLOCK, HASLUCK. (*Man*) Old Germ. Asman, Osman, 9th cent.—Asseman *Hund. Rolls.*—Eng. ASMAN, OSMAN—French ANSMANN. (*Mar, famous*) Old Germ. Ansmar, Osmer, 8th cent.—Osmer, *Domesday*—Eng. OSMER. (*Mund, protection*) Old Germ. Ansemund, Osmund, 6th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Osmund—English OSMOND—French ANSMANT, ANCEMENT, OSMONT. (*Wald, power*) Old German Ansovald, Ansald, Oswald, 7th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Oswald—Eng. OSWALD—Modern German OSWALD—Ital. ANSALDI. (*Waru, inhabitant*) Old German Ansverus, Assuerus? 8th cent.—French ASSUERUS? (*Wine, friend*) Ang.-Sax. Oswine—Eng. OSWIN. (*Ulf, wolf*) Old German Asulf, Osulf, 7th cent.—French OZOUF.

Of Odin or Woden, the father of the gods, there are but few subsequent traces in the names of men. In the genealogies of the founders of the Saxon kingdoms, for instance, all of whom claimed descent from Woden, the name is never reproduced as is so generally the case with that of a distinguished ancestor. Perhaps it might be deemed presumptuous to assume the name of the father of the gods. “It seems,” says Miss Yonge, “to have been avoided as Zeus was in Greece, and, to a greater extent, Jupiter in Rome.” We find, however, one Old Germ. name Wotan, 9th cent., which seems to be from this origin. Possibly also our name WEDDON, which corresponds with the form the word has assumed in Wednesday, and in names of places, as Wednesday, &c., may also come in here. The Scandinavian form Odin is rather more common. It is found among the names of Danish coiners in



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cart, Wisigard, of the wife of the Frankish king Theodebert. But WISHER and WHISKER, corresponding with a German WÜNSCHER, rather seem to belong to it. Possibly also WISHMAN and WHISKEYMAN (*Bowditch.*) The only Old Germ. name from this root seems to be a Wiscolo, 11th cent.

On two different occasions Odin appears in a sort of trilogy ; at the creation of the world in conjunction with Vili and Ve ; at the creation of mankind in conjunction with Hœnir and Lodur. These beings do not seem to have had an independent existence, but to denote, as Mr. Thorpe observes, "several kinds of the divine agency." The name Vili is from Old Norse *vili*, Anglo-Saxon *willa*, English "will," and may perhaps have here the meaning of creative impulse. According to Grimm the Anglo-Saxon *willa*, Old High Germ. *willo*, Old Norse *vîli*, denote not only inclination, "voluntas and votum," but also "impetus and spiritus," the power that sets will in motion. From the personification of the will in this title of Odin, like that before referred to of the wish, may be the word *will*, so common in proper names. Miss Yonge, generally so trustworthy, has fallen into what I cannot but consider a grave error in following old Camden instead of the German philologists, and making *bil* and *fil* other forms of *will*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Will.  
oluntas,  
mpetus. Old Germ. Willo, Willa, Wilia, Guila, 5th cent. Eng.  
WILL, WILLOE, WILLEY, GUILLE, QUILL. Modern German

WILLE, QUILE. Dan. WILLE. French VILLE, VILLY, VILLÉ, GUILLE, GUILLIÉ, QUILLÉ.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Willico, Willic, 9th cent.—Uillech, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. WILLOCK, WILKIE, WILKE, QUILKE—Mod. German WILlich, WILKE—French QUILLAC. Old Germ. Willikin, 11th cent.—Eng. WILKIN—French VILLACHON, GUILLOCHIN. Old Germ. Willizo, 10th cent.—Eng. WILLIS, WILLS—Mod. German WILLIEZ, WILZ—French GUILLES. Old German Williscus, 9th cent.—Modern German WILLISCH—English QUILLISH.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old German Willing, Willencus, 9th cent. English WILLING, WILLINK. Mod. Germ. WILLING, QUILLING.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Willin, 11th cent. English WILLAN, GUILLAN. French VILLAIN, GUILAINE, GUILLON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Willabald, 8th cent.—French VILBAUT, GUILBAUT. (*Bern*, bear) Old German Wilbernus, 10th cent.—Eng. WILBOURN. (*Bert*, bright) Old German Willibert, Guilabert, 8th cent.—French GUILBERT. (*Brod*, dart) Old Germ. Willebort, 11th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Willibrord—French WILBROD. (*Burg*, protection) Old German Williburg, 8th cent.—Vilburg, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. WILBUR\*—Modern German WILLBERG. (*Gom*, *com*, man) Old German Willicomo, 9th cent.—Uilcomæ, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. WILCOMB, WELCOME—Mod. German WILLKOMM. (*Fred*, peace) Old Germ. Wilfrid, 8th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Wilfrid—English WILFORD, WILFRED (*Christian name.*) (*Ger*, spear) Old German Williger, Williker, 8th cent.—French VILLEGRI, VILCÈRE. (*Gis*, hostage) Old Germ. Willigis, 5th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Wilgis—Eng. WILGOSS. (*Hard*) Old German

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\* Hence the local name WILBRAHAM, originally Wilburgham. Pott certainly must have been napping when he derived it from Will (William), and Abraham!

Willihard, Willard, 8th cent.—Eng. WILLARD—Modern German WILLERT—French WILLARD, VILLARD, GUILLARD, QUILLARD. (*Heid*, state, condition) Old German Williheid, Williheit, 8th cent.—Eng. WILLETT—Mod. Germ. WILLET—French VILLETTE, GUILLET, QUILLET. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Williheri, Willeri, Willer, 6th cent.—English WILLER—Mod. Germ. WILLER—French VILLERIE, VILLER, GUILHERY, GUILER, QUILLERI, QUILLIER. (*Helm*) Old Germ. Willihelm, Guilhelm, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Wilhelm, (*sixth from Woden in the genealogy of the kings of the East Angles*)—Eng. WILLIAMS, QUILLIAMS, GUILLAUME—Modern German WILHELM—Dan. WILHJELM—French VILLAUME, VILLIAME, WILLAUME, GUILLAUME, GUILHEM. To the last Förstemann places also Old German Willermus, Villerm, Guillerma, 10th cent., to which correspond French WILLERME, VILLERM, GUILHERMY; but *orm*, serpent, seems to me a possible origin, though we do not find it elsewhere as a termination. (*Man*) Old German Williman, Wilman, 9th cent.—Eng. QUILLMAN—Mod. Germ. WILLMANN—French WILLEMIN, VILLEMMAIN, GUILLEMAIN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Willimar (*Swiss priest*), 7th cent.—Eng. WILLMER—Mod. Germ. WILMAR—French VILLMAR. (*Mand*, joy) Old Germ. Willmant, 8th cent.—French GUILLEMANT. (*Mot*, courage) Old Germ. Willimot, 8th cent.—English WILLMOTT—French WILLEMOT, VILLEMOT, GUILLEMOT. (*Mund*, protection) Old German Willimund, Guilemund, 8th cent.—Uilmund, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. WILLAMENT—French VILLEMONT, GUILLEMONT. (*Nand*, daring) Old Germ. Willinant, 6th cent.—English QUILLINAN. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Willirat, 8th cent.—French VILLERET, QUILLERET.

Among the many titles of Odin—no fewer than 49 of which are enumerated in the Eddas—one of the principal was Grimr, from Old Norse *grîma*, mask or helmet. To this origin Grimm, and, following him, Leo, place the ancient names of the following group, and though it is highly



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and Scandinavia popular superstition has preserved some trace of him in this form. Iceland and the Faroe islands have their Hnikur, Norway and Denmark their Nök, Sweden its Neck, and Germany its Nix and Nickel. All these are water dæmons, appearing generally in the form of a horse, and usually obnoxious to mankind. England has its Old Nick, in which he appears directly in the form of the evil one. As the early Christian missionaries found it difficult to get rid of him altogether, they seem to have changed him into the devil. The following root Förstemann takes to be from this origin.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

ick, Neck.

ater Spirit.

Old German Niko, Neccho, 11th cent. English NICK, NECK, NEX, NIX, NIXIE. Modern German NICK. French NICK, NICAISE. (*The last name seems to be the Old High Germ. nichus, whence by contraction the Mod. Germ. nixe.*)

## DIMINUTIVE.

English NICKLEN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) French NICAUD. (*Hard*) French NICARD.

## EXTENDED ROOT=THE OLD NORSE HNIKUR.

Old German Nickar, 8th cent. English NICKER(SON). Dutch NECKAR. French NICOUR.

I am not sure that the father of the gods has not contributed to the commonness of the name of BROWN, for Brûni, from the Old Norse *brûn*, the brow, was one of the names of Odin, and a probable meaning seems to be that of having marked or prominent brows, which is considered to give power and dignity to a countenance.

This is what Tennyson is generally understood to mean by—

“The bar of Michael Angelo.”

There are several Northmen called Brûni in the Landnamabok, and one of them was surnamed “The White,” shewing clearly that at any rate his name was not derived from dark complexion.

The name of Thor, the second of the gods, from whom we have Thursday, seems also, like that of Odin, to have been uncommon as a man’s name in its simple form. Finn Magnusen (*Lex. Myth.*) states that though he could reckon up about sixty compound names, he knew no instance of the simple form.

We have, however, instances of its use in our own district; there was a Thor, surnamed the Long, an Anglo-Saxon or Northman of some note about the time of the Conquest, and who was so surnamed to distinguish him from another Thor who had possessions in the same part of the country.

The name Tor occurs several times in Domesday; this is the Scandinavian pronunciation, as in Torsdag for Thursday, but it is not clear to me that this name, as well as our own TORR and TORRY, is not from another root, probably Old Norse *döerr*, spear. Thor does not occur in the directory of Copenhagen, though the patronymic THORSEN is common.

Grimm thinks that Thor is only a contracted form of Anglo-Saxon *thuner*, Old Norse *thonar*,



thunder. And, in fact, Thuner was another Ang.-Sax. form of his name, as found in Thunresdæg for Thursday. There was an Anglo-Saxon named Thuner, a "limb of the devil," A.D. 654, (*Rog. Wend.*) And we have still the name THUNDER, though uncommon.

The High German form is Donar, as found in Donnerstag for Thursday. This occurs, though not frequently, as a proper name in Germany; there was a noble family on the Rhine called Donner von Lorheim (*Grimm's Deutsch. Myth.*) Our names DONNOR and TONNOR I apprehend to be the same. There are also some Old German names compounded with it.

Names compounded with Thor were very common among the Northmen, and we have several corresponding. They seem also to have occurred, though rarely, among the Germans, and one or two are to be found in French.

#### COMPOUNDS OF THOR.

Compounds of Thor. (*Bar*, bear) Thurbarus, Goth. leader 3rd cent.—Eng. THURBER. (*Biörn*, bear\*) Old Norse Thorbiörn—English THORBURN. (*Gar*, spear) Old Norse Thorgeir—Eng. THURGAR. (*Gaut*, Goth) Old Norse Thorgautr—Turgot (*Domesday*)—English THORGATE, THOROUGHGATE, TARGETT? THURGOOD, THOROUGHGOOD—French TURGOT. (*Kettle*†) Old Norse

\* Probably from the sacred bear by which Thor was accompanied. Hence THORBURN is similar to OSBURN, p. 119.

† According to Grimm, from the famous kettle which Thor captured from the giant Hymir for the gods to brew their beer in. (*Deutsch. Myth.*) Ketill itself was a common Scandinavian name, and hence Eng. KETTLE. The name THURKETTLE then corresponds with another Eng. name ASHKETTLE, Old Norse Asketill, Ang.-Sax. Oscytil. The French have QUETIL and ANQUETIL, probably for Ansquetil. In Denmark I only find the patronymic KETELSEN, KJELDEN, KJELSEN.



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## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Dunila, Donnolo, Tunila, Tinnulo, 7th cent.—Eng. DUNNELL, DONNELL, TUNNELL, TUNALEY, DINELEY, TINLEY—French TONNELLÉ, TINEL. Eng. DONELAN, TINLING—French DONNELLAN.

## PATRONYMICS.

Ang.-Sax. Dunning. Eng. DUNNING, DINNING, DINING. TINNING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) Eng. DUNGER—Fren. DONCKER. (*Stan*, stone) Anglo-Saxon Dunstan—Eng. DUNSTONE, TUNSTAN. (*Wine*, friend) English DUNAVIN.

According to Grimm, a name under which traces of Thor are still to be found in Germany is Hamer, and which is derived, no doubt, from the celebrated hammer or mallet which he wielded. Hence may probably be the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Hamar, Hamari, 8th cent. Eng. HAMMER, HEMMER, AMOR? AMORY? Mod. Germ. HAMMER, HEMMER. French HAMOIR, AMORY?

The name of Bragi or Brag, the god of poetry, seems unquestionably to have been borne by men. Finn Magnusen says “Nomen Bragi sæpe viris, et non raro poetis celebribus in Septentrione contigit.” There was among others a celebrated Icelandic bard named Bragi Skalld (Bragi the poet.) The English BRAGG, and the French BRAG may be from this origin, but the Eng. BRAGGER seems uncertain.

The name of Baldur, the Apollo of the Germans, seems to occur in one Old German name Baldor. Another, Baldro, 9th cent., (our

BOLDERO ?) seems less certain. There was also an Old German name Baldher, from a different origin, to which, as being more common, our BALDER, and the French BALTAR, may more probably belong.

The name of Tyr, son of Odin, in its Gothic form Tius, may perhaps be found in Teias, a Gothic leader of the 6th cent., and with which our TYAS and TYUS seem to correspond. But the Goth. *thius*, minister, an allied word may put in a claim.

It does not seem probable that Lök or Lōki, who represented the evil principle in the Northern mythology, would be much in favour for baptismal names. I find it only as a surname in the Landnamabok, and it might have been given for mischievousness or malignity of disposition. The group of names which we have, viz., Eng. LOCKE, LOCKIE, French LOQUE, LOCQUE, LOCH, &c., might, however, be from the same root, Old Norse *lokka*, to deceive, seduce. A title of Lōki was Loptr or Loftr, "the aerial;" this was a common Scandinavian name, and hence possibly may be Eng. LOFT. The corresponding deity among the Saxons was Sæter, from whom we have Saturday, and whose name seems to have the same meaning, Ang.-Saxon *sætere*, a seducer. I have found SATTER as an English name, though very uncommon.

Mr. Lower (*Pat. Brit.*) makes a suggestion respecting the name of FLINT, which I reproduce, without, however, being able to throw any

further light upon it. "Our Ang.-Sax. ancestors had a subordinate deity whom they named Flint, and whose idol was an actual flint-stone of large size. The name of the god would readily become the appellation of a man, and that would in time become hereditary as a surname. Such it had become, without any prefix, at the date of the Hundred Rolls (1273), and even in Domesday we have in Suffolk an Alwin Flint. The town of Flint, in North Wales, may however have a claim to its origin."

The following group Förstemann connects with the name of the goddess Frigga or Frikka, wife of Odin. The Ang.-Sax. *frec*, Mod. Germ. *frech*, bold, is also a probable root.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Fricco, Frich, 8th cent. Ang.-Sax. Freok, *Cod. Dip.* 971. English FRICKE, FRICKEY, FRECK, FREAK. Frikka. Mod. German. FRICK, FRECHE. French FRICQ, FRECH. wife of Odin.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Herè*, warrior) Old German Fricher, 8th cent.—English FRICKER—Mod. Germ. FRICKER—French FRIKER. (*Wald*, power) French FRICAULT, FRECAULT.

There are some roots which seem to be connected with the names of certain deities, though there is scarcely sufficient reason for supposing that they are derived from them. Thus the root *had*, *hath*, war, Grimm thinks is connected with the name of the god Hödr, a son of Odin. And the root *sib*, *sif*, friendship, with the goddess Sif, wife of Thor. Also the root *nand*, *nan*, with the goddess Nanna, wife of Baldur. And the root



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a suggestion, but the fact that as well as CHRIST we have also RIST and GRIST seems rather to suggest a common origin for the three.

There is a race of dwarfs or elves which frequently come before us in the Northern mythology, and the names of many of which are enumerated in the Eddas. The root *alb, alf, elf* is very common in Teutonic names, among the Anglo-Saxons as well as others; the older German writers referred it to the mountains of the Alps, and the words connected therewith; but Grimm and Massmann connect it with these mythological elves. Some of these beings seem to have been noted for their wisdom, and others for their mechanical skill, and this may perhaps be the idea present in some of these names, as for instance, Alfred (*rêd*, counsel.)

## SIMPLE FORMS.

b, Alf.  
Elf.

Old Germ. Albo, Alpo, Albi, 8th cent. Eng. ALVEY,  
ALPHA, ALP, ELBOW, ELVE, ELVY, ELPHEE. Mod. German  
ALF, ELBE. French ALBO, ALBY, AUBÉ.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Albecho, 11th cent.—Ælfec, *Domesday*—  
Eng. ELPHICK, ELVIDGE. Old German Albizo, Aluezo, 8th  
cent.—Albsi, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. ALVIS, ELVIS, ELVES—French  
AUBEZ. Old Germ. Albila, 6th cent.—Mod. Germ. ALBEL  
—Fr. AUBEL.

## PHONETIC EXTENSION.\*

Old German Alfan, Elbenus, Albini, Alpuni, 8th cent.  
Eng. ALBAN, ALBANY, ALPENNY, HALFPENNY? Modern  
Germ. ELBEN. French ALBIN, AUBIN, AUBIGNY, AUBINEAU.

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\* The Latin root may intermix in these names.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Albinc, 8th cent. French ALBENQUE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) Old German Alfger, Halbker, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Alfgar—Eng. HALFACRE? (*Haid*, state, condition) Old German Albheid, 8th cent.—Eng. HALFHEAD? (*Hard*) Old German Alfhard, Albheid, 8th cent.—English ALVERT—French AUBARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Alfheri, Albheri, 8th cent.—English ALVARY, ALBERY, ELVERY, AUBERY—French AUBIER, AUBERY. (*Man*) Old German Alpman—Eng. HALFMAN? (*Red*, counsel) Old Germ. Alberat, 8th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Alfred—English ALFRED—French ALBARET, ALFRED, AUBRIET. (*Run*, companion) Old German Albruna,† *Tacitus*, Albrun, 10th cent.—Fr. AUBRUN. (*Wer*, defence?) Old German Albwer, 8th cent.—French AUBOUER. (*Wine*, friend) Alboin, Lombard king, 6th cent.—Fr. AUBOUIN.

As well as the dwarfs or elves there was a race of giants which figure in the Northern mythology as at continual enmity with the gods—the foundation of the myth (if not a relic of a still more ancient one), being perhaps to be traced to the subjugation by Odin and his followers of the older and less civilized races with whom they came in contact. But I do not know that there are any names in which the sense can with sufficient reason be taken to mean more than large stature.

Many of the names derived from the weather appear to have a mythological origin. Thus Frosti was the name of one of the dwarfs or elves

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† A woman mentioned by the historian as highly venerated by the Germans for her wise counsels. Among the various readings of the name, this is most in accordance with ancient nomenclature.



before spoken of; the meaning, according to Finn Magnusen, is “gelidus vel gelu ac frigora efficiens.” Our nursery hero, Jack Frost, may possibly have his origin in the old northern mythology. Frosti occurs as a Scandinavian name in Saxo; and we have FROST and the diminutive FROSTICK. Frost occurs frequently in the Hundred Rolls, temp. Edw. 1. Mr. Lower observes (*Pat. Britt.*) that “one Alwin Forst was a tenant in Co. Hants, before Domesday, and his name by a slight and common transposition would become Frost.” This is true, but the converse might also apply, for *forst* is an Ang.-Sax. form of *frost*. In another name, however, FROSTMAN, given by Mr. Bowditch, I should take the proper form to be Forstman.

One of the Valkyrjur was called Mist, which must be from Anglo-Saxon *mist*, English “mist.” There is an Old German name Mistila, 9th cent., which Weinhold takes to be a diminutive of the above. We have MIST, and MISTER, which may possibly be a compound.

Of the same meaning and from a similar source to Mist might naturally be supposed to be FOG and FOGGO. This, however, is less certain; there is a root *foe*, for which Förstemann proposes Old Norse *fok*, flight, to which they might be put.

The name of an old, probably a mythical king of Denmark was Snio (snow.) It enters into some Old German names, and hence may be our SNOW.



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## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Sol, Sola, 8th cent. Also probably, as it  
 Sole. seems to me, though Förstemann places them elsewhere,  
 Sun. Σαούλ "Dux barbarorum," *Zosim.* 4th cent., Saul, 9th cent.  
 Sol, Saul (*Domesday*). Sola, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. SOLE, SOLEY,  
 SOUL, SAUL. Mod. Germ. SOHL. French SOL, SOLE, SAUL,  
 SOULE, SOULÉ.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Burg*, protection) Old German Solburg, 9th cent.—Eng.  
 SOLBERRY. (*Hari*, warrior) French SOULERY, SOLIER.  
 (*Hard*) French SOLARD. (*Rat*, counsel) French SOLERET.

Of the same meaning, according to Förste-  
 mann, is the name Sunno, of a Frankish prince of  
 the 4th cent., and with which may correspond  
 Eng. SUN.

The moon, in Old Norse *máni*, figures in  
 Northern mythology as the brother of the sun.  
 Mâni occurs as a Scandinavian name in the  
 Landnamabok, but I do not find any trace of it  
 as an ancient name among the Germans. Perhaps  
 from this origin may be English MOON, MOONEY,  
 and MAWNEY.

There is a root *lun*, which Förstemann, finding  
 names of a similar sort, thinks may be from Old  
 High Germ. *luna*, Mid. High Germ. *lune*, change  
 of the moon. He holds the word to be related  
 to the Latin, but not borrowed from it. Luno is  
 mentioned in Ossian as a Scandinavian armourer,  
 and the maker of Fingal's sword. But the  
 name, at least in that form, could hardly be  
 Scandinavian. None of the ancient names given  
 by Förstemann correspond with the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. LUNE, LOONEY. French LUNEAU.

Lun.  
Moon chan

## DIMINUTIVE.

French LUNEL.

## COMPOUNDS.

(Aud, prosperity) French LUNAUD. (Hard) French (or Ital. ?) LUNARDI.

Some other names, such as English SUNRISE, SUNSHINE, German MONSCHEIN, Germ. MORGENSTERN (morning-star), ABENDSTERN (evening-star), MORGENROT (morning-red), ABENDROT (evening-red), &c., may be from a similar origin. Abendrot was the name of a spirit of light (*Grimm's Deutsch. Myth.*) I do not know what to say of such names as FAIRWEATHER and FINEWEATHER, except that the Germans have similar—*e.g.*, SCHÖNWETTER, BÖSEWETTER, &c.

The worship of the goddess Hertha (the personified earth) was no doubt of remote antiquity among the Germans. She is reckoned among the goddesses in the system of Northern mythology, but this, I take it, is a relic of a more ancient myth. A root *jord*, which seems to be from Old Norse *jörd*, terra, comes before us in some ancient names, and we seem, as below, to have it both in this and the Saxon form *eorthe*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. EARTH, EARTHY, JURD. Modern German ERD. French JORDY, JOURDY, JOURDE.

Jord.  
Earth.

## COMPOUNDS

(Hari, warrior) French JORDERY, JOURDIER.

## EXTENDED ROOT.

Old German *Jordanes*, *Jordanus*, 5th cent.\*—*Jordan*, *Jurdan*, *Lib Vit.* Eng. *JORDAN*, *JORTIN*. Modern German *JORDAN*. French *JOURDAN*.

The name of *Rinda*, one of the wives of *Odin*, is derived by *Grimm* from Old High Germ. *rinta*, Ang.-Saxon *rind*, Eng. “*rind*,” and explained as signifying the crust of the earth. From this source may be our names *RIND*, *RINDLE*, *RINDER*, though *rand*, shield, is liable to intermix. There is one Old German name *Rindolt*, which *Förstemann* brings in as above.

The Old High German *himil*, heaven, occurs frequently in ancient names, where it is probably from a mythological origin. We have the corresponding Saxon word in our name *HEAVEN*, but it may be, as *Mr. Lower* thinks, only a cockney form of *Evan*. *HIMMEL* is a Mod. Germ. name and *HIMELY* is a French name.

From a similar mythological personification may be our names *SUMMER* and *WINTER*. These have been supposed to be derived from persons having been born at these seasons. But it seems to me that though a man might naturally enough be called *Friday* because he was born on a *Friday*; or *Christmas*, *Noel*, or *Yule*, because he came into the world at that festive season; yet to call him *Summer* because he was born in all summer, seems rather wide. The names at any rate are of great antiquity. In *Neugart's Codex*

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\* *Förstemann* thinks that some of these names may be derived from the sacred river *Jordan*.



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*ealh*, temple. An intermixture with *halig*, holy, is easy—indeed the two roots seem to be cognate.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Alk, Elk.  
Temple. Old German Alach, Elachus, 8th cent. Allic, Alich (*Domesday*). Eng. ALLICK, ALLIX, ELK. French ALIX, ELCKÉ.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old German Elkihard, 8th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Alheard, *Cod. Dip.* 520.—English ALLCARD—French AUCHARD. (*Here*, warrior) Old German Alcher, 8th cent.—English ALKER—French ALQUIER. (*Ward*, guardian) Eng. AUKWARD †

According to the tradition of Northern mythology the first man and woman were created out of two pieces of wood left by the waves upon the beach. The man was called Askr, which means “ash,” and we may presume has reference to the wood out of which he was formed. Many men in after times were called after the Teutonic Adam, as, for instance, Æsc, son of Hengist. We have ASK, ASH, and various compounds, but I am inclined to think that the warlike sense derived from the spear (which was made of ash-wood), is stronger than the mythological.

The first woman was called Embla, the meaning of which is not very clear. According to Grimm, it is derived from Old Norse *aml*, *ambl*, assiduous labour, a derivation which, however, seems open to considerable doubt. The name of the Teutonic Eve is still found in the Christian names of women, as Amelia, Emily, and Emmeline, though

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† Though this seems a natural compound, yet we find no ancient name to correspond, and it may be only a corruption of ALLCARD.

perhaps the Latin Emilia may intermix. The word, however, was by no means confined to the names of women, being found in the name Amal, of one of the Anses, or deified ancestors of the Goths. It was most common among the West Goths; scarce among the Saxons.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Amal, Em

Old German Amala, Amelius, Emila, Almo, names of men, 5th cent. Amalia, Ambla, Emilo, names of women, 8th cent. Eng. HAMMILL, EMLY, EMBLOW. Mod. German EMELE, EMMEL. French AMAIL, EMMEL.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Amalin, Amblinus, men's names, 9th cent. Amelina, woman's name, 11th cent.—Amelina (woman?) *Lib. Vit.* English EMLYN, EMBLIN, EMBLEM? French AMELIN, EMELIN.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old German Amalung, 5th cent. English HAMLING, HAMBLING. Mod. Germ. AMELUNG. French AMELING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old German Amalgar, Emelgar, 7th cent.—English ALMIGER, ELLMAKER. (*Hard*, fortis) Old German Amalhart, Amblard, 9th cent.—French AMBLARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Amalhari, Amalher, 5th cent.—Eng. AMBLER, EMELER. (*Man*) Eng. AMBLEMAN, AMPLEMAN—Mod. German HAMELMANN. (*Rice*, powerful) Old German Amalaricus, West Gothic king, 6th cent., Almerich, 10th cent.—French ELMERICK.

Lastly—I do not think that any of the names which seem to be derived from the classical deities are so in reality. There are indeed MARS, BACCHUS, VENUS, CUPID, and PAN; also French MARS, JANUS, MINERVE, and German PALLAS, but not “*ut sunt divorum.*” BACCHUS is the



same as BACKHOUSE, which seems local, like the Modern German Backhaus and Backhof. VENUS is also local, as shown by Mr. Lower—"Stephen de Venuse, Miles, temp. Edw. 1st." CUPID I put along with CUBITT and CUPIT. MARS corresponds with an Old German Marso, 7th cent., which Förstemann refers to the German tribe of the Marsi. And the French name MINERVE I take to be local, from a place called Minerbe, in North Italy, though I apprehend that the place is named after the goddess.



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name is unknown in the annals of the Greeks, who only admire their own achievements ; nor is he very much celebrated among us Romans, whose habit is to magnify men and feats of old, but to regard with indifference the examples of modern prowess.”

And yet how few are there at the present day who know even the name of this first great man of our race ; another Arminius, the founder of one of the *isms*, is probably of much more extensive reputation.

The name of Arminius, Armin, Ermin, or Irmin, is not, as some writers have supposed, the same as Herman ; this opinion, as Förstemann observes, is to be considered as now completely set aside. It is a simple, not a compound word ; its root is *arm*, *erm*, *irm*—the ending *in* being only phonetic ; its meaning, as Grimm observes, is altogether obscure. Many names compounded from it occur in the genealogies of the kings of Kent and Mercia, as Eormenric, Eormenred, Eormengild, &c. There are traces of Irmin as the name of a deity in the ancient German mythology.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Arminius, leader of the Cheruski, 1st cent., Ermin, Irmino. English ARMINE, ARMENY, ERMINE, HARMONY. Mod. German ERMEN. French ARMENY. Italian ERMINI.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) Old German Irminger, 8th cent.—English ARMINGER, IREMONGER ? (*Gaud*, Goth) Old German Ermin-

gaud, 8th cent.—French ARMINGAUD. (*Dio*, servant) Old Germ. Irmindiu, Ermenteo, 7th cent.—French ARMANDEAU, ARMENTÉ. (*Deot*, people) Old German Irmindeot, 8th cent.—French ARMANDET.

“The older and the simple form of Irmin,” says Förstemann, “runs in the form Irm, Erme, Irim.” To this I place the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Ermo, Irma, 8th cent. Eng. HARME. Mod. Erm, Irm  
Germ. HERM. French HERMÉ, HERMY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Irmiza, 10th cent.—English ARMS.—Modern German ERMISCH—French ARMEZ, HERMES. Old German Hermulo, 9th cent.—Mod. Germ. ERMEL—French HERMEL. Old Germ. Ermelenus, 7th cent.—French HERMELINE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old German Ermgar, 5th cent.—English ARMIGER. (*Gis*, hostage) Old German Ermgis, 8th cent.—French HERMAGIS. (*Geltan*, valere) Old Germ. Ermegild—Eng. ARMGOLD. (*Had*, war) Old Germ. Ermhad, 9th cent.—Eng. ARMAT—French ARMET. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Ermhar, 8th cent.—Hermerus, *Domesday*—Eng. ARMOUR, ARMORY, HARMER—French HERMIER. (*Rad*, council) Old Germ. Ermerad, 8th cent.—Eng. ORMEROD.

But for the most part the heroes of the North are legendary rather than historical. At the same time it must not be overlooked that legends and traditions are the most ancient vehicle of history, and that as a general rule we may accept the existence of the hero, whatever amount of faith we may be disposed to place in the story of his achievements.

The most ancient heroic poem in the Teutonic language at present discovered is probably the

Ang.-Saxon lay which recounts the achievements of Beowulf the Scylding. The Scyldings (in Ang.-Sax. Scyldingas, in Old Norse Skiöldungar) were an illustrious race, the descendants of Scyld or Skiöld, a name which respectively in Anglo-Saxon and Old Norse signifies "shield." The Danish traditions make their Skiöld the son of Odin and first king of Denmark, but the Anglo-Saxon genealogies make their Scyld an ancestor of Woden. Beowulf, as the son of Scyld, was *the* Scylding by pre-eminence, though all his people are called Scyldings. Our names SHIELD, SKELDING, SCOLDING, SKOULDING, I have taken to be from this origin. As to the name Beowulf, if we could suppose the right form to be Beahwulf, it would be from Ang.-Sax. *beag*, *beah*, ring, crown, bracelet, and would correspond with an Old Germ. Baugulf. Or it might be, as Bosworth has it, a contraction of Beadowulf. Mr. Kemble, however, and following him, Miss Yonge, derive it from *beo*, harvest.

According to the Ang.-Saxon genealogy the father of Scyld was called Sceaf, which signifies sheaf: and whence perhaps the English name SHEAF.

The legend, as related in the Anglo-Saxon chronicles is that, as an infant and asleep, he was brought by the waves in a small boat, with a sheaf of corn at his head, to an island of Germany called Scani or Skandza. The inhabitants, struck by the apparently miraculous nature of the circum-



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in *the* ship's bosom,  
*the* great *one* by the mast :  
 there were treasures many  
 from far ways  
 ornaments brought  
 I have not heard of *a* comelier  
 keel adorned  
 With war-weapons  
 and martial weeds.

\*   \*   \*   \*

Men cannot  
 say for sooth,  
 councillors in hall  
 heroes under heaven,  
 who that lading received."

Does not this warrior's funeral, in the oldest heroic poem of our language, remind us somewhat in its tone of Tennyson's ode on the funeral of Wellington ?

Among the heroic romances of Germany the most notable is the *Nibelungen-lied*, or lay of the Nibelungs. The name Nibelung is a patronymic or a diminutive of the name Nibel, which the German writers refer to Old High German *nibul*, Modern German *nebel*, a mist. Mone, in his *Heldensage*, has with great labour collected examples of this name from all parts of Germany, as well as the countries into which the Germans have imported it. From the following list of Lombard names, it will be seen that he makes the name Napoleon identical.

Neapoleo de Ursinis, 1306—Napolio Spinula, naval captain of the Gibellines at Genoa, 1336—Nevolonus, a con-

fessor at Faenza, 1280—Neapolion, head of the Gibellines at Rome under Fred. 2nd—Napolione Visconte di Campiglia, 1199, &c.

He further remarks, though in language somewhat wanting in clearness, “The name seems to have come to the Lombards through two causes. When we find the Napoleons in alliance with the Gibellines (more evidences thereof would be desirable), the question arises whether or not this is accidental. Napoleon is the older name\* and more nearly expresses the correct form. I cannot account for its transmission to Italy except through the Frankish conquest of Lombardy.† But as yet I have not been able to meet with any ancient examples.”

I do not find the form Nibelung, except in the name NEFFLEN quoted by Mr. Bowditch, and which looks like an English name, though there are several examples of the simple form Nibel as below.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Nivalus, Nevelo, Novol, 6th cent. English Nibel, Niv  
NIBLOE, NIVOLEY, NEVILLE, NOVELL, NOBLE? Mod. Germ. Mist.  
NEBEL, NIBEL. French NIBELLE, NIVELLEAU, NOVEL.

The German hero-book refers to a king Orendel or Erentel, whom it describes as the greatest of all heroes, and whose wife was the most beautiful among women. In the story of his shipwreck and subsequent adventures Grimm traces a close resemblance to the story of Ulysses.

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\* Older than Neapolion I suppose is all that he means.

† Why not by the Lombards themselves?



The origin of the name appears to be Ang.-Sax. *earendel*, a beam of light, a star. An Ang.-Sax. hymn to the Virgin Mary in the *Cod. Ex.*, seems to apostrophize her under this title.

“Eala Earendel, engla beorhtast.”

O star, brightest of angels !

<sup>2</sup> The names Aarendil, Orendil, Orentil, occur frequently in the 8th and subsequent centuries ; among others was a count of Bavaria. In the old metrical romance of Sir Bevis of Hampton, his “good steed” is called by the name of Arundel, which has been presumed, though I think without sufficient reason, to be a corruption of *hirondelle*, a swallow. ARONDEL is not uncommon as a French name ; there are five persons so called in the directory of Paris. In Holinshed’s copy of the *Roll of Battle Abbey* is an Arundel, but it is not in all the others. The English name ARUNDEL may be in all, or in some cases, from the place.

Of Weland, the wonderful smith, the Vulcan of Northern mythology, many traces are to be found in this country. There is a place in Berks, called Wayland’s Smithy, which retains its name from Ang.-Sax. times. And our names WELAND and WAYLAND are, I take it, derived from him. The etymology of the name I have elsewhere referred to.

The father of Weland is called in Ang.-Saxon Wada, in Old Norse Vadi, in Old High German Wato. He was the son of the celebrated king



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group of names are to be referred to this origin, but the meaning of the word is obscure. The form *ail* for *agil* seems, as Förstemann observes, to be more particularly Saxon.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

gil, Ail. Old German Agila (king of the West Goths, 6th cent.), Aigil, Egil, Ailo, Aile. Eng. EAGLE, EGLEY, AYLE, ALE, AYLEY, OILEY. Mod. Germ. EGEL, EYL. Fren. AIGUILLÉ, EGLE, EGLY, AYEL, AILLY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Agilin, Aglin, Ailin, 7th cent.—Eng. AGLIN, EAGLING, AYLING—French EGALON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old German Agilbert, 7th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Aegelbeorht—French AJALBERT. (*Ger*, spear) Old Germ. Egilger, Ailger, 8th cent.—Eng. AILGER. (*Hard*) Old German Agilard, Ailard, 7th cent.—English AYLARD—French AILLARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Agelhar, 8th cent.—Eng. AGUILAR.\* (*Man*) Old Germ. Aigliman, 6th cent.—Eng. AILMAN, ALEMAN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German. Agilmar, Ailemar, 8th cent.—Eng. AYLMER. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Agilrat, Eilrat, 8th cent.—French AILLERET. (*Ward*, guardian) Old German Agilward, Ailward, 8th cent.—Eng. AYLWARD. (*Wine*, friend) Old German Agilwin, Eilewin, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Aegelwine—Eng. AYLWIN.

The son of Weland was called in Ang.-Saxon Wudga, in Old Norse Vidga, in Old High Germ. Wittich, and in an unpublished Low Germ. poem referred to by Grimm, Wedege. The name, according to Grimm, signifies *silvicola*, being a diminutive from the root *wudu*, *witu*, *vidr*, wood. Corresponding English names are WEDGE, VETCH, WITTICH, WHITTOCK.

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\* This name is, I believe, immediately derived from Spain.

Other heroes of the Nibelungen Leid were Gunter or Gunther, Hagan, Hildebrand, and Hawart. The German Gunter corresponds with the Old Norse Gunner of the Volsungasaga ; the etymon is *gunn*, *gund*, war, and hence our names GUNTER, GUNTHER, GUNNER, &c., introduced in another place. Hagan, according to Lachmann (*Kritik der sage von den Nibelungen*), is “ more than heroic.” The name comes in a group elsewhere noticed ; according to Grimm its meaning is *spinosus*, thorny. Hawart is described as a king of Denmark, and I think that our corresponding names (HAWARD, HOWARD, &c.) are more particularly of Scandinavian origin. Nevertheless, according to Mone, there are many instances of the name Haward or Hawart in Southern Germany during the 12th and two following centuries.

It is to be remarked that in the poetic legends of various countries we frequently find something uncommon or supernatural attaching to the birth or to the rearing of the hero. Sometimes he is the offspring of a mortal and a divinity ; sometimes of a mortal and one of the nobler animals, as the bear or the wolf ; more frequently he is only reared or suckled by one or other of these animals. Grimm has remarked (*Deutsch. Myth.*) that something of the heroic character frequently attaches to one not born in the natural manner, but cut untimely from his mother’s womb. Such, among many other instances, was the Scottish Macduff.

*Macbeth*—I bear a charmed life, which must not yield  
To one of woman born—

*Macduff*—                                    Despair thy charm ;  
And let the angel whom thou still hast served  
Tell thee—Macduff was from his mother's womb  
Untimely ripped—

*Macbeth*—Accursed be the tongue that tells me so.  
. . . I'll not fight with thee.

The title of *ungeborne*, “unborn,” is given to some of the heroes of German romance, and the corresponding one of *ôborni* occurs in the Scandinavian Eddas. From this latter I before took to be our name OBORN ; it might, however, be properly Hoborn, from the root *hoh*, *hoc*, celsus.

It is also to be noted that the wearing of the hair long, or curled, or fastened up in a peculiar manner, was held among the ancient Germans as a badge of the hero. To this I have alluded in another chapter.

It is to be remarked that among the Anglo-Saxons and other Teutonic races there was a sort of nobility arising from connection with a distinguished ancestor. The whole of the descendants of such a man frequently took his name, with the addition of *ing*, giving the meaning of “descendant of,” not as their own individual name, but as a family or clan name. Thus as well as being a simple patronymic, in the manner referred to at p. 31, *ing* is often applied as the badge of a family or tribe. Thus from the name of Uffa, king of East Anglia, his posterity were called Uffings (Uffingas.) In the life of St. Guthlac mention is made of a Mercian nobleman who is said to have



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tradition, the Danes were called Skiöldungar (Skiöldings).

The Hokings are a people mentioned in the Scôp or Bard's song—"Hnæf ruled the Hokings." These seem to have been a Frisian people, and to have derived their name from a Hoce mentioned in the poem of Beowulf. Mr. Kemble observes (*Archæological Journal*) that Hoce is "a really mythical personage, probably the *heros eponymus* of the Frisian tribe, the founder of the Hokings, and a progenitor of the imperial race of Charlemagne." The etymology and the names we have corresponding are referred to in another place.

It would seem that a *surname* acquired by some distinguished man was often conferred on others as a baptismal name, probably on no other ground than that of hero worship. Thus Magnus, king of Norway, acquired the name of Barfot (bare-foot), on account of having adopted the kilt when in Scotland. And Barfot ever since has been a common name in the Scandinavian countries. BAREFOOT is also an English name. Probably also on the same principle it is that we have the name of IRONSIDE. There was a celebrated Norwegian pirate named Olver, who, setting his face against the then fashionable amusement of tossing children on spears, was christened by his companions, to show their sense of his odd scruples, Barnakarl or Barnakal, "babies' old man." Hence possibly may be our name BARNACLE.

There is yet another name which I have reserved as a worthy conclusion to this chapter. Very famous in early English romance was the Danish hero Havelok, of whom some traces are still to be found in the local traditions of Lincolnshire. There is a street in Grimsby called Havelock Street; and there was, according to the "History of Lincolnshire," a stone, said to have been brought by the Danes out of their own country, and known as "Haveloc's stone," which used to form a land-mark between Grimsby and the parish of Wellow. That the Danes would take the trouble of bringing a stone out of their own country is not very probable—but it is possible. The stone in question may have been a bauta or memorial stone; and some Northman, from a motive of superstition or pious friendship, might wish to consecrate the shores of his new home with the memorial of a revered ancestor.

Havelok was not a common Danish, as it is not a common English name. Its proper Scandinavian form I should assume to be *Hafleik*, from *haf*, the sea, and *leik*, sport. War being the game of heroes, the termination *leik* or *lac* is frequently coupled with a prefix of that meaning. But there was another pastime in which the Northmen pre-eminently rejoiced. To them the sea was "a delight," and there were bold Vikings who could make the boast that they had "never slept under the shelter of a roof, or drained the horn at a cottage fire." Thus then the name



Havelok, "sea-sport," would be a name than which we could find no more appropriate for one of the wild sea rovers.

And among the many brave men raised up in our time of great need, let us acknowledge with thankfulness and pride the dauntless valour of the old Danish hero, tempered by a christian spirit, in our own gallant HAVELOCK.



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the names of two of the Valkyrjur, maidens appointed by Odin to select the victims in battle, and also to wait upon the heroes in Valhalla.

Our name HILL has been generally supposed to be local, from residence on or near a hill. But I think it will be clear, from the place which it takes in the following group, that it is, at least in some cases, from *hild*, battle, which, even in ancient names, appears often as *hill*. The Frankish form *child* was common in the names of the Merovingian period, and we have a few in which it occurs, but it is rather singularly wanting in the names of France.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

d, Hill  
War. Old German Hildo, Hilt, Hillo, Childi, Chillo, 7th cent.  
Eng. HILT, HILL, HILLY, CHILD, CHILL, CHILLY. Modern  
German HILD, HILT, HILL.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Hilding, 8th cent.—English HILDING. Eng.  
HILLSON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Ber, per, bear*) Old German Hiltiper—English HILBER—  
French HILBER. (*Bert, bright*) Old German Hildebert, 6th  
cent.—Mod. Germ. HILBERT—French HILPERT. (*Brand,*  
sword) Old Germ. Hildebrand, 7th cent.—Eng. HILDEBRAND  
—Mod. Germ. HILDEBRAND—French HILDEBRAND. (*Ger,*  
spear) Old German Hildigar, 6th cent.—English HILGERS—  
Modern German HILGER—French HILGER. (*Hard*) Old  
Germ. Heldiard, 8th cent.—English HILDYARD, HILLIARD.  
(*Here, warrior*) Old Germ. Hildier, 8th cent.—Eng. HILDER,  
HILLYER, HILLARY, CHILDERS—Modern German HILLER—  
French HILLER, HILAIRE. (*Ram, ran, raven*) Old German  
Childerannus—English CHILDREN.\* (*Man*) Old German

---

\* The female name Childeruna (*run, companion*) might also put in a claim.

Hildeman, 6th cent.—Childman, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. HILLMAN, ILLMAN, CHILLMAN—Mod. German HILTMANN, HILLMANN—French CHILMAN. (*Mar*, illustrious) Old German Hildimar, 6th cent.—Eng. HILMER, HELLMORE—Mod. Germ. HILLMER, HELMAR. (*Mod*, courage) Old German Hildimod, 8th cent.—Eng. CHILLMAID? (*Rad*, counsel) Old German Hildirad, 8th cent.—Eng. HILDRETH—French HILLAIRET. (*Rice*, powerful) Old German Hilderic, Goth. king, 4th cent.—Eng. HILRIDGE.

## LOCAL NAME.

(*Drup*, *trup*, corruption of *thorp*, a village) English HILLDRUP—Mod. Germ. HILTRUP.

As a termination *hild* was extremely common, particularly among the Franks. But as in modern names it would change into *hill*, it becomes confounded with the diminutive ending *el* or *il*.

From the Ang.-Sax. *guth*, Old High German *gund*, *gunt*, Old Norse *gunn*, are the following :—

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Gundo, Gonto, Cund, 9th cent. English GUNDEY, GUNN, CONDY, CUNDY, COUND, COUNTY, COUNT? Modern German KUNDE, KUNTE, KUNTH. French GONDE, GON, CONTÉ, CONTI.

Gund,  
Gunn.  
War.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Gundicho, 8th cent.—Eng. GUNDICK—Mod. Germ. KUNTKE. Old Germ. Gundila, Cundilo, 7th cent.—English GUNNELL, CUNDELL—Mod. Germ. GUNDEL—French GONDAL, GONDOLO, GONELLE. Old German Gunzo, Gonzo, Cunzo, Conzo, 7th cent.—English GUNS, COUNTZE—Modern German GUNZ, KUNZ—French GONSSE, KUNZÉ. Old Germ. Gunzila, 8th cent.—Eng. CONSELL, COUNSELL—Mod. Germ. GÜNZEL, KÜNSEL—French KUNTZLÉ, CONSEIL—Span. GONZALES. Old Germ. Guntiscus, 7th cent.—Eng. GONDISH.

## PATRONYMICS.

Eng. GUNNING, GUNSON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald, fortis*) Old German Gundobald, Burgundian king, 5th cent., Gumbald, 9th cent.—English GUMBOIL—French GOMBAULT. (*Hard*) Old German Gundhard, 8th cent.—French GONDHARD, GONTARD. (*Here, warrior*) Old German Gunther, Gonthar, Cuntaher, Cundher, 8th cent.—Old Norse Gunnar—Ang.-Sax. Guthere—English GUNTHER, GUNTER, GUNNER, COUNTER, CONDER—Mod. Germ. GÜNTHER, KONTER—French GONTHIER, GONTIER, CONTER, CONTOUR. (*Lac, play*) Anglo-Saxon Guthlac—Eng. GOODLAKE, GOODLUCK.\* (*Nand, nant, daring*) Old German Gundinand, 5th cent.—French CONTINANT. (*Ram, ran, raven*) Old German Gundram, Condramnus, 6th cent.—Eng. CONDRON. (*Rat, counsel*) Old German Gundrat, 8th cent.—French GONDRET. (*Rice, powerful*) Gundericus, Gothic chief, 3rd cent., Vandal king, 5th cent., Gunderih, 8th cent.—English GUNDRY, GUTHRIE, GUNNERY, CONDRY. (*Wine, friend*) Old Germ. Gondoin, 7th cent.—French GONDOUIN. (*Steinn, stone*) Old Norse Gunsteinn—English GUNSTON. (*Salv, anointed ?*) Old German Gundisalvus, Gonsalvus, 9th cent.—Span. GONSALVO.

A third word signifying war is Ang.-Sax. and Old High German *wig*, Old Norse *vig*, which, losing the guttural, becomes in many cases *wi*, both as a termination, and also in the middle of a word. In other cases it assumes a prefix of *g* or *c*, as referred to at p. 46.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Wigo, Wico, Wihho, 9th cent. Wig, genealogy of Cerdic, king of the West Saxons. Wiga, Domesday Yorks. English WIGG, WICHE, WICK, WICKEY, VICK, QUICK, WYE, QUY. Modern German WICK, WICH, WEIH. French WIGY, VIGÉ, VICQ, VIEY, GUICHE, GUIEU, QUECK, QUYO.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Wigilo, 8th cent.—Eng. WIGLE, QUIGGLE,

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\* Might also be from another root, p. 110.



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A fourth word signifying war is Goth. *badu*, Ang.-Sax. *beado*. I apprehend that the French names BADOU, BATTU, PATTU, &c., contain simply the Gothic word. There are no such ancient forms in Förstemann's list, but it will be seen that they do occur in the *Liber Vitæ*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Bado, Batto, Patto, Bedo, Beddo, Betto, ad, Bed. Beto, Betho, Peto, Petto, 6th cent. Saxon Bieda, A.D. 501, War. Peada. Betti (*Bede's Ecc. Hist.*)—Bada, Badu, Bettu, *Lib. Vit.*—English BAD, BATT, BATTY, BATH, BATHO, PADDY, PATTE, PATTIE, BEDE, BED, BEDDOE, BEATH, BEATTY, BETTY, PEEDE, PEAT, PEATIE, PETT, PETO, PETTY. Mod. German BADE, BATH, BEEDE, BETHE, BETTE, PATHE, PÄTHE. French BADY, BADOU, BATTÉ, BATTU, PATTE, PATÉ, PATAY, PATY, PATTU, PATHE, PATHI, BEDÉ, BEDEAU, BEDU, BETTE, BETOU, BIED.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Baducho, Patucho, Bettika, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Beadeca—Baduca, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. BADOCK, BIDDICK, PADDICK, PETHICK, PIDDUCK, PITTOCK—Modern German BADICKE, BETTACK, BETHKE, PATTKE, PETHKE—French PATOCHE, PETTEX. Old Germ. Bettikin, 10th cent.—Eng. BADKIN, BATKIN, BETKIN. Old German Baduila, Patilo, Bedilo, Betilo, Pettilo, Pettili, 6th cent.—Eng. BADDELEY, BATLEY, BATTLE, BEADLE, BEETLE, BETTELL, BETHELL, BEATLEY, BETTELEY, PADLEY, PADDLE, PATTLE, PATULLO, PEDLEY, PETLEY—Mod. German PADEL, PÄTEL, PEDEL—French BADEL, BATEL, BATAILLE, BEDEL, BETILLE, BETAİL, PATAILLE, PETEL.

## PATRONYMICS.

Eng. BATTING, BEDDING—French BEDENC.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Bathari, 6th cent.—English BADDER, BATHER, BEATER, PEDDER, PETHER, PETTER—Mod. German BADER, BÄDER, PETTER—French BADER, BADIER,

BEDIER, BETHERY, PADER, PATHIER, PETTIER. (*Hard*)  
 Beadheard, *Lib. Vit.*—English BEDDARD—French BATARD,  
 BEDARD, PATARD, PETARD. (*Mar, famous*) Eng. PADMORE,  
 PATMORE—French BEDMAR. (*Man*) Badumon, Betmon,  
*Lib. Vit.*—English BADMAN, BEADMAN, PADMAN, PATTMAN.  
 Dutch BETHMAN. (*Rice, rich, powerful*) Old Germ. Baturich,  
 Paturich, Paturih, Betterich, 6th cent.—English BETHRAY.  
 BETTERIDGE, BITHREY, PATRIDGE, PATRY, PETRICK, PETRIE  
 —French BATHREY, PENTRY, PATRY. (*Wine, friend*) Old  
 Germ. Bettwin, 7th cent.—French BEDOUIN. (*Wald, power*)  
 French BATAULT, BIDAULT, PIDAULT. (*Ulf, wolf*) Old Germ.  
 Badulf, 8th cent.—English BIDDULPH. (*Hild, war*) Old  
 Germ. Baduhilt, wife of Chlodwig II., 7th cent.—French  
 “BATHILDE, *Mme., Superieure de la maison des dames de*  
*St. Clotilde*”—Christian or surname?

A fifth root signifying war is Goth, *hath*, Old High Germ. *had*, Ang.-Sax. *heatho*, Old Frankish *chad*. There is also a form *cat*, as found in the Catumer and Catualda of Tacitus, which Grimm holds to be the most ancient form of this root. And in the Celtic *cad* or *cath*, war, we trace a corresponding form of the Aryan tongue—the Old Celtic name Cathmor being, as Gluck observes, the precise equivalent of the Old German Catumer, and the more recent Hadamar, and the Old Celt. Caturix of the Old German Hadurich. Grimm connects the name of the god Hoedhr in Northern mythology with the above root signifying war, as a Scandinavian form.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Hatto,\* Haddo, Hatho, Chado, Hed, Heddi, Hetti. Names of Anglo-Saxons, Had or Hath, Dux, in a

Had, Hat  
 Chad, Cat  
 War.

\* The legend of the hard-hearted bishop of this name who was devoured by rats is well known.



charter of Athelstan ; Hedda, Hædda, or Chad, Bishop of Wessex, A.D. 676.—Hada, *Lib. Vit*—Eng. HATT, HADOW, HAEDY, HEATH, HEAD, HEDDY, HODD ? HETT, CHAD, CATT, CATTEY, CATTO, CATO.—Mod. German HATT, HEDDE, KATT. French HATTÉ, HEDOU, CAT, CATAU, CATTY, CATU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Chadichus, 7th cent.—English HADDOCK,\* HETTICH, CHADDOCK, SHADDOCK ?—Mod. Germ. HÄDICKE. Old German Heddilo, Hetilo, Hathli, Catla—Eng. HADLOW, HADLEY, HATLEY, HEDLEY, HETLEY, HOADLY, CATTLE, CATTLEY—Mod. German HÄDEL—French HADOL, CATAL, CATALA. Old Germ. Hadalin, Chadalenus, 7th cent.—Eng. CATTLIN—French HEDELIN, CATILLON, CHATELIN ?

## PATRONYMICS.

Old German Hettinc, 10th cent.—Eng. HEADING—Mod. Germ. HADANK—French HADINGUE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Hadubald, 8th cent.—English SHADBOLT—French CHABAULT ? (*Beado*, war) Old German Chadbedo, Chabedo, 7th cent.—Eng. CHABOT—Fr. CHABOT. (*Bern*, bear) Old German Hadabern, 9th cent.—Eng. CHAD-BORN. (*Gis*, hostage) Old Germ. Hadegis, 9th cent.—Eng. HADKISS. (*Man*) Eng. CHADMAN. (*Mer*, famous) Catumer, Prince of the Catti, 1st cent., Hadamar, 8th cent.—English CATOMORE,† CATMUR, HATTEMORE—French HADAMAR. (*Not*, bold) Eng. HADNUTT—French CHADINET. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Hadarat, 8th cent.—English HADROT—French HADROT. (*Rice*, powerful) Old Germ. Hadaricus, 8th cent.—English HATRICK, HEADRICK, SHADRAKE (apparently not Jewish)—Mod. Germ. HEDRICH—French CHADIRAC. (*Wig*, *wi*, war) Old Germ. Hathuwic, Hathuwi, Hathwi, Haduwi—

\* The curious name HEADACHE quoted by Mr. Lower is no doubt a slight corruption of Headick.

† May be derived directly from Catmere in Berks, but the name of the place is simply that of a man. It was originally Catmere's gemære. "Catmere's boundary" the inconvenient length of which has caused all to be dropped but the name of the man.



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## SIMPLE FORMS.

San. Old Germ. Sano, Seno, 6th cent. Mod. German SANN,  
 Combat. SENNE. French SENÉ.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Senocus, 8th cent.—French SENOCQ, SENAC,  
 SENECA ? Old Germ. Sanilo, Senila, 9th cent.—Eng. SENLO  
 —French SENELLE. French SENILLON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Gund*, war) Old Germ. Senegundis, 9th cent.—French  
 SANEGON, SENNEGON. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Senard, 8th cent.  
 —Mod. Germ. SENNERT—French SENARD. (*Hari*, warrior)  
 Eng. SANER—Mod. Germ. SENNER—French SANNIER.

Another root for which Förstemann's derivation seems to be still more unsatisfactory is *criech*, *crieh*, as found in the names Criecholf, Criehoff, Crea, which he appears to refer to the name of the Greeks, but for which the Mid. High Germ. *krigen*, Old Fries. *kriga*, *krija*, New Fries. *kryen*, to make war, seems to me very appropriate.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Krieg. Old German Crea, 9th cent. English CREECH,\* CREAK,  
 War. CREAM, CREE, GREEK, GREGG ? GRIGG ? Modern German  
 KRIEGK. French CRIA, GRIGI ?

## DIMINUTIVE

English CRICKMAY—*See p. 25.*

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) English CREAKER, CRYER, CREER, GRIER,  
 GREER—Mod. German KRIEGER—French KRIER, GREHIER,  
 GRIÈRE. (*Wald*, power) French GRIGAULT.

From the Goth. *sakjo*, Old High Germ. *sach*, Anglo-Saxon *sac*, *sec*, war, we may take the following.

---

\* There is a word *creagh*, *creich*, *crick*, &c, occurring in names of places, and probably from a Celtic origin, which might intermix in these names.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Sacco, Sahho, 8th cent. Eng. SACK, SAGO, SAY. Mod. Germ. SACKE, SACH. French SAQUI, SAY. Sac.  
War.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Sacquila, 8th cent. Eng. SATCHELL.

## PHONETIC ENDING

Old Germ. Sachano. French SACQUIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. SACKER, SAGER, SAYER—Modern Germ. SAGER—French SACRE, SACAREAU, SAYER. (*Man*) Eng. SACKMAN. (*Wald*, power) Eng. SACKELLD.\*

From the Old High Germ. *stريت*, Mod. Germ. *streit*, war, are probably the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. STRIDE, STREET. Mod. Germ. STREIT. Strit.  
War.

## DIMINUTIVE.

Eng. STRETTELL.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. STREETEN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ Stritheri, 9th cent.—English STREETER—Mod. Germ. STREITER.

From the Ang.-Sax. *camp*, *comp*, Mod. Germ. *kampf*, war ; Ang.-Saxon *caempa*, *cempa*, combatant, whence the North. Eng. *kemp*, champion, are the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Campo, Cempho, 8th cent. English CAMP, CHAMP, KEMP. Modern German CAMPE, KEMP. French CAMPY, CHAMPY, CHAMPEAU. Camp.  
War.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. CAMPLIN, CAMPLING, KEMPLEN—French CHAMPLON. Eng. CAMPKIN.

An eleventh root is *bag*, *back*, *pack*, Old High Germ. *bagan*, to contend.

---

\* A Boston surname, but perhaps only a corruption of SALKELD.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Bago, Bacō, Pago, 8th cent. English BAGG, ig, Back, BACK, PACK. Baga, Bacca, *Lib. Vit.*—Mod. Germ. Pack. BACKE, BAGE, contend. PACKE. French BAGUE, BAC, BACQUE, BACQUA, BACH.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English BAGULEY, BAGLEY, BAILEY—French PAQUEL, PACILLY, PAGELLE, BAILLY. Eng. BAGLIN—French BAGLAN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) Old German Bacauda, 5th cent.—Eng. BAGGETT, PACKETT—French BACCAUD, PACAUD, BACQUET. (*Hard*) Eng. PACKARD—French BAGARD, PACCARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. BACKER, PACKER—French BAGIER, BAGARY, PACQUIER. (*Man*) English PACKMAN. (*Mund*, protection) French BACHIMENT, PACQUEMENT. (*Wald*, power) French PACAULT. (*Ward*) French BACQUART.

From the Ang.-Sax. *sige*, Old Norse *siǵr*, Old High Germ. *sigu*, victory, are the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Sigo, Sico, Seggi, Secki, 4th cent. Ang.-Sax. ig, Sic. Sig, Sigga. Old Norse Sigi. Eng. SEAGO, SEAGE, SIKE, SEA. Victory. Mod. Germ. SIEG, SIGG, SIEKE, SICK. French SÈGE, SEE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Sigilo, Sigili, 9th cent.—Eng. SIGLEY, SICKLE—Mod. Germ. SIGEL, SIGLE, SICKEL—French SIEGEL, SIGLÉ, SICHÉL. Old German Sigilina, Siclina, 8th cent.—English SICKLEN, SICKLING—Mod. Germ. SIGLEN. Old Germ. Sigizo, 10th cent.—Eng. SIGGS ? SYKES ? Old Germ. Sigunzo, 9th cent.—Eng. SICKENS.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bold*) Old German Sigibald, Sicbold, Sibold, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Sigebald, king of Essex—Eng. SIBBALD—Mod. Germ. SIEBOLD—Fr. SICBEL, SEBAULT. (*Aud*, prosperity) Old German Sigaud—French SEGAUT. (*Bert*, bright) Old German Sigibert, Sibert, 6th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Sigebert—



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Another root with the meaning of victory may be *gagan, gain*. This root, which is found in several Old German names, Förstemann refers to *gagan, contra*, which in the sense of opposition, hostility, would not be unsuitable. But I think that a still better meaning is found in English “gain,” French *gagner*, and the Old Norse *gagn*, which had the direct sense of victory.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

gan, Gain, Victory. Old Germ. Cagano, 8th cent. English GAGAN, GAHAN, GAIN, GAINEY, JANE, CAHAN, CAIN, CANEY. Mod. German CAHN. French GAGIN, GAGNE, GAGNÉ, GAGNY, GAGNEAU, GAIN, CAGIN, CAHEN, CAIN.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Kaginzo. Eng. GAINS, JANES, CAINS.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) French GAIGNAUD. (*Hard*) Old Germ Gaganhard, Caganhard, 8th cent.—French GAGNARD, CAGNARD, GAINARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Geginheri, 9th cent.—Eng. GAINER, JANUARY?—French GAGNER, GAGNIÈRE, GAGNERY—Ital. GAGNERI.

Then there is another class of names from verbs signifying to wound, to slash, to strike, to kill, to devastate, to spoil, or else from nouns signifying death, havoc, slaughter.

From the Ang.-Saxon *bana*, a slayer, are probably the names in the following group. In the Scôp or Bard's song, an ancient Saxon poem professing to be an account given by a wandering minstrel of the different countries he had visited we are told that “Becca ruled the Bannings.” We know nothing further of this people, but their name seems to indicate that they were a warlike tribe.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Panno, 11th cent. English BANN, BANNY, Pan, Ba  
PANN. French BANIÉ, PANAY. Slayer.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English PANNELL—French BANNIELLE, PANEL. English  
BANNICK. French PANISSE—Ital. PANIZZI. ?

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Here, warrior*) Eng. BANNER, PANNIER—French BANNIER,  
PANNIER. (*Ger, spear*) Old Germ. Panager, 9th cent.—Eng.  
BANGER (if not local)—Modern German BANGER. (*Hard*)  
English BANYARD—French PANHARD, PANART. (*Ward,*  
guardian) Mod. Germ. BANNWART—French BANOUARD.

Another form of Ang.-Saxon *bana*, a slayer was *bona*. The root *bon* occurs especially in Old Frankish names, and the Latin *bonus* may perhaps intermix in the simple forms. I have suggested, p. 55, that Bonaparte may be an Old Frankish name in an Italianized form. It will be seen from the following list that the name has representatives, both in French and English.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Bonus, Bono, Pono. Eng. BONNY, BONEY, Bon, Pon.  
PONY. Mod. German BONN, BONNE, BOHN. French BON, Slayer.  
BONNE, BONNI, BONNY, BONNAY, BONNEAU, BONNO, PON.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Bonila, 8th cent.—English BONNELL—French  
BONNELL, BONNELYE, PONNELLE. Old Germ. Bonigo, 10th  
cent.—Eng. BONNICK—Mod. German BONNECKE. English  
BONKEN—French BONICHON. Old German Bonizo, 10th  
cent.—Anglo-Saxon Bonsig, *Cod. Dip.* 810—Eng. BONSEY—  
French BONASSEAUX, BONZÉ, BONYS.

## PATRONYMICS.

Eng. BONNING—French BONNINGUE, BONINC.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud, prosperity*) French BONNAUD, BONNYAUD. (*Bert,*  
famous) Old Germ. Bonibert, 7th cent., Bonipert, 8th cent.



—Eng. BONBRIGHT—French BOWPARD, BOWPART—Italian BONIFERTI, BONAPARTE! (*Pds, furs, prompt, eager*) Old Germ. Bonafusus, Bonafusa,\* 11th cent.—French BONNAFOUS, BONNEFONS, BONIFACE! BOWFILA! (*Gar, spear*) Eng. BONIGER, BONGAR(SON). (*Here, warrior*) Old Germ. Bonarius—Eng. BONAR, BONNER—Modern Germ. BOHNER—French BONNAIRE, BONIER, BONNERY, BONHEUR! (*Man*) English BONNYMAN—French BONNEMAIN. (*Mund, protection*) French BONNEMENT. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Bonard, 8th cent.—Mod. German BOHNHARDT—Fr. BONNARD, BONARDI, BONNARDET (*French dimin.*) (*Sind, way*) Old German Bonesind, 9th cent.—French BONNISSENT. (*Wald, power*) Old German Bonoald, Bonald, 9th cent.—French BONALD (Archbishop of Lyons)—Ital. BONOLDI.

From the Anglo-Saxon *ben*, a wound, in the sense, with the ancient termination, of a wound-inflicter, may be the following. I am inclined to think, however, that this, and the preceding groups *ban*, *bon*, are in reality only different forms of the same word.

## SIMPLE FORMS

Old Germ. Benno, Benni, Ben, Penna, 8th cent.—Byzant. *Lið. Γά*—Eng. BENN, BENNEY, BUNNY, PENN, PENNY, PENN, PINNY, PINO—Mod. German BEHN, BIHN, PENN. French BENA, BINA, BINEY, BINEAU, PENY, PIN, PINEAU, PINAU.

*It appears also that Benno, Penno, was sometimes used anciently as a contraction of Bernhard, Benedictus, and Pennger.*

## DIMINUTIVES

Old Germ. Benico, Bennic, 9th cent.—Benoc, genealogy of Ida, king of Bernicia—Eng. BENNICKE, BENNOCH, PENNICK, PINNOCK—Mod. Germ. BENICKE, BINNECKE, PENNICKE—French BENECKE, BENECH, BINOCH. Old Germ. Bevilos, *Procopius*, 6th cent., Benilo, 11th cent.—English BENNELL,

\* There is also an Old Germ. Bonafuisset, 10th cent. Is not this the French diminutive added, as in the Old French name Charlemainet?



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—Eng. BONBRIGHT—French BONPARD, BOMPART—Italian BONIPERTI, BONAPARTE? (*Fûs, fûns*, prompt, eager) Old Germ. Bonafusus, Bonafûsse,\* 11th cent.—French BONNAFOUS, BONNEFONS, BONIFACE? BONFILS? (*Gar*, spear) Eng. BONIGER, BOMGAR(SON). (*Here*, warrior) Old Germ. Bonarius—Eng. BONAR, BONNER—Modern Germ. BOEHNER—French BONNAIRE, BONIER, BONNERY, BONHEUR? (*Man*) English BONNYMAN—French BONNEMAIN. (*Mund*, protection) French BONNEMENT. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Bonard, 8th cent.—Mod. German BOHNHARDT—Fr. BONNARD, BONARDI, BONNARDET (*French dimin.*) (*Sind*, way) Old German Bonesind, 9th cent.—French BONNISSENT. (*Wald*, power) Old German Bonoald, Bonald, 9th cent.—French BONALD (Archbishop of Lyons)—Ital. BONOLDI.

From the Anglo-Saxon *ben*, a wound, in the sense, with the ancient termination, of a wound-inflicter, may be the following. I am inclined to think, however, that this, and the preceding groups *ban*, *bon*, are in reality only different forms of the same word.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

en, Bin.  
Wound.

Old Germ. Benno, Benni, Ben, Penna, 8th cent.—Bynni, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. BENN, BENNEY, BINNEY, PENN, PENNY, PINN, PINNY, PINO—Mod. German BEHN, BIHN, PENN. French BENA, BINA, BINEY, BINEAU, PENY, PIN, PINEAU, PINAU.

*It appears also that Benno, Penno, was sometimes used anciently as a contraction of Bernhard, Benedictus, and Pernger.*

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Benico, Bennic, 9th cent.—Benoc, genealogy of Ida, king of Bernicia—Eng. BENNICKE, BENNOCH, PENNICK, PINNOCK—Mod. Germ. BENICKE, BINNECKE, PENNICKE—French BENECKE, BENECH, BINOCH. Old Germ. *Bevílos*, *Procopius*, 6th cent., Benilo, 11th cent.—English BENNELL,

\* There is also an Old Germ. Bonafuisset, 10th cent. Is not this the French diminutive added, as in the Old French name Charlemainet?

PENNELL—French PENEL, PINEL. English BENKIN—Mod. Germ. BENEKEN—French PENNEQUIN. Old German Benzo, Penzo—Eng. BENNS, BENSE, BINNS—French BENCE, BENZ, BINZ, PENCÉ, PINSEAU. Old German Benimius, Benimia,\* 8th cent.—Fries. BONNEMA—French BONAMY, BONOMÉ.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Benning, 9th cent.—English BENNING—Mod. Germ. BENNING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) Old Germ. Benegar, 8th cent.—Eng. BENGER—French BINNECHER. (*Gaud*, got, Goth) Old Germ. Bene-gaud, 8th cent.—Eng. PENNYCAD—Fr. PENIGOT, PENICAUD. (*Hard*) Old German Benehard, Benard, 9th cent.—Modern German BENNERT—French BENARD, BINARD, PINHARD (*Here*, warrior) Old German Beneher, 9th cent.—English BENNER, BYNNER, PENNER—Fr. BENIER, BINIER, PENIÉRE. (*Aud*, prosperity) French PENAUD, FINAUD. (*Bert*, bright) French PENABERT. (*Man*) Eng. PENMAN—Mod. German BENNEMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Eng. BENMORE, PENNYMORE. (*Nant*, daring) English PENNANT—French BINANT, PENANT. (*Wald*, power) Mod. Germ. BENNOLD—French PINAULT.

From the Mid. High Germ. *bicken*, Old High Germ. *pichan*, to slash, Förstemann derives a root *big*, *bic*, *pig*, *pic*, to which I place the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Bizzo, Bigo, Picco, Pigo, Picho, 8th cent. Eng. BICK, BITCH, BIGG, PICK, PIGG. Mod. Germ. BIECK, BIGGE, PICK, PICH. French BIGÉ, BIGEY, PICK, PICQUE, PICHU, PICHOU, PIGEAU. Bick.  
Big, P c t.  
To slash.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. BICKLE, BICKLEY, BIGELOW, PICKELL—Mod. Germ. PICKEL—French BICAL, BIGLE, PICAL.

\* Benimius and Benimia occur as Old Frankish names both of men and women.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) French PICAUD, PICHAUD, BIGOT? PIGEAT? PICQUET?—Eng. PICKETT? PIGGOTT? (*Hard*) Eng. PICKARD—Mod. Germ. PICKHARDT—French BICHARD, BIGEARD, PICKARD, PICHARD, PIGEARD. (*Here*, warrior) English BICKER, BIGGAR, PICKER, PITCHER—French BIGRE, BITCHER, PICHER, PICHERY, PICORY, PIGEORY. (*Man*) Eng. BIGMAN, PICKMAN. (*Ram, ran*, raven) English PIGRAM—French BICHERON, PIGERON. (*Wald*, power) Old German Bigwald, Picoald, 7th cent.—French PICAULT, PIGAULT.

I am inclined to think that the following group are formed by a phonetic *n* from the preceding, and that they correspond with the Old Eng. *pink*, to pierce, to stab.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Pink.  
o pierce. English BINGEY, PINGO, PIÑK, PINKEY, PINCH—French BING, BINGÉ.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Pinceon, *Lib. Vit.*, Eng. PINCHEON. French PINGEON, PINCHON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Eng. PINKERT—French PINGARD.

From the Goth. *malvjan*, Old Norse *mola*, contundere, Eng. “maul,” we may take the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Mall.  
Moll.  
To beat. Old German Malo, 8th cent. Moll, “also called Ethelwold,” king of Northumbria. Maule, Maulay, *Roll Batt. Abb.* Eng. MALL, MALLEY, MAULE, MOLL, MOLE, MOLLEY. Mod. German MAHL, MALLE, MOHL. French MALLE, MALLÉ, MALO, MOLL, MOLLÉ, MOLE, MOLAY, MAULL.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English MALLOCK—French MALLAO, MALECO, MOLIQUE  
Eng. MALKIN—French MALAQUIN.

## PATRONYMICS.

Eng. MALLING, MOLLING. French MALINGUE.



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## COMPOUNDS.

(*Dio*, servant) Old German Mildeo, 9th cent.—English MELLODEW, MELODY, MELLOWDAY, MALADY. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Milehard, 7th cent.—English MELLIARD, MILLARD—Mod. Germ. MIELERT—French MILLARD, MILORD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. MELLER, MILLER?—Mod. Germ. MILLER?—French MELIER, MILLER, MILLERY. (*Sind*, expedition) Old German Milesinda, Milissent—English MILLICENT—French MILSENT.

It is rather probable that the word *mald*, *malt*, *mold*, which seems to be a derivative of the previous root *mal*, has also the meaning of hostile collision. The prefix *meald* occurs in several Anglo-Saxon names, as Mealdhelm, &c., and Ettmuller supposes an Ang.-Saxon *meald*, in the sense of confrictio. The most natural meaning to give to this seems to be that of mingling in battle fray. The form *malz*, which appears in some French names, may be another form of the same.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Ang.-Sax. Malte, charter of Edward, A.D. 1060. Maald,  
 Mald, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. MALT, MOULD, MOULT. Mod. Germ.  
 MALDT. Dan. MALTHE. French MAULDE, MALTEAUX?

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. MOULDICK. Dan. MOLTKE. French MALZAC.

## PHONETIC ENDING?

Old Germ. Maldra,\* king of the Suevi, 5th cent. Eng.  
 MOULDER. French MALTAIRE, MALZAR.

## PATRONYMICS.

Eng. MOULDING. French MALSANG?

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Maldeberta, 7th cent.—French MAUBERT? (*Gar*, spear) Old German Maldegar—French

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\* Called in another chronicle MASDRA.

MAUGER? (*Man*) Eng. MALTMAN—French MAUDEMAIN. (*Vid, with, wood*) Ang.-Sax. Maldvit—Maldwith, *Domesday*—Eng. MALTWOOD—French MAUDUIT.

From the Old Norse *bas*, to strive, contend, Förstemann derives the root *bas* in Old German names. And from the Old Norse *bisa*, to strive fiercely, a word no doubt cognate, he also derives a root *bis*. It seems to me, however, that the two words are too closely connected to be separated. Thus we find that the Thuringian king Basinus was also called Bisinus.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Baso, Basso, 7th cent., Biso, Piso, 9th cent. Bass, a "Mass-Priest," *Ang.-Sax. Chron.* Bassason, a Northman, *Ann. Isl.* Bisi, bishop of the East Angles, 7th cent. Bysey, *Roll Batt. Abb.* English BASS, BESSY, BISS, PASS, PASSEY. Mod. German BASS, BESE, PASS. French BASSE, BASSEÉ, BASSO, BESSE, BESSAY, BISEAU, BISSAY, PASSE, PASSY. Bas,  
Bis.  
Strife.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Bassac, 9th cent.—Eng. BASEKE, BASK, BISCOE—Mod. Germ. BASKE, BASCH. Old German Basulo, 6th cent.—Eng. BASSIL, BESEL, BESLEY, BISSELL—Modern German BÄSEL, PESEL—French BESLAY.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Basinus or Bisinus, Thuringian king, 5th cent. Basina, wife of the Frankish king Childerich, and daughter of the above. Pisin, 9th cent. Basin, *Dom sday*. Eng. BASIN, BISNEY. French BAISSIN, BESSON, BESSONEAU, BESSONA, BISSEN, PISSIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Gaud, Goth*) Eng. BISGOOD, PEASCOD?—Fr. BASSAGET. (*Hard, fortis*) French BESSARD, BISARD, PASSARD, PISSARD. (*Mar, famous*) Eng. BESSEMER, BISSMIRE, PASSMER. (*Man*) Eng. PASSMAN—Mod. Germ. BASSMANN.



I am not sure that BISHOP is not in some cases from this root. No doubt it might be derived from the office, for even in ancient times such names seem to have been given baptismally, and there is an Old German *Piscof*, 8th cent., which Graff so derives. But there is a *Biscop* in the genealogy of the kings of the Lindisfari, who of course must have been a heathen. Possibly it may be from the above root *bis*, with Anglo-Saxon *côf*, strenuous, which apparently occurs sometimes as a termination in Saxon names.

There are several words signifying to beat, some of which are still in use in the English language, or in provincial dialects. One of these is *bang* or *bank*, Old Norse *banqa*, Danish *banke*, Eng. "bang," Exmoor dialect "bank," to beat.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. BANG, BANK, BENCH, PENK. Mod. Germ. BANCK,  
 Eng. BANG. French BANGY, BANC.

## DIMINUTIVES.

French BENGEL. French PANCKOUKE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Gaud*, Goth) Old German Bancgot, 9th cent.—English PENKETT. (*Aud*, prosperity) French PANCHAUD. (*Hard*) English BANGHART,\* BANKART—Modern German BENCKERT. (*Here*, warrior) Eng. BANCKER, BANKIER—French PENQUIER.

Another word signifying to beat, Old Norse *beysta*, North. Eng. "baste," may perhaps be the root of the following. This group is constructed on a purely hypothetical principle, as I have as yet found no ancient names to correspond.

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\* A Philadelphia name, possibly of German origin.



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## SIMPLE FORMS.

French BLAIVE, BLÈVE.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. BLEVIN, PLEVIN. French BLAVIN, BLEVANUS.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) French PLIVARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French BLAVIER, PLOUVIER.

The following root seems to be referable to Old Norse *dolgr*, foe, Ang.-Sax. *dolg*, vulnus.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Tulga (West Gothic king, 7th cent.), Tulcho.  
Eng. TULK. Mod. Germ. DULK.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Tolcon, 10th cent. Eng. TOLKIEN, TOLKEN.  
Mod. Germ. DULCKEN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Fin*, people's name?) Old Norse Dolgfinnr—English DOLPHIN. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. TOLCHER.

Then there are several roots signifying to break, subdue, crush, and in which the meaning probably often mixes with that of the former class. From the Goth. *brican*, Ang.-Sax. *bracan*, *brecan*, Old High German *brechan*, *brehhan*, *brihhan*, *prehhan*, to break, crush, Eng. "bray," Cumb. "brake," to beat violently, I take to be the following. There are but few ancient names, and Förstemann does not give any explanation.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Brachio, Thuringian king, 6th cent., Briccius, 5th cent. English BRACK, BRAKE, BREACH, BRICK, BRIGG, BRIDGE, BRAY, PRIGG, PRAY. Mod. German BRACH, BRY. French BRACQ, BRECK, BRIQUÉ, BRAHY, BRAY, BRÉAU, BRÉE, PRAY, PRÉAU.

Blaive.  
erberare.

Dolk.  
Vulnus.

rack,  
brick.  
to beat

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. BREAKELL, BRICKELL, PRICKLE. Brixi, *Domesday Notts.*—English BRIXEY, BRIX, BRIGGS ? BRIDGES ?—French BRACK ? PRAX ? French BRAQUELONNE, PRÉCLIN.

## COMPOUNDS

(*Aud*, prosperity) French BRIGAUD, BRAYOUD, BRIOUDE. (*And*, life, spirit) Eng. BRIAND, BRIANT—French BREGAND, BRIANT. (*Hard*) French BRACHARD, BRECHARD, BRÉGEARD, BRICARD, BRICHARD, BRÉARD, BRIARD. (*Here*, warrior) Eng. BRACHER, BRICKER, BREAKER, BREECHER, BRIDGER, BRAYER, BRIER, PREACHER—French BRACHER, BRAYER, BREGERE, BRICAIRE, BREYER, PREYER. (*Man*) English BRAKEMAN, BRAYMAN, BRICKMAN, BRIGMAN, BRIDGEMAN—Mod. German BRACKMANN, BRÜCKMANN—French BRAQUEMIN, BRECHEMIN. (*Wine*, friend) French BREGEVIN. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Briceold, 9th cent.—French BRAULT, PREAULT.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. BRAGAN, BRIDGEN, BRAIN, PRAIN. French BRICON, BRAINNE.

PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *n*.

Eng. BRAINARD. French PREGNIARD.

Another root signifying to break may be *brit*, Ang.-Sax. *britian*, whence Eng. “brittle.” But the Ang.-Sax. *brytta*, ruler, prince, may come in for all or part. Förstemann also proposes Ang.-Sax. *Bryt*, a Briton, and *brid*, as the root of bridle.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Briddo, Britto, 9th cent. Brette, *Roll Batt. Abb.* Eng. BRETT, PRITT, PRETTY, PRIDE, PRIDDY. French Brit. To break ?  
BRET, BRETEAU, PRÉTÉ, BRIDE, BRIDEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. BRETTELL, BRITTELL—French BRETTEL. Fr. BRETOCQ.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Here*, warrior) Old Germ. Brittharius, Thuringian, 6th cent.—English BRITTER, PRETER—French BRETAR, PRETRE ? (*Hard*) French PRÉTARD. (*Man*) Eng. PRETTYMAN ?

Another root of similar meaning I take to be found in Anglo-Saxon *brysan*, Old Eng. *brise*, French *briser*, Old French *bruiser*, English "bruise." The following names show the Teutonic origin in French as well as English.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

ese, Bruse. Old German Briso, Priso, 8th cent. Old Norse Bresi.  
 Eng. "bruise." English BRISE, BRISSEY, BREEZE, BRESSEY, BREWES, BRUCE, PRISSEY, PRUSE. Modern German BRESE, BREIS, PREISS. French BRISE, BRISAY, BREYSSE, BRESSE, BRESSEAU, BRESSY, BRUCY, BROUSSE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English BRISLEY, PRISLEY—French BRESSEL, BREZOL, PRUZELLE. Old German Brisca, 11th cent.—Eng. BRISCO, BRISK, BREYSIC, PRISSICK—French BRISAC. Eng. BRESLIN, PRESLIN—French BRESILLON, BRUZELIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) English BRUZAUD—French BRISSAUD.  
 (*And*, life, spirit) English BRUZAND—French BRESSAND.  
 (*Hard*) English BREAZARD—French BRISSARD, BRIZARD.  
 (*Man*) Eng. BRISMAN, PRISEMAN. (*Here*, warrior) French BRESSER, BRUEZIER.

Then we have several roots signifying to plunder, to devastate, to overthrow. From the root *rob* (Goth. *rauban*, Old High German *raupan*, Old Sax. *roven*), are a number of names, many of which have been supposed to be contractions of Robert. The word has not a pleasant sound to English ears, but it must not be understood in the petty larceny modern sense, but in the respectable ancient sense of burning down a village, slaughtering the men, and carrying off the goods and chattels, women and children.



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*rypan*, Eng. "rifle," (diminutive). Förstemann proposes Ang.-Sax. *ripe*, English "ripe" in the sense of mature, a less probable root, as it seems to me. Some of the Old German names beginning with an aspirated *h*, it is possible that *crib*, *crip*, may be Frankish forms from this root, as at p. 46.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

ib, Rif. Old Germ. Hripo, Hriff, 9th cent. Eng. RIBB, RIFF,  
plunder. CRIBB ? Mod. Germ. REIBE, REIFF. French REVU, RIBOU,  
RIF, RIVAY, RIVÉ, RIVAU, CREPY ? CREPÉ, CREPEAU ?

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. RIBBECK, REPUKE, RIPKEY. Eng. REFFEL, REVILL,  
REAVELL, RIPLEY—Rivell, *Roll Batt. Abbey*—Mod. German  
RÜPPELL, RIFFEL—French RIBLE, RIBAIL, REBEL, REVEL,  
REVEIL, CREPELLE ? French REBILLON, REVELIN, RIVELIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) French RIFFAUD, RIPAUT, RIVAUD.  
(*Hard*) French REBARD, RIPARD, RIVARD, REVERD. (*Here*,  
warrior) Old Germ. Ripher, Riper, 8th cent.—Eng. RIPER,  
REVERE, RIVIERE, RIVER, CRIPER ?—Ripere, Rivers, *Roll  
Batt. Abb.*—Mod. Germ. REIBER—French RIBIER, RIBIÉRE,  
RIVIERE, CRIBIER ?—Spanish RIBERA. (*Wald*, power) Old  
German Ribald, Rippold, 8th cent.—French RIBAULT,  
REBOLD, RIFFAULT, RIPAULT—Ital. RIVOLTA ?

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Rifuni, 8th cent. English RIPPIN, CRIPPEN ?  
French RIBUN, RIBONI, RIVAIN.

Another root of similar meaning may be *ran*,  
*ren*, from Old Norse *ræna*, spoliare, *rân*, rapine.  
But this is difficult to separate in many cases  
from *ragin*, counsel, which is frequently con-  
tracted into *rain*, as at p. 48. Förstemann also  
refers to Rân, the wife of Oegir in Northern  
mythology.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Rano, 9th cent. Eng. RANN, RANNIE, RENN, WREN, RENNIE, RENNO. Modern German RAHN. French RANOE, RENNY, RENÉ. Ran, Ren.  
Rapine.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Ranila, 7th cent. Eng. RENNELL. French RENEL.

## PATRONYMICS.

Eng. RENNISON. French RENESSION, RENNECON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old German Rangar—Eng. RANIKER, RANGER ?

Another root of the same meaning is *dil*, *til*, which Förstemann refers to Old High German *tilen*, Ang.-Sax. *dilgian*, *diruere*, *destruere*. To the few ancient names of his list I add several others from our own early records.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Dilli, Tilli, Thilo, 8th cent. Tilli, *Lib. Vit.* Dil, Til.  
To Destroy  
Dill, Tilly, Tillé, *Hund. Rolls.* English DILL, DILLEY, DILLOW, TILL, TILLEY. Modern German DILL, TILL, TILO. French DILLY, DILLÉ, TILLY, TILLÉ.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Ang.-Sax. Tilluc (*found in Tilluces leâh, Cod. Dip. 436.*)  
Eng. DILLICK, DILKE, TILICK, TILKE. French DILHAC.

## PATRONYMICS.

Eng. TILLING. Mod. Germ. DILLING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) Ang.-Sax. Tilgâr (*found in Tilgâres dâc, Cod. Dip. 714*)—Dilker, *Hund. Rolls.*—Eng. DILGER, DILICAR. (*Hard*) Eng. TILLEARD—Mod. German DILLERT—French TILLIARD. (*Here*, warrior) Ang.-Sax. Tilhere, bishop of Worcester—English DILLER, TILLER, TILLIER—French DILLERY, TILLIER. (*Et*\*) English TILLOTT—French DILLET,

---

\* Many ancient endings, as *aud* or *ead*, prosperity, *had*, war, *hait*, "hood," converge in modern names into *et*.



TILLOT. (*Man*) Ang.-Sax. Tilmann (*found in Tilmannes den, Cod. Dip. 379*)—Tilmon, *Lib. Vit.*—Tileman, *Hund. Rolls.*—Eng. DILLMAN, TILLMAN, TILGMAN, TILEMAN—Mod. German DILLEMANN, TILLMANN—French TILMAN. (*Mar, famous*) Old German Tilemir, 8th cent.—Eng. DILLIMORE. (*Noth, bold*) English DILNUTT. (*Wine, friend*) Tiluini, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. DILLWYN. (*Mund, protection*) Anglo-Saxon Tilmund (*found in Tilmundes hô, Cod. Dip. 663*)—French TILMANT.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. DILLON. French DILLON, TILLON.

Another root of similar meaning is probably *turn*, which is found as early as the 6th cent., and which Förstemann supposes to be from Old High German *turnan*, Eng. “turn,” in the sense of overthrowing, or in the later sense of tilting. He has five ancient names from this root, but none corresponding with ours.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Turn.  
overthrow. English TURNEY, TOURNAY? French TOURNE, TOURNAY?  
DURNEY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. TURNELL, TURNLEY—French TOURNAL, DOURNEL.  
French TOURNAILLON. French TOURNACHON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Here, warrior*) Turnerus, Capellanus, in a grant to the monastery of Croyland, A.D. 1051—Eng. TURNER—French TOURNEUR, TOURNAIRE, TOURNERY.

Another root with this meaning may be *strude*, *strut*, Ang.-Saxon *strudan*, to devastate, destroy, along with which, as a High Germ. form, we may class *struz*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Strude,  
Strut.  
destroy. Old German Strodo, Strut, Struz, 8th cent. English  
STRUDE, STRUTT. Mod. Germ. STRAUSS.



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## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Ballo, Pallo, 8th cent. Paley or Paling, Danish Jarl in the time of Ethelred. Eng. BALL, BALLEY, BAIL, BAILEY,\* PAIL, PALEY, BELL, BELLY, BELLOW, BELLEW, PELL, PELLY, PELLEW. Mod. Germ. BALL, PAHL, BEHL. French BALLE, BALAY, BALLY, BALLU, BAIL, BAILLA, BAILLY, BAILLIEU, PAILLE, PAILLEY, PALLU, BELLÉE, BELLEAU, BELLI, BELLU, PELLE, PELLÉ, PELLU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. BALLOCK—French BALLOCHE. English BALAAM, BELLAMY—Fries. BALLEMA—French BELLAMY, BELHOMME ?

## PATRONYMICS.

Eng. BALLING, PALING. French PALLANQUE, PELLENC.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Fred*, peace) Old German Palfrid—English PALFREY. (*Hard*) English BALLARD, PAILLARD—French BALLARD, BAILLIARD, PAILLARD, PAILLIART. (*Here*, warrior) Eng BALLER, Balyer, PALER—Fr. BAILLIÈRE, BALERY, PAILLEUR, PAILLERIE. (*Mer*, famous) Old Germ. Ballomar, 2nd cent., Belimar, 8th cent.—Eng. BALMER, BELLMORE, PALMER ?—French BELLEMARE, PALMIER ? (*Ret*, counsel) English PALAIRET—French BALLERET.

Then there are some roots which signify fear, loathing, horror, in the sense, with the ancient termination, of “one who is a terror to others.” Thus a warrior in Saxo describes himself—

Bessus ego sum,  
Fortis in armis,  
Trux inimicis,  
Gentibus horror.

Hence I take to be the root *og*, Old Norse *ôga*, abominari, whence Oegr, a name in the Landnamabok. This seems to be the root of our

---

\* Or some of these might be put to the root *bag*, as at p. 172.

words "ugly" and "ogre." Förstemann, however, places *og* to the root *hug*, thought, reason, which may indeed intermix—the difference between *og* and *hog* not being much to build upon.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Ogo, 9th cent. Old Norse Oegr. Eng. OGG. Og.  
French Og, OGE. Horror.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bern*, bear) Eng. OGBORN. (*Here*, warrior) Eng. OGIER,  
French OGIER, OGER.

A root cognate with the above seems to be Goth. *agis*,\* Old High Germ. *akiso*, *ekiso*, horror, which is found in several Old German names, none however corresponding with the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

English AGGIS, AGGAS, AKASS. French AGIS, AGASSE, Agis, Akis,  
AGUESSE, AJASSE, EGASSE, EGAZE. Ekis.  
Horror.

## DIMINUTIVE.

Swiss AGASSIZ ?

A third root with the same meaning may be *broke*, *brook*, which Stark refers to Old High Germ. *bruogo*, *pruoko*, Ang.-Saxon *brôga*, terror. There might also be a root *brock*, from Ang.-Sax. *brockian*, to afflict, oppress, but a separation would be difficult.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Bruocho, Bruogo, 11th cent. Anglo-Saxon  
Brôga. Eng. BROCK, BROKE, BROOK, BREW. Mod. Germ. Broke,  
BRUCH, BROCKE. French BROC, BREUCQ. Brook.  
Terror.

## PATRONYMICS.

Eng. BROOKING. Eng. BROOKSON.

---

\* May not this be the origin of Eng. "aghast," formerly spelt *agazed* ?

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Here, warrior*) English BROKER, BROOKER, BREWER ?—Modern German BROCKER—French BRUGIÈRE, BRUHIÈRE. (*Man*) Eng. BROCKMANN, BROOKMAN—Mod. Germ. BRUCKMANN, BROCKMANN, BROOCKMANN. (*Hard*) Old German Brocard, 11th cent.—Eng. BROCARD—Mod. Germ. BRUCHHARDT—Fr. BROCARD.

There is another root which may come in here, *ott*, from Old Norse *ôttá*, terrere. Hence Haldorsen derives the Scandinavian name Ottar, in the sense of metuendus, “one to be feared,” and hence, I take it, the Eng. name OTTER. But whether OTT, OTTEY, OTWAY, are also to be placed to the same root, may be doubtful.

Another word of similar meaning is Old High Germ. *leid*, Old Sax. *léd*, Ang.-Sax. *lâth*, hateful, loathly, in the sense, like the preceding words, of one who is a terror to others. But it seems to me probable that there is an intermixture of another root, not noticed by Förstemann, Ang.-Saxon *lédan*, to lead, *lâteow*, *latheow*, *lâdman*, leader.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Lethu, Lombard King, 5th cent., Laitu, Ledi, Letus. English LAID, LADY, LATE, LATHY, LEATH, LEETE. Mod. Germ. LETHE, LETTE, LEYDE. French LAITY, LAITIÉ, LETHO, LEDÉ, LEDO, LEDOUX, LEDIEU, LETTU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Ledila, 9th cent.—Eng. LATHALL, LEATHLEY, LETLEY—French LÉTALLE, LETAILE, LÉTOILE. Old Germ. Ledoc, 8th cent.—French LEDUC, LETAC, LETOCQ.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old German Leiting, 9th cent. English LEEDING, LATHANGUE. Mod. Germ. LEDING. French LETANG.

Ott.  
Terror?

ith, Late.  
oathly:



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## PHONETIC ENDING.

English DRUGGAN, DROWN. French DRUGEON, DROUEN, DROUYN (de Lhuys.)

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) French TRUBERT. (*Hard*, fortis) French DROUARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Truogheri, 9th cent.—English DREWERY, DRURY, TROWER—Mod. German DRUCKER, TRÜGER—French DRUCQUER. (*Man*) English TRUEMAN—Mod. Germ. DRUMANN.

The following seem to be from Anglo-Saxon *grillan*, ad litem provocare. There is only one Old Germ. name, which Förstemann thus derives.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Grill. Eng. GRILL, GREELE, GREELY, CRILLY, CREALEY—French  
allenge GRILL, GRILLY, GREEL.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) French GRELLIER. (*Man*) Old Germ. Grilieman, 10th cent.—Eng. CREELMAN.

From the Goth. *draban*, Ang.-Saxon *drepan*, to hew, slash, wound, are probably the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Drab. Old Germ. Drebi, 8th cent. Eng. TRAPP, TRIPP. Mod.  
o slash. Germ. TRAPPE. French TRAPPE, TRIBOU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Trebel, 10th cent. Eng. DRABBLE, TRAVEL, TREBLE. French TREBOUL, TREFFIL.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Wald*, power) Old German Trapold, 9th cent.—French TRABOLD, DREVAULT.

In an age of hand-to-hand conflict, when every man had to depend on the strength of his own arm and the temper of his own steel, a tried and trusted weapon was naturally regarded with a feeling something akin to veneration.

We find, both in the Celtic and Teutonic myths, that the sword of a celebrated warrior was often distinguished by a proper name, and that magical or peculiar properties were not unfrequently attributed to it. Thus the celebrated sword called Sköfnung, which belonged to the Icelandic warrior Hrolf Kraki, and which was afterwards carried away out of his grave, could not, as related in Scandinavian myths, be drawn in the presence of women, or so that the sun shone upon the hilt, without losing something of its virtue.

The sword of Roland was called Durenda, a word which also occurs frequently in the names of men, where it is probably derived, at least in many cases, from the weapon of the renowned champion. In France, at the present day, the name is extremely common.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Durand, Duorant, 9th and following centuries. Durandus, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. DURAND. Mod. Germ. DORAND, DURAND. French DURAND, DURANDEAU, DURANT. Ital. DURANDY, DURANTO.

Durand.  
Sword of  
Roland.

## COMPOUND.

(*Hard, fortis*) French DURANDARD.

Names derived from weapons are extremely common, but not, as it seems to me, at least as the general rule, in any metaphorical sense, but rather on the principle referred to p. 18. That is, in simple forms, the ancient termination gives the sense of "one having a sword," "one having a spear," &c.



Sword itself is not common ; it is found in an Old Germ. Sueridus, 4th cent.—in the name Swerting, of a Goth mentioned in Beowulf—and in Svertingr, the name of four Northmen in the Landnāmabok.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Sword.  
Ensis. Old Germ. Sueridus, 4th cent. Eng. SWORD. Modern Germ. SCHWERDT. French SOURD, SOURDEAU, SERDOU, SERT.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Here, warrior*) Eng. SWORDER, SORTOR—Fr. SOURDIÈRE.  
(Or else the same as Old English “sworder,” swordsman ?)  
(*Wal, stranger*) Eng. SORTWELL—French SOURDEVAL.

A more common word is *brand*, Old Norse *brandr*, signifying literally a torch, a burning, but metaphorically a sword, from its shining, in which sense it is still used in poetry. Graff gives it the former meaning in proper names, but Förstemann, more reasonably, as I think, the latter. It was common among the Lombards, and among the Northmen, but not among the Saxons, nor, except as a termination, among the Franks. Another form in Ang.-Sax. and Old Fries. is *brond*. The Brondings are a people mentioned in Beowulf, also in the Scôp or Bard’s song.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Brand,  
Brond.  
Sword. Old German Brantio, 9th cent. Old Norse Brandr, Brandi. English BRAND, BRANDY, BRANT, BROND, BRENT—Mod. German BRANDT—French BRAND, BRANDY, BRANDAU, BRANDAO, PRAND.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Brandila, 5th cent.—Eng. BRANDLE—Modern Germ. BRANDEL—French BRANDELY, BRONDEL. Old Germ.



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probability is increased by the fact that plough, as hereafter noticed, had sometimes the meaning of spear.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Spade,  
Spate.  
Sword? Old German Spatto, 9th cent. English SPADE, SPADY, SPEIGHT. Mod. Germ. SPAETH, SPÄT. French SPADA.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Man*) Eng. SPADEMAN. (*Here, warrior*) Eng. SPADER. (Or perhaps more probably same as "sworder," swordsman.)

A fourth word for a sword is Goth. *meki*, Ang.-Sax. *meche*. There is a Meaca mentioned in the Scôp or Bard's song, as ruling the Myrgings (the people of the Old Nordalbingia), whose name seems to be from this origin. This root is very difficult to separate from another, *mic*, probably meaning great.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Meek,  
Meech.  
Sword? Old German Meco, 9th cent. Meaca, *Scôp or Bard's song*. Eng. MEEK, MEEKEY, MEECH.

## PATRONYMIC.

English MEEKING.

## COMPOUND.

(*Here, warrior*) Eng. MEEKER.

From the Ang.-Sax. *seax* or *sex*, a dagger or short sword, it is supposed by some writers—and this theory I think has the greatest probability—that the Saxons have derived their name. Hence in proper names the meaning may sometimes be that of the nation, and sometimes that of the weapon.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

x, Sex.  
Dagger. Old Germ. Sax, Saxo, 7th cent. Sæxa, *genealogy of the East Saxon kings*. Eng. SAXE, SEX, SEXEY, SIX. Modern Germ. SACHS, SAX. French SAX, SIX.

DIMINUTIVE.  
English SAXL.

COMPOUND.  
(*Mer*, famous) Eng. SEXMER.

The father of the above Sæxa was called Sledda. This seems to be from Old Norse *sledda*, a faulchion or curved sword. We seem to have here one of the instances of the earliest attempts at a family name. The father being called by a name signifying a sword, the son is called by a name perfectly different in sound, yet having the same meaning; so as, without any confusion, to connect him with his father. The following names come in here.

## SIMPLE FORMS

Sledda, Gen. East Sax. kings. Eng. SLADE, SLATE, SLIGHT. Slade.  
Faulchion

## PHONETIC ENDING.

## COMPOUNDS.

Eng. SLADEN. (*Here*, warrior) Eng. SLADER, SLATER ?

A very ancient name is Knife, which appears in the name Cniva, of a Gothic king of the 3rd cent. in Jornandes. Two centuries later we find in the same author a Gothic name Cnivida. This has the same meaning, "knife-wood," a poetical or pleonastic expression for a knife.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Cniva, 3rd cent., Gniva. English KNIFE, KNIFE, CANNIFFE (*Manch.*) Mod. Germ. KNIEP. French CANNEVA, CHENEVEAU. Ital. CANOVA ? Knife.  
Culter.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Vid*, wood) Old German Cnivida, 5th cent.—English KNYVETT—French CANIVET, GANIVET.

We see how in the English *knife* and in the French *canif*, the awkwardness of the initial *k* has been variously got rid of—in the one case by dropping it in the pronunciation altogether, and

in the other by the introduction of a vowel, so as to make it a dissyllable, as is the case in some of the above names. The latter course we have ourselves adopted in the name of the English king C̄anute, properly Cnut or Knut.

There are more names derived from the spear than from the sword. One of the most common of all roots is Ang.-Sax. *gār*, Old Norse *geir*, Old Sax. and Old Fries. *gêr*. Förstemann thinks that *ger*, avidus, and *garo*, paratus, may mix up with this root. The Old Frankish forms *char* and *car*, of *har*, army, are also often difficult to separate.

are, Geer,  
Gore.  
Spear.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Gero, Kero, Caro, 7th cent. Old Norse Geir, Geiri. Eng. GARE, GAREY, GARROW, GEERE, GEARY, GORE, GURR, JARY, JEARY, CARR, CAREY, CAREW, CORE, CORY, KERR. Mod. Germ. GEHR, GÖHR, KEHR. French GARAY, GARRÉ, GAREY, GAREAU, GERY, GERAY, GIRY, GIROU, GORRE, GUERRE, GUERRY, GÖER, JAYR, JARRY, CAREY, CARRÉ, CAREAU, CORA, CORU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Gericho, Kericho, 8th cent.—Eng. GARRICK, GERICH, CARRICK, KERRIDGE—Mod. Germ. GERICKE, GÖRICH—French GUERICO, CORICH. Old German Gerlo, Kerilo, Cherilo, 8th cent.—Eng. GARELL, GIRL? KERLEY, KERRELL, CHERRILL—Mod. Germ. KERHLE—French GAIREL, GARIEL, GARREL, GARELLA, GUEUREL, CAREL, CORALLI. English GARLING, CARLING, CARLEN, GIRLING—French GARRELON, GARLIN, CARLIN. English GARRAS, GERISH—French GÉREZ, GOREZ, GORISSE, CARRAZ. Eng. GERKIN—Modern German GHERKEN—French CARQUIN.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Gering, 8th cent.—English GARING, GORING, GEARING—Mod. Germ. GERING, GÖRING.



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Garivald, Garold, Gerwald, Gerald—English GERHOLD, GARROLD, JARROLD, JERROLD—Modern German GERHOLD, GEROLD—French GARAULT, GERAULT, GIRAULD, GUEROULT. (*Ward*, guardian) Old German Garward, Geroard—French GIROUARD. (*Was, vas*, courageous) Old German Gervas—Eng. JĒRVIS—French GERVAISE. (*Vid*, wood\*) Old Germ. Gervida, 7th cent.—English GARWOOD, GURWOOD, JERWOOD. (*Wig, wi*, war) Old Germ. Geravig, Gerwi, 8th cent.—Eng. GARRAWAY, GORWAY, GARVEY, JARVIE, CARROWAY. (*Sind*, way, journey) Old German Gersinda, 8th cent.—French GARZEND, GUERSANT. (*Wine*, friend) Old German Girwin, Garoin, Caroin—Eng. CURWEN—Modern German GERWIN, KERWIN—French GARVIN. (*Wan*, beauty?) Old German Geravan, 11th cent.—Eng. CARAVAN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Garino, Gerin, 7th cent. English GOREN. Mod. German GÖREN. French GARIN, GUERIN, GUERINEAU.

The oldest form of *gar*, as found in the Gothic, is *gais*, which shows the identity of the word with the old Celt. *gais*, weapon, the *gæsum* of Cæsar, a sort of javelin used by the Gauls, and the Greek *γαισος*. Förstemann finds a difficulty in the fact that the word is found in personal names long after Gothic times, as late as the 10th cent. But the theory which I have elsewhere proposed as to the adoption of names in many cases simply as having been borne by men who had gone before, is, I think, sufficient to account for this. Such names would generally—but not invariably—follow the changes of the language. The name of the great Vandal king Genserich, is in some readings, Gaiserich, and would come in here.

---

\* Ang.-Sax. *gar-wudu*, spear-wood, a spear.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Gaiso, Geeso, 6th cent. Eng. GAZE, GEAZEY, CASE, CASEY, KAYS. French GAZE, CAZE, JÈZE.

Gais.  
Spear.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English GAZELLE, CAZALY—French GAZEL, GAZELIUS, CAZEL. French CAZALONG.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard, fortis*) Eng. GAZARD—French GAISSARD. (*Here, warrior*) Casere, Gen. kings of the East Angles—English CAYZER? (*Mund, protection*) Eng. CASEMENT? (*Raud, red*) French JAZERAUD.\*

From the Celt. *gais*, weapon, the Gaelic tongue forms *gaisge*, bravery. And probably from some German form of the same word comes Eng. *gash*, to cut. Whether of these two meanings is to be found in the following group I cannot say, as the German character is not very strongly marked, and as I find no ancient names to correspond. Perhaps also, as Pott suggests, the French GASC may be the same as Gascon.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. GASH, CASH, CASHOW, CASK, CASKY. Mod. Germ. KASCH, KASKE. French GASC, GASCHÉ.

Gash.  
Vulnerare

## DIMINUTIVE.

English GASKELL.†

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Man*) English CASHMAN? (*Hari, warrior*) English GASHRY?

Another form from the same root as *gar* and *gais* is *gaid*, English “goad,” to which I put the following.

\* Seems to correspond with the Old Norse Geirraudr. This termination I have taken to be generally from another word, *hród*, glory.

† Or according to Mr. Arthur, from Gael. *Gaisgeil*, valiant.



## SIMPLE FORMS.

Gaid.  
Dart.

Old German Gaido, Caide, 9th cent. English GADE, GATE, CADE, CATE, CATO. Mod. German GAIDE. French GAIDE, GAITTE, GAYTTE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bon*, fatal,) Eng. GADBAN—French GATTEBON. (*Gar*, spear) Eng. GATAKER—French GATECHAIR. (*Hari*, warrior) English GAITER, CATER.

The root *sp* forms many of the words signifying a weapon or sharp instrument, and forms them perhaps in two different senses. One sense may be that of darting or shooting forth, as found in *spew*, *spout*, *spirt*, *speed*—the other that of diminution, as found in *spare*, *speck*, *split*, *spin* (to draw out or attenuate), *sparrow*, *spink* (small birds), *sprat* (small fish), &c.—this gives the sense of a fine or sharp point.

In the latter sense I take it is formed the word spear, Ang.-Sax. *spere*, Old High German and Old Sax. *spêr*, cognate with Latin *sparus*, &c. It is by no means a common word, either in ancient or modern names.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Spear.  
Hasta.

Old German Sperus, 8th cent. English SPEAR, SPYER. Mod. German SPEER. French SPIRE, SPIRO.

## PATRONYMICS.

English SPEARING, SPIRING. Mod. Germ. SPÖRING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Man*) Eng. SPEARMAN. (*Wine*, friend) Eng. SPERWIN.

From the same root as spear comes spit—Old Norse *spiot*, Dan. *spyd*, Dutch *speet*, Ital. *spiedo*, Old High Germ. *spiz*, Mod. Germ. *spiess*, all having the same meaning of dart or spear,



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## SIMPLE FORMS.

ar, Dor.  
Spear.

Old German Tarro, Terra, Torro, 9th cent. Terri, *Lib. Vit.* English DARR, DARROW, DOOR, DOREY, DURRE, TARR, TARRY, TERRY, TORRY. Mod. German DOOER. French DARY, DARRU, DOR, DORÉ, DORY, DOREAU, DURR, DUREY, DUREAU, DURU, TARÉ, TERRAY, TERRE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Darila, 9th cent.—Eng. DARRELL, DARLEY, DORRELL, DURELL, DURLEY, TURRELL — French DOREL, DUREL, TARLAY, TURELL.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English DORAN. French DORIN, TORIN,

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bon*, fatal) Eng. DORBON\*—French TARABON. (*Gaud*, Goth) Eng. DARACOTT—French DARGAUD. (*Gund*, war) Old Germ. Taragun,† 9th cent.—Eng. DARRIGON, DARGAN —French TARAGON, TARGANT, DARGENNE. (*Here*, warrior) Eng. TARRYER, TERRIER—Fren. DARIER, TERRIER, TERREUR, (*Gis*, hostage? comrade?) Eng. DARKIES—French DORCHIES, TURGIS. (*Man*) English DORMAN, DURMAN—Mod. German DORMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Terrimar, 9th cent. —English DORMER—Mod. Germ. DORMEIER—French DOERMER. (*Not*, bold) Old German Ternod, 9th cent.—English TERNOUTH—French TARNAUD, DARNET. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Daroin, 8th cent.—English DARWIN. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Derold—Mod Germ. DAROLD, TURHOLD—French DARRALDE, DORVAULT.

From the above root *dar* I take to be formed Ang.-Sax. *darêth*, English *dart*, found in two or three ancient names.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Dart.  
aculum.

Old German Daredus,‡ Tarit? 8th cent. Eng. DARDY,

\* Förstemann has no examples of *bon* as an ending. But it evidently occurs in some of the words signifying spear, as in GADBAN, p. 206.

† Förstemann seems to think this name corrupted. Only, I presume, in so far that it has lost the final *d*.

‡ Förstemann does not place either of these two names here. Daredus, he suggests, may stand for Dagredus; and Tarit he places to the root *dar*, with an ending probably phonetic. But from the root *dar* with such an ending may not the word *dareth*, *dart*, be formed?

DART, DEARTH, TART, TARRATT ? French DARTE, DARD, DARDIE, TARD, TARDY, TARDU, TARIDE ? TARRATTE ?

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. DARTON. French DARDENNE, DARIDAN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Dirodhar, 8th cent.—Eng. DARTER, TARTER—French DARDIER, TARATRE, TARTTER, TARTARY.

From the Old High Germ. *ecca*, Mod. Germ. *ecke*, Ang.-Sax. *ecg*, edge, sharpness, cognate with Lat. *acies*, &c., and from the root found in Sansc. *ag*, *ac*, to pierce, I take the forms *ag*, *ac*, *eg*, *ec*, widely spread in proper names. And I also include the forms *hag*, *hac*, though Old Norse *hagr*, handy, useful, might be suitable. Grimm, however, explains the name Hagen as “*spinosus*.” Still it must be admitted that the varied forms of the group suggest the probability of an admixture of roots.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Ago, Acco, Hago, Hacco, Ego, Eggo, Ecco, Hego, Hecco, Aiko, Aio, Eyo, 4th cent. Old Norse Haki. English AGG, AGUE, ACHE, AKE, AKEY, HAIG, HAGGIE, HACK, HAW, HAY, EGG, EGO, EDGE, EYE, HEGGIE, HECK, HEDGE. Mod. German ACKE, EGGE, ECKE, HACKE, HEYE. French HACQ, HACHE, HAGE, HAYE.

Ag, Ack,  
Eck  
Acies.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Hagilo, Hachili, Eccila, 9th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Hagel, *Cod. Dip.*—Eng. HAGEL, HECKLE, HAIL—Modern Germ. HÄCKEL—French HECKLÉ. Old German Hacchilin, Echelin, 8th cent.—Eng. ACHLIN, HAILING—Mod. German HÄGELEN—French EGALIN.

## COMPOUNDS

(*Hard*, fortis) Old German Agihard, Achard, Aicard, Eckhard, Heccard, 8th cent.—English ACHARD, HAGGARD—

Mod. Germ. ECKARDT, HAGART, HACKERT—French ACART, AYCARD, HAGARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Agihar, Agar, Aichar, Aiher, Egihar, Hager, 8th cent.—Eng. AGAR, ACRE, AYER, EAGER, HAGAR—Mod. Germ. ACKER, AICHER, EGER, HAGER, HAYER—French ACAR. (*Ram, ran*, raven) Old German Agramnus, Agrannus, 8th cent.—Eng. ACRON, ACORN ?—French AGRAM, AGRON. (*Lac*, play) Old German Ekkileich, 9th cent.—French ACLOCQUE. (*Leof*, dear) Old Germ. Ailiv, 9th cent.—Old Norse Eylifr—Eng. AYLIFFE. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Agomar, Aimar, 7th cent.—French AYMER. (*Man*) Old German Egiman, 9th cent.—Eng. AIKMAN, HACKMAN, HEDGMAN, HAYMAN—Mod. Germ. HACHMANN, HECKMANN, HAYMANN—Fr. HEYMEN. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Agimund, Ekimunt, 9th cent.—Old Norse Agmund, Aamund.—Agemund, *Domesday*—English HAMMOND—French AGMAND, EYMOND, AYMONT, ECHEMENT. (*Not*, bold) Old German Eginot—French AGENET. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Egered, Accarad, 7th cent.—English ACROYD ?—French EGROT, EYRAUD. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Agiovald, Agold, Ekkold, 7th cent.—Mod. German ECKHOLDT—French AGOULT, ACCAULT. (*Ward*, guardian) Old Germ. Eguard, 11th cent.—Fr. ECHIVARD, HACQUART. (*Wine*, friend) Old German Agiwin, 8th cent.—French AIGOIN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Achiulf, a Wern, 5th cent.—Eng. ACHUFF.

The root *ig* or *ic*, which Förstemann considers obscure, I should rather take to be another form of *ag* or *ac*, as found in Old Fries. *ig*, point, edge, sword, Lat. *ico*, &c.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Ic.  
Cuspis. Old Germ. Igo, Ico, 8th cent. Iccius, Belgic name in Cæsar ? Eng. Igo, HICK. Mod. Germ. ICKE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Ikiko, 10th cent.—Eng. HICKOCK.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Igulf, 8th cent.—French IGOUF.



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here, but a comparison with the Old Frankish names shows the original form to have been *ing*. At the same time I feel by no means sure that the root *ing*, except as a termination, is not often the same as *ang*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Ang. Prick. Point. Old Germ. Anco, Hanco, 8th cent. Eng. ? ANG, HANG (*Bowditch*). Mod. Germ. ANKE, HANKE. French ANGÉ, ANGUY.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Wine, friend*) Old German Ancoin, 8th cent.—English ANGWIN—French ANGEVIN. *Angion*

As *agil* from *ag*, so *angil* seems to be formed from *ang*. The appellative corresponding is Ang.-Sax. *angel*, a hook, but in proper names I should rather suggest the meaning of a barbed spear. The theory which derives the Saxons from their *seax* or knife, the Lombards from their *bart* or axe, and the Franks from their *franca* or javelin, derives the Angles also from their *angel* or hook. In proper names then we may hesitate whether to take the weapon, or the people's name, or, if we accept the above theory, the one as derived through the other. Förstemann also proposes the Lat. *angelus*, as a word of Christian introduction, with an admixture of *ingil*, as an extended form of the root *ing*. My own impression—taking all the above groupings together, and finding in them one common root—is in favour of the prevailing meaning of weapon.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Angil. Hook. Barb. Old German Angilo, Engilo, Ingilo, 7th cent. English

ANGEL, ANGLE, ANGELO, ENGALL, INGLE, INGELow. Mod. German ANGELE, ENGEL, INGEL. French ANGEL, ENGEL, INGEL.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Angelin, 9th cent.—Eng. ANGLIN—Modern Germ. ENGELIN, ENGLen—French ENCELAIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old Germ. Angilbert, Engilbert, 8th cent. Eng. ENGLEBURTT—Mod. German ENGLEBRECHT—French ? INGHELBRECHT. (*Haid*, “hood”) Old Germ. Anglehaidis, 9th cent.—Fr. ANGLADE. (*Hard*) Old German Angilhart, Engelhart, 8th cent.—English ENGLEHEART—Mod. German ENGELHARDT—French ANGLARD. (*Here*, warrior) Old Germ. Angelher, Engilher, 8th cent.—Eng. ANGLER—Mod. Germ. ENGLER—French ANGELIER. (*Land*) Old Germ. Ingaland—Eng. ENGLAND. (*Man*) Old Germ. Angilman, 8th cent.—Eng. ANGLEMAN—Modern German ENGLEMAN. (*Mund*, protection) Old German Angelmund, 8th cent.—French ANGLEMENT. (*Dio*, servant) Old Germ. Angildeo, Engildiu, 8th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Angeltheow—English INGLEDEW. (*Sind*, via) Old Germ. Ingilsind, 9th cent.—Eng. INGLESent.

Another root with the probable meaning of spear or sharp instrument is to be found in Anglo-Saxon *staca*, stake, spear—*sticca*, stick, spike—*stician*, to pierce—Old Norse *sticki*, dagger, &c.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Stacco, 9th cent., Stucchus, 8th cent. Eng. STACK, STAG, STICK, STOCK, STUCK, STUCKEY. Mod. Germ. STACKE, STICH, STOCK, STUCKE. French STACH, STOCQ.

Stack.  
Stick.  
Cuspis.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Here*, warrior) Old German Stacher, 9th cent.—English STAKER, STICKER, STOKER, STOCKER—Mod. Germ. STECKER. (*Hard*) Eng. STACKARD—Mod. Germ. STECKERT, STICHERT, STÖCKHARDT. (*Man*) Eng. STACKMAN, STAGMAN, STICKMAN, STOCKMAN—Modern German STACKEMANN, STEGEMANN, STOCKMANN.



From *staca, sticca*, a sharp point, is formed, perhaps as a diminutive, Old High German *stachilla*, *cuspis*, Old Norse *stickill*,\* a sharp point.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Stackel. Eng. STAGGALL, STEGGALL, STICKLE, STOCKILL. Modern  
Stickel. Germ. STICKEL, STÖCKEL.  
Cuspis.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Here, warrior*) Eng. STACKLER, STICKLER, STOCQUELER—  
Mod. Germ. STIEGLER.

A nasalized form of *stac* or *stic* I take to be *stang, sting* (Ang.-Saxon *stæng, styng*, pole, or as Förstemann suggests, spear, *stingian*, to pierce, stab). None of the ancient names in Förstemann's list fall in with this group.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Stang. Eng. STANK, STING. Mod. Germ. STANG. Mod. Dan.  
Sting. STANGE, STINCK ?  
Spear?

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari, warrior*) Old Norse Stangar—English STANGER, STINGER. (*Man*) Eng. STINCHMAN.

As spade in some ancient dialects was used in the sense of sword, so plough (Ang.-Saxon *plog*, Old High Germ. *ploh*), had in a similar manner the sense of spear. This obtained in Old High German, and Stark gives that meaning to the following three ancient names.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Bloc, 11th cent. Plucca, *Lib. Vit.* English  
Plough. PLUCK, PLUGG, PLOUGH, BLOCK, BLOCKEY, BLOGG, BLUCK,  
Spear? BLOW. Mod. German PLÜGGE, BLOCK. French PLOCQUE,  
PLOU, BLOC.

---

\* Hence the summit called Stickle Pike in Cumberland, and the German Stackelberg.



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PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *n*.

(*Gar*, spear) Old German Framengar, 8th cent.—English FIRMINGER—French FREMUNGER, FREMANCOUR ?

From the Gothic and High German *ast*, branch, also spear (cognate with Lat. *hasta* ?), Förstemann takes the following root.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Ast.  
Spear.

Eng. ASTE, ESTE, ESTY. French ESTE, HESTEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. ASTLE, ESTLE—French ASTEL, ESTELLE. French ESTOCQ.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Asthar, 8th cent.—English ASTOR, ASTRAY—French ASTIER. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Astericus, 9th cent.—Mod. Germ. ESTRICH—French ASTRUC—Ital. ASTRICO. (*Ward*, guardian) Old German Asduard, 9th cent.—French ESTAVARD. (*Wood*) English ASTWOOD (*like Garwood p. 204.*)

Perhaps allied in its root to the last word is Ang.-Sax. *æsc*, the ash tree. The Ang.-Sax. *æsc* also signified a spear, on account of spears being made of ash-wood. For the same reason it likewise signified a ship or a boat. There is a third sense derived from Northern mythology (*see p. 142*), which might obtain in proper names. But on the whole I prefer to take as the general sense that of the weapon.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Asc.  
Spear.

Æsc, son of Hengist. Old Norse Askr. English ASH, ASK, ASKEY. Mod. Germ. ASCHE, ESCH.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Askila, 4th cent.—Eng. HASKELL—French ASCOLI, ESQUILLE. Old German Ascelin, 11th cent.—Eng. ASHLIN—French ESCALIN.

## COMPOUNDS

(*Bert*, famous) Ang.-Sax. *Æscbyrht* (found in *Æscbyrhtæs geat*, *Cod. Dip.* 1091)—Eng. ASHPART. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Aschari, Eskere, 8th cent.—Anglo-Saxon *Æschere*—English ASHER—Modern German ASCHER, ESCHER—French ESCARÉ. (*Bald*, fortis) Eng. ASHBOLD. (*Man*) Old Germ. Ascman—Aschman, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. ASHMAN—Modern German ESCHMANN—French AESCHIMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Ang.-Sax. *Æscmêr*—Eng. ASHMORE (or local). (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Eskirich, 8th cent.—Mod. German ESCHRICH—French ESCAYRAC. (*Wid*, wood) Old Germ. Asquid—Ascuit, *Domesday*—Eng. ASQWITH,\* ASHWITH, ASHWOOD. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Ascwin, 8th cent.—Ang.-Saxon *Æscwine*—Eng. ASHWIN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Ascolf, 9th cent.—Eng. ASCOUGH.

Another word signifying dart or spear is Goth. *uzd*, Ang.-Saxon and Old Fries. *ord*, Old High Germ. *ort*, Old Norse *oddr*, to which I put the following. Most of our forms in *od* seem, however, rather to be from *aud*, prosperity, than from the above Old Norse word.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Ort, 8th cent. Old Norse Oddr, Oddi. Eng. ORD, ORTH, HORD, HORT, ODDY. Mod. Germ. ORT, ORTH. French ? ORTH, HORTUS ?

Ord  
Dart.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Ortila, 9th cent.—Eng. HURDLE—Mod. Germ. ORTEL—Ital. ORTELLI. Mod. German OERTLING, ORTELN—French ORTOLAN. Eng. ORDISH—French Hozdez (*Gothic form.*) French HORDEQUIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old Germ. Ortger, 8th cent.—Eng. ORGAR ? —French ORTIGUIER. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Ortahar,

\* Some of these names might be local.

8th cent., Hortarius\* (prince of the Alamanni), 4th cent.—  
 Eng. HORDER. (*Liub*, love) Old Germ. Orтлиub, 11th cent.—  
 Modern German ORTLIEB—French HORTELOUP. (*Ward*,  
 guardian) Old German Hordward, 11th cent.—English  
 ORDWARD. (*Wig*, *wi*, war) Old Germ. Ordwig, 9th cent.—  
 Eng. ORDWAY.

From the above root *ord* or *odd* seems to be  
 formed, by a prefix, the Anglo-Saxon *brord*, Old  
 Norse *broddr*, spear, dart, Old English *brode*, to  
 prick. To this Stark places the following Old  
 German names.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Broda, 13th cent. Ang.-Sax. Brorda. Old  
 Norse Broddr. Broth, *Roll Batt. Abb.* English BROAD,  
 BRODIE. French BROT, BROET, BRAUD, BRODU, PROTEAU,  
 PROT.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. PROTYN. French BRODIN, PRODIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Had*, war) Old German Prothadius, 7th cent.—English  
 BRODHEAD—French PROTHAUT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ.  
 Brothar,† Broter, Produrius, 8th cent.—Brother, King of  
 Denmark, Brother, Danish king of Dublin—Eng. BROTHER,  
 PROTHEROE—Mod. German BRUDER. (*Ric*, power) English  
 BRODERICK.

From the Ang.-Sax. *pîl*, Old Norse *pîla*, dart,  
 arrow, I take the following. And I do not feel  
 at all sure that many other names placed else-  
 where to *bil*, *pil*, lenitas, placiditas, ought not to  
 come in here.

---

\* Grimm's derivation of this name (*Gesch. d. Deutsch. sprach.*), from Anglo-Saxon *corther*, troup, company, seems by no means a satisfactory one. But we must remember that this great scholar wrote without the full data which the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch* now affords.

† I take it that brother, frater, intermixes in these names.



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## SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. FLANE, FLAWN. French FLAN, FLANNEAU, FLOHN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Flanbert, Flambert, 8th cent.—Eng. FLAMBARD—French FLAMBERT. (*Gar*, spear) Old Germ. Flanigar, 9th cent.—French FLAMMGAR.

There is a word *nagal* found in a few ancient names, which I think may come in here. Förstemann refers to *nagal*, unguis, remarking at the same time that the sense does not seem a particularly suitable one for names. But *nagal*, clavis, in the sense rather of a sharp point, spike, spear, appears to me to be sufficiently appropriate. Nor does it seem necessary to take it, as suggested by Mone (*Heldensage*), in connection with the mythological smith Weland.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Nagal, 9th cent. Old Norse Nagle. Eng. NAGLE, NAIL. Mod. Germ. NAGEL, NAHL. Dan. NAGEL. French NAGEL, NEÉL, NÉLY.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, durus) Old Germ. Nagalhard, 8th cent.—French NALLARD. (*Bert*, bright) French NALBERT. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. NAYLOR\*—Modern German NAGLER—Dan. NAGLER—French NÉOLLIER.

There is a curious set of names derived from the above word *nagal*, nail—to all appearance of comparatively modern origin—and found both in English and in German. Such is English TUFFNELL, on which Mr. Lower remarks—“ In the 17th century this name was spelt Tufnaile, and I am therefore rather inclined to take it

---

\* Of course these names, with the exception perhaps of the French, might be from the trade.

*au pied de la lettre*, and to consider "tough nail" as its etymon. I believe that in this case Mr. Lower has "hit the nail on the head." Not so, however, in the case of HORSENAIL (the name, by the way, as he tells us, of a Kentish farrier), which he seems to have been beguiled into thinking a corruption of Arsenal. I take it that this name, corresponding with the Germ. ROSNAGEL, is also nothing else than what it seems. We have also HARTNELL corresponding with a Germ. HARTNAGEL, COPPERNOLL with a Germ. KUPFERNAGEL, and HOOFNAIL with a Germ. HUFNAGEL. And we have ISNELL (iron-nail), BRAZNELL, CRUCKNELL, HOCKNELL, BRADNELL, DARTNELL, PRANGNELL (Germ. *prangen*, to glitter?) BRITNELL (German *breit*, broad), SCARNELL, COURTNELL (Dutch, Dan. *kort*, short.) The Germans have THÜRNAGEL (door-nail), RECKNAGEL (rack-nail), SCHINNAGL (plate-nail), BLANKENNAGEL (white-nail), RODNAGEL (red-nail), RUNDNAGEL (round-nail), WACKERNAGEL,\* and several others. This curious class of names, standing very much by themselves, must I think have had some peculiar origin.

From the Old High German *barta*, an axe, I take to be most probably the following. Words also suitable are *bart*, beard, and Old Norse *bardi*, giant. And the root *bert*, bright, famous, is also liable to intermix.

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\* Germ *wacker*, noble, stout, brave Pott's suggestion that *wacker* is an epithet applied, not to the nail, but to a man called Nagel, hardly helps us much, seeing the number of other similar names.



## SIMPLE FORMS.

Bard.  
Axe. Old Germ. Bardo, Barto, Pardo, Parto, 9th cent. Eng. BARD, BARDY, BARTIE, PART, PARDOE. Modern German BARDE, BART, BARTH. French BARD, BARDÉ, BARDY, BARDEAU, BARTEAU, PARTY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Bardilo, 9th cent.—English BARDOULEAU, BARDELLE—Modern German BARDEL—French BARDELLE, BARTEL. French BARDILLON, PARDAILLON.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Bardinus, 8th cent. Eng. BARDIN, PARDON. Mod. Germ. BARTEN. Fr. BARDON, BARDONNEAU, PARDON.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Barding, 9th cent. Eng. BARDING, PARDING.

## COMPOUNDS.\*

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. BARTER, PARDAR, PARTER—Modern Germ. BARTHER. (*Man*) Eng. BARTMAN—Modern German BARTHMANN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old German Bartholf—English BARDOLPH.

From the Ang.-Sax. *becca*, axe, might be the following. But I think, now too late, that they ought not to have been separated from the root *big*, *bic*, to slash, p. 177.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Beck.  
Axe. Old Germ. Becco, Begga, Becca, 7th cent. Eng. BECK, BEGG, BEACH, BEECHEY, PEAK, PEACH, PEACHEY. Modern Germ. BECKH, PECK. French BÈC, BECK, BECQUEY, PECH.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. BEACALL, PEHELL—Mod. Germ. BECKEL—French BECKLÉ. Eng. BEAKEM?—French BECQUEMIE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Had*, war?) Eng. BECKETT, PECKETT—French BÉCHADE, BECQUET, PECQUET. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. BEECHER, PECKER—French BECKER, PECQUERY. (*Man*) English BECKMAN, BEACHMAN—French BECHMAN.

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\* I do not include here BARTLETT and BARTRAM, for I think that they are rather from *bert*, famous.



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KNYVETT, is “knife-wood,” a knife. It seems to me probable that wood of itself may sometimes have the same sort of meaning. There is an Old German name Widolaic, our WEDLAKE and WEDLOCK, from *lacan*, to play. This compares with the Anglo-Saxon *æsc-plega*, “ash-play,” i.e., play of spears. A similar mode of expression is by no means uncommon even in English. Thus, in a sense more or less poetical, we use steel for a sword, and gold for money. Hence also in sacred poetry, such an expression as “fatal wood” for the cross. And the poetical element, it must be observed, enters largely into the composition of ancient names.

From the Ang.-Sax. *boga*, Old High German *bogo*, *pogo*, *poco*, English bow, arcus, I take the following. But there is another word from the same general root signifying to bend, viz., Gothic *baugs*, Old High Germ. *bauc*, Anglo-Saxon *beæg*, ring, bracelet, which I think also enters into the composition of men’s names, and which it is extremely difficult to separate from the present group.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Bocco, 9th cent. ? Ang.-Saxon Boge. Old Norse Bogi. Eng. BOGG, BOAG, BOGIE, BOHY, BOW, BEAU, BOCK ? Mod. Germ. BöGE, POGGE, BOCK ? French POGÉ, BOCH ?

## DIMINUTIVES.

Ang.-Saxon Bogel (*found in Bogeles pearruc*)\*—Eng. BOGLE, BOWELL—Mod. German POGGEL—French POGGIALE.

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\* Bogel’s paddock.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard, fortis*) Eng. BOGARD—Modern German BÖGERT—French BOCHARD, BOHARD, POCHARD. (*Man*) English BOGMAN, BOWMAN—Mod. Germ. BOCHMANN? (*Mar, famous*) Anglo-Saxon Bôcmêr, Bôhmêr (*found in Bôcmêres stigele, Bôhmêres\* stigele*)—English POGMORE, BOWMER—French BOCHMER, BOIMER.

From the extended form found in Modern Germ. *bogen*, may be the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. BOGGON, BOWEN. Mod. German BOHN? French BOCHIN, BOIN, BOHNÉ. Bogen.  
Bow.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard, fortis*) English POIGNARD?—Modern German BOGENHARDT—Fr. BOGNARD, POIGNARD? (*Hari, warrior*) Eng. BODGENER—Mod. German BOGNER—French BOGNIER.

A common word in ancient names was *helm*, helmet. We have very few names at present in which it can be traced, but as it is apt to change into *hem* or *em*, and so to mix up with other words, it is probable that many more names may exist in a disguised form.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Ang.-Saxon Helm (*found in Helmes treôw,† Cod. Dip. 1266.*) Eng. HELM. Mod. Germ. HALM, HELM. Helm.  
Galea.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Burg, protection*) Old German Helmburg, 9th cent.—English HEMBERG, HEMBERY, HEMBROW. (*Ger, spear*) Old German Helmger, 8th cent.—Eng. ALMIGER (*or to amal, p. 143.*)

Another word signifying helmet is Ang.-Sax. *col*, Old Norse *kollr*. This seems to have been

\* Bohmer's style. These two names seem to be the same.

† Helm's tree

common in Anglo-Saxon and Old Norse names, but, judging by Förstemann's list, not generally in Old German names.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Coll. Old Germ. Colo, 9th cent. Ang.-Sax. Cola, Colo, Cole.  
 Helmet. Old Norse Kollr, Koli. Eng. COLLA, COLLEY, COLEY, COLE.  
 Mod. Germ. KOHL, KOLL. Dan. KOHL. French COLLE,  
 COLI, COLLEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Colaicho, 8th cent.—Eng. COLLICK, COLLEGE  
 —Mod. Germ. KOHLIG. French COLLICHON. Old German  
 Cholensus, 8th cent.—Eng. COLENZO, COLLINS.

## PATRONYMICS.

Eng. COLLING. Mod. Germ. KÖHLING. Dan. KOLLING.  
 French COLLANGE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old German Colobert, 8th cent.—English  
 COLBREATH, COOLBREATH—Fr. COLBERT. (*Brand*, sword)  
 Ang.-Sax. Colbrand—Eng. COLBRAN. (*Biörn*, bear) Old  
 Norse Kolbiörn—Eng. COLBURN. (*Hard*) Eng. COLLARD—  
 Modern German KOHLHARDT—French COLLARD. (*Hari*,  
 warrior) Eng. COLLIER, COLLAR—Modern German KOLLER—  
 Dan. KOLLER—French COLLIER, COLLERY, COLÉRE. (*Man*)  
 Old Germ. Coloman, Colman, 9th cent.—Colman, Bishop of  
 Lindisfarne, A.D. 663—Eng. COLMAN, COLEMAN—Modern  
 Germ. KOHLMANN—French COLLMAN. (*Mar*, famous) Ang.-  
 Saxon Colomôr (*found in Colomôres\* sic, Cod. Dip. 509*)—  
 Eng. COLLAMORE, COLMER—Mod. Germ. KOLLMEYER.

PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *n*, *m*.

(*Bert*, bright) French COLOMBERT. (*Hard*) French  
 COLINARD.

“Until something better shall be found,”  
 Förstemann places the following to Old High  
 Germ. *hûba*, Ang.-Sax. *hûfe*, Mod. Germ. *haube*,

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\* “Colomore's syke.” Syke, a word still used in the North of England, signifies a runner sometimes dry.



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## PATRONYMICS.

Old Sax. Sciltung, 9th cent. Eng. SKELDING, SCOLDING, SKOULDING.

A more common word in men's names is *rand*, rim, in the sense, according to Förstemann, of shield, and to which, as a High German form, I put *rans*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Rando, Rento, 4th cent. Eng. RAND, RANCE, RONDEAU, ROUND? Mod. German RAND. French ROND, RONDY, RONDEAU, RONCE, RONZE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English RANDLE, RENDEL, RENTLE, RUNDLE?—French RONDELLE. English RANTEM, RANSOM.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Ranthar, 8th cent., Ranzer, 10th cent.—Eng. RENDER, RENTER—Mod. German RANTER, RENTER—French RANDIER, RONZIER, RONCERAY. (*Mar*, famous) Eng. RENTMORE, WRENTMORE. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Randuin, 8th cent.—French RANDOUIN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Randulf, 8th cent.—English RANDOLPH—Modern German RANDOLFF.

An allied form of *rand* is Old High German *ramft*, Mod. Germ. *ranft*, which seems to occur in a few names.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Rampo, 9th cent. Mod. Germ. RAMPF.

## DIMINUTIVE.

English RAMPLING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. RAFTER, RAFTERY. Fr. RAFTIER.

A third root signifying shield is Ang.-Sax. *bord*, Old High Germ. *bort*, which, though Förstemann only has it as a termination (as in Heribord, Hiltiport, &c.), evidently occurs in the following.

Rand.  
Shield.

Ramft.  
Shield.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

English BOARD, PORT. French BORDE, BORDA, PORT, PORTA. Bord  
Shield

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. BOARDER, BORDER—Fr. BORDIER, BORDERY. (*Man*) English BOARDMAN, PORTMAN—French ? BORDMANN. (*Wine*, friend) Eng. BOARDWINE, PORTWINE—French PORTEVIN.

A fourth word signifying shield—but of which I find no trace in ancient names—may be Ang.-Sax. *disc*, Old High Germ. *tisc*. This had the meaning of dish, plate, flat surface, but I think that like *rand* and *bord*, the most probable meaning in men's names is that of shield.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

English DIX ?\* DIXIE ? Mod. German DISCH. French Disk.  
DIESCH,† TISOI. Shield.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. DISHER—Mod. German TISCHER—French DISCRY, TIXIER. (*Man*) English DISHMAN—Modern German DIXMANN.

From the Ang.-Sax. *hring*, *hrinc*, Eng. *ring*, in the sense of ring-armour, coat of mail, Förstemann derives a word *ring* in ancient names. And from the Old High Germ. *ringan*, *luctari*, *rang*, battle, Ang.-Sax. *rinc*, combatant, he also derives a form *rang*, *rank*, *renk*. But as the separation, in the ancient names even, is doubtful, and in the modern impracticable, I take them together—the sense being in either case a warlike one.

\* In Ang.-Saxon *sc* and *x* frequently interchange. Thus Bosworth gives the plural of *disc* as *discas* and *dixas*.

† Or, as seems to be the case in another name, DIETSCH, this may only be a corruption of Deutsch.



## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Rincho, Renco, 9th cent. Eng. RING, RINK.  
Mod. Germ. RANKÈ, RINGE, RINCK.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Ringilo—English WRINKLE—Mod. German RINGEL—French RINGEL.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Old German Renchard, 6th cent.—Modern German RINGERT—French RINGARD, RANGHEARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Rincar, Ranchar, 9th cent.—English RINGER, RANCOUR—Mod. Germ. RINGER, RENCKER—French RINGIER. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Ringolt—Ang.-Saxon Hringwold (*found in Hringwoldes beorh, Cod. Dip. 1117.*)—Eng. RINGGOLD—Mod. Germ. RINGWALD.

The root *sar*, *ser*, for which Förstemann proposes Old High German *saro*, Ang.-Saxon *searo*, armour, enters into a great number of names.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Saro, Sario, Sarra, 8th cent. English SARE, SARAH, SEAR. Mod. German SAHR, SEHR, SERRE. French SARRE, SAR, SARRA, SARI, SERRE, SERRA, SERÉ, SERY, SERIEU, SORRÉ, SORIEU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Serila, Serlo, 6th cent.—Old Norse Sörli, Sölili—Eng. SAREL, SERRELL, SERLE, SORLIE, SOLLY—French SERAIL, SOREL.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bot*, envoy) Old Germ. Sarabot, 9th cent.—Eng. SERBUTT—French SORBET. (*Hard*) French SERARD. (*Here*, warrior) French SERRIER. (*Ger*, spear) French SARGER. (*Gard*, Goth) Old German Saregaud, 8th cent.—English SARGOOD. (*Man*) Old Germ. Saraman, 8th cent.—Eng. SERMON—Mod. German SAARMANN—French SARAMON, CÉRÉMONIE? (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Sarrad, Sarrat, 9th cent.—English SARRATT—French SARETTE. (*Wald*, power) Old German Serald, 9th cent.—French SARRAULT. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Saroin, 8th cent.—French SARRION, SEROIN.



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## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Herinc, 9th cent. Eng. HEARING, HERRING. Modern German HARRING, HERRING, HEERING. French HARANG, HERINCQ, HERING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) Old Germ. Heriand, 9th cent.—French HARAND. (*Bat, pat, path*, war) Old German Heripato, 9th cent.—English HEREPATH, HERBET—French HERBETTE. (*Bald*, bold) Old German Haribald, Herbald, 8th cent.—French HERBAULT. (*Ber*, bear) English HARBAR, HARBER, HARBOUR—Mod. Germ. HERBER—French HERBER. (*Bert*, bright) Old German Hariberaht, Frankish king, 6th cent.—Aripert, Lombard king, 7th cent., Heribert, Herbert—Eng. HARBERT, HERBERT—Mod. Germ. HARPRECHT, HERBERT—French HERBERT. (*Bord*, shield) Old Germ. Heribord, 11th cent.—Eng. HARBOARD, HARBORD. (*Bod*, envoy) Old Germ. Herbod, 8th cent.—English HARBUD—Modern German HERBOTHE—French HERBUT. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Hariger, Hariker, Harker, Chargar, 7th cent.—English HARKER, CHARKER—Mod. Germ. HERGER. (*Gaud*, Goth) Old German Haregaud,\* 6th cent.—Eng. HARGOOD. (*Gisil, gil*, hostage) Old German Charegisil, 6th cent.—English HARGILL. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Hariard, Herard, 7th cent. Fr. HÉRARD. (*Here*, warrior) Old Germ. Harier, 9th cent.—French CHARIER. (*Laith*, terrible) Arlot, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. HARLOT?—Fr. HARLET? (*Land*) Old Germ. Hariland, 8th cent.—Eng. HARLAND. (*Man*) Old Ger. Hariman, Harman, Herman, 7th cent.—English HARRYMAN, HARMAN, HERMON, CHARMAN—Modern German HARMANN, HERMANN—French HERMAN, HERMAIN. (*Mand*, gaudium) Old German Herimand, Herimant, 10th cent.—Fr. HARMAND, HARMANT, HERMAND. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Herimer, Harmar, 6th cent.—English HARMER—French HARMIER, HERMIER. (*Mot*, courage) Old Germ. Harimot, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ.

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\* Perhaps also, with a phonetic *n*, the Old German Heringaud, English HERINGAUD. But Förstemann takes it to be rather the same as Aringaud (*arin*, eagle.)

HERRMUTH—French HERMET, CHARMOTTE. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Herimund, Charimund, 5th cent.—Eng. HARMOND—French CHARMOND, CHARMONT. (*Nand*, daring) Old German Herinand, 10th cent.—Spanish HERNANDEZ. (*Sand*, envoy) Old German Hersand, 11th cent.—English HERSANT—French HERSENT. (*Wald*, power) Old German Cariovalda,\* prince of the Batavi, 1st cent., Heroald, Hariold, 8th cent.—Old Norse Haraldr—Eng. HAROLD—Mod. Germ. HEROLD—French HEROLD, HEROULT. (*Ward*, guardian) Old Germ. Hariward, Herward, Heròard, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Hereward—Old Norse Harvardr—English HARWARD, HARVARD—Mod. German HARWARD—French HEROUARD. (*Vid*, wood) Old German Ervid, 7th cent.—Eng. HARWOOD. (*Wig*, *wi*, war) Old German Heriwig, Hairiveo, 7th cent.—Eng. HARVEY—Mod. German HERWIG—French HERVY, HERVIEU, CHARVEY, CHARAVAY. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Harwin, Charivin, Charoin, 8th cent.—Eng. HARWIN—French HEROUIN, CHARVIN, CHAROIN. (To this Old Germ. Erwin, Ervin—Eng. IRWIN, IRVIN ?)

The above word, *hari*, warrior, was one of the most common post-fixes in Old German names. It appears variously as *har*, *hari*, *her*, *heri*, and forms many of our endings in *er* and *ery*, and of the French in *ier*. In certain cases, however, the ending *er* appears to be phonetic, as noticed at p. 29.

From the Ang.-Sax. *fana*, Old High German *fano*, Mod. German *fahne*, Old French *fanon*, an ensign, of which, however, there is but a slight trace in ancient names, I take the following. Another word *fagin*, *fain*, joyful, is apt to intermix.

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\* As *cat* of *had*, p 167, so *car* is the oldest form of *har*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Fan. Eng. FANN, FANNY, FENN. Mod. Germ. FAHNE. French  
 Ensign. FANO, FANÉ.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English FENNELL—French FENAILLE. English FANLINE,  
 FENLON—French FENELON.

PHONETIC ENDING=OLD FRENCH *fanon* ?

Eng. FANNON. French FANNON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. FANNER, FENNER—Modern German  
 PFANNER—French FANNIÈRE (or same as Old High German  
*fanner*, standard-bearer.)

From the Anglo-Saxon *cumbor*, standard or  
 Ensign, appears to be the name Cumbra, of an  
 Ang.-Sax. chief, A.D. 756 (*Rog. Wend.*) Also of  
 a Cumbro in the *Traditiones Corbejenses*. And  
 hence may be our CUMBER and CUMPER. The  
 names CUMBERBEACH, CUMBERBATCH, CUMBER-  
 PATCH, all no doubt variations of the same word,  
 may possibly contain the Ang.-Sax. *beæg*, English  
*badge*.

BANNER, though it might be, as at p. 175, a  
 compound of *ban*, might also be from *banner*, an  
 Ensign. There was a noble family of Banners in  
 Denmark, whose founder, according to Saxo, was  
 a Dane named Tymmo, who assumed the name  
 of Banner for some exploit, probably capturing a  
 standard, at a battle between Canute and  
 Edmund of England.

From the Lombard *bandu*, Ensign, standard, as  
 the most appropriate derivative from *bindan*, to  
 bind, Förstemann derives the root *band*, *bend*.  
 But the Ang.-Saxon *bænd*, *bend*, crown, chaplet,



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## PHONETIC ENDING.

English BANTON, BENTON, BINDEN, BENSON,\* BUNTEN, PANTON, PENTIN, PENSON, PONSON. Mod. German BUNSEN. French PANSIN, PINSON, PINSONNEAU, PONSON.

## PATRONYMICS.

Eng. BANTING, BENDING, BENTINCK, BUNTING, PANTING. Mod. Germ. BENTINGCK, BÜNTING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Old German Pantard, 9th cent.—English PINDARD—French BANSARD, PENSARD, PINSARD, PONSARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Ang.-Sax. Pender (*found in Penderes clif, Cod. Dip. 1266*)—Eng. BANDER, BENDER, BINDER, BONTER, BONSER, BUNTER, PANTER, PANTRY, PANTHER, PENDER, PINDER, PONDER, PUNTER—Mod. Germ. BENDER, BINDER—French BENDER, BINDER, PONTIER, PONSERY. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Bandrad, Pantarat, 6th cent.—Eng. BANDERET, BENTWRIGHT, PENDERED. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Pandulf, prince of Capua, 11th cent.—Ital. PANDOLFIO.

Then there are some names of a different class derived from weapons, such as SHAKESPERE, SHAKESHAFT, DRAWSWORD, &c., which are of less, though still of considerable antiquity, and which do not enter into the Teutonic name-system; on these it is not necessary for me to dwell further, as all that can be said upon them is to be found in the last work of Mr. Lower.

We now come to another class of names of warlike origin—those derived from words signifying courage and valour. One of the most common roots is the Old High Germ. *môt*, *muat*, Old Sax. *muod*, Ang.-Saxon *môd*, Modern German *muth*, courage. Along with this I follow Förstemann

---

\* BENSON, BUNSEN, &c., might be patronymics. But I am more inclined to take the form as Bens-on, Buns-en.

in classing *moz*, *muoz*, though Weinhold (*Deutsche Frauen*) refers it to Old High German *muoza*, *MOSS*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. *Mot*, *Moata*, *Muato*, *Moda*, *Moza*, *Muozo*, 6th cent. Ang.-Sax. *Moda* (*found in Modingaham, "the home of the sons of Moda," now Mottingham*).<sup>\*</sup> *Mote*, *Hund. Rolls*. Eng. *MOTT*, *MOTTOW*, *MOTE*, *MOAT*, *MOUAT*, *MOTH*, *MOUTH*, *MODE*, *MOOD*, *MOODY*, *MOSE*, *MOSEY*, *MOSS*, *MOUSE*, *MUZZY*. Mod. German *MODE*, *MUTH*, *MOTH*, *MÜTZ*, *MUSS*. French *MOTTE*, *MOTTÉ*, *MOTEAU*, *MOITIÉ*, *MOTHU*, *MOUTIE*, *MOSSY*, *MOUSSE*, *MOUSSY*, *MOUSSU*, *MUSSEY*.

Mot.  
Mode.  
Courage.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. *Motilo*, *Mutla*, *Muezill*, 7th cent.—English *MOUTTELL*, *MUTLOW*, *MOTLEY*, *MODEL*, *MUDDLE*, *MOUSELL*, *MUSSELL*—Mod. Germ. *MODEL*, *MÜDEL*, *MÜTZELL*—French *MOTELLE*, *MUTEL*, *MOUSSEL*. Old Germ. *Mudilane*, *Motilane*, 8th cent.—Eng. *MUDLIN*, *MOSLIN*—Mod. Germ. *MÜSLEIN*—French *MODELONDE*? Eng. *MUDDOCK*, *MUSICK*—Modern Germ. *MUSHACKE*—French *MOUSAC*.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old German *Mutbraht*, 9th cent.—Eng. *MUSPRATT*. (*Hard*, fortis) Old Germ. *Moathart*, 9th cent.—Eng. *MUSSARD*—Mod. Germ. *MOZART*, *MUSHARD*—French *MOTARD*, *MOUTARD*, *MOUZARD*, *MUSARD*. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German *Muatheri*, *Motar*,<sup>†</sup> *Modar*, 8th cent.—English *MOUTRIE*, *MODER*, *MUTTER*, *MOSER*, *MOUSER*—Mod. Germ. *MODER*. *MÜTTER*—Fr. *MOUTRY*, *MOITRY*, *MOUTIER*, *MOITIER*. (*Helm*) Old German *Moathelm*, 9th cent.—Eng. *MOOTHAM*? (*Man*) Eng. *MUDDIMAN*, *MOSSMAN*. (*Ram*, *ran*, raven) Old Ger. *Moderannus*, 8th cent.—Eng. *MOTTRAM*—Fr. *MOTHERON*, *MOUSSERON*. (*Red*, counsel) English *MODERATE*. (*Ric*, dominion) Old German *Modericha*,<sup>‡</sup> 11th cent.—English *MUDRIDGE*—Mod. Germ. *MUTHREICH*.

\* Mr. Taylor finds the same name in Mutigny in France.

† It is very probable that *mother*, *mater*, intermixes.

‡ Hence perhaps the town of Motrico in Spain.



## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Moatin, Muatin, 8th cent. English MOTION, MUTTON, MOUZON. Fr. MOUSON, MOSSON, MOZIN, MUSSON.

I am rather inclined to class along with the above a group of names ending in *st*—either by transposition for *ts*, *tz* (as for instance Must = Mutz)—or by a simple phonetic hardening of the termination. The latter is in accordance with a common tendency—for instance, a number of *Punch* is before me in which an Irish game-keeper comforts an unlucky sportsman with “Shure, yer honner, you do it very *nist*.”

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Must. Eng. MOIST, MUST, MUSTY, MUSTO. Mod. Germ. MOST-  
ourage? French MOUSTY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. MUSTILL. Mod. Germ. MOSTHAL? Fr. MUSTEL.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Eng. MUSTARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English MUSTER—Mod. Germ. MOSTER—French MOUSTIER.\* (*Ron*, raven) Eng. MOSTRAN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Eng. MUSTOPH.

Another word signifying valour or courage is Goth. *aljan*, Old High German *ellan*, Ang.-Sax. *ellen*, cognate probably with Gael. *allanta*,† fierce, to which may be placed the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Allan. Old German Alyan, 8th cent. English ALLAIN, ALLAN,  
Ellen. ELLION, ELLEN. Mod. German ALLEHN. French ALLAIN,  
ourage. ALLIEN, HELLION.

\* Pott makes the French Moustier a contraction of Monastier, and if the name stood by itself, that derivation might be accepted.

† ALLAN, as a Christian name is more probably from the Gaelic. So may also be some of the above simple forms. *√ 100 allan name Tu*



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Bosworth derives it from Ang.-Saxon *nôth*, bold, daring, *nêthan*, *audere*, which is certainly a preferable sense for names.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Noth. . Old Germ. Noto, Noti, Not, Nuti, 8th cent. Eng. NOTT,  
Daring. NOTHEY, NOAD, NUTT.\* Mod. Germ. NOTH, NUTT. French  
NAUD, NAUDEAU, NAUDY, NODÉ, NOTTE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Nothicho, 9th cent.—Eng. NOTTIDGE. Eng.  
NODDLE, NUTTALL—Mod. Germ. NÖTEL—French NOTTELLE.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Noding, Noting, 9th cent. English NODING,  
NUTTING. Mod. Germ. NUDING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Nothar, 10th cent.—English  
NODDER, NUTTER, NOSER? NUSSER?—Mod. Germ. NOTTER,  
NÜTZER—Fr. NAUDIER, NODIER, NOTRE, NOTAIRE, NOZIÈRE;  
(*Hard*, fortis) Old Germ. Nothart, 8th cent.—Eng. NOTHARD.  
(*Man*) Noteman, *Hund. Rolls.*—Eng. NOTMAN, NUTTMAN.

PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *l*.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Nodalhar, 8th cent.—French  
NODLER.

The most common of all words with this meaning in men's names is the Ang.-Saxon *bôld*, Old High Germ. *bald*, *audax*, *fortis*. The form *baltz*, *balz*, which runs through the formation, I take to be High German. This word is apt to mix with *bal*, p. 192.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Bald. . Old German Bald, Baldo, Baudo, Pald, Belto, 4th cent.  
Balz. Eng. BOLD, BALDEY, BOLT, BELT, BAUD. Modern German  
Fortis.

---

\* The Danish Knut (Canute) might intermix. The name was derived, as I have read, from a wen upon his head, but I cannot find the authority again. The name KNUTH is still found in Denmark, and the patronymic KNUDSEN is very common.

BALD, BOLDT, POLTE. French BALDÉ, BALDI, BAUD, BAUDEAU, POLD. Old German Baldzo,\* Balzo, Palzo, 9th cent.—Eng. BALLS, PALSY—Mod. Germ. BALTZ, BALZ.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. BALDICK, BALTIC—Mod. Germ. BOLTCHE—French BALZAC. Old Germ. Baldechin, 9th cent.—Eng. BALCHIN—French BAUDICHON—Ital. BALDACHINI. Old Ger. Baldemia, Balsemia, Balsmus, 8th cent.—Eng. BELDAM, BALSAM—Mod. Germ. PALDAMUS—French BALSEMINE (*French dimin. ?*)

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Balding, Palding, 8th cent. Eng. BOLDING, BOULTING, PAULDING. Mod. Germ. BALDING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard, fortis*) Old German Baldhard, 8th cent.—French BALTARD, BALTAZARD (=Baltzard.) (*Hari, warrior*) Old Germ. Baldher, Balther, Paldheri, Paltar, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Baldhere—Eng. BOLDERY, BALDER, BOLTER, POULTER, POWTER, POWDER—Mod. Germ. BALTZER—French BALTAR, BAUDIER, PAULTRE. (*Had, war*) Old Germ. Balthad, 8th cent.—Eng. BALDHEAD? (*Ram, ran, raven*) Old German Baldram, Baldrannus, Paldhram, 8th cent.—Eng. BELTRAM—Modern German PELLDRAM—French BAUDRON—Italian BELTRAMO. (*Mund, protection*) Old Germ. Baldmunt, 8th cent.—French BAUDEMMENT. (*Rat, counsel*) Old German Paldrat, 8th cent.—French PAUTRAT. (*Rand, shield*) Old German Baldrand, 9th cent.—French BAUDRAND. (*Ric, dominion*) Old Germ. Baldarich (Thuringian king), Baldric, Baldrih, 6th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Baldric—Eng. BALDRIDGE, BALDRY, BOWDRY—French BAUDRY. (*Rit, ride*) Old Germ. Baldrit, 9th cent.—French BAUDRIT. (*War, defence ?*) Old Germ. Baldoar, 8th cent.—Eng. BOUGHTWHORE?†—French BAUDUER. (*Wine, friend*) Old Germ. Baldwin, 8th cent.—

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\* It is not easy to say how these should be classed—Förstemann places them as diminutives—i e., Baldzo=Baldizo, as Willizo from Willo, p. 23. I have taken them, however, only to be High German forms

† An early freeman of Connecticut (*Suffolk Surnames*). He has certainly contrived to spell his name with the utmost amount of unpleasantness.

Ang.-Sax. Baldwine—Eng. BALDWIN—Dutch BOUDEWYN—  
 French BAUDOUIN—Ital. BALDOVINO. (*Vid*, wood) Old  
 German Balsoidis, 9th cent.—Eng. BOLTWOOD. (*Ulf*, wolf)  
 Old German Baldulf, 8th cent.—Mod. German BALDAUF\*—  
 French BAUDEUF. (*Wig*, war) Old Germ. Balduig, 7th cent.  
 —French BALDEVECK.

PHONETIC ENDING IN *n*.

Old German Baldin, Paldeni, 11th cent. Eng. BOLDEN,  
 POLDEN. Modern German BALDENIUS, PÖLTEN. French  
 BAUDIN, BALSAN.

PHONETIC ENDING IN *r*.

Old Germ. Baldro, 9th cent. Eng. BOLDERO, BOUDROW†  
 —French BAUDRO.

From the Goth. *thras*, fierce, swift, vehement,  
 Old Norse *thrasa*, to contend, Förstemann derives  
 the following ancient names. The name of the  
 Vandal king Thrasamund comes from this root  
 which is probably cognate with Irish *treas*,  
 combat.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Thraso, Traso, Tresu, 9th cent. Eng. TRASS,  
 TRACE, TRESS, TRAIES, TRACY, DRAYSEY. French TRAYS,  
 TRESS, TRACY, TRENS, DREYSS.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) French TRASSARD, TRESSARD. (*Wald*,  
 power) Old German Trasuald, 7th cent.—Modern German  
 TRASWALT—Ital. TRESOLDI.

PHONETIC ENDING IN *n*.

Old Germ. Drasuno, 9th cent. French TRESSAN.‡

PHONETIC ENDING IN *r*.

Old Germ. Trasarus, 9th cent. Eng. TRAISER, TREASURE,  
 DRESSER. French TERSEUR ?

\* Pott, taking this name *au pied de la lettre*, explains it as *bald auf*,  
 “early up.”

† See p. 130.

‡ Pott’s derivation of Tressan from “*tres sain*” is, I think, very unhappy.



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*must* to be the same as *muss*, so owing to the same cause—the unsatisfying sound of *s* final—I bring in here some forms in *wast* and *wash*. We have an instance of the latter in the name of Washington, Ang.-Sax. *Wassingatun*, “the town of the *Wassings*.”

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Wass.  
Keen.  
Bold. Old German *Oasus*, *Waso*, 9th cent. Ang.-Sax. *Wasso*, *Cod. Dip.* 971. Old Norse *Hvassi* (*surname*.) Eng. *WASS*, *WASH*, *QUASH*, *WASTE*. Modern German *WASS*. French *VASSE*, *VASSY*.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. *WASSELL*, *WASTELL*, *VASSALL*—Modern German *WESSEL*—French *VASSAL*. Old Germ. *Wascelin*, 11th cent.—French *VASSELIN*.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, *fortis*) French *VASSARD*, *GUESSARD*. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. *VASSER*, *WASHER*—French *VASSEUR*, *VESSIER*. (*Man*) Old Germ. *Wesmannus*, 11th cent.—Eng. *WASMAN*, *WASHMAN*—Mod. Germ. *WASSMANN*.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. *Huasuni*, 8th cent. Eng. *WESSON*. French *VASSON*, *QUEZIN*.

There is a root *jug*, which is referred by Stark to Goth. *jukan*, Old High German *juhhun*, to combat, Goth. *jiuka*, Ang.-Sax. *geôc*, courage, fierceness. The root is probably the same as the Sansc. *yug*, to dart forth.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Jug.  
Combat. Old German *Jugo*. English *JUGG*, *JUDGE*, *JEW*, *JUO*.\* French *JAUGE*, *JAUGEY*, *JUGE*, *JUE*, *JUÉ*, *JUI*.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. *Jugaz*, *Jugizus*—Eng. *JUKES*, *JUGGS*, *JEWISS*—French *JOUISSE*. Eng. *JUGGINS*. Eng. *JEULA*, *JEWELL*—French *JUGLA*, *JULIA* ? (*homme de lettres*.)

---

\* A Boston surname—English ?

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) French JOUGAUD, JOUHAUD, JOUET—  
 Eng. JEWETT, JOWETT. (*Bert*, famous) French JOUBERT.  
 (*Hard*, fortis) French JAUGEARD, JOUARD. (*Hari*, warrior)  
 Eng. JEWERY ?\*—French JUGIER, JUÉRY. (*Mar*, famous)  
 Old German Jugumar, 9th cent.—French JOUMAR. (*Wald*,  
 power) French JOUAULT.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. JEWIN. French JUQUIN, JUIGNÉ, JUIN ?

From the Ang.-Saxon *starc*, *sterc*, Old High German *starh*, strong, rough, fierce, are the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Starco, Staracho, 8th cent. English STARK, Stark.  
 STARKEY, STIRK, STORK ? STURGE. Modern German STARK, Strong.  
 STERK. French STAAR ? Fierce.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Starchar, 8th cent.—English STARKER, STERICKER, STRAKER—Modern German STERKER—  
 French ? STRICKER. (*Man*) Old Germ. Starcman, 8th cent.  
 —Starcman, *Hund. Rolls.*—English STARKMAN—French STERCKEMAN.

In the Ang.-Sax. and Old High German *snel*, Old Norse *sniallr*, there mingles with the sense of swiftness or celerity sufficient of that of boldness or fierceness to bring them under this head.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Snello, Snel, 8th cent. Old Norse Sniallr. Snel  
 Eng. SNELL. Mod. Germ. SCHNELL. Brave.  
 Active.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Snellung, 8th cent. Eng. SNELLING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old German Snelger, 8th cent. English SNELGAR.

---

\* Or local, from *jewerie*, a district inhabited by Jews (*Halliwell*).



Snar.  
Fortis.  
Celer.

From the same root as *snel* comes Ang.-Sax. *snear*, celer, fortis, which is found in two Old Germ. names, Snaring and Snarhof. Also in a Snearri in the *Liber Vitæ*, and in English SNARE and SNAREY.

Also I think in a warlike sense are to be taken the names derived from the Old High Germ. *fun*s, Old Norse and Ang.-Sax. *fû*s, eager, impetuous, a word which we still retain in the degenerate sense of *fuss*. In ancient names we find it more frequently as a termination, as in Hadufuns (*had*, war), Valafons (*val*, slaughter), Bonofusus (*bon*, slaughter), &c.

#### SIMPLE FORMS.

Funs. Old Germ. Fonsa, Funso, Fussio, 6th cent. Eng. FAUNCE,  
Fus FUS, FUSSEY, Foss?\* FOSSEY? French FOUSSE, FUSY,  
impetuous. FOISSY, FOSSE? FOSSY?

#### DIMINUTIVES.

Fussel, *Hund. Rolls.*—Eng. FUSSELL—French FUSIL—  
Ital. FUSELI. English FOSSICK—French FOISSAC—Span. ?  
FONSECA.

#### COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Eng. FUSZARD—Fr. FOUSSARD, FOSSARD.  
(*Hari*, warrior) French FOUSSIER, FUSIER, FOSSIER, FONCIER ?

It seems to me rather probable that the following contain an allied form to the above. Graff, 3.733, has some trace of a root *fiz*, in the sense of movement.

#### SIMPLE FORMS.

Fiz. Old German Fizo, 9th cent. English FIZE, FIZ, FEES.  
petuous? French FIZEAU, FESSY.

---

\* Besides the local word, the Low Germ. *foss*, fox, might come in.



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From the Ang.-Sax. *câf*, *côf*, strenuous, seem to be the following. There are but slight traces of this root in Old Germ. names, but it frequently occurs among the Anglo-Saxons. There was a converted heathen priest named Coifi, who on the reception of Christianity by the people of Northumbria, undertook the demolition of the ancient shrines. It has been asserted that this is not a Saxon but a Cymric name, and that it denotes in Welsh a druid; but Mr. Kemble has shown good reasons for believing that it is from the Ang.-Sax. *côf*, active, strenuous. It also appears in the form *cuf*, as in the names Blethcuf and Wincuf, Cod. Dip. 981. The Old High German *kop*, Mod. Germ. *kopf*, head, perhaps in the sense of helmet, is a root liable to intermix.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Cof.  
tremuous. Old German Cuppa, a Frank, 6th cent., Coppo, 9th cent.  
Ang.-Sax. Coifi. Eng. COFFEY, COVEY, COPP, COB,\* CUFF,  
CUFFEY, CUBBY. Modern German KAUP, KOPP, KUBBE.  
French COFFY, COPEAU, CUFAY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ Cuffola, 8th cent.—English CUFFLEY, CUBLEY,  
COPLEY, COVELL—Mod. German COPPEL—French COVILLE,  
COPEL. Cofsi, Copsi, *Domesday*—Eng. COPSEY—Modern  
German KOPISCH—French COPPEZ. English CUBBIDGE,  
COPPOCK. Eng. COPELIN, CUFFLIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) English COVERT, COPPARD—French COFFARD,  
COIFFARD, CAFFORT. (*Et*, p. 189, *note*) Eng. CUBITT, CUPIT.  
(*Man*) Old Germ. Coufman,† 9th cent.—English COFFMAN,  
COPEMAN, CUFMAN.

\* Job Cob, one of the quaintest of names.

† "One of the very few ancient names," Förstemann remarks, "that is derived from a trading origin." I take it, however, to be by no means certain that it is so.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English COFFIN, COPPIN, COVENY. French COFFIN, COFFINEAU.

From the Old Norse *fika*, North. Eng. *feek*, Eng. *fidget*, are probably the following, but the sense I take to be rather that of warlike ardour and impatience.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Ficcho, 9th cent. Figge, *temp. Edw. 3rd.* Fick. Impetuous.  
Eng. FIGG, FIDGE. Modern German FIEGE, FICK. French FIGEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. FICKLIN, FICKLING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. FICKER—French FIGUIER, FICHER.

From the Goth. *driusan*, Ang.-Sax. *dreosan*, *cadere*, *ruere*, we may get also a sense of impetuosity suitable for the purpose.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Drauso, Drooz, Drusa, Truozi, 6th cent. Druce. Impetuous.  
Eng. DRUCE, TRUCE, TROWSE, TRUSS. French TROUSSEAU, TROSS, DROZ.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. TRUSSELL. French TROUSEL.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Drusun, Trusun, 11th cent. Fr. TRUSSON.

The Ang.-Sax. *thrist*, bold, daring, appears to be found in Thristlingaden, "the valley of the Thristlings," *Cod. Dip.* 570. And to this, rather than to Fr. *triste*, sad, I put Eng. TRIST, TRISTER, perhaps TRISTRAM (*ram*, raven) though a Celtic origin may be upheld.\*

\* History of Christian Names, 2.145

The word *hard* (Goth. *hardus*, Old High Germ. *hart*, Anglo-Saxon *heard*), so common, particularly as an ending, in men's names, may be taken to comprise some sense both of *fortis* and *durus*, and to betoken endurance, vigour, and courage. The older derivation of Bernard, &c., from *ard*, *art*, kind, sort, nature, is certainly erroneous, but it is very possible that there may be an intermixture of *hard* or *ard*, not in the sense of *fortis* or *durus*, but as an ending like that in *coward*, *drunkard*, and many other words both in the Teutonic and Romanic languages, as noticed by Grimm (*Deutsch. Gramm.*, 2.339.)

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. *Hardo*, *Herti*, 9th cent. Eng. **HARD**, **HARDY**, **HERD**, **HART**, **HEART**, **HARTIE**, **HEARTY**, **CHARD**, **CHART**.  
 Modern German **HARDT**, **HARTZ**, **HERDE**, **HERTH**. French **HARDI**, **HARDY**, **HART**, **ARTUS**.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English **HARTELL**—Modern German **HAERTEL**—French **HARDELÉ**, **ARTEIL**.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. *Harding*, *Arding*. Eng. **HARDING**, **ARDING**, **HARTING**. Mod. Germ. **HARTING**, **HARTUNG**.\*

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old German *Hartker*, 8th cent.—English **HARDACRE**. (*Hard*, reduplication) Old German *Hartart*, 10th cent.—French **HARTARD**. (*Helm*) Old Germ. *Arthelm*, 9th cent.—Eng. **HARDHAM**. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German *Artheri*, *Hardier*, *Charterius*, 6th cent.—English **HARDER**, **HARDYEAR**, **HARTER**, **ARTER**, **CHARTER**—Modern German **HARDER**, **HÖRDER**—Fr. **HARDIER**, **ARDIER**, **ARTUR**, **CHARTIER**.

\* The Eng. name **HARTSTONGE** may not improbably arise out of a misconception of *Hartung*.



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9th cent.—Eng. FASTER, FESTER, FEASTER, FISTER—Modern German FÄSTER—French FASTIER, FASTRÉ, FESTER. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old German. Fastulf, 8th cent.—Eng. FASTAFF.

From the Ang.-Sax. *stide*, *stith*, firm, steadfast—the latter also having the meaning of severus, asper, we may take the following. I also include the form *stad*, which Förstemann refers to *stadt*, town, but which—referring to Old Norse *staddr*, constitutus, *stedia*, firmare—I take to be only one of the forms of this root.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Stid.  
Stad.  
Firm.  
Eng. STITT, STITH, STEAD, STEADY, STEED, STATE, STAND, STENT. Mod. Germ. STADE.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Stiding, Stinding, 9th cent. Eng. STANDING.  
Mod. Germ. STEDING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Man*) English STEDMAN, STEEDMAN—Modern German STEDMANN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old German Stadolf, 8th cent.—Stithuulf, *Lib Vit.*—Eng. STIDOLPH.

Probably in something of a warlike sense is to be taken the following group, the root of which seems to be the Sanscrit *kruc*, vociferari, whence a number of words of similar meaning in the Aryan languages. Then in the Old Norse *hroki*, pride, insolence, *hrôkr*, vir fortis et grandis, also insolens, the sense seems to approach to that of defiance, which is suitable for proper names.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

ock, Ruck.  
Stridere.  
Old German Rocco, Ruccho, Roho, Roo, Crucus, Crocus (king of the Alamanni, 4th cent.) English ROCK, ROCKEY, ROAKE, ROACH, RUCK, RUGG, ROOK, RUE, CROCK. Modern

German ROCKE, RÜCKE, RAUCH, ROGGE, RUHE. French ROCQUE, ROCHE, ROGUE, ROGÉ, ROGEAU, CROCO, CRUQ, CROUÉ.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Rocula, 7th cent.—French ROUCOLLE. Old Germ. Roccolenus, 6th cent.—French ROCQUELIN, ROGUELIN. Eng. ROCHEZ—French ROGEZ, ROQUES.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old German Roberth, 8th cent.—French ROQUEBERT. (*Et*, p. 189, *note*) English ROGET, ROCKETT, CROCKETT—French ROGET, ROQUETTE, CROCHET. (*Hard*, fortis) Old German Ruchart, Hrohgart, 9th cent.—Modern German RÜCKERT—French ROCHARD, ROHARD, CROCHARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Roacheri, Ruachari, 9th cent.—Eng. ROKER, ROOKER, RUCKER, CROKER, CROCKER—Modern German RÜCKER—French RAUCOUR, ROCHER, ROUHER. (*Man*) English RUGMAN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old German Rocculf, Roholf, Roof, 8th cent.—Old Norse Hrolfr—Eng. ROLFE—Mod. Germ. ROHLOFF. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Rochold, Rouhold, 8th cent.—French ROCAULT, ROCAULD, ROHAULT. (*Ward*, guardian) French CROQUART.

In a similar sense I take the root *imm*, which Förstemann considers obscure, and which Abel takes to be a contraction of *irmin*. The root meaning seems to be noise, as in Old Norse *ymia*, stridere. Hence Old Norse *ymr*, clash of arms, and *ýma*, battle. The name of the giant Ymir in Northern mythology is from this root—the sense being primarily that of loud voice, which suggests that of huge stature.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Immo, Ymmo, Emmo, 7th cent. Old Norse Ymi. Eng. YEM? Modern German IMM, IHM. French EME, EMY. Im, Em.  
Stridere.



## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Ymizo, 11th cent.—English EAMES, HYMES, EMMS—Modern German IMSE—French IMBS. Old German Imico, 8th cent.—Eng. IMAGE—Mod. Germ. IMMICH.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old German Imbert, 7th cent.—English IMBERT—French IMBERT. (*Bald*, fortis) French IMBAULT. (*Hard*, fortis) Old Germ. Emehard, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. EMMERT—French IMARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Emaher, Emheri, 10th cent.—Eng. EMBER, EMERY—French IMER, EMMERY. (*Ric*, dominion) Old German Emrich, 8th cent.—Eng. EMERICK—Modern German EMERICH—French EMERIC, EMERICQUE.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Imino, 8th cent. Anglo-Saxon Immine. Eng. EMENY. French EMMON.

Probably in something of a warlike sense are to be taken the following, which seem to be from Old High Germ. *rîtan*, Ang.-Sax. *ridan*, English ride.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Ride. Eng. RIDE, RIDEY, WRITT, WRITE. Mod. Germ. RITT.  
 quitare. French RIDEAU, RIDDE, RIETTE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. RIDDELL—Modern German RIEDL—French RIDEL, RIEDLE. Old Germ. Ridelenus, 8th cent.—Eng. RIDLON—French RIEDLING. Eng. RIDDICK.

## PATRONYMIC.

Eng. RIDING, RIDDING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) Old German Rideger, 10th cent.—English RIDGER. (*Hard*) English RIDHARD. (*Aud*, prosperity) French RITAUD, REDAUT—Eng. RIDEOUT, REDOUT. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. RIDER, WRITER, WRIGHTER—Mod. German RITTER, RIDDER—French RIDIÈRE.



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the Ang.-Saxon *næddre*, Eng. *adder*. I include the form *nestle* on the principle referred to p. 238—the Norwegian *naestle*, *nettle*, is a case in point. And for an example of the converse we have Eng. *nest*, Lat. *nidus*, Welsh *nyth*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Nadal.  
Acus. Old Germ. *Nadal*, *Nadala*, 8th cent. English *NADALL*, *NEEDLE*, *NETTLE*, *NESTLE*. Modern German *NADELL*, *NEIDL*, *NESSEL*. French *NIDELAY*, *NIZOLLE*, *NESTLÉ*.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German *Nadalina*, *Natalinus*, 8th cent.—English *NESTLING*—Modern German *NÄDELIN*, *NIEDLING*—French *NESTLEN*.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. *Natlahar*, 8th cent.—English *NEEDLER*, *NALDER*\*—Modern German *NADLER*, *NESSLER*—French *NESSELER*. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. *Nadalrad*, 8th cent.—Eng. *NALDRETT*—Mod. Germ. *NESSELRATH* ? -

Another name which I take also to be from a weapon is *SNEEZY*. This, along with an Old German *Snizolf* (*ulf*, wolf) may be referred to Ang.-Sax. *snoés*, spear.

And there are a few names overlooked in their proper place in this chapter, which may be referred to Old High Germ. *fehđ*, Mod. German *fehde*, Ang.-Sax. *fægth*, *faeth*, Eng. *feud*.

## SIMPLE FORMS

Faid.  
Feud. Old Germ. *Feito*, 9th cent. Eng. *FAED*, *FAITH*, *FAITHY*. French *FEYDEAU*, *FEYTOU*.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. *Fedane*, 7th cent. Eng. *FEDDON*.

I take the above to be from the same root as the Germ. *fechten*, Ang.-Sax. *feohtan*, Eng. *fight*.

---

\* Either by transposition for *Nadler*, or perhaps containing the Dutch form *naald*, *needle*,

The name FECHTER seems to be of German origin, but FICATIER in the directory of Paris looks like the same name in a more thoroughly French guise. Or we might connect it with Germ. *fichte*, the pine-tree, whence Pott derives the German name FICHTE.

From the Old Sax. *werod*, Ang.-Sax. *weorod*, host, army, we may take the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Werot, 9th cent. Verritus, Frisian prince in Tacitus, 1st cent.—here? English WERRETT, VERITY? VIRTUE? French VIROT, VÉRITÉ, VERTU? Werod.  
Army.

From the Goth. *slahan*, *slohun*, Anglo-Saxon *slagan*, *slean*, Eng. *slay*, Old English *sle*, *slow*, *occidere*, rather than from the Old High German *slou*, Mod. Germ. *schlau*, Eng. *sly*, as proposed by Förstemann, I take the following. The name SLYBODY, found in Sussex in the 17th century, might have been included here, but as the name Slytbody is found in the same county at an earlier date (*Pat. Brit.*), we may rather refer it, along with our name SLIGHT, to Anglo-Saxon *slitta*, contention, and explain Slytbody as a messenger of strife, or perhaps rather in the higher sense as a herald of war.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Slaugo, Slougo, Sliu,\* 8th cent. English SLAGG, SLEGG, SLACK, SLAY, SLEWEY, SLOW, SLOWEY, SLEE, SLY. Mod. Germ. SCHLAUCH, SCHLECH. Slag.  
Slaughter.

---

\* Grimm (*Frauennamen aus blumen*), derives this (female) name from Old Norse *sly*, *conferva palustris*—a very doubtful derivation, as it seems to me.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Man*) English SLEWMAN, SLOWMAN, SLYMAN, SLEEMAN.  
(*Ulf*, wolf) Old German Slougolf, Slihof, 8th cent.—English SLYOFF.

There is a word of yet more hateful sound which appears to come before us in men's names, viz., the Old High Germ. *mort*, Ang.-Sax. *mord*, *morth*, Old Scotch *morth*, *murth*, Eng. *murder*, Old Eng. *mort*, Lat. *mors*, death. The meaning is probably nothing more than that of slayer, so common in the names of this chapter. There are but few names in the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch*, and Förstemann does not give an opinion upon them. Pott suggests the above meaning in the case of the Germ. names Mordt and Mordtmann, but the German Martyrt and the French Mortemart he explains, unsatisfactorily, as I think, as *mors martyrum*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Mort.  
Mors.  
laughter. Old German MORTO. English MORT, MORDE, MORDAY, MORDUE, MURT, MURTA, MURTHA, MORSE. Mod. German MORDT, MÖRTZ. Fr. MORT, MORTIEU, MORDA, MOURCEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Murdoc, *Domesday*—Eng. MURDOCK—Modern German MORTZSCHKE—French MORDAQUE. Eng. MORTAL, MYRTLE, MORSEL, MURSEL—French MOURZELAS? Fr. MORSALINE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Eng. MURTARD—Mod. Germ. MARTYRT? —French MORDRET (for Mordert?) (*Ram*, raven) Old Germ. Mordramnus,\* Maurdrannus (Abbot of Corvey), 8th cent.—Eng. MORTRAM. (*Hari*, warrior) English MORTAR†—French MORTIER, MORZIÈRE. (*Mard*, fame) French MORTE-

\* Wrongly placed by Förstemann.

† Or the extended form, as found in Eng. *murder*.



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## CHAPTER XIV.

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### THE PROTECTOR AND THE FRIEND.

It is a long list of fierce and cruel names that we have just been considering. These—with scarcely an exception—must have been given in the cradle—it was a war baptism, so to speak. The innocent babe on his mother's breast was called by a warlike name, in the hope that his sword would one day make other babes orphans, and other women childless. Even the gentler sex had the same ungentle names, for war was the religion of the day.

It is a pleasant change then to turn to names which speak of peace and good-will, of love, friendship, and affection—even though in some cases we may have to put a certain limitation upon the sense. We can scarcely suppose, for instance, that *frid* or *frith*, peace, so common in ancient names, was used in that sense of peace on earth and good-will towards men, which had no place in the fierce religion of our forefathers. The idea, if applied to their own tribe, might be rather that of protection or security—if applied to their enemies, that of conquest or subjugation. This root was widely spread over all the German tribes, but it is by no means so common in French and English names as might be expected. In many cases, both as a prefix and as a termination, it changes into *frey* or *free*.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Friddo, Fritto, 9th cent. Eng. FRID, FRED, Frid, Frith  
 FREAD, FRITH, FREETH, FRETHY. Modern German FRIED, Peace.  
 FREDE. French FRIÉDÉ, FRÉDEAU, FRETÉ, FRETEAU.

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Fritila, Fridila, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Fridla  
 —Mod. Germ. FRIEDEL—French FREDOILLE, FRITEL. Old  
 German Fridulin, 9th cent.—English FREELING?—French  
 FRÉLON?

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bad*, war) Old German Fridibad, Suabian Prince, 5th  
 cent.—Eng. FREEBOUT—French FRÉPAT. (*Bald*, bold) Old  
 German Frithubald, 6th cent.—French FREBAULT. (*Bern*,  
 bear) Old German Fridubern, 9th cent.—Friebernus?  
*Domesday*—Eng. FREEBORN? (*Birg*, protection) Old Germ.  
 Fridubirg, 8th cent.—Eng. FREEBOROUGH? FREEBRIDGE?  
 (*Bod*, envoy) Old German Frithubodo, 9th cent.—English  
 FREEBODY. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Fridehere, 9th cent.  
 —Mod. German FRETTER—French FREDIÈRE. (*Dag*, day)  
 Old Germ. Frittag, 9th cent.—Eng. FRIDAY—Mod. German  
 FREITAG. (*Lind*, gentle) Old German Fridulind, 9th cent.  
 Frelond, *Hund. Rolls.*—Eng. FREELAND? (*Liub*, love) Old  
 German Fridiliuba—Eng. FREELOVE? (*Rice*, powerful) Old  
 Germ. Frithuric, 5th cent.—Old Norse Fridrekr (Icelandic  
 bishop)—Eng. FREDERICK—Mod. Germ. FRIDERICH—French  
 FREDERICK. (*Stan*, stone) Ang.-Saxon Frithestan—English  
 FREESTONE?

Another word with the meaning of peace—but  
 into which there enters more of the sense of  
 friendship and relationship—is Anglo-Saxon *sib*.  
 Hence the name, according to Grimm, of the  
 goddess Sif, wife of Thor in Northern mythology.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Sibja, 6th cent., Siffo, Sivo. Anglo-Saxon Sib, Sip.  
 Sibba, bishop of Elmham. Eng. SIPP, SEAVY. Mod. Germ. Friendship  
 SIEBE, SEPPE. French SIVE.



## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Sibico, 8th cent.—Eng. SIBBICK—Mod. Germ. SIEBECKE. Old German Sevila? 7th cent.—English SIBEL, SIBLEY—Mod. German SYBEL—French SEVILLA? SYBILLE? Eng. SIFFKEN—Mod. German SIEVEKING. English SIPLING. French SEBILLON, DE SEVELINGES.\*

## PATRONYMICS.

Eng. SIBSON. Eng. SEPPINGS.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. SIBERY, SIEVIER—French SIPIÈRE, SIÉVER. (*Leis*, learned) Eng. SIPLESS? (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Sivracus, 8th cent.—Eng. SIVRAC, SHIVERICK—French SEVRY? (*Rat*, counsel) Eng. SIEVEWRIGHT?

## LOCAL NAME.

(*Thorp*, village) Eng. SIBTHORP, SIPTHORP.

Another root of similar meaning may be *sem*, *sim* (Anglo-Saxon *seman*, to mediate, appease; *sema*, *syma*, a peace-maker.) There is only one Old Germ. name from this root, which Förstemann does not class. The word *sam*, p. 75, is apt to intermix.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Simo, Syme, 9th cent. English SYME, SIMM. French SEMEY, SEMÉ, SEM, SIMUS.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. SIMCO. English SIMMILL—French SEMEL, SEMELÉ, SIMIL. Eng. SIMKIN—French SEMICHON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Gis*, *kis*, hostage) Eng. SIMKISS. (*Hari*, warrior) French SIMIER. (*Hard*) French SIMARD, SIMART.

There are a number of words of which the meaning is friendship and affection. Friend itself

---

\* This looks as if it were formed on the same principle as the Italian names referred to by Salverte, originating in the family feuds of the middle ages. "A man did not call himself *Tibaldo Capuletti*, or *Salvino Armati*, but *Tibaldo de Capuletti*, *Salvino degl' Armati*—one of the Capuletti, one of the Armati."



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## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Winibald, 8th cent.—English WINBOLT, WIMBLE—French GUIMBAL. (*Burg*, protection) Old Germ. Wineburg, 8th cent.—Eng. WINBRIDGE?—Mod. German WEINBERG—French VINBOURG. (*Cof*, strenuous) Ang.-Sax. Wincuf, *Cod. Dip.* 981—Eng. WINCUP—Modern Germ. -WEINKOPF. (*Drud*, dear) Old Germ. Winidrud, 8th cent.—Eng. WINDRED. (*Gaud*, Goth) Old Germ. Winegaud, 8th cent.—Eng. WINGOOD, WINGATE. (*Gar*, spear) Old Ger. Winiger, Vinegar, 7th cent.—Eng. WINEGAR, VINEGAR—Mod. Germ. WEINGER. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Winihart, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. WEINHARDT—Fr. QUENARD, QUINARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Winihari, Winier, 8th cent.—Eng. WINER, QUINER—Mod. Germ. WINHEER—French GUINIER, GUINERY, QUINIER. (*Laic*, play) Old Germ. Winleich, 8th cent.—Uinilac, *Lib. Vit.*—English WINLOCK. (*Man*) Old Germ. Winiman, 7th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Winemen—English WINEMAN, WINMEN, WHENMAN—Mod. German WEINMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Winimar, 8th cent.—French QUENEMER. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Winirat, 8th cent.—French GUÉNERAT. (*Stan*, stone) Anglo-Saxon Wynstan—Eng. WINSTON. (*Wald*, power) Old German Winevold, Guinald, 8th cent.—Modern German WEINHOLD—French GUENAULT, QUENAULT, QUINAULT.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Vinin, 8th cent. Eng. VINEN. Mod. Germ. WEINEN. French WINNEN, GUENIN.

The Old High Germ. *liub*, Ang.-Saxon *leôf*, dear, is also very common in proper names. There are, however, other roots very liable to intermix, as Goth. *laifs*, superstes, and Old High Germ. *lôp*, praise, both found in ancient names.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Liuba, Liuf, Leupo, Liebus, 6th cent. Ang.-Sax. Leof. Old Norse Liufa. English LIEF, LIFE, LOUP,  
Lib, Lif. ov, Lop. Dear.

LIPP, LEAP, LUBY, LOVE. Mod. Germ. LIEB, LIPPE, LUBBE. French LIVIO, LEPPE, LIEPPE, LOVY, LOUP, LOUVA, LOUVEAU, LUPPÉ.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Liuvicho, Libicho, 8th cent.—Old Danish Livick—Eng. LIVICK, LOVICK, LUBBOCK—Modern German LIEBICH, LIEBIG, LEPPIC, LUBBECKE—French LIBEC, LUBAC, LEPPICH, LEVÊQUE? LEVICK. Old German Lieuikin, 10th cent.—Eng. LOVEKIN—Fr. LIEFQUIN. Old Germ. Liubilo, 8th cent.—Eng. LOVELL, LEVELL—Modern German LIEBEL, LIPPEL—French LOUVEL. Old German Liebizo, Luviz, Liubisi (*genit*)—Ang.-Saxon Leofsy, bishop of Worcester—Eng. LIBBIS, LOVEYS, LIVESEY, LOVESEY—Modern German LEPSIUS—French LIBOZ, LIPS.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old German Liubing, 8th cent. Anglo-Saxon Living, Archbishop of Canterbury. Lufincus, *Domesday*. English LIVING, LOVING, LEVINGE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Dag*, day) Old German Liopdag, 10th cent.—Luiedai, *Domesday*—English LOVEDAY. (*Frid*, peace) Old German Liupfrit—Eng. LEFROY? (*Hard*) Old German Liubhart, Leopard, 7th cent.—Eng. LEOPARD, LIBERTY?—Mod. Germ. LIPHARD, LIPPERT, LIEBERT—French LIBERT, LIPPERT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Liubheri, Libher, Lipher, 8th cent.—Eng. LEPPER, LOVER, LEVER—Mod. Germ. LIEBER—French LIEBHERRE, LEVIER, LOUVIER. (*Lind*, gentle) Old German Liublind, 8th cent.—English LOVELAND? (*Man*) Old German Liubman, 8th cent.—Eng. LOVEMAN—Modern Germ. LIEBMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Leobmar, 10th cent.—English LIVEMORE. (*Ric*, power) Old German Liubrich, 7th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Leofric—Eng. LOVERIDGE. (*Trut*, dear) Old Germ. Lipdrud, 8th cent.—Eng. LIPROT—Mod. Germ. LIEBETRUT. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Lupoald, 7th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Leofweald—French LIBAULT.

Another word of similar meaning is probably *minn*, from Old High German *minna*, Ang.-Sax. *myn*, love, affection.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Minn. Old German Minna, 9th cent. English MINN, MYNN,  
Love. MINNEY, MINNOW. French MINNE, MINÉ.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Minigo, 9th cent.—Eng. MINOCH, MINKE—  
French MINICH. Old German Miniul, 11th cent.—French  
MINEL. Eng. MINCHIN—French MINACHON. Eng. MINNS,  
MINCE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hait*, hood) Eng. MINNETT—French MINNETTE. (*Hard*)  
Old German Minard, 11th cent.—English MINARD—French  
MINARD, MINART. (*Hari*, warrior) English MINER—French  
MINIER, MINEUR? (*Rat*, counsel) French MINERET.

The word *sweet*, *dulcis*, in the various forms of Old High German *suaz*, Mod. Germ. *süss*, Old Sax. *sôt*, Anglo-Saxon *swêt*, *swês*, appears to be found in some ancient and modern names. The few Old Germ. names which I have ventured to put here are not explained by Förstemann, and the existence of the word is more clearly shown by the names found in our own early records. The Ang.-Sax. *swith*, vehement, may be liable to intermix, as well as a word *swed* found in some names, and referred by Förstemann to Old High German *swedan*, cremare.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Sweet. Old German Suoto, Soto, Suto, Suzo, Swiza, 9th cent.  
Suss. Suet, *an under-tenant before Domesday*. English SWEET,  
Dulcis. SWEAT, SUIT, SUETT, SUSE, SAUCE. Modern German SAUSE,  
SÜSS. French SUASSO, SOUSSI, SUSSE, SOTO, SUET.



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EXTENDED FORM=ENG. *sugar*, GERM. *zucker* ?

Old Germ. Suger.\* English SUGAR, SUCKER. Modern  
Germ. ZUCKER. French SOUGÈRE, SOUCHERRE.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French SOUCHERARD. (*Mar*, famous) English  
SUCKERMORE. (*Man*) Eng. SUGARMAN (*Suff. Surn.*)

Between *dear*, *carus*, and *deer*, the animal, it is impossible to distinguish even in ancient names. The former is the preferable sense, though it is probable that there may be an admixture of the two. The larger proportion of the ancient names are those of women.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Dear.  
Carus.

Old Germ. Dioro, Diura, Teor, 8th cent. Anglo-Saxon  
Diora. Old Norse Dîri. English DEAR, DEAREY, TEAR,  
TEAREY. Mod. German DIEHR, THIER, THEUER. French  
THIRY, THIERRY, THIERRÉ, TIREAU.

*Theodisch*

COMPOUNDS.

(*Leaf*, dear) Ang.-Sax. Deorlaf, bishop of the Magasætas  
—Eng. DEARLOVE. (*Bert*, famous) Eng. DEARBIRD. (*Man*)  
Dereman, *Domesday*—Eng. DEARMAN. (*Wald*, power) Old  
Germ. Deorovald, Deorold, 7th cent.—Mod. Germ. DÖRWALD  
—French THIRAULT. (*Wine*, friend) Ang.-Sax. Deorwyn  
(*Mss. Cott.*)—Eng. DERWIN—French THIROUIN.

There is a word *bil*, common in ancient and modern names, and which Grimm (*Deutsch. Myth.*) explains to mean “lenitas, placiditas.”† Bil was the name of one of the minor goddesses in Northern mythology.

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\* Förstemann makes this a corruption of Swithger. There seems, however, sufficient ground for taking it as it is. Compare the Celtic name Sucarius.

† This root may, however, sometimes intermix with another *bal*, *bale*, as suggested at p. 191.

SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Bilo, Billa, 9th cent. English BILL, BILLY, BILLOW, PILL, PILLEY, PILLOW. Mod. Germ. BILLE, BILA. Dan. BILLE. French BILLE, BILLEY, PILLE, PILLEY. Bil  
Gentleness

DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Bilicha, Pilicho, 9th cent.—Eng. BILKE—Mod. Germ. BILKE, BELKE, PIELKE—French BILCO, BELAC, BELLOC. Old Germ. Biliza, Piliza, Peliza, 11th cent.—Eng. BILLIS, BELLISS, BELSEY—French BILLEZ, BELAIZE, BELZ, PELEZ, PILLAS. French BILKEN, BILLEQUIN.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Billung, Billing, Pillunc, 8th cent. English BILLING, BILLINGAY. Modern German BILLING. French BILLING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bold*) French BILBAULT. (*Frid*, peace) Old German Bilfrid, Pillfrid, 8th cent.—Eng. BELFRY, PILFORD. (*Gat*, union ?) Old German Piligat, 9th cent.—French PELLAGOT, PELLECAT, PELCOT. (*Gard*, protection) Old Germ. Beligarda, 9th cent.—Mod. German PELEGAARD—French BELLIGARD, BELICARD. (*Ger*, spear) Modern German BILGER—French PÉLIGRI. (*Grim*, fierce) Old German Biligrim, Pilgrim, Pilegrin—English PILGRIM—French PELLEGRIN. (*Heit*, state, hood) Old Germ. Biliheid, 8th cent.—English BILLET, BELLETT, PELLETT, PILOT—French BILHET, BILLET, BELET, PILETTE, PILOT, PILATE. (*Hard*) Eng. BILLIARD, BELLORD—Modern German BILHARDT—French BILLARD, BILLIARD, BELLART, PELLARD, PILLARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. BELLER—Mod. Germ. BILLER—French BILLIÈRE, BELLIER, PELLIER. (*Helm*) Old German Bilihelm, 9th cent.—Eng. BILLHAM, PELHAM—French BELHOMME. (*Man*) English BILLMAN, BELLMAN, BELLMAIN, PILLMAN—French BELLEMAIN, PELMAN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Belimar, 8th cent.—English BILLAMORE, BELLMORE—Modern German BILMER—French BELLEMARE. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Pilimunt, 8th cent.—English BELLMENT—French BELMENT. (*Not*, bold) Fr. BELLENOT, BELNOT. (*Sind*, via) Old Germ. Belissendis,



11th cent.—French BELISSENT. (*Wald*, power) English BILLYEALD—French BILLAULT. (*Ward*, guardian) English BELWARD. (*Wine*, friend) French BELLAVOINE. (*Wig*, *wi*, war) French PELVEY.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Pillin. Eng. BILLIN, PILON. Mod. German BELLIN. French BELIN, BILLION, PILLIEN, PELLIN.

Smelt.  
Gentle.

The Ang.-Sax. *smelt*, mild, gentle, is found as the name of a priest, *Cod. Dip.* 822, and we have an Eng. SMELT. I find no other trace of it as an ancient name, and it is possible that the one in question may have been conferred on account of character, superseding his ordinary name.

Another word of similar meaning may be found in Old High German *trût*, Modern German *traut*, Low German *drûd*, dear, beloved. But the name Thrudr, of one of the Valkyrjur, is supposed by Weinhold (*Deutschen Frauen*), to come in, which is probable, more particularly when the word is used as a termination, in which case it is found only in the names of women.\* And perhaps for this reason, though it was very common in Frankish names, we find at present only scanty traces of it in French. Another root liable to intermix is Gothic *drauht*, Old Norse *drótt*, people.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Drudo, Trudo, Truto, Truut, Trut, 8th cent.  
rud, Trut.  
Dear. Eng. DROUGHT, DROWDY, TROOD, TROUT, TROTT. Modern  
Germ. DRUDE, DRUTE. French DRUDE, TROUDE, TRUTEY,  
TROTE, TROTTÉ.

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\* It is still retained in some christian names of women, as Gertrude and Mildred



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The following names may perhaps be referred to the Old High Germ. form *zeiz*, corresponding with Old Norse *teitr*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Zeiz.  
Amiable. Old German Zeizo, 8th cent.—Eng. SIZE. Mod. German ZEIZ. French SIESS, CIZA.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Zeizilo, 8th cent.—English SISLEY?—French SEYSSEL, CÉZILLE. French SISCO, CESAC.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French CÉZARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Zeizheri, 9th cent.—English SIZER—Modern German ZAISER—French CICERI? (*Lind*, gentle) Old Germ. Zeizlind, 9th cent.—English SIZELAND.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Ceizan, 9th cent. English SIZEN. French CEYSSON.

Another root having the meaning of affection or fondness may be *dod*, *tod*, *tot*. In the former edition I referred to the Friesic *dod*, a blockhead, and to the two Old English words *doddypate* and *dodipol*, of the same meaning, quoted by Halliwell. Also to the name of the curious and extinct bird the dodo, which I suppose to have been so named by the Dutch from its well-known stupidity. But there is another sense, no doubt allied, and perhaps from the same root, which I think more suitable for proper names—that of fondness. We see the connection in our own word “dote”—to be foolish and to be fond. Förstemann speaks of the root as obscure, and refers to Old High German *toto*, *patrinus*, *tota*, *admater*, which may perhaps however only be

derived senses—the root lying deeper. Another root very apt to intermix is *deot*, people.

## SIMPLE FORMS

Old German Dodo, Doddo, Doda (wife of the Frankish king Theodebert), Todo, Totta, Tozo, Tozi, 6th cent. Ang.-Sax. Dodda, Dudda, (bishop of Winchester), Totta,\* (bishop of Leicester). English DODD, TODD, TODDY, TOTTEY, DUTT, DUDDY, DOZY. Modern German DODE, TODE, TOTT, TODT. French DODO, DODÉ, DOTHÉE, TOTY. Dod, Tod.  
Dear

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Totilas, Goth. king, 7th cent.—Eng. TOTTELL, DOZELL, DUDDLE. Eng. DOTCHIN.

## COMPOUNDS †

(*Hard*) French DODARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Dothari, 9th cent.—Eng. TOZIER—Fr. DOZIÈRE. (*Man*) Old German Totman, 9th cent.—English DODMAN, TODMAN, TOTMAN—Modern German TÖDTMANN—French DODEMAN. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Dotrih, 9th cent.—English DOTRY, DODDRIDGE, DOTTRIDGE.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Dodlin, Todin, 8th cent. English TOTTEN. French DODIN, DOTIN, DOZON.

Along with the above, and in accordance with the classification of Förstemann, I bring in a group containing a diphthong as below.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Duodo, Tuoto, Touto, Tooza, 8th cent. Eng. DOWD, DOWDY, DOODY, DOUBT, DOUBTY, TOOT, DOWSE. Fr. DOUDEAU, DOUTEY, TOUT, TOUTAY, DOUSSE, TOUZEAU, TOUZÉ. Dowd.  
Dear.

\* This bishop was also called Torthelm, and Mr. Kemble considers Totta nothing more than an abbreviation, which may be the case.

† The German name Todleben seems to be formed upon an Old German Totleib. I have taken this, p. 11, to be from *lieb*, dear; however, the form is rather that of *larb*, superstes

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Toutillo—Eng. DOWDLE, TOODLE, TOOTALL—  
French DOUDELLE, TOUZEL. Old German Duodelin, 11th  
cent.—French DOUSSOULIN, TOUZELIN. Old Germ. Tuoticha  
—Eng. TOOTHAKER?—French TOUSAC. Eng. DOWDIKEN.

## PATRONYMICS.

Eng. DOWDING, DOWSING.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English DOWDEN, DOUDNEY, DOWSON. French DOUDAN,  
DOUSSAN, TOUTAN, TOUZIN.

From the Old Norse *linr*, Old High German  
*leni*, mild, we may perhaps take the following.  
The Old Norse *linni*, snake, may, however, put in  
a claim.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Linn, Line.  
Mild.

Old German Lino, 9th cent. Eng. LINN, LINNEY, LINE,  
LINEY, LEAN. Mod. German LINN, LEINE. French LENÉ,  
LINNÉE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

French LENIQUE. Eng. LINNELL.

## PATRONYMICS.

Eng. LEANING, LINING.

## COMPOUNDS

(*Heit*, "hood") Old Germ. Linheit—Ang.-Sax. Liniæt,  
*Mss. Cott.*—Eng. LINNET—Fr. LINOTTE. (*Hard*) French  
LINARD. (*Ger*, spear) Eng. LINNEGAR—French LENÈGRE.

From the Goth. *anst*s, Old High Germ. *anst*,  
*gratia*, Förstemann derives some ancient names.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Anst.  
Gratia.

Old Germ. Ansteus?\* Eng. ANSTEY.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Anster, 9th cent.—English  
ANSTER.

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\* Förstemann derives this name from *ans*, semi-deus, and *thrus*, servant.



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## SIMPLE FORMS.

und, Munt. Old German Mundo, Munt, 6th cent.—English MUNDY,  
 protection. MUNDAY, MOUND, MOUNT—Modern German MUND, MUNDT,  
 MUNTZ—French MONDE, MONDO, MONTÉE—Span. MONTES.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Μουνδίλας, *Procopius*, 6th cent. English  
 MUNDELL—French MUNDEL, MONTEL.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Muntinc. Eng. MUNTING. Modern German  
 MUNDING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French MONDEHARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French  
 MONDIÈRE, MONTIER. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Mundoald  
 —French MONTAULT.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. MUNDEN, MOUNTAIN. French MONDIN, MONTAGNE,  
 MONTAGNY.

As a termination, *mund* in English becomes frequently *ment*, as in WILLIMENT, ELEMENT, GARMENT, HARDIMENT, ARGUMENT, which are probably from the Old Germ. names Willimund, Elemund, Garimund, Hartomund, Argemund. Another similar name may be MONUMENT, from an Old German Munemund.

Another word having the meaning of protection is *gard*, *gart*, with its High Germ. forms *card*, *cart*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

rd, Card. Ang.-Sax. Carda (*found in Cardan\* hlaew, Cardan*  
 protection. *stigele, Cod. Dip. 427,570.*) English GARD, GARDIE, CARD,  
 CART, CARTY. French GARD, GARDEY, GERDY, CART,  
 CARTEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Gardilo, 8th cent.—Eng. CARTELL—French  
 GERDOLLE. English GERDUCK.

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\* Carda's *love* or mound (probably a grave-mound), and Carda's style.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Cartheri, Karthar, Gardar, 8th cent.—English GARTER (16th cent.), CARDER, CARTER—French GARDÈRE, CARTIER, CARTHERY. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Gardrad, 11th cent.—Eng. CARTWRIGHT?—French CARTERET. (*Ric*, power) Ang.-Sax. Gyrdhricg (*found in Gyrdhricges ford, Cod. Dip. 369.*) English CARTRIDGE. (*Dio*, *thew*, servant) Old Germ. Cartdiuha, 8th cent.—Eng. CARTHEW. (*Wald*, power) French CARTAULT. (*Wealh*, stranger) Eng. CARDWELL?

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Gardin, 11th cent. Eng. GARDEN, CARDEN, CARTON. Mod. Germ. KARTHIN. French GARDIN, CARDON, CARTON.

Another word of similar meaning is *ward*, *wart*, (Ang.-Sax. *weard*, Old High German *wart*, guardian.)

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Wardo, Wardo, Ward, 6th cent. Ang.-Sax. <sup>Ward, War</sup> Wearda (*found in Weardan\* hyl, Cod. Dip. 1101*), <sup>Guardian.</sup> Weard, (*found in Weardesbeorh, now Warborough, Oxf., Cod. Dip. 343.*) Eng. WARD, VARDY. Mod. Germ. WART, WARTH. French VART, VERDIÉ.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. WARDELL. French VERDEL.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. WARDER, WARTER—Fr. VERDIER, VERDERY. (*Man*) Old German Wartman, 9th cent.—Eng. WARDMAN—Mod. Germ. WARTMAN.

For the word *war*, Förstemann proposes no fewer than five different derivations, viz., *wari*, defence, *wâr*, true, *wâron*, servare, *war*, domicile, and *wer*, man. To these I add Anglo-

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\* Wearda's hill and Weard's barrow—Weardan and Weardes, as the respective genitives of Wearda and Weard, following the rules of Anglo-Saxon declension.



Saxon *wær*, bellum, as a root liable at any rate to intermix, though I am inclined to take as the general meaning the first of those proposed by Förstemann.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Ware.  
Defence. Old German Wero, 8th cent. English WARE, WARRE, WARRY, WEIR, WEAREY, QUARRY. Mod. German WEHR. French VARÉ, VARAY, VÉRO, VERRY, WARO, WARRE, WARÉE, QUERREY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Varacco, 8th cent.—Eng. VARICK—Modern German QUARITCH—French VARACHE. English WARRELL, VARRELL, QUARRELL—French VARRALL. Old German Waralenus, 8th cent.—English VERLING—Modern German WEHRLÉN—French VERILLON. French VARICHON.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Warinc, Waringa, 8th cent. Eng. WARING, WARRING. French VARENGUE, VIAREINGUE, WARENGUE

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, fortis) Old Germ. Warbald, Warbalt, 8th cent.—Eng. WARBOLT. (*Burg*, protection) Old German Warburg, 8th cent.—Eng. WARBRICK—Mod. Germ. WARBURG—Fren. VERBRUGGÉ. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Warger, 8th cent.—Eng. WARRAKER, WARWICKER—French WAROQUIER. (*Goz*, Goth) Old German Werigoz, 9th cent.—Eng. VERGOOSE.\* (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Weriheri, Warher, 8th cent.—English WARRIER, QUARRIER—French VERIÈRE. (*Laic*, play) Old Germ. Warlaicus, 8th cent.—Warloc (*Hund. Rolls*)—Eng. WARLOCK—Mod. German WARLICH. (*Man*) Old German Waraman, Warman, 8th cent.—English WARMAN, QUARMAN—Modern German WEHRMANN—French VERMON. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Wcrimer, 8th cent.—English WARMER. (*Lind*, gentle) Old German Waralind, 7th cent.—Eng. WARLAND. (*Nand*, daring) Old German Werinant, 8th cent.—French VARINONT.

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\* Suffolk Surnames.



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## SIMPLE FORMS.

ud, Hut.  
rotection. Old Germ. Hudo, Hutto, 8th cent. Eng. HUDD, HUDDY,  
HUTT, HUTTY. Modern German HÜTTE. French HUDE,  
HOUDE, HUTTEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Huodilo—English HUDDLE—Modern German  
HÜTHEL—French HUDELO, HOUDAILLE. Eng. HUDKIN.

## PATRONYMIC.

English HUTTING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old German Hudipert, 7th cent.—French  
HUDIBERT, HAUDIBERT. (*Burg*, protection) French HAUDE-  
BOURG. (*Hard*, fortis) Eng. HUDDERT—French HOUDART.  
(*Man*) Old German Hutuman, 9th cent.—Eng. HUTTMAN—  
Modern German HUDEMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German  
Hudamar—French HOUEMARE. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ.  
Huuduin, 8th cent.—French HOUDOUIN. (*Wald*, power)  
French HUDAULT.

A somewhat doubtful word is *bol*, *bul*, which  
Ettmüller places to Ang.-Sax. *bôl*, dormitorium,  
but for which Förstemann proposes Mid. High  
German *buole*, brother, friend, consort. This  
word, which is evidently allied to the Old Eng.  
*bully*, comrade, seems to me to be upon the whole  
the best, but there are other derivations which  
might be proposed. First, *bull*, taurus, as a  
symbol of strength. Secondly, the root of Eng.  
*bully*, which is, first loud noise, then bluster,  
intimidation, similar root-meanings being found  
at pages 252-3. Thirdly, the sense of bigness,  
as found in *boll*, *bulk*, and other words derived  
from the sense of swelling.

Bol, Bul.  
Friend.  
Comrade.;

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Bolo, Buolo, Bollo, Boli, Puolo, Pollo, Poulo,  
8th cent. Eng. BOOL, BOWL, BOULLY, BULL, BULLEY, POOLE,

POOLEY, POLE, POLLO, POLLEY, PULL, PULLEY. Mod. Germ. BOHL, BOLL, BUOL, BUHL, BULL. Norw. BULL. Fr. BOLA, BOLLÉ, BOLL, BOLLEY, BOUILLÉ, BOUILLY, BOULAY, BOULO, BOULU, BULLE, BULLA, BULLY, BULLEAU, POULLE, POL, POLY, POLLEAU, PULLE.

## DIMINUTIVES

Eng. BULLOCK, BULCK, POLLOCK—Mod. Germ. BÖLICHE, BÖLKE—French BOLLACK, BOUILLAC, BOULLOCHE, POLAC. Eng. BULLISS—French BOULAS, BULOZ, POLLISSE.

## PATRONYMICS.

Eng. BOLING, BULLING, PULLING. Mod. Germ. BÖHLING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old Germ. Pulcari, Pulgar, 9th cent.—Eng. BULGER, BULLAKER—Mod. Germ. POLGAR. (*Gaud*, Goth) French BOULIGAUD. (*Hard*) Pollardus, *Domesday*—English BULLARD, POLLARD—Modern German BOLLERT, POHLERT—French BOUILLARD, BOULLARD, BULARD, POULLARD, POLART. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Bolheri—Eng. BULLER, BOWLER, PULLAR—Mod. Germ. BUHLER, PÖHLER—French BOUILLIER, BOUILLERIE, BOULIER, BOULLERY, BOLER, BULLIER. (*Man*) Eng. BOLLMAN, BULMAN, PULMAN, POLEMAN—Mod. German BOLLMANN, BUHLMANN, POHLMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Anglo-Sax. Bulemære (*found in Bulemæres thorn, Cod. Dip. 533.*) English BULLMORE, BULMER—French BOULMIER. (*Wine*, friend) English POLWIN. (*War*, defence) English BULWER—French POLFFER?

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English BOLLIN, BULLEN. BULLION, PULLAN. French BOULAN, BOUILLIEN, POULIN, POULAIN, PULIN.

From the Goth. *hulths*, Old High Germ. *holt*, Ang.-Sax. *hold*, Old Norse *holtr*, faithful, friendly, Förstemann derives the word *huld*, *hold*, *hul*, *hol*, found in Old German names. To this I put the following, though there may be an admixture of Ang.-Sax. *holt*, Old High Germ. *holz*, wood, in the sense of spear or shield.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Hold.  
Faithful,  
Friendly.

Old German Holda, 9th cent. (Old Norse Holhti, more probably in the other sense.) Holle, *Hund. Rolls.* English HOLT, HOLL, HOLE, HOOLE, HULLAH. Mod. Germ. HULDE, HOLD, HOLT, HOLLE. French HAULT, HOLE.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Hulling. Eng. HOLDING.\*

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) Eng. HOLKER—French HOLACHER. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Huldear, 11th cent.—English HOLDER, HOLTER, HOLLER—Mod. Germ. HOLDER, HOLLER—French HOLLIER. (*Lind*, gentle) Old Germ. Holdelinda, 10th cent.—Eng. HOLLAND?—French HOLLANDE? (*Man*) Old Ger. Holzman? 9th cent.—Eng. HOLTMAN, HOLEMAN—Modern German HOLLMANN. (*Rad*, counsel) Old Germ. Holdrada, 10th cent.—Eng? HOLDERRIED (*Suff. Surn.*)

From the Gothic *auths*, Ang.-Sax. *eath*, mild, gentle, Förstemann derives the stem *euth*, with which, however, *aud*, *ead*, prosperity, is very apt to intermix.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Euth.  
Mild,  
Gentle.

Old German Eudo, *duke of Aquitania*, 8th cent., Heudo, 11th cent. Eng. UDY, YEWD, YOUD. French EUDE, UDE, HEUDÉ.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Eudila, 6th cent.—Fr. HEUDEL. Old German Eutilina, 8th cent.—French EUDELINÉ.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Eodin, 7th cent.—Eng. YOWDEN—French HEUDIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old German Eutberta, 8th cent.—French HEUDEBERT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Euthar, 8th cent. Eng. ETHER?—Fr. HEUDIER, (*Ric*, dominion) Eutharicus, *a Goth, son-in-law to Theodorich the great*, 5th cent.—Eng. ETHERIDGE?

\* And HOLLING, as found in HOLLINGSWORTH, "Hollings farm or estate."



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Halliwell, indicates that that form must also have prevailed in Anglo-Saxon, and points to the sense in proper names as probably that of peace-maker. The emmet (contracted ant), German *ameise*, is probably hence derived, in reference to its supposed rest during the winter.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Emet. Old German Ammatas, Emita, Amizo, Emez,\* 5th cent.  
 Emez. Eng. AMETT, EMMETT, AMISS, EMUS. Mod. German AMEIS.  
 Quies. French AMETTE, AMADE, AMÉDÉE? AMIS.

## COMPOUND.

(*Ulf*, wolf) French AMADEUF.

In the same manner the stem *lol*, *lul*, referred by Graff to Old Norse *lolla*, segnitives, may rather be taken in the sense of Eng. "lull," to calm, in the sense probably of peace-maker.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Lul. Old Germ. Lullo, Lul, Lolla, 7th cent. Ang.-Sax. Lula  
 Soothe. (*found in Lulan treow, Cod. Dip. 18*), Lull (*found in Lullesbeorh, Lulleswyrth, Cod. Dip. 374,714.*) Eng. LULL, LULLY. Modern German LÖHLE. French LULLY, LOLLY, LAULHÉ, LAULL.

## PATRONYMICS.

Ang.-Sax. Lulling (*found in Lullinges treow, Cod. Dip. 227.*) French LULING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Eng. LOLLARD? (*Man*) Eng. LULMAN.

Perhaps on the whole most appropriately in this chapter will be introduced the names having the meaning of liberality or munificence. Though it may be uncertain in some cases whether the

---

\* Hence Basingstoke, in Anglo-Saxon Embasinga stôc, the place of the Embasings, properly Emasings.

idea is not rather that of the prince than of the friend. "Bracelet-giver," in the sense of a rewarder of valour, is an expression of Anglo-Saxon poetry.

From the Old High German *geben*, Modern German *geben*, dare, Förstemann derives the following Old German names, which he observes are found both with the root-vowel as *gab*, and with the vowel-change of the present into *gib*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Gabo, Gebbo, Geppo, Givo, Jebo, Kyppo, Chippo, 8th cent. Eng. GABB, GAPP, GAFF, GAVEY, GIBBY, GIBB, GIEVE, JEBB, JEFF, KIBB, KIBBEY, KIPP, CHIPP. Gab, Gip.  
Give.  
Modern German GABE, GAPP, GEPP, KABE. French GABÉ, GAPY, GAVEAU, CABÉ, GIBOU, GIF, JAFFA, JAPY, CHEVY ?

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Gabilo, 9th cent.—English GABLE, GAVELLE, CABLE, KEBEL, KEPPEL—Mod. Germ. GABEL, GAVEL, GEBEL—French GAVELLE, JAVEL, GEBEL, CAVEL—Span. GAVILA. Old German Gibilin, 9th cent.—English GIBLEN, KIPLING—French GIBLIN. Old Germ. Gebizo, 11th cent.—Eng. GIBBS ? GIPPS ? GIPSY—French GIBOZ, GIBUS—Belg. GEEFS.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Gebino, Givin, 8th cent.—English GAFFIN, GIBBON, GIVEN, GIFFIN, CHIPPEN—French GABIN, GIBON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old German Gibert, 9th cent.—English GIPPERT—French GIBERT—Italian GHIBERTI. (*Arn*, *ern*, eagle) Eng. GIBERNE—French GIVERNE, GIVERNY, GAVARNI. (*Hard*) Old German Gebahard, Givard, Gifard, 9th cent.—English GEBHARD, GIBBARD, GIFFARD—Modern German GEBHARDT—French GIFFARD, CHIPPARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Gebaheri, 9th cent.—Old Norse Giafar—Eng. GAFFERY, CHIPPER, CHEEVER—Mod. Germ. GEBER,



KEBER,—French GIBORY, CHIPIER. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Geberat, 8th cent.—French GABARET. (*Man*) Eng. CHIPMAN. (*Wald*, power) Old German Gebald, Givold, 6th cent.—Mod. German GABOLD—French GABALDA, GAVALDA, GAVAUULT, GIBAUULT. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Ghiboin, 7th cent.—French GIBOIN.

From the Ang.-Saxon *unna*, dare, may be the following, though Förstemann takes the negative particle *un* to intermix.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Un. Old Germ. Unno, Unni, Una (*female*), 9th cent. Eng.  
Dare. UNNA.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Nid*, strife) Old German Unnid, 8th cent.—Eng. UNIT ?  
(*Wine*, friend) Eng. UNWIN.\*

---

\* We do not find an ancient name to correspond, but there is an Old Germ. Unwan, 9th cent., and an Ang.-Sax. Unwona (3rd bishop of Leicester) ; to which perhaps may be put our UNWIN. The meaning of *wan* is not very clear ; Förstemann suggests Goth. *wéns*, opes, which seems to suit in this case.



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## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. *Atacho*, 8th cent.—English *ATACK*, *ATKEY*.  
 Eng. *ADKIN*, *ATKIN*. English *ADDIS*, *ATTS*—French *ATYS*.  
 Old German *Attalus*,\* (rex. Germanorum, *Aurel. Vict.*) 3rd  
 cent.—Ang.-Saxon *Attila*--Old Norse *Atli*—Eng. *ATTLE*,  
*ATLEY*.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Gis, kis*, hostage) Old Germ. *Atgis*, 8th cent.—English  
*ATKISS*. (*Got, Goth*) Old Germ. *Adogoto*, 8th cent.—Eng.  
*ADDICOTT* (*Hard*) Old Germ. *Adohard*, 9th cent.—French  
*EDARD*—Ital. *ATTARDI*. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. *Adohar*,  
*Adoar*, 8th cent.—English *ADIER*—French *ADOUR*. (*Lef*,  
*superstes*) Old German *Adlef*, 8th cent.—French *ATLOFF*.  
 (*Man*) Old Germ. *Adiman*, 9th cent.—English *ADMANS*—  
 French *ADMANT*. (*Mar*, famous) Old German *Adamar*, 9th  
 cent.—Eng. *ATMORE*?—French *ADHEMAR*—Ital. *ADIMARI*.  
 (*Ric*, power) Old German *Aderich*, 6th cent.—Anglo-Saxon  
*Ætheric* (*found in Ætherices hlype,† Cod. Dip. 813, and else-*  
*where*)—Eng. *ATTRIDGE*, *ETRIDGE*. (*Rid*, ride) Old German  
*Atharid*, 4th cent.—Ang.-Sax. *Æthered* (*found in Ætheredes*  
*haga,‡ Cod. Dip, 595, and elsewhere*)—Eng. *ATTRIDE*. (*Wid*,  
 wood) Old German *Adhuid*, 8th cent.—English *ATTWOOD*?  
 (*Wolf*) Old Germ. *Athaulf*, Goth. King, 5th cent.—English  
*ADOLPH* §—Mod. Germ. *ADOLF*—French *ADOLPHE*.

There is a root *an*, for which Förstemann proposes Old High Germ. *ano*, Mod. Germ. *ahne*, *avus*, but suggests also an intermixture of another word *ann*, from Ang.-Sax. *ann*, *favere*. In the female names the latter seems the more probable derivation. There may also possibly be an intermixture of another word, Ang.-Sax. *hana*, Germ *hahn*, cock, which is not unsuitable for proper names.

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\* The name of Attila, the renowned leader of the Huns, Grimm holds to be German and not Hunnish.

† *Ætheric's* leap, probably in commemoration of some feat.

‡ *Æthered's* hedge.

§ This, as a surname, is, as Mr. Lower observes, of recent introduction.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Anna, Anno, Enno, Hanno, Henno, 5th cent.  
 Ang.-Sax. Anna, king of the East Angles. English ANNE, An, En.  
 HANN, HANNA, HANNEY, HENN, HENNEY. Modern German Avus.  
 HANNE, HENNE. French ANNE, ANNÉ, ANNÉE, HANNE,  
 HANNO, HANY, HENNE, HENNO, ENNE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Annico, Ennico, 8th cent.—English ENOCH,  
 ENOCK, HANKEY?—Mod. German HANNICKE, HENNICKE—  
 French HANNICQUE, HENIQUE, HENOC, ENIQUE. Old Germ.  
 Analo, 8th cent.—English HANNELL, HENNELL—French  
 HENNEL. Old Germ. Hennikin, 11th cent.—Eng. HANKIN  
 —Mod. Germ. HANNEKEN—French HANNEQUIN, HENNEQUIN.  
 Old German Ennelin, 11th cent.—Eng. HANLON. English  
 ANNISS, ENNISS, HENNIS, HENNESSY—Mod. Germ. HANISCH  
 —French HENNECY.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Anninc, 8th cent. Eng. ANNING, HENNING.  
 Mod. Germ. HENNING. French HANNONG, HENNING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old German Anibert, 8th cent.—French  
 HANNEBERT, HENNEBERT. (*Fred*, peace) Old Germ. Anafred,  
 Enfrid, 8th cent.—Eng. HENFREY—French ANFRAY, ENFRÉ.  
 (*Gard*, protection) French HENNECART. (*Ger*, spear) Old  
 Germ. Anager, Eneger, 8th cent.—Eng. HANGER, HENNIKER  
 —French ANICKER. (*Grim*, fierce) Old Germ. Anagrim, 8th  
 cent.—English ANCRUM. (*Hard*) Old German Henhart—  
 Mod. German HENNERT—French ENARD, HENARD. (*Hari*,  
 warrior) French HANNIER, ANERY. (*Man*) Old German  
 Enman, 9th cent.—Eng. HANMAN, HENMAN—Mod. Germ.  
 HANNEMANN, HENNEMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Eng. HANMER.  
 (*Red*, counsel) Old Germ. Henred, 9th cent.—Eng. HANROTT,  
 ENRIGHT. (*Wald*, power) Old German Anawalt, Ennolt—  
 Eng. ANHAULT—Mod. Germ. HANEWALD, HÄNELT—French  
 ENAULT, HENAULT. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Anaolf, *Gothic*  
*leader*, 5th cent.—Eng. ENOUGH—French ENOUF.

There is a root *aw, av*, which Förstemann thinks may be from Goth. *avo*, grandmother, but, no doubt, like the Lat. *avus*, in the wider sense of ancestor. Graff refers to Old High German *awa*, river.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German *Avo, Ovo, Ouo*, 8th cent. English *OVEY*.  
 w, Av.  
 ncestor. French *AVI*.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German *Avila*, 6th cent.—English *AVILA, AVILL*.  
 Old German *Avelina*, 11th cent.—Eng. *AVELINE, AVELING, EVELYN*—French *AVELINE*.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Eng. *HAVARD*—French *AVART*. (*Hari*, warrior)  
 Eng. *VERY, AVER, OWER*—French *AVARE, AUER*. (*Land*)  
 Old Germ. *Auiland*, 9th cent.—Eng. *HAVILAND*. (*Man*)  
 Old German *Ouwaman*, 11th cent.—Eng. *HOWMAN?*—Mod.  
 Germ. *AVEMANN*.

From the above stem *av* comes apparently an extended form *aviz*, found in the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. *Aveza*, 11th cent. Eng. *AVIS, AVIZ*. French  
 Aviz.  
 ncestor? *AVISSE, AVISSEAU, AVIZEAU*.

## COMPOUNDS

(*Hard, fortis*) Eng. *EVEZARD*. Fr. *AVIZARD, AVIZART*.

A word of rather uncertain meaning in proper names is *bab*, respecting which Förstemann observes that it is “of a very ancient stamp, and approaching, as it seems, the nature and expression of children’s speech; according to Müller (*M.H.D. Wörterbuch*), the original meaning seems to be that of mother.”

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. *Babo, Bavo, Pabo, Papo*, 7th cent. Anglo-  
 Bab,  
 Pap.  
 Parent? Saxon *Babba* (*found in Babbanbeorh, Cod. Dip. 623*).



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Eng. TEDDER, TEATHER. (*Man*) Eng. DADMUN, TADMAN, TEDMAN. (*Lac, play*) Eng. TATLOCK. (*Wine, friend*) Old Germ. Daduin, 8th cent.—Eng. TATUIN.

It is probable that the stem *ing, inc*, though its etymology is not yet explained, has the meaning of son, offspring, and is cognate with Eng. “young.” As an ending in patronymic forms like Dunning and Billing, this is of course certain, but in other cases it is apt to mix with *ang*, p. 212. Ingo was one of the three sons of Mannus, the mythical founder of the German nation, as related by Tacitus.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Ingo, Hingo, Hincho, Engo, 7th cent. Ingi, King of Norway. Incge (Beowulf.) English ING, INGOE, INCH, HINGE, HINCH, HINCHEY. Mod. Germ. ENGE, HINCK. French INGÉ, HINGUE, HINQUE, ENG.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Ingizo, 9th cent.—Eng. INCHES—French INGISCH.

## PATRONYMIC.

English INKSON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald, fortis*) Old Germ. Ingobald, Incbald, 8th cent.—Eng. INCHBALD—Fr. ANJUBAULT. (*Bert, famous*) Old Germ. Ingobert, 7th cent.—Eng. INCHBOARD—French ANGIBERT. (*Bod, envoy*) Old Germ. Ingobod, 7th cent.—Fr. ANGIBOUT. (*Hard*) Old German Inghard, 8th cent.—Modern German ENGERT—French ENGUEHARD. (*Hari, warrior*) Old Germ. Inguheri, 7th cent.—Eng. INGREY—Mod. German ENGER—French INGER, INGRAY. (*Ram, ran, raven*) Old German Ingram, Ingranna, 8th cent.—English INGRAM—French INGRAIN—Ital. INGHIRAMI. (*Leof, dear*) Eng. HINCHLIFF, HINCHCLIFF. (*Wald, power*) Old German Ingold, 7th cent.—Old Norse Ingvald—Eng. INGOLD—Mod. Germ. ENGWALD

—French INGOLD. (*Ward*, guardian) French ANGOUARD (*Wis*, sapiens) Old Germ. Inguis, 9th cent.—Eng. ANGUISH. (*Wolf*) Old Germ. Ingulf, 8th cent.—French INGOUF.

Then there are some other words of similar meaning which are found both in ancient and modern names, but which do not appear, like the foregoing, to enter into the Teutonic name-system. Grimm observes that “in Old Saxon records Fadar, Brothar, Modar, Suster, appear not unfrequently as simple proper names.” Förstemann has Fader, Fater, &c., of the 8th and following centuries—Mothar, Moder, &c.—Brothar, Broter, of the same period—Suester, Sustar of the 9th cent. The origin of these names is not, however, always certain—Mothar for instance is sometimes a man’s name, and other words may intermix—see pp. 218, 237.

We have FATHER, MOTHER, BROTHER, SYSTER ; also FETTER and FETTERMAN, apparently from the Ang.-Sax. form *feder*. The Germans have VATER, VETTER, FEDER and FETTER ; MUDDER and BRUDER, also the diminutives VETTERLEIN, MÜTTERLEIN, BRÜDERLEIN. Pott has not Suestar, though according to Outzen SÖSTER or SÜSTER is a common name in Friesland. The French have SISTER, SESTER, and SESTIER—also SYSTERMANN, which, however, seems to be of German origin, and which means a sister’s husband. We have also BROTHERSON and SISTERTON, meaning a nephew respectively by the side of the brother and of the sister.



I do not include the name UNCLE in this place. It seems rather to be the same as an *Unculus*, 8th cent., and a *Hunchil* in *Domesday*; Förstemann proposes *unc*, snake.

I doubt also the derivation of COUSIN from *consobrinus*—first, because such a relationship seems scarcely sufficient to mark a name—and secondly, because it falls in with a group elsewhere.



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In the sense of *advena* we may take the following, which seem to be from the Goth. and Old High German *gast*, Ang.-Sax. *gæst*, *gest*, *gist*, Eng. "guest."

## SIMPLE FORMS.

ast, Gest.  
' Guest." Old German *Gasto*, *Cast*, 8th cent. Old Norse *Gestr*.  
Eng. *GAST*, *GUEST*, *GIST*, *KEAST*. Mod. Germ. *GAST*, *KAST*.  
French *GASTÉ*, *GASTY*, *CASTY*, *GESTE*.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English *CASTLE*, *CASSELL*, *CASTLEY*, *CASTELLO*—French *GASTAL*, *CASTEL*, *GESTELLI*. English *GUESTLING*—French *GASSELIN*.

## PATRONYMICS.

Eng. *GASTING*, *CASTANG*. French *CASTAING*, *CHASTAING*.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. *Gestin*, *Kestin*, *Castuna*, 8th cent. English *GASTIN*, *GASTINEAU*, *CASTON*, *KESTEN*. French *GASTINE*, *GESTON*, *CASTAN*.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Old Germ. *Gastart*—Ang.--Sax. *Gisteward* (*found in Gistewardeswyl, Cod. Dip. 595*)—French *GASSART*? (*Hari*, warrior) English *GASTER*, *CASTER*—French *GASTIER*, *GUESTIER*, *CASTIER*. (*Lind*, gentle?) Old Germ. *Gestilind*—French *GASLONDE*? (*Rat*, counsel) Old German *Gastrat*, *Castrat*, 8th cent.—French *CASTERAT*. (*Ric*, power) Old German *Castricus*, 6th cent.—French *CASTRIQUE*. (*Wald*, power) Old German *Castald*, 9th cent.—French (or Ital.?) *CASTALDI*.

From the Goth. *quuma*, Ang.-Saxon *cumma*, *advena*, we find some names, which are however, apt to mix with *gum*, man, p. 59.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

'umma.  
dvena. Ang.-Sax. *Cumma*, name of a serf, *Cod. Dip. 971*. Eng. *COMBE*? French *CÔME*.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Coman, 8th cent. Eng. COMMUN, QUOMMAN  
(*Gothic form.*) French COMMUN, CUMON, COMMENY.

## PATRONYMICS.

Eng. CUMMING. French CUMENGE.

The above word occurs more commonly as an ending, and in some of the names, particularly those compounded with words of affection, we may perhaps rather find a reference to the "little stranger" for whom an auspicious journey through life is invoked.

(*Ead*, happiness) Old German Otoquim, 9th cent.—Eatcume, *Lib. Vit.* (Old High Germ. *zit*, Ang.-Saxon *tid*, time—in the sense of seasonable?) Old Germ. Zitcoma, 8th cent.—Tidcume, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. TITCOMB. (*New*, novus or juvenis) Neucum (*Domesday*)—Nequam (*Gothic form*) English monk, 13th cent.—Eng. NEWCOME. (*Will*, in the sense of desire or pleasure) Old Germ. Williquema, 8th cent.—Uilcomæ, *Lib. Vit.*—English WELCOME\*—Mod. German WILLCOMM.

Cumma.  
Advena.  
As an  
Ending.

In the sense of *advena* we may also take English NEWMAN, German NIEMANN, French NEYMAN. We find it in England in the 13th cent., but I take it to be more ancient. But the stem *new* in general is taken by Grimm and Weinhold to have, like the Greek νεος, the meaning of young, and I have introduced it elsewhere.

From the Old High Germ. *walah*, Ang.-Sax. *weahl*, stranger, foreigner, variously with and without the aspirated *h*, as *wallack*, *walk*, *wall*, we may take the following. But the Ang.-Sax. *wæl*, strages, seems a very likely word to intermix.

\* I have put this, p 123, but I think wrongly, to *gom*, man.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Walah. Old Germ. Walah, Walach, Walco, Walch, Walo, Wal,  
Stranger. Gualo, 7th cent. Ang.-Sax. Wala. Eng. WALLACK, WALK,  
WALKO, WALKEY, WALL, WALE, WALEY, QUAIL, QUALEY.  
Mod. German WALKE, WALLICH, WAHL, WALL. French  
VALCI, VALIÈ, VALLÈE, OUALLE, WAL, GUALA.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Walezo, 11th cent.—Eng. WALLISS, WALLACE,  
WALLS, VALLIS—French VALLEZ, VALLS, WALLEZ, WALZ.  
Old German Valahilo, 8th cent.—Eng. VALLELY, WALKLEY.  
Walchelin, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. WALKLIN.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old German Walunc, 9th cent. English WALLING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) Old German Waland, Valand, 8th  
cent.—Eng. WALAND, VALIANT—French VALANT. (*Frid*,  
peace) Old Germ. Walahfrid, 8th cent.—Eng. WALLFREE—  
French VALFROY. (*Hard*, fortis) Old German Walhart, 9th  
cent.—Fr. ? WALLART—Mod. Germ. WAHLERT. (*Hari*,  
warrior) Old Germ. Walachar, Walchar, Walaheri, Walhar,  
7th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Walchere, bishop of Lindisfarne—  
Eng. WALLIKER, WALKER, WALLOWER, WALLER, VALLER—  
Mod. Germ. WALCKER, WAHLER, WALLER—Fr. VALLERY,  
VALLIER, VALHÉRE. (*Had*, war ?) Old Germ. Wallod, Valot,  
7th cent.—Eng. WALLET, QUALLET—Fr. VALET. (*Raven*,  
*ram*, *ran*, corbus) Old German Valerauans.\* (*Jornandes*)  
Walarammus, Walerannus, 8th cent.—Walrafan, *Lib. Vit.*—  
Eng. WALLRAVEN (*Suff. Surn.*)—French VALLERAN. (*Man*)  
Old Germ. Walaman, 8th cent.—Eng. WALKMAN—Mod.  
Germ. WAHLMAN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Walahmar,  
(*king of the Ostro-Goths*,) Walmar, 6th cent.—Mod. Germ.  
WAHLMAR—French VALMER. (*Rand*, shield) Old German  
Walerand—Walerandus, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. WALROND—French  
VALERAND, VALERANT.

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\* This Gothic name (=Valeravan) must be of an older date than the 8th cent.



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in the Old High Germ. *alis*, Ang.-Sax. *elles*, Eng. *else*, *aliter*. The scriptural name Elias may, as Förstemann remarks, be liable to intermix; in the *Liber Vitæ*, however, it seems invariably to be recognized as distinct.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Alis, Elis.  
peregrinus. Old Germ. Eliso, Elis, 8th cent. Aluso, Elesa, *genealogy of the kings of Northumbria*. Aliz, Alis, Elsi, *Lib. Vit.*  
Eng. ALLIES, ALICE, ELLIS, ELLICE, ELSE, ELSEY—French ALLAIS, ELLIES.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old German Alsker, 11th cent.—English ALSAGER. (*Gaud*, Goth.) Eng. ELSEGOOD.

Probably the same meaning of stranger may be found in the following, which seem to be from Goth. *anthar*, *alius*, but with which, in the simple form, the scriptural Andrew is very apt to mix up.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Ander.  
Alius. Eng. HENDER? Mod. Germ. ENDER? French ANDRO?  
ANDRY?

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) Old German Andriaud, 9th cent.—Fr. ANDRAUD. (*Berg*, protection) Old Germ. Andreberga, 8th cent.—Mod. German ANDERBURG. (*Gais*, spear) Old Germ. Andragais, 4th cent.—Fr. ANTRAYGUES, ENTRAGUES.

Names from the points of the compass, as North, South, East, and West, may be included in this chapter. The ancient terminations, *a*, *i*, *o*, (which it will be seen are in some cases still preserved), would give them the force of “one from the north,” “one from the south,” &c.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

North.  
Borealis. Old Germ. Nordo, Nordi, Nord, 9th cent. Eng. NORTH, NORTHEY, NORRIE. Mod. German NORD, NORTH. French NORRY, NAURY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Norlinc, 8th cent. English NORLAN.

## COMPOUNDS

(*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Nordbert, Norbert, 7th cent.—French NORBERT. (*Gaud*, Goth.) Old Germ. Northgaud, Norgaud, 9th cent.—Eng. NORTHCOTT? NORGATE? NORCOTT? NARROWCOAT?—French NOURIGAT. (*Gast*, guest) Old Germ. Norigas, for Norigast, 8th cent.—Eng. NORQUEST. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Nordheri, Nortier, 8th cent.—French NORTIER. (*Man*) Old Germ. Nordeman, Norman, 8th cent.—Eng. NORMAN—Mod. Germ. NORDMANN, NORMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Nordmar, 9th cent.—Eng. NORTHMORE, NORRAMORE—Mod. Germ. NORDMEYER. English NORFOR = north-faring? Eng. NORTHEAST?—French NOREST?

From the Old High Germ. *sund*, *sunt*, Ang.-Sax. *sûth*, Eng. *south*, we may take the following. The Ang.-Sax. *sund*, sea, is a word that might intermix.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Sundo. Ang.-Sax. Sunt or Sunta (*found in Suntinga gemaero, the boundary of the Suntings, Cod. Dip. 445*). Ang.-Sax. Sûth\* (*found apparently in Sûtheswyrth, Cod. Dip. 314*). English SOUTH, SOUTHEY, SUNDAY. French SOUDAY, SOUTY. Sund.  
South.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Old German Sunthard, 8th cent.—English SOUTHARD.† (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Sunthar, Sumthahar, 7th cent.—English SUNTER, SUMPTER, SUTHERY—French SOUDIER. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Suntulf, 7th cent.—French SOUTIF.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Suthen, *Lib. Vit.* English SOUTHON, SUDDEN. French SOUDEN.

\* There are other traces of this word as a personal name in the Cod. Dip.,—for instance, Southling, found in Southlingeâh, Cod. Dip. 382, and comparing with a Mod. German SUNDELIN—Sûthberht, found in Sûthberhtingeland, Cod. Dip. 1,032.

† May be a corruption of another name SOUTHWARD. Again—Southward may be only a mistaken attempt to rectify Southard.



EXTENDED FORM IN *er*

English SOUTHER. French SONDER.

## COMPOUND.

(*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Sundarolf, 8th cent. Mod. Germ. SÜNDREHOFF.

Names derived from the east were most common among the Franks, which, as Förstemann observes, is to be accounted for by their being the most west-lying of the German peoples, and of course having, for the most part, come from the east. Among the Saxons, whose course was northward, he observes that these names were almost entirely wanting. Nevertheless—at present it seems to me that they are more common in English than in French.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Osta. English OST, HOSTE, OWST, YOST,  
 EAST, EASTY, EASTO. Mod. German OST.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Aostilo, 8th cent.—Eng. OSTELL, AUSTELL.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Man*) Eng. EASTMAN—Mod. Germ. OSTMANN. (*Mar*, famous) English EASTMURE—Dan. OSTMER. (*Rad*, counsel) Old German Austrad, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. OSTERRATH—French OSTARD (*or to hard*).

The extended form *oster* or *easter* is more common than the simple form *ost* or *east*. It is possible that in some cases there may be a reference to the goddess Ostara or Eastre, but I think in general that it is only the same word as *ost* or *east*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Oster. Eng. EASTER, OYSTER. Mod. Germ. OESTER. French OUSTRIA.



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## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German *Warin*, *Guarin*, *Wario*, *Werin*, *Weri*, 7th cent. English *WARREN*, *WARRE*, *VERREL*. Mod. German *WAHREN*, *WERNE*. French *WARIN*, *GUFRAIN*, *GUEWRE*, *VARIN*, *VARINAT*, *VERREL*, *VERNAI*, *VERREVAL*. Werin,  
Weri,  
Weri.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. *Werinche*—Eng. *WARNOCK*—Mod. German *WARFCHEN*—French *VARACHIAL*. Old German *Werinche*, 8th cent.—Eng. *VARWELL*—French *WERVEL*, *VERREL*. Old German *Werinia*, 11th cent.—English *VARVINE*—French *VERVAL*.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Land, prosperity*) French *VERVAULT*. (*Bury, protection*) Old German *Werinburg*, 8th cent.—English *WARRENBURG*. (*Gold, Goth.*) Old German *Warengand*, 7th cent.—French *VARANDON*. (*Hard*) Old Germ. *Werinhart*, 8th cent.—Mod. German *WARHART*—French *VARHART*. (*Host, warrior*) Old German *Warinber*, *Warner*, *Werner*, *Guarner*, 7th cent.—English *WARRENBER*, *WARNER*, *WARRER*, *VARNER*—Mod. German *WARBER*, *WARBER*—French *GUARBER*, *WARBER*, *VARBER*, *WARBER*, *GUARBER*. (*Land, war*) Old German *Warvad*, 8th cent.—English *WARVARS*—French *WARVAT*, *VARVAT*. (*Land, armed*) Old Germ. *Wetinrad*, 8th cent.—French *VERVAULT*.

From the tribe of the Jutes *Fürsteman* and *Leuss* derive the following ancient names.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German *Judo*, *Juta*, *Judila*, *Jutta*, *Fudo*, 8th cent. English *JUDIA*, *JORTH*, *FERT*. Mod. German *JUDIA*, *JORTH*. Dutch *JUT*. French *JUDICAT*, *JUTH*, *JUTHAT*. Juth,  
Juth.

## DIMINUTIVES.

French *JUTHIN*. English *JUTHEN*. French *JUTHIN*.

## PATRONYMS.

Old German *Judinga*, 8th cent.—Eng. *Saxon*\* *Fiting* (*found in Fitinga Alder. Col. Jps. 1, 114, and elsewhere.*) Eng. *JUTHINGA*. Eng. *JUTHON*, *JUTHON*.

\* The Eng. Sax. form is, *Juth, Juth*.

both, at least in some cases, be from the same ancient origin? Thus, if Jute signifies giant—if Friese (or Frisian) signifies *comatus*, curled—if Wend signifies wanderer—may not the names of men be carried back to the same ancient source, and have the same meaning? This is a difficult question to answer, and I think that in fact both ways do probably obtain.

From the ancient tribe of the Suevi, Suavi, Suebi, or Suabi (whence the present Swabia), may be the following. Zeuss refers the name to Old High German *suīpan*, ferri, Mod. German *schweben*. I also suggest Old Norse *sveipr*, a curl or lock of hair, because the whole of the Suevi, who comprehended several tribes, were noted, according to Tacitus, by a peculiar way of fastening the hair up into a knot.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Swab. Old German Suabo, Suap, Suppo, 8th cent. Swæppa,  
Swablan. Ang.-Sax. geneal. Eng. SWABB, SWABEY, SWAAP, SWEEBY.  
Mod. Germ. SCHWABE, SCHWEPPE, SUPPE? French SOUPE,  
SOUPÉ, SOUPEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Suabilo, Suapilo, 8th cent.—Eng. SUPPLE—  
Mod. German SCHWÄBLE—French SOUPLY, SUPPLY, SOBBEL.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Suabheri, 9th cent.—English  
SOUPER—Fr. SOUPIR. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Suapold,  
9th cent.—French SOUPAULT.

From the Varini, Werini, Warni, or Werns, whose name Zeuss derives from Old High Germ. *warjan*, to defend, may be the following. Graff places the names to the above Old German stem, but Förstemann proposes also the people's name.



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## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) French JUTIER. (*Man*) Eng. YEATMAN.  
 (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Jutrad, 8th cent.—French JOTRAT.  
 (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Joduin, 11th cent.—Eng. JODWIN,  
 JEUDWINE—French JOUVIN.

From the name of the Franks may probably be derived the following. Though common in its simple form, this does not often occur in compounds, which may perhaps be attributed to the more recent origin of the name, it having been given to a confederation of different tribes.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

e Franks. Old Germ. Franco, Francio, Frenko, 5th cent. English  
 FRANK, FRANCO, FRANCE? FRENCH? Mod. Germ. FRANCKE,  
 FRANK. French FRANC, FRANQUE, FRANCO, FRANCHE,  
 FRANZIA, FRANCE, FRANCEY, FRANZ.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Francula, 5th cent.—English FRANKEL. Old  
 Germ. Francolin, 8th cent.—Eng. FRANKLIN—Mod. Germ.  
 FRANKLIN—French FRANQUELIN, FRANCILLON.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Franchin, 8th cent. French FRANQUIN.  
 Ital. FRANCONI?

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Francard, 6th cent.—Eng. FRAN COURT  
 —French? FRANKAERT.

I find no ancient names to throw any light upon the following group, which I think may perhaps be derived from the tribe of the Chauci or Cauci.\* The commonness of these names in French would be accounted for by this being one of the tribes which formed the Francic confederation. However, I only bring forward the subject as one for further enquiry.

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\* There was also another tribe called the Chaulci.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

English CHALK, CHALKEY, CAULK. French CHAUSSY, <sup>The Chauc</sup>  
 CHAUSSÉE, CAUCHE, CAUCHY, CHOQUE. <sup>or Caucl.</sup>

## DIMINUTIVE.

Eng. CHALKLEN.

## PATRONYMICS.

Eng. CALKING, CAULKING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French CHASSARD, CAUCHARD. (*Hari*, warrior)  
 English CHALKER, CHAUCER—Mod. Germ. KALKER—French  
 CHAUSSIER, CHOQUIER. (*Man*) Eng. KALKMAN.

From the Falii or Faliens, (whence the name of Westphalia,) Förstemann derives a root *fal*, *falah*, in ancient German names.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Falho, Fal. English FALL, FALLOW, FAIL, <sup>The Falil,</sup>  
 FELLOW? Mod. Germ. FAHL. French FAULLE, FAULEAU, <sup>or Faliens.</sup>  
 FALLOU, FAILLE.

## EXTENDED FORM=FALIAN.

English FALLON. French FAULON.

From the name of the Hessians is probably the following stem, which is, however, very difficult to separate from another, *haz*, p. 169. Also from *ans*, *as*, semideus, p. 119.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Hasso, Asso, Hessi, 8th cent. English HASS, <sup>Hass, Hes</sup>  
 HESSE, HESSEY. Mod. Germ. HASS, HESS. French HASSE, <sup>Hessian.</sup>  
 HESSE, HESZ.

## EXTENDED FORM=ENG. "HESSIAN."

Eng. HASSAN, HESSON, HESSION. French HASSAN.

There is a stem, *sal*, *sel*, rather common in ancient names, for which Förstemann proposes *salo*, dark, (Eng. "sallow"), *sal*, hall, or Goth. *séls*, benignus. I think it probable, however, that at least a portion may be placed to the name of the Salii, a tribe of Franks (whence the Salic law in France).



## SIMPLE FORMS.

Sal, Sel.  
Salian.

Old German Salo, Sallo, Salla, Sella, 5th cent. Salla, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. SALE, SALA, SELL, SELLEY. Mod. German SAHL, SELLE, SELLO. French SALLE, SALLÉ, SALA, SAILLY, SELLE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old-German Salaco, 6th cent.—English SELICK—Mod. German SELKE. Old German Saliso, 9th cent.—English SALLES, SELLIS—French SALESSE, CELESSE, CELS.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Salinga, *wife of the Lombard king Wacho*, 6th cent. English SELLING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Salabald, 9th cent.—French SELABELLE. (*Frid*, peace) Old German Salafrid, 9th cent.—French SALFRAY. (*Fast*, firm) French SAILLOFEST?\* (*Got* Goth.) Salgot (Saxo.)—French SALIGOT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Salaher, 8th cent.—English SELLAR, SAILOR—Fr. SALLIER, SELIER, CELLIER. (*Hard*) French SAILLARD, SALARD, CELLARD. (*Man*) Old German Salaman, Saleman, Seliman, 8th cent.—Eng. SALAMON (apparently not Jewish), SALMON, SALEMAN, SELMAN—Modern German SALLMANN—French SALMON. (*Ram*, *ran*, raven) Old German Salaram, 9th cent.—French SALLERON, SELLERIN, CELLERIN. (*Wig*, *wi*, war) Old German Selwich—English SALLAWAY, SELWAY. (*Dio*, *thiu*, servant) Old German Saladio, 8th cent.—French SALATHÉ.

## EXTENDED FORM="SALIAN."

Ang.-Saxon Salenn. English SELLO. French SALIN, SALIGNY, SELIN.

## COMPOUND

(*Fast*, firm) French SAILLENFEST.

It is probable that there are many names from the Goths, but the root is a very difficult one to deal with, mixing up with *good*, bonus, and perhaps with *got*, deus. GOTH itself (a Yorkshire name), might be supposed to be most certainly

\* We have no sure instance of this word as an ending. Compare Ariovistus, p. 95.



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Jozzelm, 8th cent.—French GOSSIOME, JOSSEAUME. (*Ram, ran, raven*) Old Germ. Cozram, 8th cent.—Eng. GOSHERON—French GAUSSIRAN. (*Leih, carmen*) Old Germ. Gosleih, 8th cent.—Eng. GOSLEE. (*Lind, gentle*) Old German Gauzlind, 8th cent.—English GOSLAND, JOSLAND (or from *land, terra*). (*Man*) Eng. GOOSEMAN—Mod. German GOSSMAN—French COSMÈNE. (*Mar, famous*) Old Germ. Gozmar, 8th cent.—English GOSMER—Mod. Germ. COSMAR. (*Niw, young*) Old German Cozniw, Cozni—French COSNE, COSNUAU. (*Rat, counsel*) Old Germ. Cozzarat, 9th cent.—French COSSERET. (*Rand, shield*) French JOSSERAND, JOUSSERAND. (*Wealh, stranger*) Old German Coswalh, 9th cent.—Eng. GOSWELL. (*Wald, power*) Old German Gausoald, 8th cent.—English GOSWOLD.

Zeuss refers the following stem to the name of the Danduti, in which Graff and Förstemann also seem to agree.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

The  
anduti?  
Old German Dando, Dendi, Tando, Tanto, 9th cent. ;  
Danzo, Tanzo, 8th cent. Ang.-Sax. Daunt (*found perhaps,  
in Dauntesbourn, Cod. Dip. 384*). Dando, Dandi (*Hund  
Rolls*). English DAND, DANDO, DANDY, DENDY, DAINTY,  
DAUNT, TANT, TENT, TANDY, DANCE, DANCEY, TANSEY.  
French DANDOU, DANTY, DENTU, TANDOU, DANSE, TENCÉ.  
Ital. DANTE ?

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Tantulo, 8th cent.—Eng. TENDALL, TANSELL  
—French DANZEL—Ital. DANDOLO. Old German Dantlin,  
Dentlin, 10th cent.—Eng. DANDELYON—French DENULLEIN,  
TENAILLON.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English TANTON, DANSON. French DANTON, TANDON,  
TANTON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard, fortis*) French DANSARD. (*Hari, warrior*) Dauntre  
(= Dauntherl ?) *Roll Batt. Abb.*—English DANCER ?—French  
DANTIER. (*Wine, friend*) Tanduini, *Lib. Vit.*—Fr. DANVIN  
TENNEVIN.

Then there is a stem *dan*, which Förstemann thinks may be, at least in part, from the name of the Danes. It seems, probable, however, that it is sometimes only a degenerate form of *dand*, and in one or two instances I have so classed it.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Dano, Danno, Denno, Tanno, Tenno, 8th cent. Dene, *Lib. Vit.* English DANE, DANA, DANN, DENN, DENNY, DEAN, TANN, TEN. Mod. German DANN, DEHN, TANNE. French DAN, DANNE, DANÉY, TAINNE. The Danes

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Tanucho, 9th cent.—Eng. TANNOCK—French DENECHAU. Old Germ. Danila, Tenil, 7th cent.—English DANNELL, DENNELL, TENNELLY—French DANEL, DANELLE, TANLAY.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old German Daning, Dening—Eng. DENNING. Eng. DENSON,\* DENISON, TENNYSON—French TENNESON.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English DANNAN. French DANIN, DENIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) English TENNANT—French DENANT. (*Burg*, protection) Old German Danaburg, 10th cent.—French ? DANNEBERG. (*Frid*, peace) Old German Danafrid, 8th cent.—English DANFORD ? (*Gaud*, Goth.) Old German Danegaud, 8th cent.—Mod. German DANKEGOTT ?—French DENÉCHAUD. (*Hard*, fortis) Old Germ. Denihart, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Dæneheard (*found in Dæneheardes hegeræwe*,† *Cod. Dip.* 272)—Eng. DENHARD—French DENARD, DENERT, TENARD. (*Gar*, spear) Old Germ. Thanger, 9th cent.—Eng. DANGER—Modern German DANNECKER—French DENECHER, DENCRE, DENAIGRE, TANGRE. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. DENYER, DANNER, TANNER—French DENIER, DENNERY, TANIÈRE, TAN-

\* I do not feel sure of these names. They might be the same as Tanton, &c., in the previous group See also Benson, Bunsen, &c, p. 236.

† “ Dæneheard’s hedgerow.”

NEUR. (*Man*) Eng. DENMAN, TENNEMAN. (*Red, counsel*) Old Germ. Tennared, 6th cent.—French TANRADE, TENRET. (*Ulf, wolf*) Old German Thanolf, 10th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Denewulf—Eng. DENOLF—French DENEFF, DENAIFFE.

From the tribe of the Ambrones Zeuss and Förstemann derive the word *amber* in proper names—the latter also suggesting that the *b* may be only euphonic and the proper form *amar*, in which case it might be an allied word to *amal*, p. 143.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

The  
Ambrones. Ang.-Saxon Amber (*found in Ambresbyrig, now Amesbury, Ambresleâh, now Ombersly.*) Eng. AMBER, HAMPER, EMBER, IMBER.\* French AMPAIRE, EMPAIRE, EMBRY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Ambricho, Embricho, Imbrico, 5th cent.—Eng. AMBRIDGE?

The Frisian or Friese (Ang.-Saxon Frysa,) appears to give the name to the following. According to Richthoven this people's name is allied to French *friser*, Eng. *frizzle*, and signifies *comatus*, curled—the wearing of the hair long or curled being considered among the German tribes as a badge of the freeman and the hero. According to Zeuss it is derived from Goth. *fraisan*, tentare, Ang.-Sax. *frâsa*, periculum, in the sense of valour or courage. In this case, and perhaps in any case, we may include the form *fras*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Friese,  
Frisian. Old Germ. Friaso, Friso, Vras, 8th cent. Eng. FREEZE, FRASI. Mod. German FRIESS. French FRISE, FRAYSSE, FRASEY.

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\* Might be referred to the Ymbres of the Traveller's Song, whom Lappenberg supposes to be the Imbers of the isle of Femern. Thorpe suggests that these Imbers might be a remnant of the Ambrones.



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## EXTENDED FORM=ENG. BAVARIAN.

Old Germ. Beiarin, 8th cent. French BOIRON, BOYRON,

From the name of the Huns Förstemann derives the following stem, observing however that the root *un* (*unna*, dare, or *un*, negative), is very liable to intermix. It is further to be observed that if Hun, as Grimm suggests, signifies giant, this may also be the meaning in proper names.

## SIMPLE FORMS

the Huns. Old German Huno, Huni, Hun, 8th cent. Hun, a king of the Hetware (*Traveller's song*). Honey (*Hund. Rolls*). Eng. HUNN, HONEY. Mod. Germ. HUHNS, HUNN.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Hunico, 10th cent.—Honoc, *Lib. Vit.*—English HUNNEX—Modern German HÖNICKE, HÖNKE—French HONACHE. Old German Hunichin, 10th cent.—English HUNKING—Mod. Germ. HÜNECKEN. Old German Hunzo, 9th cent.—Eng. HONISS, HUNNS.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old German Hunbert, Humbert, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Hunberht, bishop of Lichfield—Mod. German HUMBERT—French HUMBERT. (*Bald*, bold) Old German Hunibald, 8th cent., Humbold, 9th cent.—Eng. HONEYBALL, HUNIBAL—Modern German HUMBOLDT—French HUMBLOT. (*Frid*, peace) Old German Hunfrid, Humfrid, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Hunfrith, bishop of Winchester—Eng. HUMPHREY—French HONFRAY. (*Ger*, spear) Old Germ. Hunger, 8th cent.—English HUNGER—Mod. German HUNGER—French HONGRE, HONACKER. (*Gaut*, goz, Goth.) Old Germ. Hüngez, 9th cent.—Eng. HUNGATE. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Hunard, 8th cent.—English HUNNARD—Mod. Germ. HÜHNERT—French HONNARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Honher, 8th cent.—English HONNER—Mod. German HONER. (*Man*) Honiman (*Hund. Rolls*).—English HONEYMAN—Mod. Germ. HONIGMANN, HUNNEMANN. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Honrad, 9th

cent.—French HONORAT. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Hunwald, Hunoald, 8th cent.—Hunewald, *Lib. Vit.*—English HUNHOLD—Mod. Germ. HUNOLD—French HUNAUT

From the name of the Fins Förstemann derives the following stem, found in five Old German names, observing that as the Fins have been neighbours of the Germans ever since the time of Tacitus, it would be surprising if no names had been derived from them. The same remark applies to the Northmen, among whom the name was more common than among the Germans. The word however requires further investigation ; Miss Yonge explains it as “white,” and referring to Finn as a title of Odin, thinks that it was “an idea borrowed from the Gael by the Norsemen.”

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Fina. Finn, ancestor of Woden, *Ang.-Sax. geneal.* Fin, a prince of the North Erisians (*Beowulf*). Old Norse Finnur, Finni. Eng. FINN, FINNEY.

The Fins.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) French FINBERT. (*Bog*, bow) Old Norse Finbogi—Eng. FINBOW. (*Gar*, spear) Old Norse Finngair—Ang.-Sax. Finger (*found in Fingringahô,\* Cod. Dip. 685*)—Eng. FINGER. (*Mar*, famous) Eng. FINNIMORE?

From the Venedi, Veneti, Winidæ, or Wends may be the following. According to Grimm (*Gesch. d. Deutsch. Spr.*) this people's name, as well as that of the Vandals, is to be referred to Germ. *wenden*, Eng. wend, wander, &c.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Winid, Windo, Wenda, Wento, Wenso, 9th cent. Winta, son of Woden, in the genealogy of the kings

\* The mound of the Fingerings, “descendants of Finger,” now Fingringhoe in Essex.



of the Lindisfari. English WIND, WINDOW, WENT, WINT, VENT, VINT, QUINT. Mod. German WIND, WEND, WENT. French VINIT, VIENT, VINTZ, QUINTY.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Vinidin, 9th cent. Eng. WENDON, VINDIN, QUINTIN. French VINTIN, QUENTIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Winidhari, Winidhar, Winithar, 5th cent.—Eng. WINDER, WINTER,\* VINTER—Mod. Germ. WINDER, WINTER—French VENTRE, GUINDRE. (*Ram, ran*, raven) Old Germ. Winidram, Winedrannus, 8th cent.—Eng. WINDRAM—French VENDRIN.

Then there is a form *wand*, which may be, at least in some cases, the same as the preceding.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Wand,  
Wend? Old Germ. Wando, Wandi, Wanzo, 8th cent. English WAND, WANT, VANT, VANDY, WANSEY, VANCE. Mod. Germ. WANDE, WANDT. French VANCY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Wendico, 9th cent.—Eng. QUANTOCK—Mod. Germ. WANDTKE.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Wanding, 8th cent.—Eng. WANDING.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Wanzino. Eng. WANTON, VENSION. French VANDEN, QUANTIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Wanther, 8th cent.—English WANDER—French VANTIER, QUANTIER. (*Man*) English WANTMAN.

Then there is a third form from the same root, which may probably be referred to the name of the Vandals.

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\* Might also be from another origin—see p. 141



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I do not think that SPAIN is from the country ; it seems rather to be the same name as Spegen which occurs two or three times in the Liber Vitæ, and which is probably from Ang.-Saxon *spanan*, allicere. So also SWEDEN, which compares with an Old German Swedin, referred by Förstemann to Old High Germ. *swedan*, to burn.

SWEETSUR evidently means a Sweitser or Swiss. But I do not think that PICKARD, p. 178, means a native of Picardy. And though JANEWAY may be, as Mr. Lower suggests, from an old word for a Genoese, yet I should rather take it to be the same as GANNAWAY, from the stem *gan*, elsewhere noticed. ENGLISH and INGLIS may be the same as the Ang.-Saxon name Ingils (for Ingisil). IRELAND may be, like the Old Germ. names Erland, Airland, &c., the same as HARLAND, p. 232. ROMAN also may be from Rodman, as Robert, Roger, and Roland, from Rodbert, Rodger, and Rodland.

Lastly, there are one or two names which seem to refer to a mixture of race. Such is an Old Germ. Halbthuring, 9th cent., which seems to mean a Thuringian on one side. Also an Old Germ. Halbwalah, 8th cent., which may mean half foreigner or half Welsh. So likewise the Danish Halfdane, whence the Scottish HALDANE. But I doubt very much whether Mr. Kemble is right in thinking that the Anglo-Saxon name Mûl signifies half-breed ; Miss Yonge at any rate is certainly wrong in thinking that Ceadwalha,

his brother, had a Cymbric name ; for, as elsewhere shown, it is clearly Teutonic. At the same time it is very probable that the similarity of the name to the Celtic Cadwallader might be the cause of a mutual confusion of the two names.

## CHAPTER XVII.

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### THE SEA AND THE SEA LIFE.

While the Gothic tribes were wanderers in the great Northern Forests, they took their names from the objects that were familiar to them there. The nobler of the savage brutes—the bear, the wolf, the boar—were among the Teuton's favourite types ;—the war-game that he loved, and the sword that “was to him as a daughter.”

But it was a new life when they came to the water's edge. A new horizon opened to their view—new visions stirred their minds—their destiny took them by the hand—and the bold hunter became the daring viking. Short flights of piracy trained their wings—and the narrow British sea was bridged ;—a thousand years to gather head—for it was the wide Atlantic that came next.

On all the German sea-board there were fierce pirates and bold seamen—but the Northmen were the fiercest and the boldest. They harried all shores, and crossed swords with all races. They brought back the gold of Caliphs, and the dark-eyed daughters of Italy. They launched forth into the frozen deep, and saw the whale at his solemn gambols, and met the sea-bear—hoary



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Old German Seburg, Seopurc, 9th cent.—Seaburch, *Lib. Vit.*—English SEABURY, SEABROOK—Mod. Germ. SEEBURG—French SIBOURC. (*Fugel*, fowl) Ang.-Sax. Sæfugel—English SEFOWL. (*Man*) Old German Seman, 9th cent.—English SEAMAN—Mod. German SEEMANN. (*Rit*, ride) Old Germ. Seuerit, 9th cent.—English SEARIGHT—French SEURIOT. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Sewald, 11th cent.—Eng. SEAWALL, SEWELL?—Mod. Germ. SEEWALD—French SOUALLE? (*Ward*, guardian) Old Germ. Seward, 6th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Sæward—Eng. SEAWARD, SEWARD, SAWARD—French SUARD.

Another stem of similar meaning may be *und*, which Förstemann refers to Old High German *unda*, fluctus, unda. Hence Old German Undo, 8th cent., and Eng. UNDEY, though *hund*, dog, is liable to intermix.

The only ancient name from ship, *navis*, seems to be a Gothic Scipuar of the 6th cent. in Procopius, and which answers to our SKIPPER and SHIPMAN.

The Ang.-Saxon *ceol*, appears to be found in the names of several Anglo-Saxons, but it is not easy to say whether it is intended for that word or for *col*, helmet, p. 226. The only name from this source among the continental Germans seems to be a Cheling (*Goldast, rerum Alaman-nicarum scriptores*).

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Keel.  
Ship.

Ang.-Saxon Ceol, royal line of Wessex. English KEEL, KEELY. Mod. Germ. KIEHL. French CHELY?

## PATRONYMICS.

Old German Cheling. English KEELING.

We find in Anglo-Saxon several poetical or periphrastic expressions for a ship, some of which seem to occur in English names. Thus we have

SEAMARK, which appears to be from Ang.-Saxon *sæmearh*, a sea-horse, a ship. And the name SEAHORSE itself, of English origin, occurs, as Mr. Lower informs us, in New Brunswick. Another Anglo-Saxon expression for a ship was *sæwudu*, "sea-wood," whence seems to be the name SEAWOOD, found in New York.

From the Old Norse *fara*, Ang.-Sax. *faran*, to fare, sail, travel; Old Norse *fari*, Ang.-Saxon *fara*, voyager, we may take the following, which are however rather apt in some cases to intermix with *fair*, pulcher. A large proportion of the ancient names are Frankish.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. FARA, FARO, PHARO, 7th cent. English FAIR, PHAIR, FAIREY, FARRA, PHARAOH, FARROW, FERRY. Mod. Germ. FAHR, FEHR. French FARÉ, FARY, FARAU, FERAY, FERRY.

Fare.  
Travel

## DIMINUTIVES.

English FARRELL, FERRELL—French FARAL. Old Germ. Farlenus, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Ferling (*found in Ferling-amere, Cod. Dip. 73*)—English FAIRLAN, FURLONG—Mod. Germ. FEHRLLEN. Old German Farago, 9th cent.—English FARGO—Modern German FERRACH. French FARACHON—English FIRKIN?

## PATRONYMICS.

French FARENC. English FIRING?

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Farana, 8th cent. English FARREN, FEARON. French FARRAN, FARINE, FERON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) Old Germ. Ferrand, 11th cent.—Eng. FARRAND, FERRAND—French FERRAND, FERANT. (*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Farabert, 8th cent.—Eng. FAIRBEARD? (*Foot*, pedes) Eng. FAIRFOOT—Fr. FÉRAFIAT. (*Gaud*, Goth.)



Old Germ. Faregaud, 8th cent.—Eng. FARRAGAT, FORGET—French FARAGUET, FARCOT, FERAGUT, FORGET. (*Gis*, hostage? companion?) Old Germ. Ferigis, 9th cent.—French FARCIS. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Feriher, 9th cent.—Eng. FARRIER, FARRER, FERRIER—French FERRIER, FERRER. (*Lind*, gentle) Old Germ. Ferlind, 9th cent.—Eng. FORLAND. (*Man*) Old German Faraman, 9th cent.—Fareman, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. FAIRMAN, FERRIMAN—Modern German FEHRMANN—French, FIRMIN? (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Faramund, Frankish king, 5th cent.—English FARRIMOND, FARMONT—French FERMOND, FERMENT. (*Ward*, guardian) Old Germ. Faroard, 8th cent.—English FORWARD. (*Weal*, peregrinus) English FAREWELL—French FEROUELLE.

From the above stem *far*, as an extended form comes *farn*; the Goth. *fairni*, Ang.-Saxon *firn*, old, might be suggested, but I should rather prefer to keep to the same sense as found in the previous group, and which is found in the Mod. German *fern*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Farn.  
Travel.

Old Germ. Farnus, 7th cent. Forne, (*Domesday*): Eng. FAIRNE, FERN, FERNIE, FORNEY. French FARNE, FERNIE, FORNEY, FOURNY.

## DIMINUTIVES

Old German Fernucus, 8th cent.—French FERNIQUE. French FORNACHON. Eng. FARNELL, FURNELL, FERNILOW—French FERNIL, FURNEL.

## PATRONYMICS.

Ang.-Saxon Fearning (*found in Fearninga brôc, Cod. Dip. 450*). French FERNING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. FERINER, FERNER—French FERNIER. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Farnulf, 9th cent.—Eng. FERNYOUGH? (*Wald*, power) Eng. FERNALD. (*Heit*, state, condition) Mod. Germ. FARENHEIT?



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I have before observed that no animal was held in such high reverence among the Scandinavian races as the bear. And when the Norsemen, penetrating into the depths of the icy sea, found him there before them, in a solitude sublimer than that of the forest—yet grimmer and hardier than before, and a sailor too like themselves—all their old reverence would come on them with increased force. Hence we find as Scandinavian names *Sæbiörn* (sea-bear), and *Snæbiörn* (snow-bear). The former I have already referred to—the latter I do not find in English, though the Germans have both *SCHNEBERN* and *SCHNAUBER*. But we have the name *ISBORN*, which, as I take it, has just the same meaning, viz., “ice-bear,” and which corresponds with the names *Iseburn* and *Isebur* in the *Liber Vitæ*.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### THE RULER AND THE PRINCE.

There are several words having the meaning of birth, race, family, &c., in which is contained the sense of nobility. A manner of expression precisely similar we still use when we speak of a man of birth or a man of family.

A word of the above character is Old High German *chunni*, Ang.-Saxon *cynn*, race, lineage. Hence, in the sense of nobility, is formed Old High German *chuning*, Ang.-Saxon *cyning*, contracted *cyng*, English "king." A word liable to intermix in the following group is Old High German *chuoni*, *kuoni*, Ang.-Saxon *cêne*, English "keen," in the sense of boldness.

#### SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Chuno, Cuno, Cono, Couno, Cunni, 8th cent. Cyni, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. CHUNN, CUNIO, CONNE, CONE, CONNY, KENNA, KENNY, KINE, KINNEY, CHINE. Modern German CUNO, KÖNE, KUHN. French CHON, CHONNEAUX, CUNY, COUNE, CONNEAU, CINNA.

Chun, Cun,  
Con, Kin,  
Race.

#### DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Chunulo, 9th cent.—Eng. CONNELL, CUNNELL, CUNLEY, KINNELL, KENNELL—Modern German KOHNLE, KÜHNEL—French CONIL, CONILLEAU. Old Germ. Cinelin, 11th cent.—Eng. CONLAN. Old German Chunico—English KINKEE, KINCH, KENCH—Mod. Germ. KUNICKE, KUHNKE, KÖNICKE. Old Germ. Chunzo, Cuniza, 11th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Cynsy, Archbishop of York—Eng. KINSEY, KINNS, KENISH—French CHONEZ, CONNÉS. Cynicin, *Lib. Vit.*—English KINCHIN—French CINQUIN, CONCHAN.

## COMPOUNDS

(*Bald*, bold) Ang.-Sax. Cynebald, royal line of Wessex—English KINIPPLE? (*Ber*, bear) English CONYBEAR? (*Bert*, bright) Old German Chunibert, 7th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Cynebert, bishop of Winchester—Fr. KENNEBERT. (*Burg*, protection) Old Germ. Chunibuirga, 11th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Cyneberga, royal line of Northumbria—Eng. KINNIBURGH. Probably the same as the last is Old German Chunibruch—Eng. KINNEBROOK. (*Drud*, *thryth*, woman?) Old German Chunidrud, 7th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Cynethryth or Cynedryd, wife of Offa, king of Mercia—Eng. KINDRED—Fr. COINDRET. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Chuneger—Eng. CONGER, CONKER. (*Gest*, hospes) Old German Cunigast, Conigastus, 6th cent.—Eng. CONQUEST? (*Hard*) Old German Chunihard, 8th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Cyneheard, bishop of Winchester—English KINNAIRD, KENNARD, CUNARD—Modern German KOHNERT, KUHNHARDT, KUHNERT—French CONARD, CONORD, CONORT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Chunihari, 8th cent.—English CONYER, CONNERY, KINNEAR, KINNER, CHINNERY—Modern German KONER, KUNER—French CONNIER. (*Man*) English KINMAN—Mod. Germ. KÖNEMANN—French? KUNEMANN. (*Laf*, superstes) Ang.-Sax. Cynlâf (*found in Cynlâfes stân, Cod. Dip. 714*)—English CUNLIFFE. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Chunimund, king of the Gepidæ, 6th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Cynemund, bishop of the Magesætas—Eng. KINMONTH—Modern German KÜNEMUND. (*Lac*, play) Old German Chunileihc, 9th cent.—Eng. KINLOCH, KINGLAKE? (*Niw*, young) Old Germ. Cunnia, 8th cent.—Eng. CUNNEW. (*Rad*, counsel) Old German Chunrad, Cunrad, Conrad, 8th cent. Coenred, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. CONRATH—Mod. Germ. CONRAD—French CONNERAT, CONRAD, KUNRATH. (*Ric*, power) Ang.-Sax. Cynric, son of Cerdic—English KENRICK—Mod. Germ. KINREICH. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Kuniald, Conald, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Cynewald, bishop of Worcester—English CUNNOLD—Modern German KÜHNHOLD—French CUNAULT. (*Wulf*) Old Germ. Chonulf, 7th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Cynewulf, king of Wessex—English CONOFF, CUNIFFE. (*Ward*, guardian) Ang.-Saxon Cyneward, bishop of Wells—English



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## COMPOUNDS.

(*Heit*, state, condition) Eng. BURDETT\*—French BURDET, BOURDET. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. BURDER—French BOURDIER. (*Land*) French BOURDELANDE.

It is rather probable that the sense of nobility may be contained also in the words signifying "people," such as *leôd*, *theôd*, *folc*. Bosworth renders *leôd* as "countryman, man, prince." But in compounds the ordinary sense of "people" may, at least in some cases, obtain. Thus, for instance, in the compounds with *mund*, *ward*, and *gard*, the idea may be that of "protector of the people." Still, the sense being akin to that of sovereignty, the names would be introduced appropriately here. The Ang.-Sax. *leôd*, Old High German *liut*, was a very common word in ancient names. It is apt to mix with some others, as *laith*, p. 194.

## SIMPLE FORMS

*Leod*  
*People.* Old Germ. Liudo, Liut, Lutto, Luith, 4th cent. English LEUTY, LUTTO, LYDE, LYTH, LEDDY, LITT. Mod. German LUDE, LUTH. French LIOT, LUYT, LUTHE, LITTEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Liudila, 8th cent.—English LIDDELOW. Old Germ. Leodechin, Ludechin, 8th cent.—English LUDKIN—Mod. Germ. LÜDECKING.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Liudin, Liutin, 7th cent. English LUDEN, LUTON. French LUDON, LUTON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Burg*, protection) Old Germ. Luithure, 9th cent.—Eng. LUDBROOK. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Liudiger, Leodegar, Ludger, Luger, 6th cent.—Eng. LYDEKKER, LEDGER, LUGAR,

\* The termination *et* may, as stated at p. 189, be variously derived, but the above name seems to be like the Old German Adelheid, or Adelheit, English Adelaide, "nobility."

LUCAR, LUCRE—Mod. Germ. LEUTGER—French! LUDGER. (*Gard*, protection) Old German Lindgard, Lincard—English LEDGARD—French LUCAED. (*Goa*, Goth.) Old German Luitgoz, Luikoz, 8th cent.—Lucas, *Lih. Vü.*—Eng. LUCAS\*—Mod. Germ. LUTTKUS—French LUCAS. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Luidhard, Leotard, 6th cent.—Eng. LIDDARD—Mod. Germ. LUTHARDT—French LIOTARD, LEOTARD, LEUTERT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Liuthari, prince of the Alamanni, 6th cent., Luthar—English LUTHER—Mod. German LUTHER—French LIOTTIER. (*Heit*, state, condition) Old Germ. Liutheit, 8th cent.—English LETHHEAD—French LIOTTET, LUDET. (*Hrod*, glory) Old German Liutrod, 8th cent.—French LUTTEROTH. (*Man*) Old Germ. Lindman, 8th cent.—Eng. LUTMAN, LYTEMAN—Modern German LUTMANN. (*Ward*, guardian) Old Germ. Lindward, 8th cent.—Eng. LEDWARD. (*Wig*, *wic*, war) Old German Lindwig, Liutwic, 6th cent.—Eng. LUTWIDGE, LUTWYCHE—Mod. Germ. LUDWIG—French LUDOVIC, LUDWIG,† LOUIS—Ital. LUIGI. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Lindulf, Litulf, 6th cent.—English LITOLFF—Mod. Germ. LUDOLF. (*Wald*, power) Old German Liutolt, 7th cent.—Mod. Germ. LEUTHOLD—French LAUTAULT. (*Wisk*, wood) Old Germ. Leudoidis, 9th cent.—Eng. LEDWITH.

As a High German form of the above, the following may come in here.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Liuzo, Liuz, Liutzo, Liuce, Liuzi, 10th cent. Linn.  
People.  
Luse, Lucy (*Boll Batt. Abb.*). English LUCE, LOOSE, LUCY.  
Mod. Germ. LEUZE, LUTZ, LUZ. French LUCE, LUCY, LUSSY,  
LUEZ, LUTZ.

## DIMINUTIVES

Old Germ. Liuzila, 8th cent.—Eng. LOOSELY. French LUSQUIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) French LUZIER. (*Man*, famous) English LOOSEMORE.

\* Hitherto considered to be a Greek or Latin form of Luke.

† "Ludwig dit Louis"—perhaps may be a German, from the alias.



## COMPOUNDS.

(*Heit*, state, condition) Eng. BURDETT\*—French BURDET, BOURDET. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. BURDER—French BOURDIER. (*Land*) French BOURDELANDE.

It is rather probable that the sense of nobility may be contained also in the words signifying "people," such as *leôd*, *theôd*, *folc*. Bosworth renders *leôd* as "countryman, man, prince." But in compounds the ordinary sense of "people" may, at least in some cases, obtain. Thus, for instance, in the compounds with *mund*, *ward*, and *gard*, the idea may be that of "protector of the people." Still, the sense being akin to that of sovereignty, the names would be introduced appropriately here. The Ang.-Sax. *leôd*, Old High German *liut*, was a very common word in ancient names. It is apt to mix with some others, as *laith*, p. 194.

## SIMPLE FORMS

Leod.  
People. Old Germ. Liudo, Liut, Lutto, Luith, 4th cent. English LEUTY, LUTTO, LYDE, LYTH, LEDDY, LITT. Mod. German LUDE, LUTH. French LIOT, LUYT, LUTHE, LITTEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Liudila, 8th cent.—English LIDDELOW. Old Germ. Leodechin, Ludechin, 8th cent.—English LUDKIN—Mod. Germ. LÜDECKING.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Liudin, Liutin, 7th cent. English LUDEN, LUTON. French LUDON, LUTON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Burg*, protection) Old Germ. Luitburc, 9th cent.—Eng. LUDBROOK. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Liudiger, Leodegar, Ludger, Luger, 6th cent.—Eng. LYDEKKER, LEDGER, LUGAR,

\* The termination *et* may, as stated at p. 189, be variously derived, but the above name seems to be like the Old German Adelheid, or Adelheit, English Adelaide, "noblehood."



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A still more common word in ancient names was Goth. *thiuda*, Ang.-Sax. *théod*, Low German *deot*, people. Several names compounded with it occur in the genealogy of the Kings of Northumbria. Its forms are widely spread, and it is therefore liable to intermix with some other words, as *dod*, p. 273.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Theudes, king of the West Goths, 6th cent., Teuto, Tutto, Thiedo, Tito, Tydi, Diedo, Dido, Dudo, Deot. Ang.-Sax. Dudda, Tudda. Tydi, *Lib. Vit.* English TUITA, TUTT, TUTTY, TITE, TIDD, TIDY, THODY, THEED, DUDDY, DUTT, DUTHIE, DEED, DEEDY, DYTE, DYETT. Mod. German THIEDT, TIEDE, TIEDT, DIEDE, DITT. French THÉOT, THIEDY, TUDEY, DUTÉ, DUTHY, DIETTE, DITTE, DIDA.

## DIMINUTIVES

Old German Theudila, Tutilo, Dudel, 6th cent.—English TUTTLE, DUDDLE—Modern German TÜTEL, TITEL—French DUTIL, TITTEL, DIDELLE. Old Germ. Dudecho, 8th cent.—Modern German DUTTKE—French DUTACQ. Old German Dudechin, 11th cent.—Eng. TUTCHING, TITCHEN—Modern Germ. DIDTCHEN—French THIÉCON. Old Germ. Teodisma, 8th cent.—Fries. DIUDESMA—French DOUSSARRY.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Theodan, Thiotuni, Dudan, Tutan, 7th cent. Eng. THODEN, DUDIN, TEUTEN. French THIODON, TUTUNY.

## PATRONYMICS

Old German Teuding, Dioting, 8th cent. Eng. TUTING. French DETUNCG, DETANG.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Theudobald, Frankish king, 6th cent., Theobald, Dietbold, Dibald—Ang.-Sax. Theodbald—Tidbald, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. THEOBALD, TIDBALL—Mod. Germ. THEOBALD, DIEBOLD—Fr. THIBAULT, THIBAUT, THIÉBLOT, DIEBOLT. (*Bert*, bright) Old Germ. Theudobert, Frankish king, 6th cent., Theobert—French THIBERT. (*Berg*, protection) Old Germ. Theutberg, Teuberga, 8th cent.—French

THIBERGE. (*Gard*, protection) Old German Teutgardis, 8th cent.—French DIEUTEGARD. (*Gaud*, Goth) Old German Teodgot, 8th cent.—French TYTGAT, DIEGOT. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Theodhard, Diethart, Dithard, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. DIETERT—French DIDARD, DUTARD, TITARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Theodahar, Tudhari, 5th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Theodhere—Eng. THEODORE, TUDOR—Mod. Germ. DIETER—French THEODOR, TUDOR, DIDIER—Ital. TEODORI. (*Ram*, *ran*, raven) Old Germ. Dietrammus, Teutrannus, 7th cent.—Eng. TEUTHORN—French DIDRON, DEDRON. (*Man*) Old German Tiddman, Dietman, 8th cent.—English TIDDEMAN, TIDMAN, DIETMAN, DETTMAN, DEDMAN—Modern German TIEDEMANN, DETMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Thiudemmer, king of the East Goths, 5th cent., king of the Suevi in Spain, 6th cent., Dietmar, Ditmar, 8th cent.—English DETTMER, TIDEMORE—Modern German DETTMER, DITTMER—French ? DITTMER. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Theodoricus, a Sigamber, 1st cent., king of the East Goths, 5th cent., Deoderich, Diderich, Dietrich—Ang.-Saxon Theodric—English TODRIG, DODDRIDGE, DOTTRIDGE, DEDERICK, DEDRIDGE—Mod. Germ. DEDERICH, DETTRICH—French DIETRICH, DIÉRICKS ? (*Wulf*) Old Germ. Theudulf, Diudolf, 7th cent.—French DEDOUVE ?

A third word having the meaning of “people” is *folk* or *fulk*, in which may be contained the same sense as in the preceding.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Folco, Fulco, Volko, 9th cent. Fulco, <sup>Folk, Ful</sup>  
*Domesday*. English FOLK, FULKE, FOUKE, VOAK. Mod. <sup>People.</sup>  
Germ. FOLKE, VOLK. French FOUQUE, FOUCHE, FOUCHÉ,  
FOUCHY, FAUQUE, FAUCHE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Folchili, 9th cent.—Mod. German FÖLKEL—  
French FAUCHILLE, FAUCILLE. French FAUCILLON. English  
FOWKES—French FOUCHÉZ.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Folcberaht, 8th cent.—Eng. FALLBRIGHT—  
French FAUBERT. (*Haid*, state, condition) Old German

Folchaid, 8th cent.—English FOLKITT—French FOUQUET, FOUCHET. (*Hard, fortis*) Old Germ. Folchard, 8th cent.—Fulcardus, *Domesday*—English FOLKARD—Modern German VOLKHARDT—French FOU CART. (*Hari, warrior*) Old Germ. Fulchar, Folcheri, 6th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Folchere—English FOLKER, FULCHER—Mod. Germ. VÖLKER—French FOUQUIER, FOUQUERÉ, FOUCHER. (*Man*) Old German Folkman, 8th cent.—Eng. VOLCKMAN\*—Mod. Germ. VOLKMANN—French FALCIMAIGNE. (*Ram, ran, raven*) Old German Fulcranus, 7th cent.—French FULCRAN, FULCHIRON, FOU CRON. (*Rad, counsel*) Old German Folcrat, 8th cent.—French FAUCROT. (*Wald, power*) Old German Fulcuald, 7th cent.—French FOUCAULT.

Perhaps a similar sense may be found in the word *odal, udal*, which Förstemann refers to Old High German *uodal, patria*. It was a very common word in ancient names, but I can only trace very few at present.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Odal.  
Patria. Old German Odilo, duke in Bavaria, 8th cent., Odilo, surnamed the Holy, Abbot of Clugny, 10th cent., Odal, Udal, &c. English ODELL, UDALL. Mod. Germ. OETTEL. French ODOUL.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Odelina, Odeling, 9th cent. Odelin, *Lib. Vit.* Otelinus, *Domesday*. English ODLIN, ODLING. French ODELIN, HOUELIN, ODILON (BARROT).

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard, fortis*) Odalhard, 7th cent.—French ODILLARD. (*Helm, helmet*) Old Germ. Odilelm, 8th cent.—Eng. ODLAM ?

Upon the whole I think that the words signifying “land,” “country,” will also be introduced most appropriately here. The idea seems to be something akin to sovereignty. The most common

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\* Perhaps of German extraction



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Old Germ, Landamar, 8th cent.—French LANDEMAR. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Landerich, Lantrih, 7th cent.—Landric, *Domesday Yorks*—English LANDRIDGE—French LANDRY, LANZARICK. (*Wine*, friend) Old German Lantwin, 7th cent.—French LANVIN. (*Wig*, *wi*, war) Old Germ. Lantwih, 9th cent.—Eng. LANAWAY—Mod. Germ LANDWIG. (*War*, defence) Old Germ. Landoar, 8th cent.—English LANWER—Mod. German LANDWEHR. (*Ward*, guardian) Old German Landward, 8th cent.—English LANDLORD ?

Another stem of similar meaning is *gow* (Old High German *gawi*, Mod. German *gau*, country, district).

## SIMPLE FORMS.

ow, Cow.  
District. Old Germ. Gawo, Cawo, 8th cent. Caua, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. GOW, GOWA, COW, COWIE, GOE, COE. Mod. German GAU. French GOUAY, GOUÉ, GOUY, COUÉ. To this stem Förstemann also places the Old German names Geio, Keio, Keyo, 8th cent., and hence might come in English GYE, GUY, GOY, KAY, KEY—Mod. Germ. GEU, GEY—French GUY, GOY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Cauwila, 9th cent.—Eng. COWELL—French GOUEL, GOUILLY, French GOUELLAIN, GOUILLON. Old Germ. Gawiso, 8th cent.—Eng. COISH.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Gawin, 8th cent. English GOWAN, COWAN—French GOUIN, GOYON, GUYON, COUENNE.

## PATRONYMIC.

English GOWING, GOING, COWING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, fortis) Old German Gawipald, 8th cent.—French GOIBAULT. (*Bert*, bright) Old Germ. Gawibert, Gaipert, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. KAUPERT—French GUYBERT, COUBART. (*Hard*) Eng. GOWARD, COWARD—French GUYARD, GOYARD, COUARD, COUARDEAU. (*Et*, p. 189) Eng. GUYATT—French GOUET, GOYET. (*Hari*, warrior) English GOWER, GUYER—French GOUHIER, GOUERRE, GOYER. (*Land*) Eng. GOWLAND, COWLAND. (*Man*) Old Germ. Gawiman, 8th cent.—Eng.

COWMAN—Modern German GOEMANN, KAUMANN—French GOUMAIN, COUMON. (*Ric*, power) Old German Gawirich, Goerich, 7th cent.—Eng. COURRIDGE, COURAGE.

One of the most widely-spread stems in ancient names was *athel*, *adel*, *ethel*, *edel*, noble. It is singular that though it was common both among the Franks and the Anglo-Saxons, it is uncommon at present both in French and English. Förstemann and other German writers suppose a frequent contraction in Modern German names of *adal* into *al*—thus Albert for Adalbert, Allard for Adelhard, Allmer for Adalmer, &c. But this seems too uncertain a rule to follow, otherwise many names might be added to the list.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Athala, Athal, Adilo, Ethil, Edilo, 5th cent.  
English EDELL, EDLOW, ETHEL. Mod. Germ. ADAL, EDEL.  
French ADOUL, EDEL, HADOL.

Athel,  
Ethel.  
Noble.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Adilin, Edelen, 7th cent. English ADLAN.  
French ADELON, ADELIN, EDELIN.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Adalung, Ediling, 8th cent. Mod. German  
ADELUNG, EDILING. French ETTLING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) Old Germ. Adalger, 8th cent.—Ital. ALIGHIERI.\* (*Hard*) Old German Adalhard, 8th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Ethelhard, king of Wessex—Adelardus, *Domesday*—Eng. ADLARD—Mod. Germ. ADELHART. (*Helm*) Old Germ. Adalhalm, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Ethelhelm—Eng. ADLAM, HEADLAM? (*Haid*, state, condition) Old German Adalhaid, 9th cent.—English ADDLEHEAD (and the Christian name ADELAIDE). (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Adalhar, 8th cent.

\* The name of the poet is so derived by Diez; there were, however, also Old German names Alager and Aliger. His other name Dante is a contraction of Durante, p. 197, which I ought to have remembered at p. 310.



—Ethilheri, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. EDLERY—Mod. Germ. ADLER, EDELER. (*Funs, fus*, eager) Old Germ. Adalfuns, Adalfus, 8th cent.—Eng. ADOLPHUS\*—French ALPHONSE—Spanish ALPHONSO. (*Stan*, stone) Old Germ. Adelstein, 9th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Athelstan—English EDELSTEN, EDLESTEN.

From the above word *ethel*, signifying noble, was derived the title of Etheling, given in Anglo-Saxon times to the son of the king. Next to him in rank was the Ealdorman, who had the highest title that could be given to a subject. And our name ALDERMAN, found in Domesday as Aldreman, may not improbably be referable to this more ancient and higher sense.

A rank of nobility below the Ealdormen were the Thaners, who were divided into two classes, simple Thaners and King's Thaners—a main qualification being the possession of land. This word is found in many ancient names, but as the Ang.-Sax. *thegen* is contracted into *thane*, so the Old High German form *degan* being contracted into *dane*, is apt to mix with another stem, p. 311.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Thegan, Thahan, Tegen, Degan, 8th cent. English TEGGIN, THAIN, THANE, DEIGHEN, DEGAN, DANE. Mod. Germ. DEGEN, DEIN, TEGEN, THEIN. French DAGIN, DAGNEAU, TEIGNE, TEIGNY, TAINNE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Theginzo, 10th cent.—Eng. DANES—French TAINS. English DAGNALL.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Dio*, servant) French THENADEY. (*Ger*, spear) Old Germ. Theganger, 9th cent.—English DANGER—French DENAIGRE, DENCRE. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Theganhard, 8th cent.—Mod.

\* Or, as generally supposed, the Latin form of Adolph.



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## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Erlich, 8th cent. — English HURLOCK—Mod. Germ. ERLECKE—French HORLIAC. English ARLISS—Mod. Germ. HARLESS—French HARLEZ.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Erlunc, 8th cent. Old Norse Erlingr. Eng. URLING. Mod. Germ. ORLING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bad*, war) Old German Erlebad, 9th cent. —English HURLBAT. (*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Erlebert, 8th cent.—English HURLBURT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Erleher, Herler, 8th cent.—English HURLER—Mod. Germ. ERLER—French HOURLIER. (*Wine*, friend) Old German Erliwin, bishop of Constance, 8th cent.—English URLWIN—French ARLOUIN.

From the Old High Germ, *hoh*, Mod. Germ. *hoch*, high, in the sense of “exalted,” Förstemann derives a stem *hoh*, *hoc*, in proper names. To this I place the following, including one or two names in which the Ang.-Sax. form *hîh*, English “high,” seems to be found. The Old Frankish *ch* for *h* occurs in some of the French names. A word very liable to intermix is *hig*, *hog*, Anglo-Saxon *hyge*, *hog*, prudent, thoughtful.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Hoch.  
High.

Old Germ. Hocca, 9th cent. Hoce (*Beowulf*). English HOCKEY, HOEY, HOE, HIGH. Mod. German HOCK, HOCH. French HOCQ, HOCHÉ, CHOQUE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Hohilo, Hoilo, 8th cent. English HOYLE. Mod. Germ. HÖCKEL.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English HOCKEN. French HOCQUIGNY, CHOCHON.

## PATRONYMIC.

English HOCKING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old Germ. Hochbert, Hobert, 8th cent.—English HOBART—Mod. Germ. HOBRECHT. (*Dag*, day) Old Germ. Hodag, 9th cent.—Eng. HOCKADAY—French HOCEDÉ, HOCDE. (*Hard*) French HOCART, HOCHARD, HOCHART, CHOCART. (*Hari*, warrior) Mod. German HÖCKER—French HOCHER, CHOQUIER. (*Heid*, state, condition) Eng. HOCKETT, HIGHATT—French HOCQUET, HOCHÉID, CHOCQUET. (*Man*) Old German Homan, 9th cent.—English HOCKMAN, HOMAN, OMAN—Mod. German HOHMANN, HOMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Hiemar?—English HIGHMORE. (*Ric*. power) Old German Hohrich, Horich, 11th cent.—English HORROCKS, ORROCK, ORRIDGE. (*Ward*, guardian) Old Germ. Hohowart, 8th cent.—Old Norse Hâvardr—English HOWARD—French HOCQUART, HOUARD, CHOQUART.

From the Ang.-Saxon *math*, honor, reverence, Förstemann derives a stem *mad*, *mat*, *math*, which also appears in an Old Frankish form as *med*. In the names of women the sense might be that of the Anglo-Saxon *mæth*, a maiden, *mæthie*, modest. A word very liable to intermix is Old High German *maht*, might. Also in some of the simple forms the scriptural name Matthew is difficult to separate.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Matto, Mato, Math, 8th cent. Eng. MADDY, Math, Med  
Honour,  
Reverence MATTHIE, MEDD, MEAD, METTEE. Mod. German METTE, MÈTTO. French MATTE, MATY, MADY, MATHÉ, MATHIÉ, MATHEY, MÉTAY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Madacho, 9th cent.—English MADDOCK, MATTOCK—Modern German MADICKE, MATTICKE, METKE—French METGE. Old Germ. Matuas, 8th cent.—Eng. MATTS, METZ—French MATHIS, MATISSE, MATS. English MATKIN, MATCHIN—Mod. Germ. MÄDCHEN. Old German Mathelin, 11th cent.—French MATHLIN, MATTELAIN.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Medana, 9th cent. Eng. MADDEN, MEDDEN, MAIDEN, MEADEN. Fr. MADIN, MATON, MATHAN, METTON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Medard, 6th cent.—French MÉDARD. (*Hari*, -warrior) Old German Mather, 9th cent.—English MATHER, MADER, MEADER, MEDARY.—Mod. Germ. MADER, MÄTHER, MEEDER—French MATRE, MATTAR, MEDER. (*Grim*, fierce) Old Germ. Mathgrim, 9th cent.—French MATAGRIN. (*Helm*) Old German Madelm, 8th cent.—English MADDAM, MATHAMS, MATTAM, METTAM. (*Lac*, play) Old German Mathlec, 9th cent.—Eng. MEDLOCK. (*Land*) Old German Madoland, 7th cent.—Eng. MATLAND, MEDLAND. (*Man*) Old Germ. Medeman, 9th cent.—Eng. MAIDMAN, MEDDIMAN, METMAN, MEATMAN, MATTHEWMAN?—Swiss MATTMANN—French MADAMON, METMAN. (*Ric*, power) Old German Madericus, Matrih, 4th cent.—French MATRY, METHORIE. (*Rat*, counsel) French MATTRAT. (*Rid*, ride) Old German Medarid, 6th cent.—French MATHERET. (*Hrod*, glory) French MATROD, MATRAUD. (*Ron*, raven) French MADRON, MATHERON, MATORIN. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Meduald, Madolt, 7th cent.—English METHOLD. (*Wine*, friend) English MEDWIN, METHUIN. (*Wig*, *wi*, war) Old German Medoveus, 6th cent.—Eng. MEADWAY—Mod. Dan. MADVIG.

## UNCERTAIN NAMES.

English MADDERN. French MATERNE.

The names Matarn and Materni (both of course masculine) appear in the book of the brotherhood of St. Peter at Salzburg in the 8th cent. Förstemann seems to doubt whether they are German: they might, however, be from *arn*, eagle, found as a termination in some other names.

In this chapter will be introduced most appropriately the words having the meaning of power, rule, and authority. The most common word with this meaning is *rick*, *rich*, *ridge*, Ang.-Sax. *rice*, power, rule, dominion, or the adjective *rice*,



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German Richloz, 10th cent.—English RECKLESS—French RECLUS. (*Man*) Old German Ricman, Richman, Rihman, 9th cent.—Eng. RICKMAN, RICHMAN, RYMAN—Mod. Germ. REICHMANN, RICKMAN, RIEMANN. (*Mar, famous*) Old Germ. Ricmar, Recomir, Rihmar, 4th cent.—Eng. RYMER—Mod. German RIEMAR—French RECAMIER. (*Mund, protection*) Old Germ. Rihmund, Richmund, 7th cent.—English RICHMOND—French RICHEMONT. (*Rat, counsel*) Old German Reccared, West Gothic king, 6th cent.—French RECURAT. (*Wald, power*) Old German Ricoald, Richold, Rigald, 7th cent.—English RICHOLD—Mod. German RIEKELT—French RICHault, RIGault. (*Wealh, stranger*) Old Germ. Ricwal, 9th cent.—English RIDGWELL. (*Wig, wi, war*) Old German Rihwih, Ricwi, 9th cent.—English RIDGEWAY.

Another very common word with this meaning is *wald*; Goth. *waldan*, Ang.-Saxon *wealdan*, to rule, govern, command, Ang.-Sax. *weald*, power, *wealda*, a ruler. This is also a very ancient stem, being found in the 1st cent. in the names of Cariovalda, a prince of the Batavi, and Catualda, a prince of the Catti. It is very liable, particularly as a prefix, to mix with the stem *wal*, p. 298.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

ald, Walt.  
Power. Old German Waldo, Waldi, Welto, Guelto, 6th cent. Ang.-Saxon Wald (*found in Waldes weg, Cod. Dip. 1,077*). Old Norse Valdi. Eng. WALDO, WALDIE, WAUD, WELD, GWILT? Mod. German WALD, WELDE, WELTE. French VALD, VAUDE, VAUTE, WELD.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Waldiko, 8th cent.—Eng. WALDUCK. Old Germ. Waldila, Weltila, 8th cent.—French WELDELL. Old German Waldelin, 7th cent.—Eng. VAUDELIN.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Waldin, 8th cent. Anglo-Saxon Wealden (*found in Wealdenes weg, Cod. Dip. 1,117*). Waldinus,

*Domesday.* English WALDEN, WELDON, WELTON—Modern Germ. WELDEN, WELTEN—Fr. VALDIN, VALTON, VAUDIN, WELDON.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Walding, Welting, 8th cent. Eng. WELDING.

## COMPOUNDS

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Waldhar, Lombard king 6th cent., Walter, Gualter, Qualter—Ang.-Saxon Wealdhere—Old Norse Valthar—English WALTER, WELDER, VALDER, GWALTER, QUILTER?—Modern German WALTHER—French WALDER, WALTER, WAUTHIER, VAUTHIER, VAULTIER, VELTER. (*Had*, war) Old German Walthad, 8th cent.—French VALTAT. (*Man*) Old Germ. Waldman, 8th cent.—English WALDMAN—Mod. German WALDMANN—French VELTMAN. (*Ram*, *ran*, raven) Old German Walderannus, 7th cent.—Walteranus, *Domesday*—Eng. WALDRON—Fr. VALDEIRON, VAUDRON (or from an Old Germ. Waldrun, 11th cent., *run*, companion). (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Waltrat, 7th cent.—French VAUTROT. (*Ric*, power) Old German Waldirih, 7th cent.—French VAUDRY. (*Rand*, shield) French VAUDRAND. (*Schalk*, servant) French VAUDESCAL. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Walduin, 8th cent.—Eng. WALDWIN (christian name).

A third word of similar meaning is *stor*, *stur*, Ang.-Sax. and Old Norse *stôr*, Old High Germ. *stiuri*, great.

## SIMPLE FORMS

Old Germ. Stur, 9th cent. Old Norse Stôri (surname). Stori, *Domesday Yorks.* English STORR, STORE, STORY, STORAH, STORROW.

Stor, Stur  
Great.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Sturilio, 7th cent.—French STORELLI. (Old Norse Sturla, Eng. STURLA, Haldorsen derives from *sturla*, angere, in the sense of terrens). English STURROCK. English STORRS—French STOREZ, STOURZA.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) French STURBAUT. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. STORER—French STOHRER.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. STORRON.



Some other names having the meaning of great, as GROSE, MICKLE, &c., must be understood rather in the sense of large stature.

There is a word *salv*, found in some ancient names, for which Förstemann proposes Old High Germ. *salo*, dark, or the Latin *salvus*. And there is another word *selb*, *self*, for which he proposes Old High Germ. *selbo*, self, ipse. I am inclined to refer both these words, and with more certainty the former, to Old High Germ. *salba*, Ang.-Sax. *salf*, *sielf*, salve, Ang.-Saxon *sealvian*, to anoint. The sense might be either that of healing, or it might be that of conferring regal dignity, of which anointing has been from the most ancient times the symbol. In the latter sense I include them in this chapter.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

ive, Selve.  
o anoint?  
Old Germ. Selbo, Selpo, 8th cent. English SALVE, SELF, SELVES, SELVEY, SILVE, SILVA. French SALVY, SILVY, SILVA, SILVE.

## PATRONYMIC.

French SALVAING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Salvard, Selphard, 9th cent.—French SALVERTE, SYLVERT.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Salvan, 9th cent. English SALVIN. French SALVAN.



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DALL—Mod. Germ. RADEL, RÄDEL—French RADEL, RATEL. Eng. REDDISH, RADISH—French RADEZ, RATISSEAU. Eng. REDDELEIN, REDLINE.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Raduni, Ratin, Redun, 8th cent. English RADDEN, RATTON, REDDEN. Mod. Germ. RATHEN, REDEN. French RADANNE, RATON, REDON.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old German Rading, Reding, 8th cent.—Eng. REDDING, READING—Mod. Germ. RATTING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Ratbold, 8th cent.—French RATABOUL. (*Brand*, sword) Old German Radbrand, 8th cent.—Eng. REDBAND? (*Geil*, elatus) Old Germ. Ratgeil, 8th cent.—English REDGELL, RATTICAL. (*Gaud*, Goth) Old Germ. Ratgaud, 8th cent.—Eng. RETGATE? (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Rathere, Rateri, Rater, Rethere, 6th cent.—Eng. RATTER, RATHER, RATTRAY, READER, REDYEAR—Modern Germ. RADER, RATTER, REDER—French RATHERY, RATHIER, RATTIER, RATTER, REDIER, REDER. (*Heid*, state condition) Old Germ. Radheit, Ratheid, 8th cent.—Eng. REDHEAD—French RADET, RATOTT, REDET. (*Helm*) Old Germ. Rat-helm, 8th cent.—Eng. RATTHAM. (*Leib*, *leif*, superstes) Old Germ. Ratleib, 8th cent.—English RATLIFFE, RADCLIFFE?—Modern German RADLEFF. (*Man*) Old German Radman, Redman, 9th cent.—Eng. REDMAN, REDMAYNE, READMAN—Mod. German RADEMANN, REDMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Radmar, Redmer, 8th cent.—English RADMORE, REDMORE—Mod. Germ. REDMER—French REDMER. (*Mund*, protection) Old German Radmund, Redemund, 7th cent.—Eng. RADMOND, REDMOND. (*Ram*, *ran*, raven) Old German Ratramnus, 8th cent.—English RATHERAM. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Radoald, 8th cent.—French RADOULT. (*War*, defence) Old German Ratwar, 8th cent.—English REDWAR. (*Wig*, *wi*, war) Old German Ratwig, Ratwih, Redwi, 9th cent.—English RADWAY, REDDAWAY. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Radowin, Redoin, Retwin, 8th cent.—Eng. READWIN

—French RATOUIN, RADOUAN. (*Wis, wise*) Old German Ratwis, Raduis, 8th cent.—French RATOUIS. (*Ulf, wolf*) Old German Radulf, Thuringian duke, 7th cent.—French RADULPHE (*Wid, wood*) Old Germ. Radoidis, 9th cent.—English REDWOOD.

Another common stem with this meaning is *ragin* (Goth. *ragin*, counsel), which, in accordance with the principle referred to, p. 48, frequently becomes *rain*. A word which might intermix with the latter form is Old Norse *hreinn*, reindeer, whence, according to Haldorsen, the Scandinavian name Hreinn.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Ragan, Ragno, Regin, Raino, 8th cent. Ragin,  
 Eng. RAGIN, RAGON, REGAN, RAIN, REIN, RAINEY. Mod. Regin, Rain  
 Germ. REIN, REYNE. French RAGAN, RAGON, RAGONNEAU, Counsel.  
 RAGNEAU, REGNIÉ, RAINE, REINE, RAYNA.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Reinco, 11th cent.—Mod. Germ. REINCKE—  
 French RAINGO. Old German Reginzo, Reinzo, 9th cent.—  
 Eng. REGANS, RAINS—Mod. Germ. RENZ. Eng. RECKNELL,  
 REYNAL—French RAINAL.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert, bright*) Old Germ. Raganbert, Reinbert, 7th cent.—  
 Eng. RAINBIRD. (*Bald, fortis*) Old Germ. Raganbold, Rain-  
 bald, 8th cent.—English RAINBOLD—French RAYMBAULT.  
 (*Frid, frith, peace*) Old German Raganfrid, Rainfrid, 7th  
 cent.—English RAINFORD, RAINFORTH—French RAINFRAY.  
 (*Ger, spear*) Old German Ragingar, Raingar, Reginker, 8th  
 cent.—English RANGER, RANAKER\*—Mod. Germ. REINIGER.  
 (*Hard*) Old German Raginhart, Regnard, Raynhard, 8th  
 cent.—English REGNART, RENARD, REYNARD—Mod. German  
 REINHARD, REINHART—French REGNARD, REGNART, RAY-  
 NARD, RENARD, REINERT. (*Hari, warrior*) Old German  
 Raganhar, Frankish king, 6th cent., Rainher, Rainer—Old

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\* Or to *ran, rapina*, p. 189.

Norse Ragnar—English RAYNER—Mod. German REGNER, REINER—Fr. REGNIER, REGNER, RAYNER, REYNIER. (*Had, war*) Old German Reginhad, Rainhad, 8th cent.—English RENAUD—French RAINAUD, RAINOT. (*Helm*) Old German Raganhelm, Rainelm, 8th cent.—Eng. RAYNHAM—French RENEAUME, RENOM. (*Man*) Old Germ. Raynman, 9th cent.—Eng. REINMAN—Mod. Germ. REINMANN. (*Weahl, stranger*) Old Germ. Rainuwalo—Eng. REINWELL—French REYNEVAL. (*Wald, power*) Old Ger. Riginald, Reginold, Rainold, Renald, 6th cent.—Eng. RIGNAULT, REYNOLDS (and the christian name REGINALD)—Modern German REINHOLD, KEYNOLD—French REGNAULD, REGNAULT, RENAULD, RENAULT—Ital. RENALDI. (*Ward, guardian*) Old German Raginward, Rainoard, 8th cent.—French RENOUARD. (*Ulf, wolf*) Old Germ. Raginolf, Rainulf, 8th cent.—French RENOUF.

In an age when experience was the only teacher, the man who lived the longest might generally be presumed to know the most. And thus we find that the Ang.-Saxon *frôd* signified both “advanced in years,” and also “wise, prudent.” This was a common word in ancient names, but is rather scarce at present.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Frodo, Fruda, Fruoto, 8th cent. Ang.-Sax. Frôd. Frôda. Old Norse Frôdi. Frodo, *Domesday*. Eng. FROOD, FROUDE, FROWD, FRUDD. French FRIOD, FROID, FROT, FRUIT.

## DIMINUTIVE.

Old German Frutilo, 8th cent.—English (or Germ. ?) FREUTEL.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Frodin, Fruatin, 8th cent.—French FROTTIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar, spear*) Old German Frodger, Froger, 8th cent.—Eng. FROGER—French FROGER. (*Hari, warrior*) Old Germ. Frothar, Frotar, Fruther, 8th cent.—Fr. FROTTER, FRUITIER, FROIDURE. (*Wealh, stranger*) Old German Fruduwalh, 9th cent.—French FROIDEVAL.



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## DIMINUTIVES.

English TYSACK. French TISSELIN.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English DYSON, TYSON. French DIZAIN, TISON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) French DISAND, DISANT. (*Hard*) English TIZARD—French DISSARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English TYSER—French TISSIER, TISSAIRE. (*Mar*, famous) English DISMORE. (*Rand*, shield) French TISSERAND.

Another word with the meaning of wisdom or prudence is Old High Germ. *glau*, *clau*, Ang.-Saxon *gleāw*, which takes the guttural in the Gothic *glaggvus*, Old Norse *klôkr*, Danish and Swedish *klog*, Mod. German *klug*, Dutch *kloek*. Förstemann has only three ancient names, which are all in the Old High German form *glau*, and none of which correspond with the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

low, Clow. Wise. Gleu, *Domesday Linc.* English GLOAG, GLOCK, GLEIG, GLEW, CLOGG, CLOAK, CLOW, CLACK, CLEGG? CLAY? Mod. German KLUGE, KLUCK, KLOCKE. French GLUCK, GLOUX, CLECH? CLAYE?

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Heit*, state, condition) English CLAGGETT, CLEGGETT, CLEWETT—French GLOCHET, CLOQUET, CLOUET, CLAYETTE. (*Hari*, warrior) English GLUER, CLUER. (*Man*) Mod. Germ. KLOCKMANN—French CLOQUEMIN.

From the Old High Germ. *lezan*, Mod. Germ. *lesen*, to read, Gothic *leisan*, Old Norse *lesa*, to study, Old Norse *læs*, *lesinn*, learned, I derive a stem *las*, *les*, *lis*, in proper names. The above is, however, only a derived or secondary meaning, the original sense being that of pursuing or collecting, which may be in part that which is found in the following names.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Lezzio, 8th cent. Lacy, *Roll Batt. Abb.* Las, Les,  
Lis.  
Learned.  
 Lessi, *Domesday Linc.* English LACY, LESSY, LYS. Mod.  
 German LESSE. French LEYS, LEZÉ, LAZE, LASSAY, LAS,  
 LISSE, LIZA, LIZÉ.

## DIMINUTIVES

French LESACQ, LESAEC, LASEQUE. English LAYZELL,  
 LASSEL—French LASSALLE, LOYSEL.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Lisinia, 9th cent.—Eng. LEASON, LISNEY—  
 French LASSENAY, LASNE, LESENNE, LESNE, LIZON.

## PATRONYMICS

Leising, *Lib. Vit.* Modern German LESSING. French  
 LASSAIGNE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old German Lisiard, 11th cent.—Eng. LEZARD,  
 LAZARD—Fr. LEZARD, LAZARD, LEYSARD. (*Hari*, warrior)  
 Lessere, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. LEYSER, LESSER, LEASURE—French  
 LASSIER, LASSERAY, LEZER, LIZERAY. (*Man*) French LASSI-  
 MONNE. (*Mar*, famous) English LISSIMORE. (*Rat*, counsel)  
 French LASSARAT, LEZERET. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Lisolf—  
 Eng. LE SOUEF—French LASSELVE. (*War*, defence) English  
 LESSWARE—French LASSUÈRE.

As a termination *leis* occurs in five German names of the 8th cent., and Förstemann proposes, though doubtfully, the above derivation. These names are Bertleis (*bert*, illustrious), Guntleis (*gund*, war), Hildeleis (*hild*, war), Witleis (*wit*, wisdom), Vulfleis (*wulf*, wolf). We have a list of names in English with a similar termination which I think tend to confirm this derivation. These are LAWLESS, LEGLESS, RECKLESS, SHARPLESS, BOOKLESS, FAIRLESS, LOVELESS, BARLASS, LANDLESS, and UNGLESS. Of these, LAWLESS has been explained as “regardless of law”—RECKLESS as “void of prudence”—LEGLESS as “wanting



legs"—and **BOOKLESS** as "destitute of books." A much better and more natural meaning is given to almost all of these by the derivation proposed above. **LAWLESS**, then, I take it, means "learned in the law;" and **LEGLESS** has nothing to do with Miss Biffin, but is only another form of the same. **FAIRLESS**, as "travel-learned," expresses a most natural idea, for so much was travel regarded as the best means of getting knowledge, that in the idiom of the German and Danish languages, "travelled" has become synonymous with "experienced." **LANDLESS** may have the same meaning as **FAIRLESS**, or it may, though less probably, be restricted to a knowledge of one's own country. **RECKLESS**,\* from Ang.-Sax. *reccan*, to explain, interpret; and **SHARPLESS**, from Ang.-Sax. *scearp*, sharp, quick, skilful, are also most natural compounds. **BOOKLESS** is not so called from the scantiness of his library, but from the good use made of what he had. The Old Norse has the very word, *bôklæs*, "book-learned," also "able to read," a much more notable circumstance in his day than that of being without books. **LOVELESS**, alias **LOVELACE**, is not quite so obvious. We know that in the Romance days the lore of love became so intricate as to require a special court for its adjustment, but this seems to involve rather too modern a sentiment. Lastly, **BARLAS** and **UNGLESS**,† (*ber*, bear, and *ung* or

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\* Another derivation is also proposed for **RECKLESS**, at p. 344. But we have also **RAGLESS**, which seems to come in here

† With **UNGLESS** we may perhaps put **UNCLES**.



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Sax. *lār, lær*, Eng. "lore," learning; Ang.-Saxon *lareow*, Old Norse *lærari*, teacher, I derive the following. It will be observed that there are very few ancient names from this root, though it is common at present; and this may perhaps be taken as an additional illustration of the remark which I made at the beginning of this chapter as to the comparatively recent origin of this class of names.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Lore.  
earning. Old Germ. Lira, Loria, 8th cent. English LARA, LAREY, LARREY, LEAR, LEARY, LERRA, LOREY, LAURIE. French LARRA, LARRÉ, LERRÉ, LIRÉ, LAUR, LAUREY, LAUREAU, LORA, LORÉ, LORY, LOREAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English LAUREL—French LOREAL, LOREILLE. English LERIGO—French LAROQUE, LORIQUE. Eng. LARKIN, LORKIN—French LORICHON. French LOREZ, LORSA, LARS. French LOREMY.

## COMPOUNDS.

Eng. LAROUX, LEREW—French LARRIEU, LARUE, LEREUX = Ang.-Sax. *lareow*, a teacher? (*Hard*) English LARARD. (*Man*) English LARMAN, LORRIMAN. (*Mar, famous*) Lormarius, *Domesday*—Eng. LARMER, LORIMER—French LORMIER, LORMIER, LARMIER. (*Muth, courage*) Eng. LARMUTH, LEARMOUTH. (*Wealth, stranger*) English LARWILL—French LARUELLE. (*Wig, wi, war*) English LERWAY—French LAROUY, LARIVAY.

From the Ang.-Sax. *scearp*, Old High Germ. *scarf*, Mod. German *scharf*, sharp, quick, acute, there are a few names. Förstemann finds seven from this root in the 8th and 9th cents., but only one corresponding with ours.

## SIMPLE FORMS

Sharp.  
Acutus. English SHARP, SHARPEY, SHARPUS, SCARFE, SCHARB, Modern German SCHARPFF, SCHARF. French CHARPY, CHARFE.

## DIMINUTIVE.

English SHARPLEY.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Scherfin, 9th cent. Eng. SHARPIN. French CHARPIN.

## COMPOUND

(*Leis*, learned) Eng. SHARPLESS, SURPLICE ?

A common word is *hig*, *hog*, *hug*, from Ang.-Sax. *hyge*, Old High Germ. *hugu*, mind, thought, Anglo-Saxon *hygian*, *hogian*, to study, meditate. The Saxon form, it will be seen, is common in English but not in French. A root very liable to intermix is *hoh*, *hoch*, high, p. 340.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Hugo, Hug, Huc, Huga, Hughi, Hogo, Chugo, 8th cent. Eng. HUGO, HUG, HUGH, HUIE, HUCK, HOGG, HODGE, HICK, CHICK, CHEEK, CHUCK. Mod. Germ. HUGE, HUGO, HUCKE, HOGE. French HUGO, HUGÉ, HUG, HUC, HUE, HU, HUA.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Hugila, Hukili, 9th cent.—English HUGALL, HUCKELL, WHEWELL, HIGLEY, HICKLEY—Modern German HÜGEL—French HUGLA, HUEL, HICKELL. Old German Hugizo, 10th cent.—Eng. HUGHES, HEWISH, HUCKS, HICKS, HODGES—French HUGUES. Hogcin, *Lib. Vit.*—English HODGKIN. Hugelinus, *Domesday*—Hueline, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. HUELINS, HICKLIN, HICKLING—Fr. HUGUELIN, HIGLIN.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Hygine, *Lib. Vit.* English HUGOUN, HUCKEN, HOGAN, HIGGIN, CHICKEN. French HUGON, HOGAN, HUAN, HOIN, HIENNE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Hugibald, Hubald, 8th cent.—Eng. HUBBLE ?—French HUBAULT—Ital. UBALDO. (*Bert*, bright) Old German Hugubert, Hubert, 7th cent.—English HUBERT—Mod. Germ. HUBERT—French HUBERT. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Hugihart, Hugard, 9th cent.—Eng. HUGGARD, HEWARD—French HUGARD, HUCHARD, HUARD, HUART,

CHICARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. HEWER, HEWRY, CHEQUER? —French HUCHERY. (*Lac*, play) Old Germ. Hugilaih, 8th cent.—Old Norse Hugleikr—Ang.-Saxon Hygelâc—English HILLOCK? HULLOCK? ULLOCK?—French HULEK? (*Lind*, mild) Old German Hugilind, 8th cent.—English HEWLAND. (*Man*) Ang.-Sax. Hiccemann (*found in Hiccemannesstân, Cod. Dip. 643*)—English HUGMAN, HUGHMAN, HUMAN, HODGMAN, HIGMAN, HICKMAN—French HUMANN, HIECKMANN. (*Gis, kis*, hostage) Eng. HODGKISS. (*Mot*, courage) Old Germ. Hugimot, 9th cent.—English HICKMOTT. (*Mar*, famous) Old Ger. Hugimar, 10th cent.—Eng. HOGMIRE, HIGHMORE. (*Not*, bold) French HUGNOT,\* HOGNET. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Hugold, 9th cent.—French HUAULT. (*Heit*, state, condition) Hueta, *Domesday*—English HUGGETT, HUCKETT, HEWIT—French HUGOT, HUET, HUCHETTE, CHIQUET.

Another stem of similar meaning I take to be *mun*, Old Norse *muni*, the mind, Goth. *munan*, to think. Grimm, however, refers to Old Norse *munr*, pleasure. The names of Odin's two ravens, Hugin and Munin, whose office it was to bring him intelligence of all that passed in the world, are derived respectively from this and the former root. Mr. Blackwell, in the edition of Mallet's Northern Antiquities edited by him, has an amusing speculation upon our two comic inseparables Huggins and Muggins, which he suggests may possibly be alliteratively corrupted from the names of Odin's two ravens. This root is liable to intermix with *man*, *mon*, p. 57, and with *mund*, p. 276. Also with MOON, which I think may be from a mythological origin.

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\* Hence the name of the Huguenots, the origin of which is not yet settled? The above name HUGNOT is evidently not from the sect, but the sect might very naturally derive, as indeed most sects have done, from the name of a man. The only other derivation I have seen is a lame one.



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## SIMPLE FORMS.

Chut. Old Germ. Chudo, 8th cent. English CHOOTE, CHOAT.  
Meditari. French CHOTTEAU.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French CHOTTARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English CHUTÈR, CHUTTER.

From the Old High Germ., Mod. Germ., Old Norse *kunst*, Mod. German *kust*, art, science, may be the following. Perhaps the German *gunst*, favor, may intermix.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

onst, Cust. Eng. CONST, COST, CUST. Mod. Germ. KOST. French  
Scientia. COSTE, COSTA, COSTEY, COUSTEAU, GOSTEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Costila, 6th cent.—English COSTELLO, COSTLOW, COSTALL, COSTLY, GOSTELow—Fr. COSTILLE, COSTEL. English GOSTLING. Mod. German COSTIS—French COSTAZ, COSTES. Old German Custanzo, 9th cent.—Custance, *Lib. Vit.*—English CUSTANCE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) Eng. COSTEKER. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Custard, 9th cent.—English CUSTARD, GUSTARD—French COSTARD, COUSTARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English COSTER? (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Custulf, 9th cent.—Eng. COSTIFF.

From the Old Norse *skilia*, to understand, discriminate, apprehend, I take to be the following. An intermixture with *shield*, p. 227, is easy, but I think there is a separate stem, though only one ancient name comes before us.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Skill. English SKILL. Mod. Germ. SCHILL.  
Scientia.

## PATRONYMICS.

Ang.-Saxon Scilling, a poet in the Scôp or Bard's song. Eng. SHILLING. Mod. Germ. SCHILLING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Ber*, bear) English SHILLIBEER? (*Heit*, state, condition) Eng. SKILLET? SHILLITO? (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. SKILLER—Mod. Germ. SCHILLER—French SCCELLIER.

From the Goth. *mathl*, concio, sermo; Ang.-Sax. *mathelian*, to discourse, harangue, are probably the following. The stem *math*, p. 341, is however liable in some cases to intermix.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Madalo, 9th cent. Mædle, *Lib. Vit.* English MADLE, MEDAL, MEDLEY, METHLEY. Mod. Germ. MADEL. Madal,  
Mathal.  
Discourse.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. MADLIN, MEDLEN. French MATHLIN, METHLIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Haid*, state condition) Old Germ. Madalhaid, 8th cent.—French MADOULAUD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Madalhar, 8th cent.—English MEDLAR—Modern German MADLER, MADLER. (*Gaud*, Goth) Old Germ. Madalgaud, 8th cent.—English MEDLICOTT.

In accordance with the principle of optimism which prevails in proper names, we may presume that names derived from the various members of the body are to be invested with the highest qualities which pertain to these members. Thus the hand may be taken to mean dexterity, and the foot activity. In like manner tongue may be taken to have the meaning of eloquence, wisdom, or persuasion. There is only one Old German name in which it appears, but it enters into some Old Norse names, as Tungu-Kari, Tungu-Oddr, &c. Here, though a prefix, it is of the nature of a surname, as in our APPLE-JOHN.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Tungo. English TONGUE, TONGE, TUNGAY, DUNGEY. Tongue.  
Lingua.



## COMPOUNDS.

(*Man*) English TONGMAN. (*Nand*, daring). French TUNGNAND.

In this chapter may be included the names having the meaning of vigilance or watchfulness. From the Ang.-Saxon *wæcan*, *wæccan*, to watch, Old High German *wak*, vigil, are probably the following. A word liable to intermix is *wag*, *way*, which I think has the meaning of waving or brandishing.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Wake. Old German Vaco, Lombard king, 6th cent., Wacho, Wacco. Uach, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. WAKE, WACK. Mod. Germ. WACH. French OUACHÉE, VACHY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Wachilo, 8th cent.—English WAKLEY, WEAKLEY, WEEKLY. Old Germ. Wakis, 6th cent.—Eng. WEEKS—French VAQUEZ. Eng. WAKELIN, WEAKLIN. Old Germ. Wakimus, Gothic leader, 6th cent.—Eng. WAKEM.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Man*) Old Germ. Wachmun, 8th cent.—Eng. WAKEMAN, WAGEMAN.

EXTENDED FORM=ANG.-SAX. *wacor*, WATCHFUL.

Old Germ. Wacar, Waccar, 7th cent. English WAKER. Mod. Germ. WACKER. French VAQUIER.

As a simple form of the stem *ragin*, p. 349, I bring in here the stem *rag*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Rag. Old Germ. Ragio, Racco, &c., 8th cent. English RAGG, Counsel. RACK, RAY. Mod. Germ. RACH, RÄCK. French RAY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Ragilo, Regilo, 7th cent. English REGAL. Mod. Germ. REGEL. French RACLE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, audax) Old German Ragibald, 9th cent.—English RAYBAULD—French RAYBAUD. (*Hard*, fortis) Old German Reguhart, Rehhart, 11th cent.—Mod. German RAHARDT—



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## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Duomelo, Tomila, Tumila, 9th cent.—English DUMMELOW, DUMBELL, TOMMELL—Modern German DÜMMEL, TüMMEL—French DOMMEL, THOMEL, TOMBEL. Old German Domlin, 7th cent.—Eng. TOMLIN, DUMLIN, DUMPLIN—Mod. German DÄUMLIN, DÜMLING—French DUMOLIN, DUMOULIN? Anglo-Saxon Domec, (*found perhaps in Domeccesige, now Dauntsey, Cod. Dip. 271, &c.*)—Modern German DÖMICH—French DOMECCQ, DOUMIC. English TOMKIN—Mod. German DUMICHEN. Eng. TOMSEY, TOMBS—French DOMEZ, DUMEZ, DUMAS?

## COMPOUNDS

(*Gis*, hostage? companion?) Old Germ. Domigis, Tomichis, 8th cent.—Eng. TOMKIES. (*Gisal*, same as *gis*) Old German Domigisil, 6th cent.—French DOMICILE? (*Heid*, state, condition) Old German Tomaheid, 9th cent.—English DOMMETT—French DOUMET, THOMET. (*Hard*, fortis) Old Germ. Domard, 6th cent.—Eng. DUMMERT—Fr. DOMARD, DOMART. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Domarius, 7th cent.—Old Norse Domar—Domheri, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. DUMMER, TOOMER—Mod. Germ. DOHMEYER—Fr. DOMER, DUMAIRE, DUMERY. (*Rit*, ride) Old Germ. Dumerit, 6th cent.—French THOMMERET. (*Run*, wisdom, mystery) Old Germ. Dommoruna,\* 7th cent.—French DOMAIRON.

Varying forms of the same stem I take to be the following, as found in Anglo-Saxon *dæma*, *dêma*, a judge. Hence the “dempsters,” judges of the Isle of Man.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Tammo, Temmo, Dimo, Diemo, Timo, Temo, 8th cent. Tymmo, a Dane or Northman in Saxo. Demma, *Lib. Vit.* English DAMM, TAME, TIM. Mod. Germ. DAMM, DEMME, THAMM, TEMM, DIEME, THIMM, TIMM. Fr. DAME, DAMM, DAMÉ, DAMAY, DEMAY, DEMEY, DIMÉ, DIMEY, TAMI, TAMA.

\* The termination *run* in female names I have generally taken to be, as Grimm makes it, *socia*, *amica*. But in such a name as the above it seems to me that it should rather have the meaning of mysterious, perhaps cabalistic knowledge. So in the case of the wise woman of the Old Germans, Albruna, p. 135.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Tiemich, 11th cent.—Eng. DIMMICK, DIMMOCK, TAMMAGE—Mod. Germ. THIEMKE—French DEMOQUE. French DAMEL, DEMOLLE, THIMEL, TIMEL. Eng. TAMLYN, TAMPLIN, TIMLIN—French DAMELON, DEMOLIN, DEMELUN, DEMOULIN (*quasi* De Moulin). English DAMES, DEMPSEY, DIMES, TIMES, TIMS—French DAMEZ, DAMAS, DAMAZY, DEMOISY.

## COMPOUNDS

(*Hård*) Old German Tamard, 9th cent.—Mod. German DAMMERT—French DEMART. (*Heid*, state, condition) Eng. TAMIET, DIMMETT—Fr. DAMET, DAMOTTE, DEMOTTE. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. DAMER, DAMORY—Mod. Germ. DAMMER—Fr. DAMER, DAMOUR (*quasi* “d’amour”), DEMAR, DEMIER, DEMORY, DIMIER. (*Run*, wisdom) English TIMPERON, TAMBORINE?—French DAMERON.

Another word of similar meaning may be *stow*, which Förstemann refers to the Gothic *staua*, a judge. There are only two ancient names in which it is found.

## SIMPLE FORM.

English STOW.

## DIMINUTIVE.

English STOWELL.

Stow.  
Judge.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Stauher, 8th cent.—English STOWER. (*Wald*, power) English STOVOLD.

The Ang.-Sax. *lag*, *lah*, *leah*, law, is found in a few ancient names, and in a still greater number of modern ones. There are however some other words liable to intermix: as *lake*, Anglo-Saxon *lacan*, to play; *laug*, Old Norse *laug*, lavacrum; perhaps also Ang.-Sax. *leg*, flame.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Lago, Lacco, Leggi,\* 9th cent. Eng. LACK, LACKEY, LACKAY, LAW, LAY, LAHEE, LEAH, LEGG, LEGGY,

Lag.  
Law.

\* Förstemann thinks this name may perhaps be a mistake for Seggi. I do not see any reason for the supposition, and bring it in here.

LEE. Mod. German LEGE. French LAGUE, LAC, LACK, LEGÉ, LEGAY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Lagile, 11th cent.—Eng. LAWLEY, LOWLY—French LEGAL, LEGELEY. French LACHELIN. Old Germ. Lagoz, 9th cent.—Eng. LAWES—French LAGESSE.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English LAGGON, LANE. Mod. German LEHN. French LAGNY, LAGNEAU, LAINÉ, LAINE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) English LAYARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Lager, 8th cent.—English LAWYER—Mod. Germ. LACHER—French LAGIER, LAGUERRE, LÉGIER. (Or the above may all be simply the same as English “lawyer”; perhaps, however, in an old meaning of judge). (*Et*, p. 189) English LEGETT—Fr. LAGET, LACQUET, LEGAT. (*Leis*, learned, experienced) Eng. LAWLESS, LOWLESS, LEGLESS. (*Man*)\* Eng. LACKMAN, LAWMAN, LOWMAN, LAYMAN—Mod. Germ. LACHMAN—Fr. LAUMAIN, LEHMAN. (*Wald*, power) French LEGAULT.

As a termination *lag* is difficult to separate from other words. The name *Wihtlæg* in the genealogy of the Mercian kings from *Woden*, Eng. WHITELEGG, WHITELAW, seems to belong to it.

The following stem seems to be from Gothic *aivs*, Old High German *éwa*, Anglo-Saxon *já*, *lex*, *statutum*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Ewe.  
Lex,  
statutum. Old Germ. Euo, Jo, Evo, 9th cent. English YEO, YEA, EWE, EVE. Mod. Germ. IWE. French EVE, YVE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Ewuli, 9th cent.—English EWELL, EVILL? Old Germ. Eveco, 11th cent.—Mod. Germ. EWICH—French EVEQUE? Old German Evizo, 10th cent.—English EAVES. French YVOSE.

## PATRONYMICS.

Euing (*Domesday*). English EWING.

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\* Ang.-Sax. *lahman*, judge.



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## CHAPTER XX.

### THE TRUMPET OF FAME.

One of the most ancient stems in Teutonic names is *mar*, (Old High German *mâri*, illustrious), which is found in five names of the 1st cent., two of the 2nd, one of the 3rd, and nine of the 4th. Hence it was widely spread, as Förstemann remarks, over all the German tribes. It does not seem, however, to be found in Old Norse names, or to have been common among the Anglo-Saxons. It is most frequent as a termination, and in English names generally takes the Saxon form *more*. As a prefix there are other words liable to intermix, as Anglo-Saxon *mære*, horse, p. 79. Grimm also refers (*Deutsch. Gramm.*) to *mari*, the sea.

Iar, Mer.  
Illustrious.

#### SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Maro, Mar, Mer, Merio, 9th cent. Ang.-Sax. Mar, (*Cod. Dip.* 981). English MARR, MARRY, MARROW, MERRY. Mod. Germ. MAHR, MARR, MEER. French MÉREAU, MÉRA, MEREY.

#### DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Maricus, Merica, 9th cent.—Eng. MARIGA, MERRICK—Mod. Germ. MIERCKE, MIRICH—French MÉRIQ. Old Germ Merila, 6th cent.—Eng. MERRELL, MERLE—Mod. Germ. MÄRELL, MEHRLE—French MÉRELLE, MERLY, MARLÉ, MAROLLA, MARIELLE. Old German Merling, 9th cent.—English MARLING, MARLIN—French MARLIN. Old German Mariza, Meriza, 9th cent.—Eng. MARIS, MARRS, MERCY ?—French MARIS, MARIZY.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bod*, envoy) Old German Maroboduus, prince of the Marcomanni, 1st cent.—Mod. German MEERBOTT—French MARBOT. (*Gar*, spear) French MAROGER, MERGER. (*Gaud*, *Goz*, Goth) Old German Merigoz, 9th cent.—Merigeat, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. MARGOT—French MÉRIGOUT, MÉRIGOT, MARGOT, MARICOT. (*Gild*, companion ?) Old German Margildus, 8th cent.—Eng. MARIGOLD. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Merhart, 9th cent.—French MERARD. (*Lind*, gentle) Old Germ. Merlind, 9th cent.—French MARLAND, MERLAND. (*Man*) English MARMAN, MERRIMAN—French MERMAN, MIRAMON. (*Mund*, protection) English MARMONT, MERRYMENT? (*Wald*, power) Old German Maroald, Merolt, 6th cent.—Modern German MEHRWALD—French MERAULT. (*Wig*, war) Old German Merovecus, Maroveus, 5th cent.—Eng. MARWICK, MARVY—French MARVY. (*Wine*, friend) Old German Maruin, 9th cent.—Mervinus, *Lib. Vit.*—English MARVIN—Mod. Germ. MEERWEIN.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English MARRIAN, MARINE, MERRIN—French MARIN, MARION, MARINIÉ, MARNE.

PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *n*, P. 29.

(*Bald*, bold) French MIRAMBAUT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Marnehar, 7th cent.—English MARINER, MARNER—French MARINIER, MARNIER. (*Ulf*, wolf) French MARNEUF.

A still more common word is *bert*, *pert*, bright, illustrious, corresponding with the Latin *clarus*. It is derived from the Gothic *bairhts*, Old High German *peraht*, Anglo-Saxon *beort*, *briht*. It was scarce among the Old Saxons, but common among the Anglo-Saxons, Lombards, Franks, and Bavarians. It is not of the same antiquity as the former word, not making its appearance in names before the 6th century. The form *briht* is common in Anglo-Saxon names, as *bright* in English.



rt, Bright.  
Clarus.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Berto, Perhto, 7th cent. Bertha or Bercta, daughter of the Frankish king Charibert, and wife of Ethelbert, king of Kent. Ang.-Saxon Berht or Beort, 7th cent. English BIRT, BURT, BERTIE, BRIGHT, BRIGHTY, PERT, PURT. Mod. Germ. BERT, BERTH, BRECHT. French BERTE, BERTEY, BERTEAU, BERTA, BURT, BURTY, BREHT.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Bertilo, Pertilo, 8th cent.—English BIRTLE, BRIGHTLY, PURTELL—Mod. German BRECHTEL, PRECHTEL—French BERTEL, BERTALL. Old Germ. Bertelin, 7th cent.—French BERTELON, BERTHELIN. Anglo-Saxon Byrtsie, *Cod. Dip.* 981—English BIRDSEYE ?

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Bertin, 7th cent. English BERTIN, PERTON. Mod. Germ. BERTIN. French BERTIN.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Berting, 8th cent. Eng. BRIGHTING. Mod. Germ. BERTONG.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Berthart, 8th cent.—French BURTARD. (*Helm*) Old Germ. Berthelm, 8th cent.—English BERTHAM—French BERTHEAUME. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Berthari, Berther, Berter, 7th cent.—French BERTHIER, BERTIER. (*Ram*, *ran*, raven) Old Germ. Berahtram, Bertram, Bertran, 6th cent.—Eng. BERTRAM—Mod. Germ. BERTRAM—French BERTRON. (*Land*, terra) Old Germ. Bertland, 8th cent.—Eng. BRIGHTLAND. (*Had*, war) Old German Berthad, 8th cent.—French PERTAT. (*Man*) English BRIGHTMAN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Bertemar—Ang.-Sax. Brihtmar, bishop of Lichfield—Eng. BRIGHTMORE, BIRDMORE—French BERTOMIER. (*Leis*, learned) Old Germ. Bertleis, 8th cent.—Eng. BIRTLES. (*Lac*, play) Old Germ. Bertlaicus—Eng. BIRDLOCK. (*Rand*, shield) Old Germ. Bertrand, 9th cent.—Eng. BERTRAND—Mod. German BERTRAND—French BERTRAND, BERTRANT. (*Ric* power) Old Germ. Perhtrick, Pertrih, 8th cent.—Partriche, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. PARTRICK ? PARTRIDGE ? PEARTREE ?—French BERTRAY. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Berahtold, 7th cent.—French BERTAULT.



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## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Hruodicho, 8th cent.—English RODICK, RUDDICK—Mod. German RODECK. Old German Rutechin, 11th cent.—Eng. RUDKIN—French ROUCHON. Old Germ. Hrodelus, Rodil, Chrodila, 8th cent.—English RUDELL, ROUTLEY, RUTLEY—Mod. German RÖDEL, RUDEL—French RODEL, ROUDIL, RUDELLE, CROUTELLE. Old Germ. Rodelin—French ROUDILLON, ROULLIN, ROLLIN. English RODDIS, RHODES, ROOTS, ROOTSEY—Fr. RODIEZ, CROUTS, CROUTSCH. Old Germ. Hrodemia, 9th cent.—Eng. RODDAM.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Hrodin, Ruathin, Chrodin, 6th cent. Eng. RODEN, ROTHON, ROTTON, CROTON, CROWDEN. Mod. Germ. RÜDON. French RODIN, RUTTEN.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Rodinga, 8th cent. English RUDDING. Mod. Germ. RODING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Hrodbald, Robald, 7th cent.—French ROUBAUD. (*Ber*, bear) Old Germ. Hruadbero, 9th cent.—English RODBER. (*Birin*, *bern*, bear) Old German Roudbirn, 8th cent.—Old Norse Hrôthbiörn—English ROUBOURN. (*Bert*, bright) Old German Hrodebert, Duke of the Alamanni, 7th cent., Rodbert, Robert, 8th cent.—English ROBERT—Modern German ROBERT, RUPPRECHT—French ROBERT. (*Berg*, protection) Old Germ. Hrotberga, Rodbirg, 6th cent.—French ROBERGE. (*Gar*, spear) Old German Hrodgar, Crodeger, 7th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Hrôthgar (*Beowulf*)—Old Norse Hrôthgeir—Roeger, *Lib. Vit.*—Roger, *Domesday*—English RODGER, CROAGER—Modern German RÖDGER, ROGER—French ROGER. (*Gard*, protection) Old Germ. Hrodgart, Rutgard, 8th cent.—English RODGARD, RUDGARD. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Hrodhard, Rohard, 7th cent.—English RODYARD—Modern German ROTHARDT—French ROHARD, ROHART. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Hrodhari, Lombard king, 7th cent., Rotheri, Crother, Rudher—Eng. ROTHERY, RUDDER, RUTTER, CROTHERS—Modern German

RODER, RUDER—Fr. RODIER, ROUDIÉRE, RUDDER, RUTTER. (*Land, terra*) Old German Rodland, Rolland, 8th cent.—Rolond, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. ROLLAND—Mod. Germ. ROLLAND—French ROLAND. (*Laic, play*) Old German Ruodleich, Rutleich, 8th cent.—Eng. RUTLEDGE, ROUTLEDGE. (*Ram, raven*) Old Germ. Rothram, Rodrannus, 8th cent.—English ROTHERAM—French RODRON. (*Man*) Old German Hrodman, Ruodman, 8th cent.—English RODMAN, RUDDIMAN, RUDMAN—Modern German RODEMANN. (*Mar, famous*) Old Germ. Ruadmar, 7th cent.—Old Norse Hrôthmar—French RUDEMARE. (*Niw, young*) Old Germ. Hrodni, 8th cent.—Old Norse Hrôdny—Eng. RODNEY, ROTNEY. (*Ric, power*) Old German Hrodric, last of the West Gothic Kings, 8th cent.—English RODRICK—Mod. German RÜDRICH—Spanish RODRIGO. (*Wealh, stranger*) Old German Ruadwalah, 8th cent.—English RODWELL, ROTHWELL, CRUTWELL—French ROTIVAL. (*Wald, power*) Old Germ. Hrodowald, Lombard king, 7th cent.—Mod. Germ. RODWALD—French ROUALT. (*Ward, guardian*) Old Germ. Hrodoward, 8th cent.—French RODUWART. (*Wig, wi, war*) Old Germ. Hrodwig, Ruodwih, 8th cent.—English RUDWICK, RODAWAY, RODWAY—Mod. Germ. RODEWIG. (*Ulf, wolf*) Old Germ. Hrodulf, king of the Heruli, 5th cent.; king of Burgundy, 9th cent.—Ang-Sax. Hrôthwulf—Eng. RUDOLPH—Mod. German RUDOLPH, RUDELOFF—French RODOLPHE.

A fifth stem of similar meaning is *rom, rum*, which Förstemann refers to *hrôm, hruam*, glory. The aspirated *h* forms *c* in a few English names.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Hruam, Ruomo, Rumo, 8th cent. Rum, name of a female serf, *Cod. Dip.* 981. Eng. ROME, ROOM, RUM, RUMMEY, CROME, CROMEY, CROOM, CRUM.\* Modern German ROHM, RÖHM, ROM. French ROMMY, ROMÉO, ROMIEU.

Rom, Rum  
Glory.

\* This might be from an Old Norse name Krumr, which seems to be from Dan *krum*, bent or crooked.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Rumali. English ROMILLY, RUMLEY, RUMBELOW, CROMLEY. Mod. Germ. ROMMEL, RUMMEL. French ROMMEL, ROUMILLY, RUMMEL.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald* bold) Old German Rumbold, 10th cent.—English RUMBOLD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Hrumheri, Rumhar, 6th cent.—Eng. ROMER, RUMMER—Mod. German RAUMER, REAUMUR, ROMER—French ROUMIER. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Romulf, 6th cent.—French ROMEUF.

The following stem, found in three ancient names, all in German forms, Förstemann refers to Lat. *clarus*, Mid. High Germ. *clár*, illustrious. Some of the following are certainly of German origin, but others may be doubtful.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

English CLARE, CLARY, CLEAR, CLEARY. French CLAIR, CLAREY, CLER, CLERY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. CLARIDGE. Eng. CLARIS—French CLÉRISSE.

## PATRONYMIC.

French CLARENC.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Et*, p. 189) English CLARET—French CLARIAT, CLERET. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Clarmunt, 9th cent.—English CLAREMONT—French CLERMONT (or local?). (*Vis*, wise) Eng. CLARVIS, CLARVISE.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

French CLAIRIN, CLÉRIN.

PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *n*.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Clarembald, 11th cent.—Eng. CLARINGBOLD, CLARINGBULL—French CLÉRAMBAULT. (*Burg*, protection) French CLERAMBOURG.

There is a stem *dal*, *tal*, which Förstemann refers to Ang.-Sax. *deal*, illustrious. Another stem *dale* he separates doubtfully, mentioning the Goth. *dails*, Ang.-Sax. *dael*, part (better the



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German Dalman, 8th cent.—English DALMAN, TALLMAN—Mod. Germ. DAHLMANN, THALMANN—French DELMON, DALLEMAGNE? TALLEMAN. (*Mar*, famous) English DALLIMORE, DELLAMORE, DELMAR—Mod. Germ. THALMEIER, THALHAMMER?—French DELAMARRE, DELEMER, DELIMIER, DELMER. (*Mag*, *mac*, might) Eng. TALLEMACH? TALMAGE? (*Mot*, courage) Old Germ. Talamot, 8th cent.—French DELAMOTTE, DELMOTTE, DELAMOTHE. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Delricus, 9th cent.—French DALERAC, DELROCQ. (*Rand*, shield) Fr. TALLEYRAND? (*Ward*, guardian) French DELOUARD. (*Wig*, *wi*, war) Daliwey, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. DALLOWAY—French DALVI.

There is a stem *blad*, *blat*, which Förstemann, supposing a metathesis, places to the root *bald*, p. 240, but which Stark, as I think, more judiciously, refers to Anglo-Saxon *blæd*, glory. The Ang.-Saxon *blæd*, a blade, leaf, metaphorically a sword (as in English), seems however equally probable. A name Blatspiel, apparently German, in the London directory, seems more naturally referable to the latter, in the sense of “sword-play.”

## SIMPLE FORMS.

lad, Blat.  
Glory. English BLADE, BLATE, PLATT. French BLAD, BLATTE, BLED, BLET, PLATTE, PLATEAU, PLAIT, PLET.

## DIMINUTIVES.

French PLATTEL, PLATEL, BLETEL.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Bladin, 8th cent. English PLATON, PLATTEN. French BLATIN, BLETON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Bladard, 7th cent.—French PLATARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Blathar—Eng. PLATER—French BLADIER, BLATTER, BLETERY, PLAIDEUR? (*Rat*, counsel) French PLATRET.

In this place may come in the stem *load*, *lote*, *loud*, which Förstemann refers to Old High Germ. *hlūt*, loud, which, as in the Greek, had also the sense of illustrious. In support of the latter derivation Abel quotes a line from Ermold Nigel in his poem in praise of Saint Louis.

“Nempe sonat Hluto præclarum, Wicgch quoque Mars est.”

Förstemann observes that there is no more difficult root than this in the compass of German names, from its liability to mix with *liud*, *liut*, people. The initial *h* forms *c* in many names of the Merovingian period, as also in several French and English.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Chlodio, Frankish king, 5th cent. ; Chludius, Load, Loat  
Illustrious  
Lotto. English LAUD, LOAT, LOTE, LOTT, CLODE, CLOUD, CLOUT. Mod. German LODE, LOTH, LOTT, KLODE, KLOTH. French LAUDE, LAUDY, LODDÉ, CLAUDE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Luotheco, 11th cent.—Eng. LOTCHO. Eng. LOWDELL—French CLAUDEL.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English LOADEN, LOTON, LOUDON, CLUTTON. French LAUDON, LOUDUN, LAUTTEN, CLAUDIN.

## PATRONYMIC.

English CLOWTING.

## COMPOUNDS

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Hlodhar, Clothar, 6th cent.—Lothere, King of Kent, A.D. 673, called also Clotherius, *Cod. Dip.* 981—Eng. LOADER, LOWDER, CLOTHIER—Mod. German LÖTHER, LOTTER—Fr. LOEDER, LAUDIER, LAUTIER. (*Hild*, war) Old German Chlotichilda or Clothilda, daughter of the Burgundian king, Chilperic, 5th cent.—French CLOTILDE (christian name). (*Mar*, famous) Old German Chlodimir, son of Chlodwig 1st, 6th cent.—French CLODOMIR. (*Man*)



English LOADMAN, CLOUDMAN, CLOUTMAN—French? LAUTEMANN. (*Wig, wi, war*) Old German Lodewig, Chlodowich, Clodoveus, Clovis, 5th cent.—French CLOVIS.

Another word having the meaning of glory is Ang.-Sax. and Old High German *wuldar*. This, in its simple form, is apt to intermix with Walter, p. 345.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Wulder.  
Glory.

English WOLTER. French VOLTIER, WOLTER. Or all the above may perhaps only be the same as Walter.

## COMPOUNDS.

Old German Uulderich, Vulderich, 8th cent. English WOOLDRIDGE.

In this chapter may be included the names having the meaning of crown, bracelet, or ornament, in the probable sense of a badge or distinction, as the reward of valour. There is a stem *bowk, bouch*, which I take to be from Goth. *baugs*, Old High Germ. *bauc*, bracelet. And the forms *bug, buck*, I also take to be most probably from the same, on account of the constant tendency to change the more ancient form *ou* into the simpler *u*. A third form is found in the Ang.-Sax. *beâg, beâh, bêh*, whence I take to be the Eng. "badge." A word very liable to intermix is *bog, bow*, arcus, p. 224, from the same general root signifying to bend.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Bowk,  
Bouch.  
bracelet.

Old German Bauco, Paugo, 6th cent. Bucco, Buggo, Pucco, 8th cent. Ang.-Saxon Bucge, Buga, Beage. Buge, (*Domesday Notts.*) Eng. BOUCH, BOUCHEY, BEUGO, BUGG, BEW, BUCK, BUCKIE, BADGE, BEE, (the two latter the Ang.-Saxon form). Mod. Germ. BAUCH, BAUCKE, PAUCK, BUCK, BUGGE, PUCHE. French BOUCHÉ, POUCHA.



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## PHONETIC ENDING.

English MITTON, MIZON. French MITON, MIÉTON.

## PATRONYMIC.

English MISSING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French MISARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French MIDIÉRE,  
MISSIER, MIZERY.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### WEALTH AND PROSPERITY.

Among the words having the meaning of wealth, prosperity, success, the most common root is Old Norse *audr*, Ang.-Saxon *eād*, whence the Gothic *audags*, Ang.-Saxon *eādig*, *eadg*, Old Norse *audgr*, wealthy or prosperous. Förstmann extends this root rather widely, taking in all the forms in *od* and *ot*, for which I think that two other derivations may perhaps in certain cases be proposed, see pp. 194, 217. Most of the English names, it will be seen, are in the Saxon form *ed*, and most of the French in the Gothic form *aud*.

#### SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German *Audo*, *Oudo*, *Outo*, 7th cent. Old Norse *Aud*, *Ed*.  
*Audr*. Ang.-Sax. *Edda*, *Eddi*, *Eata*. *Auti*, *Outi*, *Domesday*. Prosperity.  
Eng. *AUGHT*, *AUGHTIE*, *UGHT*, *AUTH*, *EADE*, *EADIE*, *EDDY*,  
*EAT*. Modern German *OTT*. French *AUDE*, *AUDY*, *AUTIÉ*,  
*OUTI*, *ODE*.

#### DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. *Audila*, 6th cent.—Eng. *OUTLAW*?—French *AUDILLE*.  
Old Germ. *Audac*, 6th cent.—French *AUDIQUET* (*double dimin.*).  
English *EDKINS*. English *EDDIS*—French *AUDIS*.  
Old German *Odemia*, 8th cent.—Eng. *ODAM*.

#### PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. *Audin*, 7th cent. English *AUTON*, *UGHTON*,  
*EADON*. French *AUDIN*, *AUTIN*, *UDIN*.

#### PATRONYMICS.

Old German *Auding*, 8th cent. English *OUTING*.

#### COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old German *Audebert*, 7th cent.—Modern  
German *ODEBRECHT*—French *AUDIBERT*. (*Brand*, sword)

Old German Autprand, 9th cent.—French AUDEBRAND. (*Burg*, protection) Old German Autburg, 8th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Eâdburh—Eng. EDBROOK? (*Arn, Orn*, eagle?) Old German Autorn, 8th cent.—Odierna, *Lib. Vit.*—Hodierna, *temp. William the Conqueror*—Eng. ODIERNE. (*Fred*, peace) Old Germ. Autfrid, 8th cent.—French AUDIFFRED, AUDIFFRET. (*Gan*, magic) Old German Audiganus, 9th cent.—French AUDIGANNE. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Audagar, Augar, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Edgar—Eng. EDGAR, EDIKER, AUGER—French AUDIGUIER, ODIGIER, AUGER. (*Hard*) Old German Authard, 7th cent.—French OUDARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Autharis, Lombard king, 6th cent., Authar—Eng. AUTHER—French AUTHIER, AUTIER, AUDIER. (*Ram, ran*, raven) Old German Audram, Autrannus, 7th cent.—Eng. AUTRAM, OUTRAM—French AUDRAN, AUTRAN. (*Land*) Old Germ. Aotlund, 8th cent.—French AUTHELAND. (*Mad, med*, reverence) Old German Automad, 8th cent.—Eng. EDMEAD, EDMETT. (*Man*) Old German Autman, 8th cent.—English EDMANS—Modern German ODEMANN. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Audomar, 7th cent.—French AUDEMARS. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Audemund, 7th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Eâdmund—English EDMOND—French EDMOND. (*Rad*, red, counsel) Old Germ. Auderat, Autrad, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Eâdred, Uhtred—Eng. AUDRITT, OUTRED. (*Ric*, power) Old German Audricus, Autricus, 7th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Eâdric—English OUTRIDGE, EDRIDGE—French AUTRIQUE, AUTEROCHE. (*Weahl*, stranger) Otuel, *Lib. Vit.*—English EDWELL, EATWELL, OTTIWELL. (*Ward*, guardian) Old Germ. Audoard, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Eâdward—Eng. EDWARD—French AUDEVARD, AUDOUARD, EDOUARD. (*Wig*, war) Ang.-Sax. Eâdwig—English EDWICK—French AUDOUY. (*Wine*, friend) Old Germ. Audowin, Audoin, 6th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Eâdwine—English EDWIN—French AUDOIN. (*Wulf*) Ang.-Sax. Eadwulf, Eâdulf—Eng. EDOLPH.

A word of similar meaning is Anglo-Saxon *wela*, *weola*, weal, wealth, prosperity. Förstemann separates this stem from another, which he



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## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. WOLEDGE. French WOILLEZ. French VOILQUIN.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English WOLLEN. French VOILIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Et*, p. 189) Eng. WOLLATT, VOLLET—French VOLLET.  
 (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. VOLLER—French VOLLIER. (*Helm*)  
 Eng. VOLLAM, VOLLUM—French WOILLAUME, VUILLAUME.  
 (*Frid*, peace) Old German Wolafrid, 9th cent.—French  
 VUILLEFROY. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Wolomar, 8th  
 cent.—Mod. Germ. WOLLMER—French VOILLEMIER. (*Mot*,  
 courage) Old German Wolamot, 8th cent.—French VUILLE-  
 MOT. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Wolamunt, 9th cent.  
 —French VOILLEMONT. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Wolarih,  
 8th cent.—Eng. WOLRIGE. (*Work*, opus)\* Eng. WHOLE-  
 WORK ?

From the Goth. *ufjô*, abundance, Förstemann thinks may perhaps be derived the root *uf*, *of*, remarking, however, that the root *ub*, (Old Norse *ubbi*, fierce) is liable to intermix. There is, moreover, another derivation suggested by the name of the Mercian king Offa or Uffa. His ancestor of the same name, who ruled over the continental Angeln, “was blind till his seventh, and dumb till his thirteenth year ; and though excelling in bodily strength, was so simple and pusillanimous that all hope that he would ever prove himself worthy of his station was abandoned.” (*Thorpe*.) This description naturally suggests to us as the etymon of his name, the Anglo-Saxon *uuf*, owl, English “oaf,” blockhead. It does not, however, seem to me necessary to assume with Mr. Thorpe that it was any resemblance to his Anglian

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\* This is found as the termination of some ancient names.

ancestor that gave the name to the Mercian Offa ; I should rather suppose that the ignoble origin (if such it were) of the name had passed out of mind, and that it was assumed in accordance with the common principle of taking the name of an ancestor.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Uffo, Offo, 8th cent. Ang.-Saxon Offa, king of Mercia. English OFFEY, OUGH. Mod. Germ. OFF. Off, Uff  
Abundanc

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Ofilo, 7th cent. English OFFILL, UFFELL, OFFLOW, OFFLEY. Mod. Germ. OEFFELE.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Offuni, 8th cent. English OFFEN. French OFIN, OFFNY.

## COMPOUNDS

(*Hard*) English OFFORD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. OFFER. (*Man*) French OFFMAN.

For the following stem, on which Förstemann remarks as very obscure, he suggests Ang.-Sax. *tass*, *acervus*, *congeries frugum*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Taso, *Lombard king*, 6th cent., Tasso, Dasso. Eng. DASSY. Mod. Germ. DASSE. French DASSY, TASSY. Ital. TASSO ? Tass.  
Acervus.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Tassilo, *Bavarian king*, 6th cent., Dassilo, Dessilo—Eng. TASSELL—Mod. Germ. DASSEL—Fr. TASSEL, TASSILY, DESOLLE. French TASSELIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) English DASENT ?—French DESSANT ? DESAINT ? (*Et*, p. 189) English DASSETT—French DASSET, TASSOT. (*Hard*, fortis) English DESSERT—French TASSERT, DESERT. (*Hari*, warrior) French DASSIER. (*Man*) English TASMAN—Mod. Germ. DESSMANN, TESSMAN. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Tasrad, 9th cent.—French DESRAT. (*Ger*, spear) English TASSIKER ? TASKER ?—French TASCHER ?



The idea of inheritance seems to be found in the root *arb*, *arp*, which Förstemann refers to Gothic *arbja*, Old Norse *arfi*, heir, Gothic *arbi*, Old Norse *arfr*, Ang.-Sax. *erfe*, hereditas. I do not feel sure, however, that we ought not to take the most ancient meaning of the root, as found in Sansc. *arv*, to destroy, to desolate. Zeuss and Grimm mention also Gothic *airps*, Anglo-Saxon *eorp*, fuscus. (In Ang.-Saxon and Old Norse this word had also the meaning of wolf, a suitable sense for proper names.)

## SIMPLE FORMS.

rb, Arp.  
heritance. Old German Arbo, Arpo, Erbo, Erpo, Herbo, Herpo, Herfo, 8th cent. Arpus, a prince of the Catti in Tacitus, 1st cent., probably comes in here. Old Norse Erpr. Eng. HARP, HERP. Modern German ARVE, ERB, ERPF, HARPE. French ARBEAU, ARBEY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Erfilo—Mod. Germ. ERPEL—French HERBEL, HARBLY. French HERBELIN. French HERBECQ. French HARBEZ.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Erbona, Arbun, 8th cent.—English ARBON, ARPIN—French ARPIN, HERBIN, HERPIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Gast*, guest) Arbogastes, a Frankish general under the Emperor Gratian, 4th cent.—French ARBOGAST. (*Hard*) Old German Arphert, 9th cent.—French ARFORT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Erphari, 8th cent.—English ARBER, ARBERY, HERPER, HARPER?—Modern German HERPFER?—French ARBRE, ARVIER, HERVIER. (*Mund*, protection) Old German Erpmund, 10th cent.—French ARBOMONT. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Erpulf, 8th cent.—French ARVEUF.

Another stem of similar meaning may be *laib*, *laiv*, which Förstemann refers to Gothic *laifs*,



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## COMPOUNDS. -

(*And*, life, spirit) Old Germ. Argant, 11th cent.—Eng. ARGENT—French ARGAND. (*Bald*, bold) Eng. ARCHBOLD, ARCHBELL. (*Bud*, envoy) Old Germ. Argebud, 7th cent.—Eng. ARCHBUTT. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Archard, 10th cent.—Eng. ARCHARD, ORCHARD, URQUHART. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Argar, Erchear, 8th cent.—Archere, *Roll Batt. Abb.*—Eng. ARCHER—Mod. Germ. ERKER—French ARCHE-REAU. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Archarat, 8th cent.—Eng. ARKWRIGHT? (*Mund*, protection) Old German Argemund, 7th cent.—English ARGUMENT.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### THE OUTER MAN.

Names derived from personal characteristics, such as stature, complexion, &c., must no doubt have in many cases been originally surnames. Bede, in his Ecclesiastical History, gives us one of the earliest instances of surnames of this sort. There were two Hewalds, both missionaries to the Old Saxons, one of whom was called for the sake of distinction black Hewald, and the other white Hewald, from the different colour of their hair. This brings us back to the year 692. But such names appear also to have been often given baptismally, and though in some cases we may suppose that they were an actual description of the infant, yet in the majority of cases I conceive that they were simply adopted as being names in use.

The sense of personal beauty enters into a considerable number of names. From the Old High Germ. *scôni*, Mod. Germ. *schon*, Ang.-Sax. *sceone*, *scêne*, are the following.

#### SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Sconea, 9th cent. English SKONE, SHONE, Shone, SHEEN, SKINEY, SHEEN, SHINE, SHINN. Mod. Germ. SCHON. Beautiful Sheen.  
French SCHONE.

#### COMPOUNDS.

(*Burg*, protection) Old Germ. Sconiburga, Sconburg, 10th cent.—French SHOENBERG. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Sconhari, 8th cent.—English SHONER, SHINER, SHINNER—Mod. Germ. SCHÖNER—French ? SCHENER. (*Man*) Eng. SHENIMAN.

The sense of personal beauty is in some instances closely allied to that of brightness. Thus the above root is related to Eng. "shine" and "sheen." And the Old Norse *dægilegr*, pulcher, is probably connected with *dag*, day, *dagian*, to shine. Again, the sense of brightness is used metaphorically to express glory or fame, as in the root *bert*, bright, p. 369. But though these two senses are naturally liable to intermix, I am inclined to think that the more general meaning is that of personal beauty. In the former edition I took the root *dag*, day, to be derived from the personification of Northern mythology. But Grimm (*Deutsch. Gramm.*) suggests whether its meaning may not be that of brightness or beauty. The latter sense I take as the most suitable, and introduce the group in this place.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

ag, Tag, §  
rightness,  
Beauty. Old German Dag, Dago, Daga, Dacco, Tacco, 6th cent.  
English DAGG, DACK, DECK, DAY, TAGG, TEGG, TAY. Mod.  
German DAAKE, DAGE, DECK, TAG, TACK. French DAGA,  
TAQUO, DECQ, DEGAY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Dagalo, Tacilo, 7th cent.—English DAGLEY, DAILY, TACKLE, TACKLEY, TEKELL—Mod. German DEGEL, TAGEL—Fr. DEGALLE, DEGOLA, DECLE, DECHILLY, DECLA, DAILLY. Old Germ. Dacolenus, 7th cent.—French DACLIN, DECLINE, DEGLANE. English DAYKIN. Eng. DAYES, DAZE, DAISY—French DAGES, DACES.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) Old Germ. Dachant, 8th cent.—French DAGAND. (*Bald*, bold) Old German Tagapald, Dacbold, 8th cent.—Daegbald, *Lib. Vit.*—English DAYBELL—Mod. Germ.



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*glizan*, Mod. German *gleiszen*, to shine, Old Norse *glæsa*, to polish, Old High German *glas*, *glis*, brightness, English glaze, gloss, glisten.

lass, Glis.  
rightness  
Beauty.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Glis, 10th cent. English GLASS, GLASSEY, GLAZE, CLASS. Mod. Germ. GLASS, GLEISS, KLASS. French GLAS, GLAISE, GLAZE.

## DIMINUTIVE.

English GLASKIN.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English GLASSON, GLISSAN, CLASSON. French GLASSON, CLASSEN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Eng. GLAZARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Glisher, 8th cent.—Eng. GLAZIER, GLAISHER—Mod. German GLÄSER—French GLAESER. (*Wald*, power) Eng. CLISSOLD.

Again, the sense of brightness sometimes merges into that of whiteness. Thus the Anglo-Saxon *blanc*, Old High Germ. *blanch*, white, seem to have their root in Old Norse *blanka*, to shine. And the Ang.-Sax. *blác*, pale, is derived from the verb *blícan*, to shine. Hence, as the Eng. “fair” means both light-complexioned and also beautiful, so I think in the above two roots there may be something more contained than the mere sense of white or pale.

Blank.  
White,  
beautiful?

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Blanca, 10th cent. English BLANK, BLANCH, BLENKY, BLINCO, PLANK, PLANCHÉ, PLINCKE. Mod. Germ. BLANK, BLANG, BLENK, PLANCK. French BLANC, BLANQUE, BLANCA, BLANCHE, BLANGY, PLANQUE, PLANCHE.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English BLENKIN.\* French BLANCHIN.

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\* Hence BLENKINSOP as a local name, “Blenkin’s hope,” (Ang.-Sax *hóp*, mound).

## COMPOUNDS

(*Et*, p. 189) English BLANCHETT—French BLANQUET, BLANCHET, PLANQUET. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Blancard, Blanchard, 11th cent.—English BLANCHARD—Modern German BLANCKARDT—French BLANCARD, BLANCHARD, BLANGEARD, PLANCHARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English BLANCKER—French BLANQUIER, PLANKER, PLANCHER. (*Man*) Eng. BLANKMAN. (*Ron*, raven) Eng. BLENKIRON, BLINCKHORN—French BLANCHERON. (*Ward*, guardian) French BLANQUART.

From the Anglo-Saxon *blîcan*, to shine, Old High Germ. *bleih*, Ang.-Sax. *blâc*, pale, I derive the following stem, which is cognate with the last, losing the nasal. There are several Old German names, but only one corresponding with ours.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. BLICK, BLEAK, BLEACH, BLAKE, BLAKEY, BLACOW, BLIGH. French BLECH.

Blake, Blic  
Pale,  
Beautiful

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Blicker, 8th cent.—English BLAKER, BLEACHER—Mod. Germ. BLECHER—French BLÉQUIER. (*Man*) Blaecmon, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. BLAKEMAN.

Of a similar meaning maybe the word *flad*, *flat*, for which Grimm supposes a Gothic *flêths*, Old High Germ. *flât*, in the sense of brightness, cleanness. Traces of these two senses are found respectively in the Mid. High German *vlaetec*, shining, and Mod. German *unflath*, filth. As a termination it is peculiar to the names of women, and in Ang.-Sax. takes the form *fled*, as in Adelfeda, Wynfleda, &c. The Old Norse *flîôð*, a beautiful or elegant woman, may be cognate.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

English FLATT, FLETT, FLATAU. Mod. German FLATHE. French FLAD, FLAUD.

Flad, Flat.  
Fair.



## DIMINUTIVE.

Eng. FLATTELY.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. FLITTON. French FLATON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) English FLATTER, FLATTERY. (*Man*) English FLATMAN. (*Rod*, glory) Old German Fladrudis, 8th cent.—French FLATRAUD.

Another word having the meaning of beauty may be *wan*, *wen*. Förstemann suggests Gothic *vêns*, *opes*, or Old High Germ. *wân*, *spes*, *opinio*. Graff also refers to Old High Germ. *wan*, *deficiens*, *imperfectum*, and *wâni*, *poverty*. The most suitable root, as it seems to me, in most cases, is Old Norse *vænn*, *formosus*, *elegans*, to which I here place it.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Wan, Wano, Vano, Wenni, 8th cent. Eng. WANE, WENN, VANE, VANN, VENN. Fr. VANEY, GUÉNEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Wanilo, Venilo, 8th cent.—Eng. WANNELL, VENNELL—French VANELLI, VENELLE. Old Germ. Wanicho, Wenniko, 9th cent.—Eng. VANNECK—Mod. Germ. WANNICK—French VANEGUE. Old German Wannida, Wanito, 9th cent.—Eng. WANNOD—French VANETTI.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Wanini, 8th cent. French VANIN, VANONI.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Waning, Wening, 7th cent. Eng. WENNING, VENNING. Mod. Germ. WENING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) Old Germ. Weniant, 9th cent.—French VENANT. (*Bald*, bold) Old German Wanbald, 9th cent.—French GUÉNÉBAULT. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Wanegar, 8th cent.—French VANACKÈRE—Mod. German WENIGER. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. VANNER, VENNER—French WANNER, VANNIER. (*Hard*) French VANARD, VENARD, GUENARD. (*Laug*, lavacrum?) Old Germ. Wanlog, 8th cent.—English WENLOCK. (*Man*) English WENMAN, WAINMAN? (*Muth*, courage) English WENMOTH. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German



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Between blue and yellow we have scarcely a choice, if we take a positive colour at all. In the few Old Germ. names in which it occurs Förstermann proposes the latter sense as the more natural. But there is a wider sense which might perhaps be taken. The Anglo-Saxon *bleo*, blue, signifies also bloom, beauty, and the root appears to be found in the Old High Germ. *bluen*, Ang.-Saxon *blewan*, *blowan*, to blow, bloom, flourish. A similar sense is found in many other names.

ue, Blow.  
Bloom?

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Blawa, Bloa, 8th cent. Eng. BLEW, BLEAY, BLOW. French BLEU, BLOU, BLEÉ.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) English BLEWER, BLOWER.

There is a word *bleon*, found in several Old German names, which Grimm takes to be related to, and have the same meaning as Ang.-Sax. *bleo*, bloom, colour. To this may belong the following.

Blain.  
Bloom?

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Bleon, Pleon, 8th cent. Eng. BLOWEN, BLAIN, BLANEY, PLAIN. French BLAIN, BLEIN, BLIN, PLAIN, PLANUS.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) English PLANNER—French BLENNER, PLANIER, PLANER. (*Rice*, powerful) French PLANRY.

It is probable that the word *bland*, *blond*, which is found in some German forms both in ancient and modern names, has the same meaning as the Ital. *biondo*, French *blond*, fair or flaxen. Diez suggests that this may be a nasalised form of Old Norse *blaudr*, Danish *blöd*, soft, weak, in the sense of a soft tint. Mr. Wedgwood connects it with Pol. *blady*, pale, Ital. *biado*, *biavo*, pale,

straw-coloured. Förstemann refers in the following names to the Ang.-Sax. *blanden-feax*, which he renders flavi-comus. But Bosworth renders it only grey-haired, from *blanden*, to mix (*i.e.* black and white). There may be an intermixture of these two meanings, but the former seems the more probable.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Bland, 10th cent. English BLAND, PLANT. Blaud.  
Fair, Flaxe  
French BLOND, BLONDEAU, BLONDÉ, BLANZY, PLANTY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Blandila (with the variation Brandila). Eng.  
BLINDELL, BLONDELL. French BLONDEL.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. BLANDEN. French BLANDIN, BLONDIN, PLANTIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French PLANTARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French  
PLANTIER.

From the Ang.-Sax. *deorc*, dark, in the sense of complexion, I take to be the following. Hence the name of the Maid of Orleans, commonly called Joan D'Arc, but properly Joan Darc. There are some ancient names, but not any corresponding with ours.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. DARK, DARCH. French DARQUÉ, DARCHE, DERCHE. Dark.  
Fuscus.

## DIMINUTIVE.

French DARCLON.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. DARKIN, DARGAN? French DERQUENNE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) English DARKER—French DARQUIER.  
(*Man*) English DARKMAN.

Of a similar meaning may be the word *darn*, *tarn*, which Förstemann refers to Ang.-Sax. *derne*,

occultus, Old High German *tarnjan*, dissimulare, &c., supposing as the most ancient meaning that of dark complexion. Here again there are no ancient names to correspond with ours.

arn, Tarn.  
Dark.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. DERN, TARN. French DARNAY, DERNI.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. DARNELL, DARNLEY. French DARNIS.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) French TARNAUD. (*Hari*, warrior)  
English TURNER.

The stem *white* is very difficult to separate from other stems. In Ang.-Saxon there are names beginning with *whit* or *hwit*, as if from white, albus, and others beginning with *wiht*, as if from *wiht*, a man. These sometimes seem to interchange; thus the nephew of Cerdic is called both Whitgar and Wihtgar. The corresponding Old Germ. form is generally *wid* or *wit*, as in Witgar and Widgar, and the probability seems to be that all these names are the same. Förstemann refers to *wit*, wide, and *wid*, wood. The commonness of our name WHITE is I apprehend owing to its being in most cases a surname derived from complexion.

So BROWN we can scarcely doubt to have been in most cases a surname. Yet it was by no means uncommon as a baptismal name, and it is not quite certain as to its meaning. Förstemann thinks that there may be an intermixture of *brân*, brown, and of Old High German *brunno*, Anglo-Saxon *brunn*, *burn*, Scott. "burn," brook, (in the



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## PHONETIC ENDING.

. Old Germ. Brunin. Eng. BRUNNEN,

## PATRONYMICS.

Old German Bruning, 8th cent. Bruningus, *Lib. Vit.*  
Eng. BROWNING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) French BRUNANT. (*Et*, p. 189) English BROWNETT—French BRUNET, PRUNET. (*Hard*) Old German Brunhard, 9th cent.—Modern German BRUNNERT—French BRUNARD. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Brunger, 8th cent.—English BRUNKER. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Brunheri, Brunher, 9th cent.—Fr. BRUNER, BRUNNER, BRUNNARIUS, PRUNIER. (*Ric*, power) Old German Brunric, 9th cent.—Eng. BROWNRIGG ?

The stem *dun* may be either referred to Ang.-Sax. *dunn*, brown, or to Old Norse *duna*, thunder. The latter seems to me the more probable, as there are other names with the same meaning, elsewhere referred to.

It is probable that GREY, like BROWN and WHITE, has been in most cases a surname. But it is also found in many baptismal names, and there is another sense, which seems to be closely allied, and which may perhaps intermix. The Old Norse *grár*, grey, signifies also malignus ; and the Germ. *grauen*, to turn grey, signifies also to detest, and to be afraid of. So also the Old High Germ. *gris*, grey, seems to contain the root of Ang.-Sax. *grislic*, Eng. grisley. The particle *gr* seems to be formed from a natural expression of horror or aversion. There may then be contained in some of the names from this root a similar sense to that referred to at p. 192. Nevertheless, judging from the ancient names,

the meaning in some cases is certainly nothing more than grey. The following may be referred to the Ang.-Sax. *græg*, Old Fries. *gre*, Old High German *graw*.

## SIMPLE FORMS

Old Germ. Grao, Grawo. Gray, *Roll Batt. Abb.* Eng. GREGG, GREY, GREW, CRAY, CREW. Mod. German GRAU. French GRÉGY, GRAU.

Gray.  
Griseus.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English GRAYLING. French GREILING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Ber*, bear) Eng. GRUEBER? (*Man*) Old Germ. Graman, 8th cent.—Eng. GRUMMAN—Mod. Germ. GRAMANN—French GRAMAIN. (*Wald*, power) Old German Graolt—French GRAULT.

Another word of the same meaning is Old High Germ. *gris*, Lat. *griseus*, French *gris*. The Old Norse *grîs*, porcellus, whence apparently the name Grîs of several Northmen in the Landnamabok, might intermix.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Grisus, Crisso, 8th cent. Gressy, Cressy, Gracy? *Roll Batt. Abb.* English GRICE, GRACE? GRACEY? CRESSY. French GRIESS, GRESY, GRÉSY.

Gris,  
Grey.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English GRISSELL, GRESLEY, CRESSALL—French GRISOL, GRESLÉ, GRAESLE. French GRISELIN, GRESLON.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

French GRIESSEN, GRISON, CRESSON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French GRISARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French GRISIER, GRESSIER. (*Land*) French GRESLAND. (*Wald*, power) Eng. GRISOLD, GRESWOLD.

A stem which may perhaps come in here is *more* or *moor*, respecting which Förstemann remarks—“a not uncommon but an uncer-



tain stem, for which I scarcely dare venture to think of the Old High German *môr*, Æthiops." Yet if there were names derived from the Huns, I do not quite see why not from the Moors, whose name must have been familiar to most of the German peoples. At the same time, it will perhaps be safer to take the more general sense of dark or swarthy complexion. Though I do not feel quite sure that it may not be in some cases a degenerate form of *mord*, p. 258, as we find in the *Diplomata* of Pardessus a person variously called Mora and Morta. On the whole, however, I feel inclined to bring in the stem here.

For, Moor  
Dark.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Maur, Mauri, Mor, Moro, Mora, Moor, 6th cent. Eng. MORE, MOREY, MAURY, MORROW, MOORE. Mod. Germ. MOHR. French MAUR, MAUREY, MORÉ, MOREAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Maurilo, 8th cent.—English MORELL—Mod. Germ. MÖHRLE—French MAUREL, MOREL. Old German Mauroleno, Morlenus, 7th cent.—English MORLING—French MORILLON, MOURLON. Old German Mauremia, 9th cent.—French MORIAMÉ.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Morino, 8th cent. Morin, *Hund. Rolls*. English MORAN, MOORHEN. Mod. Germ. MOHRIN. French MAURIN.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old German Mairing, 8th cent. Mod. Germ. MORING. French MAURENQUE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old Germ. Maurbert, Morbraht, 8th cent.—Eng. MOREBREAD? (*Hard*, fortis) Old German Morhard, 8th cent.—Modern German MOHRHARD—French MORARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Maurhar, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. MAURER—French MAURIER. (*Lac*, play) Old Germ. Maurlach, 8th cent.—English MORLOCK—French MOURLAQUE.



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of the Frisians (or Frieses), viz., the Old Friesic *frisle*, a curl, of which the simple form is found in English *frizz*, to curl, *frieze*, a rough woollen cloth, and the French *friser*. The latter is probably of German origin, as it is not found in the Italian language. Other derivations have however been proposed for this people's name, as that by Zeuss referred to at p. 312.

From the Old Norse *krusa*, to curl, may perhaps be the following. The North. English word *cruse* or *crowse*, which has the meaning of forward or "bumptious," may possibly be from this origin, preserving a trace of the heroic sense. A word liable to intermix is *grouse*, elsewhere noticed in this chapter.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

English CRUSE, CRUSO. German KRUSE. Dan. KRUSE. French CRUICE, CREUSE, CREUZÉ, CREUCY, CROUSSE, CROUSI, CRUZ, CRUSSY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English CRUSSELL. French CRUZEL.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French CREUSARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French CRUSSIÉRE.

From the Ang.-Sax. *crisp*, curled, may be the following. But the Latin *crispus* may have an equal claim, for there is nothing in any of these forms essentially German.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

English CRISP, CRIPPS ?

## DIMINUTIVES.

English CRESPEL. French CRESPEL.

## PHONETIC ENDING

Crispina, daughter of Rollo, duke of Normandy, 10th cent. Eng. CRISPIN, CRESPIN. French CRISPIN, CRESPIN.

Cruse.  
Curled.

Crisp.  
Curled.

From the Danish *krolle*, Old English “crull,” English “curl,” may be the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Curly, *Roll Batt. Abb.* English CROLL, CROLY, CURLL.  
Mod. Germ. KROLL, KRULL.

Croll.  
Curled

## PATRONYMIC.

English CURLING.

Under this head may in some cases be included the name HARDING. As a general rule the stem *hard* is to be referred to Ang.-Sax. *heard*, English *hardy*. But the Hardings (in Ang.-Sax. *Heardingas*) are celebrated in ancient poems as a heroic race, and Grimm has observed (*Deutsch Myth.* 317, 321) that there was a Gothic hero race called *Azdingi*, and an Old Norse *Haddingjar*. He remarks that the Gothic *zd*, the Ang.-Saxon *rd*, and the Old Norse *dd* interchange, so that *Heardingas*, *Azdingi*, and *Haddingjar* may all be different forms of the same word. And the root may be found in the Old Norse *haddr*, a lock or curl, giving the sense of “*crinitus, capillatus, cincinnatus*,” which, as before observed, was the attribute of the hero.

From the German *gross*, great, in the sense of large stature, and from an extra High German form *grauss*, as noticed at p. 49, may be the following. Förstemann however refers this stem to Anglo-Saxon *greosan*, *horrere*, in the sense of *metuendus*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Grozo, Grauso, Gros, Cros, 6th cent. English GROSE, GROUSE, CROSS. Mod. Germ. GROSS. French GROSSE, GRUSSE, CROSSE, CROZE.

Gross,  
Grouse.  
Great.

## DIMINUTIVES.

French GROSEILLE, GRUSELLE, French GROSSELIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard, fortis*) Eng. GROSERT—French GROSSARD, CROSARD. (*Hari, warrior*) English GROSER, CROSER—French GROSSIER, CROZIER. (*Man*) Eng. GROSSMAN, CROSSMAN.

Another word having the meaning of great is probably *mic* or *muc*, which Förstemann takes to be the simple form of Gothic *mikilo*, Sco. *mickle* and *muckle*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

tic, Muc.  
Great. Old Germ. Micca, 3rd cent. Mucca, *Lib. Vit.* English MICHIE, MICO, MUCH. Mod. Germ. MUCKE, MUGGE. French MICHY, MICHÉ, MOUGÉ.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard, fortis*) Old Germ. Michard, 11th cent.—Modern Germ. MÜCKERT—French MICARD. (*Wald, power*) English MUCKELT—French MICAULT, MICHAULT. (*Wine, friend*) French MICOUIN.

## EXTENDED FORM MICKLE, MUCKLE

Mickle,  
Muckle.  
Great. Eng. MICKLE, MUCKLE. Mod. Germ. MÜCKEL. French MICOL.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard, fortis*) French MICQUELARD. (*Hari, warrior*) French MICOLLIER. (*Man*) Mod. German MICHELMANN—French MUKLEMAN. (*Mar, famous*) English MICHELMORE? (*Rat, counsel*) English MICKLEWRIGHT? MUCKLEWRATH? (*Manchester.*)

From the Ang.-Saxon *thic*, Old Norse *thyckr*, *digr*, Mod. Germ. *dick*, stout, thick, may be the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS

ck, Thick.  
Stout. Old Germ. Thicho. Old Norse Thyckr, Digr (*surnames*), English THICK, DICK, DICKIE, TIGG, TICK. Mod. German DICK, TIECK.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Ang.-Sax. Diccel (*found in Diccelingas, now Ditchling, Cod. Dip. 314*)—Eng. DIGGLE, TICKLE.



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*bossen*, Ital. *bussare*, French *bousser*, to knock, Bav. *bossen*, to strike so as to give a dull sound. Either this, or the sense of the boss of a buckler, are meanings which might obtain, along with that first mentioned.

Boss  
Burly?

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Boso, Bosso, Poso, 6th cent. English Boss, BOSSEY. Mod. German Boss, POSE. French Bos, BosSE, BOSSY, POSSO.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Bosico, 9th cent.—French POSSAC. Old Germ. Poasilo, 8th cent.—Eng. BOSLEY—French BOSELLI. French POSSESSE, POSEZ.\*

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Bozhar, 8th cent.—English BOSHER—French BOUSSIÈRE, BOSSUROY. (*Hard*) English BOSSARD—French BOSSARD, POUSSARD. (*Helm*) Old Germ. Boshelm, 11th cent.—Eng. BOSSOM. (*Man*) Eng. BOSMAN. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Buzolt, 8th cent.—Mod. German BOSSELT—French POSSELT. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Possulf, 8th cent.—French POUSSIF ?

I take the stem *bost*, *bust*, to have the same meaning as *boss* and *buss*, viz., that most probably of bulkiness or burliness. This is shewn in our word “bust,” the original meaning of which, Mr. Wedgwood observes, was the trunk or body of a man ; also in the Old Norse *bústinn*, burly.\* There are only two ancient names in which it is found, viz., Boster and Postfred, both 9th cent. Both these names Förstemann thinks may be corruptions, but the evident occurrence of the word in the following names makes it probable that this is not the case.

\* Mr. Lower, on the name BUIST, gives the same meaning, referring to the Scotch *buist*, thick and gross.

## SIMPLE FORMS

Eng. BOAST, BUSST, BUIST, POST. French BOST.

Bost, Bust.  
Burly.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. BOSTEL, POSTLE—French POSTEL. Eng. BOSTOCK.

## PHONETIC ENDING

English BUSTIN, POSTON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) English BUSTARD, PUSTARD. (*Ric*, power) Eng. BOSTRIDGE. (*Wald*, power) French BUSTAULT.

From the Old Norse *kortr*, Old Fries. *kort*, *kurt*, short, and the corresponding High German form *kurz*, may be the following. The Latin *curtus*, French *courte*, may intermix.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Corso, 8th cent. English CORSE, COURSE, CURTZE, CORT, COURT, CURT. French COURSE, COURSY, CORTA, COURT, COURTY, COURTEAU, CURTY.

Cort, Corse  
Short.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English COURCELLE.—French COURSEL, CORTEL. French CURTELIN.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Curson, Curtenay, *Roll Batt. Abb.* Eng. CORSAN, CURSON, CURTAIN, COURTENAY. Modern German KOHRSEN. French CORSAIN, COURSON, COURTIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) English CORSAR, COURSER, COURTIER—French CORTIER, COURTIER. (*Rand*, shield) French COURSE-RANT. (*Rat*, counsel) English COURTWRIGHT.

There are many words containing the meaning of physical strength, though in some cases it is not easy to separate this meaning from that of courage, valour, or fierceness.

From the Gothic *magan*, posse, I take to be derived the following stem, with which, however, the Gothic *meki*, sword, may, as suggested by Förstemann, intermix.



Magan.  
Posse.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Mago, Macco, Maho, Maio, Megi, 6th cent.  
Eng. MAGGY, MAY, MAYO, MEGGY, MEE, MAYHEW? Mod.  
Germ. MACK, MEYE. French MAY, MACHU? MAHEU?

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Megilo, Meilo, 8th cent.—English MAYALL,  
MALE—French MAILLEY. Eng. MAYLIN—French MAYLIN.  
Old Germ. Megizo, 10th cent.—Eng. MAIZE, MAISEY.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Megiher, Magher, 8th cent.—  
English MAGER, MAYER—Modern German MAGER—French  
MAHIER, MAYER. (*Had*, war?) Old German Magodius, 11th  
cent.—Magot, *Lib. Vit.*—English MAGGOT. (*Man*) Eng.  
MAYMAN. (*Ron*, raven) Old German Megiran, 8th cent.—  
Eng. MEGRIN—French MAGRON, MACRON, MAYRAN. (*Wald*,  
power) Old German Magoald, 8th cent.—Modern German  
MACHOLD, MAYWALD—French MAHAULT. (*Wine*, friend)  
Old Germ. Magwin, Macwin, 7th cent.—French MACQUIN.  
(*Ward*, guardian) French MACQUARD, MACQUART.

From the above root *mag* is formed Ang.-Sax.  
*mægin*, English *main*, vis, robur, from which we  
may take the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Magin.  
s, Robur. Old German Magan, Main, 8th cent. English MAINE.  
Mod. Germ. MÄCHEN, MEHNE. French MAGNÉ, MAGNEY.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, fortis) Old Germ. Meginbold, 8th cent.—French  
MAGNABAL. (*Burg*, protection) Old Germ. Meginburg, 8th  
cent.—French MAINBOURG. (*Fred*, peace) Old Germ. Magin-  
frid, 8th cent.—French MAINFROY. (*Gald*) Old German  
Mewingald, 10th cent.—French MAINGAULT. (*Ger*, spear)  
Old Germ. Meginger, 9th cent.—English MANGER. (*Gard*,  
Goth) Old Germ. Mewingaud, 8th cent.—French MAINGOT.  
(*Hard*, fortis, durus) Old German Maginhard, Mainard, 7th  
cent.—English MAYNARD—Mod. German MEINERT—French  
MAGNARD, MAYNARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Maganhar,  
Mayner, 7th cent.—Mod. Germ. MEINER—French MAGNIER,  
MAYNIER.



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From the Anglo-Saxon *winge*, Mod. German *schwinge*, English wing, in the sense of swiftness, may be the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

ing, Wink.  
Ala.

Old German Winc, Vinco, 9th cent. Old Norse Vingi, (messenger of Atli or Attila in the Volsungasaga). English WING, WINCH, VINGOE, VINK. Modern German WINCK, SCHWINGE. French VINCQ, WENK.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Wingere, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. WINGER.

Of a similar meaning may be the word *floss*, Old Norse *flos*, plumula vestium, whence *flosi*, plumatus, also volans, from which Haldorsen derives the Old Norse name Flosi. There is only one Old German name, Flozzolf, in which it appears, and Förstemann gives no opinion on it.

Floss.  
lumatus.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Norse Flosi. English FLOSS. French ? FLOSI.

From the Ang.-Sax. *wadan*, Old High Germ. *watan*, to go, probably in the sense of celerity, Förstemann derives the stem *wad*, *wat*. The Anglo-Saxon *hwæt*, keen, bold, might intermix, though there does not seem any trace of it in the ancient names. Grimm derives the name of the mythical hero Wada or Wato, from his having, as elsewhere referred to, *waded* over the Groenasund.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

ad, Wat.  
Vadere. Old Germ. Wado, Waddo, Watto, Vato, 6th cent. Ang.-Sax. Wada. Old Norse Vadi. Eng. WADE, WADEY, WADD, WADDY, WATT, WEDD. Modern German WADT, WEHDE. French VADÉ, WATTEAU, VEDY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Wadila, Watil, Vatili, 7th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Weatla—English WADDLE, WATTLE, WATLEY, WEDDELL—

Mod. Germ. WEDELL—French WATEL, VATEL, VEDEL. Old Germ. Vadiko, Veducu, 3rd cent.—Eng. WADGE? WEDGE? Old Germ. Waddolenus, Watlin, 7th cent.—Eng. WADLING, WATLING—French WATELIN, English WADKIN, WATKIN. English WATTS—Fries. WATSE.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Vatin, 9th cent. Eng. WADDEN, WATHEN—French WATIN, VATTON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Gis*, hostage) Old German Watgis, 8th cent.—English WATKISS. (*Gar*, spear) Old German Wadegar, 8th cent.—English WADDICAR, WATKER. (*Hard*) Old Germ. Wadard, 8th cent.—French VATARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French VATIER. (*Leof*, dear) Eng. WADDILOVE. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Vadomarius, Prince of the Alamanni, 4th cent.—English WADMORE, WATMORE, WHATMORE—Fr. VATTEMARE. (*Man*) English WADMAN, WHATMAN, WETMAN. (*New*, young) Old Germ. Vettani, Wattnj, 8th cent.—English WATNEY. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Wadirih, 9th cent.—French VATRY.

From the Goth. *thragjan*, Ang.-Sax. *thregjan*, to run, Förstemann derives the following stem, the sense of which, in the Ang.-Sax. *thræc*, merges in that of bravery or strength. A cognate Celtic word seems to be the Obs. Irish *traig*, foot.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Trago, 8th cent. Eng. DRAGE, DRAKE, DRAY, TRAY. Mod. Germ. DREY. French DRACQ, DRACH, DRÉGE, DRÉO. Drag, Trag  
To Run.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Dregil, 9th cent. English TRAIL. French TRÉCOLLE.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. DRAGON, DRAIN, TRAIN. French TRAGIN, TRAJIN, DRAIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) Old Germ. Traganta, 8th cent.—French TRÉGONT. (*Hard*) French TRÉHARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. TRAHAR, TRAER—Mod. German TREYER—French TRAGER, TRAYER. (*Fuss*, foot) French DREYFUS? TREIFOUS?

From the Old Norse *bif*, motus, Old Saxon *bivon*, Ang.-Sax. *bifian*, Old High German *biben*, tremere, Förstemann derives the following stem. The sense may probably be that of nimbleness or activity, as in the Old Norse *pipr*, velox, from the same root.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

ib, Biv,  
Pip.  
Active. Old German Bibo, Bebo, Bevo, Pippi, Pipa, 8th cent.  
Ang.-Sax. Bebba, Pybba. Eng. BIBB, BIBBY, BEBB, PIPE,  
PIPPY. Mod. Germ. PIPPE. French BIBUS, BIFFÈ.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Ang.-Sax. Piple (found in the name of his grave, Piples beorh, *Cod. Dip.* 774). English BIBLE, BEVILLE, PEPLOE—French BIBAL.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Bibbin, Bivinus, Pippiñ, 7th cent. Ang.-Sax. Pippen (*found in Pippenes fenne, Cod. Dip.* 1,360). English BEVAN, BIFFIN, PEPIN, PIPPIN. French PEPIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) English BEFFORD, PEPPARD—Modern German BIPPART, PIPPERT—French BEBERT, BÉFORT, BIBERT, BIVERT, PIPARD, PIVERT. (*Wald, power*) French PIFFAULT, BIBAUT, BIFFAUT.

Clever.  
Active. I think that English CLEVER, CLEAVER, and French CLIVER may be the same as our word “clever,” though more probably in its original sense, which, I take it, was that of personal activity. We may trace this in the Old English word *clever*, to climb (still retained in Cumberland), from the Old Norse *klifra*, Dutch *klaveren*, *kleveren*, to clamber.\* Something of the transition sense seems to be found in the expression of a

---

\* I am glad to find this etymology, which I suggested in the previous edition, confirmed by the authority of Mr Wedgwood.



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SPURGE and SPURGEON, the nearest form to which seems to be the Sansc. *spurj*, to spout, not a bad etymon, by the way, for the name of the well-known preacher.

Another word in which we may perhaps take the bursting forth of water as an emblem of liveliness and activity is *bun*, for which Förstemann finds no suitable etymon, and for which I suggest the Old Norse *buna*, scaturire.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Bun  
To burst  
forth.  
Old German Bunno, Bunni, Bun, 8th cent. Buna, *Lib. Vit.* English BUNN, BUNNEY. French BOUNEAU.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Punin, 8th cent. English BUNYAN. French BUNON.

## PATRONYMIC.

English BUNNING. Modern German BÜNNING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Et*, p. 189) English BUNNETT, PUNNETT—French BUNET, PUNIET. (*Hari*, warrior) English BUNYER. (*Wald*, power) English PUNELT.

From the Old High German *ilan*, festinare, Förstemann derives the following stem. Hence, I take it, the name Ylbod, quoted by Mr. Lower, from the records of Lewes Priory, in the sense of a speedy messenger.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Ile.  
o hasten.  
Old Germ. Ilo. Ylla, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. ILEY, EEL, ELEY.  
Mod. Germ. IHL, IHLE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Illehere, 8th cent.—English IHLER. (*Man*) English ILLMAN.

From the Old High German *fendo*, foot, are the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS

Fand, Fant

Old German Fanto, Fendio, 8th cent. Modern German FENDT. Foot.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Fandila, 7th cent.—Eng. FENDALL. Eng. FENDICK.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English FENTON. French FANTON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French FANDARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. FENDER. (*Helm*) Eng. FANTOM, FENTUM. (*Man*) Eng. FENTIMAN.

As foot in proper names has the meaning of nimbleness, so hand we may presume to have the meaning of dexterity or skilfulness. The English word handy is in fact formed on just the same principle. A word very liable to intermix is *and*, life, spirit.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Hand, Hant

Old German Hanto, 9th cent. English HAND, HANDEY, HENDY, HENTY. Mod. Germ. HANDT. French HANDUS. Manus.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English HANDEL, HANDLEY. Modern German HANDEL. French HENDLÉ.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Hantuni, 8th cent. Eng. HANTON, HENDEN, HENTON.

It is difficult to say in what sense the following are derived. The word seems evidently to be, as Förstemann suggests, the Old High Germ. and Old Sax. *wamba*, Ang.-Sax. *wamb*, the belly. Was it by accident that Scott, in the grand story of Ivanhoe, gave a name like this to the jester?

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Wamb.

Old German Wamba, king of the West Goths 7th cent., English WAMBEY. Belly.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Wambanis (*Genitive*). Eng. WAMPEN.



Most of the other names apparently derived from parts of the body, as NECK, CHIN, ARM, THUMM, MOUTH, SHIN, &c., are to be otherwise derived.

There are no inconsiderable number of names which are derived from the period of life. From the Ang.-Sax. *ald, ield*, Old High Germ. *alt, old*, Eng. *old*, are the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

ld, Alt.  
Old. Old Germ. Aldo, Alto, 7th cent. Alda, *Lib Vit.* Eng. ALLDAY, ALLT, ALLTY, ELT, OLD, YELD. Mod. Germ. ALT.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Aldhysi, Haldisa, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. ALDIS, OLDIS.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Aldini, Altun, 8th cent. English ALDEN, ALTON, ELDEN, ELTON. Mod. Germ. ALTEN. French ALDON.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old German Alding, 8th cent. Eng. OLDING. French OLDING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old Germ. Aldebert, Oldebert, Olbert, 8th cent.—Eng. ALDEBERT—French ALDEBERT, OLBERT. (*Brand*, sword) Old German Altbrand, 8th cent.—French ALBRAND. (*Gan*, magic) Old German Altiganus, 9th cent.—French ALECAN, ALKAN. (*Gar*, spear) Old German Aldegar, 7th cent.—Eng. OLDACRE—French OLACHER. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Althar, 9th cent.—Aldheri, *Lib. Vit.*—English ALDER—Mod. Germ. ALDER, ALTER. (*Helm*) Old German Althelm, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Aldhelm—English ALDHAM, ELTHAM. (*Roc*) Old German Altroch, 9th cent.—French ALTAROCHE. (*Man*) Old Germ. Aldman, Altman, 8th cent. Aldmon, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. ALTMAN, OLDMAN—Mod. German ALTMANN. (*Rad*, counsel) Old German Aldrad, 8th cent.—English ALDRED, ELDRED. (*Rit*, ride) Old Germ. Aldarit—English ALDRITT—French ALTERIET. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Alderich, Olderich, Altrih, 6th cent.—Eng. ALDRICH,



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(or all these same as English younker ?) (*Man*) Old Germ. Yungman, 9th cent.—English YOUNGMAN—Modern German JUNGSMANN. Old Germ. Jungericus, Gothic king, 4th cent.—Mod. Germ. JÜNGERICH.

There is a stem *jun*, which Förstemann thinks may perhaps be the older form of *jung*, supposing a contraction of *juvan* (Latin *juvenis*).

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Juno, Junno, 8th cent. Eng. JUNE, JUNIO.\*  
 Jun. French JUNY, JOUNNEAUX.  
 Young?

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Joonard, 11th cent.—French JONNARD, JONNART. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. JUNNER—French JONIÉRE. (*Wald*, power) French JOUNAULT.

There is a stem *new*, *ny*, which Grimm and Weinhold take to be from the Old High German *naw*, *niwi*, Ang.-Saxon *new*, Dan. and Swed. *ny*, Sanscrit *nava*, new. The meaning they take to be that of “young,” as in the Greek ; and in the names of women, to which as a termination, this root is confined, Grimm supposes a Goth. *nivi*, in the sense of virgin. Förstemann considers that the form *ny* is more particularly a Bavarian, and perhaps also a Lombard form. It is, however, also Scandinavian.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Niwo, Nivo, Nivi, Nevo, Nibo, 7th cent.  
 iv, New, English NEW, NEWY, NAY, NEVE, NIAVI. Mod. German  
 Ny. NEUE, NEY. French NEU, NEY, NÉE, NÈVE, NAEF, NAVEAU,  
 Young. NIVEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English NEWICK. English NEWLING—French NOULIN.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English NEWEN, NEVIN, NAVIN.

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\* A Boston surname—English?

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Cum, quum*, guest, stranger) Neucum (*Domesday*)—Eng. NEWCOME, NEWCOMB. (*Ger*, spear) French NEWIGER, NÉGRE? (*Hard*) Old Germ. Niviard, Nivard, 6th cent.—Mod. Germ. NEUWERT—French NIVARD, NIVERT, NIBART, NIARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French NIVIÉRE, NAVIER. (*Leof*, dear) English NEWLOVE.\* (*Man*) Eng. NEWMAN—Mod. Germ. NIEMANN—French NEYMAN. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Niwirat, 9th cent.—Old Norse Nyrâthr—Mod. Germ. NEURATH—French NEYRET. (*Reid*, ride) Old Norse Nereidr—English NEROD. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Niwerich—French NEYREY, NAVRY. (*Wald*, power) French NIBAULT, NAVAULT.

There is a stem *bob, bov, bop*, &c., which Förstemann refers to Germ. *bube*, Dutch *boef, boeve*, boy. The word *bube* is not found in the German language prior to the 13th cent., but there is no doubt about the antiquity of the root, which is cognate with Lat. *pupus, pupillus*, &c. Mr. Wedgwood observes that “the origin seems the root *bob, bub, pop, pup*, in the sense of something protuberant, stumpy, thick, and short.” If this, however, be the case, it suggests that the meaning in proper names might be akin to *boss, buss*, &c., p. 408.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Bobo, Bobbo, Boppo, Poppo, Bubo, Pupo, Poupo, Poapo, Popi, Bovo, Bova, Boffo, 6th cent. Anglo-Saxon Bubba. Boffa, *Lib. Vit.* English BOVEY, BOVAY, BOFF, BOFFEY, BUBB, BUBA, POPE, POPPY, POVEY, PUPP. Mod. German BOBBE, BOPP, BUBE, POPP, PUPPE. French BOBÉE, BŒUF.

Bob, Bop.  
Boy.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Bobilo, Bovilo, Popila, Popili, 8th cent.—Eng. BOVILLE, POPLE, POFLEY—Mod. Germ. BOBEL, POPEL

\* New, in the sense of young, gives a sufficiently expressive meaning to this name, without supposing a gay Lothario in the case.

—French BOUVILLE, POVEL, PUPIL, POPULUS. Mod. Germ. PUPKE—French BUBECK. English BOBKIN, POPKIN—Mod. German POPKEN. Old German Bobolin, 6th cent.—French POPELIN. Eng. POPLETT, PUPLET—Fr. BOBLET, BOUVELET.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Bobin, 6th cent. English BOBBIN, BUFFIN, POUPIN. French BOBIN, BOFFIN, BOUVIN, BUFFON, POPON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) French BOBANT. (*Et*, p. 189) Pobbidi, *Lib. Vit.*—English BOBBITT—French BOBOT, BUFFET, POPET. (*Hard*) Buffard, *Roll Batt. Abb.*—Eng. BOBART, POUPARD, POUPART—Mod. Germ. BOBARDT—Fr. BOUVARD, POPARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. BOUVIER, BOUVERIE, BUFFREY—French BOBIÈRE, BOUVIER, BOUVRY, BUFFIER, PUPIER. (*Ulf*, wolf) English ? POPOFF—French BOBŒUF. (*Wald*, power) French BUFFAULT.

From the Ang.-Saxon *cnapa*, German *knabe*, boy, may be the following. The suggestion of Mr. Wedgwood (see last page) that the origin of Old Germ. *bube*, Eng. *boy*, is “the sense of something protuberant, stumpy, thick, and short,” is strongly confirmed by this root, which is cognate with English *knob*, a lump. And therefore, as in the case of the last root, the meaning might possibly be like that of *boss*, see p. 408.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

ab, Knap. Old German Hnabi, 8th cent. English KNAPP, NABB, Boy. KNOPE. Mod. German KNABB, KNAPP. French NABA ? NAEF ?

## DIMINUTIVE.

English NAPKIN.

## PATRONYMIC.

English KNAPPING.

## COMPOUND.

(*Man*) English KNAPMAN.

From the Goth., Old High Germ., Old Norse *barn*, Anglo-Saxon *bearn*, child, may be the following.



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## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Sabulo, Savalo, 7th cent.—English SABLE, SAFFELL, SAVELL, SAVEALL—Fr. SAUVEL. Eng. SABBAGE, SAVIDGE, SAVAGE—French SAPICHA, SAUPIQUE, SAUVAGE. Eng. SAPLIN—French SABLON, SVELON.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. SABINE, SAPHIN. French SABBINI, SAPIN, SAVIGNY, SAVIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Aud*, prosperity) Old Germ. Sapaudus, 9th cent.—Fr. SABAUD. Perhaps also to this Old German Sapato—French SABOT, SAVIT. (*Hard*) English SAFFORD—Mod. German SAVERT—Fr. SABART, SAVARD, SAVART. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. SAPPER—Mod. Germ. SAPHIR (see p. 4)—Fr. SAUPHAR, SAUVIER, SAUVEUR? (*Ron*, raven) Eng. SAFRAN—French SABRAN, SAVARIN, SOUVERAIN? (*Ric*, power) Old German Sabaricus, Savarich, Safrach (Gothic leader, 4th cent.), Saffarius—Savari, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. SAVERICK, SAVORY, SAFFERY—French SAVARY, SAFFRAY, SAUFFROY.

Probably to the above group may be placed Eng. SAPTE, which shews the Old Norse, Danish, and Mod. Germ. form *saft*, taking a *t*.

The following stem may be referred to the Mod. Germ. *grob*, Dan. *grov*, coarse, clumsy. But I think that the original meaning may probably have only been that of large stature. Compare English *gross*, in a similarly changed sense—also Eng. *plump*, which in German and Danish means coarse. Förstemann has only one Old German name Griubinc, which he does not explain.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Anglo-Saxon Grobb, (*found in Grobbes den, Cod. Dip. 1066*). Eng. GROBE, GROVE, GRUBB, GRUBY, CROPP? Mod.

\* Mr. Kemble considers Saba to be only a familiar or abbreviated form of Saebeorht.

German GRÖBE, GROBE. French GRUB, GRUBY, CROBEY,  
CROPPI ?

## DIMINUTIVES.

Mod. Germ. GRÖBEL. French GROUVELLE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. GROVER, CROPPER ? (*Man*) Eng.  
GROFFMAN.



## CHAPTER XXIII.

### THE INNER MAN.

As the baptismal name was conferred by the fond parent, and the surname by the impartial world—so there is more truth in the latter than in the former. They represent the honest opinion which a man's neighbour had of him, and are complimentary or otherwise, as the case may be. There are forty-two men in the Landnamabok of Iceland having Helgi (holy), as a baptismal name, but only three that had acquired it as a surname. And of the former there was one who had the surname of Gudlaus—"Holy the Godless." What a bitter satire!

Seeing then, as will be manifest from the following, how great is the preponderance of baptismal names, we cannot in any degree admit the evidence of proper names as a test even of the accredited virtue of ancient times.

Beginning with the name of "Holy" already referred to—so easy to assume and so difficult to deserve—we have the following. This word however is liable to intermix with two others, Ang.-Sax. *hál*, sound, hale, and *hæle*, hero.

#### SIMPLE FORMS

Halic,  
Halley.  
Holy. Old German Halicho, Halec, 8th cent. Eng. HOLLICK,  
HALLEY. Mod. Germ. HALLICH, HEILIG. French HAILIG,  
HALLEY, HALLU, HÉLY.

#### DIMINUTIVE.

English HALLILEY, HOLLALEY. French ALELY.



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DOUARE. (*Land*) Eng. DOWLAND—Fr. DUGLAND. (*Man*) Old Germ. Dugiman, Tugeman, 9th cent.—Eng. TUGMAN, DUCKMAN—French DEWAMIN, DUMAIN. (*Mar, famous*) Old German Daumerus, 6th cent.—Eng. DUGMORE. (*Ulf, wolf*) Old Germ. Tugolf, Touwolf, Daulf, 7th cent.—Fr. DEWULF. (*Wald, power*) Eng. DUGALD—French TUGAULT, DOUAULT. (*Wealh, stranger*) Eng. DUGWELL, TUGWELL, TUCKWELL.

## DOUBTFUL NAMES.

Eng. DUGOOD, TOOGOOD, TOWGOOD. Perhaps from Ang.-Sax. *duguth*, virtuous, honourable.

From the Ang.-Sax. *dafan*, Gothic *gadaban*, convenire, Ang.-Sax. *dêfe*, fit, proper, Förstemann derives the stem *dab, daf, dap*, to which also I place *dav*, referred by him to the preceding root. The scriptural name David may probably intermix in some of the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Davo, 9th cent. Eng. DABB, DAPP, DAFFY, TAPP, TAPPY, DAVY, DEVEY. Fr. DABEAU, DABÉE, DAPPE, DAPY, DAFFY, DAVY, DEVY, DEVAY, TAVEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Dabila, Davila, 7th cent.—English DAVALL, DEFFELL—French DAVAL, DEVILLE, TAVEL. Eng. TAPLIN, DEVLIN—French DABLIN. Old Germ. Tabuke, 11th cent. Eng. DAVOCK, DAVIDGE, DEVICK—Fr. DAVACH, DEVICQUE.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English DAVEN, DEVON, TAPPIN. Fr. DAVIN, DEVENNE, TAFFIN, TAPIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Eng. DAFFORD—Fr. DABERT, DEVERT, TAVARD. (*Ram, ran, raven*) Eng. TABRAM, DAVIRON—French DABRIN, DAVERON. (*Ric, power*) Old Germ. Daperich, 10th cent.—French DAFRIQUE. (*Wald, power*) Old Germ. Tavold, 10th cent.—French DAVAULT.

From the Gothic *triggws*, Old Norse *triggr*, Ang.-Sax. *treowe*, Old High German *driu*, Mod.

Germ. *treu*, Eng. "true," may be the following. But this stem is very apt to intermix with *driuqan*, *militari*, p. 195.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Driwa. Old Norse Tryggo, King of Norway. English TRIGG, TRICKEY, TREE, TROY, TRY, DRY. French TRICHÉ, TRIAU, TRY, DRIOU.

Trigg, Try.  
True.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) French TRIEBERT, TRUBERT. (*Et*, p. 189) Eng. TRICKETT, DREWETT—French TRIQUET, TRICOT. (*Hard*) French TRICARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. TRIGGER, TRICKER, DRYER—French TRIGER, DRIER. (*Leof*, dear) Eng. TRUE-LOVE. (*Wald*, power) French DRUAULT.

## DOUBTFUL NAMES.

English TRUEFIT. French TRIEFUS, DREYFUS. Perhaps from Ang.-Sax. *fôt*, Old High Germ. *fuaz*, Mod. Germ. *fuss*, English foot.

There is a word *just*, found in some German compounds, which Förstemann seems to think may be from the Latin. However, the French *jouste*, tilt, tournament, of which the Old Flemish *just*, impetus (whence also Eng. "jostle"), seems to be the origin, may be mentioned. None of the ancient names correspond with the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

English JUST, JUSTEY. French JUSTE, JOST.

Just.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Mund*, protection) English JUSTAMOND (*wrangler* 1750). (*Wald*, power) French JUSTAULT.

There is a stem *fid*, which Förstemann thinks, unless the few ancient names be corruptions either of *frid*, peace, or of *faid*, hostility, may be from the Latin *fidus*, faithful. The following names

go to shew that there is such a stem, but the Ang.-Saxon *fittan*, to sing, also to dispute, might also be proposed.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Fid.  
Faithful. Old German Fidis, 11th cent. English FIDDEY, FIDOE, FITT. French FITTE, FITY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Fidolus, 6th cent.—Eng. FIDELL—Mod. Germ. FIDALL—French FIDELE? Eng. FITKIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. FITTER—French FIDERY. (*Man*) English FIDDAMAN, FITMAN. (*Mund*, protection) English FIDDAMENT.

From the Ang.-Sax. *sôth*, true, Eng. “sooth,” of which the Gothic form would be *sanths*, and the Old High German *sand*, (though neither of these are preserved,) Förstemann derives the stem *sand*, *sants*. The Anglo-Saxon *sand*, messenger, seems a word which might intermix, and which indeed in some cases I have taken in preference. Förstemann includes also *sod* as a Saxon, and *sad* as a West Frankish and Lombard form.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

and, Sad.  
True. Old German Sando, Sadi, 8th cent. English SANDOE, SANDY, SANT, SANTY, SADD, SODO, SODDY. Mod. German SAND, SANDT. French SANDEAU, SANTI.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Sanzo, 9th cent.—English SANS, SANDS, SANDYS—Mod. Germ. SANTZ—French SANCE, SANDOZ. Eng. SANDELL, SANTLEY—French SANZEL. French SANDELION.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Sandheri, Santher, 8th cent.—Eng. SANDER,\* SANTER—Mod. Germ. SANDER, SANTER—French SANDRÉ, SANTERRE. (*Man*) English SANDMAN.

\* Most of the English writers, and some of the German, as Pott, make Sander a contraction of Alexander



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From the Old High Germ. *ercan*, Ang.-Sax. *eorcen*,\* genuine, pure, Förstemann derives the following stem.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German *Ercan*, 10th cent. Mod. German **HERKEN**.  
French **ARQUIN**.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old Germ. *Ercanbald*, *Arcambald*, *Archambald*, 8th cent.—Eng. **ARCHAMBAUD**—French **ARCHAMBAULT**—Ital. **ARCIMBOLDI** (*of Milan*). (*Hard*) Old Germ. *Ercanhart*, 8th cent.—French **ARCHINARD**. (*Heid*, state, condition) Old Germ. *Ercanheid*, 9th cent.—Eng. **HARKNETT**. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German *Erkanher*, 8th cent.—Mod. German **HERKNER**—French **ERCKENER**.

There are several words having the meaning of life, zeal, spirit, though the sense is often difficult to separate from that of bodily activity. From the Old High Germ. *ando*, *zelus*, Förstemann derives the following stem, which is, however, very liable to intermix with two others, *hand*, *manus*, and Ang.-Sax. *ent*, giant.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German *Ando*, *Anto*, 7th cent. Ang.-Saxon *Anta*,  
(*found in Antan hlâw, Cod. Dip. 150*). Eng. **AND**, **ANDOE**.  
Mod. Germ. **ENDE**. French **ANTY**.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German *Antecho*, 10th cent.—French **ANTIQU**. Old  
German *Andala*, 5th cent.—English **ANTILL**, **ANTLEY**. Old  
Germ. *Andolenus*, 8th cent.—English **ANDLAN**.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Helm*) English **ANTHEM**—French **ANTHEAUME**. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German *Antheri*, *Anter*, 9th cent.—French **ANTIER**. (*Rad*, counsel) Old German *Andrad*, 8th cent.—Eng. **ANDRADE**, **HANDRIGHT**. (*Ric*, dominion) Old German *Andarich*, 5th cent.—English **ANTRIDGE**—Mod. German **ENTRICH**.

\* Perhaps the stem *arc*, p. 387, may be a simple form of the above.

From the Old High German *zila*, English *zeal*, are the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS

Old German Zilo, Zello, 8th cent. Eng. ZEALL, ZEALEY. Zeal.  
Mod. Germ. ZIEHLE. French ? ZELLE.

## COMPOUNDS

(*Ger*, spear) Old German Cilger, 10th cent.—French ZELGER. (*Hari*, warrior) French ZEILLER, ZELLER. (*Man*) Old German Ciliman, 8th cent.—English SILLIMAN ?—Mod. German ZILLMANN.

From the Old High German *gern*, eager, are probably the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Chernō, Kerne. Gurnay, *Roll Batt. Abb.* Gern, Ker  
Eager.  
English GURNEY, CHIRNEY, CURNO, CORNEY. Mod. German GERN, KERN. French JOURNÉ, CORNAY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English GURNELL, CORNELL—French CORNELY, CORNILLEAU. Eng. CURNICK, CORNICK. French CORNICHON. Mod. Germ. GERNLEIN—French CORNILLON.

## PATRONYMICS.

English CORNING. Mod. Germ. GERNING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) French CORNIBERT. (*Hard*, fortis) Eng. GURNARD—Mod. Germ. GERNHARDT. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. GURNER, KIRNER, CORNER—Mod. Germ. GERNER, KÖRNER—French CURNIER. (*Man*) Old Germ. Gerneman, 9th cent.—Eng. CORNMAN—Mod. Germ. KERNMANN. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Gernolt, 9th cent.—French JOURNAULT.

There are several words which have the meaning of joy, mirth, cheerfulness. From the Old High Germ. *mandjan*, gaudere, *mendi*, gaudium, Förstemann derives the following stem. As a termination it is very liable to intermix with *man*, homo. The form *mance*, *mence*, seems to be High German.



## SIMPLE FORMS.

Mand,  
Mance.  
Joy. Old German Manto, Manzo, Manso, 8th cent. English  
MANT, MANDY, MENDAY, MANNSE, MENCE. Mod. German  
MANDT, MENDE, MANZ, MENSE. Fr. MANTEAU, MANCEAU,  
MANSEY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Mantel, *Domesday*—Mauntel, Mancel, *Hund. Rolls.*—  
Eng. MANDLE, MANTLE—Mod. Germ. MENTZEL, MENZEL—  
—Fr. MANDELL, MENTEL, MANCEL. Eng. MENDES—French  
MANDOUCÉ, MENDEZ, MANSOZ—Spanish MENDEZ, MENDOZA.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Mantoni (*genitive*), 9th cent. Eng. MANTON.  
French MANDON, MANTION, MENTION, MANSON ? MANSION ?

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French MANSARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. MANDER,  
MANCER, MENSER.

The word *spil* is not quite certain. Förste-  
mann gives it the meaning of joy (which it had  
in Old Norse), in preference to that of play, as in  
the German *spielen*. The Gothic *spillon*, Old  
Norse *spiala*, to relate, discourse, is also suitable.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Spil,  
Joy. Eng. SPILL. Mod. Germ. SPIEL. French ? SPILL.

## PATRONYMIC.

English SPILLING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Spilihard, Spilhard, 8th cent.—Eng.  
SPILLARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. SPILLER, SPELLAR—Mod.  
Germ. SPIELER—French ? SPILLER. (*Man*) Eng. SPILLMAN,  
SPELMAN—Mod. Germ. SPIELMANN.

The stem *glad* also seems to me rather un-  
certain. It might be from *glad*, lætus, or it  
might be from Old Norse *gledia*, to polish, Mod.  
German *glatt*, Danish *glat*, Dutch *glad*, smooth,  
polished. In that case the sense might probably



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From the Ang.-Saxon *gamian*, to play, sport, English "game," may be the following. Or the meaning may rather be that of joyfulness, as in Old High German *gaman*, Anglo-Saxon *gamen*, *gaudium*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

am, Cam.  
audium. Old German Gammo, Cammo, 7th cent. Gam, Game, (*Domesday*). English GAME, CAMM. Mod. German GAMM, KAMM. French GAME, GAIME, CAM, JAM, JAME, JAMEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. GAMMAGE, CAMMEGH—French GAMACHE. French GAMICHON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old German Gamard, 7th cent.—Mod. German GAMMERT—French GAMARD, GAIMARD, CAMARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Gamer, 9th cent.—Eng. GAMER (17th cent.)—Mod. Germ. KAMMER—French CAMIER. (*Rit*, ride) Old Germ. Gamarit, 8th cent.—French CAMARET. (*Wald*, power) French JAMAULT.

## EXTENDED FORM=ANG.-SAX. GAMEN.

Gamen.  
audium. Old German Gaman. English GAMMON. Mod. German GAMANN. French GÂMEN, JAMIN, CAMIN.

From the Old Norse *gæla*, exhilarare, Old High German *geil*, elatus, Anglo-Saxon *galan*, to sing,\* may be the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Gale.  
Elatus. Old German Gailo, Gelo, Geli, Cailo, 8th cent. Gale, Calle, *Hund. Rolls*. English GALE, GALEY, GALL, GALLY, GALLOW, CALE, CALEY, CALLOW, GELL, JELL, JELLEY, KELL, KELLY, KELLOW. Modern German GAYL, GEHL, KEHL. French GALLE, GALLÉ, GALLY, GELLE, GELLÉ, JAL, JALEY, CAILLE, CAILLEAU.

---

\* Förstemann separates the two stems, *gale* and *gall*, which, however, as being, I take it, from the same root, and moreover in modern names impossible to separate, I put together.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Geliko, Jeliko, 10th cent.—English JELlicoe, KELlock—Mod. Germ. GEILICH. English JELLIS, JEALOUS, GALLOWS? KELSEY—French GALISSE, GELLEZ, CAILLIEZ. Eng. CALKIN—French GALICHON. Eng. GALILEE—French CAILLELAP—Ital. GALILEO?

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Gailin, 8th cent. Galun, *Hund. Rolls.* Eng. GALLON, GELLAN. Fr. GALINO, GALON, JAILLON, CAILLON, CALLON.

## PATRONYMICS

French GELLYNCK—Ital. GALLENGA.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*And*, life, spirit) Galaunt, *Hund. Rolls.*—Eng. GALLAND, GALLANT, KELLAND—French GALAND, GALANT, JAILLANT, CAILLANT. (*Bert*, bright) French GALABERT, JALLIBERT. (*Bot.* envoy) Eng. GALBOT—French GAILHABAUD, CAILLEBOTTE, CALLEBAUT. (*Burg*, protection) Old Germ. Cheilpurc, 9th cent.—French GALLIBOUR, GALIBOURG. (*Drud*, dear) Old Germ. Kaildrud, 8th cent.—French GAILDRAUD. (*Fred*, peace) Old Germ. Galafred, 9th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Galfrid, Gaufrid—English GEOFFRY—French GALOFFRE, JEOFFROY, GAULOFRET. (*Ger*, spear) English GALLAGER—Mod. Germ. GALLIGER—French GALICHER. (*Hard*) Gallard, *Hund. Rolls.*—English GAYLEARD, GALLARD, GELLARD, KELLORD—Mod. Germ. KAHLERT—French GAILLARD, JAILLARD, CAILLARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. GAYLER, GALLERY, GELLER—Mod. Germ. KEHLER—French CALLIER, CAILLER, CAILLIER, CALLERY. (*Lind*, mild) Old German Geilindis, 8th cent.—Eng. GALINDO. (*Rat*, counsel) Old Germ. Gailrat, Keylrat, 8th cent.—Fr. JALLERAT, CALARET. (*Sind*, via) Old Germ. Geilsind, 8th cent.—French GALLISSANT. (*Wald*, power) French CAILLAULT. (*Wig*, *wi*, war) Old German Geilwih, Keilwih, 8th cent.—Galewey, Galaway, *Hund. Rolls.*—Eng. GALLOWAY, CALLAWAY, KELLAWAY—Fr. JALVY, CAILLOUÉE.

From the Ang.-Saxon *singan*, to sing, *sang*, *sanc*, song, may be the following. Förstemann mentions also Ang.-Sax. *sinc*, treasure.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

ang, Sing.  
Cantare.

Old Germ. Sancho, 8th cent. English SANG, SANKEY,  
SHANK ? SHANKEY ? Mod. Germ. SANCKE, SENKE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. SINGLE—French SENDEL, SINGLY. Fr. SANCHEZ,  
SINGES.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Singar, 8th cent.—English  
SINGER, SINKER—Fr. SINGER, SINGERY. (*Ward*, guardian)  
French SANGOUARD. (*Wine*, friend) Eng. SANGWIN—French  
SANGOUIN.

Another stem of similar meaning seems to be  
*gid*, Ang.-Sax. *gidd*, a poem, *giddian*, to sing.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Gid.  
Cantare.

Old Germ. Giddo, 9th cent. Cyda, *Lib. Vit.* English  
GIDDY, KIDDY, KIDD, KITT, KITTY, KITTO, CHITTY ? Fr.  
GIDE, GITEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Chitell ?—English GIDLEY, GIDLOW, KIDDLE,  
KITTLE, CHIDELL ? CHITTLE ?—French GIDEL. English  
CHITTOCK.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. GIDDEN, KIDNEY. French GITTON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Ger*, spear) English KIDGER. (*Hard*) French GITTARD.  
(*Man*) Eng. GIDMAN, KIDMAN. (*Wine*, friend) Old German  
Gydoin, 11th cent.—French GIDOIN. (*Ward*, guardian) Fr.  
GIDOUART.

There is a word *nun*, *non*, found in several  
ancient names, on which Förstemann gives no  
opinion, and for which I think of Old Norse  
*nunna*, to sing, or perhaps rather, to hum. I  
take it that both this, and the preceding stems  
have something of the meaning of the Scotch  
*lilt*, which, as rendered by Jamieson, is “to sing  
cheerfully.” More particularly, I think, to sing



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their names thought of it in the above sense. Corresponding with the two first names in the *Liber Vitæ* are our PLAY and PLAYER. Possibly, however, the sense may be taken to be that of the play of battle, so often dwelt on by the Ang.-Saxon poets.

From the Old High Germ. *blîde*, Ang.-Sax. *blîthe*, Eng. blythe, Förstemann derives a number of names. But another root, *blad*, *blat*, p. 376, is liable to intermix.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Bledas, Blida, Plida, 5th cent. Eng. BLYTH, BLIGHT, BLEDY. Mod. German BLEDE, BLEDOW. French BLED ? BLET ?

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Blidilo, 9th cent. Eng. PLEYDELL. French BLETEL ?

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Blidina, 8th cent. Eng. BLETHYN, PLEADEN. French BLETON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Gaud*, Goth) Old German Blidgaud, 8th cent.—English BLOODGOOD. (*Ger*, spear) Old Germ. Blidegar, Plidger, 7th cent.—Eng. PLEDGER. (*Mar*, famous) Old Germ. Blidmar, Blimmar, 8th cent.—Eng. PLIMMER.

From the Anglo-Saxon *bliss*, joy, *blissian*, to rejoice, exult, may be the stem *bliss*, with which we may also put *bless*. But the Ang.-Sax. *blîse*, a blaze, is a word liable to intermix.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Blesio, apparently German, found on an ancient inscription in the Netherlands. English BLISS. French BLESS, BLESSEAU.

## DIMINUTIVE

Eng. BLESSLEY.

## PATRONYMIC.

Mod. Germ. PLESSING.—Fr. BLESSING.

Blythe.  
Hilaris.

Bliss.  
Joy?

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Et*, p. 189) English BLISSET, BLESSED. (*Hard*) English BLIZZARD. (*Hari*, warrior) French BLESSER, PLESSIER.

Of an opposite meaning may be the following, which seem to be from Gothic *saurga*, *saurja*, Ang.-Saxon *sorg*, *sorh*, Dutch *zorg*, Eng. *sorrow*. Though possibly the original sense may have been rather that of anger.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

English SURGEY, SOURK, SOAR, SOUR. Mod. Germ. SORG. French SOURG, SIRGUEY, ZORGO, SOREAU, SOURY.

Sorg.  
Sorrow?

## COMPOUNDS

(*Et*, p. 189) Eng. SURGETT, SIRKETT, CIRCUIT. (*Hari*, warrior) French ZIRCHER, ZURCHER. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Sergulf, 10th cent.—French SURCOUF.

From the Old Norse *driúpr*, Mod. Germ. *trübe*, sorrowful, may be the following. But as the root-meaning seems to be that rather of “overcast,” possibly the sense in proper names might be that of dark complexion. Förstemann gives no opinion upon it.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Trubo. Eng. TRUBY, TROUP, DROOP. Mod. Germ. TRAUB, TRÜBE. French TRAUBÉ, TROUPEAU, TROUVÉ, TRUFY, DRUBAY, DRUVEAU.

Troub.  
Sorrow?

## DIMINUTIVES.

French TROUBLE, TRUPEL. French TROUPLIN, TROPLONG.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) French TROUPIER, TRUFFIER.

Then there are a few names which seem to be derived from joke or facetiousness. From the Old Norse *skop*, Old High German *scopf*, jocus, English *scoff*, Förstemann derives the following.



Scop, Scof.  
Jocus.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Scopo, Scoppo, 9th cent. Scupi, *Lib. Vit.*  
Scope, *Lord Mayor of London, A.D. 1403.* Eng. SHOPP,  
SHOPPEE, SCOBIE. Mod. Germ. SCHOPPE, SCHÖPF.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Scopilius. English SCOBELL, SHOVELL.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) English SHOVER, SHOPPERIE\*—French  
SCOFFIER.

From the Ang.-Sax. *husc*, *hués*, irony, "chaff,"  
whence probably English *hoax*, I take to be the  
following names, with which I find nothing to  
correspond in the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch*.

Husc.  
Irony.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

English HUSK, HUX. Mod. German HOSKE. French ?  
HUSCH, HUX.

## PATRONYMICS

English HOSKING. English HUSKISSON.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English HOSKIN, HUXEN. French HUSQUIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) English HUSHER, USHER.

From the Ang.-Sax. *gilp*, *strepitus*, *jactantia*,  
may be the following.

Gilp.  
Jactantia

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. GILBY, KILBY. French GILBÉ, GELPY, KILBÉ.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Mod. Germ. GELPKE. French GILBLAIN.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English GILPIN, KILPIN.

Scimph.  
Jocus.

From the Old High German *scimph*, *jocus*,  
Förstemann derives the name Scemphio, 8th  
cent. Hence may be English SCAMP, quoted by  
Lower. May not the above be the origin of our  
word scamp ?

There is a word *salt*, *salz*, of which I find no

---

\* A Boston surname—English ?



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Gan. SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Ganna, 1st cent. Canio, *Lib. Vit.* English  
 Magic, GANN, GANNOW, CANN, CANNEY, GENNA, GINN, GUINEAU.  
 cination. French GANNE, GANNEAU, GANIÉ, JAN, JANNY, GEN, GENY,  
 GENEAU, GIN.

DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. CANNEL—French GANIL, GENELLE, CANAL. Eng.  
 JENKIN—Mod. Germ. JENICHEN—French JANQUIN, GENNE-  
 QUIN, JENNEQUIN. French GÉNIQUE, JANAC. French JANLIN.

PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Ginnana, 8th cent. Eng. GANNON, CANNON.  
 French GENIN, JANIN, CANON.

PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Gening, 8th cent. Eng. JANNINGS, JENNINGS,  
 CANNING.

COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old German Gimbert, 8th cent.—English  
 GIMBERT—French GIMBERT. (*Bod*, *bot*, messenger) Old  
 Germ. Genobaud, Frankish prince, 3rd cent.—Fr. JEANPOT.  
 (*Had*, war) Old German Genad, 8th cent.—Eng. JENNOTT—  
 Mod. Germ. GENET—French GENETTE. (*Hard*) Old Germ.  
 Ganhart, Genard, 7th cent.—French GANARD, GENARD,  
 CANARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Genear, Ginheri, 8th  
 cent.—Eng. GENNER, JENNER, JENNERY, CANNAR, CANARY—  
 Modern German GENER—French GANIER, JANNAIR, GINIER,  
 CANIER. (*Man*) English GINMAN. (*Rid*, ride) Old German  
 Generid, 8th cent.—English JEANNERET—French GÉNÉRAT.  
 (*Ric*, power) English JENRICK—Mod. German GENNERICH—  
 French JEANRAY. (*Wig*, *wi*, war) Eng. GANNAWAY, JANA-  
 WAY, GINVEY, JENVEY—French GENEVEÉ. (*Wald*, power)  
 French CANAULT.

Of a similar meaning is probably the word  
*span*, *spen*, &c., Anglo-Saxan *spanan*, *spenan*, to  
 allure, *spôn*, allured, *spônere*, enticer, allurer. As  
 in the former case, the Old German names (of  
 which one only corresponds with ours) seem to  
 be all or mostly those of women.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Span, Spon.

Speinn, Spegen, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. SPAIN, SPON, SPINNEY? Allicere.  
 Mod. Germ. SPOHN. French SPONI, SPINN?

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Spenneol? 9th cent.—Eng. SPANIEL?

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. SPOONER\*—Mod. Germ. SPANIER?  
 —French SPENNER? (*Leof*, dear) Eng. SPENLOVE, SPENDLOVE.

From the Ang.-Sax. *masc*, *max*, Mod. Germ. *masch*, English “mesh,” a noose, may be the following, perhaps in something of a similar sense to the foregoing.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Mash, Max.

Old Germ. Masca, 8th cent., Maxus, 9th cent. English Allicere?  
 MASH, MAXSE, MAXEY, MOXEY. Modern German MASKE,  
 MASCH, MESKE.

## DIMINUTIVE.

English MASKELL.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English MACHINE, MAXON, MOXON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. MESHER—French MASCAR. (*Man*)  
 English MASHMAN.

There is a stem *gog*, *cog*, *coc*, which may perhaps, though very uncertainly, come in here. The sense may be that of English *cog*, Spanish *cocar*, to cajole, Danish *kogle*, Dutch *kokelen*, to juggle. The root of this seems to be found in German *kugel*, Dutch *kogel*, a ball, the simple form of which is seen in North. English *cog*, a roundish lump. But there are several other derivations which might be proposed, as—1st, cock, the bird—2nd, the cuckoo, in Persian *koku*, Indian *kuka*, Welsh *cog*, Old High Germ. *gaug*,

\* Or from Anglo-Saxon *spónere*, enticer, seducer.

Swed. *gök*, and that there are names from the cuckoo is shewn at p. 105—3rd, the Ang.-Saxon *geôc*, courage, p. 244.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

og, Cock.  
o cajole? Old Germ. Gogo, Cogo, Coco, 6th cent. Cuga, *Lib. Vit.*  
Gaugy, *Roll Batt. Abb.* Eng. GOGAY, COCK. Mod. German  
KOCH. French COQ, COQUEAU, COCHE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. COCKLE, COGHILL—Mod. Germ. GOGEL, GOCKEL—  
French GOCHÉL, COQUILLE. Eng. COGLIN, COCKLIN—Mod.  
German KÖCHLIN—French COCLIN, COQUELIN, COCHELIN.  
Eng. GOGGS, COCKS—French COGEZ, COCCOZ.

## PATRONYMICS.

English COCKING. Mod. Germ. GÖCKINGK.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Et*, p. 189) Eng. COCKETT—French COQUET. (*Hard*)  
Mod. Germ. KÖCKERT—French COCARD, COCHARD. (*Hari*,  
warrior) Eng. COGGER, COCKER—Mod. German KÖCHER—  
French COCHERY. (*Man*) Eng. COCKMAN, COACHMAN ?

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. GOGGIN, COGGIN, COCKIN. French COQUIN, COCHIN,  
COGNY.

PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *n*.\*

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Guginhart, 11th cent. Fr. COGNARD,  
COCHINART.

From the Old Norse *locka*, to seduce, beguile, may be the following. Hence seems to be the name of Loki, the mischief-maker among the gods in Northern mythology. The Ang.-Sax. *locc*, a curl, might also be proposed in the sense referred to at p. 403.

Lock.  
o beguile? Lock. SIMPLE FORMS.  
Locchi, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. LOCK, LOCKIE. French LOCQUÉ,  
LOCHE.

\* Possibly hence also the Swiss Guggenbühl, (for Guggenbald ?)



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From the Ang.-Sax. *haest*, hot, hasty, Förstemann derives the following stem, which is however liable to intermix with *ast*, p. 216.

Hast.  
Hasty.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Eng. HAST, HASTIE. French HESTEAU.

## DIMINUTIVE.

English HASTILOW.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) French HASTIER—Eng. HESTER. (*Ric*, power) Eng. HASTRICK. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Heistald—French HAISTAULT.

From the Old High Germ. *rasti*, Mod. Germ. *rast*, Anglo-Saxon *rest*, English *rèst*, *requiès*, Förstemann derives the stem *rast*, *rest*. I am also inclined to add the forms *rost* and *rust*, found in Fries. *rost*, Dutch and Low German *rust*, Mod. Germ. *rüst*, English *roost*. Though for the form *rust* the German *rüsten*, to arm, may also be proposed. Förstemann has only the three following names. In the *Liber Vitæ* I find also a Restoldus.

Rest.  
Requies.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Rusto, Rust, 9th cent. Eng. ROST, RUST. Mod. Germ. ROST, RUST. French ROST, ROSTY, ROSTEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. RASTALL, RESTELL—Mod. Germ. RÖSTEL. English RUSTICH. French ROSTOLAN.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Eng. RUSTON. French RESTON, ROSTAN.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old German Resting, 8th cent.—Mod. Germ. RÜSTING. French ROSTANG.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Ric*, power) Eng. RASTRICK, RESTORICK.

From the Ang.-Saxon *fersc*, *fresc*, Old High German *frisc*, Mod. German *frisch*, we may take

the following. But whether in the sense of innocence or purity, or in the sense of spirit and liveliness, or thirdly, in the sense of *novus* or *juvenis*, I must leave undetermined. The stem does not appear in the *Altd deutsches Namenbuch*, and curiously enough, it is in the name of the Italian family of the Frescobaldi that it appears most distinctly in a German form. I find, however, that Mr. Taylor has got Freshings in his table of Teutonic settlements in France and England.

## SIMPLE FORMS

Ferse,\* *Domesday*. English FRESH, FRISKEY, FURZE. Fresc.  
Fresh.  
Mod. Germ. FRISCH. French FRESCO.

## DIMINUTIVES.

French FRESCAL. Modern German FRISCHLIN—French FRESLON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, fortis) Ital. FRESCOBALDI. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Friskaer,† 9th cent.—English FRESHER, FURZER. (*Hard*) French FRESSARD, FROISSARD.

From the Old Norse *idja*, to labour, Förstemann derives the following stem.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Ido, Ito, Hiddo, Hitto, 8th cent. Ang.-Sax. Ide, Ite.  
To labour  
Ida, king of Bernicia. Eng. HIDE, HITT. Mod. German IDE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Idala, 8th cent.—English IDLE. French ITAQUE. French ITASSE, YTASSE (or to *idis*, *itis*, nymph, woman ?)

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Idinus, 8th cent. English IDEN, HIDDEN. French ITENEY.

\* The Ang -Sax form *fersc*. I am not sure, however, that this, as well as English FURZE and FURZER, should not be put to Friese, p 312

† Förstemann makes this Fris-kaer, placing it to Friese, p 312 According to my placing, it would be Frisk-aer=Friskhar.



## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Ithar, Iter, Hither, 7th cent.  
Eng. HIDER. Mod. Germ. ITTER. French HITIER, YTIER.

In this chapter may be included the stem *act*, which Förstemann refers to Old High German *ahtôn*, Old Norse *akta*, to think. But I should rather take the sense to esteem, respect, which this root also has.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

ct, Ect.  
o esteem. Old German Hecto, 9th cent. Mod. Germ. HECHT.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Aether, 7th cent.—Ecther, *Lib. Vit.*—English HECTOR—French HECTOR. (*Ric*, power) Old German Hucrich, king of the Alamanni—English UTTRIDGE ?

From the Gothic *svêrs*, honoratus, Old High Germ. *suâri*, gravis, Förstemann derives a stem found in a few ancient names.\* The connection between the two senses is found in our own expression, “a man of weight.”

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Swar.  
onoratus Eng. SWEARS, SWIRE, SQUARE, SQUAREY.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Suaring, 8th cent. English SWEARING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) English SWEARER ?

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\* One of these is Swarnagal (heavy nail) a name found in the 8th cent. in the *Verbrüderungsbuch von St. Peter zu Salzburg*. This seems to suggest an older origin for the curious class of names at p. 220 than I have there supposed.



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or, Bower.  
countryman.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Power, *Roll Batt. Abb.* English BOORE, BOWER, POORE, POWER. Modern German BAUER. French BOUR, BOURÉ, BOUREAU, POURE, POURREAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English BURRELL—French BOURREL, BOURLA. English BURLING—French BOURRILLON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French BOURARD. (*Man*) English BOORMAN, BOWERMAN, POORMAN—Mod. German BAÜERMANN.

Of the ancient occupation of the hunter we find considerable trace in baptismal names. From the Old High Germ. *jagon*, Mod. German *jagen*, Old Norse and Swedish *jaga*, to hunt, I take to be the following names, many of which have variously been derived by English and German writers from the scriptural names John, Jacob, and Joachim. Can our word “jockey” be derived from this root?

ag, Jack.  
Hunter.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Jacco, 11th cent., Joco, 9th cent. Eng. JACK, JAGO. Modern German JöCK. French JACQUE, JACQUÉE, JACQUEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Jachelinus, Jagelinus (*Domesday*)—Eng. JACKLIN—Mod. Germ. JECKLIN—Fr. JACQUELIN. Eng. JACKALL, JEKYL—Mod. Germ. JACKEL, JECKEL—Fr. JEKEL. Eng. JOCKISCH, JACKS, JAX—French JACCAZ, JACQX.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

French JAQUIN, JEGON. Mod. Germ. JOCHEN. French JAQUIN, JOKIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) English JAGGARD—French JACQUART. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Jager, Jahheri, 9th cent.—Eng. JAGGER—Mod. Germ. JAEGER, JÖCHER—French JAGER, JACQUIER, JAQUIERY, JAHYER, JAYR. (*Et*, p. 189) English JACKETT,

JAGGED, JAGET. (*Man*) English JACKMAN—Mod. German JAGEMANN—Fr. JACQUEMAIN, JACQUEMIN. (*Mar*, famous) French JACQUEMAR, JACQUEMIER. (*Wald*, power) French JACQUAULT.

From the Old Dutch *perssen*, to hunt, Mr. Talbot derives the name PERCIVAL. The root may also mean to constrain, compel, being the same as English “press.” Hence it is liable to intermix with the stem *bris*, p. 186. There is only one Old Germ. name, on which Förstemann gives no opinion.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Purso, 8th cent. English PEARSE, PERCY, PURSE, PURSEY, PRESS? PRESSEY? French PERS. Perse.  
To hunt?

## DIMINUTIVES.

Percelay (*Roll Batt. Abb.*)—English PURCELL. PURSLOW, PARCELL, PARSLEY—French PERSIL. Eng. PERSAC. French PERSOZ.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Eng. PURSSORD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. PURSER. (*Leof*, dear) Eng. PURSELOVE, and probably as a corruption, PURSEGLOVE. (*New*, young) English PRESSNEY—Fr. PRESNE. (*Wealh*, stranger) English PERCIVAL? PRESSWELL?—French PARSEVAL? PERSEVAL? (*or local from ville, town.*)

One of the most common stems is *bod*, *bud*, *pot*, *put*, which I take to be from Ang.-Sax. *boda*, Old Norse *bodi*, Mod. German *bode*, Danish *bud*, envoy or messenger. The older German writers gave it the meaning of ruler or leader, and Förstemann doubts whether it is to be explained in the sense of *præbere*, *offerre*, or of *jubere*, as both are to be found in the root from which it is derived. I am inclined to think, from the nature of the

compounds in which it is found, that its general sense is that which I have mentioned. It is rather apt in some cases to mix up with *bald*, *fortis*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

od, Bud,  
Pot.  
Envoy.

Old German Bodi, Boddo, Botto, Budo, Buddo, Butta, Poto, Potho, 8th cent. Also probably Baudo, Boudus, Boutus, 4th cent. Ang.-Sax. Putta. Eng. BODDA, BODY, BOTT, BOOT, BOOTY, BOOTH, BUDD, BUDDO, BUTT, PUDDY, PUTT, POTT, POTTO, (*Alderman of Cambridge, 17th cent.*) Mod. Germ. BODE, BOTE, BOTH, BOOTH, BUTTE, POTT, POTH. Danish BUDE. French BODO, BODEAU, BOTTI, BOTHEY, BOUDEAU, BOUTHEY, BOUTY, BOUT, BUTTI, BUTHEAU, POTEAU, POTEY, POTHÉ, PUTEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Bodilo, Potilo, Podal, Putilo, 7th cent.—Old Norse Budli—Ang.-Sax. Pottel (*found in Pottelstreow, Cod. Dip. 441*)—English BODELL, BODLEY, BODILY, BOADELLA, BOTTLE, BOTLY, BUDDLE, BOODLE, BUTTEL, POTTLE, POODLE—Modern German BUDEL—French BOUTEL, POTEL. Old Germ. Poticho, Putico, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Puttoc—Eng. PUDDICK, PUTTICK, BUDGE—Mod. Germ. BODECK, BUDICH, BUDKE, BUDGE—French POTAGE? Old Germ. Bodekin, 11th cent.—Eng. BODKIN—Fr. BODICHON. Old Germ. Bodolenus, Butilin, Budelin, Bodalung, 6th cent.—English BUTLIN, BUTLING, BUDLONG—Modern German BÖHTLINGK—French BOTTELIN, BOUTELON, BUDILLON. French BODASSE, BUTTEZ,

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Baudin, 6th cent. Ang.-Sax. Potten (*found in Pottenstreow, Cod. Dip. 1,283*). Boden, *Roll Batt. Abb.* English BODEN, BOTTEN, BUDDEN, BUTTON, POTTEN. Mod. German BODEN. French BODIN, BOTTIN, BUDIN, BUTTIN, POTIN.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old German Poting. Anglo-Saxon Buttinge (*found in Buttinge gráf, Cod. Dip. 126, &c.* Pudding, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. BOTTING, BUDDING, PUDDING. Mod. Germ. BÖDING, BÜTTING. French BOUTUNG.



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cent., may be the converse. Possibly HUNTRESS (*Folks of Shields*) may be from the same ending, with *hund*, dog, or *hunta*, hunter.

Of a similar meaning may be the root *sind*, *sint*, which Förstemann refers to Old High Germ. *sind*, way, observing that the sense may rather be that of the derivative *gisindi*, comitatus, satellites. This stem is apt to mix up with Old High Germ. *swind*, Ang.-Sax. *siwith*, vehement, but I think that it is too strongly defined to be entirely merged.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

ind, Send.  
Envoy. Old German Sindo, Senda, 8th cent. Sindi, *Domesday*.  
Eng. SENT. Mod. Germ. SINT. French CENT.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Sindico, 8th cent.—French SYNDIC. Old Germ. Sindila, 6th cent.—Eng. SENDALL. Old Germ. Sinzo, 11th cent.—Mod. Germ. SINZ—French SINS.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Sinduni, 8th cent. Eng. SINDEN, SINTON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old Germ. Sindbert, Simpert, 8th cent.—Eng. SIMBERD. (*Hard*) Old German Sindard, 7th cent.—French SINTARD. (*Berg*, protection) Old Germ. Sindeberga, 7th cent.—French SENTUBERY. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Sinthar, Sintar, 7th cent.—Eng. SINDREY, SINDER, CENTRE—French CENDRE. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Sindarat, 7th cent.—French CINTRAT.

From the Old High German *scalc*, servant, seem to be the following. This stem was most common among the Alamanni and Bavarians, less so among the Franks and Saxons.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Shalk.  
Servant. Old German Scalco, Scalh, 8th cent. English SHAWKEY, SHALLOW, SHALLEY. Modern German SCHALK, SCHELCK. French ? SCHALL.

## COMPOUNDS

(*Man*) Old Germ. Scalcoman—Eng. SHAWMAN ?

And from the Old High Germ. *sculta*, servant, may be.

## SIMPLE FORMS

Old German Sculd, 9th cent. English SHOULT, SHOLTO.  
Mod. Germ. SCHULDT.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Eng. SHOULDER ?—French ? SCHOLDER ?

Another stem of the same meaning, more common as a termination, is Goth. *thius*, Anglo-Saxon *theow*, Old High Germ. *dio*, whence may be the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Dio, 9th cent. Eng. DEY, DYE, TYAS, THEW. Dye, Thy.  
Servant.  
Mod. Germ. THIE. French DIEY, DIÉ, DHIOS.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. DIACK. French DIACHE, THIAC.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French DIARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English DYER, THYER. (*Loh*, grove) Old German Thioloh, 9th cent.—Eng. DIALOGUE. (*Mad*, *met*, reverence) Old Germ. Deomad, 9th cent.—English DEMAID—French DEMAIT, DHOMET. (*Man*) Old Germ. Dioman—Eng. DEMON—Mod. Germ. DIEMANN—French DEMANNE. (*Nand*, daring) French DIANAND. (*Mund*, protection) Old Germ. Thiomunt, 9th cent.—Eng. DIAMOND—French DEMANTE.

From the Old High German *gisal*,\* hostage, are probably the following, though the Old Norse *gisli*, dart, may intermix. I do not feel sure, however, that the sense of the Mod. Germ. *gesell*, companion, is not the prevailing one. In modern

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\* In Anglo-Saxon names it frequently appears in the form *gils*, and hence I take to be the christian name Giles, most oddly, according to my view, derived from Ægidius, respecting which Miss Yonge seems to be the first to hint a doubt. Pott's alternative suggestion of the Latin Julius is not much better.



names it is generally contracted into *gil*, as we find also to have been sometimes the case in ancient names.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

isil, Gill.  
Hostage? Old Germ. Gisal, Kisal, 7th cent., Gillo, Gilla, 10th cent.  
Eng. KISSELL, CHISEL, GILL, GILLEY, GILLOW, KILL, KILLEY.  
Mod. Germ. GEISEL, KIESEL, GILL, KILLE. French GESEL,  
GILLE, GILLY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Gislin, 7th cent.—French GHISLAIN, GESLIN.  
Eng. GILLOCH, KILLICK. French GILQUIN.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Gillin, 9th cent. Eng. GILLEN. Mod. Germ.  
KILLIN. French GILAN.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Gisolung, 9th cent. Anglo-Saxon Gyseling,  
(*found in Gyselingham, now Gislingham, Suffolk.*) Eng.  
GILLING. Mod. Germ. KISSLING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bald*, bold) Old German Gisalbald, 8th cent.—French  
GILBAULT. (*Bert*, bright) Old German Gisalbert, 7th cent.,  
Gilbert, 8th cent.—English GILBERT—Mod. German GISSEL-  
BRECHT, GILBERT—French GILBERT. (*Bod*, envoy) English  
GILBODY. (*Brand*, sword) Old Germ. Gislebrand, 8th cent.—  
Eng. GILLIBRAND. (*Fred*, peace) Old German Gisalfrid, 9th  
cent.—Eng. GILFORD, GILFRED (*christian name*). (*Hard*)  
Old Germ. Giselhard, 8th cent.—Eng. GILLARD—French  
GILLARD—Italian GILARDI. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German  
Gisilhar, Kisalheri, 8th cent.—Eng. GILLER, KILLER—Mod.  
German GESSLER, KESSLER—French GIESELER, GILLIER.  
(*Had*, war) Old German Gislehad, Kisalot, 9th cent.—  
English CHISLETT, GILLETT—French GHILLET. (*Helm*) Old  
German Gisalhelm, 8th cent.—English GILLIHOM, GILLIAM.  
(*Ran*, raven) Old Germ. Gislaran, 8th cent.—Fr. GILLERON.  
(*Man*) Old German Gisleman, 9th cent.—English GILLMAN,  
KILLMAN. (*Mar*, famous) Gisalmar, 7th cent., Gilmar, 8th  
cent.—English GILMORE—Mod. German KILLMER—French  
GILMER.



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In the name of a grave (*Ceapan hláw*), we find an Ang.-Sax. *Ceapa*, which seems to be from *ceápa*, a merchant, and with which corresponds Eng. CHEAPE.

Names derived from handicraft, as a general rule, are of more recent origin, and have been well explained by Mr. Lower, to whose work the reader may be referred for further information respecting them. At the same time I hold to the opinion that a great number of the names apparently so derived are nothing more than accidental coincidences. Such are many ending in *er*, such as ANGLER, CARTER, COLLIER, CLOTHIER, HARPER, MARINER, MARKER, RINGER, SLATER, STOKER, TASKER, TURNER, WALKER, &c., most of which are referred to elsewhere. Nevertheless, I will not dispute that in some cases two different origins may obtain for the same name. Thus it is very probable that the common name of WALKER is sometimes from Ang.-Sax. *wealcere*, a fuller.

So also I take it that many of the names ending in *wright*, as ARKWRIGHT, ALLWRIGHT, BOATWRIGHT, CARTWRIGHT, CHEESEWRIGHT, GOODWRIGHT, HARTWRIGHT, SIEVEWRIGHT, WAINWRIGHT, WOOLWRIGHT, are compounds either of *rat*, counsel, or of *rit*, ride, both common as ancient terminations. In some of these cases again two different origins may obtain, but we must be guided very much by the probabilities of the case. Thus BOATWRIGHT, CARTWRIGHT,

and WAINWRIGHT would be natural enough as names derived from trade. But the term "wright" would I think hardly be properly applied to makers of cheeses, or manufacturers of wool. Again, ARKWRIGHT has been explained as a maker of meal chests. But it would not be reasonable to suppose that a division of labour such as does not even obtain at present, prevailed in the more primitive days of old, so that any one man was exclusively employed in making chests.

So also many of the names ending in *man*, as ALEMAN, BELLMAN, CLOUTMAN, COLEMAN, GINMAN, HARTMAN, HENMAN, HONEYMAN, POTMAN, SALEMAN, &c., I do not conceive to be derived from trade or occupation.

The commonness of the name of SMITH is to be accounted for by the fact that anciently the term was not confined to iron work, but was applied to everything which required "smiting." Thus the poet was a "verse-smith," though he had only to "cudgel his brains." Though no doubt generally a surname, it may be in some few cases baptismal. There was an Old German Smido, 9th cent., and we have the names SMITHY and SMYTHA—here we seem to have the three endings *a*, *i*, and *o*, the characteristics of baptismal names. Perhaps Eng. SMITHER, SMITER, French SMYTTÉRE, Mod. Germ. SCHMIEDER, may be a compound, *hari*, warrior. The names of Germany shew some further signs of connection with an ancient name-stem in the diminutives

SCHMIEDECKE, SCHMIEDEL, and SCHMIDLIN, and in the apparently patronymic form SCHMEDDING. In the case of these names the meaning may simply be that of smiting, and most probably in a warlike sense.

Our name BROWNSMITH\* is, I take it, the opposite to blacksmith, and signifies the smith who did the bright or burnished work. SHEARSMITH might have the same meaning, from Ang.-Saxon *scîr*, bright, but is more probably the same as the German SCHAARSCHMIDT (Anglo-Saxon *scer*, plough-share). SCOTSMITH I have referred to at p. 317 as similar to ARROWSMITH. GROSSMITH I should be inclined to explain as the opposite to the German *kleinschmidt*, "small smith," i.e., maker of locks, &c. Our WILDSMITH seems to be the same as the German WALDSCHMIDT, which appears to be from *wald*, forest. For other Smiths, English and German, see Lower and Pott.

As ALDERMAN, p. 338, is most probably to be explained in its ancient and higher sense, so also CONSTABLE, if we refer it to an office at all, must be looked upon (see Lower) in a similar light. But, as I have elsewhere shewn, it may also be derived from a name of christian import not uncommon among the early Frankish converts.

---

\* So also BROWNSWORD, p. 399. But what the meaning of GREENSMITH is, also of GREENSWORD and of GRUNEISEN (green iron), the latter name, I take it, of German origin, I do not know. Dr. Doran ("Names and Nicknames" in the *Universal Review*) mentions an Irish chieftain called Eochod "of the sharp green sword"



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## CHAPTER XXV.

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### ALL FLESH IS AS GRASS.

Something akin to the above sentiment lies at the root of a number of our names. Grass itself (Old High Germ. *gras, cras*, Ang.-Sax. *græs*, by transposition *gærs*.) is adduced by Förstemann as the root of several ancient names. He suggests however as probable a lost verb *grasan*, *virere*, *crescere*.

Grass, Gars.

#### SIMPLE FORMS.

Gramen. Old German Garsia, 8th cent. English GRASS, GRASSIE.  
Mod. German GRAESSE. French GRASS, GRASSI, GRASSO,  
GARCE, GARCEAU, GARCIA.

#### DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. GRASSICK. French GRASSAL.

#### COMPOUNDS.

(*Et*, p. 189) English GRASSET—French GRASSET. (*Hard*)  
French GRASSART. (*Man*) English GRASEMAN—Mod. Germ.  
GRASSMANN.

Of a similar meaning I take to be the stem *green*, which, though in most English names it is probably local, is undoubtedly in some cases baptismal. The various forms of the annexed are found in Old High Germ. *gruon*, Ang.-Saxon *groen*, *grên*, Eng. “green.” The German *kron*, English “crown,” might intermix, though this does not seem to be the case as far as the ancient names are concerned.

## SIMPLE FORMS

Old German Grun, Gruna, Cruan, Chrona, (*daughter of the Burgundian king Chilperich, 5th cent.*) Greno, *Domesday*. English GRONOW, GREEN, GREENY, CREAN, CRONEY, CROWN ? Mod. German GROHN, GRUN, GRÜN, KRÖN. French GRUNE, GREINN, CRON, CRONEAU.

Grone,  
Green.  
Flourishing

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. GRENELL—French GRUNELLE. Grensy, *Roll Batt. Abb.*—Eng. GREENISH, GREENHOUSE—French GRENUZ.

## PATRONYMICS.

Grenesune (*Domesday*).—English GREENSON. English GREENING, GRUNING—Mod. Germ. GRÖNING, GRÜNING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old Germ. Cronhart, Cruanhart, 9th cent.—Mod. German GROHNERT, GRUNERT, GRÜNERT—French GRENARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English GREENER, GRUNER—Mod. German GRÜNER, GRÖNER, KRONER—French GRONIER, CRONIER, GRENIER, CRENIER. (*Man*) Eng. GREENMAN.

From the Old High German *blôma*, Modern German *blume*, flower, Förstemann derives the following stem ; though we may perhaps take the wider sense of blooming or flourishing.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Pluoma. English BLOOM, BLOOMY, PLUME, PLUM. Mod. German BLUME, BLUM. Mod. Danish BLOM. French BLOME, BLUM.

Bloom,  
Plume.  
Flower.

## DIMINUTIVES

Eng. BLOMELEY, PLUMLEY—Mod. Germ. BLÜMEL.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Mod. Germ. BLUMHARDT—Dutch BLOMMAERT—French BLOMARD, PLUMARTIN (*Dimin. ?*) (*Hari*, warrior) English BLOOMER, PLUMER, PLOMER—Mod. Germ. BLUMER—French PLUMIER, PLUMERAY. (*Ric*, power) English PLUMRIDGE ? PLUMBRIDGE ?

From the Ang.-Sax. *blösm*, blossom or flower, is our name BLOSSOM. The root-meaning, as re-



marked by Mr. Wedgwood, is to shine, to glow, as shewn in Old Norse *blossa*, to flame, &c. Hence Eng. BLOSS and BLOSSETT.

The Latin *flos*, *floris*, French *fleur*, appears, like some other Romanic words, to have been adopted to a certain extent into the Teutonic name-system, particularly among the Franks. Whether our name FLOWERDAY may be referred to such origin and derived from the common ending *dag*, day, brightness, beauty, I should not like to assume in the absence of any corresponding ancient name.

Grimm, in his *Frauennamen aus blumen*, read before the Academy at Berlin, discourses with his usual fulness of learning on the names derived from flowers and plants among various nations. The Hebrews, whose national career gave a cast of sternness and gloom to their sentiment, exhibit only two—Tamar, signifying a palm-tree, and Susannah, signifying a lily. The hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt reveal to us three—the lotus as a man's name, the ivy and the palm as names of women. The nomenclature of the Romans was somewhat wanting in names of this class, while that of the fanciful and elegant-minded Greeks was richer than any other.

The ancient German tribes, full of rude and fierce energy, despised the gentle associations of trees and flowers. If they thought of the lime-tree or the ash, it was not of their beauty or their pleasant shade, but of the spear and the shield



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From the Romanic tongues, probably about the period of the middle ages, come such names as French HYACINTHE ; Eng. VIOLETT, Modern Germ. VIOLET, French VIOLETE ; Eng. BLANCHFLOWER, &c. A pretty poem of the middle ages celebrates the loves of two children called Rose and Blanche fleur, who, dying, were buried in one grave, from which sprung the mingled lily and sweet-briar.

There are, however, a few names of the earlier period which seem to be derived from trees or plants. In some cases, as that of the ash and the lime-tree, a particular reason may obtain, apart from any sylvan associations. In other cases it is not so easy to see the reason why. Thus the Old Norse name Humbl, whence probably Eng. HUMBLE,\* and perhaps French HUMMEL, seems to be from *humall*, the hop-plant, though as to the reason for its adoption we are quite in the dark. It is not difficult to account for such a name as THORNE, which seems to be ancient. As an Anglo-Saxon name it occurs in the name of a place—Thorninga byra, “the hillock of the Thornings,” *i. e.*, descendants of Thorn. As a Scandinavian name Thorny occurs in Saxo.† The sense might be that of spear, as in many other names of the same class already referred to.

Thystell, which occurs as the surname of a

---

\* Might, however, also be from Hunibald, Humbald, p. 314.

† The female name Thorny in the Landnamabok is not, as I before thought, from *thorn*, but more probably a compound of Thor and *ny*, young, which as a termination seems exclusively feminine.

Northman in the Landnamabok, may probably be explained on something of the same principle as that of the Scotch motto "Noli me tangere." THISTLE is an English name, though not common.

To the other words signifying shoot or branch—in most cases probably in the sense of spear—may be added the root *stoff*, *stuf*, *stub*, from Old Norse *stufr*, *stubbr*, Anglo-Saxon *styb*, branch or shoot. We have the word *stove* in this sense in Cumberland; Leicestershire has *stovin*. Förstemann has no trace of this stem.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Ang.-Sax. *Stuf*, nephew of Cerdic. Old Norse *Stufr*, a poet in the Laxdæla-saga. English STUBBE, STOBIE, STOBO, STOP, STIFF. Mod. German STOFF, STÜVE. French STOUF, STOFFE, STUVÉ, STUPPY.

Stof, Stuf,  
Stub,  
Branch.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. STOVEL, STOFFELL, STIFFEL. Mod. Germ. STIEBEL. French STOFFELL, STIVAL.

## PATRONYMICS.

Ang.-Sax. Stopping, (*found in Stoppingas, Cod. Dip. 83.*) Eng. STUBBING, STEBBING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Eng. STOBART, STUBBERT, STUPART, STIBBARD—French STEVART. (*Hari*, warrior) English STUBER, STUBBER, STOPHER, STOVER—Mod. Germ. STÜBER—French STOFFER.

EXTENDED FORM=ANG.-SAX. *STOVN*, LEICEST. *STOVIN*.

English STOVIN, STIFFIN. French STOBIN, STEUBEN, STEFFEN.

Another word having the meaning of shoot or branch—and in this case probably in nothing more than its simple sense—is *quist*, which Professor Leo, in a communication to *Notes and Queries*, refers to Swed. *quist*, branch. The Old

Quist.  
Branch.

Norse *quistr*, and the Dutch *quast* have also the same sense ; the Mod. German *quaste* means tuft or tassel. Hence English HASSELQUIST, LINDQUIST, and ZETTERQUIST, signifying respectively “hazel-branch,” “lime-branch,” and “aspen-branch.” It seems probable that these names do not date beyond the middle ages.

Then there are some other names which seem, to say the least, doubtful. As for instance the Old German Balsimia—English BALSAM, French BALSEM (INE)—which Grimm takes to be from the balsam-plant. But Förstemann, in his work published subsequently, places in apposition the names Baldisma and Baltisma, and it seems probable that the whole are only diminutives from the root *bald*, fortis.

Another doubtful name is LILY. There is an Old German Liula, 8th cent., and a later Liela, which Grimm takes to be from the *vitis alba* or *clematis*. Then there is also an Ang.-Sax. Lilla, but while the Old German names are those of women, the Anglo-Saxon is that of a man. The question then is in the first place whether these various names are the same ; and in the second place whether in any case the above is the right meaning. Or might the Ang.-Sax. *lilie*, English “lily,” obtain in any of these names ?

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Liula, Liela, 8th cent. Anglo-Saxon Lilla.  
Eng. LILL, LILLO, LILY, LELY. French LILLO, LELLY, LELY.

## COMPOUNDS.

English LILLYMAN, LILLIMAN.



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may be dissevered from the others, I should be inclined to refer it to the Latin *amabilis*.

Our name ROWNTREE (the mountain ash) is probably derived from some of the superstitions connected with that tree. ROINTRU is also a French name, derived, it may be, from some of the many Scotch settlers who have left traces of their nationality in the names of that country. Whether our ROWEN is from the same origin or from a Saxon Rodwin, (whence in the female form Rowena), may be uncertain. Miss Yonge is surely in error in saying that there is "nothing Teutonic" about Rowena: it would be derived from Rodwina as naturally as Robert and Roland from Rodbert and Rodland. The female form Rodwina does not, however, occur in the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch*, though the man's name Rodwin is common.

IVY, Mr. Lower thinks, may be derived from the old holiday games, in which Ivy was a female character. IVYMEY, which may be "ivy-maiden," may perhaps be from this source, as also IVYLEAF. But IVY itself, along with IVE and IFE, and a Mod. Germ. IVE, seems to be from an Old Germ. Ivo, Ang.-Sax. Iffi, the probable etymon of which if it be not from the root *ab*, p. 60, is Old Norse *ýfa*, to rage. Indeed, IVYMEY itself may be taken to be a diminutive form from this stem, corresponding with an Old Germ. Ivamus, 11th cent.

Our name JESSAMINE seems to be a corruption of another name, JESSIMAN, which again may

be the same as an Old Germ. Gezzeman, the root of which is doubtful. Our name NUTT I take to be the same as Knut, which we incorrectly make a dissyllable in Canute. So ALMOND, FILBERT, MEDLAR, POPPY, GARLICK, &c., I take to be ancient names. I even doubt the old song which says

“Johnny Figg was a grocer, white and red,”  
so far as it may be adduced for the explanation of our name, which I refer, as at p. 249, to an ancient stem.



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## THE STUFF A MAN IS MADE OF.

Though the gentle associations of trees and flowers seem to have been but little in favour among our fierce ancestors, yet there is another class of names derived from metals, which, as more in accordance with the character of their ideas, hold a larger place in their nomenclature. Among these iron, as the symbol of hardness and strength, was naturally the most common, and probably the most ancient. There are three forms, 1st, the Gothic *eisarn*, Old High German *isarn*, Anglo-Saxon *isern*. This is the original form from which are derived respectively the later forms *isan* and *iren* in Old High German and Anglo-Saxon. The first in some names might also be the adjective, Old High German *isern*, Mod. Germ. *eisern*, ferreus. So in the *Chron. of Limburck* there is a Heinrich der Isern, Henry the Iron.

### SIMPLE FORMS

son, Isarn.  
Iron. Old German Isinus, 8th cent., Isarn, 10th cent., Isarna, one of the Anses in Jornandes. English ISON, IZON, IRON, ISERN. Mod. Germ. EISEN. French EYSEN.

### COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, bright) Old German Isanbert, Isambert, 8th cent. Mod. German ISANBART—French IZAMBERT. (*Burg*, protection) Old German Isanburg, Irinbric, 8th cent.—English IRONBRIDGE—Mod. Germ. ISENBERG. (*Hard*) Old German Isanhard, Isnard, 8th cent.—English ISNARD—Mod. German



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From the Old High German *stahal*, Modern German *stahl*, Ang.-Sax. *stýl*, English “steel,” are the following.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German *Stahal*, *Stal*, 8th cent. Old Norse *Stáli*, (surname). English STEEL, STEAL, STALEY. Mod. German STAHL. French STAL.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Old Germ. *Stahelhart*, *Stallarđ*, 8th cent.—Eng. STALLARD. (*Man*) Eng. STEELMAN, STALMAN—Mod. Germ. STAHLMANN.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English STEALIN, STALON, STALLION. Modern German STÄHELIN. French STALIN.

## DOUBTFUL NAMES.

English STEELFOX, STELFOX. Most probably a corruption of Steelfax, from the colour of the hair. The traces of Fox as an ancient name-stem are not such as to warrant us in thinking of a compound like the Old Germ. *Stahalolf* (steel wolf).

BRASS and COPPER seem both somewhat doubtful. The former, as at p. 443, might be referred to Old Norse *brass*, *salax*; the latter might be a corruption of COWPER, (Old Norse *kaupari*, North. English “couper,” dealer); or a compound from the stem *cop*, p. 248. The correspondence of a Mod. Germ. KUPFER is however so far in favour of the metal.

As iron and steel seem to have been synonyms of hardness and strength, so gold may probably have been a synonym of affection. Thus in an Old Friesic song quoted by Halbertsma, a lover addresses his mistress as “goune Swobke,” “golden Swobke.” Thus babies are said to be

“as good as gold.” A similar expression occurs in a Modern Greek lullaby (Fauriel, “*Chants populaires de la Grèce Moderne*”), where a child is addressed as “a golden little boy.” There was an Alfgar, or Wulfgar, bishop of Lichfield, surnamed *se gyldena*, “the golden”—perhaps, Mr. Kemble suggests, from his munificence, or as I think equally probable, from his goodness. Old High German forms of *gold*, as found in the annexed, are *golt*, *kold*, *kolt*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Ang.-Sax. Golde (*woman's name*). Eng. GOLD, GOLDIE, Gold.  
GOULD, GOULT, GOULTY, COLD, COLT. French GAULT. Aurum.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Coldin, 9th cent. English GOLDEN (*or an adjective?*)

## PATRONYMICS.

English GOLDING, GOLDINGAY.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Birin, pirin*, bear) Old German Goldpirin, 9th cent.—English GOLDBOURN. (*Ber*, bear) French GOLDBER. (*Hard*) English COLTHARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English GOLDER, COLTER—French GAULTIER. (*Man*) Eng. GOLDMAN, COLDMAN, COLTMAN—Mod. Germ. GOLDMANN. (*Ney*, young) Old German Golni? 10th cent.—Eng. GOLDNEY. (*Red*, counsel) Old German Goltered, 10th cent.—Eng. COULTHRED. (*Ric*, power) Old Germ. Goldericus, 9th cent.—English GOLDRICK, GOLDRIDGE, COLDRICK. (*Run*, companion) Old German Goldrun, Coldrun, 10th cent.—Coldrun, *Lib. Vit.*—English CALDERON—French CAUDRON—Span. CALDERON. (*Wine*, friend) English GOLDWIN.

To the same stem Förstemann places the following, suggesting, however, the Old High German *geltan*, reddere, valere. Whether of the two is the root-meaning is difficult to decide, but it is not improbable that there may be a mixture.

Gild.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Gildo, *Comes Africa*, 5th cent.—Gildia, *a Goth*, 6th cent.—Geldis, 9th cent. Ulf Cilt, *Domesday*. English GUILD, GILT, KILDAY, KILT, KILTO, KILTY. Span. GILDO.\*

## PATRONYMICS.

Old German Gelding, Gilting, 8th cent. Eng. GILDING, GELDING, KELTING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*, fortis) Old Germ. Gildard, Ghelthard, 6th cent.—Eng. GILDERT, GELDERT. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Gelther—English GILDER, KILDERRY.† (*Man*) Mod. Germ. GILTE-MANN. (*Ulf*, wolf) Old Germ. Geldulf, Keltolf, 7th cent.—Eng. KILDUFF.† (*Wig*, war) Old German Geltwi—English GILDAWIE.

From the Old Norse form *gull*, gold, may perhaps be the following. The Old Norse *gull*, gold, is sometimes prefixed to Scandinavian names, as in Gull-Thorir, Gull-Haraldr, “Gold-Thorir,” “Gold-Harold.” I thought before, that—Ivar being a Scandinavian name—our GULLIVER might be Gull-Ivar, “Gold Ivar,” a name like these. But as the name does not stand alone in that form, I now think the above scarcely probable.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Gul.  
Gold.

Eng. GULL, GULLY, CULL, CULLEY. Mod. Germ. GÜLL. French GOULAY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English GULLICK. Mod. Germ. GÜLICH.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

English GULLEN, CULLEN.

---

\* The Spaniards have also HERMENEGILDO, from the Old German name Herminigild, found in the 6th cent. in the name of a son of the West-Gothic king Leuvigild, of a bishop of Oviedo in the 9th cent., a Spanish abbot in the 10th. The prefix is Armin or Ermin, p. 146.

† KILDERRY and KILDUFF are Boston surnames, and seem to be English. They may come in here, though they have rather a Celtic sound,



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*Domesday*—Eng. STANNARD, STONARD, STONEHEART—Mod. Germ. STEINHART. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Germ. Steinher, 8th cent.—Old Norse Steinhar—Eng. STAINER, STONER, STONIER—Mod. Germ. STEINER. (*Man*) Eng. STONEMAN—Mod. Germ. STEINMANN. (*Wald*, power) Old Germ. Stainold, 8th cent.—English STONHOLD.

Miss Yonge, who considers the names derived from iron, steel, stone, &c., as weapon names, takes in also the following Old Norse names as derived from *hallr*, stone. But the Old Norse *halr*, vir liber et liberalis, may perhaps intermix.

Hall.  
Stone?

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Halo, 8th cent. Old Norse Hallr. English HALL, HALLEY. Mod. Germ. HAHN, HALL. French HALLÉ, HALLEY.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Burg*, protection) Old Norse Hallbiorg—English HALLBOWER—French HALLBERG. (*Grim*, fierce) Old Norse Hallgrimr—Eng. HALLGREEN—French HALLEGRAIN. (*Steinn*, stone) Old Norse Hallsteinn—Eng. HAILSTONE.

From the Old High Germ. *proz*, gemma, may be the following.

Proz.  
Gemma.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Brozo, 9th cent. Eng. BROS. Mod. German BROSE. French BROSE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Prozila, 9th cent.—Mod. German BRÖSEL—French BROSEL.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French BROSSARD. (*Hari*, warrior) English PROSSER—French BROSSIER.

Wood can hardly be included among names of this class. If the meaning be not, as I have previously suggested, in some cases that of spear, the sense of *sylva* is more suitable than that of *lignum*.

In what sense Cork, which appears in several English names, as CORKING, CORKLING, CORKER, CORKERY, CORKMAN, &c., all seemingly in Teutonic forms, is to be taken I cannot say, nor can I find any other etymon, if the stem be German, as it seems, than English *cork*. Unless possibly we may take it to be the same as CARK and KARKER (Carker, *Lib. Vit.*), and think of Ang.-Sax. *cearcian*, to chirp, in a sense similar to that of many names in chapter 23. Corc was an Old Celtic name, but such an origin would not account for the above forms.

Though Iron, Steel, Gold, Stone, &c., seem natural for the names of men, as indicating, in a sense more or less metaphorical, the stuff they were made of, yet even the proverbial partiality of a shoemaker would hardly account in this way for the name of LEATHER. And at p. 195 I have indicated another origin for this name; while the names LEATHERBY, LEATHERHEAD, LEATHERDALE, LEATHERBARROW, are local, derived as I think from the personal name. The last name, LEATHERBARROW, is probably from a hill so called on the banks of Windermere.



## CHAPTER XXVII.

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### THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

I do not propose here to refer to that large class of names taken from the holy men of Scripture or from the saints of the church, which followed on the introduction of Christianity, further than so far as in the case of some of them a different origin may, more or less strongly, be suggested.

Thus such names as BOAZ, ENOCH, LOT, might be referred to the Old German names Boezzo, Enneco, Lotto, from roots referred to respectively at pages 408, 289, 377. And the names EVE, HAGAR, and RUTH, to the Old Germ. names Ivo, Hahger, and Ruth, all names of men. So JUDE, MARK, SAUL, JOB, are capable, as elsewhere noticed, of a different interpretation. Something depends on the character of the name, and the probability of its adoption. For instance—such names as BOAZ, SAUL, LOT, scarcely seem to have any particular claim on the sympathies of a convert.

But the doubt becomes much stronger in the case of names upon which a Christian would naturally be disposed to look with horror or contempt. Who—for instance—would be called HEROD, after the child-slayer—or PHARAOH, after the stiff-necked king—or JUDAS, after the arch apostate—or CAIN, after the first murderer—or OGG, after the king of Basan—or BALAAM,



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Though it is certain that we have as family names the Scriptural JOHN, THOMAS, BENJAMIN, DANIEL, SIMON, &c., I strongly doubt JACK, TOM, BEN, -SYME, or SIMM being, at least in all cases, the corresponding diminutives. I include also in my objection the supposed diminutives of Teutonic names, as BILL, BOBBY, DICK, HARRY, &c. And I not only doubt the supposed diminutives of female Scriptural names, as NANNY, BETTY, SALLY, and MOLL; but in some instances the names themselves.

It does not seem at all probable that we should have names taken from the three sacred persons of the Trinity. There are indeed English names GOD and GODHEAD, the former that of a writer about the 17th century. But these belong to an ancient root, whether god, deus, or good, bonus, is not altogether certain, but at any rate anterior to Christianity. In like manner, and not originally in a Christian sense (though a Christian sense might afterwards come to be attached to them), I take Eng. LOVEGOD, LOVEGOOD, Mod. German LIEBEGOTT, GOTTLIEB. So also the French names DIEU and LEDIEU I explain differently pp. 427, 194.

The name CHRIST, which is English, French, and German, might, according to the opinion of Förstemann, be from the second person of the Trinity. However, I have made a suggestion respecting it, p. 133. The Gothic *kriustan*, to gnash, may also be suggested. But, whatever

might be the original meaning of the word, I cannot but admit that the Frankish converts must have looked upon it as referring to Christ. In the London Directory for 1832, I find the name MESSIAH, which, along with a French MEZIA, I place to a root of uncertain meaning quoted elsewhere.

The following names apparently must be referred to the Ang.-Saxon Iob, Jove, but whether in a heathen or a Christian sense I cannot say. Förstemann gives no explanation of the ancient names.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Joppo, 9th cent. English JOB, JOVE, JOPP, JUBB. Mod. German JUPPE. French JOB, JOBBÉ, JOUVE, JUBÉ.

Job.  
Jove.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Jovila, 7th cent.—French JOVEL, JUVILLE. English JOBLING, JOPLING—French JUBELIN, JUBLIN,

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French JOVART. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. JOBBER, JUBBER.

There was an Ang.-Sax. priest called Spiritus, *Cod. Dip.* 762, which I before took to be from the third person of the Trinity, and to be perhaps the origin of Eng. SPIRIT. But I now take the Saxon Spiritus to be only a slight corruption of a Gothic Spirithius. We find the name in the corresponding Old High Germ. form of Spiridio (*dio*, *thius*, servant). So also an Anglo-Saxon Electus, *Cod. Dip.* 98, which I before took to be from the Latin, and to signify “elect” as a name of Christian import, may only be the same as a Goth. Electeus, and an Old High Germ. Electeo,

from the stem referred to at p. 142. But it is very possible in both these cases also that the heathen idea may have been superseded by a Christian one. There is a present German name HEILIG-GEIST, but I am much inclined to think that it is only a corruption of some ancient name ending in *gast* (hospes), as perhaps Haldegast(es), which we find in the 3rd cent.

In this place, and as a name of Christian import, I think that we may in many, if not in most cases, class CONSTABLE. In the two Frankish registers whose titles I have elsewhere quoted, the names Constabulus, Constabulis, Constabula, Constabila, occur rather frequently both among men and women. I take the word to be derived from the Latin *constabulire*, and, like another name Firmatus found along with them, to signify "established in the faith."

In the *Traditiones Corbejenses* occurs in the 9th cent. the Old Saxon name Horobolla, which Grimm (*Gesch. d. Deutsch. Sprach.*) conjectures to have the meaning of "earthen vessel," in reference to a common Christian simile. Whatever may be the meaning of the name (which Förstemann takes to be that of a woman, though this is not certain), it may possibly be suggested as the origin of our ARABELLA, for which no sufficient etymon has as yet been proposed—Miss Yonge's suggestion of a corruption of the Old Norse female name Arnhildur not having even the ordinary recommendation of verbal resemblance.



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Our names **TIFFIN** and **TIFFANY**, French **TIEFFIN** and **TIPHAINÉ**, corresponding with a **Tephonia** in the *Lib. Vit.*, seem to be from the Old French *tiephaine*, the feast of the Epiphany, (*Pott*, 699).

Though the English **DEVOLL** is I think to be otherwise accounted for, yet the Germans have both **TEUFEL** itself, and also many names formed from it, as **TEUFELSKIND** (Devil's child) ; **TEUFELSKOPF** (Devil's head) ; **SCHLAGENTEUFEL** (Fighting devil) ; **JAGENTEUFEL** (Hunting devil) ; and the most curious of all, **DUSENDTEUFEL** (Thousand devils).

The French have **DIEUDONNÉ**, **DIEULAFAIT**, **DIEULEVEUT**, and **DIEUTEGARDE**. The last would seem to bring before us a pious mother, watching over her new-born babe, and looking forward, perhaps in a troublous time, to the dangers and trials of the days to come. So at first I took it, till I was compelled to yield the pleasing theory to the claims of an Old Frankish name **Teutgard(is)**.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

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### THEY CALL THEIR LANDS AFTER THEIR OWN NAMES.

A large proportion of the names of persons are derived from the names of places. Again—a large proportion of the names of places are derived from the names of persons—Dodd acquires a property, and it is called “Dodd’s worth”—Grim builds a village, and it is called “Grim’s by.” Then Doddsworth and Grimsby give surnames to other men in after times—it may be to the very descendants of the original owners.

So that the nomenclature to some extent runs in a circle, and we have names, such as MONTGOMERY, in which we are able to trace at least four distinct revolutions of the wheel. First—Gomerie,\* the man, fixes his dwelling on the hill, and the place is called after him Mont-Gomerie. Secondly—Mont-Gomerie, the place, gives name to Roger de Montgomery the man. Thirdly—Montgomery the man, following the fortunes of the Conqueror, founds and calls after his own name, Montgomery, in Wales. Fourthly—Montgomery the place, again in its turn gives surnames to men. And if we could suppose that some of the places called Montgomery, in America, are named after a man and not after a town, we should be able to add a fifth.

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\* The Old German Gomerih, p 59



In many instances we find the original name still hovering round the locality called after it. Thus, when I find that WINDER is not an uncommon name in Westmorland, it confirms me in the opinion that Windermere may be the lake or "mere" of a man called Winder. Walking through Handsworth, in Staffordshire, and seeing the name of HAND upon the shops, I said to myself "Handsworth is the *worth* or estate of a man called Hand, and these may be the descendants of that man."

It is a very characteristic nomenclature—that of the Teutonic settler. Thoroughly matter-of-fact—he plants his dwelling in the cleft of the mountain, with the towering peak above, and the rushing torrent below, and he calls it—"Eagle's nest?"—not a bit of it—"Brown's seat," or "Dobb's cot." It is characteristic of individuality and independence—individuality of right—independence of character. The map of England, dotted over with the possessive case, is a standing protest against communism. And there are many names of places, formed from a single name, which show where one man has held his own in solitary self-reliance among the lonely valleys and dreary mountains.

The chapter of local surnames must always be a large one, though the tendency of my theories is very considerably to reduce it.

In the first place, there are many simple names, such as BANK, BECK, BOWER, CROSS,



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the verb *innian*, to entertain, may be suggested. To the ancient names in the *Altddeutsches Namenbuch* may be added an Inuald in the *Liber Vitæ*.

Inn.  
Domus.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old German Inno, 9th cent. Anglo-Saxon Ina, king of Wessex. Hyni, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. HINE? Mod. Germ. IHN. French HINÉ?

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Frid*, peace) Old Germ. Infrid, 9th cent.—Infrith, *Lib. Vit.*—French INFROIT. (*Man*) Eng. INMAN, HINMAN. (*Mar*, famous) French INEMER. (*Ward*, guardian) Eng. INWARD.

The Gothic *haims*, Ang.-Saxon *hâm*, English “home,” is found in a number of ancient names, but it is difficult to separate from another stem *ham*, which seems to be of a different meaning, though perhaps related.

Hame.  
Home.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Haimo, Aymo, 7th cent. Ang.-Sax. Hâma. English HOME, AMEY? Mod. Germ. HEIM. French HAIM, AMEY? AIMÉ?

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Heimezo, 11th cent.—Eng. HAYMES, AMES—French AYMES. Old Germ. Haimelin, 10th cent.—English HAMLIN—French HAMELIN.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Gar*, spear) Old German Heimger, 9th cent.—French HAMGER. (*Hard*, fortis) Old Germ. Heimard, Aimard, 8th cent.—French AIMARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Old Norse Heimir?—English HAMER, HOMER, OMER—French HÉMAR, AYMER, OMER. (*Mund*, protection) Old German Haimund, Hemund, 8th cent.—Eng. HEMMENT—French AYMONT, OMOND. (*Rad*, counsel) Old German Haimrad, 8th cent.—French AMURAT. (*Ric*, power) Old German Haimirich, Heinrich, Heinrih, 8th cent.—Eng. HENRY—Mod. Germ. HEINRICH—

French HENRI. (*Ward*, guardian) Old German Heimwart, 9th cent.—English HOMEWARD. (*Wid*, wood) Old German Haimoidis, 10th cent.—Eng. HOMEWOOD? (*Helm*) French AMIAUME.

There are also several ancient names derived from *wood*, perhaps in the sense of a sacred grove. Though as before suggested, the sense of spear may in some cases obtain. The following seem to be from Goth. *vidus*, Old High German *witu*, Ang.-Sax. *wudu*, English “wood.” But Old High German *wit*, *amplus*, is liable to intermix; also Anglo-Saxon *wiht*, a man, *hwit*, white, and *wit*, knowledge, understanding.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Wid, Woo  
Sylva.

Old German Wido, Wieda, Witto, Guido, Quido, 6th cent. Ang.-Sax. Wudda, A.D. 688. Gwido, *Lib. Vit.* Eng. WIDOW, WEED, VIDY, WITHY, WITH, WITTY, WOODEY, WOOD. Modern German WEEDE, WITH, WITTE. French VIDEAU, VIDÉ, VITEAU, VITÉ, VITTE, VITTU, VIDUS (*Gothic?*), GUIDÉ, GUIDOU. Ital. GUIDO, GUIDI.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Widucho, Wituch, Widego, 8th cent.—Uiduc, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. WHYTOCK, WEDGE, VETCH—Mod. German WITTICH—French VIDOCQ. Old German Widilo, Witeli, Wital, 8th cent.—English WHITELL, WHITLEY, WOODALL—Mod. German WEIDEL—French VIDEL, VITEL. Old German Widulin, Witalinc, 8th cent.—Eng. WHITLING, WOODLIN—Modern German WITTLING—French VIDALON, VIDALENC. Old Germ. Widomia, 9th cent.—Eng. WHITMEE. Old German Witiza, West Gothic king, 8th cent.—English WHITSEY—French VITTIZ, GUIDEZ.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Widen, Wittin, 6th cent. English WITTON, WEEDIN, WOODEN. Mod. Germ. WITTEN. French VIDON, VITON, GUIDON, GUITTON.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Wieding. Eng. WEEDING, WHITING, WOOD-  
ING. Mod. Germ. WEDDING, WIETING.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Cock*, p. 27) Eng. WOODCOCK—French VITCOCQ. (*Bert*,  
bright) Old German Witbert, Witpret—Witbred (*Hund*.  
*Rolls*)—Eng. WHITBREAD? (*Berñ*, bear) Old Germ. Witu-  
bern, 9th cent.—Eng. WHITBURN. (*Gär*, spear) Old German  
Witgar, Widger, Witker, 9th cent.—Ang.-Saxon Wihtgar,  
Nephew of Cerdic—English WIDGER, WOODGER, WHITECAR,  
WHITTAKER? (*Hait*, “hood”) Old German Withaidis, 9th  
cent.—Eng. WHITEHEAD, WHITEHEAT, WOODHEAD. (*Hard*,  
fortis) Old Germ. Withärd, Witard, 8th cent.—Eng. WHITE-  
HART, WOODARD—French VIDARD, GUITARD. (*Ron*, raven)  
Old Germ. Widrannus, 8th cent.—Eng. WITHERON, WHITE-  
HORN?—Mod. Germ. WIETHORN—French VIDRON. (*Hari*,  
warrior) Old German Withar, Witar, 8th cent.—Wither  
(*Domesday*)—Eng. WHITER, WHITEAR, WITHER, GWYTHYR,  
WOODYER, WOODER(SON)—Mod. German WITTER—French  
VITTIER, WITIER, GUITTER. (*Ring*, combat) Old German  
Witering, 8th cent.—English WITTERING, WITTEWRONG.  
(*Haus*, house) Old Germ. Withaus, 8th cent.—Eng. WHITE-  
HOUSE? WIDEHOSE? WOODHOUSE?—Mod. Germ. WITTHAUS.  
(*Lag*, law) Old Germ. Witlagius, Witleg, 9th cent.—Ang.-  
Saxon Wihtlæg—Eng. WHITELEGG, WHITLAW. (*Laic*, play)  
Old Germ. Widolaic, 8th cent.—Eng. WEDLAKE, WEDLOCK,  
WHITELOCK?—Mod. German WEDLICH—French? WITLICH.  
(*Leis*, learned) Old German Witleis, 8th cent.—French  
VITALIS.\* (*Man*) Old German Widiman, Witman, 9th  
cent.—Eng. WIDEMAN, WHITEMAN, WOODMAN—Mod. Germ.  
WIDMANN, WEITMANN—French? WIDEMAN. (*Mar*, famous)  
Widiomar (Gothic king, 4th cent.), Widmar, Witmar—  
Uitmer, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. WHITMORE—Mod. Germ. WIDMER  
—French? WIDMER. (*Rat*, counsel) Old German Widerad,  
Witerat, 6th cent.—English WITHERED, WHITETHREAD,  
WHITEROD, WHITEWRIGHT. (*Ric*, power) Old German

\* This seems more naturally from *wit*, wisdom



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not from *burn*, a brook. *Head* is sometimes from *haid*, state, condition, and not from the local word. *Ing* I take as a general rule to be the patronymic, and not from *ing*, a meadow. So *gate*, *gill*, *house*, *cot*, *lake*, *land*, *more*, *wall*, *wick*, *with*, *wood*, in certain cases I have throughout these pages taken to be from ancient terminations.

In like manner I take it that present German names ending in *hof* are in some cases from the ancient endings *olf*, *ulf*, wolf, and not always from the local *hof*, court. That this is so, will I think be clear from the following comparative list of ancient German and present German names, all of which latter are classed by Pott as local. But it must be remembered that Pott's work was written before the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch* had brought many of these ancient names to light.

<i>Old Germ.</i>	<i>Mod. Germ.</i>	<i>Old Germ.</i>	<i>Mod. Germ.</i>
Botolf	Potthoff	Jungolf	Junghoff
Burgolf	Berghoff	Lindolf	Lindhof
Duomolf	Dumhoff	Morolf	Morhof
Ekkulf	Eckhoff	Sandolf	Sandhoff
Eudolf	Uthoff	Steinolf	Steinhoff
Fisculf	Fischhof	Sundarolf	Sundrehof
Geldulf	Kalthoff	Thiholf	Teichhof
Grasulf	Grashoff		

In the fourth place, a very considerable number of the names of places are simply the names of men, unqualified by any geographical term whatever. Mr. Kemble (*Saxons in England*) was the first in this country to point out that

many names of places, as Halling and Cooling in Kent, Patching in Surrey, Brightling in Sussex, were in Anglo-Saxon a nominative plural—Hællingas, Culingas, Peaccingas, Byrhtlingas, signifying respectively, “the Hallings,” “the Coolings,” “the Packings,” “the Brightlings.” These then are the names of family communities, being, as Latham observes, “political or social, rather than geographical terms.”

In the names of places in Germany, especially in Bavaria, the nominative plural in *ingas* is comparatively rare, and we have most commonly a form in *ingen* or *ingum*, which, according to Förstemann, is a dative plural, but according to Max Müller,\* an old genitive plural. Hence Göttingen, Tübingen, Leiningen, Gröningen, Harlingen, from the families of the Göttings, Tübings, Leinings, Grönings, and Harlings. Also very commonly a form in *inga* or *inge*, which may be either a dative singular or a genitive plural; in the opinion of Förstemann sometimes the one and sometimes the other. In Anglo-Saxon names of places the form *ingum* also occurs, though not frequently. Thus Godalming in Surrey was anciently Godelmingum, a settlement of the sons or descendants of Godhelm. Sometimes the same place in various charters appears in both the forms *ingas* and *ingum*. Thus Malling in Kent was in Anglo-Saxon variously Meallingas and

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\* Lectures on the Science of Language. Second Series.



Mallingum. Mr. Taylor, in "Words and Places," has carried this subject still further, and instituted a comparison, of the highest interest and importance, between the Teutonic settlements as indicated by these forms in England, Germany, and France.

In the last-named country there appears to be found a different—perhaps a later form. We have Les Henrys, Les Bernards, Les Roberts, Les Guillets, Les Guillemottes, Les Girards, Les Arnauds, &c., all of which, like the foregoing, seem to contain the names of family communities.

But I go further than this, and take the ground that many names of places, both in France and England, are nothing more than the name of a single man. When we find in France something like 6,000 places called after saints, without any geographical term whatever, as St. Omer, St. Leonard, &c., it naturally occurs to us that just on the same principle places might be called after men who were not saints. No one I think would doubt that the places called Fitz James, Robinson, David, Taillefer, are simply from the names of men. And as certainly do I take to be from the same origin Angelard, Audembert, Arnoult, Audiracq, Bertric, Bertrand, Blanchard, Brunembert, Folcarde, Folckling, Francillon, Fernando, Gandolphe, Guillaume, Guiscard, Godisson, Girouard, Godinand, Jacque, Jacquelin, Josse, Josselin, Jossenard, Humbert, Lambert, Méro-



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link between our names and the Catumerus of Tacitus.

Many of the local terminations, such as *ton*, *ham*, *bury*, &c., speak for themselves—I subjoin a list of those most commonly occurring which seem to require an explanation.

- By. Dan. *by*, a village or small collection of houses. This is the word which, more than any other, distinguishes the Danish settlements from the Saxon.
- Den. Ang.-Sax. *den*, a valley. Leo thinks the word adopted from the Celtic.
- Force. Old Norse *fors*, a waterfall. Hence WILBERFORCE, probably from the name Williber or Williberg, the latter anciently rather common.
- Garth. Ang.-Saxon *geard*, Old Norse *gardr*, a place guarded by a fence, a farm-stead. Liable to intermix with *gard* as an ancient ending of personal names.
- Gate. In the South of England an opening, Ang.-Sax. *geat*, but in the North also a road or way, Old Norse *gata*. Liable to intermix with an ancient termination *gard* or *gat*, which Förstemann takes to mean Goth.
- Gill. Old Norse *gil*, a small ravine, not necessarily, as sometimes stated, containing water. Liable to intermix with an ancient termination *gil*, which is probably a contraction of *gisal*, hostage.
- Holt. Ang.-Sax. and Old Norse *holt*, a grove. Though this word is sometimes found in ancient names, see p. 281, yet as a termination there is no reason to think it in any case other than local.
- Hope, Op. Anglo-Saxon *hopu*, a mound. Or sometimes in the Danish districts probably from Old Norse *hōp*, a recess.
- How. Old Norse *haugr*, a mound, in particular a grave-mound.

- Hurst. Anglo-Saxon *hyrst*, a grove.
- Over. Anglo-Saxon *ôfer*, shore, border.
- Shaw. Old Norse *skôgr*, Danish *skov*, a wood. Hence BRADSHAW = BROADWOOD. Though this word is found in a few ancient personal names, yet as a termination we may take it to be in all cases local.
- Sted. Ang.-Sax. *stede*, Danish *sted*, a fixed place, a "farmstead," a "housestead."
- Stow. Ang.-Sax. *stow*, a place.
- Ster. Old Norse *stadr*, same as *sted* above, confined to the Norwegian districts of the North of Scotland.
- Thorp. Anglo-Saxon and Old Norse *thorp*, German *dorf*, a village. Frequently, both in England, Germany, and Denmark, corrupted into *drup* or *trup*.
- Thwaite. Norwegian *thveit*, Dan. *tved*, a clearing in a forest, Ang.-Sax. *thwitan*, to cut. Most common in Cumberland and Westmorland.
- Toft. Ang.-Sax. *toft*, Old Norse *tôft*. Its present meaning seems to be a small home field. But the original sense appears to have been that of a spot where a decayed message has stood, "area domus vacua," Haldorsen has it. The Norwegian and Swedish form *tômt*, from *tômr*, empty, seems to point to this.
- Wick. Ang.-Sax. *wîc*, a dwelling-place. Also a bay, which is the usual, if not the invariable Scandinavian sense. Apt to intermix with *wig*, *wic*, war, a common ending of ancient names.
- With. Old Norse *vidr*, a wood. It is confined to the Danish part of England, and corresponds with *wood* in the Saxon. Sometimes confounded with *worth*, an altogether different word. *With* or *wood* is also a common termination of ancient personal names.
- Worth, Worthy. Ang.-Sax. *worth*, *worthig*, an estate, farm, field.

The names of France do not appear, as far as I can judge, to contain such a variety of local terminations as those of England. The most common are *ville* and *cour*—also *iére*, the etymology of which I cannot explain. It is very frequently formed from a personal name. Thus from Robert, Bernard, Josserand, we have as names of places Robertière, Bernardière, Josserandière.

As a prefix *bois* and *mont* are very common, and very frequently combined with a personal name. Thus in the *Annuaire de Paris* we have BOISGARNIER, BOISGAULTIER, BOISGELIN, BOISGONTIER, BOISGUILBERT, BOISGUYON, BOISRENAUD; and in the same volume we have GARNIER, GAULTIER, GELIN, GONTIER, GUILBERT, GUYON, RENAUD, from which the above local names have been formed. So we have MONTGERARD, MONTGOLFIER, MONTGOBERT, MONTAUFRAY, MONTANGERAND, MONTMORENCY, MONTAURIOL, MONTALEMBERT—and the corresponding GERARD, GOLFIER, GOBERT, AUFRAY, ANGERAND, MORENZO, AURIOL, and ELAMBERT, most, if not all, of which, as well as the foregoing, are of Teutonic origin.

There are some names, such as Eng. WATERFALL, German WASSERFALL, which it is difficult to know whether to ascribe to a local origin or not. They might belong to a class of names like the Eng DRINKWATER, DRAWWATER (both of which Mr. Lower finds in the Hundred Rolls), and the Germ. KALTWASSER, GUTWASSER, SPAR-



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## CHAPTER XXIX.

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### OLD SAXONS AND ANGLO-SAXONS.

It may seem a curious fact, that we have more of Old Saxon than we have of Ang.-Saxon names. I use the word Old Saxon in its wide sense, and I mean to say that we have at the present day more of those names such as the early invaders—Angles, Saxons, Jutes, or Frisians—brought over with them to this country, than we have of those regular compound names which were current in the height of the Anglo-Saxon power. And further—that if we turn to the ancient seats from which those early settlers came, we shall find that still the same names are current there. There is a people—or rather a remnant of a people—who once owned a large portion of the German sea-board—now much broken up and intermixed, but still in some insulated places holding their nationality with little change—very near relatives of ours—though few know more of them than the name. Of all the ancient dialects none has a more close connection with the Anglo-Saxon than the Old Friesic—of all the modern dialects perhaps none has such strong points of resemblance to the English as the New Friesic. On all the wide continent of Europe they alone use the word “woman” like

ourselves. "It is generally," observes Mr. Latham, "the first instance given of the peculiarity of the Frisian language. 'Why can't they speak properly, and say *kone*?' says the Dane. '*Weib* is the right word,' says the German. 'Who ever says woman? cry both.'" (*Ethnology of the British Islands.*)

Mr. Halbertsma, in the article written by him in Bosworth's "Origin of the English and Germanic languages," observes that there are few of the early Saxon names which are not in use among the present Frisians, though by time a little corrupted or abbreviated. The same writer remarks upon the connection between Friesic names\* and those in use in England, quoting a few examples, which might be greatly increased by a reference to Outzen's Glossary, and to Wasenberg's "Eigennaamen der Friesen."

How then is the fact to be accounted for that while we have so many of these names which were common to all the Germanic races, and which are still found so numerous on the shores from which our early settlers came, we have comparatively very few of the regular Anglo-Saxon compound names, such as Athelstan, Athelhard, Ethelbald, Ethelred, &c.? It occurs to me as rather probable that the pure Ang.-Saxon system of compound names might be somewhat of a fashion, confined for the most part to the nobler classes (whose names of course it is that appear

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\* Such as Watse, Ritse, Hodse, Gibbe, &c



chiefly before us in history), and not pervading the mass of the people, who still held on mainly to the old names to which they had been accustomed. Hence, the Saxon nobility being in part extinguished, and in part Normanized at the Conquest, a reason may be found for the scantiness of names of this class at the present day.

But in fact we find, all through Anglo-Saxon times, many names which were German but not Anglo-Saxon, and Mr. Kemble, in his valuable treatise on "The Names, Surnames, and Nicknames of the Anglo-Saxons," has, I think, dealt with them from rather too exclusive a point of view. Some of these names he thinks can only be explained by reference to Cymric or Pictish roots—such, for instance, as Puch, Padda, Uel-hisc, Theabul, Pechthelm, and Pehthat. The two former are only variations of German forms, pp. 378, 166—the third compares with a Willis-cus, p. 123—the fourth seems only a corruption of Theobald—and the two last, though probably from the name of the Picts, are yet formed on a common Teutonic principle as noticed in chap. 16.

Others, such as Podda, Dudda, Bubba, Tudda, Odda, Obe, Offa, Ibe, Beda, Becca, Beonna, Acca, Hecca, Lulla, he thinks were probably nicknames. But, as I have shewn throughout these pages, names of this class pervade the whole system of Teutonic nomenclature, and they are just the sort that are especially common in Friesland at the present day. The remarks of Mr. Haig upon



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also called Wor, bishop of Mercia ; Hrôthwaru, also called Bucge ; and Adelberga, also called Tata.

There is another class of names to which something of a similar principle may apply. We find an archbishop of Canterbury whose name was Eadsige, but who was also called Æti, and signs by that name. So there was a bishop of Selsey who was generally called Sicgga, but whose name seems to have been properly Sige-frith. And there was an Ælfwine, bishop of Lichfield, who was also called Ælle—a Torht-helm, bishop of Leicester, who is called by nearly every contemporary authority Totta—an Eadwine, duke of the Northumbrians, who also appears as Eda. Mr. Kemble considers all these short names to be merely contractions, answering in fact to our Tom, Bob, Bill. I do not doubt that this may in some instances have been the case, but seeing that these short names are in reality older Teutonic names than the others, I would just suggest the possibility of a simple name being in some cases—as for instance, when a man had received an accession of dignity—lengthened out to correspond with his increased importance. The following remarks by Dr. Doran\* bear upon this point. “Length, too, is supposed to have added dignity to a name. Diocles, the man, expanded into Diocletian, the emperor ; a parvenu, on acquiring wealth, developed from

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\* “Notes on Names and Nicnames.” *Universal Review*, May, 1860.

Simon into Simonides ; and when the lady, whose name signified Brown (Bruna), became Queen of France, she added a train to that cognomen as ladies at court do to their dresses, and thenceforth swept loftily across records and registers as Queen Brunehault." In such a manner might perhaps Sicgga become Sigefrith, and Eada Eadwine. This is a theory, however, that must be stated with caution and reserve.

## CHAPTER XXX.

---

### THE SCANDINAVIAN VIKINGS.

It must already have been made apparent to the reader, of how high importance, in the explanation of Teutonic names, are the languages of the Scandinavian North. We find many names, borne by Germans, which cannot be explained by a reference to any German dialect, and of which we find the etymons in the Old Norse. The reason of this is two-fold. In the first place, it cannot fail to be the case that any ancient language, with a scanty literature, must have had many words which have not come down to modern times. This is the case with all the ancient German dialects ; and the Old Norse, which amid the stern and desolate rocks of Iceland has preserved a treasure of ancient lore more abundant than the rest, being a language closely cognate, then comes in to their assistance.

In the second place, following out the theory which I have already laid down, that anciently names were bestowed, at least to a considerable extent, not with any reference to their meaning, but simply as having been borne by men who had gone before, it follows that in many cases they have survived dialects, and may often be carried back to a time when the two great branches of the German and the Scandinavian were as yet unsevered.



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shire, and that part of Yorkshire round the estuary of the Humber. It extended across the island to Chester, and as far north as Cumberland, where it might probably be met by a more purely Norwegian stream from the Isle of Man—Cumberland and Westmorland being more Scandinavian than Northumberland and Durham. The Watling Street formed a boundary to the south-west, which it rarely passed. To some—though, as it seems to me, not to any very marked extent—names of Scandinavian origin are more prevalent in this district than in the rest of England.

There are two classes of names which we may fairly ascribe to the influence of the Northern invasions. The first class consists of names which are in themselves Scandinavian rather than German—that is, names which we find to have been borne by Northmen and not by Germans. The second class consists of names which though in themselves as much German as Scandinavian, yet do in point of fact appear to have been introduced into this country by the Northmen. Neither of these two classes are numerous, and there remains a much larger class in which we cannot attempt to draw any distinction.

In the first class are to be included many of the compounds of Thor, as noticed at p. 128. Also Ketell and its compounds, as English THURKETTLE and ASHKETTLE, and French TURQUETIL and ANQUETIL. Likewise English TURKLE and ROSKELL, from the Old Norse Thorkell and

Hrosskel, contractions, as Grimm thinks, of Thor-ketell and Hrossketel. And English BLUNKELL, which seems to be a similar contraction of the Old Norse Blundketell. ULPH and ORME, as contrasted with WOLF and WORM, exhibit the Scandinavian form as compared with the German. Though the elision of *w* in the final syllable of names was common in some German dialects, it was not so at the beginning. The well-known Danish name Sweyn (English SWAIN and SWAINSON), is one not found among the Germans. Among other names which may be ascribed to the Northmen are English OTTER, OLIFF, HACON, GUNNER, BROTHER, HAVELOCK, DOLPHIN, STURLA, SCHOOLEY,\* all of which appear in our early history.

In the second class of names are such as HAROLD, which, though in itself as much German as Scandinavian, yet, as Mr. Kemble has observed, does not make its appearance in our annals until introduced by the Northmen. I include also HOWARD, which also then first makes its appearance. So that there may be a foundation of strict truth for Lord Dufferin's remark in a lecture on the Northmen, that "some sturdy Haavard, the proprietor of a sixty-acre farm, but sprung from that stock the nobility of whose blood has become proverbial, may be successfully opposing a trifling tax at Drontheim, while an illustrious kinsman of his house is the representation of England's majesty at Dublin."

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\* The Old Norse Skûli, from *skyla*, to protect



Among our Irish names are also to be found some trace of the Scandinavian colonization. We have Mc.AULIFFE (Olaf), Mc.GARY (Geiri), Mc.OSCAR (Asgeir), Mc.VICAR (Vikar), Mc.SWINEY (Sweyn), Mc.CASKILL (Askell). "Even to the present day," observes Mr. Worsaae, "we can follow, particularly in Leinster, the last traces of the Ostmen through a similar series of peculiar family names, which are by no means Irish, but clearly original Norwegian names; for instance, MAC HITTERIC or SHITTERIC (son of Sigtryg), O'BRUADAIR (son of Broder), MAC RAGNALL (son of Ragnvald), ROAILL (Rolf),\* AULEEF (Olaf), MANUS (Magnus), and others. It is even asserted that among the families of the Dublin merchants are still to be found descendants of the old Norwegian merchants formerly so numerous in that city. The names of families adduced in confirmation of this, as HARROLD (Harald), IVER (Ivar), COTTER or MAC OTTER (Ottar), and others which are genuine Norwegian names, corroborate the assertion."

It does not seem probable that we have many Scandinavian names derived indirectly through the Normans. For even in Normandy names of Scandinavian origin seem to be much less common than they are with us, though it may be owing in part to the greater tendency of the language to disguise or corrupt them. A notable instance is the name of the first duke of Normandy changed from Hrolf into Rollo.

---

\* Rather Hroald?



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## CHAPTER XXXI.

### A CHAPTER OF FRAGMENTS.

There are several groups which I have found it difficult to bring in under any of the heads into which I have divided this work. And there are some others, overlooked in their proper places, which, along with the first-named, will be introduced here.

There is a class of words which seem to have the force of an intensitive, such as *all*, *omnis*, which is common as a prefix. But though we can account for such names as compounds, there is an evident difficulty with regard to the simple forms, and unless we can suppose the word to have had the sense of the Celtic *all*, *magnus*, *celsus*, *eximius*, we must, I think, assume such forms in the first instance to have been contractions of compound names.

#### SIMPLE FORMS.

All.  
Omnis. Old German Allo, Alla, 5th cent. English ALLO, ALOE, ALLEY, AWL. Mod. Germ. ALLE. French ALÉ, ALLIÉ.

#### COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, illustrious) Old Germ. Alabert, 9th cent.—Anglo-Saxon Aluberht—Eng. ALBERT, ALLBRIGHT—Mod. German ALBRECHT—French ALABERT, ALBERT. (*Frid*, peace) Old German Alafrid, 8th cent.—English ALLFREY. (*Ger*, spear) Old German Alager, 10th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Algar—English ALGER—Modern German ALKER—French ALGIER, ALÂGRE. (*Hard*, fortis) Ang.-Sax. Ealhard—English ALLARD—Mod. German ALERT—French ALLARD—Ital. ALARDO. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Alaher, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Ealhere

—French ALLAIRE. (*Mag, might\**) Eng. ALLMACK. (*Man*) Old Germ. Alaman, 11th cent.—Eng. ALLMAN—Mod. Germ. AHLMANN. (*Mar, famous*) Old Germ. Alamar, 9th cent.—Eng. ALMAR—Mod. Germ. ALLMER. (*Moth, moz, courage*) Old Germ. Alamoht, 6th cent.—French ALLEMOZ. (*Mund, protection*) Old Germ. Alamunt—English ALMOND. (*Noth, bold*) Ang.-Sax. Ælnoth—Eng. ALLNUTT—French ALINOT. (*Ric, power*) Old German Alaric (Gothic king, 5th cent.), Alarih—French ALRICQ, ALLERY. (*Run, companion*) Old German Alarun, 8th cent.—French ALLERON. (*Ward, guardian*) Old Germ. Aloard, 8th cent.—Eng. ALLWARD—Mod. Germ. AHLWARDT—French ALLOUARD. (*Wid, wood*) Old German Aluid, 9th cent.—Eng. ALLWOOD. (*Wig, war*) Old Germ. Alawig, Alawih, 8th cent.—Ang.-Sax. Alewih—Eng. ALLAWAY, ALLVEY—French ALLEVY. (*Wine, friend*) Old German Allowin, 7th cent.—English ALWIN—French ALAVOINE.

Of the same meaning I take to be *fil*, which Förstemann calls “a yet unexplained root, in which we can scarcely venture to think of *filu* (multus).”† There does not appear to me to be any difficulty other than that which exists in the previous case. The Saxon form *ful* intermixes in a few instances.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Old Germ. Filla, 8th cent. English FILL, FILLEY, FILE, FULL. Mod. Germ. FÜLL. French PHILY, FIALA, FEUILLE.

Fil, Ful.  
Multus.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Eng. FULLECK—French FILOCQUE. Eng. FILKIN.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old German Filing. English FILLING.

\* We only find one Old Germ. name in which this appears as a termination. Of course there may be others, which have not come down to us, and of which the above seems very probably to be one. See also TALLEMACH, p. 376.

† In the name Feologild, of the 16th archbishop of Canterbury, it appears as if from *feolo*, yellow, and it is very probable that the Anglo-Saxons did take it in that sense

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Baud, bot, pot*, messenger) Old German Philibaud, 7th cent.—Eng. FILPOT\*—French PHILIPPOT, PHILIPPOTEAUX. (*Bert*, illustrious) Old German Filibert, 7th cent.—English FILBERT—Mod. Germ. FILBERT—French PHILIBERT. (*Hard, fortis*) Eng. FULLERD—French FILARD, FEUILLARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. FILER, FILLARY—Fr. PHILÉRY. (*Liub*, dear) Old Germ. Filuliub, 9th cent.—Eng. FULLALOVE. (*Man*) Old Germ. Filiman, 9th cent.—English FILEMAN—Mod. German FIELMANN—French FILLEMIN. (*Mar*, famous) Old German Filomar, 5th cent.—Eng. FILLMER, PHILLIMORE, FULLMER—Mod. Germ. FILLMER. (*Dio, thew, thius*, servant) Old Germ. Feletheus, king of the Rugii, 5th cent.—English FILLDEW, FELTOE, FELTUS, FELTHOUSE? FIELDHOUSE? (*Gar*, spear) English FULLAGAR.

Perhaps of a similar meaning may be *gans*, (German *ganz*, totus, integer.) Or it may be, as Förstemann thinks not improbable, only another form of *gand*, p. 74. The name of the Vandal king Genserich, Grimm derives from *gänserich*, a gander. It may, however, only be from this stem, with the common termination *ric*, power. There is, however, uncertainty about the correct form, see p. 204.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Gans.  
Totus. Old Germ. Genzo. Mod. Germ. GENTZ, GANS. French CANCE, CANCY.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old German Gansalin—Mod. German GÄNZLEN—French CANCELON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Gentsar, 9th cent.—French GANTZÈRE. (*Man*) English GANSMAN.

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\* Generally assumed to be a diminutive of Philip—which may be the case—the French having several similar forms, as ROBERTET and HENREQUET,



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Horn,) refers to Ang.-Sax. *hornung*, spurius, filius naturalis. I am inclined to think, however, that *Hornung* is nothing more than the patronymic of Horn; the form in which it is found in Anglo-Sax. names of places, as *Horningaden* and *Horningamære*, “the valley of the Hornings” and “the boundary of the Hornings,” seems inconsistent with any other supposition. Unless, therefore, Horn itself may be taken to mean illegitimate, that meaning ought not to be given to the patronymic *Horning*. Horn was the hero of one of the most popular of the early romances.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Horn.  
Cornu? Anglo-Saxon Horn, *found in Hornesbeorh,\* Cod. Dip.*  
1309. Aldwin Horn, *a tenant before Domesday.* English  
HORN. Mod. Germ. HORN, French HORNE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English HORNIDGE—Mod. German HORNECK, HORNIG.  
Mod. Germ. HÖRNLEIN.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old German *Hornung*, 8th cent. Ang.-Saxon *Horning*,  
*found in Horningeshæth, now Horningsheath in Sussex.*  
English HORNING. Mod. Germ. HORNUNG.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) Mod. Germ. HORNHARD. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng.  
HORNER? (*Man*) Eng. HORNMAN, HORNIMAN—Mod. Germ.  
HORNEMANN.

If the word *horn* may be taken to have the meaning of illegitimate, there is another word, *belis*, also occurring in men's names, which according to Grimm, has the opposite meaning. It is found in the name of Belisarius, the Gothic general under the emperor Justinian, and there

\* The surname HORNSBY is from a similar origin (Dan. *by*, village).

are eight other instances of the same name, with some unimportant variations, in the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch*. Grimm (*Gesch. d. Deutsc. spr.*) refers to Gothic *valis*, legitimate, and makes Belisar = a Gothic Valishar (*hari*, warrior). The following modern names are with some diffidence introduced here.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

English BELLISS,\* BELLIES, BELLOWS, PALLACE. Mod. <sup>Belis.</sup> Legitimat  
Germ. PALLAS. French PELOSSE, PALISSE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Belesar, 6th cent. English BELSER, PALLISER. French BELLISCER, BELSEUR, PELISSIER. Ital. BELISARIO.

I doubt very much the explanation of our name LOVECHILD as meaning an illegitimate person. Luuecild is an early name in the *Liber Vitæ*—it seems to be more probably an epithet of affection.

The Eng. TWISS, TWICE, corresponding with an Old Germ. Zuizo, 9th cent., (High Germ. *z* = Ang.-Sax. *t*.) appears to have the meaning of geminus, twin. So also English TWAY, TWINE, whence the patronymic TWINING. Perhaps also TWIGG, with which appears to correspond an Anglo-Saxon Tuica, found in Tuicanham, now Twickenham. Or the last may have the sense of spear, like many other words of the same class elsewhere referred to. TWYMAN, however, I should rather compare with the Old Norse *tweg-giamaki*, a double man, i.e., of twice the ordinary size or strength.

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\* See also p. 269.



Our name LAMMAS might be supposed to be derived from the season, like CHRISTMAS, NOEL, &c. But Lammasse occurs in the Hundred Rolls without prefix; LAMAS is also a French name; and there was a king of Lombardy in the 5th cent. called Lamisso or Lamissio—the name, according to the old chroniclers, being derived from *lama*, water, on account of his having in childhood been rescued from a pond.

The following stem seems somewhat obscure—Förstemann refers to Old High German *mez*, *modus*, or *maz*, *cibus*.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Mass. Old Germ. Mazzo, Masso, 8th cent. Ang.-Sax. Mæssa,\*  
Mess. found in *Mæssanwyrth*, *Cod. Dip.* 721. English MASSIE,  
MESSIAH. Mod. Germ. MASS, MESS. French MASSE, MASSÉ,  
MASSEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Massila, *father of Maldra or Masdra, king of the Suevi*, 5th cent., Mezli, 9th cent.—Massilia, *Lib. Vit.*—English MASSALL, MEASEL—Mod. Germ. MASSL, MÄSSEL. Old Germ. Mazelin, bishop of Wurzburg, 11th cent.—English MASLIN—French MASSILLON, MAZELIN.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old Germ. Massana, *wife of the Lombard king Cleph*, 6th cent. English MASSINA, MESSEENA, MASSON. Mod. Germ. MASSEN. French MASSENA,† MASSON.

## PATRONYMICS.

Old Germ. Messinc. Eng. MESSING. French MESENGE.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hard*) French MASSART. (*Hari*, warrior) Eng. MASURE, MEASURE—Mod. German MESSER—French MAZIER,

\* And Mæssings, found in Mæssingaham, now Massingham.

† “Mr. D’Israeli (Coningsby, 2, 203) says that Massena, as well as other French marshals, was a Hebrew, and that his real name was Manasseh. He was a native of Nice. Now in the Piedmontese dialect, *mäsena* signifies a child. . . . Is there any foundation for Mr. D’Israeli’s statement?” *E. G. R. in Notes and Queries*. Vol. 10, p. 147.



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in the Ang.-Sax. *edrendel*, a star. Here appears the simple form of the root, of which we have an extension in *aust*, *auster* (oriens).”

## SIMPLE FORMS.

us, Aur.  
brightness. English ORE, OUSEY. French AUREAU, AURAY, AURY, OURY, ORY, AUSSY, USSE.

## DIMINUTIVES.

Old Germ. Ausilas, 6th cent.—English AURIOL, ORIEL—French AUZOLLE, AUREILLE, ORIOLLE. Old German Orizo, 10th cent.—English ORRISS.

## PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Orein, 11th cent. English ORRIN. French AUZON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Bert*, famous) Old German Auripert, 7th cent.—French AUSBERT. (*Gan*, magic) English ORGAN—French AUREGAN. (*Gar*, spear) English ORGER—French AURIGER. (*Hari*, warrior) Old German Ausari, 9th cent.—French AUSSIÈRE. (*Wald*, power) Old German Ausvold, Ausold, 9th cent.—English HOUSEHOLD?

In the *Haupts zeitschrift* of Weinhold he refers to the name Ochon, of a king of the Heruli, 6th cent., deriving it from the Goth. *auhns*, oven, in the older meaning of fire. Should this derivation obtain, the English OVEN, as well as the Modern German OKEN, and the French OCHIN, may be similarly explained.

A stem of uncertain meaning is *gad*, which Förstemann refers to a lost verb *gadan*,\* in the sense of uniting. But various other words are so liable to intermix that I will not attempt to give any general meaning to the group.

\* Hence, I presume, the Mod. Germ. *gatten*, to unite, *gatte*, spouse, &c.

Probably the form *cat* would come in more properly here than as introduced at p. 168.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Gad.

Old Germ. Gaddo, Gatto, Geddo, Getto, 7th cent. Eng. GADD, GATTY, GEDD, GET, GETTY, CADDY. Mod. German GADE, GEDE, KADE. French GADY, GADÉ, GATEAU, GATHÉ, GETTE, CADEAU.

## DIMINUTIVES.

English CADDICK—Modern German GAEDCKE. English CADELL. French GATILLON, CADILHON.

## COMPOUNDS.

(*Hari*, warrior) English GETTER—French CADIER. (*Leof*, dear) English GATLIFFE, GETLIVE. (*Man*) Anglo-Saxon Cædmon—English CADMAN, GETTMAN. (*Niw*, young) Old Germ. Gatani, 8th cent.—Eng. GEDNEY. (*Walah*, stranger) Old German Kaduwalah, Cadualus, 8th cent.—Ceadwalha,\* king of Wessex—English CADWELL.

PHONETIC INTRUSION OF *l*.†

(*Hari*, warrior) Old German Gadelher, 11th cent.—Mod. Germ. KETTLER—French GATELLIER.

\* Ought, perhaps, rather to be brought in here than along with *hath*, war, p. 169.

† As well as the form *gadel*, there is also a form *gader*, which might account for such names as English GATHERGOOD, (in the 13th cent. found as Gadregod).

## CHAPTER XXXII.

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### CONCLUSION.

I might—ere taking leave of the subject—amuse the reader by many instances of the curious relation in which names sometimes stand to avocations. Thus of nine MASH'S in the London directory, five are dealers in potatoes. PORTE, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE are wine-merchants in Paris, VERJUS is a doctor, and VIRGILE keeps the hotel Byron. On the other hand CLOVIS and ODIN are tailors, SALADIN is a hair-dresser, MILORD is a grocer, and MINERVE sells lemonade. Madame THAIS watches over the morals of a religious order; Madame MIZERY keeps an hotel, and I dare say makes people very comfortable.

Again—as I have throughout these pages advocated the opinion that many curious-sounding names are only corruptions of ancient names, so I may give a few instances of others which we might have had. We have many which seem to be from beverages—we might also have had ICE-AND-CREAM—the Old Germ. Isancrim (Iron-fierce.) We have GOODENOUGH, and I have taken it to be from an Old Frankish name Godenulf—so we might have had Badenough, from an Old German Badanulf. The termination *wif*, woman, common in ancient female names, might have



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they contain all forms of ancient dialects, and all forms of transition between one dialect and another.

Nor is their value less as a record of past modes of thought. There is not one of them but had a meaning once—they are a reflex of a bygone age—a commentary on the life of our forefathers.

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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- P. 24. The ending *ma* in Friesic names, which I have taken to be a diminutive, is considered by Pott and Ruprecht to be the same as *man*. In that case it would not be the same as the ending *ma, mia, &c.*, in Old Frankish names with which I have compared it, as many of these names are feminine.
- P. 26. The name Erasmus I have taken to be a latinized form of a Friesic *Erasma*. But in default of finding it in any case in the latter form, the derivation of Pott from the Greek *Erasmios* must perhaps be preferred.
- P. 105. HOULET, HULETT, &c., might also be the same as a Hugolot in the *Liber Vitæ*, a diminutive or compound of *hug*, p. 357.
- P. 125. I have to apologise for the name CRIMSON. I found it in Mr. Bowditch's index, and concluded that there was such a name. Subsequently, referring to the text, I found that it ran—"we have *no* Crimson!"
- P. 135. The name Albruna, of the wise woman of the old Germans, (from *alf, elf*, and *rûn*, wisdom or mystery, p. 364) was probably derived from her supposed character of soothsayer. From the same origin comes Oberon, the name of the fairy king. We have AUBERON as a Christian name, but I do not know it as a family name.
- P. 151. NEFFLEN is, I think, a German, not an English name.
- P. 256. NESTLE, NESTLING, &c. Grimm, (*Gesch. d. Deutsch. Sprach.*) refers, in the case of an Old German name *Nestica*, to *nest*, torques, *nestila*, fibula.
- P. 261. FRIDAY might also be derived from an Ang.-Saxon *Frigedæg*, (found in *Frigedæges trêow*, Cod. Dip. 1221). So FREBOUT, also FREEBODY, might be the



same as an Old German Friobaudes, 6th cent., from *fri*, liber. Hence also FRIAR and FRIARY, Modern German FREIER, from an Old German Friher, 8th cent. And FREEMAN, corresponding with a Friumon in the Liber Vitæ.

P. 262. SIEVEWRIGHT would be better placed along with SEARIGHT, to an Old German Seuerit, p. 322, from Goth. *saiws*, Ang.-Sax. *sae*, mare.

P. 263. The introduction of the name GWYNN here may be liable to misconstruction. I merely mean to ask the question whether—comparing it with an Old German Gwine—a Teutonic name can in any case be mixed up with the Celtic.

P. 310. DANDELYON. The family of this name became extinct in the reign of Edward IV.

P. 313. The name PICTURE might be from Pictor as a latinization of painter.

P. 317. The most certain instance of Scot as a baptismal, and not as a descriptive name, is a Scot Agumdes-sune (for Agemundessune ?) in the Liber Vitæ.

P. 349. Our name RECKNELL is more probably the same as the German RECKNAGEL, p. 221.

P. 382. The Ang.-Sax. Uhtred ought not, I think, to come in here ; the stem *act*, p. 450, is more suitable.

P. 397. The authority for the statement that the name of the Maid of Orleans was properly Darc, not D'Arc, is her latest French biographer, whose name I do not at present remember, and whose information was derived from an examination of ancient documents.

P. 425. Pott has GROVE and GROVEMANN as Low German names.

P. 464. Our name GRASSICK corresponds with a Garsic in the Liber Vitæ, Ang.-Saxon *gærs*, another form of *græs*.



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- Arnould, 95  
 Arondel, 152  
 Arpin, 386  
 Arquin, 432  
 Arrault, 95  
 Arranger, 95  
 Arrivetz, 95  
 Arrondeau, 95  
 Artault, 251  
 Arteil, 250  
 Artus, 250  
 Arveuf, 386  
 Arvier, 386  
 Ascoli, 216  
 Asperti, 119  
 Astel, 216  
 Astier, 216  
 Astorgis, 303  
 Astruc, 216  
 Asse, 89, 119  
 Assegond, 119  
 Asselin, 119  
 Assell, 119  
 Assuerus, 120  
 Atloff, 288  
 Atys, 288  
 Aubard, 135  
 Aubé, 134  
 Aubel, 134  
 Aubery, 135  
 Aubez, 134  
 Aubier, 135  
 Aubigny, 134  
 Aubin, 134  
 Aubineau, 134  
 Aubouer, 135  
 Aubouin, 135  
 Aubriet, 135  
 Aubrun, 135  
 Auchard, 142  
 Aude, 381  
 Audebrand, 382  
 Audemars, 382  
 Audevard, 52, 282  
 Audibert, 52, 381  
 Audier, 382  
 Audiffred, 382  
 Audiffret, 382  
 Audiganne, 382  
 Audiguier, 52, 382  
 Audille, 381  
 Audin, 381  
 Audis, 381  
 Audiquet, 381  
 Audouard, 52, 382  
 Audoin, 382  
 Audouin, 52  
 Audouy, 382  
 Audran, 382  
 Audy, 381  
 Auer, 290  
 Aufray, 502  
 Auger, 382  
 Auray, 524  
 Aureau, 524  
 Auregan, 524  
 Aureille, 524  
 Auriger, 524  
 Ausbert, 524  
 Aussière, 524  
 Auspert, 119  
 Auteroche, 382  
 Autheland, 382  
 Authier, 382  
 Autié, 381  
 Autin, 381  
 Autier, 382  
 Autran, 382  
 Autrique, 382  
 Auzolle, 524  
 Auzon, 524  
 Avare, 290  
 Avart, 290  
 Aveline, 290  
 Avi, 290  
 Avisseau, 290  
 Avisse, 290  
 Avizard, 290  
 Avizart, 290  
 Avizeau, 290  
 Aycard, 210  
 Ayel, 154  
 Aymer, 210, 492  
 Aymes, 492  
 Aymont, 210, 492  
 Ayrault, 95  
 Azard, 169  
 Azan, 169  
 Aze, 169  
 Azema, 169  
 Azémar, 169  
 Azibert, 169  
 Azille, 169  
 Azimon, 169  
 Babault, 291  
 Babé, 291  
 Babeau, 291  
 Babeuf, 291  
 Babin, 291  
 Bablin, 291  
 Babonneau, 291  
 Babouard, 291  
 Baboulène, 291  
 Babuleau, 291  
 Bac, 172  
 Baccaud, 172  
 Bach, 172  
 Bachiment, 172  
 Bacqua, 172  
 Bacquart, 172  
 Pacque, 172  
 Bacquet, 172  
 Badel, 166  
 Bader, 166  
 Badler, 166  
 Badou, 166  
 Bady, 166  
 Baffert, 291  
 Bagard, 172  
 Bagary, 172  
 Bagier, 172  
 Baglan, 172  
 Bague, 172  
 Bail, 192  
 Bailla, 192  
 Bailliard, 192  
 Bailière, 192  
 Baillieu, 192  
 Bailly, 172, 192  
 Baissin, 181  
 Balay, 192  
 Balcoq, 27  
 Baldé, 241  
 Baldeveck, 242  
 Balery, 192  
 Baldi, 241  
 Ballard, 192  
 Balle, 192  
 Balleret, 192  
 Balloche, 192  
 Bally, 192  
 Ballu, 192  
 Balsan, 242  
 Balsemine, 241  
 Baltar, 131, 241  
 Baltard, 241  
 Baltazard, 241  
 Balzac, 241  
 Banc, 182  
 Bance, 235  
 Bancelin, 235  
 Banié, 175  
 Bannielle, 175  
 Bannier, 175  
 Banouard, 175  
 Bangy, 182  
 Bansard, 236  
 Baraban, 70  
 Barault, 61  
 Barachin, 61  
 Bard, 222  
 Bardé, 222  
 Bardeau, 222  
 Bardelle, 222  
 Bardillon, 222  
 Bardon, 222  
 Bardonneau, 222  
 Bardy, 222  
 Barelle, 61  
 Barnay, 423  
 Barnet, 423  
 Barnich, 423  
 Barnier, 423  
 Barnouvin, 423  
 Baroin, 62  
 Barratte, 62  
 Barre, 61  
 Barré, 61

- Barrean, 61  
 Barret, 62  
 Barris, 61  
 Barteau, 222  
 Bartel, 222  
 Barry, 61  
 Bassaget, 181  
 Basse, 181  
 Basseé, 181  
 Basso, 181  
 Basta, 183  
 Bastard, 183  
 Baster, 183  
 Bastie, 183  
 Bastier, 183  
 Bataille, 166  
 Batard, 167  
 Batault, 167  
 Batel, 166  
 Bathery, 167  
 Bathilde, 167  
 Batté, 166  
 Battu, 166  
 Baud, 241  
 Baudeau, 241  
 Baudement, 241  
 Baudeuf, 242  
 Baudichon, 241  
 Baudier, 241  
 Baudin, 242  
 Baudouin, 242  
 Baudrand, 241  
 Baudrit, 241  
 Baudro, 242  
 Baudron, 241  
 Baudry, 241  
 Bauduer, 241  
 Bavard, 291  
 Bebert, 414  
 Bec, 222  
 Béchade, 222  
 Bechman, 222  
 Beck, 222  
 Becker, 222  
 Becklé, 222  
 Becquemie, 222  
 Becquet, 222  
 Becquey, 222  
 Bedard, 167  
 Bedé, 166  
 Bedeau, 166  
 Bedel, 166  
 Bedier, 167  
 Bedmar, 167  
 Bednec, 166  
 Bedouin, 167  
 Bedu, 166  
 Béfort, 414  
 Belac, 269  
 Belaize, 269  
 Belet, 269  
 Belhomme, 269  
 Belin, 270  
 Belissent, 270  
 Bellamy, 24, 192  
 Bellart, 269  
 Bellavoine, 270  
 Belleau, 192  
 Bellée, 192  
 Bellemar, 192  
 Bellemain, 269  
 Bellemare, 269  
 Bellenot, 269  
 Belletre, 219  
 Bellhomme, 192  
 Belli, 192  
 Bellicard, 269  
 Bellier, 269  
 Belligard, 269  
 Belliscer, 521  
 Belloc, 269  
 Bellu, 192  
 Belment, 269  
 Belnot, 269  
 Belseur, 521  
 Belz, 269  
 Bena, 176  
 Benard, 177  
 Bence, 177, 235  
 Benech, 176  
 Benecke, 176  
 Benda, 235  
 Bender, 236  
 Bengel, 182  
 Benier, 177  
 Benz, 177, 235  
 Ber, 68  
 Berard, 69  
 Beral, 69  
 Beranger, 70  
 Berault, 69  
 Bercher, 69  
 Beer, 68  
 Berge, 279  
 Bergeau, 279  
 Berger, 69, 279  
 Bergerat, 279  
 Berguerand, 279  
 Berheume, 69  
 Berich, 69  
 Berille, 69  
 Berillon, 69  
 Beringer, 70  
 Berjeault, 279  
 Berl, 69  
 Berly, 69  
 Bermard, 69  
 Bermond, 69  
 Bermont, 69  
 Bernard, 26, 71  
 Bernardet, 26  
 Bernardin, 26  
 Bernault, 71  
 Berne, 70  
 Bernelle, 70  
 Berney, 70  
 Bernier, 71  
 Berot, 69  
 Berquier, 279  
 Berquin, 69  
 Berryer, 69  
 Berta, 370  
 Bertall, 370  
 Bertault, 370  
 Berte, 370  
 Berteau, 370  
 Bertel, 370  
 Bertey, 370  
 Bertheaume, 370  
 Berthelin, 370  
 Berthier, 370  
 Bertier, 370  
 Bertin, 370  
 Bertomier, 370  
 Bertrand, 370  
 Bertrant, 370  
 Bertray, 370  
 Bertron, 370  
 Bestault, 183  
 Best, 183  
 Bestel, 183  
 Bessard, 181  
 Bessay, 181  
 Besse, 181  
 Beslay, 181  
 Besson, 181  
 Bessona, 181  
 Bessoneau, 181  
 Betail, 166  
 Bethery, 167  
 Betou, 166  
 Bette, 166  
 Bevaire, 91  
 Bibal, 414  
 Bibaut, 414  
 Biber, 91  
 Bibert, 414  
 Bibus, 414  
 Bical, 177  
 Bichard, 178  
 Bicheron, 178  
 Bidault, 167  
 Bied, 166  
 Bière, 68  
 Biffaut, 414  
 Biffe, 414  
 Bigé, 177  
 Bigeard, 178  
 Bigey, 177  
 Bigne, 177  
 Bigot, 178  
 Bigre, 178  
 Billard, 269  
 Billault, 270  
 Bilbault, 269  
 Bilco, 269  
 Bilhet, 269  
 Bilken, 269  
 Bille, 269

- Billocq, 27  
 Billet, 259  
 Billoquin, 259  
 Billey, 259  
 Billex, 259  
 Billiard, 259  
 Billière, 259  
 Billing, 259  
 Billion, 270  
 Billoteau, 219  
 Bina, 176  
 Binant, 177  
 Binard, 177  
 Binda, 235  
 Binder, 235  
 Bincau, 176  
 Binney, 176  
 Bing, 178  
 Bingé, 178  
 Binier, 177  
 Binnecher, 177  
 Binoch, 176  
 Binz, 177  
 Biron, 70  
 Bissard, 181  
 Bissau, 181  
 Bissay, 181  
 Bissou, 181  
 Bitcher, 178  
 Bivert, 414  
 Blacher, 305  
 Blachier, 305  
 Blad, 376  
 Blahier, 376  
 Blain, 305  
 Blaine, 184  
 Blane, 302  
 Blanca, 302  
 Blancard, 303  
 Blanchard, 303  
 Blanche, 302  
 Blancheron, 303  
 Blanchet, 303  
 Blanchin, 302  
 Blandin, 307  
 Blaugard, 303  
 Blaugy, 302  
 Blanquart, 303  
 Blaque, 302  
 Blaquet, 303  
 Blaquier, 303  
 Blazy, 307  
 Blaque, 305  
 Blatin, 376  
 Blatte, 376  
 Blatter, 376  
 Blavier, 184  
 Blavin, 184  
 Black, 303  
 Blas, 376, 440  
 Blasé, 305  
 Blain, 305  
 Blanner, 305  
 Bloquier, 303  
 Bles, 440  
 Blesneau, 440  
 Blesser, 441  
 Blesning, 440  
 Blet, 376, 440  
 Bletel, 376, 440  
 Bletery, 376  
 Bleton, 376, 440  
 Bléquier, 303  
 Bles, 305  
 Blesanna, 184  
 Blève, 184  
 Bliz, 305  
 Bloc, 214  
 Blocaille, 215  
 Blozard, 455  
 Bloze, 455  
 Bloud, 397  
 Bloudé, 397  
 Bloudeau, 397  
 Blouzel, 397  
 Bloudin, 397  
 Blouzel, 215  
 Bloquière, 215  
 Blou, 305  
 Bluz, 455  
 Bobard, 422  
 Bobée, 421  
 Boblet, 422  
 Bobière, 422  
 Bobin, 422  
 Bobraff, 422  
 Bobot, 422  
 Bob, 224  
 Bobard, 225  
 Bobin, 225  
 Bobmer, 225  
 Bobard, 455  
 Bobart, 455  
 Bobasse, 454  
 Bobeau, 454  
 Bobet, 455  
 Bobevin, 455  
 Bobichon, 454  
 Bobier, 455  
 Bobin, 454  
 Bobo, 454  
 Bobin, 422  
 Bobul, 421  
 Bognard, 225  
 Bognier, 225  
 Boidard, 225  
 Boiné, 225  
 Boimer, 225  
 Boin, 225  
 Boiron, 314  
 Boisgarnier, 502  
 Boisgaultier, 502  
 Boisgelin, 502  
 Boisgontier, 502  
 Boisguilbert, 502  
 Boisguyon, 502  
 Boisrenaud, 502  
 Bola, 281  
 Boler, 281  
 Boll, 281  
 Bollack, 281  
 Bollé, 281  
 Bolley, 281  
 Bompert, 176  
 Bon, 175  
 Bonafous, 176  
 Bonald, 176  
 Bonamy, 24, 177  
 Bonaparte, 55, 176  
 Bonardi, 176  
 Bonasseaux, 175  
 Bondeau, 235  
 Bondy, 235  
 Bonfils, 176  
 Bonheur, 176  
 Bonichon, 175  
 Boniface, 176  
 Bonier, 176  
 Boninc, 175  
 Bonnaire, 176  
 Bonnard, 176  
 Bonnardet, 176  
 Bonnaud, 175  
 Bonnay, 175  
 Bonne, 175  
 Bonneau, 175  
 Bonnelona, 176  
 Bonnell, 175  
 Bonnelye, 175  
 Bonnetain, 176  
 Bonnement, 176  
 Bonnery, 176  
 Bonni, 175  
 Bonningue, 175  
 Bonnissent, 176  
 Bonno, 175  
 Bonny, 175  
 Bonnyand, 175  
 Bonomé, 177  
 Bonpard, 176  
 Bonté, 235  
 Bony, 175  
 Bonzé, 175, 235  
 Borda, 229  
 Borde, 229  
 Bordery, 229  
 Bordier, 229  
 Bordmann, 229  
 Bos, 408  
 Boselli, 408  
 Boscard, 408  
 Bosse, 408  
 Bossuroy, 408  
 Bossy, 408  
 Bost, 409  
 Bottelin, 454  
 Bottemer, 455  
 Bothey, 454  
 Botti, 454



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- Billecoq, 27  
 Billet, 269  
 Billequin, 269  
 Billey, 269  
 Billez, 269  
 Billiard, 269  
 Billière, 269  
 Billing, 269  
 Billion, 270  
 Billoteau, 219  
 Bina, 176  
 Binant, 177  
 Binard, 177  
 Binda, 235  
 Binder, 236  
 Bineau, 176  
 Biney, 176  
 Bing, 178  
 Bingé, 178  
 Binier, 177  
 Binnecher, 177  
 Binoch, 176  
 Binz, 177  
 Biron, 70  
 Bisard, 181  
 Biseau, 181  
 Bissay, 181  
 Bissen, 181  
 Bitcher, 178  
 Bivert, 414  
 Blacher, 395  
 Blachier, 395  
 Blad, 376  
 Bladier, 376  
 Blain, 396  
 Blaive, 184  
 Blanc, 392  
 Blanca, 392  
 Blancard, 393  
 Blanchard, 393  
 Blanche, 392  
 Blancheron, 393  
 Blanchet, 393  
 Blanchin, 392  
 Blandin, 397  
 Blangeard, 393  
 Blangy, 392  
 Blanquart, 393  
 Blanque, 392  
 Blanquet, 393  
 Blanquier, 393  
 Blanzzy, 397  
 Blaque, 395  
 Blatin, 376  
 Blatte, 376  
 Blatter, 376  
 Blavier, 184  
 Blavin, 184  
 Blech, 393  
 Bled, 376, 440  
 Bleé, 396  
 Blein, 396  
 Blenner, 396  
 Blequier, 393  
 Bless, 440  
 Blesseau, 440  
 Blesser, 441  
 Blessing, 440  
 Blet, 376, 440  
 Bletel, 376, 440  
 Bletery, 376  
 Bleton, 376, 440  
 Bléquier, 393  
 Bleu, 396  
 Blevanus, 184  
 Blève, 184  
 Blin, 396  
 Bloc, 214  
 Blocaille, 215  
 Blomard, 465  
 Blome, 465  
 Blond, 397  
 Blondé, 397  
 Blondeau, 397  
 Blondel, 397  
 Blondin, 397  
 Bloquel, 215  
 Bloquière, 215  
 Blou, 396  
 Blum, 465  
 Bobant, 422  
 Bobée, 421  
 Boblet, 422  
 Bobière, 422  
 Bobin, 422  
 Bobœuff, 422  
 Bobot, 422  
 Boch, 224  
 Bochard, 225  
 Bochin, 225  
 Bochmer, 225  
 Bodard, 455  
 Bodart, 455  
 Bodasse, 454  
 Bodeau, 454  
 Boder, 455  
 Bodevin, 455  
 Bodichon, 454  
 Bodier, 455  
 Bodin, 454  
 Bodo, 454  
 Boffin, 422  
 Bœuf, 421  
 Bognard, 225  
 Bognier, 225  
 Bohard, 225  
 Bohné, 225  
 Boimer, 225  
 Boin, 225  
 Boiron, 314  
 Boisgarnier, 502  
 Boisgaultier, 502  
 Boisgelin, 502  
 Boisgontier, 502  
 Boisguilbert, 502  
 Boisguyon, 502  
 Boisrenaud, 502  
 Bola, 281  
 Boler, 281  
 Boll, 281  
 Bollack, 281  
 Bollé, 281  
 Bolley, 281  
 Bompart, 176  
 Bon, 175  
 Bonnafous, 176  
 Bonald, 176  
 Bonamy, 24, 177  
 Bonaparte, 55, 176  
 Bonardi, 176  
 Bonasseaux, 175  
 Bondeau, 235  
 Bondy, 235  
 Bonfils, 176  
 Bonheur, 176  
 Bonichon, 175  
 Boniface, 176  
 Bonier, 176  
 Boninc, 175  
 Bonnaire, 176  
 Bonnard, 176  
 Bonnardet, 176  
 Bonnaud, 175  
 Bonnay, 175  
 Bonne, 175  
 Bonneau, 175  
 Bonnefons, 176  
 Bonnell, 175  
 Bonnelye, 175  
 Bonnemain, 176  
 Bonnement, 176  
 Bonnery, 176  
 Bonni, 175  
 Bonningue, 175  
 Bonnissent, 176  
 Bonno, 175  
 Bonny, 175  
 Bonnyaud, 175  
 Bonomé, 177  
 Bonpard, 176  
 Bonté, 235  
 Bonys, 175  
 Bonzé, 175, 235  
 Borda, 229  
 Borde, 229  
 Bordery, 229  
 Bordier, 229  
 Bordmann, 229  
 Bos, 408  
 Boselli, 408  
 Bossard, 408  
 Bosse, 408  
 Bossuroy, 408  
 Bossy, 408  
 Bost, 409  
 Bottelin, 454  
 Bottemer, 455  
 Bothey, 454  
 Botti, 454

- Bottier, 455  
 Bottin, 454  
 Boucard, 379  
 Boucart, 379  
 Boucasse, 379  
 Bouchard, 379  
 Bouché, 378  
 Boucheny, 379  
 Boucher, 379  
 Boucherie, 379  
 Boucheron, 379  
 Boucherot, 379  
 Bouchet, 379  
 Bouchez, 379  
 Bouchon, 379  
 Boucly, 379  
 Boucon, 379  
 Boucry, 379  
 Boudard, 455  
 Boudault, 455  
 Boudeau, 454  
 Boudevin, 455  
 Boudier, 455  
 Bougault, 379  
 Bouglé, 379  
 Bouglon, 379.  
 Bougon, 379  
 Bougrain, 379.  
 Bougueret, 379  
 Bouhier, 379  
 Bouillac, 281  
 Bouillard, 281  
 Bouillé, 281  
 Bouillerie, 281  
 Bouillien, 281  
 Bouillier, 281  
 Bouilly, 281  
 Boulan, 281  
 Boulas, 281  
 Boulay, 281  
 Bouligaud, 281  
 Boulrier, 281  
 Boullard, 281  
 Boullery, 281  
 Boulloche, 281  
 Boulmier, 281  
 Boulo, 281  
 Boulu, 281  
 Bouneau, 416  
 Bouquerot, 379  
 Bouquet, 379  
 Bouquillon, 379  
 Bour, 452  
 Bourard, 452  
 Bourdeau, 329  
 Bourdel, 329  
 Bourdelande, 330  
 Bourdelon, 329  
 Bourdet, 330  
 Boudier, 330  
 Bourdin, 329  
 Bouré, 452  
 Boureau, 452  
 Bourg, 279  
 Bourges, 279  
 Bourgery, 279  
 Bourla, 452  
 Bourrel, 452  
 Bourrillon, 452  
 Bourquard, 279  
 Boussiere, 408  
 Bout, 454  
 Boutard, 455  
 Boutaric, 455  
 Boutel, 454  
 Boutelon, 454  
 Bouthey, 454  
 Boutier, 455  
 Boutrais, 455  
 Boutron, 455  
 Boutung, 454  
 Bouty, 454  
 Bouvard, 422  
 Bouvelet, 422  
 Bouvier, 422  
 Bouville, 422  
 Bouvin, 422  
 Bouvry, 422  
 Boy, 313  
 Boyard, 313  
 Boyé, 313  
 Boyer, 313  
 Boyreau, 313  
 Boyron, 314  
 Brachard, 185  
 Bracher, 185  
 Brack, 185  
 Bracq, 184  
 Brag, 130  
 Brahy, 184  
 Brainne, 185  
 Brame, 371  
 Brama, 371  
 Brand, 198  
 Brandao, 198  
 Brandau, 198  
 Brandely, 198  
 Brandès, 199  
 Brandy, 198  
 Braquelonne, 185  
 Braquemin, 185  
 Brasa, 443  
 Brassac, 443  
 Brassart, 443  
 Brasserie, 443  
 Brassier, 443  
 Braud, 218  
 Brault, 185  
 Bray, 184  
 Brayer, 185  
 Brayoud, 185  
 Brazier, 53  
 Brazy, 443  
 Bréard, 185  
 Bréau, 184  
 Brechard, 185  
 Brechemin, 185  
 Breck, 184  
 Brée, 184  
 Bregand, 185  
 Brégeard, 185  
 Bregere, 185  
 Bregevin, 185  
 Breht, 370  
 Bremard, 371  
 Bremond, 371  
 Bremont, 371  
 Bresillon, 186  
 Bressand, 186  
 Bresse, 186  
 Bresseau, 186  
 Bressel, 186  
 Bresser, 186  
 Bressy, 186  
 Bret, 185  
 Bretar, 185  
 Breteau, 185  
 Bretel, 185  
 Bretocq, 185  
 Breucq, 193  
 Breyer, 185  
 Breysse, 186  
 Brezol, 186  
 Briant, 185  
 Briard, 185  
 Bricaire, 185  
 Bricard, 185  
 Brichard, 185  
 Bricon, 185  
 Bride, 185  
 Brideau, 185  
 Brigaud, 185  
 Brimeur, 371  
 Brimont, 371  
 Brioude, 185  
 Brique, 184  
 Brisac, 186  
 Brise, 186  
 Brissard, 186  
 Brissaud, 186.  
 Brisay, 186  
 Brizard, 186  
 Broc, 193  
 Broca, 90  
 Brocard, 194  
 Brocq, 90  
 Brodin, 218  
 Brodu, 218  
 Broet, 218  
 Brondel, 198  
 Bronder, 199  
 Brossard, 480  
 Brosse, 480  
 Brossel, 480  
 Brossier, 480  
 Brot, 218  
 Brousse, 186  
 Brucy, 186  
 Bruezier, 186



- Brugière, 194  
 Bruhière, 194  
 Brun, 399  
 Brunache, 399  
 Brunant, 400  
 Brunard, 400  
 Bruneau, 399  
 Brunel, 399  
 Bruner, 400  
 Brunet, 400  
 Brunnarius, 400  
 Brunner, 400  
 Bruno, 399  
 Bruny, 399  
 Bruzelin, 186  
 Bubeck, 422  
 Bucaille, 379  
 Bucker, 379  
 Bucklé, 379  
 Buddicom, 455  
 Budillon, 454  
 Budin, 454  
 Buffault, 422  
 Buffet, 422  
 Buffier, 422  
 Buffon, 422  
 Buisman, 407  
 Bulard, 281  
 Bulla, 281  
 Bulle, 281  
 Bulleau, 281  
 Bullier, 281  
 Bully, 281  
 Buloz, 281  
 Bunet, 416  
 Bunon, 416  
 Bunzel, 235  
 Burc, 279  
 Burchard, 279  
 Burckel, 279  
 Burde, 329  
 Burdet, 330  
 Burdin, 329  
 Burgal, 279  
 Burgard, 279  
 Burq, 279  
 Burt, 370  
 Burtard, 370  
 Burthé, 329  
 Burthe, 329  
 Burty, 370  
 Burvevin, 279  
 Bussard, 407  
 Busse, 407  
 Busser, 407  
 Bussiére, 407  
 Bussy, 407  
 Bustault, 409  
 Butheau, 454  
 Buttez, 454  
 Butti, 454  
 Buttin, 454  
 Cabé, 285  
 Cadeau, 525  
 Cadier, 525  
 Cadilhon, 525  
 Caffort, 248  
 Cagin, 174  
 Cagnard, 174  
 Cahen, 174  
 Caillant, 437  
 Caillard, 437  
 Caillault, 437  
 Caille, 436  
 Cailleau, 436  
 Caillebotte, 437  
 Caillelau, 437  
 Cailler, 437  
 Caillier, 437  
 Cailliez, 437  
 Caillon, 437  
 Caillouée, 437  
 Cain, 174  
 Calaret, 437  
 Callebaut, 437  
 Callery, 437  
 Callier, 437  
 Callon, 437  
 Calvo, 83  
 Cam, 436  
 Camard, 436  
 Camaret, 436  
 Camier, 436  
 Camin, 436  
 Campy, 171  
 Canal, 444  
 Canard, 101, 444  
 Canault, 444  
 Cancalon, 518  
 Cance, 518  
 Cancy, 518  
 Canda, 74  
 Candelle, 74  
 Candre, 74  
 Candy, 74  
 Canier, 444  
 Canivet, 201  
 Canneva, 201  
 Canon, 444  
 Cantel, 74  
 Cantier, 74  
 Cantillon, 74  
 Caraman, 203  
 Cardon, 277  
 Careau, 202  
 Carel, 202  
 Carey, 202  
 Carlin, 202  
 Carment, 203  
 Carnot, 203  
 Carod, 203  
 Carol, 59  
 Carraz, 202  
 Carré, 202  
 Carrette, 339  
 Carrière, 203  
 Cart, 276  
 Cartault, 277  
 Carteau, 276  
 Carteret, 277  
 Carthery, 277  
 Cartier, 53, 277  
 Carton, 277  
 Carquin, 202  
 Castaing, 296  
 Castaldi, 296  
 Castan, 296  
 Castel, 296  
 Casterat, 296  
 Castier, 296  
 Castrique, 296  
 Casty, 296  
 Cat, 168  
 Catal, 168  
 Catala, 168  
 Catau, 168  
 Catillon, 168  
 Catty, 168  
 Catu, 168  
 Cauchard, 307  
 Cauche, 307  
 Cauchy, 307  
 Caudron, 477  
 Causin, 309  
 Caussade, 309  
 Caussat, 309  
 Causse, 309  
 Cauzard, 309  
 Cauzique, 309  
 Cavel, 285  
 Cazalong, 205  
 Caze, 205  
 Cazel, 205  
 Cellard, 308  
 Cellerin, 308  
 Cellier, 308  
 Celesse, 308  
 Cels, 308  
 Cendre, 456  
 Cent, 456  
 Cérémonie, 230  
 Cesac, 272  
 Ceysson, 272  
 Cezard, 272  
 Cezille, 272  
 Chabault, 168  
 Chabot, 168  
 Chabrand, 199  
 Chadinet, 168  
 Chadirac, 168  
 Chaft, 219  
 Chamel, 419  
 Champagne, 526  
 Champeau, 171  
 Champlon, 171  
 Champy, 171  
 Chanceau, 519  
 Chandel, 74



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- Corich, 202  
 Cornay, 433  
 Cornely, 433  
 Cornichon, 433  
 Cornibert, 433  
 Cornilleau, 433  
 Cornillon, 433  
 Corsain, 409  
 Corta, 409  
 Cortel, 409  
 Cortier, 409  
 Coru, 202  
 Cosmène, 310  
 Cosne, 310  
 Cosnuau, 310  
 Cosquin, 309  
 Cosse, 309  
 Cossé, 309  
 Cosseret, 310  
 Cossin, 309  
 Costa, 360  
 Costard, 360  
 Costaz, 360  
 Coste, 360  
 Costel, 360  
 Costes, 360  
 Costey, 360  
 Costille, 360  
 Côté, 115  
 Coteau, 115  
 Cotel, 115  
 Coteret, 116  
 Cothrune, 116  
 Cotta, 115  
 Cottance, 115  
 Cottard, 116  
 Cotte, 115  
 Cottey, 115  
 Couard, 336  
 Couardeau, 336  
 Coubart, 336  
 Couder, 116  
 Coudert, 116  
 Coudoin, 117  
 Coudy, 115  
 Coué, 336  
 Couenne, 336  
 Coumon, 337  
 Coune, 327  
 Course, 409  
 Coursel, 409  
 Courson, 409  
 Coursserant, 409  
 Coursy, 409  
 Court, 409  
 Courteau, 409  
 Courtier, 409  
 Courtin, 409  
 Courty, 409  
 Cousin, 309  
 Coussy, 309  
 Coustard, 360  
 Cousteau, 360  
 Coutance, 115  
 Coutanseau, 115  
 Coutard, 116  
 Couteau, 52, 115  
 Coutem, 115  
 Coutier, 116  
 Coutin, 117  
 Coutray, 116  
 Coutrot, 116  
 Couty, 115  
 Coutz, 115  
 Couzineau, 309  
 Coville, 248  
 Coze, 309  
 Cozic, 309  
 Cozzi, 309  
 Cramm, 97  
 Crenier, 465  
 Crepé, 188  
 Crepeau, 188  
 Crepelle, 188  
 Crepy, 188  
 Crespin, 404  
 Crespel, 404  
 Cresson, 401  
 Creucy, 404  
 Creusard, 404  
 Creuse, 404  
 Creuzé, 404  
 Cria, 170  
 Cribier, 188  
 Crispin, 404  
 Croco, 253  
 Crobey, 425  
 Crochard, 253  
 Crochet, 253  
 Cron, 465  
 Croneau, 465  
 Cronier, 465  
 Croppi, 425  
 Croquart, 253  
 Crossard, 406  
 Crosse, 405  
 Crotté, 371  
 Croué, 253  
 Crousse, 404  
 Crousi, 404  
 Croutelle, 372  
 Crouts, 372  
 Croutsch, 372  
 Croze, 405  
 Crozier, 406  
 Cruice, 404  
 Cruq, 253  
 Crussiére, 404  
 Crussy, 404  
 Cruz, 404  
 Cruzel, 404  
 Cucu, 105  
 Cudey, 115  
 Cufay, 248  
 Curt, 115  
 Cumengo, 297  
 Cumon, 297  
 Cunault, 328  
 Cuny, 327  
 Cuqu, 105  
 Curnier, 433  
 Curtelin, 409  
 Curty, 409  
 Dabeau, 428  
 Dabée, 428  
 Dabert, 428  
 Dablin, 428  
 Dabrin, 428  
 Dabert, 50, 391  
 Daces, 390  
 Dachery, 391  
 Daclin, 390  
 Dacquin, 391  
 Dado, 291  
 Daffy, 428  
 Dafrique, 428  
 Daga, 390  
 Dagand, 390  
 Dages, 390  
 Dagest, 391  
 Dagin, 338  
 Dagneau, 338  
 Dagoïn, 391  
 Dagomet, 391  
 Dagoury, 391  
 Dagrïn, 391  
 Dagron, 391  
 Daguerre, 391  
 Dailly, 390  
 Dalbert, 375  
 Dalerac, 376  
 Dalger, 375  
 Dalibon, 375  
 Dallé, 375  
 Dallemagne, 376  
 Dallery, 375  
 Dalliard, 375  
 Dalloz, 375  
 Dally, 375  
 Dalon, 375  
 Dalvi, 376  
 Damas, 365  
 Damay, 364  
 Damazy, 365  
 Dame, 364  
 Damé, 364  
 Damel, 365  
 Damelon, 365  
 Damer, 365  
 Dameron, 365  
 Damet, 365  
 Damez, 365  
 Damm, 364  
 Damotte, 365  
 Damour, 365  
 Dan, 311  
 Dancoine, 359  
 Dancourt, 359

- Dancla, 359  
 Dandou, 310  
 Danel, 311  
 Danelle, 311  
 Daney, 311  
 Dangla, 359  
 Dangouelle, 359  
 Danguis, 359  
 Danin, 311  
 Danne, 311  
 Danneberg, 311  
 Danquin, 359  
 Dansard, 310  
 Danse, 310  
 Dantier, 310  
 Danton, 310  
 Danty, 310  
 Danvin, 310  
 Danzel, 310  
 Dappe, 428  
 Dapy, 428  
 Darche, 397  
 Darclon, 397  
 Dard, 209  
 Dardenne, 209  
 Dardie, 209  
 Dardier, 209  
 Dargaud, 208  
 Dargenne, 208  
 Daridan, 209  
 Darier, 208  
 Darnay, 398  
 Darnet, 208  
 Darnis, 398  
 Darqué, 397  
 Darquier, 397  
 Darralde, 208  
 Darru, 208  
 Darte, 209  
 Dary, 208  
 Dasset, 385  
 Dassier, 385  
 Dassy, 385  
 Davach, 428  
 Davault, 428  
 Daval, 428  
 Daveron, 428  
 Davin, 428  
 Davy, 428  
 Déchard, 391  
 Dechaume, 391  
 Dechilly, 390  
 Decker, 391  
 Decla, 390  
 Declé, 390  
 Decline, 390  
 Decori, 391  
 Decq, 390  
 Decrand, 391  
 Decret, 391  
 Decuve, 391  
 Dedouve, 333  
 Dedron, 333  
 Degalle, 390  
 Degay, 390  
 Deglane, 390  
 Degobert, 50, 391  
 Degof, 391  
 Degola, 390  
 Degory, 391  
 Degrand, 391  
 Delabaud, 375  
 Delaire, 375  
 Delamothe, 376  
 Delamotte, 376  
 Delamarre, 376  
 Delan, 375  
 Delanneau, 375  
 Delay, 375  
 Deleau, 375  
 Delemer, 376  
 Delery, 375  
 Delesse, 375  
 Delimier, 376  
 Delinge, 375  
 Dellac, 375  
 Delle, 375  
 Delmer, 376  
 Delmon, 376  
 Delmotte, 376  
 Deloffre, 375  
 Delocre, 375  
 Deloger, 375  
 Delouard, 376  
 Delrocq, 376  
 Demait, 457  
 Demanne, 457  
 Demar, 365  
 Demart, 365  
 Demante, 457  
 Demay, 364  
 Demelun, 365  
 Demey, 364  
 Demier, 365  
 Demolin, 365  
 Demolle, 365  
 Demoisy, 365  
 Demoque, 365  
 Demotte, 365  
 Demory, 365  
 Demoulin, 365  
 Denaigre, 311, 338  
 Denaiffe, 312  
 Denant, 311  
 Denard, 311  
 Denechau, 311  
 Denéchaud, 311  
 Denecher, 311  
 Dencre, 311, 338  
 Deneff, 312  
 Denert, 311  
 Denier, 311  
 Denin, 311  
 Dennery, 311  
 Dentu, 310  
 Denullein, 310  
 Derche, 397  
 Derni, 398  
 Derquenne, 397  
 Desaint, 385  
 Desert, 385  
 Desrat, 385  
 Dessant, 385  
 Dessolle, 385  
 Detang, 332  
 Detuncg, 332  
 Devay, 428  
 Devenne, 428  
 Devert, 428  
 Devicque, 428  
 Deville, 428  
 Devy, 428  
 Dewamin, 428  
 Dewulf, 428  
 Dhios, 457  
 Dhomet, 457  
 Diache, 457  
 Dianand, 457  
 Diard, 457  
 Dichard, 407  
 Dicharry, 407  
 Dida, 332  
 Didard, 333  
 Didelle, 332  
 Didier, 333  
 Didron, 333  
 Dié, 457  
 Diebolt, 332  
 Diegot, 333  
 Diérick, 333  
 Diesch, 229  
 Dietrich, 333  
 Diette, 332  
 Dieu, 427  
 Dieudonné, 488  
 Dieulafait, 488  
 Dieuleveut, 488  
 Dieutegard, 333  
 Dieutegarde, 488  
 Diey, 457  
 Digard, 407  
 Dilhac, 189  
 Dillé, 189  
 Dillery, 189  
 Dillet, 189  
 Dillon, 190  
 Dilly, 189  
 Dimé, 364  
 Dimey, 364  
 Dimier, 365  
 Dinguel, 367  
 Disand, 352  
 Disant, 352  
 Discry, 229  
 Dissard, 352  
 Ditte, 332  
 Dittmer, 333  
 Dizain, 352  
 Dizé, 351

- Dizy, 351  
 Dobbé, 103  
 Dobel, 103  
 Dobelin, 103  
 Doche, 427  
 Dodard, 273  
 Dodé, 273 —  
 Dodeman, 273  
 Dodin, 273  
 Dodo, 273  
 Doermer, 208  
 Domairon, 364  
 Domard, 364  
 Domart, 364  
 Dombey, 363  
 Dome, 363  
 Domecq, 364  
 Domer, 364  
 Domez, 364  
 Dommel, 364  
 Dommey, 363  
 Domicile, 364  
 Donay, 129  
 Doncker, 130  
 Donne, 129  
 Donné, 129  
 Donnellan, 130  
 Dor, 208  
 Dorchies, 208  
 Doré, 208  
 Doreau, 208  
 Dorel, 208  
 Dorin, 208  
 Dorvault, 208  
 Dory, 208  
 Dothée, 273  
 Dotin, 273  
 Douare, 428  
 Douault, 428  
 Doubey, 103  
 Doudan, 274  
 Doudeau, 273  
 Doudelle, 274  
 Doué, 427  
 Douet, 427  
 Douelle, 427  
 Douilly, 427  
 Doumet, 364  
 Doumic, 364  
 Dournel, 190  
 Doussamy, 26  
 Doussan, 274  
 Doussarry, 332  
 Dousse, 273  
 Doussoulin, 274  
 Doutey, 273  
 Dozière, 273  
 Dozon, 273  
 Drach, 413  
 Drache, 100  
 Dracq, 100, 413  
 Drain, 413  
 Drége, 413  
 Dréo, 413  
 Dreyss, 242  
 Drevault, 196  
 Dreyfus, 413, 429  
 Drier, 429  
 Driou, 429  
 Dromery, 243  
 Drou, 195  
 Drouard, 196  
 Drouen, 196  
 Droulin, 195  
 Drouyn, 196  
 Droz, 249  
 Druault, 429  
 Drubay, 441  
 Drucquer, 196  
 Drude, 270  
 Druey, 195  
 Drugeon, 196  
 Drumond (note), 243  
 Druveau, 441  
 Dubeau, 103  
 Duc, 427  
 Ducel, 427  
 Ducher, 427  
 Ducoing, 427  
 Ducoroy, 427  
 Dugard, 427  
 Dugelay, 427  
 Dugenne, 427  
 Dugland, 428  
 Duhomme, 363  
 Duick, 427  
 Dulong, 427  
 Dumain, 428  
 Dumaire, 364  
 Dumas, 364  
 Dumay, 363  
 Dumery, 364  
 Dumez, 364  
 Dumolin, 364  
 Dumoulin, 364  
 Duquet, 427  
 Duquin, 427  
 Durand, 197  
 Durandard, 197  
 Durandeau, 197  
 Durant, 197  
 Dureau, 208  
 Durel, 208  
 Durey, 208  
 Durney, 190  
 Durr, 208  
 Duru, 208  
 Dutacq, 332  
 Dutard, 333  
 Duté, 332  
 Duthy, 332  
 Dutil, 332  
 Duveau, 103  
 Eberli, 76  
 Eberlin, 76  
 Ebert, 61  
 Ebrard, 76  
 Echanbard, 211  
 Echement, 210  
 Echinard, 211  
 Echivard, 210  
 Edard, 288  
 Edel, 337  
 Edelin, 337  
 Edmond, 382  
 Edouard, 382  
 Egalin, 209  
 Egalon, 154  
 Egasse, 193  
 Egaze, 193  
 Egle, 154  
 Egly, 154  
 Egon, 211  
 Egrot, 210  
 Eisele, 475  
 Elambert, 239, 502  
 Elcké, 142  
 Ellies, 300  
 Elmerick, 143  
 Elmire, 299  
 Ellouin, 299  
 Elluis, 299  
 Eloffe, 419  
 Embry, 312  
 Eme, 253  
 Emelin, 143  
 Emeric, 254  
 Emericque, 254  
 Emmel, 143  
 Emmery, 254  
 Emmon, 254  
 Empaire, 312  
 Emy, 253  
 Enault, 289  
 Enard, 289  
 Encelain, 213  
 Enfré, 289  
 Eng, 292  
 Engel, 213  
 Enguehard, 292  
 Enique, 289  
 Enne, 289  
 Enouf, 289  
 Enslen, 119  
 Entragues, 300  
 Erambert, 95  
 Erard, 95  
 Erekenner, 432  
 Ernie, 95  
 Ernouf, 95  
 Ernoult, 95  
 Erouard, 95  
 Erouart, 95  
 Escalin, 216  
 Escaré, 217  
 Escayrac, 217  
 Esnault, 475  
 Esnouf, 475



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- Fourny, 324  
 Foussard, 246  
 Fousse, 246  
 Foussier, 246  
 Fraimbault, 215  
 Franc, 306  
 France, 306  
 Francey, 306  
 Franche, 306  
 Francia, 306  
 Francillon, 306  
 Franco, 306  
 Frankaert, 306  
 Franque, 306  
 Franquelin, 306  
 Franquin, 306  
 Franz, 306  
 Frasey, 312  
 Frasier, 313 (note)  
 Fraysse, 312  
 Frebault, 261  
 Frecal, 449  
 Frecault, 132  
 Frech, 132  
 Fredeau, 261  
 Frederick, 261  
 Fredière, 261  
 Fredoille, 261  
 Frelon, 261  
 Fremancour, 216  
 Fremeaux, 215  
 Fremery, 215  
 Fremier, 215  
 Fremin, 215  
 Fremeineau, 215  
 Frémont, 215  
 Fremunger, 216  
 Frémy, 215  
 Frepat, 261  
 Frescal, 449  
 Fresco, 449  
 Fresier, 313 (note)  
 Freslon, 449  
 Fressard, 449  
 Fresson, 313  
 Freté, 261  
 Freteau, 261  
 Friand, 263  
 Friant, 263  
 Fricault, 132  
 Fricq, 132  
 Friède, 261  
 Friker, 132  
 Frioud, 350  
 Frise, 312  
 Frison, 313  
 Fritel, 261  
 Froger, 350  
 Froid, 350  
 Froidure, 350  
 Froideval, 350  
 Froissard, 449  
 Fromain, 215  
 Froment, 215  
 Fromillon, 215  
 Frommé, 215  
 Frot, 350  
 Frotter, 350  
 Frottin, 350  
 Fruit, 350  
 Fruitier, 350  
 Fulchiron, 334  
 Fulcran, 334  
 Fusch, 247  
 Fusier, 246  
 Fusil, 246  
 Fusy, 246  
 Gabalda, 286  
 Gabaret, 286  
 Gabé, 285  
 Gabin, 285  
 Gadé, 525  
 Gady, 525  
 Gagin, 174  
 Gagnard, 174  
 Gagne, 174  
 Gagné, 174  
 Gagneau, 174  
 Gagner, 174  
 Gagnery, 174  
 Gagnière, 174  
 Gagny, 174  
 Gaide, 206  
 Gaignaud, 174  
 Gailhabaud, 437  
 Gaildraud, 437  
 Gaillard, 437  
 Gaimard, 436  
 Gaime, 436  
 Gain, 174  
 Gainard, 174  
 Gairel, 202  
 Gaissard, 205  
 Gaitte, 206  
 Galabert, 437  
 Galand, 437  
 Galant, 437  
 Galle, 436  
 Gallé, 436  
 Gallibour, 437  
 Galibourg, 437  
 Galicher, 437  
 Galichon, 437  
 Galino, 437  
 Gallissant, 437  
 Galisse, 437  
 Galoffre, 437  
 Galon, 437  
 Gally, 436  
 Gamache, 436  
 Gamard, 436  
 Gambelon, 419  
 Game, 436  
 Gâmen, 436  
 Gamichon, 436  
 Ganard, 101, 444  
 Gand, 74  
 Gandell, 74  
 Gandillon, 74  
 Gandier, 74  
 Gandolphe, 72, 75  
 Gandoin, 75  
 Ganié, 444  
 Ganier, 444  
 Ganil, 444  
 Ganivet, 201  
 Ganne, 444  
 Ganneau, 444  
 Ganter, 74  
 Gantzère, 518  
 Gapy, 285  
 Garand, 203  
 Garault, 204  
 Garay, 202  
 Garce, 464  
 Garcean, 464  
 Garcia, 464  
 Gard, 276  
 Gardey, 276  
 Gardère, 277  
 Gardin, 277  
 Gareau, 202  
 Garella, 202  
 Garey, 202  
 Garibal, 203  
 Gariel, 202  
 Garin, 204  
 Garlin, 202  
 Garnier, 502  
 Garnot, 203  
 Garré, 202  
 Garrel, 202  
 Garrelon, 202  
 Garrier, 203  
 Garvin, 204  
 Garzend, 204  
 Gasc, 205  
 Gasché, 205  
 Gaslonde, 296  
 Gassart, 296  
 Gasselin, 296  
 Gastal, 296  
 Gasté, 296  
 Gastier, 296  
 Gastine, 296  
 Gasty, 296  
 Gateau, 525  
 Gatechair, 206  
 Gatellier, 525  
 Gatillon, 525  
 Gathé, 525  
 Gattebon, 206  
 Gaudermen, 29, 117  
 Gaudibert, 115  
 Gaudiveau, 116  
 Gauduchon, 115  
 Gaulofret, 437  
 Gault, 477

- Gaultier, 477, 502**  
**Gausson, 309**  
**Gaussiran, 310**  
**Gautrot, 116**  
**Gausey, 309**  
**Gavalda, 286**  
**Gavault, 286**  
**Gavarni, 285**  
**Gaveau, 285**  
**Gavel, 285**  
**Gavelle, 285**  
**Gaytte, 206**  
**Gaze, 205**  
**Gazel, 205**  
**Gazolius, 205**  
**Gebel, 285**  
**Gelin, 502**  
**Gelle, 436**  
**Gellé, 436**  
**Gellez, 437**  
**Gellynck, 437**  
**Gelpy, 88, 442**  
**Gen, 444**  
**Genard, 444**  
**Gendrot, 74**  
**Gendry, 75**  
**Geneau, 444**  
**Genelle, 444**  
**Générat, 444**  
**Genette, 444**  
**Geneveé, 444**  
**Genin, 444**  
**Génique, 444**  
**Gennequin, 444**  
**Gente, 74**  
**Gentil, 74**  
**Gentillon, 74**  
**Genty, 74**  
**Geny, 444**  
**Gerande, 203**  
**Gerard, 26, 203, 502**  
**Gerault, 204**  
**Geray, 202**  
**Gerbaud, 203**  
**Gerbault, 39, 203**  
**Gerbaut, 203**  
**Gerbet, 203**  
**Gerbert, 203**  
**Gerdolle, 276**  
**Gerdy, 276**  
**Gerente, 203**  
**Gérez, 202**  
**Germain, 203**  
**German, 203**  
**Germond, 203**  
**Gerrier, 203**  
**Gory, 202**  
**Gervaise, 204**  
**Gesbert, 459**  
**Gesel, 458**  
**Geslin, 458**  
**Gessialme, 459**  
**Gessiomme, 459**  
**Geste, 296**  
**Gestelli, 296**  
**Geston, 296**  
**Gette, 525**  
**Gheerbrant, 199, 203**  
**Ghillet, 458**  
**Ghislain, 458**  
**Ghya, 458**  
**Gibault, 286**  
**Gibert, 285**  
**Giblin, 285**  
**Giboin, 286**  
**Gibon, 285**  
**Gibory, 28 6**  
**Gibou, 285**  
**Giboz, 285**  
**Gibus, 285**  
**Gide, 438**  
**Gidel, 438**  
**Gidoïn, 438**  
**Gidouart, 438**  
**Giesé, 458**  
**Gieseler, 458**  
**Gif, 285**  
**Giffard, 285**  
**Gilan, 458**  
**Gilbault, 458**  
**Gilbé, 442**  
**Gilbert, 458**  
**Gilblain, 442**  
**Gillard, 458**  
**Gille, 458**  
**Gilleron, 458**  
**Gillier, 458**  
**Gilly, 458**  
**Gilmer, 458**  
**Gilquin, 458**  
**Gimbert, 444**  
**Gin, 444**  
**Ginaud, 419**  
**Ginier, 444**  
**Girard, 203**  
**Girardin, 26, 203**  
**Girauld, 204**  
**Gubal, 203**  
**Girier, 203**  
**Girod, 203**  
**Girou, 202**  
**Girouard, 204**  
**Giry, 202**  
**Gisbert, 459**  
**Gissien, 459**  
**Giteau, 438**  
**Gittard, 438**  
**Gitton, 438**  
**Giverne, 285**  
**Giverny, 285**  
**Gladung, 435**  
**Glaeser, 53, 392**  
**Glaise, 392**  
**Glas, 392**  
**Glasson, 392**  
**Glatard, 435**  
**Glatigny, 435**  
**Glaze, 392**  
**Glochét, 352**  
**Gloux, 352**  
**Gluck, 352**  
**Gobert, 502**  
**Gochel, 446**  
**Godde, 115**  
**Godeau, 115**  
**Godefroid, 116**  
**Godefroy, 116**  
**Godel, 115**  
**Godelier, 29, 117**  
**Godfrin, 116**  
**Godillon, 115**  
**Godin, 117**  
**Godineau, 117**  
**Godquin, 115**  
**Godry, 116**  
**Göer, 202**  
**Goibault, 336**  
**Goldber, 477**  
**Golfier, 502**  
**Gom, 59**  
**Gomant, 60**  
**Gombault, 50, 164**  
**Gombrich, 60**  
**Gomer, 60**  
**Gomme, 59**  
**Gon, 163**  
**Gondal, 163**  
**Gonde, 163**  
**Gondhard, 164**  
**Gondolo, 163**  
**Gondouin, 164**  
**Gondret, 164**  
**Gonelle, 163**  
**Gonsse, 163**  
**Gontard, 164**  
**Gonthier, 164**  
**Gontier, 164, 502**  
**Gorand, 203**  
**Gorez, 202**  
**Gorre, 202**  
**Gorriac, 202**  
**Gossard, 309**  
**Gossart, 309**  
**Gosse, 309**  
**Gosselin, 100, 309**  
**Gosset, 309**  
**Gossin, 309**  
**Gossiome, 310**  
**Gosteau, 360**  
**Gottung, 115**  
**Gouay, 336**  
**Goudal, 115**  
**Goudard, 116**  
**Goudchau, 115**  
**Goudeau, 115**  
**Goudemant, 116**  
**Goudoin, 117**  
**Goué, 336**  
**Gouel, 336**



- Gouellain, 336  
 Gouerre, 336  
 Gouet, 336  
 Gouhier, 336  
 Gouillon, 336  
 Gouilly, 336  
 Gouin, 336  
 Goulay, 478  
 Goulette, 479  
 Goumain, 337  
 Gousse, 99, 309  
 Goussery, 309  
 Gout, 115  
 Gouté, 115  
 Gouthierre, 116  
 Goutmann, 116  
 Gouy, 336  
 Goy, 336  
 Goyard, 336  
 Goyer, 336  
 Goyet, 336  
 Goyon, 336  
 Graesle, 401  
 Gramain, 401  
 Grass, 464  
 Grassal, 464  
 Grassart, 464  
 Grasset, 464  
 Grassi, 464  
 Grasso, 464  
 Gran, 401  
 Grault, 401  
 Greel, 196  
 Grellier, 196  
 Grégy, 401  
 Grehier, 170  
 Greiling, 401  
 Greinn, 465  
 Gremé, 125  
 Gremeau, 125  
 Grenard, 465  
 Grenier, 465  
 Grenuz, 465  
 Gresland, 401  
 Greslé, 401  
 Greslon, 401  
 Gressier, 401  
 Gresy, 401  
 Grésy, 401  
 Grière, 170  
 Griess, 401  
 Griessen, 401  
 Grigault, 170  
 Grigi, 170  
 Grill, 196  
 Grilly, 196  
 Grim, 125  
 Grimal, 125  
 Grimar, 125  
 Grimault, 50, 125  
 Grimbert, 125  
 Grimblot, 125  
 Grimoard, 125  
 Grimoin, 125  
 Grimont, 125  
 Grisard, 77, 401  
 Griselin, 401  
 Grisier, 401  
 Grisol, 77, 401  
 Grison, 401  
 Gronier, 465  
 Grossard, 406  
 Grosse, 405  
 Grosselin, 406  
 Groseille, 406  
 Grossier, 406  
 Grouvelle, 425  
 Grub, 425  
 Gruby, 425  
 Grumay, 59  
 Grune, 465  
 Grunelle, 465  
 Grusse, 405  
 Gruselle, 406  
 Guala, 298  
 Gude, 115  
 Gudin, 117  
 Guenard, 394  
 Guenault, 264, 395  
 Gueneau, 263  
 Guéneau, 394  
 Guénébault, 394  
 Guenée, 263  
 Guénerat, 264, 395  
 Guenu, 263  
 Guenin, 264  
 Guérand, 203  
 Guérard, 203  
 Guerbet, 203  
 Guericco, 202  
 Guerin, 204  
 Guérin, 305  
 Guerineau, 204  
 Guermont, 203  
 Guerne, 305  
 Guernet, 203  
 Guernier, 305  
 Gueroult, 204  
 Guerre, 202  
 Guerrier, 203  
 Guerry, 202  
 Guersant, 204  
 Guessard, 244  
 Guestier, 296  
 Gueurel, 202  
 Guiard, 165  
 Guibald, 165  
 Guibaud, 165  
 Guibert, 165  
 Guichard, 165  
 Guiche, 164  
 Guichot, 165  
 Guidé, 493  
 Guidez, 493  
 Guidon, 493  
 Guidou, 493  
 Guiet, 165  
 Guieu, 164  
 Guilaine, 123  
 Guilbaut, 123  
 Guilbert, 123, 502  
 Guiler, 124  
 Guilet, 124  
 Guilhem, 124  
 Guilhermy, 124  
 Guilhery, 124  
 Guillard, 124  
 Guillaume, 124  
 Guille, 123  
 Guillemain, 124  
 Guillemant, 124  
 Guillemont, 124  
 Guillemot, 124  
 Guilles, 123  
 Guillié, 123  
 Guillochin, 123  
 Guillon, 123  
 Guillot, 26  
 Guillotin, 26  
 Guimbal, 264  
 Guindre, 316  
 Guinery, 264  
 Guinier, 264  
 Guitard, 494  
 Gutter, 494  
 Guitton, 493  
 Guitry, 494  
 Guizot, 47, 459  
 Gunckel, 419  
 Gutel, 115  
 Gutman, 116  
 Guttin, 117  
 Gutron, 116  
 Guy, 336  
 Guyard, 336  
 Guybert, 336  
 Guyon, 336, 502  
 Habay, 60  
 Habert, 61  
 Habdey, 61  
 Habez, 61  
 Habich, 60  
 Habit, 61  
 Haby, 60  
 Hache, 209  
 Hacq, 209  
 Hacquart, 210  
 Hacquin, 211  
 Hadamar, 168  
 Hadingue, 168  
 Hadol, 168, 337  
 Hadrot, 168  
 Hagard, 210  
 Hage, 209  
 Hagene, 211  
 Haguenoer, 211  
 Hailig, 426  
 Haim, 492



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- Honache, 314  
 Honfray, 314  
 Hongre, 314  
 Honacker, 314  
 Honnard, 314  
 Honorat, 315  
 Hontang, 84  
 Hordequin, 217  
 Horliac, 340  
 Horne, 520  
 Horteloup, 218  
 Hortus, 217  
 Honard, 341  
 Hoube, 227  
 Houdaille, 280  
 Houdart, 280  
 Houde, 280  
 Houdelin, 334  
 Houdemare, 280  
 Houdouin, 280  
 Houelleur, 53  
 Houlard, 106  
 Houlet, 105  
 Houlié, 105  
 Houllier, 106  
 Houplon, 227  
 Houppe, 227  
 Hour, 83  
 Hourlier, 340  
 Housard, 491  
 Houseau, 491  
 Housel, 491  
 Housse, 491  
 Houssemaine, 491  
 Housset, 491  
 Houssez, 491  
 Houze, 491  
 Houzeau, 491  
 Hozdez, 217  
 Hu, 357  
 Hua, 357  
 Huan, 357  
 Huard, 357  
 Huart, 357  
 Huault, 358  
 Hubac, 227  
 Hubard, 227  
 Hubault, 357  
 Hubel, 227  
 Hubert, 357  
 Hublin, 227  
 Huc, 357  
 Huchard, 357  
 Huchery, 358  
 Huchette, 358  
 Hudault, 280  
 Hude, 280  
 Hudelo, 280  
 Hudibert, 280  
 Hue, 357  
 Hucl, 357  
 Huet, 358  
 Hug, 357  
 Hngard, 357  
 Hugé, 357  
 Hugelin, 357  
 Hugla, 357  
 Hugnot, 358  
 Hugo, 357  
 Hugon, 357  
 Hugot, 358  
 Huguelin, 357  
 Hugues, 357  
 Hulbert, 105  
 Hulek, 358  
 Hulot, 105  
 Humann, 358  
 Humbert, 314  
 Humblot, 314  
 Hummel, 468  
 Hunault, 315  
 Huppé, 227  
 Hurard, 83  
 Hurault, 83  
 Hureau, 83  
 Huré, 83  
 Hurel, 83  
 Hurey, 83  
 Hurez, 83  
 Hurier, 83  
 Husbrocq, 491  
 Husch, 442  
 Husquin, 412  
 Hutteau, 280  
 Hux, 442  
 Hyacinthe, 468  
 Ibert, 61  
 Ignard, 211  
 Igouf, 210  
 Imard, 254  
 Imbault, 254  
 Imbert, 254  
 Imbs, 254  
 Imer, 254  
 Inemer, 492  
 Infroit, 492  
 Ingé, 292  
 Ingel, 213  
 Inger, 292  
 Inghelbrecht, 213  
 Ingisch, 292  
 Ingold, 293  
 Ingouf, 293  
 Ingrain, 292  
 Ingray, 292  
 Irle, 339  
 Isambert, 50  
 Isar, 475  
 Isbert, 475  
 Iscariot, 483  
 Iselin, 475  
 Isnard, 475  
 Isoard, 475  
 Itaque, 449  
 Itasse, 449  
 Iteney, 449  
 Ivorel, 76  
 Ivry, 76  
 Izambert, 474  
 Izard, 475  
 Jaccaz, 452  
 Jacquart, 452  
 Jacquault, 453  
 Jacque, 452  
 Jacquée, 452  
 Jacquau, 452  
 Jacquelin, 452  
 Jacquemain, 453  
 Jacquemar, 453  
 Jacquemier, 453  
 Jacquemin, 453  
 Jacquier, 452  
 Jacqx, 452  
 Jaffa, 285  
 Jager, 452  
 Jahyer, 452  
 Jaillant, 437  
 Jaillard, 437  
 Jaillon, 437  
 Jal, 436  
 Jaley, 436  
 Jallerat, 437  
 Jallibert, 437  
 Jalvy, 437  
 Jam, 436  
 Jamault, 436  
 Jame, 436  
 Jameau, 436  
 Jamin, 436  
 Jan, 444  
 Janac, 444  
 Janin, 444  
 Janlin, 444  
 Jannair, 444  
 Janny, 444  
 Janquin, 444  
 Janus, 143  
 Japy, 285  
 Jaquier, 452  
 Jaquin, 452  
 Jarland, 203  
 Jarrier, 203  
 Jarry, 202  
 Jauge, 244  
 Jaugeard, 245  
 Jangey, 244  
 Javel, 285  
 Jayr, 202, 452  
 Jazeraud, 205  
 Jeanpot, 444  
 Jeanray, 444  
 Jegon, 452  
 Jekel, 452  
 Jennequin, 444  
 Jeoffry, 437  
 Jerusalem, 487  
 Jèze, 205

- Job, 485  
 Jobbé, 485  
 Jokin, 452  
 Jonchery, 419  
 Jonière, 420  
 Jonnard, 420  
 Jonnart, 420  
 Jordery, 139  
 Jordy, 139  
 Josse, 309  
 Jossean, 309  
 Josseaume, 310  
 Josselin, 309  
 Josserand, 310  
 Josset, 309  
 Jossier, 309  
 Jossu, 309  
 Jotrat, 306  
 Joualt, 367  
 Jouard, 245  
 Jouault, 245  
 Joubert, 245  
 Jouet, 245  
 Jougaud, 245  
 Jouhaud, 245  
 Jouisse, 244  
 Joumar, 245  
 Jounault, 420  
 Jounneaux, 420  
 Jourdan, 140  
 Jourde, 139  
 Jourdir, 139  
 Jourdy, 139  
 Journault, 433  
 Journé, 433  
 Jousse, 309  
 Jousselin, 309  
 Jousserand, 310  
 Jouve, 485  
 Jouvin, 306  
 Jovart, 485  
 Jovel, 485  
 Jozan, 309  
 Jozean, 309  
 Jubé, 485  
 Jubelin, 485  
 Jublin, 485  
 Jude, 305  
 Judeau, 305  
 Judice, 483  
 Judissé, 483  
 Judlin, 305  
 Jue, 244  
 Jué, 244  
 Juéry, 245  
 Juge, 244  
 Jugier, 245  
 Jugla, 244  
 Jui, 244  
 Juigné, 245  
 Juin, 245  
 Julia, 244  
 Juncal, 419  
 Jung, 419  
 Juny, 420  
 Juquin, 245  
 Justault, 429  
 Juste, 429  
 Juteau, 305  
 Jutier, 306  
 Juttel, 305  
 Juville, 485  
 Kennebert, 328  
 Kilbé, 442  
 Kleber, 183  
 Krier, 53, 170  
 Kunemann, 328  
 Kunrath, 328  
 Kuntzlé, 163  
 Kunzé, 163  
 Labé, 387  
 Labelle, 387  
 Labiche, 387  
 Labié, 387  
 Labitte, 387  
 Laborie, 387  
 Labour, 387  
 Labrie, 387  
 Lac, 366  
 Lachelin, 366  
 Lack, 366  
 Lacquet, 366  
 Lade, 195  
 Ladret, 195  
 Laduron, 195  
 Laederich, 195  
 Lafitte, 387  
 Lafon, 387  
 Lagesse, 366  
 Laget, 366  
 Lagier, 366  
 Lagneau, 366  
 Lagny, 366  
 Lague, 366  
 Laguerre, 366  
 Lame, 366  
 Lainé, 366  
 Laitié, 194  
 Laity, 194  
 Lamart, 26  
 Lamartine, 26  
 Lamballe, 86  
 Lambelin, 86  
 Lambert, 335  
 Lambie, 86  
 Lambla, 86  
 Lamblin, 86  
 Lambret, 335  
 Lamfroy, 86  
 Lampy, 86  
 Lamquin, 86  
 Lamy, 86  
 Lance, 335  
 Lancel, 335  
 Lancelin, 335  
 Landa, 335  
 Landard, 335  
 Landelle, 335  
 Landemar, 336  
 Landier, 335  
 Landon, 335  
 Landron, 335  
 Landry, 336  
 Lanfray, 335  
 Lanier, 335  
 Laniesse, 335  
 Lanne, 335  
 Lanneau, 335  
 Lansard, 335  
 Lantat, 335  
 Lanté, 335  
 Lantheaume, 335  
 Lantier, 335  
 Lantiez, 335  
 Lantin, 335  
 Lanty, 335  
 Lanvin, 336  
 Lanzac, 335  
 Lanzarick, 336  
 Lanzberg, 335  
 Lanzi, 335  
 Larivay, 356  
 Larmier, 356  
 Laroque, 356  
 Larouy, 356  
 Larra, 356  
 Larré, 356  
 Larrieu, 356  
 Lars, 356  
 Larue, 356  
 Laruelle, 356  
 Las, 353  
 Laseque, 353  
 Lasne, 353  
 Lassaigue, 353  
 Lassalle, 353  
 Lassarat, 353  
 Lassay, 353  
 Lasselive, 353  
 Lassenay, 353  
 Lasseray, 353  
 Lassier, 353  
 Lassimonne, 353  
 Lassuère, 353  
 Lasteyrie, 355  
 Lastret, 355  
 Latard, 195  
 Laterrade, 195  
 Latour, 195  
 Latry, 195  
 Latte, 195  
 Laude, 377  
 Laudier, 377  
 Laudon, 377  
 Laudy, 377  
 Laulhé, 284  
 Laull, 284

- Laumain, 366  
 Laur, 356  
 Laureau, 356  
 Laurey, 356  
 Lautemann, 378  
 Lantier, 377  
 Lautten, 377  
 Laval, 387  
 Lavalley, 387  
 Lavault, 387  
 Lavenay, 387  
 Laverne, 387  
 Lavier, 387  
 Laviron, 387  
 Lazard, 353  
 Laze, 353  
 Leban, 387  
 Lebeau, 387  
 Lebeault, 387  
 Lebel, 387  
 Lebey, 387  
 Lebiez, 387  
 Lebocq, 387  
 Lebœuf, 387  
 Lebreck, 387  
 Lebret, 387  
 Lebuffe, 387  
 Ledagre, 195  
 Ledé, 194  
 Ledier, 195  
 Ledieu, 194, 484  
 Ledo, 194  
 Ledoux, 194  
 Leduc, 194  
 Leflon, 387  
 Legal, 366  
 Legat, 366  
 Legault, 366  
 Legay, 366  
 Legé, 366  
 Legeley, 366  
 Legier, 366  
 Lehman, 366  
 Lelly, 470  
 Lely, 470  
 Lender, 110  
 Lendormi, 100, 110  
 Lené, 274  
 Lenègre, 274  
 Lenique, 274  
 Lenté, 110  
 Leo, 87  
 Leonard, 87  
 Leotard, 331  
 Leppe, 265  
 Leppich, 265  
 Lereux, 356  
 Lerré, 356  
 Lesacq, 353  
 Lesaec, 353  
 Lesenne, 353  
 Lesne, 353  
 Lestelle, 355  
 Lesteur, 355  
 Lestienne, 355  
 Lestoing, 355  
 Lestrade, 355  
 Letac, 194  
 Letaille, 194  
 Létalle, 194  
 Letang, 194  
 Le Thièrre, 195  
 Letbo, 194  
 Letocq, 194  
 Letoile, 194  
 Letteron, 195  
 Lettu, 194  
 Leutert, 331  
 Levard, 387  
 Levé, 387  
 Leveau, 387  
 Levêque, 265  
 Levick, 265  
 Levier, 265  
 Levite, 387  
 Levrat, 387  
 Lewy, 87  
 Leys, 353  
 Leysard, 353  
 Lezard, 353  
 Lezé, 353  
 Lezer, 353  
 Lezeret, 353  
 Libault, 265  
 Libec, 265  
 Libert, 265  
 Liboz, 265  
 Liebherre, 265  
 Liefquin, 265  
 Lieppe, 265  
 Lieutaut, 331  
 Lillo, 470  
 Linard, 274  
 Lindemann, 110  
 Linder, 110  
 Linet, 104  
 Linge, 109  
 Lingé, 109  
 Linget, 109  
 Link, 87  
 Linnée, 274  
 Linotte, 104, 274  
 Lion, 87  
 Liontz, 87  
 Liot, 330  
 Liotard, 331  
 Loittet, 331  
 Loittier, 331  
 Lioult, 87  
 Lippert, 265  
 Lips, 265  
 Liré, 356  
 Lisse, 353  
 Lister, 355  
 Litteau, 330  
 Livio, 265  
 Liza, 353  
 Lizé, 353  
 Lizeray, 353  
 Lizon, 353  
 Locard, 446  
 Loch, 131  
 Lochart, 446  
 Loche, 446  
 Locque, 131, 446  
 Locquet, 446  
 Locret, 446  
 Loddé, 377  
 Loeder, 377  
 Lolly, 284  
 Loque, 131  
 Lora, 356  
 Loré, 356  
 Loreal, 356  
 Lorean, 356  
 Loreille, 356  
 Loremy, 356  
 Lorez, 356  
 Lorichon, 356  
 Lorimier, 356  
 Lorique, 356  
 Lormier, 356  
 Lorsa, 356  
 Lory, 356  
 Louauld, 87  
 Loué, 87  
 Loudun, 377  
 Louin, 87  
 Louis, 331  
 Loup, 265  
 Louva, 265  
 Louveau, 265  
 Louvel, 265  
 Louvier, 265  
 Lovy, 265  
 Loysel, 335  
 Lubac, 265  
 Lucard, 331  
 Lucas, 331  
 Luce, 331  
 Lucy, 331  
 Ludet, 331  
 Ludger, 331  
 Ludon, 330  
 Ludovic, 331  
 Ludwig, 331  
 Luez, 331  
 Luling, 284  
 Lully, 284  
 Lunardi, 139  
 Lunaud, 139  
 Lundy, 495  
 Luneau, 139  
 Lunel, 139  
 Luneteau, 495  
 Luona, 495  
 Luppé, 265  
 Lusquin, 331  
 Lussy, 331



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Methlin, 361  
 Methorie, 342  
 Metman, 342  
 Metton, 342  
 Mezia, 485  
 Mezière, 523  
 Micard, 406  
 Micault, 406  
 Michault, 406  
 Miché, 406  
 Michy, 406  
 Micol, 406  
 Micollier, 406  
 Micquelard, 406  
 Micouin, 406  
 Midi, 379  
 Midière, 380  
 Midocq, 379  
 Midol, 379  
 Miéton, 380  
 Miette, 379  
 Mildé, 283  
 Miley, 179  
 Milhomme, 179  
 Milisch, 179  
 Mill, 179  
 Millange, 179  
 Millard, 179  
 Millaux, 179  
 Mille, 179  
 Miller, 53, 180  
 Millery, 180  
 Milly, 179  
 Milord, 180, 526  
 Milsent, 180  
 Minachon, 266  
 Minard, 266  
 Minart, 266  
 Miné, 266  
 Minel, 266  
 Minerve, 143, 144, 526  
 Mineret, 266  
 Mineur, 266  
 Minich, 266  
 Minier, 266  
 Minne, 266  
 Minnette, 266  
 Mirambaut, 369  
 Miramon, 369  
 Misard, 380  
 Missier, 380  
 Miton, 380  
 Mizery, 380, 526  
 Modelonde, 237  
 Molay, 178  
 Moitié, 237  
 Moitier, 237  
 Moitry, 237  
 Mole, 92, 178  
 Moliqne, 178  
 Moll, 92, 178  
 Mollard, 179  
 Mollé, 178

Monard, 58  
 Monde, 276  
 Mondehard, 276  
 Mondière, 276  
 Mondin, 276  
 Mondo, 276  
 Monfrat, 58  
 Monneau, 58  
 Monnier, 58  
 Monny, 58  
 Montagne, 276  
 Montagny, 276  
 Montalembert, 502  
 Montangerand, 502  
 Montaufray, 502  
 Montault, 276  
 Montauriol, 502  
 Montée, 276  
 Montel, 276  
 Montgerard, 502  
 Montgobert, 502  
 Montgolfier, 502  
 Moutier, 276  
 Montmorency, 502  
 Morard, 402  
 Morda, 258  
 Mordaque, 258  
 Mordret, 258  
 Moré, 402  
 Moreau, 402  
 Morel, 402  
 Morenzo, 502  
 Moriamé, 402  
 Morihalm, 403  
 Morillon, 402  
 Morsaline, 258  
 Mort, 258  
 Mortemard, 259  
 Mortemart, 259  
 Mortier, 258  
 Mortieu, 258  
 Morzière, 258  
 Mosson, 238  
 Mossy, 237  
 Motard, 237  
 Moteau, 237  
 Motelle, 237  
 Motheron, 237  
 Mothu, 237  
 Motte, 237  
 Motté, 237  
 Mougé, 406  
 Mouillard, 179  
 Monnie, 359  
 Mounier, 359  
 Mourceau, 258  
 Mourlaque, 402  
 Mourlon, 402  
 Mourzelas, 258  
 Mousac, 237  
 Monson, 238  
 Mousse, 92, 237  
 Moussel, 237

Mousseron, 237  
 Moussey, 237  
 Mossu, 237  
 Moussy, 237  
 Moustier, 238  
 Mousty, 238  
 Moutard, 237  
 Montie, 237  
 Moutier, 237  
 Montry, 237  
 Mouzard, 237  
 Mozin, 238  
 Mukleman, 406  
 Mundel, 276  
 Munié, 359  
 Munier, 359  
 Musard, 237  
 Mussey, 237  
 Musson, 238  
 Mustel, 238  
 Mutel, 237  
  
 Naba, 422  
 Nadaud, 275  
 Nadault, 275  
 Naef, 420, 422  
 Nagel, 220  
 Nalbert, 220  
 Nallard, 220  
 Nancy, 239  
 Nant, 239  
 Nanta, 239  
 Nanteau, 239  
 Nanteuil, 239  
 Nantier, 239  
 Nantiez, 275  
 Natier, 275  
 Natte, 275  
 Natter, 275  
 Naud, 240  
 Naudeau, 240  
 Naudier, 240  
 Naudy, 240  
 Naury, 300  
 Navault, 421  
 Naveau, 420  
 Navier, 421  
 Navry, 421  
 Nebout, 255  
 Née, 420  
 Neél, 220  
 Nègre, 421  
 Nely, 220  
 Nenard, 239  
 Nenning, 239  
 Néollier, 220  
 Nesseler, 256  
 Nestlé, 256  
 Nestlen, 256  
 Netter, 255  
 Neu, 420  
 Nève, 420  
 Newiger, 421

- Ney, 420  
 Neyman, 297, 421  
 Neyret, 421  
 Neyrey, 421  
 Niard, 255, 421  
 Nihart, 255, 421  
 Nibault, 255, 421  
 Nibelle, 151  
 Nicaise, 126  
 Nicard, 126  
 Nicaud, 126  
 Nick, 126  
 Nicour, 126  
 Nidelay, 256  
 Niédré, 255  
 Nisard, 255  
 Nitot, 255  
 Nivard, 421  
 Niveau, 420  
 Nivellean, 151  
 Nivert, 421  
 Niviere, 421  
 Nizard, 255  
 Nizey, 255  
 Nizolle, 256  
 Nodé, 240  
 Nodier, 240  
 Nodler, 240  
 Noel, 487  
 Nouy, 439  
 Norbert, 301  
 Norest, 301  
 Nourigat, 301  
 Nortier, 301  
 Nory, 300  
 Notaire, 54, 240  
 Notre, 240  
 Notte, 240  
 Nottelle, 240  
 Noulin, 420  
 Novel, 151  
 Nozière, 240  
  
 Oberlé, 76  
 Obry, 76  
 Ochin, 524  
 Ode, 381  
 Odelin, 334  
 Odigier, 382  
 Odilon, 334  
 Odillard, 334  
 Odin, 52, 121, 526  
 Odoul, 334  
 Ofin, 385  
 Offman, 385  
 Offny, 385  
 Og, 193  
 Ogé, 193  
 Oger, 193  
 Ogier, 193  
 Olacher, 418  
 Olbert, 418  
 Olding, 418  
  
 Olefia, 471  
 Oliffe, 471  
 Oliva, 471  
 Olive, 471  
 Olivert, 471  
 Omer, 492  
 Omond, 492  
 Oriolle, 524  
 Orsay, 79  
 Orsel, 79  
 Orth, 217  
 Ortiguier, 217  
 Ortolan, 217  
 Osmont, 120  
 Osselin, 119  
 Ostart, 302  
 Ouachée, 362  
 Oualle, 298  
 Ouarnier, 305  
 Oudard, 382  
 Ondin, 381  
 Ouellard, 383  
 Oulif, 71  
 Oulman, 106  
 Oury, 83  
 Oustria, 302  
 Outi, 381  
 Ouvrard, 76  
 Ouvré, 76  
 Ozouf, 120  
  
 Pacaud, 172  
 Pacault, 172  
 Paccard, 172  
 Pacilly, 172  
 Pacquement, 172  
 Pacquier, 53, 172  
 Pader, 166  
 Pagelle, 172  
 Paillard, 192  
 Paille, 192  
 Paillerie, 192  
 Pailleur, 192  
 Pailley, 192  
 Pailliart, 192  
 Palisse, 521  
 Pallanque, 192  
 Pallu, 192  
 Palmier, 192  
 Panart, 175  
 Panay, 175  
 Panchaud, 182  
 Panckouke, 182  
 Panel, 175  
 Panhard, 175  
 Panisse, 175  
 Pannier, 175  
 Pansin, 236  
 Pansu, 235  
 Pantel, 235  
 Panthou, 235  
 Pantiche, 235  
 Pantou, 235  
  
 Papau, 291  
 Papault, 291  
 Pape, 291  
 Paper, 291  
 Papillon, 291  
 Papin, 291  
 Pappert, 291  
 Papy, 291  
 Paquel, 172  
 Parade, 62  
 Paradis, 62  
 Pardailon, 222  
 Pardon, 222  
 Pariseau, 61  
 Parisse, 61  
 Parly, 61  
 Parra, 61  
 Parrette, 62  
 Parseval, 453  
 Party, 222  
 Pascard, 487  
 Pascault, 487  
 Pasche, 487  
 Passard, 181  
 Passe, 181  
 Passy, 181  
 Pasté, 183  
 Pasteau, 183  
 Pastier, 183  
 Pastré, 183  
 Pasty, 183  
 Pataille, 166  
 Patard, 167  
 Patay, 166  
 Paté, 166  
 Pathe, 166  
 Pathi, 166  
 Pathier, 167  
 Patoche, 166  
 Patry, 167  
 Patte, 166  
 Pattu, 166  
 Paty, 166  
 Paultre, 241  
 Pautrat, 241  
 Pavard, 291  
 Pavin, 291  
 Pavy, 291  
 Pech, 222  
 Pecquery, 222  
 Pecquet, 222  
 Pelabon, 219  
 Pelcot, 269  
 Pelez, 269  
 Péligré, 269  
 Pelissier, 521  
 Pellagot, 269  
 Pellard, 269  
 Pelle, 192  
 Pellé, 192  
 Pellectat, 269  
 Pellegrin, 269  
 Pellenc, 192



- Pelleteret, 219  
 Pellin, 270  
 Peller, 269  
 Pellu, 192  
 Pelman, 269  
 Pelosse, 521  
 Pelté, 219  
 Peltier, 219  
 Peltret, 219  
 Peltzer, 219  
 Pelvey, 270  
 Penabert, 177  
 Penant, 177  
 Penaud, 177  
 Pencé, 177  
 Penel, 177  
 Penicaud, 177  
 Penière, 177  
 Penigot, 177  
 Pennequin, 177  
 Penquier, 182  
 Pensard, 236  
 Pensé, 235  
 Peny, 176  
 Pepin, 414  
 Perard, 69  
 Perault, 69  
 Pére, 68  
 Periche, 69  
 Perichon, 69  
 Perigault, 69  
 Perilla, 69  
 Perjeaux, 279  
 Perlin, 69  
 Pernelle, 70  
 Perny, 70  
 Perocheau, 69  
 Perody, 69  
 Perol, 69  
 Perreau, 68  
 Perrelle, 69  
 Perrier, 69  
 Perrin, 70  
 Perronin, 69  
 Perrot, 69  
 Pers, 453  
 Perseval, 453  
 Persil, 453  
 Persoz, 453  
 Pestel, 183  
 Pestre, 183  
 Pesty, 183  
 Pertat, 370  
 Petard, 167  
 Petel, 167  
 Petry, 167  
 Pettex, 166  
 Pettier, 167  
 Peuvrelle, 91  
 Peyre, 68  
 Peyredieu, 69  
 Philibert, 518  
 Philery, 518  
 Philippot, 518  
 Philippoteaux, 518  
 Phily, 517  
 Pical, 177  
 Picaud, 178  
 Picault, 178  
 Pichard, 178  
 Pichaud, 178  
 Picher, 178  
 Pichery, 178  
 Pichi, 177  
 Pichou, 177  
 Pick, 177  
 Pickard, 178  
 Picory, 178  
 Pieque, 177  
 Picquet, 178  
 Pidault, 167  
 Piefer, 91  
 Pielard, 291  
 Piella, 219  
 Pielle, 219  
 Piffault, 414  
 Pigault, 178  
 Pigeard, 178  
 Pigeat, 178  
 Pigeau, 178  
 Pigeory, 178  
 Pigeron, 178  
 Pilate, 269  
 Pillard, 269  
 Pillas, 269  
 Pille, 269  
 Pillette, 269  
 Pilley, 269  
 Pillien, 270  
 Pilot, 269  
 Piolé, 219  
 Piolenc, 219  
 Pilte, 219  
 Pin, 176  
 Pinau, 176  
 Pinaud, 177  
 Pinault, 177  
 Pinchon, 178  
 Pineau, 176  
 Pinel, 177  
 Pingard, 178  
 Pingeon, 178  
 Pinhard, 177  
 Pinsard, 236  
 Pinseau, 177, 235  
 Pinsonneau, 236  
 Pinson, 236  
 Pipard, 414  
 Pipre, 91  
 Pirnier, 71  
 Piron, 70  
 Pissard, 181  
 Pissin, 181  
 Piver, 91  
 Pivert, 414  
 Plaideur, 376  
 Plain, 396  
 Plait, 376  
 Planchard, 393  
 Planche, 392  
 Plancher, 393  
 Planer, 396  
 Planier, 396  
 Planker, 393  
 Planque, 392  
 Planquet, 393  
 Planry, 396  
 Plantard, 397  
 Plantier, 397  
 Plantin, 397  
 Platret, 376  
 Planty, 397  
 Planus, 396  
 Platard, 376  
 Plateau, 376  
 Platel, 376  
 Platret, 376  
 Platte, 376  
 Plattel, 376  
 Plessier, 441  
 Plet, 376  
 Plivard, 184  
 Plocque, 214  
 Ploquin, 215  
 Plou, 214  
 Plougoum, 215  
 Plouin, 215  
 Plouvier, 184  
 Ployer, 215  
 Plumartin, 465  
 Plumeray, 465  
 Plumier, 465  
 Pluquin, 215  
 Pochard, 225  
 Podevin, 455  
 Pogé, 224  
 Poggiale, 224  
 Poignard, 225  
 Pol, 281  
 Polac, 281  
 Polart, 281  
 Pold, 241  
 Polffer, 281  
 Polleau, 281  
 Pollisse, 281  
 Poly, 281  
 Pon, 175  
 Ponceau, 235  
 Poncel, 235  
 Pond, 235  
 Ponnelle, 175  
 Ponsard, 236  
 Ponsery, 236  
 Ponson, 236  
 Pont, 235  
 Ponteau, 235  
 Ponthieu, 235  
 Ponti, 235  
 Pontier, 236



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- Raton, 348  
 Ratott, 348  
 Ratouin, 349  
 Ratouis, 349  
 Ratte, 92, 347  
 Ratter, 348  
 Rattier, 348  
 Rattisseau, 348  
 Raucour, 253  
 Ravanne, 97  
 Ravard, 187  
 Ravault, 187  
 Raveau, 187  
 Raveaud, 187  
 Ravel, 187  
 Raveneau, 97  
 Ravier, 187  
 Ravon, 97  
 Ravou, 187  
 Ray, 362  
 Rayard, 363  
 Raybaud, 362  
 Rayer, 363  
 Raymbault, 349  
 Raymond, 363  
 Rayna, 349  
 Raynard, 349  
 Rayner, 350  
 Read, 347  
 Rebard, 188  
 Rebel, 188  
 Rebillon, 188  
 Rebold, 188  
 Recamier, 344  
 Reclus, 344  
 Recurat, 344  
 Redant, 254  
 Reder, 348  
 Redet, 348  
 Redier, 348  
 Redmer, 348  
 Redon, 348  
 Regimbeau, 137  
 Regnard, 349  
 Regnart, 349  
 Regnauld, 350  
 Regnault, 350  
 Regner, 350  
 Regnié, 349  
 Regnier, 350  
 Reine, 349  
 Reinert, 349  
 Renard, 349  
 Renauld, 350  
 Renault, 350  
 René, 104, 189  
 Reneaume, 350  
 Renel, 189  
 Renesson, 189  
 Rennecon, 189  
 Renny, 189  
 Renom, 350  
 Renouard, 350  
 Renouf, 350  
 Reston, 448  
 Rety, 347  
 Reveil, 188  
 Revel, 188  
 Revelin, 188  
 Reverd, 188  
 Revu, 188  
 Reynier, 350  
 Reyneval, 350  
 Ribail, 188  
 Ribault, 188  
 Ribier, 188  
 Ribière, 188  
 Rible, 188  
 Riboni, 188  
 Ribou, 188  
 Ribun, 188  
 Ricard, 343  
 Ricci, 343  
 Richard, 343  
 Richault, 344  
 Riche, 343  
 Riché, 343  
 Richebourg, 343  
 Richême, 343  
 Richemont, 344  
 Richer, 343  
 Richez, 343  
 Richier, 343  
 Richin, 343  
 Richomme, 343  
 Richy, 343  
 Ricque, 343  
 Ricquier, 343  
 Ridde, 254  
 Rideau, 254  
 Ridel, 254  
 Ridière, 254  
 Riette, 254  
 Riedle, 354  
 Riedling, 254  
 Rif, 188  
 Riffaud, 188  
 Riffault, 188  
 Rigal, 343  
 Rigaubert, 343  
 Rigault, 344  
 Ringard, 230  
 Ringel, 230  
 Ringier, 53, 230  
 Ripard, 188  
 Ripault, 188  
 Ripant, 188  
 Riquet, 343  
 Riquiez, 343  
 Rist, 193  
 Ritaud, 254  
 Rivain, 188  
 Rivard, 188  
 Rivau, 188  
 Rivaud, 188  
 Rivay, 188  
 Rivé, 188  
 Rivelin, 188  
 Riviere, 188  
 Robbe, 187  
 Robert, 372  
 Robertet, 518 (note)  
 Roberge, 372  
 Robi, 187  
 Robichon, 187  
 Robier, 187  
 Robiquet, 187  
 Roblin, 187  
 Robquin, 187  
 Rócauld, 253  
 Rocault, 253  
 Rochard, 253  
 Roche, 252  
 Rocher, 253  
 Rocque, 253  
 Rocquelin, 253  
 Rode, 371  
 Rodde, 371  
 Rodel, 372  
 Rodier, 373  
 Rodiez, 372  
 Rodin, 372  
 Rodolphe, 373  
 Rodron, 373  
 Roduwart, 373  
 Rogé, 253  
 Rogeau, 253  
 Roger, 372  
 Roget, 253  
 Rogez, 253  
 Rogue, 253  
 Roguelin, 253  
 Rohard, 253, 372  
 Rohart, 372  
 Rohault, 253  
 Roland, 373  
 Rollin, 372  
 Roméo, 373  
 Romeuf, 374  
 Romieu, 373  
 Rommel, 374  
 Rommy, 373  
 Ronce, 228  
 Ronceray, 228  
 Rond, 228  
 Rondeau, 228  
 Rondelle, 228  
 Rondy, 228  
 Ronze, 228  
 Ronzier, 228  
 Roquebert, 253  
 Roques, 253  
 Roquette, 253  
 Roscher, 79  
 Rosémon, 79  
 Roslin, 79  
 Rosly, 79  
 Rossel, 79  
 Rosselin, 79

- Rosser, 79  
 Rossi, 79  
 Rost, 448  
 Rostan, 448  
 Rostang, 448  
 Rosteau, 440  
 Rostolan, 448  
 Rosty, 448  
 Rota, 371  
 Roth, 371  
 Rotta, 371  
 Rotté, 371  
 Rotti, 371  
 Rotival, 373  
 Roualt, 373  
 Roubaud, 372  
 Roucolle, 252  
 Rouchon, 372  
 Roudière, 373  
 Roudil, 372  
 Roudillon, 372  
 Roullin, 372  
 Roumier, 374  
 Roumilly, 374  
 Rouvier, 187  
 Roubo, 187  
 Rouffe, 187  
 Rouher, 253  
 Rouveau, 187  
 Rouvel, 187  
 Rovillain, 187  
 Rubé, 187  
 Rubelle, 187  
 Rubier, 187  
 Rubio, 187  
 Ruby, 187  
 Rudder, 373  
 Rude, 371  
 Rudeau, 371  
 Rudelle, 372  
 Rudemare, 373  
 Rummel, 374  
 Rupp, 187  
 Ruprich, 187  
 Ruteau, 371  
 Rutten, 372  
 Rutter, 373  
  
 Sabart, 424  
 Saband, 424  
 Sabbini, 424  
 Sablon, 424  
 Sabot, 424  
 Sabran, 424  
 Sacareau, 171  
 Sacquin, 171  
 Sacre, 171  
 Saffray, 424  
 Saillard, 308  
 Saillenfest, 308  
 Saillofest, 308  
 Saily, 308  
 Sala, 308  
 Saladin, 526  
 Salard, 308  
 Salathé, 308  
 Salesse, 308  
 Salfray, 308  
 Saligny, 308  
 Salgot, 308  
 Salm, 308  
 Salle, 308  
 Sallé, 308  
 Salleron, 308  
 Saller, 308  
 Salmon, 308  
 Salsac, 443  
 Salvaing, 346  
 Salvan, 346  
 Salverte, 346  
 Salvy, 346  
 Salzac, 443  
 Salzard, 443  
 Salze, 443  
 Sauce, 430  
 Sanchez, 438  
 Sandeau, 430  
 Sandelion, 430  
 Sandoz, 430  
 Sandré, 430  
 Sandrier, 431  
 Sanegon, 170  
 Sangouard, 438  
 Sangouin, 438  
 Sannier, 170  
 Santerre, 430  
 Santi, 430  
 Sautry, 431  
 Sanzel, 430  
 Sapia, 423  
 Sapicha, 424  
 Sapin, 424  
 Sapy, 423  
 Saqui, 171  
 Sar, 230  
 Saramon, 230  
 Sarasin, 487  
 Sarger, 230  
 Sari, 230  
 Sarra, 230  
 Sarrault, 230  
 Sarre, 230  
 Sarrette, 230  
 Sarrion, 230  
 Sasse, 451  
 Sassère, 451  
 Sassier, 451  
 Sassy, 451  
 Satory, 451  
 Sauffroy, 424  
 Saul, 138  
 Sault, 443  
 Saunac, 99  
 Sauphar, 424  
 Saupique, 424  
 Sauvage, 424  
 Sauve, 423  
 Sauvé, 423  
 Sauvel, 424  
 Sauveur, 424  
 Sauvey, 423  
 Sauvier, 424  
 Savard, 424  
 Savart, 424  
 Savarin, 424  
 Savary, 424  
 Savelon, 424  
 Savigny, 424  
 Savin, 424  
 Savit, 424  
 Savy, 423  
 Sax, 200  
 Say, 171  
 Sayer, 171  
 Sazerac, 451  
 Sazerat, 451  
 Scat, 191  
 Scatti, 191  
 Scellier, 361  
 Schall, 456  
 Schefter, 219  
 Scheuer, 389  
 Schilte, 227  
 Scholder, 457  
 Schone, 389  
 Scoffier, 442  
 Sebault, 172  
 Sebillon, 262  
 Sebire, 321  
 Sebron, 321  
 Secret, 173  
 Sedille, 431  
 Sedillon, 431  
 See, 172  
 Seeber, 321  
 Seeger, 173  
 Segard, 173  
 Segaut, 172  
 Sège, 172  
 Segquier, 173  
 Seguin, 173  
 Segur, 173  
 Séguret, 173  
 Selabelle, 308  
 Selin, 308  
 Selle, 308  
 Sellerin, 308  
 Sellier, 308  
 Seltier, 443  
 Selzer, 443  
 Sem, 262  
 Semé, 75, 262  
 Semel, 262  
 Semelé, 262  
 Semey, 75, 262  
 Semichon, 75, 262  
 Senac, 170  
 Senard, 170  
 Sené, 170

Seneca, 170  
 Senelle, 170  
 Sengel, 438  
 Senillon, 170  
 Sennegon, 170  
 Senocq, 170  
 Sentubery, 456  
 Serail, 230  
 Serard, 230  
 Serdou, 198  
 Seré, 230  
 Serieu, 230  
 Seroin, 230  
 Serra, 230  
 Serre, 230  
 Serrier, 230  
 Sert, 198  
 Sery, 230  
 Sester, 293  
 Sestier, 293  
 Seuriot, 322  
 Sevelinges (De), 262  
 Sevilla, 262  
 Sevry, 262  
 Seyffert, 173  
 Seyssel, 272  
 Sezerie, 451  
 Shoenberg, 389  
 Sibert, 173, 321  
 Sibot, 173  
 Sibourc, 322  
 Sicard, 173  
 Sicbel, 172  
 Sichel, 172  
 Sidney, 431  
 Sidoli, 431  
 Siegel, 172  
 Siegrist, 173  
 Siemers, 173  
 Siess, 272  
 Siéver, 262  
 Siglé, 172  
 Signet, 173  
 Silva, 346  
 Silve, 346  
 Silvy, 346  
 Simard, 262  
 Simart, 262  
 Simier, 262  
 Simil, 262  
 Simond, 173  
 Simus, 262  
 Singer, 438  
 Singery, 438  
 Singes, 438  
 Singiy, 438  
 Sins, 456  
 Sintard, 456  
 Sipièrre, 362  
 Sirguev, 441  
 Sirco, 272  
 Sister, 293  
 Sitt, 431

Sittell, 431  
 Sive, 261  
 Six, 200  
 Smyttère, 461  
 Sobbel, 304  
 Soinard, 99  
 Soinoury, 99  
 Sol, 138  
 Solard, 138  
 Sole, 138  
 Soleret, 138  
 Solier, 138  
 Sombert, 99  
 Sommaire, 141  
 Sommerard, 141  
 Sommervogel, 94  
 Sonder, 302  
 Sorbet, 230  
 Sorean, 441  
 Sorel, 230  
 Sorieu, 230  
 Sorré, 230  
 Soto, 266  
 Soualle, 322  
 Souchard, 267  
 Souchay, 267  
 Soucherad, 267  
 Soucherard, 268  
 Soucheret, 267  
 Soucherre, 268  
 Souday, 301  
 Souden, 301  
 Soudier, 301  
 Sougère, 268  
 Sougit, 267  
 Soun, 99  
 Soule, 138  
 Soulé, 138  
 Soulery, 138  
 Soult, 443  
 Soupault, 304  
 Soupe, 304  
 Soupé, 304  
 Soupeau, 304  
 Soupir, 304  
 Souply, 304  
 Sourd, 198  
 Sourdeau, 198  
 Sourdeval, 198  
 Sourdière, 198  
 Souig, 441  
 Soury, 441  
 Soussi, 266  
 Soutif, 301  
 Souty, 301  
 Souverain, 424  
 Spada, 199  
 Spenner, 445  
 Spicq, 207  
 Spill, 434  
 Spiller, 434  
 Spinn, 445  
 Spire, 206

Spiro, 206  
 Sponi, 445  
 Staar, 245  
 Stach, 213  
 Stal, 476  
 Stalin, 81, 476  
 Steffen, 476  
 Stein, 479  
 Steinacher, 476  
 Sterckeman, 245  
 Steuben, 469  
 Stevart, 469  
 Stival, 469  
 Stobin, 469  
 Stocq, 213  
 Stoffe, 469  
 Stoffell, 469  
 Stoffer, 469  
 Stohrer, 345  
 Storelli, 345  
 Storez, 345  
 Stouf, 469  
 Stourza, 345  
 Stricker, 245  
 Stuppy, 469  
 Sturbaut, 345  
 Stuvé, 469  
 Suasso, 266  
 Suard, 322  
 Succaud, 267  
 Suchel, 267  
 Sue, 267  
 Suet, 266  
 Suin, 99  
 Summer, 141  
 Supply, 304  
 Suquet, 267  
 Suicouf, 441  
 Susse, 266  
 Sybille, 262  
 Sylvert, 346  
 Syndic, 456  
 Systemann, 293  
 Tachard, 391  
 Taffin, 428  
 Tagniard, 391  
 Tailfer, 375  
 Taillefer, 375  
 Tainne, 311, 338  
 Tains, 338  
 Talabot, 375  
 Talbert, 375  
 Talbot, 375  
 Tallard, 375  
 Tallon, 375  
 Talle, 375  
 Talleman, 376  
 Talleyrand, 376  
 Talma, 24, 375  
 Tama, 364  
 Tami, 364  
 Tanc, 359



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- Trutey, 270  
 Trutin, 271  
 Try, 429  
 Tudey, 332  
 Tudor, 333  
 Tugault, 428  
 Tugot, 427  
 Tunna, 129  
 Tungnand, 362  
 Turc, 487  
 Turell, 208  
 Turgis, 208  
 Turquetil, 129  
 Turgot, 128  
 Tutuny, 332  
 Tytgat, 333
- Ude, 282  
 Ulliac, 105  
 Ulman, 106  
 Urier, 83  
 Usse, 524
- Vachy, 362  
 Vadé, 412  
 Vaganay, 523  
 Vaghi, 523  
 Vagnev, 523  
 Valant, 298  
 Valci, 298  
 Vald, 344  
 Valdeiron, 345  
 Valdin, 345  
 Valerand, 298  
 Valerant, 298  
 Valet, 298  
 Valfort, 88  
 Valfroy, 298  
 Valhere, 298  
 Valiè, 298  
 Vallée, 298  
 Valleran, 298  
 Vallery, 298  
 Vallez, 298  
 Vallier, 298  
 Valls, 298  
 Valmer, 298  
 Valtat, 345  
 Valton, 345  
 Vanackère, 394  
 Vanard, 394  
 Vancy, 316  
 Vandale, 317  
 Vanden, 316  
 Vanegue, 394  
 Vanelli, 394  
 Vanetti, 394  
 Vaney, 394  
 Vanin, 394  
 Vannier, 394  
 Vanoni, 394  
 Vanthielen, 317  
 Vautier, 316
- Vantillard, 317  
 Vanutelle, 317  
 Vaquez, 362  
 Vaquier, 362  
 Varache, 278  
 Varagniac, 305  
 Varaine, 279  
 Varangot, 305  
 Varangue, 278  
 Varay, 278  
 Varé, 278  
 Varichon, 278  
 Varin, 305  
 Varinay, 305  
 Varinont, 278  
 Varnier, 305  
 Varrall, 278  
 Vart, 277  
 Vassal, 244  
 Vassard, 244  
 Vasse, 244  
 Vasselin, 244  
 Vasseur, 244  
 Vasson, 244  
 Vassy, 244  
 Vatard, 413  
 Vatel, 413  
 Vattemare, 413  
 Vatier, 413  
 Vatton, 413  
 Vatry, 413  
 Vaude, 344  
 Vaudescal, 345  
 Vaudin, 345  
 Vaudrand, 345  
 Vaudron, 345  
 Vaudry, 345  
 Vaultier, 345  
 Vaury, 325  
 Vaute, 344  
 Vauthier, 345  
 Vautrot, 345  
 Vedel, 413  
 Vedy, 412  
 Veé, 523  
 Végé, 523  
 Veil, 383  
 Veillard, 383  
 Veiller, 383  
 Veillon, 383  
 Velic, 383  
 Vellard, 383  
 Velly, 383  
 Velpeau, 88  
 Velter, 345  
 Veltman, 345  
 Venant, 394  
 Venard, 394  
 Venault, 395  
 Venelle, 394  
 Vendrin, 316  
 Ventre, 316  
 Verbruggé, 278
- Verchère, 74  
 Verdel, 277  
 Verdery, 277  
 Verdié, 277  
 Verdier, 277  
 Verge, 73  
 Vergé, 73  
 Vergeon, 74  
 Vergnaud, 74  
 Vergne, 74  
 Vergnot, 74  
 Verière, 278  
 Verillon, 278  
 Vérité, 257  
 Verjus, 526  
 Vermon, 278  
 Vernand, 305  
 Vernay, 305  
 Vernaz, 305  
 Verneau, 305  
 Vernel, 305  
 Verneret, 305  
 Vernert, 305  
 Vernet, 305  
 Verney, 305  
 Vernier, 305  
 Véro, 278  
 Verry, 278  
 Vertu, 257  
 Vessier, 244  
 Vestier, 303  
 Vestraete, 303  
 Viard, 165  
 Viareingue, 278  
 Viault, 165  
 Vibert, 165  
 Vicart, 165  
 Vicaire, 165  
 Vicel, 165  
 Vichard, 165  
 Vicherat, 165  
 Viclin, 165  
 Vicq, 164  
 Vidalenc, 493  
 Vidalon, 493  
 Vidard, 494  
 Videcocq, 27  
 Vidé, 493  
 Videau, 493  
 Videl, 493  
 Vidocq, 493  
 Vidon, 493  
 Vidrou, 494  
 Vidus, 493  
 Viel, 383  
 Vient, 316  
 Viette, 165  
 Viey, 164  
 Vigé, 164  
 Vigerie, 165  
 Vigier, 165  
 Vigla, 165  
 Vilbaut, 123

- Vilcère, 123  
 Vilcocq, 27  
 Vilde, 447  
 Villachon, 123  
 Villain, 123  
 Villard, 124  
 Ville, 123  
 Villé, 123  
 Villegri, 123  
 Villemain, 124  
 Villemont, 124  
 Villemot, 124  
 Viller, 124  
 Villerie, 124  
 Villerm, 124  
 Villeret, 124  
 Villette, 124  
 Villetard, 447  
 Villiame, 124  
 Villiaume, 124  
 Villmar, 124  
 Villy, 123  
 Viltard, 447  
 Vimar, 165  
 Vinay, 263  
 Vinbourg, 264  
 Vincey, 263  
 Vinche, 263  
 Vincke, 263  
 Vincq, 412  
 Vinit, 316  
 Vinson, 263  
 Vintin, 316  
 Vintz, 316  
 Violard, 383  
 Violete, 468  
 Violleau, 383  
 Viollier, 383  
 Virgille, 526  
 Virot, 257  
 Virquin, 74  
 Visier, 351  
 Visonneau, 351  
 Vissac, 351  
 Visse, 351  
 Visser, 351  
 Vissier, 351  
 Visto, 303  
 Vitalis, 494  
 Vité, 493  
 Viteau, 493  
 Vitél, 493  
 Vitococq, 494  
 Viton, 493  
 Vitrac, 494  
 Vitry, 495  
 Vitte, 493  
 Vittier, 494  
 Vittiz, 493  
 Vittu, 493  
 Voilin, 384  
 Voillemier, 384  
 Voillemont, 384  
 Voilquin, 384  
 Voury, 325  
 Vol, 383  
 Volf, 71  
 Vollée, 383  
 Vollet, 384  
 Vollier, 384  
 Voltier, 378  
 Voulquin, 93  
 Guillaume, 384  
 Vuillefroy, 384  
 Vullemot, 384  
 Wal, 298  
 Walder, 345  
 Walferdin, 88  
 Wallart, 298  
 Walles, 298  
 Walter, 345  
 Walz, 298  
 Wanner, 394  
 Warée, 278  
 Warengue, 278  
 Warin, 305  
 Warinier, 305  
 Warmé, 108  
 Warnet, 305  
 Waro, 278  
 Waroquier, 278  
 Warre, 278  
 Watel, 413  
 Watelin, 413  
 Watin, 413  
 Watteau, 412  
 Wauthier, 435  
 Wegelin, 523  
 Wegman, 523  
 Weissé, 351  
 Weil, 383  
 Wel, 383  
 Weld, 344  
 Weldell, 344  
 Weldon, 345  
 Welling, 383  
 Welhoff, 383  
 Wenk, 412  
 Werlé, 325  
 Wernlé, 305  
 Wey, 523  
 Weyn, 523  
 Wiart, 165  
 Wibaille, 63  
 Wicart, 165  
 Wicot, 165  
 Wideman, 494  
 Widmer, 494  
 Wigy, 164  
 Wilbrod, 123  
 Willard, 124  
 Willaume, 124  
 Willerme, 124  
 Willemin, 124  
 Willemot, 124  
 Winnen, 264  
 Wissocq, 351  
 Witier, 494  
 Witlich, 494  
 Wizemann, 351  
 Woillaume, 72, 384  
 Woillez, 384  
 Woillot, 72  
 Wolter, 378  
 Wulveryck, 72  
 Youf, 367  
 Yslin, 475  
 Ytasse, 449  
 Ytier, 450  
 Yunc, 419  
 Yve, 366  
 Yvose, 366  
 Yvert, 367  
 Yzard, 475  
 Zeiller, 433  
 Zelger, 433  
 Zelle, 433  
 Zeller, 433  
 Zircher, 441  
 Zorgo, 441  
 Zurcher, 441



## INDEX OF ENGLISH NAMES.

---

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Abba, 60<br/>         Abbe, 60<br/>         Abbey, 60<br/>         Abbiss, 61<br/>         Abbott, 61<br/>         Abdy, 39, 61<br/>         Abson, 61<br/>         Achard, 209<br/>         Ache, 209<br/>         Achlin, 209<br/>         Acken, 211<br/>         Acorn, 210<br/>         Acre, 210<br/>         Acron, 210<br/>         Acroyd, 210<br/>         Addicott, 288<br/>         Addiss, 288<br/>         Addy, 287<br/>         Addlehead, 337<br/>         Ade, 519<br/>         Adie, 519<br/>         Adier, 288<br/>         Adkin, 288<br/>         Adlam, 337<br/>         Adlan, 337<br/>         Adlard, 337<br/>         Ad'er, 96<br/>         Ad.nans, 288<br/>         Adolph, 72, 288<br/>         Adolphus, 338<br/>         Agan, 211<br/>         Agar, 210<br/>         Agg, 209<br/>         Aggas, 193<br/>         Aggis, 193<br/>         Aglin, 154<br/>         Agombar, 211<br/>         Ague, 209<br/>         Aguilar, 154<br/>         Aikin, 211, 471<br/>         Aikman, 210, 471<br/>         Ailger, 154<br/>         Ailman, 154<br/>         Air, 89, 94<br/>         Airey, 94<br/>         Airy, 89<br/>         Akass, 193<br/>         Ake, 209<br/>         Akey, 209<br/>         Alban, 134<br/>         Albany, 134<br/>         Albert, 516<br/>         Albery, 135<br/>         Aldebert, 418<br/>         Alden, 28, 418<br/>         Alder, 418</p> | <p>Alderdice, 419<br/>         Alderman, 338, 462<br/>         Aldham, 418<br/>         Aldis, 418<br/>         Aldiss, 64, 65<br/>         Aldred, 418<br/>         Aldrich, 41, 418<br/>         Aldridge, 41, 419<br/>         Aldritt, 418<br/>         Ale, 154<br/>         Aleman, 154, 461<br/>         Alfred, 41, 135<br/>         Alger, 516<br/>         Alice, 300<br/>         Alker, 142<br/>         Allain, 238<br/>         Allan, 238<br/>         Allard, 516<br/>         Allaway, 517<br/>         Allbright, 516<br/>         Allbut, 299<br/>         Allcard, 142<br/>         Allchin, 299<br/>         Allday, 418<br/>         Alley, 516<br/>         Allfrey, 516<br/>         Allgood, 299<br/>         Allick, 142<br/>         Allies, 300<br/>         Allix, 142<br/>         Allmack, 517<br/>         Allman, 517<br/>         Allnutt, 517<br/>         Allo, 516<br/>         Allt, 418<br/>         Allty, 418<br/>         Allvey, 517<br/>         Allward, 517<br/>         Allwood, 517<br/>         Allwright, 460<br/>         Almar, 517<br/>         Almiger, 143, 225<br/>         Almond, 473, 517<br/>         Aloe, 516<br/>         Alp, 134<br/>         Alpenny, 134<br/>         Alpha, 134<br/>         Alsager, 300<br/>         Altman, 418<br/>         Alton, 418<br/>         Aلتree, 419<br/>         Alvary, 135<br/>         Alvert, 135<br/>         Alvey, 134<br/>         Alvis, 134<br/>         Alwin, 517</p> | <p>Amber, 312<br/>         Ambleman, 143<br/>         Ambler, 143<br/>         Ambridge, 312<br/>         Ames, 492<br/>         Amett, 284<br/>         Amey, 492<br/>         Amiss, 284<br/>         Amor, 130<br/>         Amory, 130<br/>         Ampleman, 143<br/>         Ancrum, 289<br/>         And, 100, 432<br/>         Anderson, 32<br/>         Andlan, 432<br/>         Andoe, 100, 432<br/>         Andrade, 432<br/>         Ang, 212<br/>         Angel, 213<br/>         Angelo, 213<br/>         Angleman, 213<br/>         Angler, 213, 460<br/>         Angley, 213<br/>         Anglin, 213<br/>         Anguish, 293<br/>         Angwin, 212<br/>         Anhault, 289<br/>         Anne, 65, 289<br/>         Anning, 289<br/>         Anniss, 289<br/>         Anns, 119<br/>         Ansell, 119<br/>         Anselme, 119<br/>         Anser, 119<br/>         Anslow, 119<br/>         Anster, 274<br/>         Anstey, 274<br/>         Anthem, 432<br/>         Antill, 432<br/>         Antley, 432<br/>         Antridge, 432<br/>         App, 60<br/>         Appach, 60<br/>         Applin, 61<br/>         Appold, 61<br/>         Apsey, 61<br/>         Arabella, 486<br/>         Arber, 386<br/>         Arbery, 386<br/>         Arbon, 386<br/>         Arch, 387<br/>         Archambaud, 11, 432<br/>         Archard, 388<br/>         Archbell, 388<br/>         Archbold, 388<br/>         Archbutt, 388</p> |
|---|---|--|



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- Bardy, 222  
 Barebone, 70  
 Barefoot, 158  
 Barehard, 69  
 Barlas, 354  
 Barlass, 353  
 Barley, 22, 61  
 Barling, 61  
 Barlow, 22, 61  
 Barmore, 69  
 Barnacle, 158  
 Barnard, 423  
 Barnett, 423  
 Barney, 423  
 Barr, 22, 61  
 Barrass, 61  
 Barrell, 22  
 Barrett, 61, 62  
 Barreyman, 62  
 Barrow, 22, 61  
 Barry, 22, 61  
 Barter, 222  
 Bartie, 222  
 Bartlett, 222 (note)  
 Bartman, 222  
 Bartram, 222 (note)  
 Barwise, 68, 69, 355  
 Baseke, 181  
 Basil, 181  
 Basin, 181  
 Bask, 181  
 Bass, 181  
 Bastard, 12, 183  
 Baste, 183  
 Bastick, 183  
 Basting, 183  
 Baster, 183  
 Bastow, 183  
 Bastray, 183  
 Bath, 166  
 Batho, 166  
 Bather, 166  
 Batkin, 166  
 Batley, 166  
 Batt, 166  
 Batting, 166  
 Battle, 166  
 Batty, 166  
 Baud, 240  
 Baugh, 291  
 Bavarian, 314  
 Bavin, 291  
 Beacall, 222  
 Beach, 222  
 Beachman, 222  
 Beadle, 166  
 Beadman, 167  
 Beagle, 48  
 Beakem, 222  
 Beale, 48  
 Bear, 68  
 Bearbenn, 70  
 Beater, 166  
 Beath, 166  
 Beatley, 166  
 Beatty, 166  
 Beau, 224  
 Beautyman, 455  
 Beaver, 90, 91  
 Bebb, 414  
 Beck, 222, 490  
 Beckett, 222  
 Beckman, 222  
 Bed, 166  
 Beddard, 167  
 Bedding, 166  
 Beddoe, 166  
 Bede, 166  
 Bee, 47, 378  
 Beecher, 222  
 Beechey, 222  
 Beer, 68  
 Begg, 47, 64, 222  
 Beetle, 166  
 Befford, 414  
 Beldam, 241  
 Belfry, 269  
 Bell, 192  
 Bellamy, 192  
 Beller, 269  
 Bellett, 269  
 Bellew, 192  
 Bellies, 521  
 Belliss, 269, 521  
 Bellman, 269, 461  
 Bellmain, 269  
 Bellment, 269  
 Bellmore, 192, 269  
 Belly, 192  
 Bellord, 269  
 Bellow, 192  
 Bellows, 521  
 Belser, 521  
 Belsey, 269  
 Belt, 240  
 Beltram, 241  
 Belward, 270  
 Ben, 484  
 Bence, 235  
 Bench, 182  
 Bender, 236  
 Bendelow, 235  
 Bending, 236  
 Bendle, 235  
 Bendy, 235  
 Benger, 177  
 Benjamin, 484  
 Benkin, 22, 177  
 Benmore, 177  
 Benn, 21, 22, 176  
 Bennell, 21, 176  
 Benner, 177  
 Benney, 176  
 Bennicke, 176  
 Benning, 177  
 Bennoch, 176  
 Bennis, 177  
 Bense, 177  
 Benson, 236  
 Bent, 235  
 Bentall, 235  
 Bentinck, 236  
 Benton, 236  
 Bentwright, 236  
 Berger, 69  
 Beringer, 70  
 Bernard, 40, 70  
 Bernhard, 40  
 Bernold, 71  
 Berrett, 69  
 Berridge, 69  
 Berrier, 69  
 Berrill, 69  
 Berringer, 70  
 Bertham, 370  
 Bertie, 370  
 Bertin, 370  
 Bertram, 41, 370  
 Bertrand, 41, 370  
 Berward, 69  
 Besley, 181  
 Bessel, 181  
 Bessemer, 181  
 Bessett, 181  
 Best, 183  
 Bethell, 166  
 Bethray, 167  
 Betkin, 166  
 Betteley, 166  
 Bettell, 166  
 Betteridge, 167  
 Betty, 65, 166, 484  
 Beugo, 378  
 Bevan, 414  
 Beville, 414  
 Bew, 47, 378  
 Bewley, 48  
 Bewly, 379  
 Beyerman, 313  
 Bibb, 414  
 Bibby, 414  
 Biber, 91  
 Bible, 414  
 Bick, 77, 84, 177  
 Bicker, 178  
 Bickle, 177  
 Bickley, 177  
 Biddick, 166  
 Biddulph, 42, 72, 167  
 Bidgood, 40  
 Biffin, 414  
 Bigelow, 177  
 Bigg, 47, 64, 77, 177  
 Biggar, 178  
 Bigman, 178  
 Bilke, 13, 269  
 Bill, 17, 269, 484  
 Billamore, 269  
 Billet, 13, 269

- Billeter, 219  
 Billham, 269  
 Billiard, 13, 269  
 Billin, 270  
 Billing, 269  
 Billingay, 269  
 Billis, 269  
 Billman, 269  
 Billo, 13, 17, 269  
 Billy, 17, 269  
 Billyeald, 270  
 Binden, 236  
 Binder, 236  
 Bingey, 178  
 Binney, 176  
 Binns, 177  
 Birch, 106  
 Bird, 92, 329  
 Birdlock, 370  
 Birdmore, 370  
 Birdseye, 370  
 Birne, 70  
 Birner, 70  
 Birney, 70  
 Birt, 370  
 Birtle, 370  
 Birtles, 370  
 Biscoe, 181  
 Bisgood, 181  
 Bishop, 182, 463  
 Bisney, 181  
 Biss, 181  
 Bissell, 181  
 Bissmire, 181  
 Bitch, 84, 177  
 Bithrey, 167  
 Black, 395  
 Blacker, 395  
 Blackie, 395  
 Blackman, 395  
 Blacow, 393  
 Blade, 376  
 Blain, 396  
 Blake, 393  
 Blakeman, 393  
 Blaker, 393  
 Blakey, 393  
 Blanch, 392  
 Blanchard, 393  
 Blanchett, 393  
 Blanchflower, 468  
 Blancker, 393  
 Bland, 396  
 Blanden, 397  
 Blaney, 396  
 Blank, 392  
 Blankman, 393  
 Blate, 376  
 Bleach, 393  
 Bleacher, 393  
 Bleak, 393  
 Bleay, 396  
 Bledy, 440  
 Blenky, 392  
 Blenkin, 392  
 Blenkinsop, 392 (note)  
 Blenkiron, 393  
 Blessed, 441  
 Blessley, 440  
 Blethyn, 440  
 Blevin, 184  
 Blew, 396  
 Blewer, 396  
 Blick, 393  
 Bligh, 393  
 Blight, 440  
 Blinckhorn, 393  
 Blinco, 392  
 Blindell, 397  
 Bliss, 440  
 Blissett, 441  
 Blizzard, 441  
 Block, 214  
 Blockey, 214  
 Blogg, 214  
 Blomeley, 465  
 Blondell, 397  
 Bloodgood, 440  
 Bloom, 465  
 Bloomer, 465  
 Bloomy, 465  
 Bloss, 466  
 Blossett, 466  
 Blossom, 465  
 Blow, 214, 396  
 Blowen, 215, 396  
 Blower, 215, 396  
 Bluck, 214  
 Blunkell, 513  
 Blyth, 440  
 Boadella, 454  
 Boag, 224  
 Board, 229  
 Boarder, 229  
 Boardman, 229  
 Boardwine, 229  
 Boast, 409  
 Boatwright, 455, 460  
 Boaz, 482  
 Bobart, 422  
 Bobbin, 422  
 Bobbitt, 422  
 Bobby, 484  
 Bobkin, 422  
 Bock, 224  
 Bodda, 454  
 Bodell, 454  
 Boden, 454  
 Bodgener, 225  
 Bodger, 455  
 Bodily, 454  
 Bodicker, 455  
 Bodkin, 454  
 Bodley, 454  
 Bodman, 455  
 Bodmer, 455  
 Body, 454  
 Boctefeur, 455  
 Boff, 421  
 Boffey, 421  
 Bogard, 225  
 Bogg, 224  
 Boggis, 455  
 Boggon, 225  
 Bogue, 224  
 Bogle, 224  
 Bogman, 225  
 Bogue, 47  
 Bold, 240  
 Bolden, 29, 242  
 Boldero, 131, 242  
 Boldery, 241  
 Bolding, 241  
 Bolng, 281  
 Bollin, 281  
 Bollman, 281  
 Bolt, 240  
 Bolter, 241  
 Boltwood, 242  
 Bomgarson, 176  
 Bonar, 176  
 Bonbright, 176  
 Bond, 225  
 Boney, 175  
 Boniger, 37, 170  
 Bonken, 175  
 Bonnell, 175  
 Bonner, 176  
 Bonnick, 175  
 Bonning, 175  
 Bonny, 175  
 Bonnyman, 176  
 Bonser, 236  
 Bonsey, 175, 235  
 Bonter, 236  
 Boodle, 454  
 Bookless, 353, 354  
 Bool, 280  
 Boore, 452  
 Boorman, 452  
 Boot, 454  
 Booth, 454  
 Booty, 454  
 Border, 229  
 Boshier, 408  
 Bosley, 408  
 Bosman, 408  
 Boss, 408  
 Bossard, 408  
 Bossey, 408  
 Bossom, 408  
 Bostel, 409  
 Bostock, 409  
 Bostridge, 409  
 Bothy, 224  
 Botly, 454  
 Bott, 454  
 Botten, 454  
 Botting, 454

- Bottle, 454  
 Botwright, 455  
 Bouch, 378  
 Bouchey, 378  
 Boucher, 379  
 Boucherett, 379  
 Boudrow, 242  
 Boughtwhore, 241  
 Bouilly, 280  
 Boulting, 241  
 Boutflower, 455 (note)  
 Bouverie, 422  
 Bouvier, 422  
 Bovay, 421  
 Bovey, 421  
 Boville, 421  
 Bow, 224  
 Bowdry, 241  
 Bowe, 47  
 Bowell, 224  
 Bowen, 225  
 Bower, 452, 490  
 Bowerman, 452  
 Bowker, 379  
 Bowkett, 379  
 Bowl, 280  
 Bowler, 281  
 Bowman, 225  
 Bowmer, 225  
 Box, 32  
 Boy, 313  
 Boyer, 313  
 Boyman, 313  
 Bracher, 185  
 Brack, 184  
 Bradnell, 221  
 Bradshaw, 501  
 Bragan, 185  
 Bragg, 130  
 Bragger, 130  
 Braham, 371  
 Brain, 185  
 Brainard, 185  
 Brake, 184  
 Brakeman, 185  
 Bramble, 371  
 Brame, 371  
 Bramer, 371  
 Bramley, 371  
 Brammell, 371  
 Brand, 198  
 Brandard, 199  
 Brander, 199  
 Brandis, 199  
 Brandish, 199  
 Brandle, 198  
 Brandling, 199  
 Brandram, 199  
 Brandreth, 199  
 Brandrick, 199  
 Brandy, 19, 198  
 Brant, 198  
 Brasier, 443  
 Brass, 443, 476  
 Brassbridge, 495  
 Brassell, 443  
 Brassey, 443  
 Bray, 184  
 Brayer, 185  
 Brayman, 185  
 Brazier, 53, 443  
 Brazill, 443  
 Braznell, 221  
 Breach, 184  
 Breakell, 185  
 Breaker, 185  
 Bream, 106  
 Breazard, 186  
 Breecher, 185  
 Breem, 371  
 Breeze, 185  
 Bremer, 371  
 Bremond, 371  
 Bremridge, 371  
 Brent, 198  
 Breslin, 186  
 Bresse, 185  
 Brett, 185  
 Brettell, 185  
 Brew, 193  
 Brewer, 194  
 Brewes, 185  
 Breysic, 186  
 Briand, 185  
 Briant, 185  
 Brick, 184  
 Brickell, 185  
 Bricker, 185  
 Brickman, 185  
 Bridge, 184  
 Bridgeman, 185  
 Bridgen, 185  
 Bridger, 185  
 Bridges, 185  
 Brier, 185  
 Brigg, 184  
 Briggs, 185  
 Bright, 106, 370  
 Brighting, 370  
 Brightland, 370  
 Brightly, 370  
 Brightman, 370  
 Brightmore, 370  
 Brightwine, 42  
 Brighty, 370  
 Brigman, 185  
 Brim, 371  
 Brimble, 371  
 Brimelow, 371  
 Brimiley, 371  
 Brisco, 186  
 Brise, 185  
 Brisk, 186  
 Brisley, 186  
 Brisman, 186  
 Brissey, 185  
 Brittell, 185  
 Britnell, 221  
 Britter, 185  
 Brix, 185  
 Brixey, 23, 185  
 Broad, 218  
 Broadwood, 501  
 Brocard, 194  
 Brock, 90, 193  
 Brockmann, 194  
 Broderick, 218  
 Brodie, 218  
 Brodhead, 218  
 Broke, 193  
 Broker, 194  
 Brond, 198  
 Brook, 193  
 Brooker, 194  
 Brooking, 193  
 Brookman, 194  
 Brookson, 193  
 Bros, 480  
 Brother, 218, 293, 513  
 Brotherson, 293  
 Brown, 126, 398, 400  
 Brownell, 399  
 Browning, 400  
 Brownlow, 399  
 Brownett, 400  
 Brownrigg, 400  
 Brownsmith, 462  
 Brownsword, 462 (note)  
 Bruce, 185  
 Brune, 399  
 Bruner, 400  
 Brunner, 400  
 Bruzand, 186  
 Bruzand, 186  
 Buba, 421  
 Bubb, 421  
 Buck, 85, 378  
 Bucket, 379  
 Buckie, 378  
 Buckle, 379  
 Buckley, 379  
 Bucklin, 379  
 Buckney, 379  
 Buckridge, 379  
 Bucksey, 379  
 Budd, 454  
 Budden, 454  
 Buddicombe, 455  
 Budding, 454  
 Buddle, 454  
 Buddo, 454  
 Buddrich, 455  
 Budge, 454  
 Budlong, 454  
 Budmore, 455  
 Buffin, 422  
 Buffrey, 422  
 Bugg, 47, 110, 378  
 Buggeln, 379



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- Catt, 168  
 Cattey, 168  
 Cattle, 168  
 Cattley, 168  
 Cattlin, 22, 168  
 Catto, 168  
 Caulk, 307-  
 Caulking, 307  
 Caunce, 519  
 Cause, 309  
 Causer, 309  
 Causey, 309  
 Cayzer, 205  
 Cazaley, 205  
 Centre, 456  
 Chad, 168  
 Chadborn, 168  
 Chadbot, 168  
 Chaddock, 168  
 Chadman, 168  
 Chadwick, 169  
 Chadwin, 169  
 Chaffinch, 104  
 Chalk, 307  
 Chalker, 307  
 Chalkey, 307  
 Chalklen, 307  
 Chalkling, 307  
 Champ, 171  
 Chance, 519  
 Chancey, 519  
 Chant, 74  
 Chanter, 74  
 Chantrey, 74  
 Chapman, 459  
 Chard, 250  
 Charie, 231  
 Charity, 339  
 Charker, 232  
 Charles, 59  
 Charman, 46, 232  
 Charrott, 339  
 Chart, 250  
 Charter, 250  
 Chataway, 169  
 Chatwell, 169  
 Chaucer, 307  
 Cheape, 460  
 Cheek, 357  
 Cheese, 459  
 Cheeseman, 459  
 Cheesewright, 460  
 Cheever, 285  
 Chenning, 329  
 Chequer, 358  
 Cherrill, 202  
 Cherry, 231  
 Chesman, 459  
 Chesney, 459  
 Chessen, 459  
 Chick, 357  
 Chicken, 357  
 Chidell, 438  
 Child, 162  
 Children, 42, 46, 162  
 Childers, 162  
 Chill, 162  
 Chilly, 162  
 Chillmaid, 46, 163  
 Chillman, 46, 163  
 Chimlen, 423  
 Chimney, 423  
 Chin, 418  
 Chine, 327  
 Ching, 329  
 Chinnery, 328  
 Chipman, 285  
 Chipp, 45, 285  
 Chippen, 285  
 Chipper, 285  
 Chirney, 432  
 Chisel, 458  
 Chisholm, 459  
 Chislett, 458  
 Chisman, 459  
 Chittle, 438  
 Chittock, 438  
 Chitty, 438  
 Choat, 360  
 Choote, 360  
 Christ, 133, 134, 484  
 Christmas, 487, 522  
 Christo, 133  
 Christy, 133  
 Chrystal, 133  
 Chubback, 227  
 Chuck, 357  
 Chunn, 327  
 Chuter, 360  
 Chutter, 360  
 Circuit, 441  
 City, 431  
 Clack, 352  
 Clad, 435  
 Claggett, 352  
 Claplin, 183  
 Clapp, 183  
 Clapper, 183  
 Clapson, 183  
 Clare, 374  
 Claremont, 374  
 Claret, 374  
 Claridge, 374  
 Claringbold, 39, 374  
 Claringbull, 39, 374  
 Claris, 374  
 Clarvis, 374  
 Clarvise, 374  
 Clary, 374  
 Class, 392  
 Classon, 392  
 Clavey, 183  
 Clay, 352  
 Clear, 374  
 Cleary, 374  
 Cleaver, 414  
 Clegg, 352  
 Cleggett, 352  
 Clench, 199  
 Cleveley, 415  
 Clever, 414  
 Cleverly, 415  
 Clewett, 352  
 Cliff, 415  
 Clift, 415  
 Clinch, 199  
 Cling, 199  
 Clingo, 199  
 Clink, 199  
 Clinkard, 199  
 Clissold, 392  
 Clive, 415  
 Cloak, 352  
 Clode, 377  
 Clogg, 352  
 Close, 391 (note)  
 Closer, 391 (note)  
 Clothier, 377, 460  
 Cloud, 46, 377  
 Cloudman, 378  
 Clout, 377  
 Clouting, 377  
 Cloutman, 378, 461  
 Clow, 352  
 Cluer, 352  
 Clutton, 377  
 Coachman, 446  
 Cob, 248  
 Cock, 446  
 Cocker, 446  
 Cockett, 446  
 Cockin, 446  
 Cocking, 446  
 Cockle, 446  
 Cocklin, 446  
 Cockman, 446  
 Cocks, 446  
 Cod, 106  
 Codd, 115  
 Codley, 17  
 Codling, 115  
 Cody, 115  
 Coe, 336  
 Coffey, 248  
 Coffman, 248  
 Coffin, 249  
 Cogger, 446  
 Coggin, 446  
 Coghill, 446  
 Coglin, 446  
 Coish, 336  
 Colbran, 226  
 Colbreath, 226  
 Colburn, 226  
 Cold, 477  
 Coldman, 81, 477  
 Coldrick, 477  
 Cole, 226  
 Colenso, 24, 226

- Coleman, 226, 461  
 Coley, 226  
 Coll, 17  
 Colla, 17, 19, 226  
 Collamore, 226  
 Collar, 226  
 Collard, 226  
 College, 226  
 Colley, 226  
 Collick, 226  
 Collier, 53, 226, 460  
 Colling, 226  
 Collins, 24, 226  
 Colman, 226  
 Colmer, 226  
 Colt, 81, 477  
 Coltart, 81  
 Colter, 81, 477  
 Colthard, 477  
 Coltmann, 81, 477  
 Combe, 59, 296  
 Combridgr, 59  
 Comer, 60  
 Comley, 60  
 Commin, 63, 297  
 Comont, 60  
 Comrie, 60  
 Conder, 164  
 Condron, 164  
 Condry, 164  
 Condy, 163  
 Cone, 327  
 Conger, 328  
 Conker, 328  
 Conlan, 327  
 Conne, 327  
 Connell, 327  
 Connery, 328  
 Conny, 327  
 Conoff, 328  
 Conquest, 328  
 Conrath, 328  
 Consell, 163  
 Const, 360  
 Constable, 462, 486  
 Conybear, 328  
 Conyer, 328  
 Coode, 101, 115  
 Coolbreath, 226  
 Coote, 52, 101, 115  
 Cooze, 309  
 Copeman, 248, 459  
 Copelin, 248  
 Copestake, 227  
 Copley, 248  
 Copp, 248  
 Coppard, 248  
 Copper, 476  
 Coppernoll, 221  
 Coppin, 249  
 Coppock, 248  
 Copsey, 23, 248  
 Corbett, 98  
 Corbin, 98  
 Corbould, 202  
 Corby, 98  
 Core, 202  
 Corker, 481  
 Corkery, 481  
 Corking, 481  
 Corkling, 481  
 Corkman, 481  
 Cornell, 433  
 Corner, 433  
 Corney, 433  
 Cornick, 433  
 Corning, 433  
 Cornman, 433  
 Corsan, 409  
 Corsar, 409  
 Corse, 409  
 Cort, 409  
 Cory, 202  
 Cose, 309  
 Cosier, 309  
 Cossack, 309  
 Cossart, 309  
 Cossey, 309  
 Cosson, 309  
 Cost, 360  
 Costall, 360  
 Costeker, 360  
 Costello, 360  
 Coster, 360  
 Costiff, 360  
 Costlow, 360  
 Costly, 360  
 Cotman, 116  
 Cott, 115  
 Cottam, 115  
 Cotter, 116, 514  
 Cottle, 115  
 Cotton, 117  
 Coulthred, 477  
 Cound, 163  
 Counsell, 163  
 Count, 163  
 Counter, 164  
 County, 163  
 Countze, 163  
 Courage, 337  
 Courcelle, 409  
 Courridge, 337  
 Course, 409  
 Courser, 409  
 Court, 409  
 Courtenay, 409  
 Courtier, 409  
 Courtnell, 221  
 Courtwright, 409  
 Cousin, 296, 309  
 Coutts, 115  
 Covell, 248  
 Coveny, 249  
 Covert, 248  
 Covey, 248  
 Cow, 336  
 Cowan, 336  
 Coward, 12, 336  
 Cowell, 336  
 Cowie, 336  
 Cowing, 336  
 Cowland, 336  
 Cowman, 337  
 Cowper, 476  
 Craig, 97  
 Craigie, 97  
 Craik, 97  
 Crake, 97  
 Crakell, 97  
 Cram, 97  
 Cray, 401  
 Creah, 170  
 Creak, 170  
 Creaker, 170  
 Crealey, 196  
 Cream, 125  
 Creamer, 125  
 Crean, 465  
 Cree, 170  
 Creech, 170  
 Creelman, 196  
 Creer, 170  
 Crespel, 404  
 Crespin, 404  
 Cressall, 401  
 Cressy, 401  
 Crew, 401  
 Cribb, 188  
 Crickmay, 25, 170  
 Crilly, 196  
 Crimson, 125  
 Criper, 188  
 Crippen, 188  
 Cripps, 404  
 Crisp, 404  
 Crispin, 404  
 Croad, 46, 371  
 Croager, 46, 372  
 Crock, 252  
 Crocker, 253  
 Crockett, 253  
 Croker, 253  
 Croll, 405  
 Croly, 405  
 Crome, 372  
 Cromey, 372  
 Cromley, 374  
 Crony, 465  
 Crook, 46  
 Croon, 373  
 Cropp, 424  
 Cropper, 425  
 Croser, 406  
 Cross, 405, 490  
 Crossman, 406  
 Crotch, 46  
 Crothers, 372  
 Croton, 372



Crotty, 371  
 Crowdon, 373  
 Crowdy, 371  
 Crowe, 97  
 Crown, 463  
 Crowson, 97  
 Cruicknell, 221  
 Crum, 373  
 Cruso, 404  
 Crusa, 404  
 Crussell, 404  
 Crutwell, 373  
 Cryer, 53, 170  
 Crymo, 123  
 Cubbidge, 248  
 Cubby, 248  
 Cubitt, 144, 248  
 Cubley, 248  
 Cuckoo, 103  
 Cudd, 115  
 Cuddon, 117  
 Cuddy, 115  
 Cufman, 248  
 Cuff, 248  
 Cuffey, 248  
 Cuffley, 248  
 Cufflin, 248  
 Cull, 478  
**Cullen, 478**  
 Culley, 478  
 Cumber, 234  
 Cumberbatch, 234  
 Cumberbeach, 234  
 Cumberpatch, 234  
 Cumming, 297  
 Camper, 234  
 Canard, 328  
 Cundell, 163  
 Cundy, 163  
 Cuniffe, 328  
 Cunio, 327  
 Canley, 327  
 Cunliffe, 328  
 Cunnell, 327  
 Cunnew, 328  
 Cunnings, 329  
 Cunnold, 328  
 Cupid, 143, 144  
 Cupit, 144, 248  
 Curling, 405  
 Curll, 405  
 Curnick, 433  
 Curno, 433  
 Curson, 409  
 Curt, 409  
 Curtail, 409  
 Curtze, 409  
 Curwen, 204  
 Cust, 360  
 Custance, 24, 360  
 Custard, 360  
 Cutlova, 40  
 Cutmore, 116

**Cutright, 116**  
**Cutwell, 115**  
 Cutting, 115  
 Cutto, 19  
  
 Dabb, 428  
 Dack, 390  
 Dacker, 391  
 Dacombe, 391  
 Dadd, 291  
 Daddy, 291  
 Dada, 291  
 Dadman, 299  
 Dafford, 428  
 Daffy, 428  
 Dagan, 338  
 Dagg, 390  
 Dagger, 391  
 Dagley, 48, 390  
 Dagnall, 338  
 Daily, 390  
 Dainty, 310  
 Dairy, 391  
 Daisy, 390  
 Dally, 375  
 Dale, 375, 491  
 Dallas, 375  
 Dallen, 375  
**Dallimore, 375**  
 Dalling, 375  
 Dallor, 375  
**Dallow, 375**  
 Dalloway, 376  
 Dally, 375  
 Dalman, 376  
 Damer, 365  
 Dames, 365  
 Damm, 364  
 Damory, 365  
 Dana, 311  
 Dance, 310  
 Dancer, 310  
 Dancy, 310  
 Dand, 310  
 Dandelyon, 12, 310  
 Dando, 310  
 Dandy, 45, 310  
 Dane, 311, 338  
 Danes, 338  
**Danford, 311**  
 Danger, 311, 338  
 Daniel, 484  
 Danks, 359  
 Dann, 311  
 Dannon, 311  
 Dannel, 311  
 Danner, 311  
 Danson, 310  
**Dapp, 428**  
**Darcott, 208**  
 Darch, 297  
 Dardy, 208  
**Dargan, 208, 297**

Dark, 397  
 Darker, 397  
 Darkies, 208  
 Darkin, 397  
 Darkman, 397  
 Darley, 208  
 Daly, 48  
 Darnell, 398  
 Darnley, 398  
 Darr, 208  
 Darrell, 208  
 Darrigon, 208  
 Darrow, 208  
 Dart, 209  
 Darter, 209  
 Dartnell, 221  
 Darwin, 208  
 Dasent, 385  
 Dassett, 385  
 Dassy, 385  
 Date, 291  
 Datt, 291  
 Daunt, 310  
 Davall, 428  
 Daven, 428  
 Davidge, 428  
 Daviron, 428  
 Daveck, 428  
 Davy, 428  
 Day, 390  
 Daybell, 390  
 Dayer, 391  
 Dayes, 390  
 Daykin, 390  
 Dayman, 391  
 Daymont, 391  
 Daze, 291, 390  
 Dazey, 291  
 Deal, 101  
 Dean, 311  
 Dear, 268  
 Dearbird, 268  
 Dearlove, 268  
 Dearman, 268  
 Dearth, 299  
 Deary, 27, 268  
 Deck, 390  
 Dederick, 333  
 Dedman, 333  
 Dedridge, 333  
 Deed, 332  
 Deedy, 332  
 Deer, 85  
 Deffell, 428  
 Deighen, 338  
 Delay, 375  
 Delhier, 375  
**Dell, 375**  
 Dellamore, 376  
 Deller, 375  
 Dellow, 375  
 Delmar, 376  
 Demaid, 457



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- Crotty, 371  
 Crowden, 372  
 Crowdy, 371  
 Crowe, 97  
 Crown, 465  
 Crowson, 97  
 Crucknell, 221  
 Crum, 373  
 Cruse, 404  
 Cruso, 404  
 Crussell, 404  
 Crutwell, 373  
 Cryer, 53, 170  
 Cryme, 125  
 Cubbidge, 248  
 Cubby, 248  
 Cubitt, 144, 248  
 Cubley, 248  
 Cuckoo, 105  
 Cudd, 115  
 Cuddon, 117  
 Cuddy, 115  
 Cufman, 248  
 Cuff, 248  
 Cuffey, 248  
 Cuffley, 248  
 Cuffin, 248  
 Cull, 478  
 Cullen, 478  
 Culley, 478  
 Cumber, 234  
 Cumberbatch, 234  
 Cumberbeach, 234  
 Cumberpatch, 234  
 Cumming, 297  
 Cumper, 234  
 Cunard, 328  
 Cundell, 163  
 Cundy, 163  
 Cuniffe, 328  
 Cunio, 327  
 Cunley, 327  
 Cunliffe, 328  
 Cunnell, 327  
 Cunnaw, 328  
 Cunnings, 329  
 Cunnold, 328  
 Cupid, 143, 144  
 Cupit, 144, 248  
 Curling, 405  
 Curll, 405  
 Curnick, 433  
 Curno, 433  
 Curson, 409  
 Curt, 409  
 Curtail, 409  
 Curtze, 409  
 Curwen, 204  
 Cust, 360  
 Custance, 24, 360  
 Custard, 360  
 Cutlove, 40  
 Outmore, 116  
 Cutright, 116  
 Cuttell, 115  
 Cutting, 115  
 Cutto, 19  
 Dabb, 428  
 Dack, 390  
 Dacker, 391  
 Dacombe, 391  
 Dadd, 291  
 Daddy, 291  
 Dade, 291  
 Dadmun, 292  
 Dafford, 428  
 Daffy, 428  
 Dagan, 338  
 Dagg, 390  
 Dagger, 391  
 Dagley, 48, 390  
 Dagnall, 338  
 Daily, 390  
 Dainty, 310  
 Dairy, 391  
 Daisy, 390  
 Daldy, 375  
 Dale, 375, 491  
 Dallas, 375  
 Dallen, 375  
 Dallimore, 376  
 Dalling, 375  
 Dallor, 375  
 Dallow, 375  
 Dalloway, 376  
 Dally, 375  
 Dalman, 376  
 Damer, 365  
 Dames, 365  
 Damm, 364  
 Damory, 365  
 Dana, 311  
 Dance, 310  
 Dancer, 310  
 Dancey, 310  
 Dand, 310  
 Dandelyon, 12, 310  
 Dando, 310  
 Dandy, 45, 310  
 Dane, 311, 338  
 Danes, 338  
 Danford, 311  
 Danger, 311, 338  
 Daniel, 484  
 Danks, 359  
 Dann, 311  
 Dannan, 311  
 Dannell, 311  
 Danner, 311  
 Danson, 310  
 Dapp, 428  
 Daracott, 208  
 Darch, 397  
 Dardy, 208  
 Dargan, 208, 397  
 Dark, 397  
 Darker, 397  
 Darkies, 208  
 Darkin, 397  
 Darkman, 397  
 Darley, 208  
 Daly, 48  
 Darnell, 398  
 Darnley, 398  
 Darr, 208  
 Darrell, 208  
 Darrigon, 208  
 Darrow, 208  
 Dart, 209  
 Darter, 209  
 Dartnell, 221  
 Darwin, 208  
 Dasent, 385  
 Dasset, 385  
 Dassay, 385  
 Date, 291  
 Datt, 291  
 Daunt, 310  
 Davall, 428  
 Daven, 428  
 Davidge, 428  
 Daviron, 428  
 Davock, 428  
 Davy, 428  
 Day, 390  
 Daybell, 390  
 Dayer, 391  
 Dayes, 390  
 Daykin, 390  
 Dayman, 391  
 Daymont, 391  
 Daze, 291, 390  
 Dazey, 291  
 Deal, 101  
 Dean, 311  
 Dear, 268  
 Dearbird, 268  
 Dearlove, 268  
 Dearman, 268  
 Dearth, 209  
 Deary, 27, 268  
 Deck, 390  
 Dederick, 333  
 Dedman, 333  
 Dedridge, 333  
 Deed, 332  
 Deedy, 332  
 Deer, 85  
 Deffell, 428  
 Deighen, 338  
 Delay, 375  
 Delhier, 375  
 Dell, 375  
 Dellamore, 376  
 Deller, 375  
 Dellow, 375  
 Delmar, 376  
 Demaid, 457

- Demon, 457  
 Dempsey, 365  
 Dench, 106, 359  
 Dendy, 310  
 Denhard, 311  
 Denison, 45, 311  
 Denman, 312  
 Denn, 311  
 Dennell, 311  
 Denning, 311  
 Denny, 311  
 Denolf, 312  
 Denson, 311  
 Denyer, 311  
 Dern, 398  
 Derwin, 268  
 Dessert, 385  
 Dettman, 333  
 Dettmer, 333  
 Devey, 428  
 Devick, 428  
 Devlin, 428  
 Devoll, 488  
 Devon, 428  
 Dew, 427  
 Dewar, 427  
 Dewell, 427  
 Dewen, 427  
 Dewey, 427  
 Dewick, 427  
 Dewing, 427  
 Dey, 457  
 Diabogue, 457  
 Diack, 457  
 Diamond, 457  
 Dias, 351  
 Dicey, 351  
 Dick, 406, 484  
 Dicker, 407  
 Dickie, 406  
 Dickin, 407  
 Dickman, 407  
 Dietman, 333  
 Diggle, 406  
 Digman, 407  
 Digory, 407  
 Digweed, 42  
 Dilger, 189  
 Dilke, 189  
 Dill, 189  
 Diller, 189  
 Dilley, 189  
 Dillicar, 189  
 Dillick, 189  
 Dillimore, 190  
 Dillman, 190  
 Dillmet, 190  
 Dillon, 190  
 Dillow, 189  
 Dillwyn, 190  
 Dilnut, 41  
 Dimes, 365  
 Dimmett, 365  
 Dimmick, 365  
 Dimmock, 365  
 Dine, 31  
 Dineley, 130  
 Ding, 367  
 Dingle, 367  
 Dingley, 367  
 Dingman, 367  
 Dingwell, 367  
 Dinky, 367  
 Dining, 31, 130  
 Dinn, 129  
 Dinning, 130  
 Disher, 229  
 Dishman, 229  
 Dismore, 352  
 Diss, 64, 65, 351  
 Ditchman, 407  
 Dix, 229  
 Dixie, 229  
 Dobel, 103  
 Dobie, 103  
 Doblin, 103  
 Dock, 427  
 Docker, 427  
 Docking, 427  
 Dodd, 45, 273  
 Doddridge, 273, 333  
 Dodman, 273  
 Doe, 427  
 Doggett, 84, 427  
 Doke, 427  
 Doll, 63  
 Dolland, 40  
 Dolling, 63  
 Dolphin, 184, 513  
 Dommett, 364  
 Donelan, 130  
 Donn, 129  
 Donnell, 129  
 Donney, 129  
 Donno, 129  
 Donnor, 128  
 Doody, 273  
 Door, 208  
 Doran, 208  
 Dorbon, 208  
 Dorey, 208  
 Dorman, 208  
 Dormer, 208  
 Dorrell, 208  
 Dorton, 209  
 Dotchin, 273  
 Dotry, 273  
 Dottridge, 273, 333  
 Doubt, 273  
 Doubty, 273  
 Doudney, 274  
 Dove, 103  
 Dovey, 103  
 Dow, 427  
 Dowd, 273  
 Dowden, 274  
 Dowdle, 274  
 Dowdiken, 274  
 Dowding, 274  
 Dowdy, 273  
 Dowell, 427  
 Dower, 427  
 Dowey, 427  
 Dowland, 428  
 Dowling, 22, 427  
 Dowse, 273  
 Dowsing, 274  
 Dowson, 274  
 Dozell, 273  
 Dozy, 273  
 Drabble, 196  
 Drage, 100, 413  
 Dragon, 413  
 Drain, 413  
 Drake, 100, 413  
 Drawbridge, 495  
 Drawsword, 236  
 Drawwater, 502  
 Dray, 413  
 Draysey, 242  
 Dresser, 242  
 Drew, 195  
 Drewell, 195  
 Drewery, 196  
 Drewett, 429  
 Drinkwater, 502  
 Droop, 441  
 Drought, 270  
 Drowdy, 270  
 Drown, 196  
 Druce, 249  
 Druggan, 196  
 Drum, 243  
 Drummer, 243  
 Drummey, 243  
 Drummond, 243 (note)  
 Drury, 196  
 Dry, 429  
 Dryer, 429  
 Dubbins, 103  
 Duck, 100, 427  
 Ducker, 427  
 Duckett, 427  
 Duckling, 100, 427  
 Duckman, 428  
 Duddle, 273, 332  
 Daddy, 273, 332  
 Dudgeon, 427  
 Dudin, 332  
 Duga, 100  
 Dugald, 428  
 Dugard, 427  
 Duggin, 100, 427  
 Dugmore, 428  
 Dugood, 428  
 Dugwell, 428  
 Duke, 427  
 Duly, 427  
 Dumbell, 364

- Dume, 363  
 Dumlin, 364  
 Dummelow, 364  
 Dummer, 364  
 Dummert, 364  
 Dumplin, 364  
 Dunavin, 130  
 Dunger, 130  
 Dungey, 361  
 Dunkin, 22  
 Dunn, 21, 22, 129  
 Dunnell, 21, 129  
 Dunning, 130  
 Dunstone, 130  
 Durand, 197  
 Durell, 208  
 Durley, 208  
 Durman, 208  
 Durre, 208  
 Duthie, 332  
 Dutt, 273, 332  
 Dyce, 351  
 Dye, 457  
 Dyer, 457  
 Dyett, 332  
 Dyson, 352  
 Dyte, 332
- Eade, 381  
 Eadie, 381  
 Eadon, 381  
 Eager, 210  
 Eagle, 94, 154  
 Eagling, 154  
 Eames, 254  
 Earee, 94  
 Earheart, 95  
 Earl, 339  
 Early, 339  
 Earney, 95  
 Earwig, 94  
 Earwaker, 112 (note)  
 Earratt, 94  
 Earth, 139  
 Earthy, 139  
 East, 302  
 Easter, 302  
 Easterbrook, 303  
 Easterday, 303  
 Eastman, 302  
 Eastmure, 302  
 Easto, 302  
 Easty, 302  
 Eat, 381  
 Eatwell, 382  
 Eaves, 366  
 Ebbetts, 61  
 Ebbidge, 60  
 Eber, 76  
 Ebert, 61  
 Eborall, 76  
 Edbrook, 382  
 Eddis, 381
- Eddy, 381  
 Edell, 337  
 Edelsten, 338  
 Edgar, 40, 382  
 Edge, 209  
 Ediker, 382  
 Edkins, 381  
 Edlery, 338  
 Edlesten, 338  
 Edlow, 337  
 Edmans, 382  
 Edmead, 382  
 Edmett, 382  
 Edmond, 382  
 Edolph, 382  
 Edridge, 382  
 Edward, 382  
 Edwell, 382  
 Edwick, 382  
 Edwin, 382  
 Eel, 416  
 Egg, 209  
 Egley, 154  
 Ego, 209  
 Elbow, 134  
 Elden, 418  
 Eldred, 418  
 Eldridge, 419  
 Element, 276, 299  
 Eley, 416  
 Elgar, 299  
 Elgood, 299  
 Elk, 142  
 Elkin, 299  
 Ell, 17, 299  
 Ella, 17, 19, 299  
 Ellacot, 299  
 Ellard, 299  
 Ellen, 238  
 Ellenor, 239  
 Ellery, 299  
 Elley, 17, 299  
 Ellice, 300  
 Elliker, 299  
 Elliman, 299  
 Ellion, 238  
 Ellis, 300  
 Ellmaker, 143  
 Ellwood, 299  
 Elmore, 299  
 Elphee, 134  
 Elphick, 134  
 Else, 300  
 Elsegood, 300  
 Elsey, 300  
 Elt, 418  
 Eltham, 418  
 Elton, 418  
 Elve, 134  
 Elvery, 135  
 Elves, 134  
 Elvidge, 134  
 Elvis, 134
- Elvy, 134  
 Elwin, 299  
 Ember, 254, 312  
 Emblem, 143  
 Emblin, 143  
 Emblow, 143  
 Emeler, 143  
 Emeny, 254  
 Emerick, 254  
 Emery, 254  
 Emly, 143  
 Emlyn, 143  
 Emmett, 110, 284  
 Emms, 254  
 Emus, 284  
 Engall, 213  
 England, 213  
 Engleburtt, 213  
 Engleheart, 213  
 English, 318  
 Enniss, 289  
 Enoch, 289, 482  
 Enock, 289  
 Enough, 289  
 Enright, 289  
 Enscoe, 119  
 Ensell, 119  
 Enser, 119  
 Enzer, 119  
 Epp, 60  
 Erasmus, 26  
 Erickson, 32  
 Erinine, 146  
 Erratt, 94  
 Erskine, 79  
 Esau, 483  
 Eslin, 119  
 Essel, 119  
 Este, 216  
 Estle, 216  
 Esty, 216  
 Ethel, 337  
 Ether, 282  
 Etheridge, 282  
 Etridge, 288  
 Etty, 287  
 Eve, 366, 482  
 Evelyn, 22, 290  
 Ever, 76  
 Everall, 76  
 Everard, 76  
 Evered, 76  
 Everett, 76  
 Every, 76  
 Evezard, 290  
 Evill, 366  
 Ewald, 367  
 Ewart, 366  
 Ewe, 85, 366  
 Ewell, 366  
 Ewer, 366  
 Ewing, 366  
 Eye, 209



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- Foggo, 136  
 Folk, 333  
 Folkard, 334  
 Folker, 334  
 Folkitt, 334  
 Ford, 325  
 Forder, 325  
 Fordred, 325  
 Forget, 324  
 Forland, 324  
 Forney, 324  
 Fort, 325  
 Fortin, 325  
 Fortune, 325  
 Forty, 325  
 Fortyman, 325  
 Forward, 324  
 Foskey, 247  
 Foss, 246  
 Fossey, 246  
 Fossick, 246  
 Fouke, 333  
 Fowell, 10, 93  
 Fowkes, 333  
 Fowle, 10, 93  
 Fox, 247  
 Foxell, 247  
 Foxen, 247  
 Foxery, 247  
 Frame, 215  
 France, 306  
 Franco, 306  
 Francourt, 306  
 Frank, 306  
 Frankel, 306  
 Franklin, 306  
 Frasi, 312  
 Fraser, 313 (note)  
 Fread, 261  
 Freak, 132  
 Freck, 132  
 Fred, 261  
 Frederick, 41, 261  
 Freebody, 261  
 Freeborn, 261  
 Freeborough, 261  
 Freebout, 261  
 Freebridge, 261  
 Freeland, 261  
 Freeling, 261  
 Freelove, 261  
 Freem, 215  
 Freestone, 42, 261  
 Freeth, 261  
 Freeze, 312  
 Freezor, 313 (note)  
 Fremlin, 205  
 Fremont, 215  
 French, 306  
 Fresh, 449  
 Fresher, 449  
 Frethy, 261  
 Freutel, 350  
 Fricke, 132  
 Fricker, 132  
 Frickey, 132  
 Frid, 261  
 Friday, 261  
 Friend, 263  
 Friendship, 263, 351  
 Frisian, 313  
 Friskey, 449  
 Frith, 261, 491  
 Froger, 350  
 Fromunt, 215  
 Frood, 350  
 Frost, 135  
 Frostick, 136  
 Frostman, 136  
 Froude, 350  
 Frowd, 350  
 Frudd, 350  
 Fuel, 10, 93  
 Fuggel, 93  
 Fuggle, 10  
 Fulcher, 334  
 Fulke, 333  
 Full, 517  
 Fullalove, 518  
 Fulleck, 517  
 Fullerd, 518  
 Fullmer, 518  
 Furlong, 323  
 Furnell, 324  
 Furze, 449  
 Furzer, 449  
 Fuss, 246  
 Fussell, 246  
 Fussey, 246  
 Fuszard, 246  
 Fux, 247  
 Gabb, 285  
 Gable, 285  
 Gadban, 208 (note)  
 Gadd, 525  
 Gade, 206  
 Gadlan, 206  
 Gaff, 285  
 Gaffery, 285  
 Gaffin, 285  
 Gagan, 174  
 Gahan, 174  
 Gain, 174  
 Gainer, 174  
 Gainey, 174  
 Gains, 174  
 Gaiter, 206  
 Galbot, 437  
 Gale, 436, 483  
 Galey, 436  
 Galilee, 437  
 Galindo, 437  
 Gall, 436  
 Gallager, 437  
 Galland, 437  
 Gallant, 437  
 Gallard, 437  
 Gallery, 437  
 Gallon, 437  
 Gallow, 436  
 Galloway, 437  
 Gallows, 437  
 Gally, 436  
 Galt, 76  
 Gamble, 419  
 Gambler, 419  
 Gamlin, 419  
 Gambling, 419  
 Game, 436  
 Gamer, 436  
 Gamage, 436  
 Gammon, 436  
 Gande, 74  
 Gandell, 74  
 Gander, 74, 100  
 Gandy, 74  
 Gann, 444  
 Gannaway, 318, 444  
 Gannon, 444  
 Gannow, 444  
 Gausman, 518  
 Gant, 74  
 Ganter, 74  
 Gapp, 285  
 Garbett, 203  
 Garbrand, 203  
 Garbutt, 39, 203  
 Gard, 276  
 Garden, 276  
 Gardie, 276  
 Gare, 20, 202  
 Garell, 202  
 Garey, 202  
 Garforth, 39, 203  
 Garing, 202  
 Garland, 40, 203, 276  
 Garlick, 203, 473  
 Garling, 202  
 Garman, 203  
 Garment, 41, 203  
 Garnett, 203  
 Garrard, 203  
 Garras, 202  
 Garraway, 204  
 Garrett, 41  
 Garrick, 20, 202  
 Garrod, 203  
 Garrold, 204  
 Garrow, 202  
 Garstin, 42  
 Garter, 277  
 Garvey, 204  
 Garwood, 37, 204, 223  
 Gash, 205  
 Gashry, 205  
 Gaskell, 205  
 Gast, 296  
 Gaster, 296

- Gastin, 203, 296  
 Gastineau, 296  
 Gasting, 296  
 Gataker, 206  
 Gate, 206  
 Gathergood, 525 (note)  
 Gatliffe, 525  
 Gatty, 525  
 Gaussen, 309  
 Gavelle, 285  
 Gavey, 285  
 Gayleard, 437  
 Gayler, 437  
 Gazard, 205  
 Gaze, 205  
 Gazelle, 205  
 Gearing, 202  
 Geary, 202  
 Geazey, 205  
 Gebhard, 285  
 Gedd, 525  
 Gedney, 525  
 Geere, 202  
 Geldert, 478  
 Gelding, 478  
 Gell, 436  
 Gellan, 437  
 Gellard, 437  
 Geller, 437  
 Gemble, 419  
 Gemmill, 419  
 Gender, 74  
 Genna, 444  
 Genner, 444  
 Gent, 74  
 Gentry, 75  
 Gentle, 74  
 Gentry, 75  
 Geoffry, 437  
 Gerard, 203  
 Gerduck, 276  
 Gerhold, 204  
 Gerich, 202  
 Gerish, 202  
 Gerkin, 202  
 Gerloff, 203  
 German, 203  
 Germany, 203  
 Get, 525  
 Getler, 525  
 Getlive, 525  
 Gettman, 525  
 Getty, 525  
 Gibb, 44, 285  
 Gibbard, 285  
 Giberne, 285  
 Giblen, 285  
 Gibbon, 285  
 Gibbs, 285  
 Gibby, 285  
 Gidden, 438  
 Giddy, 438  
 Gidley, 438  
 Gidlow, 438  
 Gidman, 438  
 Gieve, 44, 285  
 Giffard, 285  
 Giffin, 285  
 Gilbert, 458  
 Gilbody, 458  
 Gilby, 442  
 Gildawie, 478  
 Gilder, 478  
 Gildert, 478  
 Gilding, 478  
 Gilford, 458  
 Gilfred, 458  
 Gill, 458, 491  
 Gillard, 458  
 Gillen, 458  
 Giller, 458  
 Gillett, 458  
 Gilley, 458  
 Gilliam, 458  
 Gillbrand, 39, 199, 458  
 Gillihom, 458  
 Gilling, 458  
 Gillman, 458  
 Gilloch, 458  
 Gillow, 458  
 Gilmore, 458  
 Gilpin, 442  
 Gilt, 478  
 Gimber, 148  
 Gimbert, 444  
 Gingell, 419  
 Ginger, 419  
 Ginman, 444, 461  
 Ginn, 444  
 Ginneau, 444  
 Ginvey, 444  
 Gipp, 44  
 Gippert, 285  
 Gipps, 285  
 Gipsy, 285  
 Girl, 202  
 Girling, 202  
 Gissing, 459  
 Gist, 296  
 Given, 285  
 Glad, 435  
 Gladdell, 435  
 Gladden, 435  
 Gladding, 435  
 Gladdish, 435  
 Gladman, 435  
 Gladwin, 435  
 Gladwish, 435  
 Glaisher, 395  
 Glaskin, 392  
 Glass, 392  
 Glassey, 392  
 Glasson, 392  
 Glaze, 392  
 Glazard, 392  
 Glazier, 53, 392  
 Gleadall, 435  
 Gleed, 435  
 Gleig, 352  
 Glew, 352  
 Gliddon, 435  
 Glide, 435  
 Glissan, 392  
 Gloag, 352  
 Glock, 352  
 Gloss, 391 (note)  
 Gluer, 352  
 Goad, 115 (note)  
 Goat, 85  
 Goater, 116  
 God, 106, 115, 484  
 Godbold, 115  
 Godbolt, 115  
 Goddam, 115  
 Goddard, 116  
 Godden, 28, 115 (note),  
 117  
 Godding, 49, 115  
 Goddy, 115  
 Godfrey, 115  
 Godhead, 116, 484  
 Godkin, 115  
 Godier, 116  
 Godliman, 30, 117  
 Godman, 49, 116  
 Godmund, 116  
 Godrich, 49  
 Godrick, 116  
 Godschall, 116  
 Godsell, 116  
 Godskall, 116  
 Godso, 114  
 Godsoe, 23, 114, 115  
 Godward, 117  
 Godwin, 49, 117  
 Goe, 336  
 Gogay, 446  
 Goggin, 446  
 Goggs, 446  
 Going, 336  
 Gold, 81, 477  
 Goldbourn, 477  
 Golden, 477  
 Golder, 477  
 Goldfinch, 104  
 Goldie, 477  
 Golding, 477  
 Goldingay, 477  
 Goldman, 81, 477  
 Goldney, 41, 477  
 Goldrick, 477  
 Goldridge, 477  
 Goldwin, 477  
 Gomery, 59  
 Gomm, 59  
 Gondish, 163  
 Good, 101, 115  
 Goodacre, 116  
 Goodair, 116



Goodall, 115  
 Goodday, 115  
 Goodear, 116  
 Gooden, 117  
 Goodenough, 29, 117,  
 526  
 Goodere, 116  
 Goodered, 116  
 Goodess, 115  
 Goodey, 115  
 Goodheart, 116  
 Gooding, 49, 115  
 Goodlake, 116, 164  
 Goodland, 116  
 Goodliffe, 116  
 Goodluck, 11, 164  
 Goodman, 49, 116  
 Goodnow, 116  
 Goodram, 116  
 Goodrich, 49  
 Goodrick, 116  
 Goodridge, 116  
 Goodsall, 116  
 Goodwill, 117  
 Goodwin, 49, 117  
 Goodwright, 116, 460  
 Goodyear, 116  
 Gook, 105  
 Goose, 99, 309  
 Gooseman, 310  
 Goosey, 309  
 Gooze, 309  
 Gorbell, 203  
 Gorbald, 203  
 Gore, 202  
 Gorebrown, 39, 203  
 Goren, 204  
 Goring, 202  
 Gorman, 203  
 Gorway, 204  
 Gosbell, 309  
 Goshawk, 96  
 Gosheron, 310  
 Gosland, 310  
 Goslee, 310  
 Goslin, 309  
 Gosling, 100, 309  
 Gosmer, 310  
 Gosnell, 298  
 Gospell, 309  
 Goss, 309  
 Gossett, 309  
 Gostelow, 360  
 Gostling, 360  
 Goswell, 310  
 Goswold, 310  
 Goth, 308  
 Gothard, 116  
 Gott, 115  
 Gotto, 115  
 Gougou, 105  
 Gould, 477  
 Goult, 477

Goulty, 477  
 Gow, 336  
 Gowa, 336  
 Gowan, 336  
 Goward, 336  
 Gower, 336  
 Gowing, 336  
 Gowland, 336  
 Gowk, 105  
 Goy, 336  
 Gozar, 309  
 Gozzard, 309  
 Grace, 401  
 Gracey, 401  
 Graseman, 464  
 Grass, 464  
 Grasset, 464  
 Grassick, 464  
 Grassie, 464  
 Graygoose, 100  
 Grayling, 401  
 Gream, 125  
 Greek, 170  
 Greele, 196  
 Greely, 196  
 Greer, 170  
 Green, 465  
 Greener, 465  
 Greenhouse, 465  
 Greening, 465  
 Greenish, 465  
 Greenman, 465  
 Greensmith, 462 (note)  
 Greenson, 465  
 Greensword, 462 (note)  
 Greeny, 465  
 Gregg, 170, 401  
 Grenell, 465  
 Gresley, 401  
 Greswold, 401  
 Grew, 401  
 Grey, 401  
 Grice, 77, 401  
 Grier, 170  
 Grigg, 170  
 Grill, 196  
 Grimaldi, 125 (note)  
 Grimbold, 125  
 Grimble, 125  
 Grime, 125  
 Grimley, 125  
 Grimm, 125  
 Grimmer, 125  
 Grimmet, 125  
 Grimmond, 125  
 Grimson, 125  
 Grisold, 401  
 Grissell, 77, 401  
 Grist, 134  
 Grobe, 424  
 Gronow, 465  
 Groom, 10, 59  
 Groombridge, 41, 59

Groffmann, 425  
 Grose, 45, 48, 346, 405  
 Groser, 406  
 Grosert, 406  
 Grossmith, 462  
 Grote, 45, 48, 49  
 Grouse, 49, 102, 405  
 Grover, 425  
 Grossman, 406  
 Grove, 424  
 Grubo, 424  
 Gruby, 424  
 Grueber, 401  
 Grumble, 111  
 Grumley, 60  
 Grumman, 401  
 Grummant, 60  
 Grummer, 60  
 Gruner, 465  
 Gruneisen, 462 (note)  
 Gruning, 465  
 Guelpa, 88  
 Guelph, 46  
 Guest, 296  
 Guestling, 296  
 Guilan, 123  
 Guild, 478  
 Guillaume, 124  
 Guille, 122  
 Gulbert, 479  
 Gull, 478  
 Gullen, 478  
 Gullet, 479  
 Gullick, 478  
 Gullford, 479  
 Gulliver, 478, 479  
 Gully, 478  
 Gum, 10  
 Gumboil, 11, 50, 164  
 Gumm, 59  
 Gumma, 59  
 Gummo, 59  
 Gunday, 163  
 Gundick, 163  
 Gundry, 164  
 Gunn, 163  
 Gunnell, 163  
 Gunner, 155, 164, 513  
 Gunnery, 39, 164  
 Gunning, 163  
 Guns, 163  
 Gunson, 32, 163  
 Gunston, 164  
 Gunter, 155, 164  
 Gunther, 155, 164  
 Gurnard, 433  
 Gurnell, 433  
 Gurner, 433  
 Gurney, 433  
 Gurr, 202  
 Gurwood, 42, 204  
 Gustard, 360  
 Gut, 115



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- Hatt, 14, 168  
 Hattemore, 168  
 Hatten, 28  
 Havard, 290  
 Havelock, 40, 160, 513  
 Haviland, 290  
 Haw, 209  
 Haward, 155  
 Hawke, 96  
 Hawken, 96  
 Hawthorn, 467  
 Hay, 209  
 Hayday, 19, 519  
 Haydock, 519  
 Haydon, 519  
 Hayman, 210  
 Haymes, 492  
 Haysman, 169  
 Hayter, 519  
 Hayzen, 169  
 Hazard, 169  
 Haze, 169  
 Head, 168  
 Headache, 168 (note)  
 Heading, 168  
 Headlam, 337  
 Headrick, 168  
 Hearing, 232  
 Hearl, 231  
 Hearly, 231  
 Hearse, 79  
 Heart, 250  
 Hearty, 250  
 Heasman, 475  
 Heath, 168  
 Heaven, 140  
 Heaver, 76  
 Heaverman, 76  
 Hebb, 60  
 Hebbert, 61  
 Heber, 76  
 Hebson, 32, 61  
 Heck, 209  
 Heckle, 209  
 Hector, 450  
 Heddy, 168  
 Hedge, 209, 491  
 Hedgman, 210  
 Hedley, 168  
 Heggie, 209  
 Heifer, 76  
 Height, 519  
 Heiser, 475  
 Helfrich, 275  
 Hellmore, 163  
 Helm, 225  
 Helper, 275  
 Helps, 275  
 Hemberg, 225  
 Hembery, 225  
 Hembrow, 225  
 Hemment, 492  
 Hemmer, 130  
 Henden, 417  
 Hender, 300  
 Hendy, 417  
 Henfrey, 289  
 Henn, 289  
 Hennell, 289  
 Hennessy, 289  
 Henney, 289  
 Henniker, 289  
 Henman, 289, 461  
 Henning, 289  
 Henniss, 289  
 Henry, 492  
 Henton, 417  
 Henty, 417  
 Heppey, 60  
 Herbert, 38, 232  
 Herbet, 232  
 Herd, 250  
 Herdman, 251  
 Herepath, 232  
 Heringaud, 232 (note)  
 Hermon, 232  
 Herne, 95  
 Herniman, 95  
 Herod, 339, 482  
 Herp, 386  
 Herper, 386  
 Herrick, 231  
 Herridge, 231  
 Herries, 231  
 Herring, 106, 232  
 Hersant, 42, 233  
 Hersey, 79  
 Hertocks, 339  
 Hesse, 307  
 Hessey, 307  
 Hession, 307  
 Hesson, 307  
 Hester, 448  
 Hetley, 168  
 Hett, 168  
 Hettich, 168  
 Heward, 357  
 Hewer, 358  
 Hewish, 357  
 Hewit, 358  
 Hewland, 358  
 Hewry, 358  
 Hezel, 169  
 Hibbert, 61  
 Hibbitt, 61  
 Hibson, 61  
 Hick, 157, 210, 357  
 Hickley, 357  
 Hicklin, 357  
 Hickling, 157, 357  
 Hickman, 358  
 Hickmott, 41, 358  
 Hickock, 210  
 Hicks, 357  
 Hidden, 449  
 Hide, 449  
 Hider, 450  
 Higgin, 357  
 High, 340  
 Highatt, 341  
 Highmore, 341, 358  
 Higley, 357  
 Higman, 358  
 Hilber, 162  
 Hildebrand, 39, 162, 199  
 Hilder, 162  
 Hilding, 162  
 Hildreth, 163  
 Hildrup, 163  
 Hildyard, 162  
 Hilgers, 162  
 Hill, 162, 491  
 Hillam, 38  
 Hillary, 39, 162  
 Hilliam, 38  
 Hilliard, 162  
 Hillman, 163  
 Hillock, 358  
 Hillson, 162  
 Hilly, 162  
 Hillyer, 162  
 Hilmer, 163  
 Hilridge, 163  
 Hilt, 162  
 Hincks, 3, 78  
 Hinge, 292  
 Hingeston, 78  
 Hinch, 292  
 Hinchey, 292  
 Hinchliff, 292  
 Hinchcliff, 292  
 Hine, 492  
 Hinman, 492  
 Hinxman, 78, 80  
 Hipkin, 61  
 Hipp, 60  
 Hipson, 32  
 Hipwood, 61  
 Hitt, 449  
 Hoadley, 168  
 Hobart, 341  
 Hoblin, 227  
 Hobman, 227  
 Hockaday, 341  
 Hocken, 340  
 Hockett, 341  
 Hockey, 340  
 Hocking, 340  
 Hockman, 341  
 Hocknell, 221  
 Hodd, 168  
 Hodge, 357  
 Hodges, 357  
 Hodgkin, 257  
 Hodgkiss, 358  
 Hodgman, 358  
 Hoe, 340  
 Hoey, 340  
 Hogan, 357

- Hogg, 76, 357  
 Hogmire, 358  
 Holder, 282  
 Holderried, 282  
 Holding, 282  
 Hole, 282  
 Holeman, 282  
 Holeyman, 427  
 Holker, 282, 427  
 Holl, 282  
 Hollaley, 426  
 Holland, 282  
 Holler, 282  
 Hollick, 426  
 Holliday, 427  
 Holliman, 427  
 Holling, 282 (note)  
 Hollingsworth, 282  
 (note)  
 Holloway, 427  
 Holt, 282  
 Holter, 282  
 Holtman, 282  
 Holy, 227  
 Homan, 58, 341  
 Home, 492  
 Homer, 492  
 Homeward, 493  
 Homewood, 493  
 Honey, 314  
 Honeyball, 314  
 Honeyman, 314, 461  
 Honis, 314  
 Honner, 314  
 Hoof, 227  
 Hoofman, 227  
 Hoofnail, 221  
 Hoole, 105, 282  
 Hoop, 227  
 Hope, 227  
 Hopkin, 227  
 Hopman, 227  
 Hord, 217  
 Horder, 218  
 Horn, 520  
 Horner, 520  
 Hornidge, 520  
 Horniman, 520  
 Horning, 520  
 Hornman, 520  
 Hornsby, 520 (note)  
 Horrocks, 341  
 Horsell, 79  
 Horsenail, 221  
 Horsey, 79  
 Horskins, 79  
 Horsman, 79  
 Hort, 217  
 Hoskin, 442  
 Hosking, 442  
 Hoste, 302  
 Houlet, 105  
 House, 491  
 Housego, 491  
 Household, 524  
 Houseman, 491  
 Houssart, 491  
 Howard, 42, 155, 341,  
 513  
 Howle, 105  
 Howley, 105  
 Howman, 290  
 Hoyle, 340  
 Hubback, 227  
 Hubbard, 227  
 Hubble, 227, 357  
 Hube, 227  
 Hubert, 357  
 Huck, 357  
 Huckell, 357  
 Hucken, 357  
 Hockett, 358  
 Hucks, 357  
 Hudd, 280  
 Huddert, 280  
 Huddle, 280  
 Huddy, 280  
 Hudkin, 280  
 Huelins, 357  
 Hug, 357  
 Hugall, 357  
 Huggard, 357  
 Huggett, 358  
 Hugh, 357  
 Hughes, 357  
 Hughman, 358  
 Hngman, 358  
 Hugo, 357  
 Hugoun, 357  
 Hue, 357  
 Hulbert, 105  
 Hulett, 105  
 Hullah, 282  
 Hullock, 358  
 Human, 358  
 Humble, 468  
 Humphrey, 40, 314  
 Hund, 84  
 Hundy, 84  
 Hungate, 314  
 Hunger, 314  
 Hunhold, 314  
 Hunibal, 314  
 Hunking, 314  
 Hunn, 314  
 Hunnard, 314  
 Hunnex, 314  
 Hunns, 314  
 Hunt, 84  
 Hunting, 84  
 Huntress, 456  
 Hurdle, 217  
 Hurlbat, 340  
 Hurlburt, 340  
 Hurler, 310  
 Hurlock, 340  
 Hurrell, 83  
 Hurry, 83  
 Husher, 442  
 Husk, 442  
 Huskisson, 442  
 Hussell, 491  
 Hussey, 491  
 Hussick, 491  
 Hutt, 280  
 Hutting, 280  
 Huttman, 280  
 Hutton, 280  
 Hux, 442  
 Huxen, 442  
 Hymes, 254  
 Ibbett, 61  
 Ibison, 61  
 Ice, 475  
 Icely, 475  
 Iden, 449  
 Idle, 449  
 Ife, 472  
 Igo, 210  
 Ihler, 416  
 Iley, 416  
 Illman, 163, 416  
 Image, 254  
 Imber, 312  
 Imbert, 254  
 Inch, 292  
 Inchbald, 292  
 Inchboard, 11, 292  
 Inches, 292  
 Ing, 292, 491  
 Ingelow, 213  
 Ingle, 213  
 Ingledew, 39, 213  
 Inglesent, 213  
 Inglis, 318  
 Ingoe, 292  
 Ingold, 292  
 Ingram, 41, 292  
 Ingrey, 292  
 Ingwell, 428  
 Inkson, 292  
 Inman, 492  
 Inward, 492  
 Ireland, 318  
 Iremonger, 146  
 Iron, 474  
 Ironbridge, 474, 495  
 Ironman, 475  
 Ironside, 158, 475  
 Irvin, 233  
 Irwin, 233  
 Isard, 475  
 Isborn, 326, 475  
 Isburg, 475  
 Iscariot, 483  
 Iselin, 475  
 Iseru, 474  
 Ismer, 475

Isnard, 475  
 Isnell, 221  
 Ison, 474  
 Ive, 472  
 Iver, 514  
 Iverson, 32  
 Ivory, 76  
 Ivy, 472  
 Ivyleaf, 472  
 Ivymey, 24, 472  
 Izard, 475  
 Izod, 475  
 Izon, 474  
  
 Jack, 452, 489  
 Jackall, 452  
 Jackett, 452  
 Jacklin, 452  
 Jackman, 452  
 Jacks, 452  
 Jael, 483  
 Jaget, 453  
 Jaggard, 452  
 Jagged, 453  
 Jagger, 452  
 Jago, 452  
 Janaway, 444  
 Jane, 174  
 Janes, 174  
 Janeway, 318  
 Jannings, 444  
 January, 174  
 Jarman, 203  
 Jarrold, 204  
 Jarvie, 204  
 Jary, 202  
 Jax, 452  
 Jealous, 437  
 Jeanneret, 444  
 Jeary, 202  
 Jebb, 44, 285  
 Jeff, 285  
 Jekyll, 452  
 Jell, 436  
 Jolley, 436  
 Jellicoe, 21, 437  
 Jelliss, 21, 437  
 Jenkin, 444  
 Jenner, 444  
 Jennery, 444  
 Jennings, 444  
 Jennott, 444  
 Jenrick, 444  
 Jenvey, 444  
 Jephson, 32  
 Jerrold, 204  
 Jervis, 204  
 Jerwood, 204  
 Jessamine, 472  
 Jessiman, 472  
 Jessmay, 24, 459  
 Jesson, 32  
 Jeula, 244

Jew, 244  
 Jewell, 244  
 Jewery, 245  
 Jewett, 245  
 Jewin, 245  
 Jewiss, 244  
 Jipp, 44  
 Job, 482, 485  
 Jobber, 485  
 Jobling, 485  
 Jockisch, 452  
 Jodwin, 306  
 John, 484  
 Jooth, 305  
 Jopling, 485  
 Jopp, 485  
 Jordan, 140  
 Jortin, 140  
 Joskyn, 309  
 Josland, 310  
 Jove, 485  
 Jowett, 245  
 Jubb, 485  
 Jubber, 485  
 Judas, 482, 483  
 Judd, 305  
 Jude, 482  
 Judge, 244  
 Judkin, 305  
 Judson, 305  
 Judwine, 306  
 Jugg, 244  
 Juggins, 244  
 Juggo, 244  
 Jukes, 244  
 June, 420  
 Junio, 420  
 Junner, 420  
 Juo, 244  
 Jurd, 139  
 Just, 429  
 Justamond, 429  
 Justey, 429  
 Jutsou, 305  
 Jutting, 305  
  
 Kalkman, 307  
 Kalvo, 83  
 Karker, 481  
 Kay, 336  
 Kays, 205  
 Keast, 296  
 Kebel, 285  
 Keel, 322  
 Keeling, 322  
 Keely, 322  
 Kell, 436  
 Kelland, 437  
 Kellaway, 437  
 Kelloch, 437  
 Kellord, 437  
 Kellow, 436  
 Kelly, 436

Kelsey, 437  
 Kelting, 478  
 Kemp, 171  
 Kemplen, 171  
 Kench, 327  
 Kendray, 75  
 Kendrick, 75  
 Kenish, 327  
 Kenna, 327  
 Kennard, 328  
 Kennaway, 329  
 Kennell, 327  
 Kenning, 329  
 Kenny, 327  
 Kenrick, 328  
 Kenward, 329  
 Keppel, 285  
 Kerley, 202  
 Kerman, 203  
 Kerr, 202  
 Kerrell, 202  
 Kerridge, 202  
 Kesten, 296  
 Kettle, 128 (note)  
 Key, 336  
 Kibb, 285  
 Kibbe, 45  
 Kibbey, 285  
 Kidd, 438  
 Kiddle, 438  
 Kiddy, 438  
 Kidger, 438  
 Kidman, 438  
 Kidney, 438  
 Kilby, 442  
 Kilday, 478  
 Kilderry, 478  
 Kill, 458  
 Killduff, 478  
 Killer, 458  
 Killey, 458  
 Killick, 458  
 Killman, 458  
 Kilpin, 442  
 Kilt, 478  
 Kilty, 478  
 Kimm, 423  
 Kinch, 327  
 Kinchin, 327  
 Kindred, 328  
 Kine, 327  
 King, 329  
 Kinglake, 328  
 Kinipple, 328  
 Kinkee, 327  
 Kinloch, 328  
 Kinman, 328  
 Kinmouth, 328  
 Kinnaird, 328  
 Kinnear, 328  
 Kinnebrook, 328  
 Kinnell, 327



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- Life, 264  
 Lill, 470  
 Lilliman, 470  
 Lillo, 470  
 Lillyman, 470  
 Lily, 470  
 Lind, 110  
 Lindegreen, 109  
 Lindeman, 110  
 Linder, 110  
 Lindo, 110  
 Lindquist, 470  
 Line, 274  
 Liney, 274  
 Ling, 109  
 Lingard, 109  
 Lingen, 109  
 Lingo, 109  
 Lining, 274  
 Link, 87  
 Linn, 274  
 Linnegar, 274  
 Linnell, 274  
 Linnet, 104, 274  
 Linney, 274  
 Lion, 87  
 Lipp, 265  
 Liptrot, 265  
 Lisney, 353  
 Lissimore, 353  
 List, 355  
 Lister, 355  
 Liston, 355  
 Litolff, 331  
 Litt, 330  
 Livemore, 265  
 Livesey, 265  
 Livey, 31  
 Livick, 265  
 Living, 31, 265  
 Loaden, 377  
 Loader, 377  
 Loadman, 378  
 Loat, 377  
 Lock, 446  
 Locke, 2, 131  
 Locker, 447  
 Lockett, 447  
 Lockie, 19, 131, 446  
 Lockhart, 4, 447  
 Lockman, 447  
 Loft, 131  
 Lollard, 284  
 Looney, 139  
 Loose, 331  
 Loosely, 331  
 Loosemore, 331  
 Lorey, 356  
 Lorimer, 356  
 Lorkin, 356  
 Lorriman, 356  
 Losh, 88  
 Lot, 482  
 Lotcho, 377  
 Lote, 377  
 Loton, 377  
 Lott, 377  
 Loud, 46  
 London, 377  
 Lound, 495  
 Loup, 264  
 Love, 20, 265  
 Lovechild, 521  
 Loveday, 39, 265  
 Lovegod, 484  
 Lovegood, 484  
 Lovekin, 265  
 Lovelace, 354  
 Loveland, 265  
 Loveless, 353, 354  
 Lovell, 265  
 Loveman, 265  
 Lover, 265  
 Loveridge, 265  
 Lovesey, 265  
 Lovesy, 23  
 Loveys, 265  
 Lovick, 20, 265  
 Loving, 265  
 Lowance, 87  
 Lowdell, 377  
 Lowder, 377  
 Lowe, 87  
 Lowen, 87  
 Lowless, 366  
 Lowly, 366  
 Lowman, 366  
 Lowson, 32  
 Lowy, 87  
 Lubbock, 265  
 Luby, 265  
 Lucar, 330  
 Lucas, 331  
 Luce, 331  
 Lucre, 331  
 Lucy, 65, 331  
 Ludbrook, 330  
 Luden, 330  
 Ludkin, 330  
 Lugar, 330  
 Lulman, 284  
 Lull, 284  
 Lully, 284  
 Lumb, 86 (note)  
 Lump, 86 (note)  
 Lumpkin, 86 (note)  
 Lumpy, 86 (note)  
 Lund, 495  
 Lundy, 495  
 Lune, 139  
 Lunt, 495  
 Lush, 88  
 Lusk, 88  
 Luther, 331  
 Lutman, 331  
 Luton, 330  
 Lutto, 330  
 Lutwidge, 331  
 Lutwyche, 331  
 Lyde, 330  
 Lydekker, 330  
 Lynch, 87  
 Lyons, 87  
 Lys, 353  
 Lyteman, 331  
 Lyth, 330  
 Mabb, 471  
 Mabbutt, 471  
 Machine, 445  
 Maddam, 342  
 Madden, 342  
 Maddern, 342  
 Maddock, 341  
 Maddy, 341  
 Mader, 342  
 Madle, 361  
 Madlin, 361  
 Mager, 410  
 Maggot, 410  
 Maggy, 410  
 Mahood, 66  
 Maiden, 342  
 Maidman, 342  
 Maine, 410  
 Maisey, 410  
 Maize, 410  
 Malady, 180  
 Male, 410  
 Maliff, 179  
 Malkin, 178  
 Mall, 178  
 Mallard, 102, 179  
 Malley, 178  
 Malling, 178  
 Mallock, 178  
 Mallory, 179  
 Malt, 180  
 Malthouse, 179  
 Malthus, 42, 179  
 Maltman, 181  
 Maltwood, 181  
 Mancer, 434  
 Manchee, 58  
 Manchin, 58  
 Mander, 434  
 Mandle, 434  
 Mandy, 434  
 Manfred, 40, 58  
 Manger, 58, 410  
 Ma gles, 58  
 Manhood, 66  
 Manigault, 58  
 Manlove, 40, 58  
 Manly, 58  
 Mann, 21, 57, 58  
 Mannakay, 21, 58  
 Manuell, 58  
 Mannico, 21, 58

- Manning, 58  
 Mannix, 58  
 Mannse, 434  
 Manship, 66  
 Mant, 434  
 Mantle, 434  
 Manton, 434  
 Manus, 514  
 Many, 58  
 Maple, 471  
 Mara, 79  
 March, 80  
 Marcher, 80  
 Marcus, 80  
 Mare, 79  
 Margot, 369  
 Mariga, 368  
 Marigold, 12, 369  
 Marine, 369  
 Mariner, 369, 460  
 Maris, 368  
 Mark, 80, 482  
 Marker, 80, 460  
 Markey, 80  
 Marklile, 80  
 Marklove, 80  
 Markwick, 80  
 Marlin, 368  
 Marling, 368  
 Marman, 369  
 Marner, 369  
 Marmont, 369  
 Marner, 369  
 Marr, 368  
 Marramore, 80  
 Marrs, 368  
 Marrian, 369  
 Marrow, 368  
 Marry, 368  
 Mars, 143, 144  
 Marvin, 369  
 Marvy, 369  
 Marwick, 369  
 Mary, 79  
 Maryman, 80  
 Mash, 445, 526  
 Mashman, 445, 523  
 Maskell, 445  
 Maslin, 522  
 Massall, 522  
 Massie, 522  
 Massina, 522  
 Massingberd, 48, 523  
 Masson, 32, 522  
 Massure, 522  
 Matchin, 341  
 Mathams, 342  
 Mather, 342  
 Matilda, 411  
 Matkin, 341  
 Matland, 342  
 Mattam, 342  
 Matthewman, 342  
 Matthie, 341  
 Mattock, 341  
 Matts, 341  
 Maule, 178  
 Maury, 402  
 Mawney, 138  
 Maxey, 445  
 Maxon, 445  
 Maxse, 445  
 May, 410  
 Mayall, 410  
 Mayer, 410  
 Mayhew, 410  
 Maylin, 410  
 Mayman, 410  
 Maynard, 48, 410  
 Mayne, 48  
 Mayo, 410  
 Mc.Auliffe, 514  
 Mc.Cambridge, 59 (note)  
 Mc.Caskill, 514  
 Mc.Gary, 514  
 Mc.Hitterick, 514  
 Mc.Oscar, 514  
 Mc.Otter, 514  
 Mc.Ragnall, 514  
 Mc.Shitterick, 514  
 Mc.Swiney, 514  
 Mc.Vicar, 514  
 Mead, 341, 379  
 Meaden, 342  
 Meader, 342  
 Meadway, 342  
 Meall, 403  
 Mearing, 79  
 Measel, 522  
 Measure, 522  
 Meatman, 342  
 Medal, 361  
 Medary, 342  
 Medd, 341  
 Medden, 342  
 Meddiman, 342  
 Medland, 342  
 Medlar, 361, 473  
 Medlen, 361  
 Medley, 361  
 Medlock, 342  
 Medlicott, 361  
 Medwin, 342  
 Mee, 410  
 Meech, 200  
 Meek, 200  
 Meeker, 200  
 Meekey, 200  
 Meeking, 200  
 Meers, 79  
 Megen, 47  
 Meggy, 410  
 Megrin, 410  
 Meller, 180  
 Melliard, 180  
 Mellis, 179  
 Mellish, 24, 179  
 Mello, 179  
 Mellodew, 180  
 Mellow, 179  
 Mellowday, 180  
 Melody, 12, 180  
 Mence, 434  
 Menday, 434  
 Mendes, 434  
 Menne, 58  
 Mennie, 58  
 Mennow, 58  
 Menser, 434  
 Mercy, 368  
 Merle, 368  
 Merrell, 368  
 Merrick, 368  
 Merriman, 80, 369  
 Merrin, 369  
 Merry, 368  
 Merryment, 369  
 Mesher, 445  
 Messeena, 522  
 Messiah, 485, 522  
 Messing, 522  
 Methold, 342  
 Methley, 361  
 Methwin, 342  
 Metman, 342  
 Mettam, 342  
 Mettee, 341  
 Metz, 341  
 Miall, 403  
 Michie, 406  
 Mico, 406  
 Michelmore, 406  
 Mickle, 346, 406  
 Micklewright, 406  
 Middle, 379  
 Miell, 403  
 Miette, 379  
 Might, 411  
 Mightier, 411  
 Mildert, 283  
 Mildmay, 25, 282  
 Mildred, 283  
 Mile, 17  
 Miley, 17, 179  
 Milk, 179  
 Millard, 180  
 Miller, 53, 180  
 Millie, 179  
 Millicent, 42, 180  
 Millige, 179  
 Millikin, 179  
 Millinge, 179  
 Millis, 23, 179  
 Mills, 23  
 Milo, 17, 179  
 Minard, 266  
 Mince, 266  
 Minchin, 266  
 Miner, 266



- Minke, 266  
 Minn, 106, 266  
 Minnet, 266  
 Minney, 27, 266  
 Minnow, 106, 266  
 Minns, 266  
 Minoch, 266  
 Missing, 380  
 Mist, 136  
 Mister, 136  
 Mittell, 379  
 Mitton, 380  
 Mizon, 380  
 Moat, 237  
 Mode, 237  
 Model, 237  
 Moder, 237  
 Moderate, 237  
 Moist, 238  
 Mole, 92, 178  
 Moll, 65, 92, 178, 484  
 Mollard, 179  
 Molley, 178  
 Molling, 178  
 Moncur, 58  
 Monger, 58  
 Money, 58, 359  
 Montgomery, 485  
 Monument, 276, 359  
 Mood, 237  
 Moody, 237  
 Moon, 8, 138  
 Mooney, 3, 138  
 Mootham, 237  
 Moran, 402  
 Morday, 258  
 Morde, 258  
 Mordue, 258  
 More, 402  
 Morebread, 402  
 Morell, 402  
 Moreman, 403  
 Morey, 402  
 Morling, 402  
 Morlock, 402  
 Moore, 402  
 Moorhen, 402  
 Moorman, 403  
 Morrow, 402  
 Morse, 258  
 Morsel, 258  
 Morsman, 259  
 Mort, 258  
 Mortal, 258  
 Mortar, 258  
 Mortram, 258  
 Morward, 403  
 Mose, 237  
 Moser, 237  
 Mosey, 237  
 Moshu, 237  
 Moss, 237, 491  
 Mossman, 237  
 Mostran, 238  
 Mote, 110, 237  
 Moth, 110, 237  
 Mother, 293  
 Motion, 238  
 Motley, 237  
 Mott, 237  
 Mottow, 237  
 Mottram, 237  
 Mouat, 237  
 Mould, 180  
 Moulder, 180  
 Mouldick, 180  
 Moulding, 180  
 Moul, 180  
 Mound, 276  
 Mount, 276  
 Mountain, 276  
 Mouse, 92, 237  
 Mousell, 237  
 Mouser, 237  
 Mouth, 237, 418  
 Moutrie, 237  
 Mouttell, 237  
 Mouzon, 238  
 Moxey, 445  
 Moxon, 445  
 Much, 406  
 Muckelt, 406  
 Muckle, 406  
 Mucklewraith, 406  
 Muddiman, 237  
 Muddock, 237  
 Muddle, 237  
 Mudlin, 237  
 Mudridge, 237  
 Munday, 276  
 Mundell, 276  
 Munden, 276  
 Mundy, 276  
 Munn, 359  
 Munnew, 359  
 Munnings, 359  
 Munting, 276  
 Murdoch, 258  
 Mursel, 258  
 Murt, 258  
 Murta, 258  
 Murtard, 258  
 Murtha, 258  
 Musick, 237  
 Muspratt, 237  
 Mussard, 237  
 Mussell, 237  
 Must, 238  
 Mustard, 238  
 Muster, 238  
 Mustill, 238  
 Musto, 238  
 Mustolph, 42  
 Mustoph, 238  
 Musty, 238  
 Mutimer, 41  
 Mutlow, 237  
 Mutter, 237  
 Mutton, 238  
 Muzzy, 237  
 Mynn, 266  
 Myrtle, 258  
 Nabb, 422  
 Nadall, 256  
 Nadauld, 275  
 Nagle, 10, 220  
 Nail, 10, 220  
 Nalder, 256  
 Naldrett, 256  
 Nance, 239  
 Nann, 239  
 Nannery, 239  
 Nanny, 239, 484  
 Nans, 239  
 Nanson, 32, 239  
 Napkin, 422  
 Narrowcoat, 301  
 Natkins, 275  
 Natt, 275  
 Navin, 420  
 Nay, 420  
 Naylor, 220  
 Neate, 255  
 Neck, 126, 418  
 Need, 258  
 Needle, 256  
 Needler, 256  
 Nefflen, 151  
 Negus, 255  
 Nenner, 239  
 Nerod, 421  
 Nestle, 256  
 Nestling, 256  
 Nettle, 256  
 Neve, 420  
 Neville, 151  
 Nevin, 420  
 New, 420  
 Newey, 420  
 Newcome, 297, 421  
 Newcomb, 421  
 Newen, 420  
 Newick, 420  
 Newling, 420  
 Newlove, 421  
 Newman, 297, 421  
 Nex, 126  
 Niavi, 420  
 Nibbs, 8  
 Nibbett, 255  
 Nibloe, 151  
 Nice, 255  
 Nick, 126  
 Nickerson, 126  
 Nicklen, 126  
 Niess, 255  
 Nightingale, 104  
 Nisbet, 255



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- Parding, 222  
 Pardoe, 19, 222  
 Pardon, 12, 222  
 Parfrey, 61  
 Paris, 61  
 Parish, 61  
 Parkin, 22, 61  
 Parman, 62  
 Parr, 22, 61  
 Parramore, 69  
 Parrell, 61  
 Parrot, 62  
 Parry, 61  
 Parsey, 61  
 Parsley, 453  
 Part, 222  
 Parter, 222  
 Partrick, 370  
 Partridge, 102, 370  
 Pascoe, 487  
 Pash, 487  
 Pask, 487  
 Pass, 181  
 Passman, 181  
 Passmer, 181  
 Passey, 181  
 Paste, 183  
 Patmore, 167  
 Patridge, 167  
 Patry, 167  
 Patte, 166  
 Pattie, 166  
 Pattle, 166  
 Pattman, 167  
 Patullo, 166  
 Paulding, 241  
 Pavey, 291  
 Pavier, 291  
 Paxman, 487  
 Pay, 101  
 Pea, 101  
 Peabody, 39  
 Peach, 222  
 Peachy, 222  
 Peacock, 101  
 Peak, 222  
 Pear, 68  
 Pearl, 69  
 Pearman, 69  
 Pearse, 453  
 Peartree, 370  
 Peascod, 181  
 Peat, 166  
 Peatie, 166  
 Pechell, 222  
 Pecker, 222  
 Peckett, 222  
 Pedder, 166  
 Pedley, 166  
 Peede, 166  
 Peel, 219  
 Peeling, 219  
 Peer, 68  
 Peevor, 91  
 Peffor, 91  
 Pegg, 64, 65  
 Pelham, 269  
 Pell, 192  
 Pellett, 269  
 Pellew, 192  
 Pelly, 192  
 Pendall, 235  
 Pender, 236  
 Pendered, 236  
 Penk, 182  
 Penkett, 182  
 Penman, 177  
 Penn, 176  
 Pennant, 41, 177  
 Pennell, 177  
 Penner, 177  
 Pennick, 176  
 Penny, 176  
 Pennycad, 177  
 Pennymore, 177  
 Penson, 236  
 Pentecost, 487  
 Pentelow, 235  
 Pentin, 236  
 Pepin, 414  
 Peploe, 414  
 Peppard, 414  
 Peppercorn, 467  
 Percival, 453  
 Perch, 106  
 Percher, 69  
 Percy, 453  
 Perdue, 69  
 Peregrine, 69  
 Perkin, 69  
 Perley, 69  
 Perner, 69  
 Pero, 68  
 Perown, 69  
 Perram, 69  
 Perriam, 69  
 Perrigo, 69  
 Perrin, 70  
 Perrott, 69  
 Persac, 453  
 Pert, 370  
 Perton, 370  
 Perwort, 69  
 Pest, 183  
 Pester, 183  
 Pether, 166  
 Pethick, 166  
 Peto, 166  
 Petley, 166  
 Petrick, 167  
 Petrie, 167  
 Pett, 166  
 Petter, 166  
 Petty, 166  
 Peverall, 91  
 Pevrell, 91  
 Pewtress, 455  
 Phair, 323  
 Pharaoh, 323, 482  
 Phillibrown, 39  
 Phillimore, 41, 518  
 Physic, 211  
 Physick, 247  
 Pick, 77, 177  
 Pickard, 178, 318  
 Pickell, 177  
 Picker, 178  
 Pickett, 178  
 Pickman, 178  
 Pidduck, 166  
 Pigg, 64, 77, 177  
 Piggott, 178  
 Pigram, 178  
 Pilate, 483  
 Pilbeam, 219  
 Pilford, 269  
 Pilgrim, 12, 269  
 Pill, 13, 17, 269  
 Pilley, 17, 269  
 Pillman, 269  
 Pillow, 13, 17, 269  
 Pilon, 270  
 Pilot, 269  
 Pinard, 236  
 Pinch, 178  
 Pincheon, 178  
 Pinder, 236  
 Pingo, 178  
 Pink, 178  
 Pinkert, 178  
 Pinkey, 178  
 Pinn, 176  
 Pinnock, 176  
 Pinny, 176  
 Pino, 176  
 Pipe, 414  
 Piper, 91  
 Pippin, 414  
 Pippy, 414  
 Pitcher, 178  
 Pitt, 491  
 Pittock, 166  
 Plain, 396  
 Planché, 392  
 Plank, 392  
 Planner, 396  
 Plant, 396  
 Plater, 376  
 Platon, 376  
 Platt, 376  
 Platten, 376  
 Play, 440  
 Player, 440  
 Pleaden, 440  
 Pledger, 440  
 Plevin, 184  
 Pleydell, 440  
 Plimmer, 440  
 Plincke, 392

- Plomer, 465  
 Plough, 214  
 Ploughman, 215  
 Pluck, 214  
 Plucknett, 215  
 Plugg, 214  
 Plum, 465  
 Plumbridge, 465  
 Plume, 465  
 Plumer, 465  
 Plumley, 465  
 Plumridge, 465  
 Plunkett, 215 (note)  
 Pocock, 101  
 Podger, 455  
 Podmore, 455  
 Poe, 101  
 Pofley, 421  
 Pogmore, 225  
 Poignard, 225  
 Polden, 242  
 Pole, 281  
 Poleman, 281  
 Pollard, 281  
 Polley, 281  
 Pollo, 281  
 Pollock, 281  
 Polwin, 281  
 Pond, 235  
 Ponder, 236  
 Ponson, 236  
 Pony, 175  
 Poodle, 454  
 Pool, 491  
 Poole, 280  
 Pooley, 281  
 Poore, 452  
 Poorman, 452  
 Pope, 421  
 Popkin, 422  
 Pople, 421  
 Poplett, 422  
 Popoff, 422  
 Poppy, 421, 473  
 Port, 229  
 Portman, 229  
 Portwine, 229  
 Post, 409  
 Postle, 409  
 Poston, 409  
 Poticary, 455  
 Potiphar, 483  
 Potipher, 455  
 Potman, 461  
 Pott, 454  
 Potten, 454  
 Potter, 53, 54, 455  
 Pottier, 455  
 Pottle, 454  
 Pottman, 455  
 Potto, 454  
 Potwine, 455  
 Poulter, 241  
 Poupard, 422  
 Poupart, 422  
 Poupin, 422  
 Povey, 421  
 Power, 12, 452  
 Powter, 241  
 Powder, 241  
 Prain, 185  
 Pram, 371  
 Prangnell, 221  
 Pratt, 2  
 Pray, 184  
 Preacher, 185  
 Preslin, 186  
 Press, 453  
 Pressey, 453  
 Pressney, 453  
 Presswell, 453  
 Preter, 185  
 Pretty, 185  
 Prettyman, 185  
 Prickle, 185  
 Priddy, 185  
 Pride, 185  
 Prigg, 184  
 Prime, 371  
 Primerose, 467  
 Primmer, 371  
 Prisley, 186  
 Priseman, 186  
 Prissey, 186  
 Prissick, 186  
 Pritt, 185  
 Prosser, 480  
 Protheroe, 218  
 Protyn, 218  
 Proud, 447  
 Proudfoot, 447, 455  
 Prout, 447  
 Pronting, 447  
 Prowse, 447  
 Pruday, 447  
 Prudence, 447  
 Pruse, 186  
 Pucket, 379  
 Puckle, 379  
 Puckridge, 379  
 Puddefoot, 447, 455  
 Puddick, 454  
 Pubdicombe, 455  
 Puddifer, 455  
 Pudding, 454  
 Puddy, 454  
 Pudney, 455  
 Pugin, 379  
 Pull, 281  
 Pullan, 281  
 Pullar, 281  
 Pulley, 281  
 Pulling, 281  
 Pulman, 281  
 Punelt, 416  
 Punnett, 416  
 Punter, 236  
 Puplet, 422  
 Pupp, 421  
 Purcell, 453  
 Purchase, 12, 69  
 Purches, 69  
 Purdie, 39  
 Purgold, 69, 279  
 Purkis, 69  
 Purland, 69  
 Purling, 69  
 Purnell, 70  
 Purney, 70  
 Purrier, 69  
 Purse, 453  
 Purser, 453  
 Purseglove, 3, 453  
 Purselove, 453  
 Pursey, 453  
 Purselow, 453  
 Pursord, 453  
 Purt, 370  
 Purtell, 370  
 Purvis, 69  
 Pustard, 409  
 Pustin, 409  
 Putman, 455  
 Putt, 454  
 Puttick, 454  
 Pye, 313  
 Pyeman, 313  
 Quail, 102, 298  
 Qualey, 298  
 Quallet, 298  
 Quantock, 316  
 Quaritch, 47  
 Quarman, 278  
 Quarrell, 47, 278  
 Quarrier, 47, 278  
 Quarry, 278  
 Quash, 244  
 Queen, 63, 263  
 Quennell, 263  
 Quick, 164  
 Quickly, 165  
 Quier, 165  
 Quiggle, 164  
 Quilke, 123  
 Quill, 47, 122  
 Quillan, 47  
 Quilliams, 47, 63, 124  
 Quillinan, 41, 47, 124  
 Quillish, 123  
 Quillman, 124  
 Quilter, 345, 447  
 Quin, 47, 63, 263  
 Quince, 263  
 Quincey, 263  
 Quiney, 263  
 Quiner, 264  
 Quinlin, 263  
 Quint, 316

- Quintin, 316  
 Quomman, 63, 297  
 Quy, 164  
  
 Raban, 97  
 Rabbit, 89  
 Rabone, 97  
 Raby, 187  
 Rack, 362  
 Racket, 363  
 Rackhal, 363  
 Radcliffe, 348  
 Raddall, 347  
 Radden, 348  
 Raddick, 347  
 Radish, 348  
 Radmond, 348  
 Radmore, 348  
 Radway, 348  
 Raffell, 187  
 Raffold, 187  
 Rafter, 228  
 Raftery, 228  
 Ragg, 362  
 Raggett, 363  
 Ragin, 349  
 Ragless, 354 (note)  
 Ragon, 349  
 Rain, 85, 349  
 Rainbird, 349  
 Rainbold, 349  
 Rainbow, 137  
 Rainey, 349  
 Rainford, 349  
 Rainforth, 349  
 Rains, 349  
 Ralph, 72, 363  
 Ram, 85  
 Ramm, 97  
 Rampling, 228  
 Ramridge, 97  
 Ranaker, 349  
 Rance, 228  
 Rancour, 230  
 Rand, 228  
 Randle, 228  
 Randolph, 42, 72, 228  
 Ranger, 48, 189, 349  
 Raniker, 189  
 Rann, 189  
 Rannie, 189  
 Ransom, 228  
 Rantem, 228  
 Raper, 187  
 Rapkin, 187  
 Rapp, 187  
 Rarey, 363  
 Rastall, 448  
 Rastrick, 448  
 Rat, 347  
 Ratcliff, 40  
 Rather, 348  
 Ratheram, 348  
  
 Ratliffe, 348  
 Ratt, 92  
 Ratter, 348  
 Rattham, 348  
 Rattical, 348  
 Rattle, 347  
 Ratton, 348  
 Rattray, 348  
 Ratty, 347  
 Raven, 97  
 Ravenor, 97  
 Ravenshear, 97  
 Ravey, 187  
 Ray, 362  
 Raybauld, 362  
 Rayment, 363  
 Raymond, 363  
 Rayner, 48, 350  
 Raynham, 350  
 Reader, 348  
 Reading, 348  
 Readman, 348  
 Readwin, 348  
 Ready, 347  
 Reavell, 188  
 Reckless, 344, 354  
 Recknell, 349  
 Record, 343  
 Redband, 348  
 Reddall, 347  
 Reddaway, 348  
 Redden, 348  
 Reddelein, 348  
 Redding, 348  
 Reddish, 348  
 Redgell, 348  
 Redhead, 348  
 Redline, 348  
 Redman, 40, 348  
 Redmayne, 348  
 Redmond, 348  
 Redmore, 348  
 Redmont, 41  
 Redout, 254  
 Redwar, 348  
 Redwood, 349  
 Redyear, 348  
 Reed, 347  
 Reffel, 188  
 Regal, 362  
 Regan, 349  
 Regans, 349  
 Reginald, 350  
 Regnart, 349  
 Reidy, 347  
 Rein, 349  
 Reinman, 350  
 Reinwell, 350  
 Relph, 363  
 Remnant, 41  
 Renard, 48, 349  
 Renaud, 350  
 Rendel, 228  
  
 Render, 228  
 Renn, 104, 189  
 Kennell, 189  
 Rennie, 104, 189  
 Rennison, 189  
 Renno, 104, 189  
 Renter, 228  
 Rentle, 228  
 Rentmore, 228  
 Repuke, 188  
 Restell, 448  
 Restorick, 448  
 Retgate, 348  
 Revere, 188  
 Revill, 188  
 Reynal, 349  
 Reynard, 349  
 Reynolds, 350  
 Rhodes, 372  
 Ribb, 188  
 Ribbeck, 188  
 Ribread, 343  
 Rich, 343  
 Richan, 343  
 Richard, 343  
 Richbell, 343  
 Richer, 343  
 Riches, 23, 343  
 Richley, 343  
 Richman, 344  
 Richmond, 344  
 Richold, 344  
 Rickard, 343  
 Rickett, 343  
 Rickman, 344  
 Ricks, 23, 343  
 Riddell, 254  
 Riddick, 254  
 Ridding, 254  
 Ride, 254  
 Rideout, 254  
 Rider, 254  
 Ridey, 254  
 Ridge, 343, 491  
 Ridger, 254  
 Ridges, 343  
 Ridgeway, 344  
 Ridgwell, 344  
 Ridgyard, 343  
 Ridhard, 254  
 Riding, 254  
 Ridlon, 254  
 Riekie, 343  
 Riff, 188  
 Riggall, 343  
 Rignault, 350  
 Rind, 140  
 Rinder, 140  
 Rindle, 140  
 Ring, 230  
 Ringer, 53, 230, 460  
 Ringgold, 230  
 Rink, 230



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- Sandys, 430  
 Saner, 170  
 Sang, 438  
 Sangwin, 438  
 Sankey, 438  
 Sans, 430  
 Sant, 430  
 Santer, 430  
 Santley, 430  
 Santy, 430  
 Saphin, 424  
 Saplin, 424  
 Sapp, 423  
 Sapper, 424  
 Sapte, 424  
 Sarah, 230  
 Sarasin, 487  
 Sarch, 231  
 Sare, 230  
 Sarel, 230  
 Sargood, 230  
 Sarratt, 230  
 Sass, 451  
 Satchell, 171  
 Satow, 451  
 Satter, 131, 451  
 Sauce, 266  
 Saul, 138, 482  
 Sault, 443  
 Savage, 424  
 Saveall, 424  
 Savell, 424  
 Saverick, 424  
 Savidge, 424  
 Savory, 424  
 Saward, 322  
 Saxe, 200  
 Saxl, 201  
 Say, 171  
 Sayer, 171  
 Scaddan, 191  
 Scadlock, 191  
 Scaffold, 219  
 Scamp, 442  
 Scarfe, 356  
 Scarman, 223  
 Scarnell, 221  
 Scarr, 223  
 Scarrow, 223  
 Scharb, 356  
 Schooley, 513  
 Scobell, 442  
 Scobie, 442  
 Scolding, 148, 228  
 Score, 223  
 Scotchmer, 317  
 Scotland, 317  
 Scott, 317  
 Scottock, 317  
 Scotting, 317  
 Scottoh, 19  
 Scottsmith, 317, 462  
 Scow, 495  
 Scullion, 12  
 Scurry, 223  
 Sea, 172  
 Seaber, 321  
 Seaborn, 321  
 Seabright, 321  
 Seabrook, 322  
 Seabury, 322  
 Seage, 172  
 Seago, 172  
 Seahorse, 323  
 Seaman, 322  
 Seamark, 323  
 Seamer, 173  
 Sear, 230  
 Search, 231  
 Seare, 173  
 Searight, 322  
 Seavy, 261  
 Seawall, 322  
 Seaward, 322  
 Seawen, 495  
 Seawood, 323  
 Secker, 173  
 Sedger, 173  
 Sedgwick, 173  
 Seffert, 173  
 Sefowl, 94, 322  
 Segar, 173  
 Seguin, 173  
 Self, 346  
 Sell, 308  
 Sellar, 308  
 Selley, 308  
 Sellick, 308  
 Selling, 308  
 Sellis, 308  
 Sellon, 308  
 Selman, 308  
 Selves, 346  
 Selvey, 346  
 Selway, 308  
 Semy, 75  
 Sendall, 456  
 Senlo, 170  
 Sent, 456  
 Seppings, 262  
 Serbutt, 230  
 Serle, 230  
 Sermon, 230  
 Serrell, 230  
 Setright, 451  
 Sew, 267  
 Seward, 42, 322  
 Sewell, 322  
 Sewey, 267  
 Sex, 200  
 Sexey, 200  
 Sexmer, 201  
 Seyburn, 321  
 Seyfried, 173  
 Seymour, 7, 173  
 Shadbolt, 168  
 Shaddock, 168  
 Shade, 191  
 Shadrake, 168  
 Shadwell, 191  
 Shaft, 219  
 Shafter, 219  
 Shafto, 219  
 Shakeshaft, 236  
 Shakespere, 236  
 Shalley, 456  
 Shallow, 456  
 Shank, 438  
 Shankey, 438  
 Shark, 231  
 Sharkey, 231  
 Sharkley, 231  
 Sharp, 356  
 Sharpey, 356  
 Sharpin, 357  
 Sharpus, 356  
 Sharpless, 354, 357  
 Sharpley, 357  
 Shaw, 495  
 Shawkey, 456  
 Shawman, 223, 457  
 Sheaf, 148  
 Shearsmith, 462  
 Sheath, 191  
 Sheather, 191  
 Shebeare, 321  
 Sheen, 389  
 Sheer, 223  
 Sheniman, 389  
 Sherman, 223  
 Sherrell, 223  
 Sherry, 223  
 Shether, 191  
 Shick, 431  
 Shickle, 431  
 Shield, 148, 227  
 Shierbrand, 199, 223  
 Shillibeer, 361  
 Shilling, 360  
 Shillito, 361  
 Shin, 418  
 Shine, 389  
 Shiner, 389  
 Shinn, 389  
 Shinner, 389  
 Shipman, 322  
 Shirk, 231  
 Shirkey, 231  
 Shiverick, 262  
 Shlange, 108  
 Shoe, 495  
 Sholto, 457  
 Shone, 389  
 Shoner, 389  
 Shoobert, 495  
 Shoobrick, 495  
 Shopp, 442  
 Shoppee, 442  
 Shopperie, 442

- Shore, 223  
 Shorey, 223  
 Shorman, 223  
 Shotbolt, 317  
 Shoulder, 457  
 Shoult, 456, 457  
 Shovell, 442  
 Shover, 442  
 Shurey, 223  
 Sibbald, 172  
 Sibbick, 262  
 Sibel, 262  
 Sibert, 173  
 Sibery, 262  
 Sibley, 262  
 Sibson, 262  
 Sibthorp, 262  
 Sickens, 172  
 Sickle, 172  
 Sicklemore, 30, 173  
 Sicklen, 172  
 Sickling, 172  
 Sickman, 173  
 Siddell, 431  
 Sidden, 431  
 Siddons, 431  
 Side, 431  
 Sidey, 431  
 Sidgear, 431  
 Sidney, 431  
 Sier, 173  
 Sievewright, 262, 460  
 Sievier, 262  
 Siffken, 262  
 Siggers, 173  
 Siggs, 8, 172  
 Sigley, 172  
 Sigmund, 7, 173  
 Sigournay, 173  
 Sigourney, 30  
 Sigrist, 173  
 Sike, 172  
 Silliman, 433  
 Silva, 346  
 Silve, 346  
 Silver, 479  
 Sim, 21  
 Simco, 21, 262  
 Simberd, 456  
 Simkin, 262  
 Simkiss, 262  
 Simm, 262, 484  
 Simmell, 262  
 Simmonds, 173  
 Simmons, 7  
 Simon, 484  
 Sindrey, 456  
 Sinden, 456  
 Sinder, 456  
 Singer, 438  
 Single, 438  
 Sinker, 438  
 Sinton, 456  
 Sipless, 262  
 Sipling, 262  
 Sipp, 261  
 Siphthorp, 262  
 Sirkett, 441  
 Sisley, 272  
 Sisterson, 293  
 Sitton, 431  
 Sivrac, 262  
 Six, 200  
 Size, 272  
 Sizeland, 272  
 Sizen, 272  
 Sizer, 272  
 Skate, 191  
 Skatliff, 191  
 Skeen, 389  
 Skeet, 191  
 Skelding, 148, 228  
 Skelt, 227  
 Skill, 360  
 Skiller, 361  
 Skillett, 361  
 Skiney, 389  
 Skipper, 322  
 Skipwith, 37  
 Skoggin, 495  
 Skone, 389  
 Skoulding, 148, 228  
 Sky, 431  
 Slack, 257  
 Slade, 201, 491  
 Sladen, 201  
 Slader, 201  
 Slagg, 257  
 Slate, 201  
 Slater, 201, 460  
 Slay, 257  
 Slee, 257  
 Sleeman, 258  
 Slegg, 257  
 Slewey, 257  
 Slewman, 258  
 Slight, 201, 257  
 Slow, 257  
 Slowey, 257  
 Slowman, 258  
 Sly, 257  
 Slybody, 257  
 Slyman, 258  
 Slyoff, 258  
 Smelt, 106, 270  
 Smith, 461  
 Smither, 461  
 Smiter, 461  
 Smithy, 461  
 Smytha, 461  
 Snagg, 108  
 Snake, 108  
 Snare, 246  
 Snarey, 246  
 Snipe, 102  
 Snezy, 256  
 Snelgar, 245  
 Snell, 245  
 Snelling, 245  
 Snook, 108  
 Snow, 136  
 Snowball, 137  
 Snowman, 403  
 Snugg, 108  
 Soane, 99  
 Soar, 441  
 Sodden, 431  
 Soddy, 430  
 Sodo, 430  
 Solberry, 138  
 Sole, 138  
 Soley, 138  
 Solly, 230  
 Soltau, 443  
 Sorlie, 230  
 Sorter, 198  
 Sortwell, 198  
 Soul, 138  
 Souper, 304  
 Sour, 441  
 Sourk, 441  
 South, 301  
 Southard, 301  
 Souther, 302  
 Southey, 301  
 Southon, 301  
 Southward, 301 (note)  
 Spade, 200  
 Spademan, 200  
 Spader, 200  
 Spadey, 200  
 Spain, 317, 445  
 Spaniel, 445  
 Spar, 104  
 Spark, 415  
 Sparling, 104  
 Sparrow, 104  
 Sparrowhawk, 96  
 Speak, 207  
 Speakman, 207  
 Spear, 206  
 Spearing, 206  
 Spearman, 206  
 Speck, 207  
 Speed, 207  
 Speight, 200  
 Spellar, 434  
 Spelman, 434  
 Spendlove, 445  
 Spenlove, 445  
 Sperling, 104  
 Sperwin, 206  
 Spice, 207  
 Spike, 207  
 Spikeman, 207  
 Spill, 434  
 Spillard, 434  
 Spiller, 434  
 Spilling, 434



- Spillman, 434  
 Spinney, 445  
 Spiring, 206  
 Spirit, 485  
 Spite, 207  
 Spitta, 207  
 Spitty, 207  
 Spon, 445  
 Spooner, 445  
 Sporne, 321  
 Sprack, 415  
 Spracklin, 415  
 Spragg, 415  
 Spratt, 207  
 Spray, 415  
 Spreck, 415  
 Spreckley, 415  
 Sprice, 415  
 Sprigg, 415  
 Spritt, 415  
 Sproat, 207, 415  
 Sprout, 207, 415  
 Spruce, 415  
 Spry, 415  
 Spurge, 416  
 Spurgeon, 416  
 Spyer, 206  
 Square, 450  
 Squarey, 450  
 Stack, 213  
 Stackard, 213  
 Stackler, 213  
 Stackman, 213  
 Stag, 213  
 Staggall, 214  
 Stagg, 85  
 Stagman, 213  
 Stain, 479  
 Stainburn, 479  
 Stainer, 480  
 Staker, 213  
 Staley, 476  
 Stalon, 476  
 Stallard, 476  
 Stallion, 81, 476  
 Stalman, 476  
 Stand, 252  
 Standing, 252  
 Stanger, 214  
 Stank, 214  
 Stannah, 479  
 Stannard, 480  
 Stark, 245  
 Starker, 245  
 Starkey, 245  
 Starkman, 245  
 State, 252  
 Stead, 252  
 Steady, 252  
 Steal, 476  
 Stealin, 476  
 Steamburg, 479  
 Stebbing, 469  
 Stedman, 252  
 Steed, 252  
 Steedman, 252  
 Steel, 476  
 Steelfox, 476  
 Steelman, 476  
 Steen, 479  
 Steggall, 214  
 Stelfox, 476  
 Stembbridge, 479  
 Steneck, 479  
 Stennell, 479  
 Stenning, 479  
 Stent, 252  
 Sterckeman, 245  
 Stericker, 245  
 Stibbard, 469  
 Stick, 213  
 Sticker, 213  
 Stickle, 214  
 Stickler, 214  
 Stickman, 213  
 Stidolph, 72, 252  
 Stiff, 469  
 Stiffel, 469  
 Stiffin, 469  
 Stinchman, 214  
 Sting, 214  
 Stinger, 214  
 Stirk, 245  
 Stith, 252  
 Stitt, 252  
 Stobart, 469  
 Stobie, 469  
 Stobo, 469  
 Stock, 213  
 Stocker, 213  
 Stockill, 213  
 Stockman, 213  
 Stocqueler, 214  
 Stoffell, 469  
 Stoker, 213, 460  
 Stonah, 479  
 Stonard, 480  
 Stone, 479  
 Stonebridge, 479  
 Stoneheart, 480  
 Stonel, 479  
 Stoneman, 480  
 Stoner, 480  
 Stonhold, 480  
 Stonier, 480  
 Stony, 479  
 Stop, 469  
 Stopher, 469  
 Storah, 345  
 Store, 345  
 Storer, 345  
 Stork, 245  
 Storr, 345  
 Storrion, 345  
 Storrow, 345  
 Storrs, 345  
 Story, 345  
 Stovell, 469  
 Stover, 469  
 Stovin, 469  
 Stovold, 365  
 Stow, 365  
 Stowell, 365  
 Stower, 365  
 Straker, 245  
 Street, 171, 491  
 Streeten, 171  
 Streeter, 171  
 Strettell, 171  
 Stride, 171  
 Strude, 190  
 Strudwick, 191  
 Struthers, 191  
 Strutt, 48, 190  
 Stubbe, 469  
 Stubber, 469  
 Stubbert, 469  
 Stubbing, 469  
 Stuber, 469  
 Stuck, 213  
 Stuckey, 213  
 Stupart, 469  
 Sturge, 106, 245  
 Sturgeon, 106  
 Sturla, 345, 513  
 Sturrock, 345  
 Such, 267  
 Suck, 267  
 Suckey, 267  
 Sucker, 268  
 Suckermore, 268  
 Suckley, 267  
 Suckling, 267  
 Suckman, 267  
 Sudden, 301  
 Suett, 266  
 Sugar, 268  
 Sugarman, 268  
 Sugg, 76, 267  
 Suggett, 267  
 Suit, 266  
 Summer, 140  
 Summersell, 94  
 Sumpter, 301  
 Sun, 8, 138  
 Sunday, 301  
 Sunrise, 139  
 Sunshine, 139  
 Sunter, 301  
 Supple, 304  
 Surgett, 441  
 Surgey, 441  
 Surplice, 357  
 Susans, 45  
 Suse, 45, 266  
 Sutcliff, 267  
 Suthery, 301  
 Sutliff, 267  
 Swaap, 304



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- Tim, 364  
 Times, 365  
 Timlin, 365  
 Timperon, 365  
 Tims, 365  
 Tingey, 367  
 Tingle, 367  
 Tink, 367  
 Tinker, 367  
 Tinkling, 367  
 Tinley, 130  
 Tinling, 130  
 Tinney, 129  
 Tinning, 130  
 Tisoe, 351  
 Titchen, 332  
 Titcomb, 297  
 Tite, 271, 332  
 Titmus, 104  
 Tizard, 352  
 Toby, 103  
 Todd, 45, 273  
 Toddy, 273  
 Todman, 273  
 Todrig, 333  
 Toe, 427  
 Toker, 427  
 Tolcher, 184  
 Tolken, 184  
 Tolkien, 184  
 Tom, 363  
 Tomb, 363, 484  
 Tombs, 364  
 Tomey, 363  
 Tomkies, 364  
 Tomkin, 364  
 Tomlin, 22, 364  
 Tommell, 364  
 Tomsey, 364  
 Ton, 129  
 Tonge, 361  
 Tongman, 362  
 Tongue, 361  
 Tonner, 128  
 Toodle, 274  
 Toogood, 428  
 Toomer, 364  
 Toot, 273  
 Tootal, 274  
 Toothaker, 274  
 Toovey, 103  
 Torr, 127  
 Torry, 127, 208  
 Totman, 273  
 Tottell, 273  
 Totten, 273  
 Tottey, 273  
 Tournay, 190  
 Tovey, 103  
 Tow, 427  
 Towart, 427  
 Towell, 427  
 Tower, 427  
 Towgood, 428  
 Tozier, 273  
 Trace, 242  
 Tracy, 242  
 Traer, 413  
 Trahar, 413  
 Traies, 242  
 Trail, 141, 413  
 Train, 413  
 Traiser, 242  
 Trapp, 196  
 Trass, 242  
 Travel, 196  
 Tray, 413  
 Treasure, 242  
 Treble, 196  
 Tree, 429  
 Tremble, 11, 243  
 Tress, 242  
 Tricker, 429  
 Trickett, 429  
 Trickey, 429  
 Trigg, 429  
 Trigger, 429  
 Tripp, 196  
 Trist, 249  
 Trister, 249  
 Tristram, 249  
 Trodden, 271  
 Troke, 195  
 Troll, 141  
 Trood, 270  
 Trott, 270  
 Trotter, 271  
 Trotman, 271  
 Troughton, 271  
 Troup, 441  
 Trout, 106, 270  
 Trow, 195  
 Trowell, 195  
 Trower, 196  
 Trowse, 249  
 Troy, 429  
 Truby, 441  
 Truce, 249  
 True, 195  
 Truefitt, 429  
 Truelove, 429  
 Trueman, 196  
 Trumbull, 243  
 Trump, 243  
 Trumper, 243  
 Trumpy, 243  
 Trush, 103  
 Truss, 249  
 Trussell, 249  
 Try, 429  
 Tubb, 103  
 Tubby, 103  
 Tuck, 100, 427  
 Tucker, 427  
 Tuckey, 427  
 Tuckwell, 428  
 Tudor, 333  
 Tuffnell, 220  
 Tuggy, 427  
 Tugman, 428  
 Tuke, 427  
 Tuita, 332  
 Tulk, 184  
 Tun, 129  
 Tunaley, 130  
 Tungay, 361  
 Tunn, 106  
 Tunnay, 129  
 Tunnell, 130  
 Tunno, 129  
 Tunny, 106, 129  
 Tunstan, 130  
 Tupp, 103  
 Turk, 487  
 Turnbull, 3, 243  
 Turnell, 190  
 Turner, 190, 460  
 Turney, 190  
 Turnley, 190  
 Turrell, 208  
 Turtle, 103  
 Tutching, 332  
 Tuting, 332  
 Tutt, 332  
 Tuttle, 332  
 Tutty, 332  
 Tway, 521  
 Twice, 521  
 Twigg, 521  
 Twine, 521  
 Twining, 521  
 Twiss, 521  
 Twyman, 521  
 Tyas, 131, 351, 457  
 Tysack, 352  
 Tyser, 352  
 Tyson, 352  
 Tyus, 131  
 Udall, 334  
 Udy, 282  
 Uffell, 385  
 Ulier, 106  
 Ullock, 358  
 Ullmer, 106  
 Ulman, 106  
 Ulp, 71  
 Ulph, 71  
 Uncle, 294  
 Uncles, 354 (note)  
 Undey, 322  
 Ungless, 354  
 Unit, 286  
 Unna, 286  
 Unwin, 286  
 Urch, 387  
 Ure, 83  
 Urie, 83  
 Urling, 340

- Urlwin, 340  
 Urquhart, 388  
 Urwick, 83  
 Urwin, 83  
 Usher, 442  
 Uttridge, 450  
  
 Vague, 523  
 Valder, 345  
 Valiant, 298  
 Valler, 298  
 Vallily, 298  
 Vallis, 298  
 Valpy, 88  
 Vance, 316  
 Vandeleur, 317  
 Vandy, 316  
 Vane, 394  
 Vann, 394  
 Vanneck, 394  
 Vanner, 394  
 Vant, 316  
 Vanzler, 317  
 Varick, 278  
 Varnell, 305  
 Varnish, 24, 305  
 Varrell, 278  
 Vassall, 244  
 Vasser, 12, 244  
 Vaudelin, 344  
 Veale, 383  
 Venn, 394  
 Vennell, 394  
 Venner, 394  
 Venning, 394  
 Vension, 316  
 Vent, 316  
 Venus, 143  
 Verco, 73  
 Verge, 65, 73  
 Verger, 74  
 Vergoose, 278  
 Verity, 7, 257  
 Verling, 278  
 Vermon, 278  
 Verner, 305  
 Verney, 305  
 Vest, 303  
 Vestal, 303  
 Vesterman, 303  
 Vesty, 303  
 Vetch, 154, 493  
 Vibert, 165  
 Vick, 164  
 Vicary, 165  
 Vice, 351  
 Vickridge, 165  
 Vidy, 493  
 Vigor, 165  
 Vinall, 263  
 Vindin, 316  
 Vine, 263  
 Vinegar, 12, 264  
  
 Vinen, 264  
 Viney, 263  
 Vingoe, 412  
 Vink, 412  
 Vint, 316  
 Vinter, 316  
 Violet, 468  
 Virgin, 65, 73, 74  
 Virgo, 65, 73  
 Virtue, 257  
 Viscord, 351  
 Vise, 351  
 Visick, 351  
 Vizard, 351  
 Vizer, 351  
 Voak, 333  
 Volckman, 334  
 Vollam, 384  
 Voller, 384  
 Vollet, 384  
 Vollum, 384  
 Vowell, 93  
 Vowles, 93  
 Vulliamy, 71  
 Vyse, 351  
  
 Wack, 362  
 Wadd, 152, 412  
 Wadden, 413  
 Waddicar, 413  
 Waddilove, 413  
 Waddle, 412  
 Waddy, 412  
 Wade, 152, 412  
 Wadey, 412  
 Wadge, 413  
 Wadkin, 413  
 Wadling, 413  
 Wadman, 413  
 Wadmore, 413  
 Wageman, 362  
 Wager, 523  
 Wagg, 47, 523  
 Wagman, 523  
 Wain, 523  
 Wainman, 394  
 Wainwright, 395, 461  
 Wake, 362  
 Wakelin, 362  
 Wakem, 24, 362  
 Wakeman, 362  
 Waker, 362  
 Wakley, 362  
 Waland, 298  
 Walden, 28, 345  
 Waldie, 344  
 Waldman, 345  
 Waldo, 340  
 Waldron, 42, 345  
 Walduck, 344  
 Waldwin, 345  
 Wale, 102, 298  
 Waley, 298  
  
 Walford, 88  
 Walk, 298  
 Walker, 298, 460  
 Walkey, 298  
 Walking, 298  
 Walkley, 298  
 Walklin, 298  
 Walkman, 298  
 Walko, 298  
 Wall, 298, 491  
 Wallace, 298  
 Wallack, 298  
 Waller, 298  
 Wallet, 298  
 Wallfree, 298  
 Walliker, 298  
 Wallis, 23  
 Walliss, 298  
 Wallower, 298  
 Wallraven, 298  
 Walls, 23, 298  
 Walrond, 41, 298  
 Walter, 47, 345  
 Wambey, 417  
 Wampen, 417  
 Wand, 316  
 Wander, 316  
 Wanding, 316  
 Wane, 394  
 Wanless, 354  
 Wannell, 394  
 Wannod, 394  
 Wansey, 316  
 Want, 316  
 Wantman, 316  
 Wanton, 12, 316  
 Warbolt, 278  
 Warbrick, 278  
 Ward, 277  
 Wardell, 277  
 Warder, 277  
 Wardman, 277  
 Wardy, 277  
 Ware, 278  
 Waring, 278  
 Warland, 278  
 Warlock, 278  
 Warman, 278  
 Warmer, 39, 278  
 Warne, 305  
 Warner, 305  
 Warnett, 305  
 Warnock, 305  
 Warraker, 278  
 Warre, 278  
 Warrell, 47, 278  
 Warren, 278, 305  
 Warrenburg, 305  
 Warrener, 305  
 Warrior, 47, 278  
 Warring, 278  
 Warry, 278  
 Warter, 277

- Warwicker, 278  
 Wash, 244  
 Washer, 244  
 Washman, 244  
 Wasman, 244  
 Wasp, 107  
 Wass, 244  
 Wassell, 244  
 Waste, 244  
 Wastell, 244  
 Wastling, 22  
 Waterfall, 502  
 Wathen, 413  
 Watker, 413  
 Watkin, 413  
 Watkiss, 40, 413  
 Watley, 412  
 Watling, 413  
 Watmore, 413  
 Watney, 413  
 Watt, 32, 152, 412  
 Wattle, 412  
 Watts, 32, 413  
 Waud, 344  
 Way, 10, 47, 523  
 Wayland, 152, 383  
 Waygood, 523  
 Waylen, 523  
 Wayman, 523  
 Weakley, 362  
 Weaklin, 362  
 Weale, 383  
 Wearey, 278  
 Wearg, 73  
 Webling, 63  
 Wedd, 412  
 Weddell, 412  
 Weddon, 120  
 Wedge, 154, 413, 493  
 Wedlake, 40, 224, 494  
 Wedlock, 12, 224, 494  
 Weed, 493  
 Weedin, 493  
 Weeding, 494  
 Weekly, 362  
 Weeks, 362  
 Wegg, 10, 523  
 Weible, 63  
 Weir, 278  
 Weland, 152, 383  
 Welcome, 123, 297  
 Weld, 344  
 Welder, 345  
 Welding, 345  
 Weldon, 345  
 Welford, 88  
 Welland, 383  
 Wellard, 383  
 Weller, 383  
 Wellfin, 88  
 Welling, 383  
 Wellman, 383  
 Wellock, 383  
 Wellow, 383  
 Welp, 88  
 Welpley, 88  
 Welton, 345  
 Wendelken, 317  
 Wendon, 316  
 Wenlock, 394  
 Wenman, 394  
 Wenmoth, 394  
 Wenn, 394  
 Wenning, 394  
 Went, 316  
 Werge, 73  
 Werk, 73  
 Werner, 305  
 Werrett, 257  
 Werritt, 7  
 Wesson, 244  
 West, 303  
 Westall, 303  
 Wester, 303  
 Westerdag, 303  
 Westerman, 303  
 Westfall, 303  
 Wetman, 303, 413  
 Weybret, 523  
 Whalebelly, 107  
 Whatman, 413  
 Whatmare, 413  
 Wheelan, 383  
 Wheeler, 53, 383  
 Wheeley, 383  
 Wheeling, 383  
 Wheelock, 383  
 Wheelwright, 383  
 When, 263  
 Whellock, 383  
 Whenman, 264  
 Whenn, 263  
 Whewell, 357  
 Whibley, 63  
 Whichelo, 165  
 Whigam, 165  
 Whincopp, 39  
 Whipday, 63  
 Whipp, 62  
 Whippy, 62  
 Wish, 121  
 Whisker, 122  
 Whiskered, 351  
 Whiskin, 351  
 Whiskyman, 122  
 Whistle, 351  
 Whitbread, 494  
 Whitburn, 494  
 White, 398, 400  
 Whitear, 494  
 Whitecar, 494  
 Whitehart, 494  
 Whitehead, 494  
 Whiteheat, 494  
 Whitehorn, 494  
 Whitehouse, 494  
 Whitelaw, 366, 494  
 Whitelegg, 366, 494  
 Whitell, 493  
 Whitelock, 494  
 Whiteman, 494  
 Whiter, 494  
 Whiterod, 494  
 Whitethread, 494  
 Whitewright, 494  
 Whitheron, 494  
 Whiting, 106, 494  
 Whitley, 493  
 Whitling, 493  
 Whitmee, 24, 493  
 Whitmore, 494  
 Whitridge, 495  
 Whitsey, 493  
 Whittaker, 494  
 Whittock, 154  
 Wholey, 383  
 Wholework, 384  
 Whorlow, 325  
 Whytock, 493  
 Wibby, 62  
 Wiche, 164  
 Wichett, 165  
 Wick, 164  
 Wicker, 165  
 Wickey, 164  
 Wickson, 165  
 Wicking, 165  
 Wickman, 165  
 Widehose, 494  
 Wideman, 494  
 Widger, 494  
 Widow, 47, 493  
 Wigg, 164  
 Wiggett, 165  
 Wigle, 164  
 Wigman, 165  
 Wigmore, 165  
 Wigram, 165  
 Wigson, 165  
 Wilberforce, 500  
 Wilbourn, 123  
 Wilbraham, 123  
 Wilbur, 123  
 Wilcock, 27  
 Wilcomb, 123  
 Wild, 447  
 Wilday, 447  
 Wilder, 447  
 Wildey, 447  
 Wildgoose, 100  
 Wilding, 447  
 Wildish, 447  
 Wildman, 447  
 Wildsmith, 462  
 Wilford, 123  
 Wilfred, 123  
 Wilgoss, 123  
 Wilke, 123  
 Wilkie, 21, 123



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- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Aar, 94<br/>           Abbe, 60<br/>           Abendrot, 139<br/>           Abendstern, 139<br/>           Abich, 60<br/>           Acke, 209<br/>           Acker, 210<br/>           Adal, 337<br/>           Ade, 287<br/>           Adelhart, 337<br/>           Adelong, 337<br/>           Adler, 338<br/>           Adolf, 288<br/>           Adolph, 72<br/>           Ahlmann, 517<br/>           Ahlwardt, 517<br/>           Ahr, 94<br/>           Aicher, 210<br/>           Albel, 134<br/>           Albrecht, 516<br/>           Alder, 418<br/>           Alert, 516<br/>           Alf, 134<br/>           Alker, 516<br/>           Alle, 516<br/>           Allehn, 238<br/>           Allmer, 517<br/>           Allner, 239<br/>           Alt, 418<br/>           Alten, 418<br/>           Alter, 418<br/>           Altmann, 418<br/>           Ameis, 284<br/>           Amelung, 143<br/>           Anderburg, 300<br/>           Angele, 213<br/>           Anke, 212<br/>           Anselm, 119<br/>           Anser, 119<br/>           Anshelm, 227 (note)<br/>           Appe, 60<br/>           Arnhold, 95<br/>           Arnold, 95<br/>           Artelt, 251<br/>           Arve, 386<br/>           Asche, 216<br/>           Ascher, 217<br/>           Asel, 119<br/>           Asser, 119<br/>           Avemann, 290</p> | <p>Badicke, 166<br/>           Bage, 172<br/>           Bahr, 68<br/>           Bald, 241<br/>           Baldauf, 242<br/>           Baldenius, 242<br/>           Balding, 241<br/>           Ball, 192<br/>           Baltz, 241<br/>           Baltzer, 241<br/>           Balz, 241<br/>           Banck, 182<br/>           Bandel, 235<br/>           Bandke, 235<br/>           Bang, 182<br/>           Banger, 175<br/>           Bannwart, 175<br/>           Banse, 235<br/>           Barde, 222<br/>           Bardel, 222<br/>           Bärecke, 69<br/>           Barnhard, 423<br/>           Bart, 222<br/>           Barten, 222<br/>           Barth, 222<br/>           Barther, 222<br/>           Barthmann, 222<br/>           Basch, 181<br/>           Basel, 181<br/>           Baske, 181<br/>           Bass, 181<br/>           Bassmann, 181<br/>           Bath, 166<br/>           Bauch, 378<br/>           Bancke, 378<br/>           Bauer, 452<br/>           Bauermann, 452<br/>           Beckel, 222<br/>           Beckh, 222<br/>           Beede, 166<br/>           Beer, 68<br/>           Beerin, 70<br/>           Behl, 192<br/>           Behn, 176<br/>           Behrens, 70<br/>           Belke, 269<br/>           Bellin, 270<br/>           Benckert, 182<br/>           Bendell, 235<br/>           Bender, 286<br/>           Beneken, 177<br/>           Benicke, 176<br/>           Bennemann, 177<br/>           Bennert, 177<br/>           Benning, 177<br/>           Bennold, 177</p> | <p>Bense, 235<br/>           Bente, 235<br/>           Bentingck, 236<br/>           Benzel, 235<br/>           Ber, 68<br/>           Berger, 69<br/>           Berghoff, 496<br/>           Bermann, 69<br/>           Bernard, 70<br/>           Berner, 71<br/>           Bernicke, 70<br/>           Berning, 70<br/>           Berringer, 70<br/>           Bert, 370<br/>           Berth, 370<br/>           Bertin, 370<br/>           Bertong, 370<br/>           Bertram, 370<br/>           Bertrand, 370<br/>           Bese, 181<br/>           Beste, 183<br/>           Bethe, 166<br/>           Bethke, 166<br/>           Bettack, 166<br/>           Bette, 166<br/>           Bever, 91<br/>           Bieber, 91<br/>           Bieck, 177<br/>           Biercher, 69<br/>           Bigge, 177<br/>           Bihn, 176<br/>           Bila, 269<br/>           Bilger, 269<br/>           Bilhardt, 269<br/>           Bilke, 269<br/>           Bille, 269<br/>           Biller, 269<br/>           Billing, 269<br/>           Bilmer, 269<br/>           Binder, 236<br/>           Binnecke, 176<br/>           Bippart, 414<br/>           Blanckardt, 393<br/>           Blang, 392<br/>           Blank, 392<br/>           Blankennagel, 221<br/>           Blecher, 393<br/>           Bledde, 440<br/>           Bledow, 440<br/>           Blenk, 392<br/>           Block, 214<br/>           Blockmann, 215<br/>           Blum, 465<br/>           Blume, 465<br/>           Blümel, 465<br/>           Blumer, 465</p> |
|---|--|---|

- Blumhardt, 465  
 Bobardt, 422  
 Bobbe, 421  
 Bobel, 421  
 Bochmann, 225  
 Bock, 224  
 Bode, 454  
 Bodeck, 454  
 Bodemann, 455  
 Bodemeyer, 455  
 Boden, 454  
 Böding, 454  
 Bödrich, 455  
 Boehner, 176  
 Boge, 224  
 Bogenhardt, 225  
 Bögert, 225  
 Bogner, 225  
 Bohl, 281  
 Bohling, 281  
 Bohn, 175, 225  
 Bohnhardt, 176  
 Böhtlingk, 454  
 Boldt, 241  
 Bolicke, 281  
 Bolke, 281  
 Boll, 281  
 Bollert, 281  
 Bollmann, 281  
 Boltche, 241  
 Bonn, 175  
 Bonne, 175  
 Bonnecke, 175  
 Boos, 407  
 Booth, 454  
 Bopp, 421  
 Bösel, 407  
 Bosewetter, 139  
 Boss, 408  
 Bosselt, 408  
 Bote, 454  
 Both, 454  
 Bothmer, 455  
 Bottger, 455  
 Boye, 313  
 Brach, 184  
 Brackmann, 185  
 Brämer, 371  
 Brandeis, 199  
 Brandel, 198  
 Brandlein, 199  
 Brandroth, 199  
 Brandt, 198  
 Braun, 399  
 Brecht, 370  
 Brechtel, 370  
 Brehm, 371  
 Breis, 186  
 Brese, 186  
 Brocke, 193  
 Bocker, 194  
 Brockmann, 194  
 Broockmann, 194  
 Brose, 480  
 Brösel, 480  
 Bruch, 193  
 Bruchhardt, 194  
 Bruckmann, 194  
 Brückmann, 185  
 Bruder, 218, 293  
 Bruderlein, 293  
 Brunck, 399  
 Brunn, 399  
 Brunnert, 400  
 Bruno, 399  
 Bry, 184  
 Bube, 421  
 Buck, 378  
 Buddel, 454  
 Buder, 455  
 Budge, 454  
 Budich, 454  
 Budke, 454  
 Bugge, 378  
 Buhl, 281  
 Buhler, 281  
 Buhlmann, 281  
 Bull, 281  
 Bund, 235  
 Bünning, 416  
 Bunsen, 236  
 Bunte, 235  
 Bunting, 236  
 Buol, 281  
 Burckhardt, 279  
 Burde, 329  
 Burger, 279  
 Bürger, 279  
 Burghold, 279  
 Burke, 279  
 Burth, 329  
 Buss, 407  
 Bussmann, 407  
 Butte, 454  
 Butter, 455  
 Bütting, 454  
 Cahn, 174  
 Campe, 171  
 Christ, 133  
 Christel, 133  
 Conrad, 328  
 Coppel, 248  
 Cosmar, 310  
 Costis, 360  
 Cuno, 327  
 Daake, 390  
 Dabbert, 391  
 Däge, 390  
 Dahl, 375  
 Dahling, 375  
 Dahlmann, 376  
 Damm, 364  
 Dammer, 365  
 Dammert, 365  
 Danckel, 359  
 Dank, 359  
 Dankegott, 311  
 Dankert, 359  
 Dann, 311  
 Dannecker, 311  
 Darold, 208  
 Dasse, 385  
 Dassel, 385  
 Date, 291  
 Dau, 427  
 Daulf, 391  
 Däumlin, 364  
 Deck, 390  
 Deckert, 391  
 Dederich, 333  
 Degel, 390  
 Degen, 338  
 Dehn, 311  
 Dein, 338  
 Demme, 364  
 Dencker, 359  
 Denk, 359  
 Dessman, 385  
 Detmann, 333  
 Dette, 291  
 Dettmer, 333  
 Dettrich, 333  
 Dewe, 427  
 Dick, 406  
 Dickert, 407  
 Didtchen, 332  
 Diebold, 332  
 Diede, 332  
 Diehr, 268  
 Diemann, 457  
 Dieme, 364  
 Dieter, 333  
 Dietert, 333  
 Dikmann, 407  
 Dill, 189  
 Dillemann, 190  
 Dillert, 189  
 Dilling, 189  
 Dinger, 367  
 Disch, 229  
 Ditt, 332  
 Dittmer, 333  
 Dixmann, 229  
 Dode, 273  
 Dohm, 363  
 Dohmeyer, 364  
 Döler, 375  
 Dömich, 364  
 Donn, 129  
 Doer, 208  
 Dorand, 197  
 Dormann, 208  
 Dormeier, 208  
 Dörwald, 268  
 Droge, 195  
 Drey, 413  
 Drude, 270



Drucker, 196  
 Drue, 195  
 Drumann, 196  
 Drute, 270  
 Ducke, 427  
 Dükher, 427  
 Dulcken, 184  
 Dulk, 184  
 Dumhoff, 496  
 Dumichen, 364  
 Dümling, 364  
 Dumm, 363  
 Dummel, 364  
 Durand, 197  
 Dusendteufel, 488  
 Duttke, 332

Ebbecke, 60  
 Ebbrecht, 61  
 Eber, 76  
 Eberhard, 76  
 Ebermann, 76  
 Eckardt, 210  
 Ecke, 209  
 Eckhoff, 496  
 Eckholdt, 210  
 Edel, 337  
 Edeler, 338  
 Ediling, 337  
 Egel, 154  
 Eger, 210  
 Egge, 209  
 Eisele, 475  
 Eiseln, 475  
 Eisemann, 475  
 Eisen, 474  
 Eisenhardt, 475  
 Eiser, 475  
 Elbe, 134  
 Elben, 134  
 Ellenberg, 239  
 Ellert, 299  
 Emele, 143  
 Emerich, 254  
 Emmel, 143  
 Emmert, 254  
 Ende, 432  
 Ender, 300  
 Enge, 292  
 Engel, 213  
 Engelhardt, 213  
 Engelin, 213  
 Englebrecht, 213  
 Englemann, 213  
 Euglen, 213  
 Engler, 213  
 Enger, 292  
 Engert, 292  
 Engwald, 292  
 Ensle, 119  
 Eutrich, 432  
 Erb, 386  
 Erche, 387

Erck, 387  
 Erd, 139  
 Erdmann, 251  
 Erhardt, 95  
 Erker, 388  
 Erle, 339  
 Erlecke, 340  
 Erler, 340  
 Ermel, 147  
 Ermen, 146  
 Ermisch, 147  
 Erpel, 386  
 Erpf, 386  
 Esch, 216  
 Escher, 217  
 Eschmann, 217  
 Eschrich, 217  
 Essich, 119  
 Estrich, 216  
 Ette, 287  
 Evers, 76  
 Ewaldt, 367  
 Ewert, 367  
 Ewich, 366  
 Eyl, 154

Fack, 435  
 Fahl, 307  
 Fahne, 234  
 Fahr, 323  
 Farenheit, 324  
 Fäster, 252  
 Fechter, 257  
 Fecke, 435  
 Feder, 293  
 Fehr, 323  
 Fehrlen, 323  
 Fehrman, 324  
 Fendt, 417  
 Ferrach, 323  
 Fest, 251  
 Fetter, 293  
 Fichte, 257  
 Fick, 249  
 Fidall, 430  
 Fiege, 249  
 Fielmann, 518  
 Filbert, 518  
 Fillmer, 518  
 Fisch, 247  
 Fischart, 247  
 Fischhof, 247, 496  
 Fix, 247  
 Flathe, 393  
 Flögel, 411  
 Fluemann, 411  
 Flügel, 411  
 Folke, 333  
 Fölkel, 333  
 Fortmann, 325  
 Francke, 306  
 Frank, 306  
 Franklin, 306

Freche, 132  
 Frede, 261  
 Freitag, 261  
 Fretter, 261  
 Freund, 263  
 Freutel, 350  
 Frick, 132  
 Fricker, 132  
 Friderich, 261  
 Fried, 261  
 Friedel, 261  
 Friess, 312  
 Frisch, 449  
 Frischlin, 449  
 Fuchsel, 247  
 Füll, 517

Gabe, 285  
 Gabel, 285  
 Gabold, 286  
 Gade, 525  
 Gaedcke, 525  
 Gaide, 206  
 Galliger, 437  
 Gamann, 436  
 Gamm, 436  
 Gammert, 436  
 Gans, 518  
 Gante, 74  
 Ganter, 74  
 Gänzlen, 518  
 Gapp, 285  
 Gast, 296  
 Gau, 336  
 Gause, 309  
 Gavel, 285  
 Gayl, 436  
 Gebel, 285  
 Geber, 285  
 Gebhardt, 285  
 Gede, 525  
 Gehl, 436  
 Gehr, 202  
 Gehrler, 203  
 Geilich, 437  
 Geisel, 458  
 Geiss, 459  
 Gelpke, 442  
 Genedl, 74  
 Genderich, 75  
 Gener, 444  
 Genet, 444  
 Gennerich, 444  
 Gent, 74  
 Gentz, 518  
 Gepp, 285  
 Gerbert, 203  
 Gerboth, 203  
 Gerhard, 203  
 Gerhold, 204  
 Gericke, 202  
 Gering, 202  
 Gerlach, 203



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- Herkner, 432  
 Herl, 231, 339  
 Herm, 147  
 Hermann, 232  
 Herold, 233  
 Herpfer, 386  
 Herr, 231  
 Herring, 232  
 Herrle, 231  
 Herrmuth, 233  
 Herth, 250  
 Hertrich, 251  
 Herwig, 233  
 Herzog, 339  
 Hess, 307  
 Hetz, 169  
 Hetzel, 169  
 Heyden, 519  
 Heydt, 519  
 Heye, 209  
 Heyne, 211  
 Hilbert, 162  
 Hild, 162  
 Hildebrand, 162  
 Hilger, 162  
 Hill, 162  
 Hiller, 162  
 Hillmann, 163  
 Hillmer, 163  
 Hilt, 162  
 Hiltmann, 163  
 Hiltrup, 163  
 Himmel, 140  
 Hinck, 292  
 Hobrecht, 341  
 Hoch, 340  
 Hock, 340  
 Höckel, 340  
 Höcker, 341  
 Hoffmann, 227  
 Hoge, 357  
 Hohman, 341  
 Hold, 282  
 Holder, 282  
 Holle, 282  
 Holler, 282  
 Hollmann, 282  
 Holt, 282  
 Homan, 341  
 Honer, 314  
 Hönicke, 314  
 Honigmann, 314  
 Hönke, 314  
 Höpke, 227  
 Höpken, 227  
 Hörder, 250  
 Horn, 520  
 Horneck, 520  
 Hornemann, 520  
 Hornhard, 520  
 Hornig, 520  
 Hörnlein, 520  
 Hornung, 520
- Hoske, 442  
 Hubert, 357  
 Hucke, 357  
 Hudemann, 280  
 Hufnagel, 221  
 Hüge, 357  
 Hügel, 357  
 Hugo, 357  
 Huhn, 314  
 Hühnert, 314  
 Hulde, 282  
 Humbert, 314  
 Humboldt, 314  
 Hunecken, 314  
 Hunger, 314  
 Hunn, 314  
 Hunnemann, 314  
 Hunold, 315  
 Hupe, 227  
 Husung, 491  
 Hützel, 280  
 Hutte, 280
- Ibe, 60  
 Icke, 210  
 Ide, 449  
 Ihl, 416  
 Ihle, 416  
 Iam, 253  
 Ihn, 492  
 Imm, 253  
 Immich, 254  
 Imse, 254  
 Ingel, 213  
 Isanbart, 474  
 Isenberg, 474  
 Isert, 475  
 Itter, 450  
 Ive, 472  
 Iwe, 366
- Jackel, 452  
 Jaeger, 452  
 Jagemann, 453  
 Jagenteufel, 488  
 Jechlin, 452  
 Jeckel, 452  
 Jenichen, 444  
 Jochen, 452  
 Jöcher, 452  
 Jöck, 452  
 Jordan, 140  
 Jüde, 305  
 Jung, 419  
 Jüngerich, 420  
 Jungher, 419  
 Junghoff, 496  
 Jungmann, 420  
 Jünke, 419  
 Juppe, 485  
 Jütte, 305
- Käbe, 285
- Kade, 525  
 Kahlert, 437  
 Kalb, 83  
 Kalfs, 83  
 Kalker, 307  
 Kalthoff, 496  
 Kaltwasser, 502  
 Kamler, 419  
 Kamm, 436  
 Kammer, 436  
 Kant, 74  
 Kanter, 74  
 Karl, 59  
 Karmann, 203  
 Karthin, 277  
 Kasch, 205  
 Kaske, 205  
 Kast, 296  
 Katt, 168  
 Kaumann, 337  
 Kaup, 248  
 Kaupert, 336  
 Keber, 286  
 Kehl, 436  
 Kehler, 437  
 Kehr, 202  
 Kehrer, 203  
 Kemp, 171  
 Kendel, 74  
 Kerhle, 202  
 Kern, 433  
 Kernmann, 433  
 Kerwin, 204  
 Kessler, 458  
 Kettler, 525  
 Kiehl, 322  
 Kiesel, 458  
 Kille, 458  
 Killin, 458  
 Killmer, 458  
 Kinreich, 328  
 Kiss, 459  
 Kissling, 458  
 Klaber, 183  
 Klapp, 183  
 Klass, 392  
 Klencke, 199  
 Kliug, 199  
 Klink, 199  
 Klinkhardt, 199  
 Klocke, 352  
 Klockmann, 352  
 Klode, 377  
 Kloth, 377  
 Kloverkorn, 467  
 Kluck, 352  
 Kluge, 352  
 Knabb, 422  
 Knapp, 422  
 Kniep, 201  
 Koch, 446  
 Köcher, 446  
 Köchlin, 446

- Köckert, 446  
 Kohl, 226  
 Kohlhardt, 226  
 Kohlmann, 226  
 Kohlig, 226  
 Kohling, 226  
 Kohnert, 328  
 Kohnle, 327  
 Kohrssen, 409  
 Koll, 226  
 Koller, 226  
 Kollmeyer, 226  
 Komm, 59  
 Köne, 327  
 Konemann, 328  
 Koner, 328  
 Könicke, 327  
 Konter, 164  
 Kopisch, 248  
 Kopp, 248  
 Körner, 433  
 Koss, 309  
 Kost, 360  
 Kott, 115  
 Kotting, 115  
 Krieger, 170  
 Kriegk, 170  
 Krimmer, 125  
 Kroll, 405  
 Krön, 465  
 Kroner, 465  
 Krull, 405  
 Kruse, 404  
 Kubbe, 248  
 Kuckkuck, 105  
 Kude, 115  
 Kuhn, 327  
 Kühnel, 327  
 Kuhnert, 328  
 Kuhnhardt, 328  
 Kühnhold, 328  
 Kuhnke, 327  
 Kumm, 59  
 Kunde, 163  
 Künemund, 328  
 Kuner, 328  
 Kunicke, 327  
 Künsel, 163  
 Kunte, 163  
 Kunth, 163  
 Kuntke, 163  
 Kunz, 163  
 Kupfer, 476  
 Kupfernagel, 221  
 Kutter, 116  
  
 Lachman, 366  
 Lacher, 366  
 Laiber, 387  
 Lambert, 335  
 Lamberg, 335  
 Lamle, 86  
 Lamm, 86  
  
 Lampe, 86  
 Land, 335  
 Landherr, 335  
 Landt, 335  
 Landwehr, 336  
 Landwig, 336  
 Lanfried, 335  
 Lanz, 335  
 Laue, 87  
 Lebin, 387  
 Leder, 195  
 Leding, 194  
 Leff, 387  
 Lege, 366  
 Lehn, 366  
 Leine, 274  
 Leiter, 195  
 Lende, 110  
 Lenhard, 87  
 Leonhard, 87  
 Lepert, 387  
 Leppoc, 265  
 Lepsius, 265  
 Lesse, 353  
 Lessing, 353  
 Lethe, 194  
 Lette, 194  
 Leuchs, 88  
 Lene, 87  
 Leuthold, 331  
 Leutiger, 331  
 Leuze, 331  
 Lewald, 87  
 Leyde, 194  
 Lieb, 265  
 Liebegott, 484  
 Liebel, 265  
 Lieber, 265  
 Liebert, 265  
 Liebetrut, 265  
 Liebich, 265  
 Liebig, 265  
 Liebmann, 265  
 Linck, 87  
 Linde, 110  
 Lindhof, 496  
 Linn, 174  
 Liphard, 265  
 Lippe, 265  
 Lippel, 265  
 Lippert, 265  
 List, 355  
 Listing, 355  
 Lochmann, 447  
 Lode, 377  
 Löhle, 284  
 Loth, 377  
 Löther, 377  
 Lott, 377  
 Lotter, 377  
 Lubbe, 265  
 Lubbecke, 265  
 Lude, 330  
  
 Lüdecking, 330  
 Ludolf, 331  
 Ludtmann, 331  
 Ludwig, 331  
 Luth, 330  
 Luthardt, 331  
 Luther, 331  
 Luttkus, 331  
 Lutz, 331  
 Luz, 331  
  
 Mächen, 410  
 Machold, 410  
 Mack, 410  
 Mädchen, 341  
 Madel, 361  
 Mader, 342  
 Madicke, 341  
 Madler, 361  
 Madler, 361  
 Mager, 410  
 Mahl, 178  
 Mahr, 368  
 Maldt, 180  
 Malle, 178  
 Mandt, 434  
 Manecke, 58  
 Manfred, 58  
 Mangold, 58  
 Manhardt, 58  
 Mann, 58  
 Mannchen, 58  
 Manneck, 58  
 Mannel, 58  
 Mannert, 58  
 Mannikin, 58  
 Manz, 434  
 March, 80  
 Marell, 368  
 Mark, 80  
 Märker, 80  
 Markloff, 80  
 Markwardt, 80  
 Marr, 368  
 Martyrt, 258  
 Masch, 445  
 Maske, 445  
 Mass, 522  
 Massel, 522  
 Massen, 522  
 Massl, 522  
 Massman, 523  
 Mäther, 342  
 Matticke, 341  
 Maurer, 402  
 Maywald, 410  
 Meeder, 342  
 Meer, 368  
 Meerbott, 369  
 Meerwein, 369  
 Mehne, 410  
 Mehrle, 368  
 Mehrwald, 369

Meiner, 410  
 Meinert, 410  
 Mende, 434  
 Mennel, 58  
 Mense, 434  
 Mentzel, 434  
 Menzel, 434  
 Meske, 445  
 Mess, 522  
 Messer, 522  
 Metke, 341  
 Mette, 341  
 Metto, 341  
 Meye, 410  
 Michelmann, 406  
 Mielecke, 179  
 Mielert, 180  
 Miercke, 368  
 Milch, 179  
 Milcke, 179  
 Milde, 283  
 Miller, 180  
 Mirich, 368  
 Mode, 237  
 Model, 237  
 Moder, 237  
 Mohl, 178  
 Mohr, 402  
 Mohrhard, 402  
 Mohrin, 402  
 Mohrle, 402  
 Mohrmann, 403  
 Monschein, 139  
 Mordt, 258  
 Mordtmann, 259  
 Morgenrot, 139  
 Morgenstern, 139  
 Morhof, 496  
 Moring, 402  
 Mörtz, 258  
 Mortzschke, 258  
 Most, 238  
 Moster, 238  
 Mosthal, 238  
 Moth, 237  
 Mozart, 237  
 Mucke, 406  
 Muckel, 406  
 Mückert, 406  
 Mudder, 293  
 Müdel, 237  
 Mugge, 406  
 Mund, 276  
 Munding, 276  
 Mundt, 276  
 Muntz, 276  
 Mushacke, 237  
 Mushard, 237  
 Muslein, 237  
 Muss, 237  
 Muth, 237  
 Muthreich, 237  
 Mütter, 237

Mutterlein, 293  
 Mütz, 237  
 Mützell, 237  
 Nädelin, 256  
 Nadell, 256  
 Nadler, 256  
 Nagel, 220  
 Nagler, 220  
 Nahl, 220  
 Näning, 239  
 Nanne, 239  
 Nanny, 239  
 Nanz, 239  
 Nath, 275  
 Nebel, 151  
 Neidl, 256  
 Nendel, 239  
 Nenne, 239  
 Nessel, 256  
 Nesselrath, 256  
 Nessler, 256  
 Neue, 420  
 Neurath, 421  
 Neuwert, 421  
 Ney, 420  
 Nibel, 151  
 Nick, 126  
 Nied, 255  
 Nieder, 255  
 Niedhardt, 255  
 Niedling, 256  
 Niemann, 297, 421  
 Niepoth, 255  
 Niete, 255  
 Nippolt, 255  
 Nitze, 255  
 Nitzert, 255  
 Nizze, 255  
 Nonne, 439  
 Nord, 300  
 Nordmann, 301  
 Nordmeyer, 301  
 Normann, 301  
 North, 300  
 Nötel, 240  
 Noth, 240  
 Notter, 240  
 Nuding, 240  
 Nutt, 240  
 Nutzer, 240  
 Oberlin, 76  
 Odebrecht, 381  
 Odemann, 382  
 Oeffele, 385  
 Oertling, 217  
 Oester, 302  
 Oettel, 334  
 Off, 385  
 Oken, 524  
 Orling, 340  
 Ort, 217

Ortel, 217  
 Orteln, 217  
 Orth, 217  
 Ortlieb, 218  
 Ost, 302  
 Ostermann, 303  
 Ostermeier, 303  
 Osterrath, 302  
 Ostertag, 303  
 Ostmann, 302  
 Oswald, 120  
 Ott, 381  
 Packe, 172  
 Padel, 166  
 Pahl, 192  
 Paldamus, 241  
 Pallas, 143, 521  
 Pause, 235  
 Pantke, 235  
 Pape, 291  
 Pappe, 291  
 Pass, 181  
 Pätel, 166  
 Pathe, 166  
 Päthe, 166  
 Pattke, 166  
 Pauck, 378  
 Peck, 222  
 Pedel, 166  
 Peel, 219  
 Pelegaard, 269  
 Peldram, 241  
 Penn, 176  
 Pennicke, 176  
 Pesel, 181  
 Pethke, 166  
 Petter, 166  
 Pfanner, 234  
 Pfau, 101  
 Pfefferkorn, 467  
 Pich, 177  
 Pick, 177  
 Pickel, 177  
 Pickhardt, 178  
 Piehl, 219  
 Pielert, 219  
 Pielke, 269  
 Piper, 91  
 Pippe, 414  
 Pippert, 414  
 Planck, 392  
 Plessing, 440  
 Plöger, 215  
 Plucker, 215  
 Plügge, 214  
 Pogge, 224  
 Poggel, 224  
 Pöhler, 281  
 Pohlert, 281  
 Pohlmann, 281  
 Polgar, 281  
 Polte, 241



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- Sass, 451  
 Sause, 266  
 Savert, 424  
 Sax, 200  
 Scar, 223  
 Schaarschmidt, 462  
 Schade, 191  
 Schalk, 456  
 Schar, 223  
 Scharf, 356  
 Scharpff, 356  
 Schat, 191  
 Scheer, 223  
 Schelck, 456  
 Scheurbrand, 223  
 Schick, 431  
 Schiermann, 223  
 Schildt, 227  
 Schill, 360  
 Schiller, 361  
 Schilling, 360  
 Schinnagl, 221  
 Schlagenteufel, 488  
 Schlauch, 257  
 Schlech, 257  
 Schmedding, 462  
 Schmidlin, 462  
 Schmieder, 461  
 Schmiedecke, 462  
 Schmiedel, 462  
 Schnauber, 326  
 Schnebern, 326  
 Schnell, 245  
 Schon, 389  
 Schöner, 389  
 Schönwetter, 139  
 Schöpf, 442  
 Schoppe, 442  
 Schuldt, 457  
 Schürmann, 223  
 Schurr, 223  
 Schwabe, 304  
 Schwäble, 304  
 Schwann, 99  
 Schwanecke, 99  
 Schweppe, 304  
 Schwerdt, 198  
 Schwinge, 412  
 Sebert, 321  
 Sebode, 173  
 Seeburg, 322  
 Seemann, 322  
 Seewald, 322  
 Sehr, 230  
 Selke, 308  
 Selle, 308  
 Sello, 308  
 Semm, 75  
 Senke, 438  
 Senne, 170  
 Senner, 170  
 Sennert, 170  
 Seppe, 261  
 Serre, 230  
 Seydel, 431  
 Seyer, 173  
 Seyfrid, 173  
 Seymer, 173  
 Sicher, 173  
 Sichert, 173  
 Sick, 172  
 Sichel, 172  
 Siebe, 261  
 Siebecke, 262  
 Siebert, 173  
 Siebold, 172  
 Sieg, 172  
 Siegfried, 173  
 Sieger, 173  
 Sieghardt, 173  
 Siegmann, 173  
 Siegmund, 173  
 Sieke, 172  
 Sieveking, 262  
 Sigel, 172  
 Sigg, 172  
 Sigle, 172  
 Siglen, 172  
 Silber, 479  
 Silberard, 479  
 Silbermann, 479  
 Simund, 173  
 Sint, 456  
 Sinz, 456  
 Sitte, 431  
 Sohl, 138  
 Sorg, 441  
 Spaeth, 200  
 Spanier, 445  
 Sparwasser, 502  
 Spat, 200  
 Speck, 207  
 Speckmann, 207  
 Speer, 206  
 Spiel, 434  
 Spieler, 434  
 Spielmann, 434  
 Spiess, 207  
 Spohn, 445  
 Spöring, 206  
 Sprotte, 415  
 Stacke, 213  
 Stackemann, 213  
 Stade, 252  
 Stahelin, 476  
 Stahl, 476  
 Stahlmann, 476  
 Stang, 214  
 Stark, 245  
 Stecker, 213  
 Steckert, 213  
 Steding, 252  
 Stedmann, 252  
 Stegemann, 213  
 Steinecke, 479  
 Steiner, 480  
 Steinhart, 480  
 Steinhoff, 496  
 Steinmann, 480  
 Sterk, 245  
 Sterker, 245  
 Stichert, 213  
 Stich, 213  
 Stickel, 214  
 Stiebel, 469  
 Stiegler, 214  
 Stobwasser, 503  
 Stock, 213  
 Stöckel, 214  
 Stockhardt, 213  
 Stockmann, 213  
 Stoff, 469  
 Strauss, 48, 190  
 Streit, 171  
 Streiter, 171  
 Stucke, 213  
 Stüber, 469  
 Stuve, 469  
 Suckard, 267  
 Summer, 141  
 Sundelin, 301 (note)  
 Sundrehoff, 496  
 Sundrehoff, 302  
 Suppe, 304  
 Susman, 267  
 Suss, 266  
 Sybel, 262  
 Tabold, 391  
 Tack, 390  
 Tade, 291  
 Taddel, 291  
 Tag, 390  
 Tagel, 390  
 Tager, 391  
 Tagmann, 391  
 Tanne, 311  
 Taube, 103  
 Teichhof, 496  
 Tegen, 338  
 Tell, 375  
 Temm, 364  
 Tessmann, 385  
 Teufel, 488  
 Teufelskind, 488  
 Teufelskopf, 488  
 Thal, 375  
 Thaler, 375  
 Thalhammer, 376  
 Thalmann, 376  
 Thalmeier, 376  
 Thamm, 364  
 Thein, 338  
 Theiner, 339  
 Theinert, 339  
 Theobald, 332  
 Theuer, 268  
 Thie, 457  
 Thiedt, 332

- Thiemke, 365  
 Thier, 268  
 Thies, 351  
 Thimm, 364  
 Thoma, 363  
 Thurnagel, 221  
 Tieck, 406  
 Tiede, 332  
 Tiedemann, 333  
 Tiedt, 332  
 Tieler, 375  
 Till, 189  
 Tillmann, 190  
 Tilo, 189  
 Timm, 364  
 Tischler, 229  
 Titel, 332  
 Tock, 427  
 Tode, 273  
 Todt, 273  
 Todtmann, 273  
 Tonne, 129  
 Tott, 273  
 Trappe, 196  
 Traswalt, 242  
 Traub, 441  
 Traum, 243  
 Trautman, 271  
 Treyer, 413  
 Troche, 195  
 Troder, 271  
 Trube, 441  
 Trüger, 196  
 Trummer, 243  
 Tsjisse, 459  
 Tuch, 427  
 Tucher, 427  
 Tummel, 364  
 Turhold, 208  
 Turk, 487  
 Tutel, 332  
  
 Uhle, 105  
 Uhr, 83  
 Uthoff, 496  
 Ulbricht, 105  
 Ullmann, 106  
  
 Vater, 293  
 Vetter, 293  
 Vetterlein, 293  
 Violet, 468  
 Vogel, 93  
 Volhardt, 334  
 Volk, 333  
 Volker, 334  
 Volkmann, 334  
  
 Wach, 362  
 Wacker, 362  
 Wackernagel, 221  
 Wadt, 412  
 Wage, 522  
  
 Wager, 523  
 Wahl, 298  
 Wahler, 298  
 Wahlert, 298  
 Wahlman, 298  
 Wahlmar, 298  
 Wahren, 305  
 Walcker, 298  
 Wald, 344  
 Waldmann, 345  
 Waldschmidt, 462  
 Walke, 298  
 Wall, 298  
 Waller, 298  
 Wallick, 298  
 Walther, 345  
 Wande, 316  
 Wandel, 317  
 Wandt, 316  
 Wandtke, 316  
 Wannick, 394  
 Warburg, 278  
 Warlick, 278  
 Warnecke, 305  
 Warner, 305  
 Wart, 277  
 Warth, 277  
 Wartman, 277  
 Wass, 244  
 Wasserfall, 502  
 Wassmann, 244  
 Wedding, 494  
 Wedell, 413  
 Wedlich, 494  
 Weede, 493  
 Wege, 523  
 Wegel, 165  
 Wegelein, 165  
 Weger, 523  
 Wegerich, 165  
 Wehde, 412  
 Wehling, 383  
 Wehr, 278  
 Wehrten, 278  
 Wehrmann, 278  
 Weidel, 493  
 Weiger, 165  
 Weih, 164  
 Weiher, 165  
 Weilert, 383  
 Weiller, 383  
 Wein, 263  
 Wyinberg, 264  
 Weinen, 264  
 Weinger, 264  
 Weinhardt, 264  
 Weinhold, 264  
 Weinkopf, 264  
 Weinmann, 264  
 Weise, 351  
 Weiswald, 351  
 Weitmann, 494  
 Welde, 344  
  
 Welden, 345  
 Welf, 88  
 Wellmann, 383  
 Welte, 344  
 Welten, 345  
 Wend, 316  
 Wendel, 317  
 Wendeler, 317  
 Wendling, 317  
 Weniger, 394  
 Wening, 394  
 Went, 316  
 Werck, 73  
 Werker, 74  
 Werne, 305  
 Werner, 305  
 Wernert, 305  
 Wessel, 244  
 Westermann, 303  
 Westphal, 303  
 Weygold, 165  
 Weyland, 383  
 Weymann, 523  
 Wihel, 63  
 Wibking, 63  
 Wich, 164  
 Wichman, 165  
 Wick, 164  
 Wickardt, 165  
 Widmann, 494  
 Widmer, 494  
 Wiebe, 62  
 Wiegel, 165  
 Wiehl, 383  
 Wieland, 383  
 Wiemann, 165  
 Wiemer, 165  
 Wiesel, 351  
 Wiethorn, 494  
 Wieting, 494  
 Wiggele, 165  
 Wiggert, 165  
 Wild, 447  
 Wildt, 447  
 Wilhelm, 124  
 Wilke, 123  
 Willberg, 123  
 Willcomm, 297  
 Wille, 123  
 Willer, 124  
 Willert, 124  
 Willet, 124  
 Willich, 123  
 Williez, 123  
 Willing, 123  
 Willisich, 123  
 Willkomm, 123  
 Willmann, 124  
 Wilmar, 124  
 Wilz, 123  
 Winck, 412  
 Wind, 316  
 Winder, 316



Winecke, 263  
 Winheer, 264  
 Winke, 263  
 Winne, 263  
 Winning, 263  
 Winter, 316  
 Wippel, 63  
 Wissman, 351  
 With, 493  
 Witte, 493  
 Witten, 493  
 Witter, 494

Witthaus, 494  
 Wittich, 493  
 Wittling, 493  
 Wittrich, 495  
 Wohl, 383  
 Wolf, 71  
 Wolfer, 72  
 Woll, 383  
 Wollmer, 384  
 Worle, 325  
 Wulfert, 71

Wunsch, 121  
 Wünscher, 122  
 Wurm, 108  
 Zaiser, 272  
 Zeiz, 272  
 Ziehle, 433  
 Zillmann, 433  
 Zuck, 267  
 Zucker, 268  
 Zuckert, 267

## FRENCH NAMES

*Occurring in Notes, and omitted in their proper places.*

Anquetil, 128  
 Chanteclair, 74  
 Chantoiseau, 74  
 Cloez, 391

Closier, 391  
 Closse, 391  
 Dietsch, 229

Drumond, 243  
 Frasier, 313  
 Frezier, 313

a study of names is interesting in many ways, whether we look at them  
 casts of a people's thought, or as fragments, too often worn and displaced,  
 a people's history. To an ethnologist a name is like a bone from an anatomist—  
 much often lying amidst others with which it has no relationship, rude and  
 ignorant, it fills the mind with dreams of conditions of the earth long ceased,  
 and tribes of beings long since swept away; of a world teeming with endless  
 forms of life, and a thoughtless nature wastefully wading through it. In every  
 and there are traces of peoples now no more, only melancholy echoes of  
 we heard from some cave or cavern which still speaks a word, if no more,  
 their silent and forgotten speech. Sometimes like more than the name  
 the people has been persecuted, such as the Hyksos or Semitic dynasties  
 Egypt, and the imagination has to fill up the whole picture of the people's  
 life, its rude and unorthodox appearance and dealings, its struggles for supremacy  
 and final expulsion, and to connect this singular episode of Semitic intrusion  
 with we know not what profusion of nations behind, and turbulent movements  
 tribes on the Eastern border-land of Egypt. Sometimes the word is no more  
 name, but descriptive of the impression, a people now quite extinct, and having  
 a history, produced upon nations whose records remain. The gigantic aborigines  
 of Palestine were named by the Israelites Emim, "the terrible". Sometimes  
 again the name embodies some well-known characteristic of the tribe, and  
 more descriptive of their life than a history. The first inhabitants of  
 Mount Seir were called Horim, Horites, "cave-dwellers", men who made