

A HISTORY OF NAMES IN BRITAIN

People, languages, and their locations rarely remain fixed for long - cultures and races merge, split up, migrate, and disappear over the span of history, and names with them. For those interested, this passage details how names changed in Britain. It is still quite simplified, which should make clear why detailed histories of every land are not included!

The prehistoric British who built Stonehenge came from Europe thousands of years ago. Several waves of different Celts (who were a diverse lot) came to Britain from Europe from about the 4th century BC onwards, and merged with the locals. They used a stock of single personal names and patronymics, and left place names across the country. The Romans came, saw, and conquered most of Britain in the first century AD, then left again several hundred years later. They had some influence on language but less on the names of places and people, since Latin-speaking Britons used few Roman names, and many of them left for Gaul during the invasion by the tribes of Angles and Saxons (and Jutes) that took place soon after the Roman departure. From the 5th century onwards, the Anglo-Saxons encroached gradually from east to west, assimilating some Celtic Britons and pushing others to Wales and Cornwall. Latin names in those areas were adapted to the local tongue, which, along with local names, continued to be used for many years; elsewhere, Anglo-Saxon dominated. The Romans hadn't pressed north into Caledonia, as they called it. The Angles did advance into the lowlands, but stopped when invaders from Ireland, called Scots, came soon after, supplanting or absorbing the native highland Picts. That country then became Scotland.

The Anglo-Saxons only had personal names: usually, by the 9th century, formed by combinations of a set of stock elements. There were a great many possible names - certainly enough that everyone in the local community had a unique name. Although duplicates might arise in different localities, names were not deliberately repeated. Famous ancestors were in fact honoured by not re-using their names. The Anglo-Saxons held onto their names despite familiarity with others, whether continental (through royal marriages), or classical and biblical (by the 7th century, they were Christian, reknowned for both their scholars and saints). Personal names were applied freely to places settled as the clans advanced, though, where there was no name to take over or adapt. Hybrid place names were common.

In the 9th century, Danes invaded and settled the north-east, England and Scotland, bringing with them their own names and naming patterns for places and people, adapting existing place names and assigning new ones. The Norwegians followed. The Scandinavians, unlike the Anglo-Saxons, happily re-used the names of their ancestors, and also often named offspring after a friend, a famous chief, and so on. This pattern took over from the preceding one, helping to create a smaller pool of names. More duplicates meant there was a need to tell people with the same personal names apart. Extra names - temporary surnames now

often called bynames - were added to help identify people. Bynames derived from various sources: locality (general and specific place names), relationship (usually patronymic: John's son and so on), trades (butcher, baker), and physical, mental, or moral traits (short, clod, miser). This was no more planned than the forming of place names, which were likewise just taken from everyday speech as they were needed.

The Normans arrived in and conquered England in the 11th century. By then place names were well established. Few Normans settled initially since they ruled rather than farmed, thus changing only a few names, although since they spoke French and wrote Latin to start with, some spellings were altered, influencing later pronunciation. Their personal names were fixed, unlike the Anglo-Saxon element-names. Now that the custom of avoiding prior names out of respect was past, imitation by the populace of these new feudal lords, together with the later adoption of biblical Christian names, probably encouraged by the Church, led to most Anglo-Saxon personal names being replaced by the 13th century. (Many surnames survived, however.) Normans used an even a smaller pool of personal names than the Scandinavians, and so most had bynames (for nobles, those of their estates). Second names became needed to identify people unequivocally in legal documents, and these proved convenient enough that they were adopted as permanent identifiers. By the 14th century, most of the English had inheritable surnames, and from the 15th century nearly everyone had one. Once rooted, they quickly became used as the normal form of address, with the use of personal names being confined to family and those friends granted the privilege (a custom lasting from 1450 to 1950, more or less). Since English spelling wasn't uniform early on, and dialects also led to differences, many forms of the same name were recorded.

A few Scandinavians had come to Ireland, but it was still predominantly Gaelic when the Normans invaded it in the 12th century. Further English settlement thereafter added English names, and simplified Irish ones. Anglo-Norman forces conquered Wales by the early 14th century, although the natives held onto local names and used patronymic bynames for some time, despite settlement. The clan system in Scotland also delayed the adoption of hereditary surnames there.

Since then, the only significant changes in British naming patterns have been the widespread adoption of middle names starting from the 17th century, and the use of some diminutives and pet names as official names in their own right from the mid-18th century. Prior to that, for example, someone called Jack or Johnny would always have been formally registered as John, and someone called Bess, Beth, Betty, Eliza, or Elsie would always have been christened Elizabeth. Fashions in first names changed with the years of course. One fad was the use of Old Testament names and virtue names by the Puritans. This was quickly abandoned with the Restoration, although a few names survived - they lasted better in America, where the Wild West had a full holster of Zachs, Zekes, Mordecais, and Elijahs.

ANGLO-SAXON

'Anglo-Saxon' is a modern term for the Dark Ages Germanic tribes who crossed the channel after the Romans left, and came to call themselves the English people (*Angelcynn*). These names were used by some who remained on the continent as well as the Angles and Saxons who invaded Britain.

The Anglo-Saxons had no family names. Their personal names were usually formed from a pair of stock vocabulary elements; meanings were mostly ignored. Single-element names (old words, bynames, and diminutives) existed, but came to be seen as lowly. A few elements were exclusively male or female, or otherwise restricted—for instance, aethel (noble), cyne (royal, king), and cwen (queen) were only used by those of high lineage. Some elements were always first (such as aethel), some last; most could be either.

Alliteration was a feature of Anglo-Saxon naming as well as poetry. The children of a family would often have names starting with the same letter, if not the same element. For instance, Eadmund and his wife Aelfflaed might have three sons Eadric, Ealdwine, and Ecgwulf, and a daughter Eadgyth.

Single-element Names

Acca, Aeaba, Aeffa, Aeldra, Aelfa, Aelle, Aette, Anna, Bass, Beda, Bica, Binni, Blacey, Blithe, Bliths, Blostm, Bondi, Botta, Brand, Brant, Budda, Bugge, Bynni, Cada, Cana, Cearl, Cille, Clac, Cola, Cutha, Cyppe, Denu, Dodda, Eabae, Eafa, Eni, Fearn, Freca, Gal, Geol, Goda, Grim, Hacca, Haele, Haki, Hasta, Hedde, Hengist, Horsa, Hrafn, Hring, Hugi, Ine, Lilla, Moll, Mul, Octa, Offa, Ogga, Orm, Peada, Penda, Praen, Pymma, Reod, Saba, Sebbi, Snel, Sped, Swan, Swein, Thearle, Tofi, Toki, Tole, Tripp, Tubbi, Tukka, Tunni, Wace, Wada, Waed, Warer, Wini, Witta, Wuffa, Yffi

* If you want more single-element names, use the elements from the two-element list, either alone or with a diminutive ending: '-el', '-ela', or '-la'. Note that '-a' was a maculine ending in Old English: Offa was king, not queen. Hengist and Horsa were the first recorded names in the language.

Male Two-element Names

Choose two non-rhyming elements to form a name. These selections are typical, not exhaustive.

First Common: Aelf, Aethel, Beald, Beorht, Cuth, Cyne, Deor, Ead, Eald, Gar, God, Here, Leof, Os, Sae, Sige, Thur, Wig, Wine, Wulf

First: Ac, Aelf, Aenes, Aethel, Aew, Ard, Arm, Baerh, Barda, Bay, Beald, Bel, Beo, Beorht, Beorn, Beran, Bitan, Blac, Blacc, Blaed, Bland, Bote, Bregu, Brun, Burg, Cadda, Caed, Cen, Ceol, Cuic, Cuth, Cyne, Daeg, Daegel, Daegga, Deal, Deor, Dern, Dude, Dun, Ead, Eald, Ealh, Ean, Ear, Ecg, Eofor, Frea, Frith, Gar, Geat, Gisel, Glaed, God, Gold, Graeg, Grim, Guth, Halig, Hard, Hari, Heah, Heana, Heard, Heathu, Helm, Heort, Here, Herle, Hlot, Hoga, Holen, Hrof, Hroth, Hun, Hwit, In, Isen, Kettil, Lang, Leod, Leof, Mael, Maer, Maht, Mund, North, Noth, Oe, Ondes, Ord, Orme, Os, Rand, Raegen, Read, Ric, Rim, Ruh, Run, Sa, Sae, Scroc, Secg, Sel, Sig, Sige, Snel, Stan, Strang, Sunu, Swet, Swith, Theod, Thur, Tila, Tort, Treuwe, Trum, Wacer, Waer, Wald, Walt, Weald, Weard, Wict, Wig, Wil, Wine, Wulf, Wusc

Second Common: beald, beorht, frith, gar, geat, hard, heard, here, maer, mund, noth, raed, ric, sige, stan, weald, weard, wig, wine, wulf

Second: aeldra, aesc, arm, beald, beorht, beorn, bert, bote, brand, cromb, cyne, deal, deor, dreda, ecg, eofer, frea, frith, fugol, gar, gard, geat, gild, glaed, god, gold, grim, gyr, haele, hard, heah, heard, helm, here, hun, in, kettil, lac, leod, leof, mael, maer, maht, mann, mon, mund, noth, nyd, raed, rand, ric, rim, run, sele, sig, sige, snel, son, stan, sterre, strang, sunu, swith, thorne, uald, wacer, waer, wald, walh, walt, weald, weard, weorth, wict, wig, wil, wine, wini, wise, wold, wulf, wyn

Spelling was not uniform, and was simplified over time (Eadgyth and Aelfraed had become Edith and Alfred soon after the Conquest). Older spellings are used here, so it's frith not frid, beorht not bert or bryht, and Aethelraed, not Ethelred.

PRONUNCIATION

Stress is on the first syllable. There are some differences from modern English. All consonants in a combination are pronounced, as a rule, but the /sc/ is like the /sh/ of 'shy' and /cg/ like the /j/ in 'jar'. The /cw/ is the same as /q/ in 'queen'. The /c/ and /g/ are usually hard, but become more like /ch/ or /y/ respectively before /i/ or /e/ or after /i/, and the /g/ is soft when ending a word. An /h/ at the start of a word is strongly aspirated. The vowels have short and long (stressed) forms. The /a/ is as in 'uh' or 'art', and /e/ as in 'bed' or 'lake': final e's are pronounced. The /i/ is as in 'bit' or 'bead', the /o/ as in 'pod' or 'pour', the /u/ as in 'bull' or 'moon', and the /y/ something like 'yih' or 'yeeh'. The /ae/ is as in 'cat' or 'sad'. Diphthongs such as /ea/ and /eo/ slide from one vowel to the next with no break.

Some examples: 'Beowulf' is pronounced Bayoh-wolf, 'Aethelraed' is Ah-thel-rad, 'Osric' is Ochs-rich, 'Wigburg' is Weey-burhh.

Female Two-element Names

Choose two non-rhyming elements to form a name. These selections are typical, not exhaustive.

First Common: Aelf, Aethel, Beald, Beorht, Cwen, Deor, Ead, Eald, God, Gunn, Hild, Leof, Mild, Os, Sae, Sige, Thur, Wig, Wine, Wulf

First: Ac, Aelf, Aenes, Aethel, Aew, Ard, Arm, Baerh, Barda, Bay, Beald, Bel, Beo, Beorht, Beorn, Beran, Bitan, Blac, Blaec, Blaed, Bland, Bote, Bregu, Brun, Burg, Cadda, Caed, Cen, Ceol, Cuic, Cuth, Cwen, Cyne, Daeg, Daegel, Daegga, Deal, Deor, Dern, Dude, Dun, Ead, Eald, Ealh, Ean, Ear, Ecg, Eofor, Frea, Frith, Gar, Geat, Gisel, Glaed, God, Gold, Graeg, Grim, Gunn, Guth, Halig, Hard, Hari, Heah, Heana, Heard, Heathu, Helm, Heort, Here, Herle, Hild, Hlot, Hoga, Holen, Hrof, Hroth, Hun, Hwit, In, Isen, Kettil, Lang, Leod, Leof, Mael, Maer, Maht, Mild, Mund, North, Noth, Oe, Ondes, Ord, Orme, Os, Raegen, Rand, Read, Ric, Rim, Ruh, Run, Sa, Sae, Secg, Sele, Sig, Sige, Snel, Stan, Strang, Sunu, Swet, Swith, Theod, Thur, Tila, Tort, Treuwe, Trum, Tun, Wacer, Waer, Wald, Walt, Weald, Weard, Wict, Wig, Wil, Wine, Wulf, Wusc

Second Common: beald, beorht, burg, flaed, frith, gifu, gyth, here, hild, leofu, maer, or, raed, ric, sige, thryth, waru, weald, wig, wulf

Second: aeldra, aesc, arm, beald, beorht, beorn, bert, bote, brand, burg, cromb, cyne, deal, deor, dreda, ecg, eofer, flaed, frea, frith, fugol, gar, geat, gifu, gild, glaed, god, gold, grim, gyr, gyth, haele, hard, heah, heard, helm, here, hild, hun, in, kettil, lac, leod, leofu, mael, maer, maht, mon, noth, nyd, or, raed, rand, ric, rim, run, sele, sig, sige, snel, son, stan, sterre, strang, sunu, swith, thorne, thryth, uald, wacer, wald, walh, waru, walt, weald, weard, weorth, wict, wig, wil, wini, wise, wold, wulf, wyn, wythe

MEDIEVAL ENGLISH

In medieval times, only personal names were used, and bynames if needed. A few Anglo-Saxon names lingered, but Norman English names predominated. The distribution of personal names differed from modern times. The top twenty personal names were used by about 80% of the populace. Spelling was not fixed, and there were variants of most names, including many familiar or pet forms.

Male Personal Names

Common: Adam, Alan, Geoffrey, Gilbert, Henry, Hugh, John, Nicholas, Peter, Philip, Ralph, Reginald, Richard, Robert, Roger, Simon, Stephen, Thomas, Walter, William

Standard: Abel, Abraham, Absalon, Adam, Ailward, Alan, Alban, Albin, Alexander, Alfred, Alger, Almaric, Alured, Andrew, Arnold, Arthur, Aubrey, Augustine, Aymon, Aytrop, Baldwin, Bardulf, Bartelot, Bartholomew, Basil, Benedict, Bernard, Brice, Christopher, Clement, David, Drogo, Edmund, Edward, Elias, Ernald, Ernulf, Eustace, Everard, Fulk, Fulke, Geoffrey, Gerard, Gervase, Gilbert, Giles, Gillemín, Godfrey, Godwin, Graland, Gregory, Guichard, Guy, Hamo, Hamon, Harry, Harvey, Hasculf, Henry, Herbert, Hereward, Howard, Huberd, Hubert, Hugh, Hugo, Humfrey, Humphrey, Imbert, Ivo, Jacob, James, Jocelyn, John, Jordan, Lambert, Laurence, Luke, Maneser, Martin, Matthew, Maurice, Michael, Miles, Milo, Nicholas, Nigel, Norman, Odo, Oliver, Osbert, Oswald, Pagan, Paul, Peter, Philip, Piers, Ralph, Randolph, Ranulf, Rauf, Rayner, Reginald, Renaud, Reynald, Richard, Robert, Robin, Roger, Saer, Segod, Serlo, Sewal, Sewin, Siger, Silvester, Simon, Stephen, Swain, Syward, Theobald, Thomas, Thurstan, Vincent, Wakelin, Walerand, Walter, Warin, Warren, William, Wymer

Other: Acer, Adelard, Adric, Ailmar, Ailmund, Alard, Albert, Aldwin, Alfric, Alric, Ambrose, Anselm, Arnulf, Ascil, Auger, Aylmer, Aylwin, Aynulf, Beaumund, Beneger, Berenger, Bertram, Boniface, Brachtmar, Brune, Coleman, Constantine, Daniel, Denis, Dereman, Durant, Eberard, Edric, Edrich, Edulf, Ernwyd, Estmar, Fray, Fromund, Fulbert, Galant, Gamel, Gerebert, Germund, Gerald, Gerold, Gocelin, Godard, Godelot, Godric, Godsalm, Gredlan, Greyland, Harding, Hascuil, Hersent, Hodard, Ilger, Ingeler, Ioco, Isaac, Jakin, Jean, Joceume, Jocelin, Joseph, Juibert, Julian, Lagot, Layamon, Leofric, Leofwan, Leonard, Letard, Louis, Mark, Mauger, Maurin, Noah, Odard, Oger, Orensa, Osgood, Osmer, Osmund, Otto, Quintin, Randwin, Reinbald, Reymund, Richeman, Ringer, Roce, Rocelin, Roland, Rolf, Sabern, Savaric, Saward, Sawin, Seaman, Solomon, Spakeman, Sperling, Sweting, Talebot, Terry, Theodric, Thorold, Toly, Trahel, Tristram, Turbert, Ulmar, Walding, Walkelin, Wano, Warner, Wigan, Wigar, Wimund, Wulfwin, Wydo, Wymarc, Wymon

Female Personal Names

Common: Agnes, Alice, Amice, Avice, Beatrice, Cecily, Christiana, Eleanor, Emma, Isabel, Iseult, Joan, Juliana, Mabel, Margaret, Margery, Matilda, Rohesia, Sabina, Sara

Standard: Ada, Aelicia, Agatha, Agnes, Albreda, Alditha, Aldreda, Alice, Alina, Alisoun, Alveva, Alviva, Alyenora, Amabel, Amabella, Amice, Amicia, Amy, Anne, Ascelina, Avelina, Avice, Barbara, Basilia, Beatrice, Beatrix, Bertha, Cassandra, Castanea, Cecilia, Cecily, Celestria, Christiana, Christina, Clarice, Clemencia, Constance, Custancia, Custelot, Dionise, Dionisia, Edelina, Edith, Egidia, Ela, Eleanor, Elena, Elizabeth, Ellen, Emma, Emmeline, Estrild, Estrilda, Eugenia, Eva, Felicia, Florence, Galiana, Grecia, Guinevere, Gundreda, Gunnilda, Gunnora, Hawisia, Helewisia, Ida, Idonea, Imayna, Isabel, Isabella, Iseult, Ismenia, Isold, Isotte, Ivetta, Joan, Jocosa, Joia, Joyce, Juliana, Katherine, Lauretta, Lecelina, Lecia, Leticia, Lettice, Loveday, Lucia, Lucy, Mabel, Mabillia, Magdalen, Margaret, Margery, Marsilla, Mary, Matilda, Maud, May, Meliora, Melisant, Muriel, Nicola, Petronella, Philippa, Ragenild, Rohesia, Rohesia, Rosamund, Rose, Sabine, Saeva, Sara, Sayna, Sibyl, Susanna, Theophania, Willelma

Other: Aldiva, Aldwina, Alexandra, Aleysia, Alieva, Alma, Anabila, Angelet, Athelyna, Barbota, Benedicta, Benigna, Bersaba, Byota, Camilla, Crestina, Desiree, Diane, Edida, Ediva, Ermengarda, Ermenilda, Erneburga, Esilia, Eve, Evelot, Fina, Flandrina, Frethesantha, Gemina, Gencelina, Goda, Godehyda, Godelda, Godeleva, Godiva, Godrun, Golda, Grisilde, Guida, Hadewisa, Hagenild, Helen, Hodierna, Holdyva, Humberh, Hyldeihera, Italia, Laura, Laurencia, Leofrun, Leveva, Lina, Livina, Lyneya, Marsona, Masota, Melodia, Mirabel, Nolicia, Olive, Olympia, Orphilia, Osanna, Pavia, Richemaye, Richende, Runild, Sabelina, Scientia, Sophie, Thomasine, Wyburh, Yerilda, Yvonne

MEDIEVAL SCOTTISH

In medieval times the highlanders largely used Gaelic names and the lowlanders English ones, although the distinction was not clear-cut, and there was borrowing back and forth. Personal names only were used, and bynames if needed. The names here are typical selections. If you need more, supplement the

highland names with Gaelic names and lowland names with medieval English names. English names and English versions of Gaelic names became more frequent from the 15th century. See the Gaelic section for notes on pronunciation.

Male Personal Names: Highland

Common: Alasdair, Aonghus, Domhnall, Dubhghall, Eoghan, Eoin, Fearghus, Griogair, Lochloinn, Maghnus, Ragnall, Roibeard

Standard: Alasdair, Aodh, Aonghus, Brian, Cailin, Cainneach, Domhnall, Donnchadh, Dubhghall, Eoghan, Eoin, Fearchar, Fearghus, Fionnlagh, Gille Andras, Gille Choluim, Gille Easbaig, Gille Mhuire, Griogair, Íomhar, Lochloinn, Maghnus, Maol Choluim, Maol Domhnaich, Maol Dúin, Muireadhach, Muirgheas, Niall, Padraig, Ragnall, Roibeard, Ruadhri, Somhairle, Toirdhealbhadh, Uilliam, Uisdean

Male Personal Names: Lowland

Common: John, William, Alexander, Andrew, David, Thomas, Robert, Gilbert, James, Patrick, Duncan, Richard

Standard: Adam, Alexander, Allan, Andrew, Archibald, Charles, Cristy, David, Donald, Duncan, Edmond, Flore, Forsy, Gavan, George, Gilbert, Giles, Hay, Henry, Hew, Ingram, James, Jasper, John, Malcolm, Martin, Matthew, Maurice, Michael, Neil, Nicholas, Ninian, Norman, Oliver, Patrick, Peter, Philip, Ranald, Richard, Robert, Roger, Simon, Thomas, Walter, William

Female Personal Names: Highland

Common: Afraig, Beathag, Cairtriona, Dearbháil, Ealusaid, Iosbail, Mairghread, Marsaili, Mór, Muirgheal, Ragnailt, Sitheag

Standard: Afraig, Áine, Alis, Annábla, Beathag, Cairistiona, Caitilin, Cairtriona, Cobhlaith, Dearbháil, Ealusaid, Elinora, Etaín, Fionnghuala, Fenalla, Gormlaith, Gráinne, Iosbail, Iosobal, Iuliana, Lasairiona, Máire, Mairghread, Maol Mhí, Maol Mhuire, Marsail, Marsaili, Meadhbh, Mór, Morag, Mór Mhumhan, Muirgheal, Onóra, Ragnailt, Róis, Saraid, Seonaid, Sibán, Sitheag, Sorcha, Úna

Female Personal Names: Lowland

Common: Agnes, Annabell, Cristiane, Elizabeth, Ellen, Isabel, Jonet, Katherine, Margaret, Marion, Marjorie, Maude

Standard: Ada, Aeschine, Agnes, Alicia, Alison, Allok, Annabell, Annis, Beatrix, Begy, Brunhild, Camy, Cristiane, Christina, Deirdre, Eby, Edane, Ede, Elizabeth, Ellen, Esa, Euphemia, Florie, Forsy, Forveleth, Godit, Grisilda, Isabel, Joan, Jonet, Katherine, Mabel, Margaret, Maria, Marion, Mariota, Marjorie, Matilda, Maude, Mavis, Muriel, Nichola, Orabilia, Swannoc, Sywe, Ysenda

MEDIEVAL IRISH

In medieval times, only personal names were used, and bynames if needed. The personal names were largely Gaelic, or Gaelic versions of other names (Anglo-Norman female names, for instance, ended up as Aibhilín, Alis, Annábla, Caitilín, Caitríona, Cristina, Elinora, Isibél, Iuliana, Máire, Máirghréd, Oilen, Onóra,

Róis, Sibán, and Síle). A typical selection has been included. English names became more frequent from the 15th century, and many of the Gaelic names had been dropped by the 16th. See the Gaelic section for notes on pronunciation.

Male Personal Names

Common: Aodh, Brian, Conchobhar, Cormac, Domhnall, Eoghan, Niall, Séamus, Seán, Tadhgh

Standard: Ádhamh, Áengus, Ainníleas, Amhlaobh, Aodh, Art, Baothghalach, Brian, Cairbre, Cathal, Cathaoir, Céadach, Cionaodh, Colla, Conchobhar, Conghalach, Conn, Cormac, Cú, Dauídh, Diarmaid, Domhnall, Donn, Donnchadh, Dubhghall, Dubhthach, Dúnlán, Eachmharcach, Éamonn, Ecmhílidh, Énri, Eoghan, Eoin, Faolán, Fearadhach, Feadorcha, Fearghal, Fearghus, Feidhlimidh, Finghin, Flaithbheartach, Flann, Gearóid, Giolla, Íomhar, Laighneach, Lochlainn, Lughaidh, Maine, Maoilfhinnéin, Maol, Maolruanaidh, Matha, Mathghamhain, Meanma, Muircheartach, Muireadhach, Muirgheas, Murchadh, Niall, Nicol, Nioclás, Ógán, Olibhéar, Paidín, Parthalán, Piaras, Pilib, Raghnaill, Réamonn, Riocard, Ross, Ruaidhrí, Rudhraighe, Séafraid, Séamus, Seán, Somhairle, Stiamhna, Tadhg, Tadhgh, Tighearnán, Toirdhealbhadh, Tomaltach, Tomás, Tuathal, Uaithne, Uilliam

Female Personal Names

Common: Caitríona, Fionnghuala, Gormlaith, Gráinne, Máire, Máirghréd, Mór, Sadb, Sibán, Úna

Standard: Affraic, Aibhilín, Aibinn, Ailbe, Ailbhe, Áine, Alis, Annábla, Arlaith, Barrdhubh, Bean Laighean, Bean Mhí, Bean Mhumhan, Bébinn, Béibhinn, Ben Míde, Ben Muman, Caitilín, Caitríona, Cobhlaith, Cristina, Der Bforgiaill, Derbáil, Dubchoblaig, Dubh Essa, Dubh Themrach, Dubhchobhlaigh, Dubhóc, Éadaoin, Eibhilín, Elec, Elinora, Etaín, Fionnghuala, Gormlaith, Gráinne, Imag, Inghean Dubh, Isibél, Iuliana, Lasairíona, Máire, Máirghréd, Maol Mhí, Meadhbh, Mór, Mór Mhumhan, Nuala, Oilen, Onóra, Orla, Raghnaill, Róis, Sadb, Séarlait, Sibán, Síle, Sinéad, Slaíne, Sorcha, Úna

GAELIC

Gaelic was the Celtic language spoken by the Irish, including those who early on migrated to what became Scotland (that is, the Scots). The language and sets of names in use diverged in medieval times. The names here are from the Dark Ages; there are later Gaelic names in the Irish and Scottish medieval lists. Some of the names appear as compounds, but could as easily be hyphenated or run together, as you prefer: Máel Coluim, Máel-coluim, Máelcoluim (Malcolm). In their pagan days, the Irish were sailors and reavers like the later Vikings; by the 5th century they were Christian, reknowned for both their scholars and saints, so biblical and saints' names were not uncommon.

Only personal names were used, and bynames if needed, most often patronymics. Roughly, in this time: 'mac' meant 'son of' and 'ingean' meant 'daughter of'. In Ireland from the 10th century, 'ó' meant 'male descendant of', and 'inghean uí' meant female descendant of. These would be followed by the gentive of the father's or ancestor's name (it usually just involved adding an 'i' to the last syllable). So the son and daughter of Cormac, son of Fearchar, might be known as Donnchad mac

Cormaic and Gormlaith ingean Cormaic. If they were Irish, Cormac's children could also identify themselves by clan affiliation, as in Donnchad ó Fhearchair.

PRONUNCIATION

Variants of names are included (Áengus, Óengus, Fergus, Fearghas, and so on). Gaelic spellings and pronunciations varied with time and place. They can seem obscure at times, but most complexities can be ignored for names. Many letters are either silent or subtle: you have to try and smooth things together. For example, the highland throwing dirk, the *sgian dubh* (black knife; *dubh* is black), is pronounced not 'siggian dub-huh', but 'skee-an doo', more or less.

Stress is on the first syllable. The /c/ and /g/ are hard, and the /r/ is rolled. The /s/ is /sh/ if it precedes 'e' or 'i'. The /ch/ is a hiss at the back of the throat, as in 'loch', and /gh/ is the same brought forward. The /th/ and /ph/ have their normal values, but otherwise /h/ softens consonants, sometimes (as in /fh/ or /bh/) almost to inaudibility. The /db/ is like the soft /th/ of 'the', and the /mh/ is close to /v/. Vowels are longer if accented. The /aé/

(or áe, aí, ái) is pronounced /ai/ and the /oé/ (or óe, oí, ói) is pronounced /oi/. The ‘i’ may sometimes just reinforce a consonant, though. Remember to smooth it all together.

Some examples: ‘Aodhnait’ is pronounced Eh-nat, ‘Bébhinn’ is Beh-vin, ‘Caireann’ is Kaw-ran, ‘Damhnait’ is ‘Dev-nat’,

Male Personal Names

Common: Áed, Ailill, Conall, Cormac, Domnall, Eochaid, Fergus, Fland, Lugaid, Óengus

Standard: Adomnán, Áed, Áedgen, Áengus, Affiath, Ailchú, Ailerán, Ailill, Aindíles, Ainmere, Airard, Airbertach, Amalgaid, Amargein, Amlaib, Anfudán, Anmchaid, Artt, Artúr, Assid, Báctán, Báethchellach, Báethgalach, Báéthine, Baiscend, Banbán, Bécc, Beollán, Blathmac, Bran, Bressal, Brian, Briccéne, Bróccan, Búadach, Búadachán, Caicher, Cailte, Cairpre, Cáirthen, Carthach, Cathal, Cathalán, Cathassach, Cellach, Cenn Fáelad, Cennétig, Cerball, Cernach, Cernachán, Cett, Cian, Cillíne, Cináed, Clérchéne, Cobthach, Colcu, Colmán, Columb, Conaing, Conall, Conchobar, Condlae, Congal, Congalach, Conlae, Conmacc, Conn, Connla, Cormac, Cormacán, Coscrach, Crimthann, Crinán, Crundmáel, Cú Maige, Cú Mara, Cú Roí, Cú Slébe, Cú Ulad, Cúán, Cuilén, Cuilénán, Cuindles, Cummascach, Dabíd, Dáire, Dálach, Dauíd, Demmán, Diarmait, Dicuill, Díglach, Dímmae, Dínertach, Domhnall, Domnall, Donn Slébe, Donnchad, Donnubán, Donngal, Duarcán, Dubthach, Duinechaid, Dúnadach, Dunchad, Dúngal, Dúnlán, Echmhílidh, Echthigern, Énnae, Eochaid, Eochu, Éogan, Eoghan, Ercc, Érennach, Fáelán, Fáilbe, Fearghas, Fechnach, Fedacch, Fedelmí, Feradach, Ferchar, Ferdornach, Fergal, Fergus, Fhearchar, Fiachna, Fiachra, Fiachrae, Fiachu, Finán, Find, Findchad, Fingin, Finguine, Finn, Finnchú, Finnechta, Finsnechta, Fintan, Flaithbertach, Flaithem, Flaithrí, Fland, Flann, Flannacán, Fogartach, Forannán, Forbassach, Fothad, Fothud, Gabhran, Gadra, Gáethine, Garalt, Gébennach, Gilla Brénainn, Gilla Brigde, Gilla Cáemgein, Gilla Ciaráin, Gilla Comgaill, Gilla Críst, Gilla Mochutu, Gilla na Náem, Gilla Pátraic, Glassán, Gormán, Gormgilla, Guaire, Ímar, Imchad, Indrechtach, Labraid, Lachtnán, Lennán, Liber, Lóegaire, Loingsech, Lorccán, Lugaid, Lughaidh, Mac Bethad, Mac Laisre, Mac Raith, Máel Brénainn, Máel Brigde, Máel Ciaráin, Máel Coluim, Máel Dúin, Máel Fábail, Máel Finnén, Máel Ísu, Máel Máedóc, Máel Nethig, Máel Mórdá, Máel Muad, Máel Muire, Máel Pátraic, Máel Ruanaid, Máel Sechnaill, Máel Tuili, Máelán, Máelodó, Máenach, Maine, Marcán, Mathgamain, Móenach, Morand, Morrann, Muigrón, Muirchertach, Muirecán, Muiredach, Muirgius, Murchad, Nathí, Nechtan, Niall, Nuadu, Odar, Óengus, Óenucán, Oisean, Oisian, Oisséne, Ólchobar, Orthanach, Ragallach, Rebachán, Rechtabra, Rígbarddán, Robertach, Rónán, Rúadacán, Rúadán, Ruaidrí, Ruarcc, Ruissíne, Rumann, Sáerbrethach, Scandlán, Sothíne, Seán, Sechnassach, Séigine, Selbach, Senach, Senchán, Sétnae, Sitric, Suibne, Tadc, Tadhg, Tairdelbach, Tanaide, Tigernach, Tigernán, Tighearnán, Tipraite, Tomaltach, Tomás, Tressach, Trian, Tuathal, Uaithne, Uallgarg

Female Personal Names

Common: Bébinn, Der Bforgiaill, Derbáil, Dubh Essa, Dubchoblaig, Eithne, Gormlaith, Mór, Muirenn, Tailltiu

Standard: Ablach, Áedammair, Affraic, Aíbinn, Aideen, Aífe, Ailbe, Aileann, Ailleann, Áine, Almaith, Anga, Anlath, Aodhnait, Aoibheann, Aróc, Barrdub, Be Bhionn, Bé Fáil, Bébhinn, Bél, Belocc, Ben Míde, Ben Muman, Bil, Brigid, Brigit, Cacht, Caillech Domnaill, Caillech Finnen, Cainnech, Caintigern, Cáirech, Catan, Cellach, Chrodoara, Ciannait, Ciar, Cingit, Clothra, Cnes, Coblath, Cochran, Cocrich, Cóemhínd, Cóimell, Colan, Columba, Conandil, Concessa, Conchend, Conchenn, Condal, Congan, Crínóc, Cróeb, Cuach, Cumman, Dailfind, Dairine, Damhnait, Dar Cárthaind, Dearbháil, Dearbhorgaill, Dechtire, Deirdriu, Der Bforgiaill, Der Draigen, Derbáil, Dercco, Derg, Dianaim, Doireand, Doirend, Dron, Dubchoblaig, Dubh, Dubh Essa, Dubh Lacha, Dubh Lemna, Dubhchobhlaigh, Dubhgilla, Dúinsech, Dúnlath, Eabha, Eachraidh, Eadain, Echrad, Éile, Eilgri, Eithne, Elige, Ellbrig, Emer, Érennach, Ériu, Etaín, Ethne, Etromma, Euginia, Failend, Failenn, Faimdid, Fainche, Fedelm, Feidelm, Fiathnait, Fina, Finbil, Find, Findchóem, Findétand, Findscuap, Fíne, Finnecht, Fionnabhair, Flann, Forbflaith, Fuamnach, Garb, Gelgéis, Gnathnad, Gobnait, Gormán, Gormfhlaith, Gormlaith, Ibel, Indécht, Inderb, Indiu, Íte, Lann, Lasair, Lassar, Lassi, Lathir, Lebarcham, Lerben, Lerthan, Lethann, Lí Ban, Liadan, Ligach, Luiseach, Macha, Máel Etich, Máel Fábail, Máel Míde, Máel Muire, Martha, Medb, Meld, Mincloth, Móen, Mongfhínd, Mór, Mór Muman, Muadhnaít, Mugain, Muireann, Muirecht, Muirenn, Muirgel, Muiriath, Muirin, Muirne, Narbflaith, Ném, Némdaille, Nessa, Niamh, Óchae, Óebfhinn, Orlaith, Órnat, Ragnailt, Ríognach, Roach, Rónnait, Sadb, Sadbh, Sáerlath, Samthann, Saraid, Sarnat, Scathach, Scáthdercc, Sciath, Sebdann, Selblath, Sétach, Sín, Sinech, Sithmaith, Sodelb, Sogáes, Suaibsech, Táethen, Tailefhlaith, Taileflaith, Tailltiu, Téiti, Temair, Tlachtga, Tómnat, Tuathflaith, Uaithne, Uallach, Uasal, Uathach

MEDIEVAL WELSH

In medieval times, personal names only were used, and bynames if needed, especially patronymics. The distribution of personal names also differed: a typical selection has been included. You can supplement these with Medieval English or rarer Old Welsh

names should you need more. There were variants of most names (Rhiryd, Ririd, Ryryd, Rerid, Ryrid). English names became more frequent from the 14th century.

Male Personal Names

Common: Adam, Cynwrig, David, Einion, Gronw, Gwyn, Ieuan, Iorwerth, Ithel, Madog

Standard: Adaf, Adam, Bleddyn, Cadwgan, Cydifor, Cyfnerth, Cynddelw, Cynwrig, David, Deheuwynt, Ednowain, Ednyfed, Einion, Griffri, Gronw, Gruffydd, Gwasdewi, Gwilim, Gwion, Gwogan, Gwrigenau, Gwyn, Heilyn, Hwfa, Hywel, Iago, Idnerth, Ieuf, Ieuan, Ifor, Iocyn, Iorwerth, Ithel, John, Llygad, Llywarch, Llywelyn, Madog, Madyn, Maredudd, Meilyr, Meurig, Morfran, Moriddig, Philip, Rhiryd, Rhys, Robert, Seisyll, Tegwared, Thomas, Trahaearn, Tudor, William, Ynyr

Female Personal Names

Common: Angharad, Dyddgu, Generys, Gwenhwyfar, Gwennlian, Gwerfyl, Gwladus, Lleucu, Morfudd, Tangwystl

Standard: Alice, Alicia, Angharad, Angharat, Dyddgu, Erdudfyl, Eva, Eve, Ewerich, Generys, Geneth, Genilles, Gwen, Gwenhwyfar, Gwennlian, Gwerfyl, Gwerydd, Gwir, Gwladus, Gwledyr, Helen, Hunydd, Iwerydd, Joan, Katherine, Leweke, Lleucu, Llewelydd, Mabel, Mabilia, Madrun, Margaret, Mary, Milisandia, Millicent, Morfudd, Morfyl, Morwith, Myfanwy, Nest, Perweur, Tangwystl, Tudgech, Wentliana, Wervela, Wledyr

BRITON (OLD WELSH)

The Britons were the part of the first wave of Celts to settle in Britain. They adopted few Roman or biblical names despite centuries of Roman rule and the adoption of Christianity. They resisted the invading Anglo-Saxons and Danes, but were pushed back to Wales and Cornwall. Some migrated to Armorica in Gaul, which then became Brittany. It is from the Britons that the legends of King Arthur arose.

The Old Welsh name forms are used here, and can be pronounced pretty much as for modern Welsh, although the consonants might have been harder in early times. We are used to different spelling, but in the original, Arthur and some of his

knights were Arthwr, Amren, Bedwyr, Cadwyr, Cai, Caradoc, Drydvas, Ederyn, Gadwy, Geraint, Gurhwr, Gwilim, Gwynn, Gwyr, Iona, Kilwich, Kynon, Meneu, Odyaw, Owein, Riogoned, Sel, Trystan. Merlin was added to the tales at a later date; his name would have been Myrddin (which derives from a place-name).

Personal names only were used, and bynames if needed, especially patronymics, which in this period were of the form 'ap-' meaning 'son of' and 'merch' meaning 'daughter of'. Einion's son and daughter might have been known as Hael ap-Einion and Adwyn merch Einion.

Male Personal Names

Aedd, Aelhaearn, Aeron, Afan, Afon, Amhar, Amlawdd, Amren, Anarand, Anarawd, Aneirin, Angwyn, Anian, Anwas, Anwyl, Arllechwedd, Arthawd, Arthien, Arthwr, Arvel, Aurn, Auwyn, Avaon, Barri, Bedrawd, Bedwin, Bedwor, Bedwyr, Berwyn, Blaen, Blathaon, Bleddyn, Bledri, Bradwen, Bran, Brathach, Brychan, Bryn, Brynmor, Brys, Cadarn, Cadawg, Cadel, Cadellin, Cadfael, Cadfan, Cadlew, Cadoc, Cadreith, Cadwaladr, Cadwallon, Cadwawn, Cadwr, Cadwyr, Cai, Caradoc, Caradog, Carannog, Carantoc, Carnedyr, Caw, Cedifor, Celyn, Cenwyn, Ceredig, Ceri, Cerwyn, Cian, Cledwyn, Clydog, Clywd, Coed, Coel, Collen, Corryn, Culhwch, Culvanawd, Custennin, Cynan, Cynbel, Cyndeyrn, Cynfan, Cynfarch, Cynfor, Cyngar, Cynhaern, Cynog, Cynrain, Cynwal, Dallwyr, Derwyn, Digon, Dilwyn, Doged, Dremidydd, Drwst, Drych, Drydvas, Dryw, Duach, Dyfan, Dyfrig, Dylan, Dynand, Dywel, Edenenew, Edern, Ederyn, Eidiol, Eidyn, Einion, Eivyonydd, Elfed, Elfodd, Elphin, Elwyn, Elystan, Emhyr, Emyr, Ergyryad, Ermid, Eurosswydd, Evnissyen, Evrei, Ffernael, Fflam, Fflergant, Fflewdwr, Ffodor, Gadwy, Ganfael, Garanhir, Garanwyn, Garym, Geraint, Gerwyn, Gethin, Gildas, Glewlwyd, Glyndwr, Glywys, Gogyvwlch, Goreu, Govan, Granwen, Gronw, Gruffin, Gruffudd, Gruffydd, Guital, Gurhwr, Gwalchmei, Gwawl, Gwern, Gwilim, Gwion, Gwitart, Gwyar, Gwyddno, Gwydion, Gwyglet, Gwynfardd, Gwynn, Gwyr, Gwythyr, Heilyn, Hwfa, Hyfaidd, Hywel, Iddawg, Idnerth, Idnerth, Idris, Idwal, Illtyd, Iona, Iorwerth, Iowerth, Ithel, Kelyn, Kilwich, Kilydd, Kynon, Kynwyl, Laodegan, Lleu, Lleufer, Lloyd, Lludd, Llwydeu, Llygad, Llyr, Llywarch, Llywelyn, Mabon, Mabsant, Madern, Madoc, Maelgwn, Maelon, Maelwys, Mahel, March, Math, Mawr, Medyr, Meilyr, Meneu, Meredydd, Merfyn, Meriawn, Mewan, Morcan, Myrddin, Naw, Nennoc, Nerth, Nerthach, Nissyen, Nudd, Odyar, Odyaw, Olwydd, Onllwyn, Owein, Padarn, Peissawg, Pendaran, Peredur, Pryderi, Pwyll, Ren, Rhain, Rheged, Rhinfrew, Rhodri, Rhun, Rhyawdd, Rhydderch, Rhys, Riogoned, Sedwei, Seithennin, Sel, Selyf, Senyllt, Sugyn, Sulgen, Sulien, Syvwlch, Talfryn, Taliesin, Tarrant, Tegvan, Tegwared, Teilo, Teregud, Terynnon, Trahaearn, Treman, Trevelyan, Tringad, Trystan, Tudur, Tudwal, Tungyr, Twrgadarn, Tywysog, Uchdryd, Urien, Uther, Varwawc, Vychan, Wadu, Wynn, Ysgawyn, Ystrwyth

Female Personal Names

Aanor, Aderyn, Adsiltia, Adwen, Aeronwy, Agharat, Almedha, Angharad, Angharat, Angwen, Anwyl, Aregwedd, Arianwen, Badellfawr, Belisama, Blodeuwedd, Blodeyn, Blodwen, Brandgaine, Brangwirin, Branwen, Brisen, Cain, Canda, Ceinwen, Ceri, Cigfa,

Coalaulin, Cordula, Coulava, Creiddylad, Creirwy, Darerca, Druantia, Dwynwen, Eiddwen, Eira, Eiraly, Eirian, Eirianwen, Eirlys, Eiron, Eirwen, Eirwyn, Eleri, Elin, Ellylw, Eluned, Elwy, Elwyn, Eneuawy, Enid, Ennogen, Enrhydreg, Eoghania, Erdudfyl, Eysllt, Eurfron, Eurneid, Eurwen, Ewaesdah, Eysllt, Flamina, Ganieda, Gawrddy, Goewin, Goleuddydd, Goleudid, Guaur, Gwefr, Gwen, Gwenddyd, Gwendolyn, Gwendydd, Gweneal, Gwenever, Gwenhifar, Gwenhwyfar, Gwentywach, Gwenedyr, Gwennlian, Gwennliant, Gwennol, Gwenog, Gwladys, Gwledyr, Gwlithyn, Gwylfai, Hafren, Hafwen, Heulwen, Igera, Indeg, Innogen, Lanshuil, Llinos, Luned, Lynwen, Mabyn, Maelona, Malvina, Mederei, Medhuil, Medlan, Meinwen, Melangell, Meleri, Methahel, Modwen, Morfudd, Morgant, Morved, Morwenna, Nest, Neued, Nimue, Nona, Olwen, Penarddun, Rathtyen, Regau, Rhawn, Rhedyn, Rhiain, Rhiannon, Rhianwen, Rhonwen, Rhoswen, Saeth, Sirona, Suilaliun, Sulwyn, Taghwystyl, Tancoystl, Tangustel, Tangwen, Tegan, Tegau, Tegwen, Teleri, Telyn, Yseult

MEDIEVAL ENGLISH BYNAMES

In the Middle Ages, an aristocrat might use his personal name in full, but a worker in the fields with the same name would normally be known by a pet form of that name - something shorter or homelier like Bett, Coll, Daw, Geff, Gibb, Grigg, Hobb, Hudd, Hykke, Jakke, Judd, Lorkyn, Symm, Tebb, Thomm, Watt, or Will (variously spelled). The short version of a name was usually its first syllable, perhaps altered by dropping or changing a letter or two to make it easier to say. Thus, David, Gilbert, Theobald, and Walter gave Daw, Gibb, Tebb, and Watt. This abbreviation might then varied by (loose) rhyme. Robert gave Rob, then Hob, Hop, Dob, Nob, even Nab. Richard gave Rick, then Dick, Hick, Hitch, Higg, and Rigg; Roger gave Rodge, Hodge, Dodge, and Dod. Such names were so closely yoked to the peasantry that Hob, Hick, and Hodge became synonymous with rustic countrymen. To such short forms could be added the diminutive and familiar suffixes of the time: -el, -et, -in, -on, -ot, -kin, and -cock; the last chiefly for cocky serving lads, but the rest for both sexes. For instance, Tebb gave Tebbet, Tibbel, and so on, John gave Jankin, and Rob gave Robin (which was popular enough to become a name in its own right). Two suffixes could be used, as in Hobelot or Hewlet (Hugh + el + et). A name

might be further altered, so Simkin became Simpkin, and Jankin was cut down again to Jack. At times, a later syllable might be picked out, so Matilda became not only Maude, but Till, Tillet, Tillot, and so on. Sometimes, a whole name might be changed, so William (+ ot) gave Wilmot. Henry gave Harry (as well as Hal) because the English pronounced it like that, trying to copy the Norman French pronunciation.

There was no formal system; the process was spontaneous and names followed fashion. Possible abbreviations and pet names are not listed. You can construct them based on the suffix list and examples above. (Some modern short forms, such as Bill, Bob, Ned, and Ted, were not used in the Middle Ages, although this shouldn't matter much in a fantasy world.) Many such names survived through surnames, so you can also work back from the later lists of patronymics and metronymics.

Despite the many pet forms of names (for instance, the Williams in a village might be known as as Will, Wilcock, Willett, Wilkin, Wilmot, and so on), there still could be many folk with the same name, so bynames were used to tell them apart.

BYNAMES

Despite the many pet forms of names (for instance, the Williams in a village might be know as Will, Wilcock, Willett, Wilkin, Wilmot, and so on) there still could be many folkwith the same name, so bynames were used to tell them apart.

Bynames have the same general patterns the world over, although proportions of the various types differ. The information for Medieval England provided here can be extrapolated to other cultures, with suitable changes. Bynames can be roughly divided into four groups depending on their source: locality, relationship, occupation, and nickname. There is some overlap. One could have bynames for different occasions, using a locality-name only outside one's home town, and so on. Sometimes, the person will establish the byname type used - for example, a noble would usually refer to his estates, a youth to his kin, a smith to his craft.

In medieval times, these temporary bynames described the bearer's origin, trade, and so on as needed; later, some became

fixed family names, and lost any direct link. (Some occupations ran in families, though, so a family name might well be an occupational name too.) Important figures (high-ranking nobility and clergy) should be dealt with individually. To choose a random type for the rest, roll d% and consult the Bynames table.

Table 2-1; Bynames

D%	Name Type	Examples (name + byname)
01-38	Locality	Will o' the Greene, Rohesia of Oakton
39-71	Relationship	Tom Wilkinson, Meg Gregg's
72-87	Occupation	Watt the Miller, Marion Baxter
88-00	Nickname	Jack Brown, Bella Fairchild

The bynames may be used in long or short form as you see fit (Will o' the Greene or Will Greene, Tom Wilkin's son or Tom Wilkins, and so on). The convenient shorter form usually ended up as the family name.

LOCALITY

Circumstances can dictate the locality used. A villager at home might use the name of a local landmark (atte oake), but in a town or city would use the name of his village. Foreigners could be called by the name of their country or nationality. The most

common names, though, come from general features found everywhere. For instance, every village had a green, and someone was bound to live by it, so Green is the most numerous of those.

Common: Bridge, Brook, Field, Ford, Green, Grove, Hall, Heath, Hill, Holmes, Lane, Lee, Marsh, Mead, Mill, Moor, North, Well, West, Wood

Some variants: Bridge (Bridges, Briggs), Brook (Brooke, Brookes, Brooks), Field (Fields), Ford (Foord), Green (Greene), Grove (Groves, Grave, Graves, Greave), Hill (Hills), Lee (Lea, Leigh, Lees, Ley), Mill (Mills), Moor (Moore), North (Norris), Well (Wells), Wood (Woods).

Standard: Acres, Ash, Ashcroft, Ashley, Banks, Beck, Birdwood, Blackwood, Booth, Botham, Bottom, Bridge, Bridges, Briggs, Broadway, Broadwood, Brook, Brooke, Brookes, Brooks, Burn, Bygraves, Castle, Cave, Chalk, Cherry, Church, Clay, Cliff, Close, Coombe, Cottage, Crabbe, Croft, Cross, Dale, Dean, Dell, Down, Elm, Field, Fields, Foord, Ford, Garth, Geenway, Grave, Graves, Greave, Green, Greene, Gretwood, Grisewood, Grove, Groves, Hall, Harwood, Heath, Hill, Hills, Hoarwood, Hole, Holloway, Holmes, House, Hurst, Lake, Lane, Lea, Lee, Lees, Leigh, Ley, Littlewood, Low, Marsh, Mead, Meadow, Mear, Mere, Mill, Mills, Moor, Moore, Mudge, Myer, Nash, Nelmes, Nokes, Norris, North, Oak, Oakley, Overbury, Pightle, Pitt, Plumtree, Pool, Poole, Pound, Radcliff, Redcliffe, Rhod, Rhodes, Rhok, Ridge, Ridgeway, Rivers, Road, Rountree, Royd, Ruge, Sands, Say, Shore, Stock, Stocks, Stone, Stream, Stubbs, Style, Sutcliffe, Sweetapple, Thorndyke, Thorne, Thornley, Thorpe, Thwaite, Townrow, Townsend, Travers, Travis, Tree, Underwood, Vale, Walk, Waters, Weare, Weir, Well, Wells, West, Wood, Woodrow, Woods

Other locality names comprise less common words for streams, meadows, woods, hills, and so on. There would also be large numbers of place names from specific towns, counties, rivers, and the like. If you have a medieval map or detailed campaign setting, you can use existing place names. Otherwise see the place names section for lists of elements, and ways to combine them (together with any fantastic components you may want) to make suitable compound place names and bynames. Phrases could become names, with prepositions or parts of them staying stuck to the main words: ‘by water’ became Bywater, ‘atte wood’ became Atwood, ‘atte gate’ became Agate, ‘atten elm’ became Nelmes, and so on. Note that the English happily stuck ‘s’ on the end of a surname at the drop of a hat; it didn’t have to be plural or possessive.

RELATIONSHIP

Most relationship bynames were patronymics based on popular names, with the rest either metronymics or patronymics based on old Anglo-Saxon names. If your father were called Adam, say, your byname might be Adam’s son or Adam’s (Adamson, Adams); sometimes just Adam. There were a lot of pet names used among the peasantry, so relationship bynames derived from those more homely forms were plentiful. The more frequent

such bynames are listed after the base names below, to save you going through the process of creating them.

	Byname Type
d10	Type
1-8	Patronymics,
9	Metronymics,
10	Old Patronymics.

Patronymics: *Adam:* Adams, Adamson, Adcock, Addis, Addison, Addy, Adkins, Aitken, Aitkens, Atkins, Atkinson. *Alan:* Alcock, Allan, Allanson, Allen, Alleyn, Allinson. *Alexander:* Sanders, Sanderson, Saunders, Saunderson. *Andrew:* Anderson, Andrews, Drewitt. *Bartholomew:* Barthelmy, Bartle, Bartlett, Bartley, Batcock, Bate, Bateman, Bates, Batt, Batten, Batty, Betts, Tolley. *Benedict:* Bennett, Bennison, Benson. *David:* Dakins, Davidson, Davis, Davison, Davy, Daw, Dawe, Dawes, Dawkins, Dawson, Day, Dowson, Dyson. *Edward:* Edison, Edkins, Edwards. *Elias:* Elliman, Elliot, Ellis, Ellison. *Geoffrey:* Geffers, Geffin, Jeffcock, Jeffcot, Jefferey, Jefferies, Jefferson, Jeffs, Jepp, Jepson. *Gerald, Gerard:* Garrard, Garratt, Garrett, Garrod, Jarred, Jarrett, Jerrold. *Gilbert:* Gibbons, Gibbs, Gibby, Gibson, Gilbertson, Gilbey. *Gregory:* Greer, Gregg, Greggs, Gregson, Greig, Grier, Grierson, Grigg, Griggs, Grigson. *Hamo:* Hambling, Hamlet, Hamlyn, Hammett, Hammond, Hampson. *Harvey:* Harveson, Harvie, Hervey. *Henry:* Harriman, Harris, Harrison, Hawkins, Henderson. *Howard:* Heward, Hewart, Howerd. *Hugh:* Hewes, Hewitson, Hewlet, Hewson, How, Howes, Howkins, Hudson, Huggett, Huggins, Hughes, Hullet, Hullis, Huson, Hutchings, Hutchins, Hutchinson. *Humphrey:* Humphreys, Humphriss. *Jacob:* Jacobi, Jacobs, Jacobson. *James:* Jameson, Jamieson, Jemmet. *John:* Hancock, Hankin, Hanks, Hanson, Jackman, Jacks, Jackson, Jaggs, Janes, Jenkins, Jenkinson, Jennings, Jinks, Johns, Johnson. *Laurence:* Larkin, Lawrence, Lawrenson, Lawrie, Laws, Lawson, Lowry. *Martin:* Martell, Martens, Martinet, Martinson. *Matthew:* Makins, Makinson, Mathieson, Matson, Matt, Matthews, Mattin, Matts, May, Maycock, Mayhew. *Maurice:* Morrice, Morris, Morrison, Morse, Morson. *Nicholas:* Colletts, Collins, Collis, Collison, Nichols, Nicholson, Nickells, Nicks, Nickson, Nicols, Nicolson, Nixon. *Nigel:* Neal, Neald, Neale, Neilson, Nell, Nelson. *Pagan:* Pain, Paine, Pannell, Payne. *Peter:* Parkin, Parkinson, Parks, Parr, Parritt, Pearman, Pears, Pearse, Pearson, Perkins, Perks, Perrin, Perrot, Peters, Peterson, Petrie, Pierce. *Philip:* Filkins, Phelps, Phillips, Phillipson, Philpotts, Phipps, Potts. *Ralph:* Hands, Hawling, Rafe, Ralfs, Ralphy, Rand, Randall, Randle, Randolph, Rands, Rankin, Ransome, Ranson, Rawle, Rawlings, Rawlins, Rawlinson, Rawson, Relph, Rendell, Rolfe. *Reynald:* Rennell, Rennie, Reynolds. *Richard:* Dickens, Dickinson, Dicks, Diggens, Dixon, Hickie, Hickie, Hicks, Hickson, Higgins, Higgs, Hignett, Hitchcock, Hitchens, Richards, Richardson, Ricketts, Ricks, Rickson, Rigg, Riggs, Rix, Rixon. *Robert:* Dabbs, Dobb, Dobbie, Dobbs, Dobie, Hobart, Hobbs, Hobson, Hopkins, Hopkinson, Nobbs, Robbie, Robbins, Robens, Roberts, Robertson, Robey, Robins, Robinson, Ronson. *Roger:* Dodd, Dodds, Dodge, Dodgson, Dodson, Hodge, Hodges, Hodgett, Hodgkin, Hodgkinson, Hodgson, Hodson, Hotchkiss, Rogers, Rogerson. *Simon:* Simcox, Simmonds, Simmons, Simpkins, Simpson, Sims, Symes, Symonds. *Stephen:* Stenson, Stephens, Stephenson, Stevens, Stevenson, Stimson. *Thomas:* Tamlin, Tampling, Thomason, Thompson, Thoms, Tombs, Tompkins, Toms, Tomsett, Tonkins, Tonks. *Walter:*

Walters, Waters, Waterson, Watkins, Watkinson, Watkiss, Watson, Watts. *William*: Gillam, Gillet, Mott, Wilcock, Wilcocks, Wilcox, Wilkie, Wilkin, Wilkinson, Willet, Williamson, Willis, Wills, Wilmot, Wilson.

Metronymics: *Agatha*: Agasson, Aggas, Tagg. *Agnes*: Annett, Annis, Annison, Anson. *Alice*: Allis, Allison. *Amabella*: Mab, Mabel, Mappin, Mobb, Moppets. *Amicia*: Ames, Amics, Amis, Amison. *Barbara*: Babb, Babbitt, Babbs, Babcock, Barbary. *Beatrice*: Beaton, Beattie, Beeton. *Cassandra*: Case, Cash, Cass, Casson. *Cecily*: Sisley, Sisson. *Christina*: Christie, Kitts. *Constance*: Cuss, Cussans, Cust, Custance. *Edith*: Eade, Eadie, Eady, Eddis, Eddison, Eden. *Eleanor*: Ellen, Ellinor, Ellins, Elson, Nelson. *Elizabeth*: Bethell, Bithell, Lilley. *Emma*: Emmett, Emms, Empson. *Eve*: Eaves, Eves, Eveson, Evetta. *Guinevere*: Gaynor, Gwenore. *Isabel*: Ibbot, Ibbotson, Ibbs, Ibson, Isbell, Libby, Nibbs, Niblett, Tibbot, Tibbs. *Iseult*: Isitt, Izod, Izot, Izzard, Izzet. *Ismenia*: Emeny, Imeny. *Joan*: Hancock, Hankin, Hanks, Hanson, Jackman, Jacks, Jackson, Jaggs, Janes, Jenkins, Jenkinson, Jennings, Jinks, Johns, Johnson. *Joyce*: Joicey, Joy. *Juliana*: Gill, Gillet, Gilson, Jewett, Jill, Jillson, Jolyan, Jowett, Julyan. *Katherine*: Catlin, Caton, Cattell, Cattling, Kitson, Kittson. *Lettice*: Leeson, Letson, Lett, Letts, Letty. *Lucy*: Luce, Lucey. *Mabel*: Mabb, Mabbett, Mabbot, Mabbs, Mabley, Mably, Mabson, Mapp, Mappin, Mobbs. *Magdalen*: Maddison, Maudling. *Margaret*: Madgett, Maggs, Magson, Margerison, Margery, Margetson, Margetts, Meggeson, Meggs, Moggs, Pegson, Poggs. *Mary*: Malleson, Mallett, Marion, Maris, Marriott, Marrison, Marryat, Mollison. *Matilda*: Maude, Maudson, Mault, Mawson, Mold, Mould, Tillett, Tilley, Tillotson, Tillson, Tilly. *Muriel*: Merrell, Merrill, Murrells. *Petronella*: Parnell, Purnell. *Rosamund*: Rosamond, Rosemann, Rosomond. *Rohesia*: Rose, Royce. *Sibyl*: Sibbet, Sibbs, Sibley, Sibson. *Theophania*: Tiffany, Tiffin.

Old Patronymics: Rather than listing possible derivatives here, see the Anglo-Saxon section for details of those names. Generate a few common ones, then simplify the spelling as roughly as you like - medieval folk weren't fussy, and dialects could lead to a variety of pronunciations. For instance, Aelfheah might give a patronymic like Affleck, Elphick, or Elvidge; Cynebeald might give Cobbold or Cutbill.

OCCUPATION

Bynames of this type will be fixed by the character's occupation or perhaps status. People using them would often have some skill or equipment that was important in the medieval world. You could assign occupations from these lists if you lack detailed encounter tables - the lists are broadly grouped according to locale and function, but are neither exclusive nor exhaustive. People from almost any sort of calling might be met within a medieval city or on the road. Some occupations were more common than others: every village, manor, keep, and castle had its Smith, Wright, Tailor, and Clerk. An early medieval village would likely have a mill, a communal bakehouse, a smithy, and a church. Most villages would also boast an inn and a few craftsmen. Craftsmen and dealers would be found in towns, and would be more frequent and specialised in large towns and cities. Your game setting may give numbers and details for occupations; a book on medieval life might describe them in full. A few less obvious medieval occupations are explained here. Names also changed meaning over time. Bond, for instance, meant free farmer in old English; after the Conquest it came to mean unfree

bondsman. Knight and yeoman both initially meant a youth: in medieval times, yeoman came to mean foot soldier and knight mounted soldier; afterwards yeoman meant farmer and knight country gentleman.

There were many synonyms (and spellings) for most occupations, sometimes English and Norman French words for the same thing: Reeve, Bailiff; Woodward, Forester; Kemp, Champion. A product, tool, or workplace could double as a job title - Mustard for a spice seller, Shears for a tailor, Hall for a servant at the castle or manor. The common English ending -er could be applied to almost any word to describe a related profession - Baker, Fisher, Hunter, Parker, Wheeler, Tiler, Butler, and so on. Note that 'wright' meant maker ('smith' could be used in this sense too), 'ward' meant guard, 'monger' meant seller or dealer, and 'man' usually meant servant, but could mean dealer. A Harper might make, sell, or play a harp. A Cheesewright would make cheeses, and a Cheeseman would sell them.

Common: Bailey, Baker, Carter, Chapman, Clerk, Cook, Cooper, Fisher, Hunter, Knight, Marshall, Miller, Parker, Smith, Taylor, Turner, Walker, Warden, Weaver, Wright

Farm and Village: *Labourers.* Farm hand (retainer, follower): Mann, Hine, Hind, Swain. Cotter, Cotterell (lived in cote or cottage), Tennant. Ploughman, Plowman, Tiller. Independent house-owner: Bond, Frankelyn, Franklin, Freeborn, Freeman, Fry, Husband, Husbandman, Yeoman. Tended/drove beasts: Best, Bester, Driver, Heard, Herder, Hird, Hurd. Forward, Hogarth, Hoggard, Hogger, Swineherd. Bullard, Buller, Calver, Calvert, Coward (cow-herd), Oxer. Ewart (ewe-herd), Lambert, Shearer, Shepherd, Sheppard. Woodcutter: Hacker, Hackman, Hackwood, Sawyer, Wood, Woodman. Reeder. Trapper: Ferreter, Ratoner, Ratter (rats); Toddman, Todhunter (foxes); Trainer, Trapp. *Craftsmen.* Spinner, Spinster. Weaver, Webb, Webber, Webster. Brewer, Brewster, Broster. Mellor, Mill, Miller, Milliard, Mills, Millward, Millyard, Milner, Mulliner, Mylne. Bacchus, Backer, Backhouse, Baker, Bakester, Baxter. Blacksmith, Faber, Farrar, Farrer, Farrow, Feaver, Ferrar, Ferrier, Smith, Smithers, Smythe. Wright, Carpenter. Millwright. *Officials.* Hayward, Haywood, Heywood. Bailiff: Bailey, Baillie, Bayley, Bayliss, Greaves, Grieve, Reeve, Reeves. Constable. Catchpole. Farmer. Watchman: Ward, Warde, Warden, Warder.

A **Reeder** cut reeds for thatching.

Brewers brewed mead (the most potent), wine, ale (the usual medieval drink), and beer; all the beverages were probably safer than water, and none was kept beyond the next harvest.

A country **Smith** would make and repair all metalwork up to and including chain mail.

A **Millwright** travelled around, setting and fixing village millstones (a skilled job).

A **Hayward** guarded enclosures, preventing cattle from straying and eating the crops (people tilled individual strips in common fields).

A **Constable** assisted the **Reeve** in court.

A **Catchpole** seized poultry by way of tax.

Farmer originally meant an agent who farmed out land to tenants and collected rent from them.

Church and Learning: Chaplain, Chaplin, Caplin, Caplan. Priest, Press, Pressman, Prescott, Pressley, Pressland. Parson, Parsons, Vickers, Viccars, Vickery, Vickerman. Friar: Frere, Fryer. Monk, Monks, Monkhouse, Monkman, Nunn. Palmer, Pilgrim, Peagrim, Pegram. Clark, Clarke, Clerk, Dean, Doctor, Latimer, Latner, Master, Warden. Proctor. Manuscripts: Bookbinder, Quiller, Scriven, Scrivener.

A **Chaplain** was a priest with special duties.

A Priest's servant might work in his cottage, field, or land (hence **Prescot** and so on).

A **Palmer** was one who had been on a crusade.

A **Clerk** was usually attached to the local church or castle, but might live in the village.

A **Latimer** (Latiner) was a well-qualified clerk who could speak Latin.

A **Doctor** was a learned person, perhaps a teacher at the new universities.

A **Proctor** was an ecclesiastical law court official.

Castle and Manor; Personal: Chalmers, Chamberlain, Chambers. Chatelain, Dispenser, Seneschal, Spencer, Spence, Steward, Stewart. Botiller, Boteyller, Butler. Chaplin, Caplin, Caplan. Page, Paget, Paige. *General.* Rush, Rushman, Woodruffe (strewed floor with rushes and herbs). Launder, Lander, Lavender, Washer. Maid. Mann, Groom, Hall. Barber. Herald, Messenger. Usher. Maidman, Maidment. Doctor: Leach, Leech, Sawbones, Wiseman. Nurse (wet-nurse). *Food.* Coke, Cook, Cooke. Scullion, Skillin, Skilling, Kitchen, Kitchener. Day (prepared food, mainly dairy products). Baker, Bakester, Baxter. Butcher, Flesher, Fleshewer, Kellogg, Knatchbull. Brewer, Brewster, Broster. *Entertainment.* Fiddler, Harper, Piper, Player. Rhymers, Rimes, Singer. Dancer. Jester. *Guards.* Doorward, Doreward, Durward, Porter. Ward, Warde, Warden, Warder. *Fighting.* Knight. Squire. Archer, Bowman. Yeoman. Jenner (siege engineer). *Outside.* Gardener, Gardiner. Hunt, Hunter, Venner. Falconer, Faulkner, Falkner. Fisher, Netter. Fowler. Parker, Parke. Pinder. Smith. Cart-driver: Carter, Wain, Wainer, Wainman, Weyman. *Horses.* Mareschal, Marshall, Mascall, Maskell. Coltard, Coltman, Palfrey, Palfreyman, Runciman, Steed, Steedman, Stoddart, Studdart.

A **Chamberlain** looked after the lord's chambers and personal requirements.

A **Butler** was in charge of drink, and served the lord's wine.

A **Spencer** or **Steward** was in charge of and dispensed stores.

A **Marshall** looked after the horses (originally a farrier and what is now called a groom; 'groom' then meant a general servant). Obviously, the Chamberlain, Steward, and Marshall were elevated over time, but the Butler remained much the same.

A **Maidman** waited on maidens.

A **Barber** pulled teeth and so on as well as cut hair.

Kellogg is from 'kill hog', and 'knatch' meant to knock on the head.

A **Parker** policed enclosed castle estates.

A **Pinder** impounded stray animals.

Other tradesmen might be present, as well as those from the village associated with the castle.

Officialdom and Law: Hayward. Ward, Warden. Bailiff: Bailey, Reeve. Pinder. Parker. Forester, Forrest, Forster, Foster, Woodward. Sheriff (shire reeve). Lawman, Constable. Judge, Justice. Sargeant. Camp, Campion, Champion, Kemp. Challenger. Summoner, Sumner. Criminal: Merriman, Outlaw.

Law was not a separate profession in happier times. At the end of the 12th century royal Judges were instituted and Knights appointed as Justices, but usually each lord held his own court for minor offences, and took part in the shire court for major ones.

The **Sheriff** presided, attended by a **Constable**; the **Sargeant** was an armed attendant in the law courts.

A **Sumner** summoned people to appear in court.

Difficult cases could be decided in a trial by ordeal or combat, in which the prudent might be represented by a **Champion** (or **Challenger**).

The **Woodward** or **Forester** policed the royal forests and stopped illegal hunting, like the Parker on a larger scale.

Town and Around (Makers and Sellers): Burgess (independent house-owner). Master. Apprentice: Prentice, Prentiss, Masters, Masterman. *Service.* Maid, Man, Groom. Cook. Scullion, Kitchener. Day. Barber. *Officials.* Bailiff: Bailey, Baillie, Bayley, Bayliss, Greaves, Grieve, Reeve, Reeves. Constable. Watchman: Ward, Warde, Warden, Warder. Toller, Travers, Travis. *Building.* Wright, Carpenter. Machin, Mason, Stonehewer, Stone, Stonier. Waller. Thatcher, Thacker, Thaxter. Slater, Slatter. Paver, Tiler, Tyler. Painter, Paynter. Chalker. *Wood.* Hacker, Hackman, Hackwood, Sawyer, Wood, Woodman. *Hardware.* Barrels, tubs, buckets: Cooper, Cowper; Hooper. Carts: Cartwright, Wainwright. Wheels (mostly spinning wheels): Trinder, Wheeler, Wheelwright. Earthenware: Potter, Crocker, Croker, Thrower, Turner. Roper. Soper. Bowler. Spooner. Horner. Ploughwright. Blacksmith, Faber, Farrar, Farrer, Farrow, Feaver, Ferrar, Ferrier, Smith, Smithers, Smythe. Tinker, Whitesmith. *Wool.* Carder, Comber; Tozer. Spinner, Spinster. Weaver, Webb, Webber, Webster. Lister, Dyer. Bleacher. *Cloth.* Fuller, Tucker, Walker. Burler, Burrel. Challon, Challoner. Quilter. *Leather.* Skinner,

Tanner, Barker. *Clothing*. Taylor, Tailor, Shears, Shearman, Sherman, Sharman. Shoemaker: Souter, Suter, Sowter, Cordiner, Corder, Cordwainer. *Dealer*. Marchant, Merchant. Chapman, Monger, Chaffer, Groser. Packman, Peddler. Wool: Woolman. Cloth: Clother, Clothier, Draper, Merchant. Leather. Charcoal: Collier. Horses: Horsmonger. Hay: Hay, Hayman. Grain: Cornier, Cornmonger. Cater. *Food*. Bacchus, Backer, Backhouse, Baker, Bakester, Baxter. Cheesewright. Blood, Butcher, Flesher, Fleshewer, Kellogg, Knatchbull. *Drink*. Brewer, Brewster, Broster. Innkeeper: Taverner, Ostler, Hostler, Inman, Sellars.

Typical occupations from farm, village, and castle would also be present.

A **Burgess** was the town equivalent of a freeman; **Masters** (of guilds, trades, and so on) were of like status.

Tollers collected tolls, oft-times at a traverse (bridge or ford).

A **Waller** repaired walls.

A **Chalker** white-washed.

A **Hooper** added metal hoops to wooden tubs and so on.

A **Turner** turned a wheel or lathe to round clay, wood, or bone.

Horners made items from horn (tumblers, combs, and drinking and musical horns too).

Tozers teased wool.

Walkers, Fullers, and Tuckers softened cloth.

Burlers made coarse cloth;

Challoners made blankets.

A **Barker** used oak bark for tanning.

It was usually a **Tailor** that made (soft-soled) shoes, so **Souters** and so on were uncommon; hard-soled shoes, and the name ‘**Cobbler**’, was continental. (Bricks also, so there were no English **Brickers**; bricks started to be imported from Holland in Renaissance times.)

A **Chapman** was originally a dealer of any kind, but fell from Merchant to Peddler status over the Middle Ages.

Groser was a late term.

Corn meant any kind of grain.

A **Cater** purveyed goods to large households.

City and Port (Specialists): *Common*. Baker, Barber, Brewer, Carpenter, Clothier, Cook, Furrier, Maid, Mason, Tailor. *Service*. Link. Launder. Maid. Man, Cook. Barber. Doctor. *Building*. Glass: Glaisher, Glaser, Glass, Glasser, Glassman, Glazier. Plaster. Carpenter, Joiner, Joyner. Sculptor, wood-carver: Carver, Imager, Turner. *Metalwork*. Lead: Plummer, Leadbeater, Leadbetter. Brass: Brasher, Brazur, Brazier. Copper: Brownsmith, Coppersmith. Valuables: Goldsmith, Silver, Minter, Coiner, Money, Moneyer, Jeweller. *Hardware*. Bowers, Bowyer. Stringer. Arrowsmith, Fletcher. Swarder. Knives: Naismith, Cutler. Sheath. Armour: Armour, Armourer, Larmer, Mayle. Helmer. Armour repair: Furber, Frobisher. Bits and spurs: Lorimer, Loriner. Saddler. Locks: Key, Keyes, Locker, Lockyer. Nails: Naylor. Iron goods: Iremonger. Candles: Chaundler. Pouches: Purser. Furs: Skinner, Feller, Peltmonger. Silks: Mercer. *Clothing*. Glover. Girdler. Mantler. Fur garments: Furrier. Headgear: Hatter, Capper, Hodder, Hood. Hose: Hozier, Chaucer. Buttons: Butner, Button. Buckles: Buckler. Embroidery: Treadwell, Treadgold. Old clothing: Clothier. *Food*. Baker, Pye, Whitebread, Cakebread. Butters, Cheese, Cheeseman, Creamer. Honeyman. Nutter. Fish, Fishman, Stockfish. Apple, Costard, Pippin. Condiments: Spicer, Garlick, Ginger, Mustard; Pepper, Peppercorn, Pepperman, Culpepper; Salt, Salter, Saltman. *Drink*. Wine: Vinter, Wynyard. Water-seller: Lader, Laderman, Leader, Waterman. *Sea and River*. Boatwright, Shipwright. Sailor: Shipman, Shippam, Marriner, Marnier. Fisher. Ferryman: Boatman, Ferrier, Waterman.

Typical occupations from farm, village, church, castle, and of course town were also present.

Craftsmen and **Mongers** tended to specialise in particular goods, so general **Smiths, Wrights, and Tailors** were few in number.

Stockfish was fish salted down for winter.

Link meant a linkboy, who provided light through unlit streets after dark.

Treadwell is from ‘thread well’.

Well-to-do men tended to wear hose; others wore looser breeches (pants) made by a tailor.

NICKNAMES

Most nicknames arose spontaneously. Most described obvious appearance or character, sometimes metaphorically by alluding to a bird or animal. Medieval folk were acute observers of nature, and could identify many more creatures than a modern city-dweller, and describe their characteristics. Some nicknames

overlapped with occupations (a hunter might be known by his prey, for instance) or were ironic (referring to high rank, or describing a big man as little). Colours such as brown, black, red, white, grey usually referred to the hair, but could also indicate habitual garments. Some common nicknames are listed first.

Descriptive: Ballard, Beard, Black, Blackman, Bright, Brown, Crisp, Green, Gray, Grey, Hoar, Pollard, Read, White, Whitehead. Armstrong, Crook, Long, Short, Small, Strong, Swift, Turnbull. Blythe, Free, Fry, Good, Keen, Moody, Pratt, Sharp, Smart, Snell, Stark, Wild, Wise.

Metaphorical: Bird, Cock, Crane, Crowe, Dove, Finch, Hawk, Jay, Nightingale, Partridge, Peacock, Pye, Raven, Rook, Sparrow, Swan, Woodcock, Wren. Brock, Buck, Bull, Bullock, Drake, Fitch, Fitchett, Fox, Hare, Hart, Hogg, Lamb, Todd, Wolf. Flint, Frost, Gold, Lilly, May, Snow, Steele, Summer, Winter.

Status: Ironic. Abbott, Angel, Baron, Bishop, Darling, Earle, King, Lord, Loveman, Monk, Nunn, Pope, Prior. Factual. Ayer, Ayre, Eyre. Bond, Burgess, Child, Cousin, Franklin, Freeman, Goodman, Guest, Mann, Master, Newman, Palmer. Pilgrim, Peagram, Pegrum.

For numbers and variety, nicknames rival the leaves of an autumn forest. A few have been raked into loosely sorted piles below. Nicknames based on appearance come first. Those of birds and animals come next. They can cover several traits (for instance, Fox could be used to describe a red-haired or cunning person), so are listed by creature. Most meanings should be obvious, but some are noted. Last come nicknames of behaviour, character, relationship, and even favourite sayings. (Imagine if your nickname were your most frequent oath.) See Chapter Three, 'Epithets' also.

Hair: *Dark.* Black, Blackett (blackhead), Blacklock, Blake, Brown, Dark, Dunn (dark), Dunnett (darkhead). *Fair.* Blount, Blundell, Blunden, Blunt, Bright, Fair, Fairfax (fair hair), Gold, Sherlock (shining locks), White, Whitehead. *Red.* Read, Reed, Reid, Rouse, Rowse, Rudd, Russell. *Grey.* Gray, Grey, Hoar (very old, or silvery grey), Silver. *Balding.* Ballard (bald), Pollard (cropped short). *Curly.* Cripps, Crisp, Curl, Curley, Curling, Lovelock (fanciful curls). *Bearded.* Beard, Baird.

Body: *Tall.* Grant, Laing, Lang, Long, Longbone, Longfellow, Longman, Longshanks. *Short.* Bass, Bassett, Little, Littler, Peppercorn, Pettit, Petty, Short, Shorter. *Fat.* Bigg, Bradman, Broad, Broadribb, Metcalfe, Mutch, Puddifatt, Pudding, Thick. *Thin.* Baines, Bones, Smale, Small, Smallbones, Thynne. *Crooked.* Crookbain, Crook, Crooks, Cruikshanks, Crump, Sheepshanks. *General.* Broadhead (fat-head), Greathead, Head. Foot. Hand, Whitehand.

Other: *Eyes.* Blackie, Brodie (broad eye), Brownie, Godney, Goosey, Hawkey (hawk eye), Littley, Smalley. *Complexion.* White: Lilley, Lilly, White. Pink: Rose. Dark: Black, Blackman, Brown, Carbonell (lump of coal), Cole (charcoal), Coleman, Collier, Moor, Morris. Pretty, sweet. Beale, Bell, Blanchflower, Blossom, Fair, Flower, Flowerdew, Honeydew, Lilley, Love, Rose, Sweet, Sweetdew, Sweetlove. *Youthful.* Buck, Budd, Cock, May, Mildmay, Pinnel (sapling pine), Spray, Sprig, Twigg, Yonge, Young, Younger. *Old.* Auld, Ault, Frost, Gamble, Gamlin, Gammell, Gray, Grey, Hoare, Old, Silver, Snow, White, Whitehead. *Clothing.* Boots, Green, Greene, Scarlett, Blue, Bluit, Blewett, Hood, Greenhead, Shorthouse (short hose), Wytebelt.

Bird: Bustard: large. Cock, Cockerell: lively, spirited, dominant. Coote: bald. Corbett, Corbin (little crow): small and dark. Corncrake, Craik, Crake: grating voice. Crane; Heron: tall and thin. Crowe, Raven, Rook: dark. Dove, Culver; Dunnock (hedge-sparrow); Pigeon: gentle. Eagle: majestic. Finch: gaiety. Gander, Goose: curious, silly. Havoc, Hawk, Hawke, Hawkes, Hawkin; Muskett, Sparks, Sparrowhawk; Falcon; Haggard; Merlin; Goshawk, Tassel (tiercel): fierce, brave, fast, keen-sighted. Jay: gaudy, overdressed. Kite, Puttock: fierce, wild. Lark, Laverock: cheerful, early riser. Nightingale: singer. Owl, Povey: wisdom, unlucky. Partridge: plump. Peacock, Pock, Poe, Paw: proud. Pye, Magpie: chatterer. Sparrow, Pinnock: noisy, merry, quarrelsome. Starling: noisy, tattler. Swallow: swift, journeyer. Swan: white, elegant. Thrush, Throstle, Thrussell: singer, amorous. Woodcock; Quail, Quayle: foolish. Woodpecker, Peck, Pecker, Speight: nickname for carpenter. Wren: small.

Beast: Deer: Brockett (young red deer), Buck, Hart, Roe, Roebuck, Stag. Fox, Todd. Hogg (full-grown boar; ferocious), Wilbur, Wildbore. Fitch, Fitchett (wild-cat or polecat; short-tempered). Badger, Brock. Lovell, Lovett (little wolf); Wolf, Wolfe, Woolf. Bull, Bullock, Stott. Lion, Lyon. Cat, Kitcat, Puss, Pusscat. Mussell, Muzzell (weasel). Ferret. Stoat. Beaver. Coney (rabbit). Hare. Kidd. Lamb. Mole. Mouse. Otter. Squirrel. Grubb. Moth. Drake (dragon; fierce).

Qualities: Warrior, heroic. Bold, Courage, Doughty, Durand (enduring), Faithful, Hard (unyielding), Harding, Hardy, Keen (like his weapon), Manly, Moody (high mood, brave), Savage, Sharp, Smart (fierce, inflicting pain), Snell (dashing brave), Stark (hard and inflexible), Stern (as for stark), Stout, Sturdy, True, Truman, Wild. Strong. Armstrong, Bradefer (Bras-de-fer; iron-arm), Strong, Strongman, Turnbull. Dextrous. Hendy, Henty (handy), Quartermain (four hands). Well-bred. Curtis, Curtoys (courteous); Good; Noble. Intelligent, perceptive. Barratt, Barrett (cunning), Pratt (astute), Ready, Reddy (having good judgement), Sage, Wise. Cheerful. Bligh, Bly, Blythe, Fairweather, Gaye, Hopgood (optimist), Joliffe, Jolly, Lovejoy, Merriman, Merriweather, Merry.

Travel: Rider. Gallop, Knight, Rideout, Rider, Ryder. Runner, fast. Arrow, Bird, Bonpas (good pace), Golightly, Hare, Lightfoot, Speed, Swift, Trotman, Trott, Trotter. Strange gait. Ambler, Crowfoot, Malpass (bad pace), Pettifer (pied-de-fer, iron foot), Pettigrew (crane foot), Steptoe, Tripp.

Social: Relative. Bairnsfather, Cousin, Eame (uncle), Maufe (in-law), Maw, Neave (nephew). Ayer, Ayre, Eyre (heir). Child: Child (noble youth), Fairbairn, Fairburn, Fairchild, Goodchild, Ladd, Littleboy, Littlechild, Suckling. Stranger. Guest, Newcome, Newman, Strange, Unwin (not friend). Friend, greeting. Bellamy (bel ami), Bonham (bon homme), Bonser, Fairbrother, Fairman, Fellowe, Friend, Goodbody, Goodfellow, Goodsir, Muncer (monsieur). Oath. Bigod; Goatcher (good cheer); Godsalve, Godsave, Godsiff, Godsall, Godsill, Godber; Mordue (mort de Dieu); Mothersole; Pardoe, Pardew, Pardy (par Dieu); Purdue, Purdie, Purdy (pour Dieu).

Various: Aydrunken, Drinkall. Drinkwater. Dolittle. Lytilprud (little worth). Singalday. Spendthrift, Scattergood. Miser. Moneypenny, Pennyfeather, Turnpenny. Amorous. Darling, Dear, Dearing, Dearlove, Dearman, Fulleylove (full of love), Leaman, Loveman, Luffman, Prettilove, Spendlove, Spenlow, Spindlow, Sweeting, Sweetman, Truelove, Wencher. Seasonal. Frost, Snow, Spring, Storm, Summer, Summers, Summerson, Somers, Tempest, Winter. Christmas, Holliday, Loveday, Midwinter, Yule. Substance. Flint, Gold, Steele, Stone.

BERBER

The inhabitants of North Africa from ancient times were the Mediterranean race of Berbers - a Roman term from which we get the Barbary Coast, famed for its pirates. They call themselves Imazighen. Most coastal North Africans today are either Arabs or of mixed Berber and Arab descent. The Arab invasion of the 7th century instituted the Mohammedan religion. The second invasion, by Bedouin Arabs in the 12th century, drove many Berbers into mountain and desert regions. Berber is a broad group of similar dialects or languages, containing some Arabic, Latin, and Punic (Carthaginian). The largest Berber-speaking tribes include the Beraber, Haratin, Kabyle, Mozabite, Rif, Shawia, Shluh, and Tuareg (most also speak Arabic, and many speak French). The Moors were Arabic-speaking Berbers.

The nomadic Tuareg (of mixed Berber and black African blood) live in the Sahara desert and the steppe and savanna to its

south. They call themselves the Kel Tamagheq. They use patronymics rather than inherited family names, in Arabic form but with their own words: 'ag' meaning 'son of', or 'ult' meaning 'daughter of', precede the father's personal name. For instance, Meslar's son and daughter might be known as Askiou ag Meslar and Tahenkot ult Meslar.

PRONUNCIATION

In general all the letters or letter combinations should be pronounced, even final 'e's. The pronunciation is similar to Arabic in some respects. The /i/ is usually a long /ee/ sound, and /o/ and /u/ are also long, as in 'rope' and 'moon' respectively. The /ou/ is a diphthong sliding from one to the other with no break. The /a/ is long, as in 'art'. The /q/ is a throaty /kh/. For the rest, pronounce it as you would English.

Male Personal Names

Tuareg: Aflan, Ahu, Aitarel, Akorebi, Akrud, Alemhok, Allgoui, Amastame, Amayas, Ansar, Askiou, Aziouel, Beketa, Bekkai, Biska, Bouhen, Buzin, Chekkadh, Chikat, Danguchi, Ehenu, Goma, Hama, Heguir, Iherhe, Ikemma, Ikhenoukhen, Ilou, Kenan, Keneiss, Khelba, Khemidou, Khyar, Lamine, Louki, Makhia, Marli, Mellou, Meslar, Musa, Okha, Ould, Ourzig, Rali, Rezkou, Serada, Sour, Tamaklast, Uksem, Yakhia, Younes

Others: Abayghur, Abazza, Abidin, Acku, Adergazuz, Admer, Adrir, Adum, Afaghis, Afalawas, Afellan, Agama, Agdada, Agdun, Aggur, Aghali, Aghilas, Ahamatu, Ajdir, Akaday, Akatelaji, Akawel, Akli, Akorakor, Akutla, Akzer, Alwas, Amastan, Amawal, Amayas, Amazuz, Amdegh, Amellal, Amenzu, Amghar, Ammuc, Amray, Amri, Amud, Anaba, Annaber, Antaken, Anwa, Aras, Asaru, Asirem, Atas, Atissi, Awinagh, Awlagh, Awragh, Axamuk, Aytarel, Ayuba, Azeggagh, Azregh, Beddis, Bezzi, Briruc, Buxtuc, Dali, Firhun, Frawsen, Gaya, Ghanim, Ghaysun, Ghumer, Gildun, Gulussa, Hemmuc, Himmi, Hotha, Ibiza, Iccaam, Idir, Ifni, Ifser, Iften, Ighlas, Igider, Igmi, Iher, Iken, Immeghar, Immel, Irgen, Issam, Itbir, Itij, Itri, Ixzi, Kadidu, Karidenna, Kawsen, Kenan, Keraja, Laweye, Lewnis, Lwennas, Madidu, Malu, Masgaba, Masinisan, Masinissa, Massin, Mazer, Maziba, Mazigh, Meddur, Mejdan, Meksa, Mellal, Menzu, Meqran, Mezian, Mezwar, Mimum, Mula, Nguna, Ogdada, Oukesson, Rakibum, Salla, Seghada, Sekla, Sifaks, Sifal, Suggut, Tabat, Taffounnout, Takfarinas, Tegama, Ugdada, Uksem, Ultac, Uqessun, Urdighis, Uregh, Urtilan, Uryaghel, Uzmir, Wankegh, Xamida, Yaghmurasen, Yeften, Yehlem, Yellel, Yidir, Yiliyen, Yub, Yuba, Yugerten, Zayar, Zeffun, Zeggan, Zerwal, Zwr

Female Personal Names

Tuareg: Baya, Dassine, Esseber, Kana, Khaouila, Khatti, Lella, Lemtuna, Malla, Meriama, Raeraou, Rahma, Rayshabu, Sada, Sekata, Shemama, Tabehaout, Tagouzamt, Tahat, Tahe, Takenkot, Tahyart, Takama, Tamagit, Tamat, Tamerouelt, Tamu, Tandarine, Tanelhir, Taneremat, Tanloubouh, Tar'oussit, Tebubirt, Tiguent, Tihit, Tinhert, Tinhinan, Tioueyin, Umeyda, Wertenezzu, Yendjelan, Zahra

Others: Aazzi, Adjan, Aduda, Aldja, Aldjiya, Amgna, Anya, Azizet, Bakka, Bghnat, Bibya, Dihya, Dimya, Drifa, Ewnis, Faghissa, Fedada, Ferrudja, Gedduda, Ghida, Ghnima, Gwejda, Hedda, Iza, Jdira, Kahina, Kanimana, Kella, Kenwa, Kisa, Kulla, Lalla, Laysa, Lumsi, Lundja, Lwiza, Lyaqut, Madele, Mannet, Massa, Megduda, Mellila, Menza, Mernissa, Myassa, Nanna, Randja, Rula, Ruza, Sekkura, Shabha, Shusha, Silya, Susaa, Tadla, Tadmud, Tafat, Tafrara, Tafsut, Tajeddjigt, Taklit, Talalit, Taljat, Tamallat, Tamemt, Tamilla, Tamimunt, Tamrust, Tanest, Taninna, Tariwelt, Tasa, Tasadit, Tasekkurt, Tati, Tawes, Tawnat, Tayri, Tayyurt, Tazdayt, Tazirit, Tella, Temzi, Tfit, Tigmi, Tikinas, Tilelli, Timellet, Timmi, Tinzert, Tisent, Tisli, Titbirt, Titem, Titrit, Tizemt, Tiziri, Triya, Tuhriet, Tureght, Wezna, Wiza, Wnissa, Wrina, Zamra, Zawgha, Zergha, Zibba, Zidant, Zilgum, Zunagha, Zwina, Zwira

ROMANIZED BERBER NAMES

Some names of Berber rulers in the ancient world are more familiar in Latin, Greek, and so on: Jurgurtha, Syphax, the 7th century warrior princess Kahina (Dihya). They are occasionally used in this form. Roman names were used in the days of the Roman empire - in fact, the emperor Septimus Severus was born

in the region. Most of the following are male names, but there are some female ones - Kahina, Sophonisbe, Senifer, Capussa, Gaia, Gauda. The sex of the others in the following list is unknown, but those starting with 't' are more likely to be feminine.

Rulers: Adherbal, Alyamas, Capussa, Gaia, Galussa, Gauda, Hiempsal, Isalcas (Oesalces), Jurgurtha (Jugurthen), Juva, Kahina, Lacumaces, Masgava, Massinissa (Messina, Mastenissa, Massnsen), Massiva, Mastanabal, Micipsa, Misagenes, Niptasan, Oxynta, Stembanos, Syphax, Vermina (Verminen), Zalelsan

Others: Aghiles, Amezian, Amokran, Antalas, Asdrubal, Farudja, Firmus, Gildon, Hamu, Hiarvas, Ifrek, Ithry, Jann, Kuceila, Mazetule, Naravas, Senifer, Sophonisbe, Taos, Tara, Tarhonja, Thafath, Thanina, Unissae, Vaznsen, Vessai

ARMENIAN

PRONUNCIATION

The Armenians have their own distinctive stock of names as well as borrowings from others. The names here cover the medieval and later periods, although some date from ancient times. Family names were restricted to the nobility under the early feudal rulers.

The suffix ‘-ian’ (sometimes ‘-yan’) in Armenian family names has been used since the Middle Ages; it means ‘son of’ in particular but ‘belonging’ in general. While family names came from occupations, place names, and so on as well as patronymics, the ending is still usually present. The prefix ‘Der’ or ‘Ter’ indicates the high-status ancestral position of married parish priest.

The modern name pattern is the same as the English one: one or more personal names followed by a family name, for example, Taline Sarian.

Armenia has had its own 36-letter alphabet since the 5th century. There are alternative pronunciations in different parts of the country depending on past influences, so there are possible alternative spellings when transliterating into the Roman alphabet. Most of the names here should be reasonably phonetic.

The /a/ is long, as in ‘art’, the /e/ short, as in ‘men’. The /i/ is usually a long /ee/ sound, but can be short, as in ‘bit’, and /o/ and /u/ are long, as in ‘rope’ and ‘moon’ respectively. The /g/ is hard and the /s/ sharp, as in ‘kiss’. The /dz/ is the same as in ‘adze’, the /gh/ is a soft guttural sound (like the swallowed French /r/), and the /kh/ is a strong guttural sound (like the German throat-clearing noise /ch/). Clusters of consonants should be run smoothly together, without inserted vowel sounds, so an /m/ sounds like /mm/, not /em/, and so on.

Male Personal Names

Common: Arakel, Armen, Bedros, Dikran, Hagop, Kevork, Levon, Mardiros, Sarkis, Stepannos, Vartan, Zareh

Standard: Adam, Agatan, Aghajan, Aghaton, Alekan, Antranig, Antreas, Ara, Arakel, Aram, Aramayis, Aram, Aran, Ararat, Ardak, Ardavazt, Ardo, Arev, Aristakes, Armayis, Armen, Armenag, Arsen, Arsham, Arto, Artun, Ashod, Askanaz, Atam, Avakim, Avedis, Badrig, Baghdassar, Barsam, Baruir, Bedros, Berj, Besag, Boghos, Calouste, Carnig, Dadour, Dajad, Dickran, Dikran, Diram, Diratsou, Donabed, Drastamad, Dzaghig, Dzeron, Elihu, Ervand, Esayi, Frik, Gabriel, Gagik, Gaidzig, Gazar, Gerasim, Ghazaros, Ghazig, Ghevont, Gomidas, Gosdan, Gosdantin, Grbe, Hago, Hagop, Hagopjan, Haig, Haigaser, Hairabed, Hamazasp, Harout, Hatam, Hetoun, Hmayag, Hounan, Hovag, Hovaness, Hovig, Hovsep, Hrachya, Hrand, Hrant, Isahak, Ishag, Iskhanig, Jirayr, Kamar, Karekin, Karnig, Kegham, Kerovpe, Kevork, Khachi, Khajag, Khecho, Khosrov, Knel, Koriun, Krikor, Krisdosaser, Kurken, Levon, Libarid, Mado, Magar, Maghakia, Makar, Mamas, Manoog, Mardi, Mardiros, Margos, Martin, Mashdotz, Melkon, Mesrob, Meuron, Mher, Migich, Mihran, Minas, Misak, Mnatsagan, Mougouch, Moushegh, Muron, Nahabed, Narek, Nazar, Nersch, Nerses, Nigoghayos, Norayr, Nshan, Nushan, Ohan, Oshin, Ovagem, Pagur, Palasan, Papken, Parnag, Parouyr, Pasha, Penyanin, Piroum, Raffi, Raphael, Razmig, Rosdom, Sarkis, Seboun, Serovpe, Sevan, Shahan, Shahnazar, Shavarsh, Shnork, Sion, Sirak, Soghomon, Souren, Stepannos, Sumpad, Takes, Tate, Tatevos, Tatos, Tevos, Tigris, Toma, Torcom, Toros, Toumas, Tovma, Vagharshag, Vahakn, Vahan, Vahram, Vanagan, Varak, Varaz, Vart, Vartan, Vartkes, Vasag, Vasil, Vervant, Viken, Virab, Vishab, Vosgran, Vram, Vrouir, Yeghiazar, Yeprem, Yeremia, Yermi, Yervant, Yetvard, Yezegiel, Yezik, Yeznik, Zakar, Zaki, Zareh, Zarmayr, Zekele, Zohrab, Zoravar

Female Personal Names

Common: Aghavni, Ani, Anoush, Arpiné, Berjouhi, Lucine, Maral, Mariam, Siran, Sonna, Takouhi, Taline

Standard: Adrine, Agata, Aghavni, Akabi, Alidz, Altoun, Ana, Anahid, Anel, Angel, Angelig, Ani, Anig, Ankine, Anoush, Antaram, Araxia, Araxie, Ardasg, Ardemis, Ardzvig, Areki, Areknazan, Arevalous, Arevig, Arin, Armanoush, Armig, Armine, Arous, Arousiag, Arpenig, Arpic, Arpiné, Arshagouhi, Asdghik, Ashkhen, Azad, Azadouhi, Azkanoush, Azniv, Baidzar, Baidzig, Berjanoush, Berjouhi, Dalita, Derouhi, Dertadouhi, Dikranouhi, Diro, Dirouhi, Diroun, Doudou, Dzaghig, Dzovag, Dzovig, Dzovinar, Dzovo, Eliza, Emasdouhi, Eojen, Gadar, Gayan, Gayaneh, Gayanoush, Goulizar, Haiganoush, Haigouhi, Hamasia, Hasmig, Heghine, Hermine, Horsi, Hourher, Houri, Hranoush, Hratchouhi, Hripsimé, Huliane, Isgouhi, Izabella, Katarine, Keghanoush, Keghouhi, Kinevart, Klkhatir, Knarig, Knkoush, Kohar, Kristine, Liza, Lori, Lucine, Lusaper, Lusentak, Luso, Mairan, Mairanoush, Makrouhi, Manishag, Maral, Maran, Mariam, Mariane, Marie, Marinae, Markarid, Maro, Maroush, Marta, Medakse, Nairi, Nartig, Nartouhi, Nazani, Nazeli, Nazenig, Nemzar, Nemzour, Nevart, Noyemi, Nunufar, Nushig, Nvart, Nver, Osan, Osig, Ovsanna, Pailoun, Pareli, Peprone, Perouz, Persape, Pounig, Purlanti, Ramela, Repega, Rimé, Saghome, Sahaganoush, Sandoukht, Sara, Sarig, Sarine, Satenig, Satig, Seta, Shamiram, Shirin, Shnorhig, Shushan, Shushanig, Shushig, Sima, Siran, Siranoush, Sirarpie, Siroun, Sirvart, Soghovme, Sonna, Sossie, Surpik, Surpo, Surpouhi, Surpun, Takou, Takoug, Takouhi, Takoun, Takoush, Talar, Taline, Tamar, Tamara, Tamaria, Tangakin, Tsangali, Tsoghig, Turvand, Turvanda, Undza, Varsenig, Varsig, Vartanouhi, Vartanoush, Varteni, Varteres, Vartouhi, Vartoush, Varvare, Vehanoush, Verzhine, Vosgedzam, Voskie, Vshdouhi, Yeghisabet, Yeraniag, Yeranyag, Yerchanig, Yester, Yhsa, Yugaper, Yughig, Zabel, Zanazan, Zaro, Zaroug, Zarouhi, Zartar, Zepure, Zhenya, Zmroukhd, Zoulvisia, Zuvart

Family Names

Common: Ghazarian, Hagopian, Hovanian, Kazarian, Kevorkian, Oganessian, Parikian, Petrosyan, Sakian, Sarian, Stephanian, Tashtchian

Standard: Abdalian, Aboutiounian, Achikian, Agazarian, Aghassian, Aghyarian, Agopipian, Aidindgian, Aivasian, Akopian, Altounian, Amlian, Andikian, Antounian, Arekelyan, Arkoian, Arshagouni, Arultioun, Arzumanian, Asatrian, Asjian, Atandjian, Avedikian, Azantian, Babanian, Baboudjian, Bagamian, Bakladjian, Baraghian, Barmakszian, Barsekian, Barsoomian, Bazoian, Bedikian, Bekerian, Bezikian, Bodrighian, Boghossian, Boodanian, Bouchakian, Boyatzian, Bullukian, Chahinian, Chaloukian, Charkhian, Chiranian, Chitjian, Chorebanian, Chuchian, Dadikozian, Darmanian, Dekermandjian, Demiraiakian, Depanian, Derkrikorian, Der-stepanian, Derderian, Dgengemian, Djamdjian, Djibinian, Dobalian, Donjoian, Dovlatian, Edesatsi, Eghenian, Elmassian, Erbabian, Eskandarian, Essagian, Ezenkatzi, Festigian, Gagatchian, Garnighian, Gertmenian, Gezalian, Ghazakian, Ghazarian, Ghevondian, Godigian, Golbatsi, Goudian, Goukasian, Grashi, Guevshevia, Gulbenkian, Gurunian, Hagopian, Hajian, Hakobian, Hamparsumian, Hardutounian, Harutunian, Heratsi, Hookasian, Hounanian, Hovanian, Hrechdakian, Injeyan, Izmirlian, Jamgotchian, Jeghelian, Jibotian, Kaakajian, Kachadoorian, Kalachian, Kalakjian, Kalanian, Kalebjian, Kalian, Kamian, Karadjian, Karagiosian, Karakachian, Karamalian, Karaoglanian, Karpouzian, Kasarjian, Kassabian, Kazakian, Kazarian, Kehayan, Kemikisizian, Keoroughlian, Keotahian, Kesadjikyan, Ketentchian, Keuyoghlian, Kevorkian, Khachaturian, Khananian, Kharadjian, Khatcherian, Khederian, Khorenatsi, Khoubessierian, Kirikian, Kochkarian, Kokshanian, Konssoulian, Korkoian, Kouyomdjian, Kovouktchian, Krikorisian, Kuiuungian, Kulhanian, Kurkedjian, Levian, Louthian, Macighian, Maghdessian, Mahtesian, Malachalian, Mamrevian, Mandoyan, Manokian, Mardiossian, Margizian, Mashourian, Matosian, Mazmanian, Meghrigian, Mehranian, Mekikian, Mencherian, Merzifonian, Messerlian, Mgrditchian, Mieklian, Minanian, Mirijanian, Mitilian, Mokhtarian, Moomjian, Moskofian, Moutafian, Muserlian, Nazaretian, Nerguizian, Nigosian, Norayan, Oganessian, Ounian, Ovian, Palatian, Panjarjian, Papelian, Parikian, Pashaian, Pelenghian, Petrosyan, Phrapetsi, Piloyan, Poghossian, Postajian, Rahimian, Roundiguian, Rshtuni, Sagatelian, Sahagian, Sakezlian, Sakian, Samarkashian, Sarian, Sarkesian, Saroyan, Sasuni, Sayazian, Serimian, Seviahian, Shahenian, Shakarian, Sharloyphian, Shirakatsi, Shirikchian, Shishmanian, Shnorhali, Shukloian, Simitian, Sissyan, Soukiassian, Spandarian, Stephanian, Tacorian, Takvorian, Tankian, Tashtchian, Tatikian, Tavidian, Tchaghayan, Tchalakian, Tchekijian, Tebelekian, Ter-namian, Ter-petrosian, Ter-zibasyan, Titoian, Tookoian, Topjian, Totigian, Tourikian, Tschaikian, Tutunjian, Vosbigian, Yapalamian, Yapundjian, Yazdanian, Yeghiazarian, Yegmalian, Yemenidjian, Yessayan, Zabounian, Zadigian, Zehtabian, Zorthian

MEDIEVAL DUTCH

In medieval times, Holland was a group of small, often feuding, provinces. As well as using bynames rather than family names, the more frequent personal names also differed. There were

many variants of some names (at least 20 of Jan, which was the most popular male name).

Male Common: Arend, Bartolomeus, Claesekiin, Coen, Coppijn, Danckaert, Dirk, Eduard, Frankrijk, Gerrit, Gillis, Hendrick, Jan, Klaas, Matheeus, Oelard, Otto, Pieter, Renger, Willem

Female Common: Agnes, Alijt, Annen, Eilburg, Elen, Filippa, Gheertruud, Gheile, Heile, Isabella, Johanna, Katerine, Kerstecen, Lijsbet, Machteld, Margaretha, Maria, Trude, Yaen, Zoete

MEDIEVAL FINNISH

As well as using bynames rather than family names, the more frequent personal names also differed. In medieval times, Finland was part of Sweden, and Swedish names were widespread. There

were many variants of some names (such as Johannes, the most popular male name).

Male Common: Aarnikka, Asikko, Aslak, Berend, Bertil, Björn, Erik, Ervasti, Haakon, Häsiikkä, Heikki, Henrik, Johannes, Kauppi, Luukas, Menikko, Pentti, Reko, Tuokki, Vämmä

Female Common: Adelitsa, Agnes, Doratheia, Elin, Elseby, Esteri, Gertrud, Greta, Gudlög, Ingrid, Johanna, Katariina, Läpsä, Lucia, Margit, Märta, Miksitär, Rikitsa, Sigrid, Suomi

MEDIEVAL FRENCH

French names, like the language, started with Gaulish Celtic, absorbed much Latin, and softened the Germanic additions (for instance, Karl became Charles, Ludwig became Louis). Even names spelled the same as Germanic or Anglo-Saxon names sound different. France was not uniform in medieval times, though. There were various provinces, kingdoms, and dialects, each with different names or name variants prevalent. The north of the country spoke *langue d'oïl*, or French, and the southern third spoke *langue d'oc* (also called Provençal or Occitan). On the north coast, the Normans spoke Norman French, although this dialect was absorbed into French by the 15th century.

Male Personal Names

Common: Baudouin, Gautier, Geoffroy, Guillaume, Guy, Henri, Hugues, Jean, Pierre, Robert

French: Abélard, Adhémar, Alain, Albert, Alizandre, Amélien, Amiel, André, Anselm, Archambaud, Arnaud, Aubert, Aubry, Baldwin, Barthélemy, Benet, Benoît, Bérenger, Bernard, Berthomieu, Bertrand, Chrétien, Constantin, Emmanuel, Erard, Eustace, Evre, Frédéric, Fulbert, Fulk, Gaillard, Galland, Gaston, Gaudri, Gautier, Geoffroy, Gerbert, Germain, Girard, Girars, Godefroy, Guibert, Guilhabert, Guillaume, Guillot, Henri, Hernaut, Hugues, Jacques, Jean, Julien, Loup, Maitre, Martin, Mathieu, Maurice, Michel, Olivier, Othon, Philippe, Pierre, Pons, Prades, Rainouart, Rannulf, Raymond, Renart, Renauld, Richard, Robert, Roger, Roscelin, Saire, Simon, Théodose, Tybald, Valentin, Vivien

(Those Normans who moved to England were speaking English even earlier.) The names in use overlapped. The common names apply across France, but local variants were favoured in the regions.

In general only a personal name was used, with a byname if needed. Compound names were used in Provençal (Isarn Clément and the like) on occasion. Noble families especially used place-name bynames, with 'de' meaning 'of' or 'from' before the place, as in de Montfort or d'Orange. These started to become inheritable family names by the 14th century.

Norman: Adrian, Alexandre, Alfred, Almaric, Alured, Amaury, Ambrose, André, Antoine, Barthélémy, Baudouin, Berengar, Bernard, Bertrand, Blaise, Blondel, Bohemond, Charles, Claude, Constant, Denis, Dolfin, Drogo, Eustace, Falco, François, Fulco, Fulk, Gabriel, Gallien, Geoffrey, Georges, Gerbert, Gervase, Gilbert, Gilles, Giraud, Godfrey, Guy, Guillaume, Henri, Hubert, Hugh, Hugues, Humphrey, Isembart, Ivo, Jacques, Jean, Jerome, Jocelin, Julien, Lanfranc, Laurens, Leopold, Louis, Marc, Marin, Martin, Matthew, Milo, Nicholas, Nigel, Noel, Odo, Osbern, Philip, Raimund, Ralph, Raoul, René, Richard, Robert, Roger, Rolle, Romain, Simon, Stephen, Tancred, Thomas, Vincent, Wace, Waleran, Walter

Provençal: Abit, Aimery, Albèrt, Amelh, Amelian, Andrieu, Arnault, Arnaut, Asemar, Barral, Beneset, Berenguièr, Bernart, Bertomicu, Bertran, Boé, Bonnet, Cercamon, Claud, Clément, Danyel, David, Emeric, Estold, Étienne, Fabre, Felip, Folquet, François, Gaspard, Gaston, Gaucelm, German, Girault, Gualhard, Guido, Guilhabèrt, Guilhèm, Guilhòt, Huc, Irénée, Isarn, Jasmin, Jauféré, Jaume, Jean, Jogues, Joseph, Julian, Kyot, Lop, Louis, Marcabrun, Martin, Maurice, Mèstre, Miquèl, Olivier, Oth, Oton, Paul, Pèire, Peyrot, Pierol, Pons, Pradas, Raimon, Raimond, Savario, Seguin, Simon, Toussaint, Tristan, Valentin, Vidal, Walter

Female Personal Names

Common: Agnes, Alice, Blanche, Eleanor, Isabeau, Isabelle, Jeanne, Marguerite, Matilda, Maude

French: Agnes, Alazaïs, Alesta, Algaia, Alianore, Alice, Alicia, Alissende, Arnaude, Aude, Ava, Bartholomette, Basina, Béatrice, Bérengère, Bernadette, Bertrade, Blanche, Brune, Brunissende, Charlotte, Christine, Clotilde, Constance, Diane, Eglantine, Emersende, Ennasuite, Ermengarde, Ermentrude, Esclarmonde, Esperte, Estelle, Fabrisse, Florence, Gabrielle, Gaillarde, Gaude, Gauzia, Gentile, Gerberge, Grazide, Guillemette, Hawise, Héloïse, Honors, Huguette, Isabeau, Isabella, Isabelle, Jacotte, Jambicque, Jeanne, Longarine, Louve, Marguerite, Marie, Marquise, Mathena, Matilda, Maura, Mengarde, Oisille, Phillipa, Raymonde, Rixende, Rousse, Serena, Stéphanie, Sybilla, Sybille, Thomassia, Vuissance

Norman: Adela, Adelaide, Adelasia, Agnes, Alice, Amice, Anne, Antoinette, Anyas, Arletta, Aveline, Avis, Barbe, Berengaria, Bertha, Catherine, Charlotte, Constance, Diane, Eleanor, Elenor, Emma, Emmeline, Fleurie, Florence, Florymonde, Françoise, Geneviève, Hélène, Isabeau, Isabel, Isabella, Jacqueline, Jeanne, Jocelyn, Joyce, Katherine, Laura, Laurente, Lauretta, Leonor, Louise, Lucque, Madeleine, Margery, Marguerite, Marie, Marthe, Matilda, Maude, Melisande, Melisine, Millicent, Muriel, Oriel, Philippa, Rachel, Rosamond, Rose, Sibyl, Sibylla, Suzanne, Victoire, Yolande, Yvonne

Provençal: Alasais, Alesta, Algaia, Alicia, Aliénor, Alissenda, Anhés, Arnauda, Auda, Beatriz, Berenguièira, Bernadeta, Bertomièva, Blanca, Blandina, Bruna, Brunissenda, Cassanea, Cavilia, Constancia, Dolça, Eglantina, Emersenda, Ermengarda, Ermessinda, Esclarmonda, Esperta, Estela, Estevena, Eugénie, Eva, Fabricia, Faydide, Felipa, Flamença, Florència, Florine, Galharda, Gauda, Gauzia, Gentila, Grazida, Griselde, Guilhemeta, Guirande, Imperia, Jacotina, Joana, Loba, Mabilia, Mamille, Margherita, Maria, Marquesina, Matena, Maura, Mengarda, Misse, Nova, Onors, Raimonda, Rixenda, Rossa, Serena, Sibilina, Sybelle, Tomassia, Torqueri, Ugueta, Vuissancia, Yolande

CELTIC (GAULISH)

The term Celtic is used here in the modern sense, referring to those ancient tribes with Celtic language and culture. The term Celt comes originally from the Greeks, who used it to describe these (to them) foreign invaders. By the time of Caesar's conquest of what is now France in the 1st century BC, the tribes called themselves Celts, and the Romans called them Gauls. The Celts were in fact a very mixed bunch who shared a common root language and broadly similar cultures. Apart from those in Gaul, there were two main groups of Celtic tribes: the ones who had migrated to the British mainland, and the ones who had migrated to Ireland. Their languages and names differed, and can be found in the Briton (Old Welsh) and Gaelic sections respectively. The names here are mostly from Gaul in the Ancient and Dark

Ages, where the tribes were heavily influenced by Rome, with some from related tribes in Roman Britannica when Latin name forms predominated.

Only personal names were used; there were no family names. A daughter would commonly be given a feminine version of her father's name, and many of the female names here are reconstructions of that sort.

PRONUNCIATION

These names can be pronounced as you would English (or Latin, if you prefer). Stress is on the first syllable. The /c/ and /g/ are hard. A final /e/ is pronounced.

Male Personal Names

Common: Agedillios, Ateponius, Banui, Cottius, Criciro, Andosteni, Samais, Talius, Toutio, Vercombogius

Standard: Adebugi, Adiatrix, Adnamati, Advorix, Agedillios, Agisilius, Albic, Allobroxus, Alpius, Ambaxius, Ambillus, Ambiorix, Andecamulos, Andecarius, Andegasi, Andergi, Andosteni, Annmoris, Artos, Ateano, Atepagus, Ateponius, Atesios, Atessatis,

Atporix, Atrectus, Atrixtos, Aventinus, Balorix, Banui, Bellognatus, Bilicedo, Bimmos, Bodocenos, Borili, Borso, Borvonicus, Bratronos, Britomartus, Brocchus, Bussumarus, Cabiros, Cacurio, Cambus, Camerianus, Camulixus, Caractacus, Caracus, Caramantius, Carathounus, Carigo, Carix, Carugenus, Cassicius, Cassivellaunus, Catacus, Cathirix, Caticorix, Cattabus, Cattuvir, Catuenus, Catumandus, Catusius, Catuvolcus, Cauarius, Celtillus, Cenno, Cimarus, Cingetorix, Cinto, Coaeddus, Cobledulitavus, Cobnertius, Cocolitanus, Cogidubnus, Comnertus, Congonetiacus, Contesilo, Contoutos, Corbaghi, Corio, Cornutos, Cotillus, Cottius, Cottro, Covertomotul, Covirius, Criciro, Cunigni, Cunobelinos, Curcagnus, Dagillus, Dagobius, Dalagni, Dattovir, Deoratus, Dercillus, Devus, Diorix, Divicatus, Dobagni, Doiros, Doninus, Donnadu, Donnus, Drutalus, Dumnorix, Dumnovellaunus, Ebicatos, Eburio, Elusconos, Endovellicus, Epatus, Epetinus, Eporedorix, Epos, Epotsoroidus, Ercaviccas, Escincos, Excingillus, Exsommus, Frontú, Gabrus, Genetlus, Grimiggni, Iantinus, Iccauros, Iccinus, Ientius, Licnos, Litavis, Litugenius, Lugotorix, Lugurix, Macareus, Maccis, Magurius, Mando, Martalos, Martoualos, Meddugnatus, Megaravico, Melmandus, Messillus, Metilius, Moddagni, Morirex, Netacari, Nisigni, Oclincos, Ollognus, Oppianicos, Orgetorix, Perrius, Praesutagus, Reginius, Remicus, Rextugenos, Rittuvvecas, Sacrovir, Sagillus, Samais, Samocenus, Segovax, Senecio, Senocarus, Senovir, Sollovido, Talius, Tallutius, Tanco, Tarbunus, Tasciovanus, Tascius, Tasgetios, Tauri, Togodumnus, Toutio, Toutobocio, Toutos, Trenacatus, Tritos, Tuticanus, Ulccagni, Vallius, Vallo, Vebru, Vectimarus, Vectitos, Velagenus, Velitas, Velorius, Velugni, Vendogni, Venextos, Venicarus, Venixamus, Vennonius, Vepotalus, Vercatus, Vercassivellaunus, Vercingetorix, Vercombogius, Versignos, Verter, Vertros, Veruico, Vicixtillus, Victi, Vindedo, Viranus, Viratus, Viriacius, Virico, Virisimi, Virocantus, Vitousurix, Vlatcani, Vlatos, Vlatugni, Vocorix, Vopiscus, Vosegus, Voteporix

Female Personal Names

Common: Adnamu, Aduorix, Anderica, Cotu, Loucita, Mata, Nama, Sumela, Tancorix, Viccu

Standard: Abrexta, Adginna, Adiania, Adiega, Admata, Adnamitu, Adnamu, Aduorix, Advorix, Aesica, Agedia, Aia, Albina, Alla, Alleticia, Allusa, Alpina, Alteurita, Andebrocirix, Anderca, Anderica, Anderina, Andoca, Annama, Arrotala, Atectorigiana, Atessatia, Atioxta, Auctiona, Audata, Aulricmara, Banna, Banona, Barita, Betudaca, Bileseton, Billia, Borissa, Boudenna, Boudicca, Boudilatis, Brocchia, Buscilla, Cabrilla, Cabura, Caburena, Caccosa, Camula, Cantexta, Carantia, Carantusa, Carata, Caretosa, Carissa, Cartimandua, Castina, Catalia, Catica, Catronia, Catta, Cattulla, Caturica, Caura, Cenna, Cenos, Centogenea, Centusmia, Cigemma, Cinia, Coblanuo, Cobnerta, Cobronia, Comatimara, Condexua, Congenetia, Corasia, Corobilla, Cottina, Cotu, Cotuconi, Cricconia, Cunacena, Cunoarda, Cunovina, Dania, Danumara, Danu, Deuilla, Diligenta, Diveca, Donilla, Dubna, Eliomara, Elovissa, Epilla, Eppaxta, Eppia, Eskenga, Exapia, Excinga, Excingilla, Exobna, Fimmilene, Friagabi, Genna, Genucia, Gnatia, Huctia, Iantulla, Iatta, Iccia, Ilateuta, Inderca, Isosae, Lanipendia, Leuca, Leucona, Lituca, Litugena, Loucita, Loucitta, Maccira, Magusatia, Manduissa, Martilia, Martna, Mata, Mataura, Matina, Matonia, Mattosa, Matugena, Medlotama, Melicia, Messilia, Metilia, Morienna, Mottu, Nama, Namia, Namiola, Namu, Namuta, Nantia, Nantiorix, Nerta, Netelia, Nitiogenna, Ollia, Orbiana, Origena, Oxidubna, Paulla, Pera, Peula, Potita, Reginia, Rematia, Ressatu, Ressona, Reticians, Ritomara, Sagila, Sama, Samaxa, Samia, Sammiola, Sattomata, Sedecennis, Segolia, Sennaucia, Severa, Sila, Suaduilla, Sucaria, Sueta, Sumela, Talavica, Talisia, Taluppa, Talussa, Tancorix, Tascilla, Taurica, Teolugnia, Teuta, Tritia, Trocina, Valagenta, Valicina, Vebrumna, Veca, Vectinia, Vellibia, Veniala, Venicia, Venisama, Venitouta, Venixama, Venna, Vennonnia, Vercitissa, Verica, Verodumna, Vicana, Viccu, Viccus, Victisirana, Vindauscia, Viralira, Viratia, Virciu, Viriondaga, Visurix, Vlatucia, Vocara, Vrittia, Vrogenia

Tribe Names

The Romans defined those barbarian tribes east of the Rhine as Germanic and those west as Celtic, but only tribes with Celtic language and culture are listed here. These tribes included the Cadurci, Carnutes, Cimbri, Mattiaci, Nemetes, Sequani, Sugambri, Teutoni, Triboci, Ubii, Vangiones, and Venelli. (Teutonic came to mean Germanic because the division was geographic, not ethnic.)

MEDIEVAL GERMAN

Prior to the 11th century in Germany, a personal name alone would have been used, with a byname, if necessary. Personal names derive from Germanic and biblical sources, and there was some Slavic influence as well. A typical selection of names has

been provided. There were many variants and pet forms of each name; a few popular ones are included (Jekel for Jacob, Sander for Alexander, and so on).

Male Personal Names

Common: Friedrich, Georg, Heinrich, Hermann, Johannes, Konrad, Michael, Nikolaus, Peter, Ulrich

Standard: Adam, Albert, Albrecht, Andreas, Arnold, Balthasar, Bartusch, Berchtold, Bernhard, Bertold, Bertolf, Bruno, Burgolt, Caspar, Christoff, Clement, Conrad, David, Dietrich, Eberhard, Francze, Frederich, Friderich, Friedrich, Fritsche, Gabriel, Gebehart, Georg, Gerhard, Gisko, Gottfrid, Gregor, Günczel, Gunther, Hannes, Hans, Hansel, Heinczel, Heinke, Heinrich, Helwig, Hempel, Hentschel, Herbord, Hermann, Hertwig, Jacob, Jekel, Johannes, Jorge, Jost, Jurgen, Konrad, Lamprecht, Lorencz, Ludwig, Luther, Lüthold, Lütke, Manfred, Marcus, Martin, Mathis, Michael, Nikolaus, Örtel, Ortoif, Oswald, Otto, Paul, Peczold, Peter, Reinfrid, Reinhard, Rüdel, Rüdger, Rudolf, Ruprecht, Sander, Siegrid, Sigmund, Steffan, Symon, Thomas, Till, Tristram, Ulrich, Volkmar, Walther, Wenczel, Wernher, Winand, Wiprecht, Wolf, Wolfgang, Wolfhart, Wolfram

Female Personal Names

Common: Adelheid, Agnes, Anna, Barbara, Christine, Elisabeth, Gerhaus, Katharina, Kunigunde, Margarete

Standard: Adelheid, Agathe, Agnes, Alke, Anna, Apollonia, Aythe, Barbara, Beate, Benedicta, Bertha, Bertrude, Cecilia, Christine, Clare, Czylle, Demut, Dorothy, Elisabeth, Elze, Enede, Engeltrude, Enneleyn, Ermegard, Eufemia, Femeke, Gerhaus, Gerke, Gertrude, Gerusch, Grite, Hedwig, Helena, Herburg, Herlinde, Hezke, Hilde, Hildeberg, Hildegund, Hilusch, Ilse, Irmel, Irmeltrud, Jutte, Katharina, Katusch, Kethe, Kirstyn, Kunigunde, Künne, Lena, Libeste, Libusch, Liphilt, Lucie, Lusche, Magdalena, Maneth, Margarete, Marie, Marusch, Mechtilde, Mecze, Merlyn, Müte, Neleke, Osanna, Osterhild, Otilge, Ottilie, Phye, Sabine, Salmey, Sanne, Sophie, Ursula, Ute, Veronica, Ysentrude

GERMANIC

The term Germanic is used here in its modern sense of those Dark Ages tribes with Germanic language and culture: Goths, Franks, and the like. They sacked Rome, but later created the Holy Roman Empire: Charlemagne (Great Kerl) was a Frankish king. Before they invaded Rome they lived in the area of modern-day Netherlands, Belgium, and Germany. (The northwest coast was the abode of Saxons et alia.)

The Germanic tribes had no family names. As with their close relations the Anglo-Saxons, personal names were usually formed from a pair of stock vocabulary elements; meanings were mostly ignored. Unlike the Anglo-Saxons, single-element names (about 20% of the whole) had the same status as the rest. A few rare three-element names existed. Some elements were exclusively male or female, first or last, but many could be either. Letters were often added, sometimes lost, between the elements to smooth the name's sound: Brunihild for Brunhild, Frideric for Fridric, Gerard for Gerhard, Merofled for Merfled, Odober for Odbert.

Spelling and pronunciation were not uniform, and changed with time and place. The spellings here are from about the 10th century, but some variants are included. Before the 8th century, Thiad was spelled Theod; to the east it could be spelled Deud, Theut, and so on. After the 10th century, wald and bald became wold and bold; after the 11th, woud and boud. In the 11th century, Frid and lind became Fred and lend.

The children of a family would often have names incorporating the same element, or use elements from both parents. Adalbald and his wife Sighild might have two sons, Adalric and Adalwulf, and a daughter, Sigibald, for instance.

PRONUNCIATION

Stress is on the first syllable. The /j/ is a /y/ sound. The vowels have short and long (stressed) forms. The /a/ is as in 'uh' or 'art', and /e/ as in 'bed' or 'lake'. The /i/ is as in 'bit' or 'bead', the /o/ as in 'pod' or 'pour', the /u/ as in 'bull' or 'moon'. If you want older-sounding Germanic names, add an 'h' before elements starting with an 'r' (so Rod becomes Hrod, for instance), and strongly aspirate all h's.

Single-element Names

For single-element names, use first elements from the two-element lists, either alone or with a diminutive ending: '-la', '-linus', '-tet'; '-a' or '-za' (feminine), '-o' or '-zo' (masculine). Pet names of this form, some altered a bit further, were reasonably common: Abbo, Adda, Adzo, Arop, Atto, Batto, Bekko, Berta, Berto, Bippo, Boso, Dido, Dodo, Dozo, Ello, Faffo, Gibbo, Gyso, Ringo, Scatto, Siggo, Swifo, Tatto, Wiszo.

Male Two-element Names

Choose two non-rhyming elements to form a name, adding a letter between the elements if it seems appropriate. These selections are typical, not exhaustive.

First Common: Adal, Ase, Eber, Folc, Ger, Her, Liud, Od, Ragin, Rud, Sig, Thiad

First: Adal, Adlar, Ag, Agil, Agis, Ald, Am, Amal, And, Angil, Arn, Asc, Ase, Bad, Bald, Ban, Bau, Bern, Bert, Bever, Bili, Blank, Blic, Blid, Boso, Brord, Brun, Burg, Child, Chlod, Crode, Cuni, Dag, Dank, Degen, Eber, Eis, Ellen, Eo, Er, Erken, Ernst, Falko, Fara, Fasta, Folc, Ford, Fram, Frank, Frid, Fries, Fro, Furma, Gard, Gauta, Geb, Gel, Geld, Ger, Gisel, God, Grim, Gund, Hade, Haga, Hal, Hard, Heil, Heim, Helm, Her, Hesa, Hild, Hug, Hun, Hus, Idi, Ing, Irmin, Isan, Iv, Karl, Klar, Knut, Kraft, Land, Liaf, Liud, Madal, Magin, Man, Mar, Mark, Maura, Mer, Mud, Nand, Nath, Nid, Nodi, Nord, Od, Raban, Rad, Ragin, Ramn, Rand, Ric, Ripja, Rod, Rud, Sal, Sarva, Sax, Scir, Sig, Snel, Swind, Theud, Thiad, Thing, Tras, Trud, Un, Vind, Vola, Wacchar, Wal, Wald, Was, Wendil, Wer, Wich, Widu, Wil, Win, Wis, Wive, Wulf, Wun

Second Common: bald, bert, frid, ger, hard, her, ric, wald, win, wulf

Second: bad, bald, band, bau, bern, bert, bodo, bord, boso, brand, branda, brord, brun, dad, dag, eber, frid, gard, geld, ger, gisel, god, grim, hade, hard, helm, her, ing, kin, laic, land, lin, linus, loga, man, mar, mer, mud, mund, nath, nodi, raban, rad, ragin, ric, rochan, scalc, sind, stan, tet, thing, wacchar, wal, wald, ward, wer, wich, win, wulf, zo

Female Two-element Names

Choose two non-rhyming elements to form a name, adding a letter between the elements if it seems appropriate. These selections are typical, not exhaustive. Females could also make use of male second elements by adding ‘-a’ to them to make, for instance, -berta or -frida from -bert or -frid.

Common: Adal, Alb, Ase, Ger, Hild, Irmin, Liud, Magin, Ragin, Ric, Sig, Thiad

First: Adal, Adlar, Ag, Agil, Agis, Alb, Ald, Am, Amal, And, Angil, Ase, Bad, Ban, Bau, Bern, Bert, Bever, Bili, Blank, Blic, Blid, Boso, Brod, Brun, Burg, Child, Chlod, Crode, Dag, Dank, Degen, Eber, Eis, Ellen, Eo, Er, Erken, Ernst, Falko, Fara, Fasta, Folc, Ford, Fram, Frank, Frid, Fries, Fro, Furma, Gard, Gauta, Geb, Gel, Geld, Ger, Gisel, God, Grim, Hade, Haga, Hal, Hard, Heil, Heim, Helm, Her, Hesa, Hild, Huld, Hus, Id, Idi, Ing, Irmin, Iv, Karl, Klar, Knut, Kraft, Liud, Madal, Magin, Man, Mar, Mark, Maura, Mer, Mud, Nand, Nath, Nid, Nodi, Nord, Od, Raban, Ragin, Rand, Ric, Ripja, Rud, Sal, Sarva, Scir, Sig, Snel, Swind, Theud, Thiad, Thing, Tras, Trud, Vind, Vola, Wacchar, Wal, Was, Wendil, Wer, Wich, Widu, Wil, Wis, Wive, Wulf, Wun

Second Common: burg, gard, hild, lind, mund, rad, swind, trud, wich, wive

Second: bald, bern, brun, burg, child, fled, gard, geb, gisel, heid, hild, liaf, lin, lind, loga, mud, mund, rad, swind, tet, trud, wal, wer, wich, win, wive, za

Tribe Names

The Romans defined those barbarian tribes east of the Rhine as Germanic and those west as Gauls (modern Celtic), but only tribes with Germanic language and culture are listed here. These tribes included the Alemanni, Burgundii, Chatti (Bastarnae, Batavi), Chauci, Cherusci, Franconi, Gepidae, Gothi (Ostrogothi, Visigothi), Harudes, Norici, Suebi (Hermundri, Langobardi, Marcomanni, Quadi), Tulingi, and Vandali. After the barbarians had invaded Rome in the 4th century, they consolidated a little, with some major tribes absorbing others and so on. The names at this stage are usually given as Allemanni, Burgundians, Franks, Gepidae, Goths (Ostrogoths, Visigoths), Heruli, Lombards, Thuringians, Vandals, and a little later, Bavarians. Charlemagne was crowned Emperor in 800 AD, when the Franks (briefly) controlled what is now France, Italy, and much of Germany and Spain.

GYPSY

The Gypsies, as they are known in English-speaking countries, call themselves the Roma or Romani (Romany) people. They were initially nomads who migrated from northern India in the 9th century and later. They were based in east Europe and Asia by the Middle Ages, have since spread to much of the world, and now number anywhere from two to nine million. Both reviled and romanticised, they are self-professed liars, thieves, beggars, and confidence tricksters, famous for their vivid costumes and customs, pride, melodrama, music, horse-trading, fortune-telling,

and (since the 18th century) caravans. Gypsies make a colourful addition to any campaign (even a science fiction milieu, since their bands may well ply the spaceways of the future and lighten pockets as they go).

Many Gypsies speak their own Romany language, although dialects vary widely and borrow much from local tongues. They have their own names, but freely adopt those of the countries where they live or travel, with a preference for the old-fashioned

and picturesque. In the past, some had a private Romany name and a public name for use outside their community (as well as a secret name, never spoken). Family names are mostly from their trades (Smith, Tinker, and so on in various tongues), and many were originally specific to particular parts of the world. The names of Gypsy tribes can be used as family names at a pinch. Names here are representative of those from modern Europe: fill them out with likely names from the surroundings (Harry or Harriet in England and so on).

The pattern follows local mores, usually the same as the English one: one or more personal names followed by a family name, for example, Ingo Zigair.

Male Personal Names

Common: Chuvula, Fero, Frinkelo, Ilika, Ingo, Miya, Terkari, Vaya, Yakali, Yerko

Standard: Aladar, Alexandre, Ambrose, Ambrosius, Andrash, Andreas, Andreu, Andrew, Andries, Andrzej, Anselo, Anthon, Anthonius, Antoni, Arben, Artani, Aziz, Badu, Bakro, Balo, Baptiste, Barthélemy, Bartholomeus, Baul, Baval, Baxtalo, Behjet, Beno, Bera, Bersh, Besnik, Beval, Bexhet, Bidshika, Boboko, Boiko, Boldor, Boshengro, Branko, Brishen, Butsulo, Cam, Cappi, Caspar, Chaine, Chal, Chalie, Chalin, Chavula, Chik, Chuvula, Coica, Comon, Corin, Culvato, Czerda, Danior, Danor, David, Dederich, Derrick, Dilaver, Dinga, Django, Djivan, Djordji, Dodo, Dukker, Duntshi, Durriken, Eldred, Emaus, Emilian, Ernst, Felippo, Ferenc, Ferka, Fero, Fonso, Franciscus, Frinkelo, Gagino, Garridan, George, Georgo, Gilderoy, Gimi, Gitanillo, Grantsha, Grofo, Guaril, Guibran, Gunada, Gunari, Gyorgy, Hamelen, Hanzi, Harman, Honko, Hoval, Ilika, Inga, Ingo, Ion, Jacobo, Jaime, Jal, Janfri, Jasper, Javert, Jean, Jehan, Jivin, Joannes, Johan, Johannes, John, Johnne, Joji, Josef, Juan, Kako, Kalderasha, Kalia, Ker, Kolev, Koloro, Kore, Koscis, Krenar, Lacabro, Ladislaus, Laetshi, Latco, Lel, Lennor, Lensar, Loiza, Luca, Luciano, Ludwig, Luluvo, Maca, Manciu, Mander, Marcel, Marcelle, Mario, Marko, Martin, Martino, Masaine, Melalo, Merikano, Mertshak, Michael, Michel, Michele, Michell, Miguel, Mihai, Mihali, Milosh, Miquiel, Mircea, Mitsho, Miya, Mutshoro, Nanosh, Nicolae, Nicolao, Nicolaus, Nicu, Ninga, Nonke, Nonoka, Notarka, Nuzi, Oaste, Othi, Oti, Pali, Palko, Palque, Panch, Pani, Panuel, Pardalien, Pauli, Paulo, Petrus, Petsha, Philip, Philippe, Pierre, Pirus, Pitivo, Pitti, Plamen, Popoy, Pulika, Punka, Putzina, Racki, Rajko, Rambo, Romano, Rumen, Rye, Saip, Shaip, Shandor, Shkelgim, Silvanus, Simionce, Sindel, Stefan, Stephen, Steve, Stevo, Sylvester, Talpa, Tamás, Tas, Tawno, Tem, Terkari, Thomas, Tibo, Tina, Tobar, Tomás, Troka, Tshilaba, Tshompi, Tshurka, Tshurkina, Tshurkurka, Tsinoro, Vakako, Vandlo, Vanyev, Vaya, Vedel, Vesh, Veshengo, Vosho, Walther, Wasili, Wen, Wesh, Wilhelm, Yakali, Yanko, Yanoro, Yayal, Yerko, Yishwan, Yiswan, Yojo, Yokka, Yoska, Zindel, Zindelo, Zurka

Female Personal Names

Common: Dunicha, Malilini, Oraga, Orka, Rosina, Savina, Saviya, Tekla, Tereina, Violca

Standard: Amberline, Anelka, Anselina, Antoinette, Anuaka, Armanka, Babina, Bayana, Belka, Bena, Bica, Bilya, Bina, Binuca, Birka, Bisno, Bizuca, Bota, Botana, Boti, Boyala, Bresa, Briya, Buna, Burgulya, Camba, Camillia, Carmen, Carolina, Cernyavka, Chavi, Cilyana, Cilyanka, Cini, Cora, Cura, Dana, Danira, Darka, Darklis, Dena, Diamanta, Diduka, Dika, Dilinka, Dina, Djidjo, Domka, Donka, Donya, Dotia, Draga, Drina, Dritta, Duda, Dudarka, Dulca, Dundya, Dunicha, Dyana, Dyolbana, Dyombala, Dyula, Elena, Emilia, Erçilla, Esmeralda, Everilda, Faimette, Feastra, Fifika, Florica, Gafa, Gafica, Gaftona, Gana, Gemile, Gitana, Golay, Grinza, Guda, Ina, Jessenia, Jeta, Jofranka, Kali, Kapica, Kata, Katarina, Kati, Keja, Keza, Kica, Kokana, Kolombina, Krizma, Krizmarica, Kruca, Kumbriya, Kuna, Lala, Lavinia, Liliana, Lina, Liza, Loli, Louzsa, Loyzi, Loza, Ludu, Luga, Lukreciya, Lula, Luludi, Luludja, Luminitsa, Luna, Luska, Lutka, Luza, Lyalya, Lyanka, Lyuba, Lyubitska, Lyuka, Madoka, Mairenni, Mala, Malaska, Malika, Malilini, Malyoxa, Mandica, Manevra, Mara, Marca, Mardyola, Marga, Margayka, Margoska, Marilis, Marona, Maruca, Marulya, Matora, Matryona, Matuska, Mentanya, Meridiana, Meriya, Mica, Mikaila, Mileva, Mimi, Mina, Mirella, Miyula, Mizelli, Morana, Mozol, Mugulya, Murzatka, Muyara, Nadja, Nataliya, Ola, Oraga, Orka, Papin, Papina, Paprika, Papis, Papisza, Paralya, Parastiva, Patrina, Pavia, Pavlena, Peneli, Peperuga, Persi, Persuda, Pesha, Pevuna, Phabay, Pika, Pita, Pitoc, Piyada, Pucuranka, Puna, Pupi, Putsha, Putya, Rayka, Roseriya, Rosina, Rufa, Rupa, Rupinka, Rupla, Ruza, Sabina, Sana, Saveta, Savina, Saviya, Senuca, Seryadya, Seyica, Shofranka, Sidi, Sima, Simza, Sizma, Sofa, Solomiya, Sonya, Stanka, Staya, Stura, Syeira, Talaitha, Taliya, Tatoya, Tauna, Tawnie, Tekla, Tereina, Terenka, Tereza, Terka, Terom, Teza, Tinka, Tshaya, Tshilaba, Tsura, Tsuritsa, Vadoma, Valentina, Vandya, Vena, Vermilia, Veryalda, Violca, Volya, Volyana, Voronka, Voronsana, Vorza, Vorzana, Vorzanka, Vota, Xilya, Xilyka, Yana, Yela, Yelena, Yeva, Yolanda, Yordana, Yoza, Yula, Yulyca, Zaga, Zamba, Zambila, Zamfira, Zana, Zanda, Zizya, Zofi, Zofinya, Zolfina, Zorpina, Zoska, Zurama, Zuza, Zuzana, Zuzi, Zuzulya

PRONUNCIATION

Romany sounds (and spellings) vary a lot with dialect; these notes are mostly for Vlax Romani, but the names are a mixture. The last syllable is stressed unless an accent indicates otherwise. The /j/ is pronounced the same as /y/, and /dj/ sounds like a cross between /j/ and /dy/. The /g/ is hard, and the /c/ closer to /ts/. The /a/ sounds like that in 'art'. The /i/ is an /ee/ sound, and /o/ and /u/ are also long, as in 'rope' and 'moon' respectively. The /e/ can sound like the /a/ sound in 'hail', or the /e/ in 'men'. The /ai/ rhymes with 'eye' and the /ei/ with 'way'.

Family Names

Common: Carvalho, Chiklo, Lazlo, Petulengro, Polgár, Smith, Tangevec, Tinka, Zigair

Standard: Alves, Amaya, Anako, Andree, Babtista, Baillie, Bailzow, Bakos, Balasz, Balliol, Baptista, Bath, Beige, Berkes, Betzenia, Bihari, Bimbo, Boromi, Borzlam, Boswell, Buckland, Bunkó, Camomesero, Carvalho, Chiklo, Choron, Colomb, Cooper, Costa, Csiffra, de Triana, Demeter, Doe, Donea, Evan, Fa, Faa, Faher, Faw, Fawe, Femine, Fenwick, Ferreira, Figueiredo, Finco, Fingo, Finnick, Galubavich, Gnougy, Gordon, Gozzel, Gry, Hatseygow, Hearne, Herne, Jaks, Kaslov, Kettler, Kirpatsh, Kwick, la Grave, la Kore, Lalow, Lawlowr, Lazarovich, Lazlo, Lee, Lindsay, Lopes, Lovell, Luluvo, Marshall, Matskalla, Maximoff, Meche, Mitrovich, Moreul, Nany, Neyn, Nyári, Pataloeshti, Pereira, Petulengro, Polgár, Rasz, Rigó, Robertson, Roland, Ross, Sáray, Smith, Stankovich, Stanley, Stirio, Tangevec, Tinka, Tinker, Torquato, Torres, Voicu, Wanko, Wanne, Wells, Winman, Wood, Yayal, Yera, Yevanovich, Yorstoun, Zetterling, Zigair

Tribe Names

Argentari, Ashkali, Atchefalaya, Aurari, Banjara, Bashalde, Belcher, Beticos, Beyash, Bijeli, Blidari, Bosha, Calé, Chergari, Chingianes, Chivute, Churara, Ciganos, Costorari, Cutitari, Dangerfield, Djambas, Dom, Domari, Domba, Erlide, Erlije, Ferari, Gabori, Gelderari, Gitans, Grastari, Helebi, Herari, Hungaros, Jenische, Kabudji, Kalderasa, Kalderash, Kale, Kantarai, Karaci, Kirpachi, Kobzari, Kopanari, Kotorara, Kovachi, Kurbat, Laieshi, Lalleri, Lautari, Lingurari, Lom, Lomari, Lombardi, Lovara, Lowari, Lowbey, Ludar, Ludari, Luli, Luri, Machvaya, Mango, Manouche, Manouches, Mechkari, Mestere-Lacatuchi, Nawar, Netotsi, Nuri, Omstreifere, Padureani, Piemontesi, Potcovari, Quinquilleros, Quinquis, Reizigers, Resande, Rlia, Rom, Romanichal, Romnichal, Romnichel, Romungro, Rudari, Rudars, Salahori, Sfirnari, Shoshoraya, Sinti, Sitari, Spoitoresele, Tinker, Ursari, Vatrashi, Xoraxai, Xoraxane, Yeniches, Yevkos, Zingaros, Zlatari, Zott

Titles

When in conversation with outsiders, Gypsy leaders and others are happy to ennoble themselves to duke, count, or lord (use whatever local terms apply), but there are no real equivalents. Tribes consist of a number of bands of from ten to a few hundred households. The head of an extended family is the *phuro* (female, phuri). The chieftan of a band, elected for life from its most eminent families, is sometimes called the *rom baro* (big man); East European terms for chieftan used locally include *bulibasha*, *ataman*, *vaida*, *voivode*. A council of elders helps him govern; the senior woman in the band, the *phuri dai*, also has a strong influence, especially concerning women, children, and the tribe's moral code. This code applies only to Gypsies, so, for instance, lying to or stealing from non-gypsies is not discouraged. Although the leader of a Gypsy band could be a non-Romany, and intermarriage could and did occur, Gypsies use the generally pejorative *gaje* (peasants, bumpkins) or *gorgios* when referring to non-gypsies. Just because there is no official king or queen of the Gypsies on Earth is not to say you can't have one in your campaign, of course. Vlax Romani terms would be: king, *thagar*; queen, *thagarni*.

MEDIEVAL HUNGARIAN

Apart from using bynames rather than family names, all that changed was the more frequent personal names. There were

many variants of each name.

Male Common: Ambrus, András, Antal, Balázs, Bálint, Benedek, Ferenc, Gergely, György, Imre, István, János, László, Máté, Mátyás, Mihály, Miklós, Pál, Péter, Tamás

Female Common: Ade, Agáta, Anna, Borbála, Dorottya, Erzsébet, Heléna, Ilona, Irisko, Józsa, Katalin, Katherina, Klára, Krisztina, Magdolna, Margaréta, Orsolya, Sára, Zsófia, Zsuzsanna

NORSE

The people of the three kingdoms of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark in Dark Ages Scandinavia were the Norse, and their language was Norse (Old Norse from the 8th to 14th centuries). The seafaring Vikings, most active in the 8th to 11th centuries, were Norsemen - 'viking' was an occupation, involving trade, piracy and raiding, and taking land. The Norse traded and reaved all over Europe, and settled in Britain, northern France (they became the Normans), Russia, Iceland, Greenland, and beyond. The settlers were soon assimilated into established cultures. By the 9th century, the Norse had reached Constantinople; thereafter the elite bodyguard of the Byzantine emperors, the Varangian Guard, was made up of Norse mercenaries.

Only personal names were used, with a byname if needed. Nicknames were frequent (Fairhair, Bluetooth, the Red, the Wise, Bloodaxe), but patronymics more so: 'son' meaning 'son' or 'dóttir' meaning 'daughter' was added after the genitive case of the father's personal name. For instance, the son and daughter of Grímr might have been known as Thorkell Grímsson and Guthrun Grímsdóttir.

Norse personal names, like Anglo-Saxon and Germanic names, could be formed from a pair of elements or just one element. However, there seem to have been more restrictions about which

elements could be combined and what could be used where, so a table of name elements for random selection was not constructed. Name elements could be vocabulary items, or could include the name of a god, such as Thor. There were a few adaptations from other cultures as well.

PRONUNCIATION

If you speak Icelandic, use that pronunciation. But just in case you don't... The final 'r' of a name is not pronounced unless it follows a vowel (and is optional then). Stress is on the first syllable. In Norse, the /j/ is pronounced /y/, so /hj/ is like the start of 'hew'. The /f/ changes to a /v/ sound if between vowels or ending a name. Any double consonants between vowels are pronounced separately (as in 'bookkeeper'), as are the letters in /ng/ and /nk/ (as in 'single' and 'ankle'). The /æ/ (the ae ligature) rhymes with 'eye', and the /ai/ rhymes with 'way'. The /i/, /o/, and /u/ rhyme with 'free', 'rope', and 'moon' respectively: the vowels are longer when they have acute accents (í, ó, ú). The /á/ sounds like 'ow', the /é/ sounds like 'yeah'. The /ö/ and /ø/ sound like /oeh/, and /aa/ and /ey/ sound like /eoh/. The distinctions between hard and soft /th/ (thorn and eth) are not shown, but as a rule, the /th/ starting a name or the element 'thor' is the hard /th/ of 'thick', and others are the soft /th/ of 'then'. (The final 'th' later became a 'd', so Astrithr became Astrid, and so on.)

Male Personal Names

Common: Björn, Einarr, Grímr, Helgi, Ketill, Ragnarr, Thorbjörn, Thorgeirr, Thórir, Thorkell, Thorsteinn, Thórr

Standard: Álfr, Án, Ari, Arinbjörn, Ármóthr, Arnbjörn, Arngeirr, Arngrímr, Arnljotr, Ármóthr, Arnórr, Arnríthr, Ásbjörn, Ásbrandr, Ásgeirr, Áskell, Áslákr, Ásmólfr, Ásmundr, Athalsteinn, Athils, Atli, Authun, Ævarr, Barthi, Bárthr, Berg, Bergthórr, Bersi, Bjarni, Björn, Bödmóthr, Bogi, Bolli, Bölverkr, Börkr, Bóthvarr, Bótólfr, Brandr, Brúni, Brynjólfr, Dufthakr, Egill, Eilífr, Einarr, Eindríthi, Eiríkr, Eldgrímr, Eyjólfr, Eymundr, Eysteinn, Eyvindr, Finnbogi, Finni, Finn, Finnvarth, Flóki, Flosi, Galti, Gautr, Geiri, Geirmundr, Geirr, Geirrothr, Geitir, Gellir, Gestr, Gils, Gísli, Gizurr, Glædir, Glúmr, Gnúpr, Gormr, Grani, Grenjathr, Grímkell, Grímólfr, Grímr, Gríss, Gunnarr, Gunnjörn, Gunnlaugr, Gunnólfr, Gunnsteinn, Guthlaugr, Guthleifr, Guthmundr, Guthrothr, Gyrrh, Hafgrímr, Hafliithi, Haftr, Haftthórr, Hákon, Hálfan, Hallbjörn, Halldórr, Hallgrímr, Halli, Hallkell, Hallormr, Hallr, Hallsteinn, Hallvarthr, Hámundr, Haraldr, Hárekr, Haukr, Hávarthr, Helgi, Herjólfr, Hermundr, Hethinn, Hildir, Hjalti, Hjörleifr, Hjör, Hjörtr, Hlöthver, Högni, Hólmsteinn, Hóthr, Hóskuldr, Hrafn, Hrafnkell, Hrani, Hrappr, Hrathi, Hraekr, Hreitharr, Hróaldr, Hróarr, Hrólf, Hrómundr, Hróthgeirr, Hrothmarr, Hvati, Illugi, Ingjaldr, Ingólfr, Ísleifr, Ísrauthr, Ivarr, Jökull, Jón, Jörundr, Jósteinn, Kálfr, Kári, Karl, Karli, Kárr, Ketill, Kjallakr, Kjartan, Klæng, Kleppjárn, Knjúkr, Knörr, Kolbeinn, Kolgrímr, Kolli, Kollr, Kollsveinn, Kolr, Kothrán, Leithólfr, Máni, Már, Mörör, Njáll, Oddbjörn, Oddi, Oddleifr, Oddr, Ófeigr, Óláfr, Óleifr, Ólmóthr, Ólvir, Öundur, Ørlygr, Ormr, Örn, Örnólfr, Otkell, Öttarr, Özurr, Ragnarr, Rauthulfr, Reginulfr, Refr, Rúnólfr, Sæbjörn, Sæmundr, Sigfastr, Sigfúss, Sighvatr, Sigmundr, Sigurth, Skagi, Skeggi, Skíthi, Skjaldbjörn, Skjálgr, Skjöldulfr, Skorageirr, Skorri, Skúli, Skúmr, Snæbjörn, Snorri, Sölvi, Starkathr, Steinarr, Steinbjörn, Steingrímr, Steinnóthr, Steinn, Steinólfr, Steinrothr, Steinthórr, Sturla, Styrbjörn, Styrmir, Sumarlíthi, Surtr, Svanr, Svarthöfthi, Svartr, Sveinbjörn, Sveinung, Svertingr, Tanni, Teitr, Thengill, Thithrandi, Thjóthólfr, Thórarinn, Thorberg, Thorbjörn, Thorbrandr, Thorfinnr, Thorgeirr, Thorgestr,

Thorgils, Thorgrímr, Thórhaddr, Thórhallr, Thórir, Thorkell, Thorlákr, Thorleifr, Thorleikr, Thormóthr, Thóroddr, Thórólfr, Thórormr, Thorsteinn, Thórthr, Thorvaldr, Thorvalthr, Thorvithr, Thóthrekr, Thrainn, Thrasi, Thróndr, Thröstr, Tindr, Tjórvi, Torfi, Torrathr Yngvarr, Tyrfingr, Úlfar, Úlfhethinn, Úlfjóttr, Úlfr, Valbrandr, Valgarthr, Váli, Vébrandr, Végestr, Vémundr, Vestarr, Vestmathr, Véthormr, Vifill, Vigfúss

Female Personal Names

Common: Guthrún, Helga, Jórunn, Thóra, Thorbjörg, Thórdís, Thorgerthr, Thórunn, Thuríthr, Valgerthr, Vigdís, Yngvildr

Standard: Aase, Ægileif, Adís, Ágærthr, Aldís, Álfðís, Álfeithr, Álfgerthr, Álfhildr, Alfny, Alfrun, Alví, Alfvör, Algun, Álöf, Alvoer, Anddís, Arnbjörg, Arndís, Arneidr, Arneithr, Arnfríthr, Arngerthr, Arngunnr, Arnkatla, Arnlaug, Arnleif, Arnljot, Arnóra, Arnrithr, Arnthruthr, Æsa, Ásbjörg, Ásdís, Ásgerthr, Ásgunnr, Áshildr, Áskatla, Aslaug, Ásleif, Ásmóthr, Ásny, Ásta, Ástríthr, Ásvör, Authbjörg, Authfríthr, Authhildr, Authr, Bera, Bergdís, Bergljót, Bergthóra, Birna, Bjargey, Bjarlaug, Bjollok, Björg, Bolla, Bót, Bóthæithr, Bothildr, Bóthney, Bótví, Bryndís, Bryngerthr, Brynhildr, Dagfríthr, Dagny, Dagrún, Dalla, Dís, Disælf, Drifa, Dyrðís, Dyrfinna, Dyrhildr, Eirny, Elfríthr, Elína, Ethna, Eydís, Eyja, Eylaug, Eyvör, Fastgærthr, Fasthæithr, Fastlaug, Fastny, Finna, Fjörðís, Fjórleif, Fregerthr, Freydís, Freyleif, Frítha, Frithgerthr, Geirbjörg, Geirhildr, Geirlaug, Geirny, Geirríthr, Gerthr, Gjaflaug, Grélöth, Gríma, Gróa, Gunnhildr, Gunnlaug, Gunnvör, Guthbjörg, Guthlaug, Guthleif, Guthny, Guthríthr, Guthrún, Hafthóra, Halla, Hallbera, Hallbjörg, Halldís, Halldóra, Hallfríthr, Hallgerthr, Hallkatla, Hallthora, Hallveig, Hallvör, Heimdís, Heimlaug, Heithr, Helga, Herbjörg, Herdís, Hergærthr, Herlaug, Herríthr, Herthrúthr, Hervör, Hildigerthr, Hildigunnr, Hildísif, Hjalmdís, Hjálmgærthr, Hjálpr, Hjörðís, Hlíf, Holmdís, Holmfríthr, Holmgærthr, Holmlaug, Hrafnhildr, Hrefna, Hróthny, Húngerthr, Ingibjörg, Ingigerthr, Ingileif, Ingirun, Ingithora, Ingríthr, Ingunn, Ingvöldr, Ísgerthr, Íslaug, Ísrithr, Íthunn, Járngerthr, Jódís, Jófríthr, Jóra, Jóreithr, Jórunn, Katla, Ketilbjörg, Ketilfríthr, Ketilríthr, Kjölvr, Kolfinna, Kolgríma, Magnhildr, Melkorka, Mjöll, Móeithr, Myrgjol, Myrún, Nithbjörg, Oddbjörg, Oddfríthr, Oddlaug, Oddleif, Oddny, Oddrunn, Öndótt, Ormgærthr, Ormhildr, Ósk, Otkatla, Raförta, Ragnfríthr, Ragnheithr, Ragnhildr, Rannlaug, Rannveig, Reginhlíf, Reginleif, Reginthruthr, Rjúpa, Runfríthr, Runhildr, Sæhildr, Salbjörg, Salgerthr, Sæuthr, Signy, Sigríthr, Sigrunn, Sigthruthr, Sinn, Snælaug, Sólveig, Sölvör, Steinfríthr, Steingerthr, Steinhildr, Steinunn, Steinvör, Svana, Svanhildr, Svanlaug, Thjóthgerthr, Thjóthhildr, Thóra, Thóarna, Thorbjörg, Thórdís, Thórelfr, Thórey, Thorfinna, Thorgerthr, Thorgríma, Thórhildr, Thorkatla, Thorlaug, Thorleif, Thorlót, Thórny, Thórodda, Thórunn, Thórvé, Thórvör, Thraslaug, Thuríthr, Tófa, Úlfeithr, Úlfhildr, Úlfrún, Valbjörg, Valdís, Valgerthr, Védís, Vefreyja, Vefríthr, Vélaug, Vény, Vigdís, Vilborg, Vilgerthr, Yngvildr, Yrr

MEDIEVAL NORWEGIAN

Apart from using patronymics rather than family names, all that changed was the more frequent personal names.

Male Common: Anders, Andreas, Erik, Hans, Henrik, Jakob, Jens, Johan, Johannes, Jon, Kristen, Kristoffer, Lars, Mikkel, Mons, Nils, Ola, Pål, Peder, Petter

Female Common: Anne, Berte, Dorte, Elen, Elisabet, Else, Ingeborg, Inger, Johanna, Karen, Kirsten, Kristianna, Malene, Maren, Margrete, Marit, Marte, Olava, Pernilla, Randi

MEDIEVAL POLISH

Apart from using bynames rather than family names, all that changed was the more frequent personal names. There were many variants of each name.

Male Common: Aleksander, Fryderyk, Henryk, Jakub, Klement, Konrad, Krzysztof, Lorenz, Mátyás, Tymoteusz, Wilhelm, Wincenty

Female Common: Agnieszka, Anna, Barbara, Dorota, Giertruda, Jadwiga, Katarzyna, Regina, Rozalja, Stefania, Weronika, Zofja

MEDIEVAL PORTUGUESE

The medieval name pattern was simpler; a personal name plus a surname (byname or, in time, an inherited family name). Over three quarters had a single surname, usually from a place (Joham de Loronha); two-element surnames were usually a patronymic

followed by a place derivation (Joham Perez de Loronha). There were many variants of each name (Joham, Johan, Johane, Johanne; Isabell, Isabel, Issebel, Issabell, Issabel). The more frequent personal names differed from modern times.

Male Common: Afonso, Alvaro, Fernam, Gomez, Gonçallo, Joham, Lourenço, Martim, Pedro, Rodrigo, Rui, Vaasco

Female Common: Aldonça, Biringeira, Branca, Briatiz, Catalina, Costança, Enes, Isabell, Lianor, Maria, Tareija, Violante

MEDIEVAL RUSSIAN

Prior to the 10th century in Russia, a personal name alone would have been used. Personal names were usually biblical or Orthodox saints' names. Some older Russian names still survived in medieval times, from steppes tribes and the Norse. (Christianity had been adopted by the 9th century; Vikings made it to Russia too.) Bynames were used, if necessary; patronymics were the most popular. They varied in form, but the modern type was not uncommon.

A typical selection of names has been provided, including some old Russian survivals (which were like nicknames - Shuba meant 'fur coat' and so on). There were many variant spellings of each name; a few are included. In particular, 'o' could be used in place of 'a' (as in Oleksandr and Aleksandr, or Olena and Alena).

Male Personal Names

Common: Fedor, Foma, Georgii, Grigorii, Iakov, Ivan, Mixail, Oleg, Stepan, Vasilii

Standard: Aleksandr, Aleksei, Andrei, Anton, Bolda, Boris, Boroda, Buiak, Chernet, Chort, Davyd, Dmitrii, Domaslav, Domazhir, Drozd, Fedor, Filofei, Foma, Georgii, Grechin, Gridia, Grigorii, Guba, Iakov, Iakun, Iaroslav, Iev, Ignatii, Iosif, Iov, Ivan, Kisel, Kozel, Kriv, Kuritsa, Kuzima, Maksim, Mal, Malina, Matfei, Mestislav, Mikhail, Mil, Miloslav, Miroslov, Mixail, Nezhke, Nikita, Oleg, Orekh, Pavel, Prokopii, Radoslav, Sbyslav, Semeon, Shchuka, Shuba, Sidor, Sobol, Stanimir, Stepan, Sviatoslav, Tretiak, Tvorimir, Vasili, Viacheslav, Vladimir, Voislav, Volchok, Volotok, Vsevolod, Zaiats, Zavid, Zaxarii, Zhiroslav, Zhiznobud, Zub

Female Personal Names

Common: Anastasiia, Domna, Ekaterina, Fetiniia, Iriniia, Kseniia, Mariia, Marina, Nedelika, Tatiana

Standard: Afimiia, Akilina, Akulina, Alena, Anastasiia, Anna, Antonidka, Avdotiitsa, Bezubaia, Chiudka, Dedenia, Deretka, Dominika, Domna, Ekaterina, Elizaveta, Euprakseia, Evdokeia, Evdokiia, Evdokseia, Evfrosiniia, Fedorka, Fekla, Feodosiia, Fetiniia, Fevroniia, Gostiata, Iarina, Iriniia, Iulianiia, Katerina, Katerinka, Khristina, Kosenila, Kseniia, Makrina, Maremiiana, Marfa, Mariia, Marina, Melaniia, Milka, Miropiia, Nedelika, Negoshka, Nezhka, Ogrofena, Olena, Pelageia, Peredeslava, Proskurniana, Sapozhnika, Sofiia, Tanka, Tatiana, Uliiana, Varvara

MEDIEVAL SPANISH

Spain was not uniform in medieval times. After reconquest of the southern regions from the Moors, there were various kingdoms with different names or name variants prevalent, although many names were used across Spain. Navarre in the north of the country (and Gascony over the border in France) largely spoke Basque, and the rest (Castille and Aragon) spoke Spanish in various dialects. Spelling was as usual idiosyncratic; only a few variants have been selected.

The medieval name pattern was simpler; a personal name plus a byname if needed, usually a patronymic or place-name derivative. Compound names (Bernat Aguiló and the like) were used in Catalonia in eastern Aragon on occasion. The patronymic was the father's name, slightly altered, with an '-ez' suffix (usually '-iz' for Basque). Ramiro's son might be known as Miró Ramirez, Velazquo's daughter as Andregoto Velázquez. Place-name derivatives used 'de' meaning 'of' or 'from' before the place, as in de Corella or d'Ors.

Male Personal Names

Common: Alonso, Diego, Ferando, Francisco, Gonçalo, Guillem, Juan, Martin, Pedro, Rodrigo

Spanish: Adulfo, Aguiló, Agustin, Alexandre, Alfonso, Alonso, Alvar, Andreu, Anselmo, Ansuero, Antón, Arias, Arnao, Auderico, Baltasar, Bartolome, Bello, Beltrán, Bernat, Bertran, Cabreta, Carlos, Cervari, Cristoval, Diego, Domingo, Ederoño, Enrique, Ermegildo, Escobar, Estevan, Fadrique, Fagildo, Feliu, Ferando, Folc, Francisco, Froila, Galindo, Garçia, Gelmiro, Genís, Gil, Gilabert, Gomes, Guera, Guifré, Guillem, Gutierre, Hug, Iñigo, Jacinto, Jaume, Joan, Joaquím, Jordi, Jorge, Josep, Juan, Julian, Just, Lorenç, Luys, Manuel, Marcúç, Martin, Menendo, Miguel, Miró, Muño, Narcís, Nunyo, Oleguer, Oliba, Ordoño, Osmundo, Osoro, Pau, Pedro, Pere, Poc, Ponç, Ramiro, Ramon, Roderigo, Rodrigo, Ruy, Sabastian, Salvadór, Sunifré, Telo, Tomás, Tristán, Vedillo, Vermudo, Viçente, Vimaro, Vistruario

Basque: Atila, Ato, Azenar, Aznaro, Belazo, Braulio, Centolle, Chorso, Didaco, Eukeni, Ezterio, Fernán, Fortún, Galindo, Garzúa, Gazo, Giderio, Gonçalo, Herri, Iñaki, Iñigo, Jimeno, Lope, Lugo, Mome, Monio, Munnico, Nunas, Oriollus, Ortio, Otso, Pére, Raimundo, Ramiro, Sancho, Sidoc, Taio, Tomas, Velazquo, Vigala, Vincomal

Female Personal Names

Common: Beatriz, Catalina, Francisca, Iñes, Isabel, Juana, Leonor, María, Onneca, Urraca

Spanish: Agata, Aldonça, Aldonza, Almodis, Angel, Antonia, Aurembiaix, Beatriz, Berenguaría, Blanca, Castellana, Catalina, Caterina, Clara, Constança, Cristina, Crus, Elena, Elicsenda, Elionor, Elo, Enderquina, Engracia, Ermengarda, Estefania, Eugeni, Eulàlia, Eva, Felipa, Francisca, Fronilde, Geronima, Graçia, Gregoria, Güelfa, Guiomar, Guntroda, Ildaria, Iñes, Isabel, Jimena, Joana, Juana, Leonor, Lupaa, Luzia, Madelena, Mafalda, Manuela, Margarida, Mari, María, Marina, Mata, Mayor, Mencia, Olalla, Pascuala, Paterna, Petronilla, Rois, Sança, Serena, Sibilla, Tegrida, Teresa, Violante

Basque: Acibella, Ana, Andregoto, Assona, Bella, Blanche, Blasquita, Brisca, Egeria, Elvira, Estefania, Faquilo, Fausta, Galga, Gayla, Iñiga, Jimena, Magelina, María, Munia, Nina, Onecha, Onneca, Quisilo, Sancha, Sanza, Teresa, Toda, Tota, Urraca

ARABIC

Arabic names have entered many lands through historical conquest or religious influence (leading to variations in spelling and usage). Arabic names are nearly all vocabulary items, and language and names have changed little over the centuries - in fact the whole culture has remained nearly unaltered since medieval times. There are sets of words typically used for one sex or the other (noble beasts and heroism for males; flowers and jewels for females), but some (piety, wisdom) are used for both.

Arabic names can seem complex at first glance. Inheritable family names are rare, and the particular form a person uses may change with the situation, so patterns can escape the casual listener. Names can be broken down into several standard elements, though. Generally a personal name is followed by one or more of the identifiers that became surnames in the West: a patronymic, sobriquet, occupation, or location. An honorific based on one's relations may precede the personal name, or this or another element can replace it altogether.

A personal name is usual, such as Ibrahim or Aziza. It is most commonly followed by a patronymic: 'ibn' or 'bin' ('wald' or 'wad' amongst the Bedouin) meaning 'son of', or 'ibnat' or 'bint' meaning 'daughter of', precede the father's personal name. For instance, Hassan's son and daughter might be known as Ibrahim ibn Hassan and Aziza bint Hassan; an only son might just be known as ibn Hassan. This can be extended to a whole lineage, although it usually stops at the grandfather (Ibrahim ibn Hassan ibn Sayid). Modern city-dwelling Arabs may take the patronymic as read, so Rashid ibn Daud might just be known as Rashid Daud.

A possible cognomen or nickname can follow, either religious, or denoting character traits (earned or desired) or physical appearance. For instance, Ibrahim Abd-al-Jaami would be Ibrahim, servant of the Gatherer; Aziza el-Hiri would be Aziza the wildcat; Abbas al-Jahiz would be Abbas the goggle-eyed. Occupational names are much the same: Hassan al-Rumat is Hassan the archer, and so on.

Male Personal Names

Only some of the many variants of Mohammed are listed. Compound personal names occur, especially with Ali or Mohammed, sometimes hyphenated, sometimes not: Abbas-Ali, Abu Bakr, Mohammed Ali. The list of bynames are personal names that can also be used as bynames, by prefixing them with *al-*, as in Abu al-Fahd, Abu the lynx.

Common: Abbas, Ali, Farrukh, Hafiz, Hassan, Jafar, Khalid, Malik, Mohammed, Rashid

Standard: Aaftab, Abbas, Abu, Ajmal, Akar, Ali, Anjum, Anwaar, Aslam, Attiyah, Ayaz, Ayub, Azamat, Aziz, Azizah, Bahram, Balban, Balj, Barakaat, Barmak, Bashaarat, Behraam, Bilal, Bursuq, Daud, Dharr, Dhu, Durayd, E'jaaz, Faraaz, Faraj, Fathi, Fawzi, Fayiz, Faysal, Firas, Firuz, Fuad, Ghanai'm, Ghiyaath, Hadi, Hajjaj, Halil, Hamdi, Hamzah, Hanbal, Hareef, Haris, Harith, Haroun, Hashim, Hayaan, Hilal, Himyar, Hisham, Hosni, Humam, Hunayn, Husni, Ibrahim, Idrisi, Ihab, Ihsan, Ikraam, Irfaan, Iqbaal, Isa, Ishaq, Iskander, Ismail, Ismat, Jabar, Jalal, Jamal, Jawhar, Jibril, Jubair, Jurdik, Kamal, Kamil, Karaamat, Khalf, Khalid, Khalil, Labid, Lahab, Mahir, Mahmud, Majnun, Makram, Mamduh, Mamoun, Maroun, Masruq, Masud, Mehmet, Miraaj, Mohammed, Mu'aawin, Muhammad, Munsif, Muqbil, Mus'ad, Musa, Musaykah, Mushtaq, Mustafa, Mutawakkil, Muti, Muwas, Muzzammil, Naasir, Naaz, Naazir, Nadir, Nafi, Nasif, Nasim, Nazaam, Nizar, Nuzhat, Omar, Othman, Qaabil, Qaari, Qadama, Qasim, Qudrat, Qutaiba, Qutuz, Ra'uf, Raahat, Raashan, Radwan, Rahmat, Ramadan, Ridwan, Rifaaqaat, Ruzzik, Sa'ood, Saabiq, Sabir, Sadaaqaat, Safi, Safwan, Said, Sakhr, Salih, Salim, Sarwat, Sayyid, Shafaqaat, Shakir, Sharif, Shauk, Shaukat, Sinaan, Suhayl, Taha, Taimur, Talal, Talib, Tammam, Tanweer, Tarafa, Tariq, Tashfin,

Placename identifiers, which can refer to tribes as well, are formed by adding the male *-i* or female *-iya* to the original word. Zarqaa al-Samarqandiya would be Zarqaa of Samarkand. These names can be used like inherited family names, as a preferred identifier, in which case both sexes use the masculine form.

The honorific applied to parents identifies them by their offspring: 'abu' means 'father of' and 'umm' or 'umn' means 'mother of'. Hassan might be called Abu Ibrahim, his wife Zarqaa might be Umn Ibrahim (usually the eldest son's name is used) or possibly Umn Aziza. Women often used only their personal names plus an honorific, and sometimes dropped the personal name altogether.

A name can be formed from any or all of these elements, from a mere epithet, as in 'Abd-an-Noor', servant of the Light, to an impressive-sounding screed: Abu Daud Ibrahim ibn Hassan al-Farid ibn Sayid al-Baghdadi (the father of Daud, Ibrahim, the son of Hassan the peerless, the son of Sayid of Baghdad). A simple personal name plus patronymic usually suffices, or a title if that sounds better.

In medieval times, many names were of the pattern honorific + personal name + cognomen, as in Abu Badr Rahmat al-Najmi.

PRONUNCIATION

Arabic pronunciation depends on dialect and location, but the transliterations here should be more or less standard, if imperfect. Some variants are included (Omar and Umar, and so on). The /q/ is a slightly throaty /k/, and the two letters are often interchangeable, as are /j/ and /y/, and /s/ and /z/. Hence the /qu/ is not our /cw/, but /koo/. The /o/ and /u/ are long, as in 'rope' and 'moon' respectively, but closer to each other in some dialects. The /i/ is usually a long /ee/ sound (although not in 'ibn', 'bin', and so on), and the /a/ is usually long, as in 'father'. An apostrophe in a word indicates a very slight pause (a glottal stop); gutturals have been ignored. For instance, 'Kamil' is not pronounced Camel, but khah-Meel. Some names are spelled out where they were so recorded (Hafiza as Hafeeza, and so on).

Taufiq, Thamar, Ubaida, Umar, Uqbar, Uthman, Wafid, Wajaahat, Walid, Waqaar, Wathiq, Yaamin, Yaasir, Yasir, Yazid, Yildirim, Yusri, Yussuf, Zaid, Zaidan, Zauk, Ziryab, Ziyad, Zubair, Zuhair, Zuhoor

Bynames: Aaqil, Aasim, Acar, Adib, Afdhal, Ahmad, Ahmed, Akhtar, Alim, Amjad, Anwar, Arqam, Arshad, Asad, Ashraf, Athar, Azim, Baabar, Badr, Bahlol, Bakhtiar, Bakr, Dalair, Dhaamin, Dilaawar, Faatir, Fahd, Faheem, Fakhri, Farel, Farid, Farrukh, Ghaalib, Ghazi, Habib, Hafiz, Hakim, Hamal, Hammad, Hanif, Hasan, Hassan, Husain, Hussein, Jabir, Jafar, Jamil, Kaazim, Karim, Khurram, Laa'iq, Mahbub, Malik, Mansur, Manzoor, Masoom, Mazhar, Mubarak, Muhsin, Mukhtar, Munim, Muqaddas, Murshid, Naaji, Naazim, Nabil, Nadim, Najib, Qaa'id, Qaa'im, Rafiq, Rashid, Saalik, Sadaat, Safir, Sajjaad, Salaiman, Samim, Saqr, Shahaab, Shahbaaz, Siddiq, Sulaiman, Taajwar, Taalib, Taqi, Thaaqib, Tufail, Usama, Uwais, Waahib, Wahhaj, Wahid, Wasim, Yaakub, Yazdan, Zaahir, Zakki, Zarif

Female Personal Names

The list of bynames are personal names that can also be used as bynames, by prefixing them with al-, as in Laila al-Zareena, Laila the golden.

Common: Aminah, Ayesha, Basimah, Farah, Fatima, Hayfa, Kamilah, Malika, Salma, Yasmin

Standard: Aatifa, Abdah, Abla, Afa'f, Afra, Afzaa, Ahlaam, Ara, Atikah, Azada, Azzah, Badoura, Bahaar, Bahiyya, Bahjat, Bakht, Banah, Banujah, Basimah, Bilqis, Buthayna, Dahah, Daifa, Dananir, Duqaq, Fadila, Fakhriyya, Famida, Farah, Fardoos, Fatima, Fatimah, Fatma, Fawz, Ghaniyah, Ghaythah, Haala, Hadil, Hafiza, Hanaa, Harithah, Hawwa, Hifni, Hind, Hinda, Hinnaa, Huda, Huma'i, Ibtisam, Ihtizaz, Ilham, Ilm, Inan, Jaida, Javairia, Jawaahir, Jimira, Khadija, Khadijah, Khazima, Laila, Latifa, Layla, Lubna, Lutfiyya, Maahjabin, Maahpaara, Mahsa, Mahtaab, Maimoune, Maimunah, Malak, Malika, Manhalah, Mariyah, Maryam, Maysun, Mellilah, Muhayya, Munya, Naadhira, Naahed, Nadra, Nadrah, Naima, Najat, Nasiha, Ni'mat, Nighat, Nu'm, Nur, Qabihah, Qabul, Qamra, Qaribah, Raahil, Rabab, Raym, Rayya, Rida, Ridhwaana, Ruqayya, Ruqayyah, Rusa, Sa'eeda, Saajida, Saaliha, Saduf, Safi, Safia, Safwah, Saham, Sajah, Sakan, Salamah, Samsi, Saniyya, Sara, Sarab, Sehar, Selima, Semecah, Shahr, Shahira, Shahrazad, Shahrizad, Shajar, Sharawi, Sharifa, Shifa, Shiklah, Shirin, Su'ad, Sukaynah, Sulma, Sunnah, Surayya, Tahiyya, Tahzeeb, Tarifa, Tarub, Taskeen, Taslim, Thanaa, Tharwat, Ulayyah, Umamah, Utbah, Wadha, Wahshiyah, Warwar, Yumn, Yusra, Yusrriyya, Zaib, Zainab, Zaynab, Zebba, Zebeebah, Zeenat, Zubaydah, Zuhair, Zuhayr, Zuhra, Zulaikha

Bynames: Aadila, Agda, Aisha, Akasma, Akilah, Alia, Almaas, Amina, Aminah, Andalib, Asiya, Asma, Atalaya, Ayesha, Aziza, Barakah, Basheera, Deeba, Durdaana, Faa'iza, Faakhira, Faaria, Farida, Farzaana, Fasiha, Fauziyya, Gauhar, Ghazaala, Ghulshan, Gulzar, Habibah, Hafsa, Hafsa, Halima, Hanifa, Hascena, Humaira, Huraiva, Husna, Iram, Izora, Jalila, Jamila, Jamilah, Jannat, Kabira, Kalima, Kamilah, Karida, Khalida, Khaliqa, Khawala, Laa'iq, Lulu, Maajida, Marwaarid, Mastoura, Muhsana, Muhsina, Naa'ila, Naadira, Naadiya, Naazima, Naazira, Nabila, Nafisa, Nahira, Najam, Najiba, Najjiyya, Najma, Nargis, Nasira, Nilofar, Nizaa, Noura, Numa, Ra'naa, Rabiah, Racha, Radhia, Rafeeqa, Raheema, Rashida, Reshmaan, Rihana, Saabira, Saadiqa, Sabah, Sadira, Saghira, Salima, Salma, Salwa, Samina, Samira, Sauda, Shaahida, Shaakira, Shafiqa, Shahlaa, Shakila, Shama, Sharaara, Sharil, Suraab, Taahira, Taaj, Talitha, Thurayya, Uzma, Waajida, Wahida, Wasima, Yaaqut, Yasmin, Zaahida, Zaahira, Zahra, Zahrah, Zakkiyya, Zamurrad, Zareena, Zarifa, Zarqaa, Zerdali, Zora

Bynames

As noted above, some personal names can be used as bynames as well, for instance, Rashid (guide) and al-Rashid (the well-guided), as in the legendary Haroun al-Rashid. A few bynames follow, divided by type. Occupational bynames can easily be created in English: Hassan the Tailor, Fuad the Goldsmith; you can extend this to other types of byname if you wish. Placename identifiers are discussed in the introduction.

Note: changes to the article *al-* to match the words following are only to show how it is pronounced; it is usually left unchanged in writing.

Beasts: al-Arnabah, al-Baabar, al-Bulbul, al-Fahd, al-Ghazali, al-Hayawan, al-Humaa', al-Nasr, al-Qut, al-Tair, al-Zarzur, el-Hiri

Occupations: al-Aghani, al-Darazi, al-Hadi, al-Junaid, al-Hakam, al-Khafah, al-Mer, al-Mujaahid, al-Rumat, al-Saffaah, al-Saffar, udh-Dhahab, ul-Jawahir

Qualities: al'Em, al-Ashra, al-Bayan, al-Habib, al-Hamasa, al-Hasan, al-Jahiz, al-M'amun, al-Ma, al-Mahasin, al-Majnun, al-Mansur, al-Marid, al-Mas'udi, al-Mira, al-Najmi, al-Reyhan, al-Shidda

Female: al-Asilah, Al-Bakiyah, al-Gharibah, al-Ja'iah, al-Khansaa, al-Khayzuran, al-Muta'adhiba, al-Muta'ajiba, al-Mutawahishah, al-Rajiyah, al-Thartharah, al-Zarqaa, at-Tih, Bedr-el-Budr, Dur-re-Shahwar, Zoebd-el-Khematin

Religious Epithets

Abdul and Abdullah derive from religious epithets, and are most often used as names in places like Turkey and Afghanistan where there is religious influence but Arabic isn't the native tongue. 'Abd-al' (Abdul) means 'servant of', and should properly be followed by God, as in 'Abd-al-Allah' (the most popular, whence Abdullah), or one of the divine attributes listed below. Prefix an attribute with 'Abd-' to get a religious cognomen, such as 'Abd-al-Haqq', servant of the Truth.

A second set of religious epithets ends in 'al-Din' meaning 'the faith', and was most common among Persians and Turks of high rank. Hence 'Seif-al-Din', sword of the faith, and 'Sal-ad-Din' (Saladin), goodness of the faith. Examples are listed below; many personal bynames could also be used in such compounds.

Attribute: adh-Dhaar, al-'Adil, al-'Afuw, al-'Azim, al-Akhir, al-Ali, al-Alim, al-Awwal, al-Aziz, al-Baa'ith, al-Baasit, al-Badi, al-Baki, al-Bari, al-Barr, al-Baseer, al-Batin, al-Fattah, al-Ghaffar, al-Ghaffur, al-Ghani, al-Haafiz, al-Hadi, al-Hafiz, al-Hai'yy, al-Hakam, al-Hakim, al-Halim, al-Hamid, al-Haqq, al-Hasib, al-Jaami, al-Jabbar, al-Jalil, al-Kabir, al-Kabiz, al-Kadir, al-Kahhar, al-Kaiyum, al-Karim, al-Kawi, al-Khaaliq, al-Khabir, al-Kuddos, al-Latif, al-Majid, al-Malik, al-Mani, al-Matin, al-Mu'akhkhir, al-Mu'id, al-Mu'izz, al-Mu'min, al-Mu'ti, al-Muawwir, al-Mubdi, al-Mughni, al-Muhaimin, al-Muhsi, al-Muhyi, al-Mujib, al-Mukkadim, al-Muktadir, al-Muktakabbir, al-Mumit, al-Muntaqim, al-Muqet, al-Muqsit, al-Musawwit, al-Muta'ali, al-Muzil, al-Razzaaq, al-Waarith, al-Waasi, al-Wadood, al-Wahhaab, al-Wahid, al-Wajid, al-Wakil, al-Wali, an-Naafi, an-Noor, ar-Ra'uf, ar-Raafi, ar-Rahim, ar-Rahmaan, ar-Rakib, ar-Rashid, as-Sabur, as-Salaam, as-Samad, as-Sami, ash-Shahid, ash-Shakur, at-Tawwaab, az-Zahir, az-Zarr, Maalik ul-Mulk, Zul-jalaal Wal Ikraam

Faith: Ala-ad-Din, Badr-al-Din, Baha-al-Din, Fakhr-al-Din, Farid-ed-Din, Ghiyath-ud-Din, Imad-al-Din, Jalal-ad-Din, Kamal-al-Din, Khair-ed-Din, Majd-al-Din, Mu'izz-ad-Din, Muzaffar-ed-Din, Nasr-ed-Din, Nizam-ed-Din, Nur-al-Din, Rukn-ud-Din, Sal-ad-Din, Seif-al-Din, Shams-ud-Din, Taqi-ud-Din

ANCIENT GREEK (HELLENIC)

The Ancient Greeks called themselves Hellenes. Ancient Greek or Hellenic names remained much the same from Archaic times (8th century BC and earlier), through Classical Athens (5th and 4th centuries BC), and the Roman Empire. Most names derived from vocabulary items. Some were theophoric, mostly referring to the Olympians, or from mythology, and these stayed popular even after Christianity. There were many variants. For instance, the modern Irene (peace) occurred as Eirana, Eirena, Eirene, and (rarely) Irana.

A single personal name was used. If necessary, a byname was added, usually a patronymic: Demetrios, son of Polydoros (Demetrios Polydorou), and so on. A woman also used a

patronymic until marriage, then used her husband's name similarly as a byname. Rulers might have honorific surnames; slaves were usually referred to by nicknames.

The name endings were inflected: *-is* and *-as* could be used for either sex, but otherwise you can change names endings from male *-on*, *-os*, *-es*, *-us* and *-enes*, *-anthus*, *-anthes*, *-andros* to female *-a*, *-is*, *-e*, *-a* and *-ene*, *-anthe*, *-anthis*, *-andra* or vice versa if you run short of names. The *-o* ending was feminine (as in Alekto). When it appears in a male name like 'Plato' (the nickname of the philosopher known as Aristokles) it often means an 'n' was dropped; sometimes a final 's' might also not be pronounced, in names like 'Krateros'.

PRONUNCIATION

Hellenic names often appear in Latin form, with the 'k' (kappa) replaced by 'c', the commoner '-os' replaced by '-us', '-dros' by '-der', and so on. The names here are given in a direct transliteration, not a Latinate one, so it's Khloë, not Chloë, Alexandros, not Alexander, and so on. Change things back if you prefer. (The softer 'Sur-sea' pronunciation usually given Circe does admittedly sound more enchantress-like than Kirke.)

The /a/ is as in 'uh' or 'art', the /i/ is as in 'bead' or 'bit', the /o/ as in 'hot' or 'awe'. The /e/ is as in 'bed' or 'air'; final e's are

sounded, and long. The /u/ sounds like /euh/ (a cross between 'mew' and 'moo'). The /ai/ rhymes with 'high', the /au/ with 'how', and the /ei/ with 'hey'. A diacritical accent shows where adjacent vowels are voiced distinctly (so Zoë rhymes with Joey, not Joe). The /s/ is soft, as in 'sing', the /kh/ is a hiss at the back of the throat, as in 'loch' and the /x/ is the same as /ks/ (and is not /z/ at the start of a word). The Greek distinctions between long and short 'e' (eta and epsilon) and 'o' (omega and omicron) are not shown here, but enough English words derive from Greek that pronunciation should be evident.

Male Personal Names

Common: Alexandros, Aphrodisios, Apollodoros, Apollonios, Ariston, Asklepiades, Demetrios, Diodoros, Diokles, Dionysios, Dionysodoros, Epiktetos, Herakleides, Kallias, Nikias, Nikostratos, Philon, Theodoros, Theophilos, Zosimos

Standard: Admetos, Adrastos, Aegeos, Aegisthes, Aegisthus, Aeimnestos, Aeskhrión, Aeskhylós, Aeson, Aesop, Agamedes, Agamemnon, Agapenor, Agathokles, Agathon, Agelaos, Agenor, Agrios, Aias, Aigeos, Aketes, Akhates, Akrisios, Alastor, Aletes, Alexandros, Alexarkhos, Alkibiades, Alkinoös, Alkmaeon, Alphenor, Ambrotos, Ameinokles, Amphion, Amphitrión, Amphoteros, Ampyx, Amyntas, Anakreon, Anaxagoras, Anaxandrias, Anaxilas, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Andriskos, Androkles, Andromakhos, Ankaeus, Ankhises, Antagoras, Antenor, Antigenes, Antigonos, Antikles, Antilokhos, Antinoös, Antisthenes, Antodoros, Apelles, Aphrodisios, Apollodoros, Apollonios, Aratos, Areithoös, Arion, Aristagoras, Aristaios, Aristandros, Aristides, Aristippos, Aristodemos, Aristokles, Aristomakhos, Ariston, Aristophanes, Aristophon, Aristoteles, Aristoxenos, Arkhidamos, Artemas, Artemidoros, Askalaphos, Askanios, Asklepiades, Asklepios, Astyanax, Athamas, Athenaeos, Athenodoros, Atreos, Autolykos, Autoñoös, Bakkhylides, Balios, Bathykles, Battos, Belos, Bion, Biottos, Biton, Boethos, Briareos, Briseos, Brygos, Daedalos, Damokles, Damon, Damophon, Danaos, Daphnis, Deinarkhos, Deinokrates, Deinomenes, Deiphobos, Demaratos, Demas, Demeas, Demetrios, Demodokos, Demokritos, Demophilos, Demosthenes, Deukalion, Diagoras, Didymos, Diodoros, Diogenes, Diokles, Diomedes, Dion, Dionysios, Dionysodoros, Diphilos, Dorieos, Doron, Doros, Dosithios, Drakon, Dropos, Eiãoenos, Eirenaios, Ekhekrates, Ekhestratos, Ekphantos, Elephenor, Empedokles, Endymion, Enkelados, Ephialtes, Ehippos, Ephoros, Epikrates, Epiktetos, Epikuros, Epimenides, Epiphanes, Epitadeos, Erasistratos, Eratosthenes, Erekhtheos, Eteokles, Euagoras, Euandros, Eubulos, Eudoros, Eudoxos, Euenos, Euhemerós, Eukleides, Eukrates, Eumenes, Eumolpos, Euonomos, Euphorbos, Euphorion, Euphronios, Eupolis, Euripides, Euryalos, Eurylokhos, Eurymakhos, Euryphon, Eurypylos, Eurysthenes, Eurystheos, Eurytion, Eutykhides, Exekias, Ganymedes, Gelon, Geminos, Geranion, Glaukos, Glykon, Gorgias, Gylippos, Haemon, Halesos, Hamon, Harmodios, Harpalion, Harpalos, Harpokrates, Hegesinos, Hegias, Hektor, Helenos, Heliodoros, Hellanikos, Hephaestion, Herakleides, Herakleitos, Hermagoras, Hermeias, Hermesianax, Hermias, Hermogenes, Herodikos, Herodotos, Heron, Herophilos, Hesiod, Hieron, Hikesias, Hipparkhos, Hippias, Hippodamos, Hippokoön, Hippokrates, Hippolytos, Hipponax, Hipponikos, Hipponoös, Hippothoön, Homeros, Hylaeos, Hylas, Hyllos, Hyperbolos, Hyperides, Hypsikles, Hypsikrates, Hyrieos, Ialmenos, Iamos, Iason, Iasos, Ibykos, Idmon, Idomeneos, Ikarios, Ilioneos, Iolaos, Ion, Iphikles, Iphikrates, Isagoras, Isidoros, Isigonos, Isokrates, Ister, Isyllos, Ixion, Kadmos, Kalkhas, Kalliaros, Kallias, Kallikrates, Kallikratidas, Kallimakhos, Kallinikos, Kallinos, Kalliphon, Kallippos, Kallisthenes, Kallistratos, Kapaneus, Kapys, Kassandros, Kastor, Kebes, Kekrops, Keleos, Kephalos, Kepheos, Kephisodoros, Kerkidas, Keyx, Khabrias, Khaeremon, Khairophon, Kharaxos, Khares, Khariton, Kharmides, Kharondas, Khilon, Khremonides, Khrysaor, Khryses, Khrysippos, Kimon, Kineas, Kleantes, Klearkhos, Kleisthenes, Kleitos, Kleobis, Kleombrotos, Kleomenes, Kleon, Kleonides, Kleophon, Koinos, Kolotes, Korax, Koronis, Korydon, Krantor, Krateros, Krates, Kratinos, Kratippos, Kreon, Kresilas, Kritias, Kritodemos, Kritolaos, Kriton, Kroesos, Ktesias, Ktesiphon, Kylon, Kynaegeiros, Kynaethos, Kypselos, Labdakos, Laertes, Lakhares, Lamakhos, Lamprokles, Lampros, Laokoön, Laomedon, Lasos, Leandros, Learkhos, Leokhares, Leokrates, Leon, Leonidas, Leonnatos, Leosthenes, Leotykhides, Leukippos, Leukon, Likhas, Likymnios, Linos, Lydiadas, Lygdamos, Lykidas, Lykomedes, Lykon, Lykophron, Lykortas, Lykos, Lykurgos, Lynkeos, Lysandros, Lysanias, Lysias, Lysikles, Lysimakhos, Lysippos, Lysis, Lysistratos, Makhaon, Makhon, Marinos, Maron, Marsyas, Matris, Megakles, Megas, Megasthenes, Meidias, Melamos, Melanippos, Melanthios, Melas, Meleagros, Meletos, Melikertes, Memnon, Menandros, Menedemos, Menekrates, Menelaos, Menestor, Menexinos, Menippos, Menodotos, Menoekeos, Mentor, Mestor, Metrodoros, Midas, Mikon, Milon, Miltiades, Mimnermos, Mindarus, Minos, Mnaseas, Mnesikles, Mnesilokhos, Mnesimakhos, Molon, Moskhion, Moskhos, Musaeos, Mygdon, Myron, Myrtilos, Nabis, Narkissos, Nauplios, Nausiphanes, Nausithoös, Nearkhos, Neleos, Neophron, Neoptolemos, Nestor, Niarkhos, Nikandros, Nikanor, Nikias, Nikokhares, Nikomakhos, Nikomedes, Nikostratos, Nireos, Nisos, Nyktinos, Nymphodoros, Odysseus, Oibalos, Oidipos, Oineus, Oinomaos, Oinopides, Olympiodoros, Onasandros, Onesikritos, Onomarkhos, Ophellas, Orestes, Oribasios, Orion, Orkhomenos, Ormenos, Orpheos, Orsilokhos, Otos, Oxylos, Paeönios, Palaemon, Palamedes, Palladas, Pammon, Pamphilos, Panaenos, Pandaros, Panthoös, Panyassis, Pappos, Paris, Parmenides, Parmenion, Parthenopaios, Pasion, Patrokles, Pausanias, Pausias, Peisandros, Peisistratos, Pelagon, Peleos, Pelias, Pelopidas, Peneleos, Pentheos, Perdikkas, Periandros, Perikles, Periklymenos, Perimedes, Persaeös, Perseos, Phaedros, Phaiax, Phaidon, Phanodemos, Phaon, Phegeos, Pheidippides, Pherekrates, Pherekydes, Phidias, Philamon, Philemon, Philetas, Philikos, Philippos,

Philodemos, Philokles, Philokrates, Philoktetes, Philolaos, Philomen, Philon, Philonides, Philotas, Philoxenos, Phineos, Phlegon, Phoenix, Phokion, Phorbas, Phormis, Phrixos, Phrynikhos, Phylarkhos, Phylas, Pindaros, Pirithoös, Pittakos, Pleisthenes, Pleistos, Podargos, Polemon, Polybos, Polydoros, Polyeidos, Polygnotos, Polykleitos, Polymedes, Polyneikes, Polystratos, Polyzelos, Porphyrios, Poseidippos, Poseidonios, Pratinas, Praxagoras, Praxiteles, Priamos, Priskianos, Prodikos, Prokles, Prokoptas, Protagoras, Protesilaos, Protogenes, Proxenos, Pygmalion, Pylades, Pylas, Pylenor, Pyrrhon, Pythagoras, Pytheas, Pythermos, Pythios, Python, Rhesos, Rhexenor, Rhianos, Rhinthon, Sakadas, Salmoneus, Sarpedon, Satyros, Semos, Serapion, Silanion, Simmias, Simon, Simonides, Simplikios, Sinis, Sinon, Sitakles, Skamandros, Skiron, Skopas, Skopelianos, Skythinos, Sokrates, Solon, Sophokles, Sophron, Sosigenes, Sosikrates, Sosipatros, Sosiphanes, Sostratos, Speusippos, Spintharos, Staphylos, Stentor, Sthenelos, Sthenidas, Stilpon, Strabon, Stratokles, Straton, Strepsiades, Strophios, Talaos, Talthybios, Teiresias, Telamon, Teleklides, Telemakhos, Telephos, Teles, Telesphoros, Temenos, Tereos, Thales, Thaletas, Thamyris, Theagenes, Theages, Themistios, Themistokles, Themistos, Theodoros, Theognis, Theokritos, Theon, Theophilos, Theophrastos, Theoron, Theramenes, Theron, Thersandros, Thersites, Theseus, Thessalos, Thestor, Thibron, Thrasyllus, Thrasymedes, Thukydidēs, Thyestes, Timaeus, Timagenes, Timagoras, Timanthes, Timokles, Timokreon, Timon, Timosthenes, Timotheos, Tisias, Tlepolemos, Triopas, Triptolemos, Troilos, Trophonios, Tros, Tydeos, Tykhaeos, Tyndareos, Xanthippos, Xanthos, Xenagoras, Xenokrates, Xenophanes, Xenophon, Xuthos, Zagreos, Zenodoros, Zenodotos, Zenon, Zeuxidamos, Zeuxis, Zoilos, Zopyros, Zosimos

Female Personal Names

Common: Aphrodisia, Aristonike, Arkhestrate, Arkhippe, Athenais, Demetria, Dionysia, Dysistrate, Eirene, Eukoline, Euphrosyne, Glykera, Kallisto, Kallistrate, Khairestrate, Myrrhina, Nikostrate, Phile, Phila, Philoumene, Sostrate

Standard: Adea, Admete, Adrastea, Aëdon, Aegeia, Aegialeia, Aëllo, Aërope, Aethra, Aethylla, Aganippe, Agathe, Agaue, Aglaia, Aglaope, Aglauros, Aissa, Alexirrhoë, Alkestis, Alkidike, Alkinoë, Alkippe, Alkithoë, Alkmene, Alkmene, Alkyone, Alope, Althaea, Amalthea, Amaranthe, Amphissa, Amphithoë, Amphitrite, Amymone, Anaxarete, Andromakhe, Andromeda, Anteia, Antheia, Antigone, Antikleia, Antikleia, Antiope, Anyte, Apemosyne, Aphrodisia, Apollonia, Apollonië, Arakhne, Areskousa, Arete, Arethusia, Argeia, Aria, Ariadne, Arisbe, Arista, Aristagora, Ariste, Aristippe, Aristo, Aristoë, Aristokleia, Aristonike, Arkhestrate, Arkhippe, Arne, Arsinoë, Artemidora, Artemisia, Aspasia, Asteria, Asterope, Astraea, Astyokhe, Atalante, Athanais, Athenais, Atthis, Audate, Auge, Autolyte, Autoñoë, Baukis, Berenike, Beroë, Biadike, Briseis, Britomartis, Damalis, Damaris, Damatria, Damo, Damoë, Danaë, Daphne, Deianeira, Deidameia, Deinomakhe, Deipyle, Delia, Demetria, Demo, Demonassa, Deone, Derinoë, Dia, Dike, Diktynna, Dione, Dionysia, Diosanthe, Diotima, Dirke, Dorinda, Dorippe, Doris, Dorkas, Dryope, Dysimakhēs, Dysistrate, Eidyia, Eirana, Eirena, Eirene, Elektra, Elektryo, Elpinike, Elpis, Enarete, Epikaste, Epiktemis, Epiktesis, Erigone, Erinna, Eriphyle, Erytheia, Euadne, Euakhme, Euandra, Euanthe, Euarete, Eudora, Eukleia, Eukoline, Eunike, Eunoë, Eupheme, Euphemia, Euphrosyna, Euphrosyne, Europa, Eurybia, Eurydike, Eurykleia, Eurynome, Euryphaessa, Eurythoë, Eutykhia, Eutykhis, Galanthis, Galatea, Geïlissa, Glaphyra, Glauke, Glaukia, Glaukippe, Glykera, Halia, Harmonia, Harpalyke, Hedeia, Hediste, Hedyte, Hekabe, Helen, Helike, Helle, Hemitheia, Heniokhe, Herakleia, Hermiona, Hermione, Hero, Herophile, Hesionē, Hilaeira, Hilara, Hipparkhia, Hippodameia, Hippodamia, Hippolyte, Hipponoë, Hippothoë, Hygieia, Hypatia, Hyperippe, Hypermnestra, Hysipyle, Hyrmine, Hyrnetho, Ialysa, Ianthe, Idaea, Ilione, Ino, Io, Iokaste, Iolanthe, Iole, Iomene, Iphianassa, Iphigenia, Iphimedeia, Iphinoë, Irana, Isias, Ismene, Ismenia, Iynx, Kaenis, Kallianeira, Kallidike, Kallirhoë, Kallisto, Kallistomakhe, Kallistrate, Kallitykhe, Kallonike, Kallypso, Kalyke, Kanakhe, Kassandra, Kassiopeia, Kerkysera, Khairestrate, Khalkiope, Kharis, Khione, Khloë, Khloris, Khryse, Khryseis, Khrysothemis, Khthonia, Killa, Kirke, Kisseis, Kleite, Kleo, Kleonike, Kleopatra, Kleoptolme, Kleothera, Klymene, Klytemnestra, Korinna, Koronis, Kranaë, Kreusa, Kritylla, Kydippe, Kymothoë, Kynane, Kynthia, Kypris, Kyrene, Kytheris, Laena, Laïs, Lalage, Lamedo, Lampetia, Lampito, Laodacia, Laodameia, Laodike, Laonike, Laothoë, Leaina, Leda, Leontion, Leto, Leukippe, Ligeia, Lykiska, Lyktaea, Lysianassa, Lysippe, Lysistrata, Maera, Maia, Makaria, Malthake, Manua, Marpessa, Meda, Medeia, Megamede, Megara, Meilikhis, Melanippe, Melanis, Melantho, Melia, Meliboëa, Melissa, Melite, Melitta, Menippe, Merope, Metaneira, Metharme, Metiadusa, Metis, Metope, Midea, Mika, Minthe, Misme, Mnesimakhe, Mnesistrates, Molione, Mousa, Myia, Myrrhina, Myrrhine, Myrtis, Naukrate, Naupiadame, Nausikaa, Neaera, Neis, Nephele, Nika, Nikaea, Nikarete, Nike, Nikippe, Niko, Nikoë, Nikomakhe, Nikostrate, Niobe, Nysa, Oinone, Olympias, Omphale, Oreithyia, Ornis, Orphne, Orseis, Ortheia, Otionia, Pamphila, Pamphile, Pamphilo, Panakeia, Pandora, Paramona, Paramone, Partheneia, Parthenope, Pasiphaë, Peisinoë, Pelopia, Penelope, Penthesilea, Penthesileia, Perdix, Periboëa, Perimede, Perse, Phaedra, Phaethusa, Phanostrate, Pheriboëa, Phila, Phile, Philippa, Philippe, Philista, Philomela, Philomena, Philomene, Philonoë, Philotera, Philoumena, Philoumene, Philoxena, Philyra, Phoebe, Phryne, Phthia, Phyllis, Phylonome, Pieris, Pitthea, Pleione, Polyboëa, Polydamna, Polydora, Polykaste, Polymede, Polymela, Polymele, Polypheme, Polyxena, Polyxene, Praxagora, Praxilla, Praxitheia, Prokleia, Prokne, Prokris, Pronoë, Prote, Protogonia, Psamathe, Pylia, Pyrrha, Pythia, Rhene, Rhode, Rhodope, Rhoeo, Salamis, Sappho, Satyraea, Semele, Sidero, Siphis, Skarphe, Skotia, Skylla, Smyrne, Sostrate, Soteira, Soteria, Soteris, Sterope, Stheneboëa, Sthenele, Stratonika, Stratonike, Strymo, Taygete, Tekmessa, Telekleia, Telephassa, Telesilla, Thais, Thalassa, Theano, Thedora, Thelxepeia, Thelxinoë, Themisto, Theodora, Theonoë, Theope, Theophane, Theophania, Theophila, Theophile, Thessalonike, Theudora, Thisbe, Thoë, Thoösa, Thyone, Timaea, Timandra, Timo, Tryphena, Tryphosa, Tykha, Tykhe, Tyro, Xanthe, Xanthippe, Xeneia, Xenokleia, Xenophile, Xenylla, Zerynthia, Zetha, Zeuxhippe, Zoë, Zopoura, Zopura, Zosima, Zosime

MEDIEVAL ITALIAN

In medieval times, there was a wide range of Italian personal names, basically a mix of Latin derivatives with Germanic ones (from the Lombards) and many new inventions. The Renaissance happened in Italy first, and the names here slide into those of

that era. Add in more Germanic names if you want an earlier ambience. Bynames rather than family names were used, as a rule, but some family names were appearing. There were a large number of variants, especially diminutives.

Male Personal Names

Common: Andrea, Antonio, Bartolomeo, Bernardo, Bonacorso, Francesco, Gherardo, Giovanni, Guido, Iacopo, Piero, Ugo

Standard: Agnello, Agostino, Aiuto, Alamanno, Albergo, Alberto, Albizzo, Alcherio, Alessandro, Alesso, Alfieri, Alfonso, Aliotto, Amannato, Amato, Amerigo, Amico, Andrea, Angelo, Angiolo, Anselmo, Antonio, Ardovino, Argometto, Arnolda, Arnolfo, Arrigo, Attaviano, Averardo, Azzo, Baldanza, Baldassare, Baldino, Baldovino, Bandino, Bando, Barduccio, Barone, Bartolomeo, Bastiano, Battista, Beccio, Bellomo, Bencivenni, Bene, Benecto, Benedetto, Benenato, Benincasa, Benintende, Benivieni, Benvenuto, Bergo, Bernardino, Bernardo, Bernecto, Bertoldo, Bianco, Bifolco, Boccaccio, Bolgarino, Bonacolto, Bonacorso, Bonafide, Bonagionta, Bonaguida, Bonaiuto, Bonamico, Bonaventura, Bondia, Bonfigliolo, Bonifazio, Boninsegna, Bono, Bonvesin, Borghino, Brancazio, Brunaccio, Brunetto, Buonasera, Buonavere, Buongratia, Calcisciano, Cambio, Carlo, Caroccio, Castello, Cecco, Chiaro, Cittadino, Compagno, Conte, Corso, Cristiano, Cristofano, Damiano, Dato, Davino, Diedato, Dietisalvi, Domenico, Donato, Enzo, Fabiano, Falcone, Felice, Ferrante, Filippo, Folco, Forese, Fortis, Francardo, Francesco, Franco, Frediano, Froderico, Fruosino, Gabbriello, Galeotto, Galgano, Gherardo, Ghiandolfino, Ghino, Gianni, Giordano, Giotto, Giovanni, Giovenco, Giraldo, Gismondo, Gottifredi, Grano, Gratiano, Gregorio, Grugno, Gualando, Gualteri, Guantino, Guidaccio, Guido, Guilelmo, Guiliano, Guiscardo, Iacopo, Ildebrando, Lamberto, Lando, Lanfranco, Leolo, Leonardo, Lodovico, Lorenzo, Lucchese, Lupardo, Lutterio, Manfredi, Manno, Marchionne, Marco, Marignano, Mariotto, Marsilio, Martino, Marzocco, Matteo, Mazzeo, Melanese, Melliorato, Melliore, Mercato, Michele, Montanino, Muricone, Nastagio, Negoziante, Nero, Niccolo, Nofri, Oddo, Odimondo, Oliverio, Omodeo, Opizo, Orlando, Ormanno, Orsino, Pace, Paganino, Palmieri, Pandolfo, Paolo, Pazzino, Pellario, Pellegrino, Perfetto, Pericciolo, Pero, Piero, Pierozzo, Pierpaolo, Pisano, Raffaello, Ramondo, Ranero, Ranuccio, Riccardo, Ricco, Ridolfo, Rinaldo, Rinieri, Romeo, Rosso, Ruberto, Ruggieri, Rustico, Sabbatino, Salvestro, Salvi, Silvestro, Simone, Sinibaldo, Sismondo, Sordello, Stefano, Strozza, Taddeo, Talento, Tancredi, Tedice, Tingoso, Tomaso, Tuccio, Turco, Ubaldino, Ubaldo, Ubertino, Uberto, Ugo, Ugolino, Ulfilas, Upizino, Vecchio, Ventura, Vernaccio, Vieri, Villano, Vincenzo, Vitale, Viviano

Female Personal Names

Common: Amata, Antonia, Benvenuta, Berta, Bona, Bruna, Clara, Flore, Letitia, Massaria, Rosana, Verde

Standard: Aconçata, Adelagia, Adelasia, Adeleta, Agnese, Agnola, Agustola, Aighina, Alamanna, Albagia, Albina, Albissima, Alda, Aldiana, Aldrovandina, Alessandra, Altadonna, Altafesta, Alumenata, Amata, Andreola, Anfiliga, Angela, Anguilutia, Antonia, Apregiata, Armilia, Auria, Aveduta, Ayguana, Balsama, Bandecca, Barsia, Bartholomea, Beatrix, Bectonesa, Belafanta, Belda, Beldina, Bella, Bellavedere, Bellavene, Benadacta, Benassaie, Bencevene, Benguardata, Benvenuta, Berarda, Bernardina, Berta, Bice, Bisantia, Biscioldina, Boccia, Bolia, Bona, Bonabella, Bonadomane, Bonagratia, Bonasia, Bonaventura, Bondina, Bonola, Bruna, Brunella, Caramanna, Carlutia, Çasmundina, Casola, Castellana, Caterina, Çausita, Cavoneria, Cecca, Cicilia, Clara, Clarastella, Comitissa, Complitolta, Conçata, Conciata, Consilieria, Consola, Contegiana, Coppola, Corbella, Cortese, Crescembene, Cuniza, Damocta, Daria, Demorola, Daldana, Dialta, Diamante, Diana, Divitia, Dolce, Domnula, Donnessa, Drosa, Druda, Drudola, Egidia, Elemosina, Elizabeth, Encresciuta, Fabressa, Falconeria, Fiametta, Filippa, Flora, Florita, Francesca, Franceschina, Gaita, Galitia, Gaudente, Gelentesa, Gemma, Genevria, Genna, Giana, Gianetta, Gilia, Ginevria, Giovanna, Gratia, Grimelda, Grisanda, Guarnita, Guerreria, Guinelda, Gulielmina, Honestola, Iacoba, Iacomina, Iaquina, Imilia, Inglorida, Ingrada, Iohanna, Isabetta, Isotta, Iulia, Iuliana, Lacosciana, Leta, Letitia, Lisa, Lorita, Lucia, Lucrezia, Lukesa, Mabilia, Madolina, Maralda, Marçolina, Marcutia, Margarita, Margola, Maria, Maridonna, Marina, Marozia, Marsilia, Martina, Massaria, Matabruna, Matelda, Mathea, Medonia, Meldina, Meliorata, Meliore, Midonia, Montanaria, Munaldescha, Muriel, Nanna, Nicola, Niccolosa, Nobilis, Odierna, Orabella, Orabilis, Oradina, Orlandina, Palma, Palmeria, Paula, Paulina, Pelegrina, Pera, Perusina, Pia, Piera, Placevele, Plana, Pleneria, Pocobella, Prima, Puçarella, Puçola, Ranutia, Regina, Riccia, Romana, Rosa, Rosana, Rosanella, Rustica, Sabatina, Salomia, Sanda, Santesa, Scarlata, Selanda, Serena, Setembrina, Sibia, Sifa, Simonecta, Sovrana, Stefania, Tadea, Talia, Tedescha, Theodora, Ticta, Tomasia, Tullia, Ugolina, Verde, Verdelanda, Verderia, Verdiana, Verdis, Vermilia, Verona, Veronica, Versilia, Vicina, Virdiana, Viridis, Vita, Vivola, Yça, Ymilia, Ysabella

ROMAN

Ancient Roman names are not that complex, but may seem unusual, especially since most of the recognisable names, like Virgil, are in a shorthand form. Latin is an inflected language, so word endings change with case, gender, and so on - as has been noted, it is not for sissies! You only need know a very little to deal with names, though. It's easier to look at standard names first, variations later.

In Classical Rome, from the later Republic to the early Empire (3rd to 1st centuries BC to 3rd century AD), most Roman male citizens had a three-part name like Gaius Iulius Caesar, Marcus Tullius Cicero, or Publius Vergilius Maro (Virgil). The parts of this 'tria nomina' (three names) were the *praenomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen*: loosely, the personal name, family name, and nickname (which cognomen means in English). There were few praenomina, and the Roman upper class used even fewer. The nomen was the name of one's *gens* (clan; plural *gentes*), and inherited from one's legal father. The many cognomina took the usual forms of nicknames, referring to features, qualities, occupations, origin, and so on. They could be inherited, especially in large gentes, and so denoted family groups within the gens. It was possible to have more than one, and new cognomina were created all the time, for instance, as honorifics after some career or campaign success. These (later called *agnomina*) were not usually inherited.

Male Names

To construct a name for a male Roman citizen, simply choose a praenomen, nomen, and cognomen from the selections hereafter. Unless there is some specific reason for an extra cognomen, only 1 in 30 would have one extra, and 1 in 20 of those another.

Praenomina

Common: Aulus, Decimus, Gaius, Gnaeus, Lucius, Marcus, Publius, Quintus, Tiberius, Titus

Standard: Appius, Aulus, Caeso, Decimus, Decius, Gaius, Gnaeus, Lucius, Mamercus, Manius, Marcus, Numerius, Publius, Quintus, Servius, Sextus, Spurius, Tiberius, Titus

Nomina

Common: Aemilius, Aurelius, Cornelius, Domitius, Fabius, Flavius, Horatius, Iulius, Livius, Valerius

Standard: Accius, Acerronius, Acilius, Aelius, Aemilius, Afinius, Afranius, Albius, Albucius, Alfenus, Anicius, Annaeus, Annius, Antistius, Antonius, Apinius, Apronius, Apuleius, Apustius, Aquila, Aquilius, Arrenius, Arrius, Arruntius, Asconius, Ascius, Asinius, Atilius, Atilius, Atrius, Aufidius, Aurelius, Aurunculeius, Autronius, Baebius, Caecilius, Caecina, Caedicius, Caelius, Caeparius, Caepio, Caesennius, Caesernius, Caesidius, Caesonius, Calpurnius, Calvisius, Camurtius, Caninius, Cannutius, Carvilius, Cassius, Catus, Ceionius, Cerrinius, Cestius, Cincius, Claudius, Clodius, Cloelius, Cluentius, Cocceius, Coelius, Coponius, Cornelius, Cornificius, Cornutus, Coruncanus, Cossutus, Cremutius, Curius, Decius, Didius, Domitius, Duilius, Ennius, Fabius, Fabricius, Falcidius, Fannius, Faustius, Favonius, Flaminius, Flavius, Fonteius, Fufius, Fulvius, Fundanius, Furfanius, Furius, Furnius, Gabinus, Gaius, Galerius, Gellius, Genucius, Haterius, Helvidius, Helvius, Herennius, Hirtius, Horatius, Hortensius, Hostilius, Iulius, Iunius, Iuventius, Labenius, Laberius, Labienus, Laecanius, Laelius, Laevius, Lappius, Licinius, Ligarius, Livius, Lollius, Luceius, Luccius, Lucretius, Lutatius, Maccius, Maclius, Mallius, Mamilius, Manilius, Manlius, Marcus, Marius, Matius, Memmius, Minucius, Mucius, Mummius, Munatius, Naevius, Nautius, Nigidius, Nonius, Norbanus, Novius, Nymphidius, Octavius, Ogulnius, Ollius, Opimius, Orbillius, Otacilius, Ovidius, Ovinius, Paconius, Pacuvius, Palfurius, Papinius, Papirius, Passienus, Patina, Perperna, Persius, Petillius, Petronius, Plautius, Plancius, Plautius, Pleminius, Plinius, Plotius, Pompeius, Pomponius, Pomptinus, Popillius, Poppaedi, Poppaeus, Porcius, Propertius, Publicius, Publilius, Pupius, Quinctilius, Quinctius, Rabirius, Remmius, Roscius, Rubellius, Rupilius, Rutilius, Saenius, Sallustius, Salvius, Saufeius, Scribonius, Sempronius, Sentius, Sergius, Sertius, Sertorius, Servilius, Sestius, Sextius, Silius, Sosius, Statilius, Suetonius, Suillius, Sulpicius, Terentius, Titurius, Trebonius, Tullius, Ulpius, Valerius, Vargunteius, Varius, Vatinius, Veranius, Vergilius, Verginius, Verres, Veturius, Vibienus, Vibius, Villius, Vinicius, Vinius, Vipsanius, Visellius, Vitellius, Volcacius, Volturcius, Volumnius, Volusenus, Volusius

Informally, Roman men used one name: praenomen in the family, nomen or cognomen with friends. Formally, they used any two names, sometimes three. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus used his first two, Gaius Iulius Caesar his last two.

PRONUNCIATION

The first syllable is stressed in word of two syllables, the penultimate or preceding syllable in a longer word. All letters are pronounced. The /c/ and /g/ are hard, the /v/ is pronounced /w/, and the /i/ sounds like /y/ when used as a consonant. A /y/ itself sounds like 'oo'. The /s/ is sharp, as in 'kiss'. The /r/ is rolled. The /gn/ sounds like that in 'hangnail', and /h/ after a letter represents aspiration, not softening, so /ch/, /ph/, and /th/ are just /c/, /p/, and /t/ pronounced forcefully. Vowels have short and long forms. The /a/ is as in 'uh' or 'art', and /e/ as in 'pet' or 'hey'. The /i/ is as in 'dip' or 'deep', the /o/ as in 'got' or 'go', the /u/ as in 'bull' or 'moon'. The /ae/ rhymes with 'eye', the /au/ with 'how', the /ei/ with 'day', and the /oe/ with 'boy'. Some examples: 'Iulius' is pronounced Yoo-li-us, 'Caesar' is Kai-sar, 'Augustus' is ow-Gus-tus, 'Vergilius' is where-Gill-i-us, 'Gnaeus' is Gnai-us, 'Lucius' is Loo-ki-us.

In later medieval Latin, the 'v' was pronounced as /v/, the 'i' consonant was changed to a 'j', and the /c/ and /s/ could be soft - hence the common spelling and pronunciation of Iulius Caesar (Djoo-li-us See-zar).

Cognomina

Common: Faustus, Felix, Fortunatus, Maximus, Proculus, Rufus, Sabinus, Saturninus, Severus, Victor

Ordinal: Primus, Secundus, Tertius, Quartus, Quintus, Sextus, Septimus, Octavius, Nonus, Decius

Standard: Achaicus, Acidinus, Aelianus, Aemilianus, Aeserninus, Aesopus, Afer, Africanus, Agricola, Agrippa, Ahala, Ahenobarbus, Albinovanus, Albinus, Alimentus, Allobrigicus, Amelianus, Andronicus, Anteros, Antoninus, Apronianus, Aquilinus, Archias, Arvina, Asiaticus, Asina, Asinus, Asprenas, Atratinus, Atticus, Aurelianus, Aviola, Baculus, Balbillus, Balbus, Baliaricus, Balarus, Barbaratus, Barbatus, Barbula, Basilus, Bassulus, Bassus, Bestia, Bibulus, Blaesus, Blasio, Brutus, Bubulcus, Bulbus, Bursa, Buteo, Caburus, Caecilius, Caecus, Caepio, Caesar, Caesianus, Caesoninus, Caiatinus, Calvus, Calenus, Callaicus, Calpurnianus, Calpurnius, Calvinus, Calvus, Camerinus, Camillus, Canina, Capella, Capito, Capitolinus, Caprarius, Carbo, Carnifex, Carpus, Catilina, Cato, Catullus, Catus, Caudex, Caudinus, Celer, Celsus, Censorinus, Centho, Centumalus, Cerco, Cerdo, Cethegus, Chilo, Cicero, Cincinnatus, Cinna, Claudius, Clepsina, Clodianus, Commodus, Corculum, Corvinus, Corvus, Cotta, Crassus, Crescens, Creticus, Crispinus, Crispus, Crus, Cunctator, Curio, Cursor, Decius, Decula, Delmaticus, Dentatus, Denter, Diadematus, Dives, Dolabella, Domitianus, Domnotaurus, Drusus, Eburnus, Fabia, Falto, Felix, Figulus, Fimbria, Firmianus, Flaccus, Flaminius, Florens, Florus, Fortunatus, Frugi, Fullo, Fulvus, Fundulus, Fuscus, Gaetulicus, Galba, Gallus, Geminus, Germanicus, Geta, Getha, Glabrio, Glauca, Gracchus, Gurgus, Habitus, Hadrianus, Hilarus, Hispallus, Hortalus, Hypsaesus, Ianuarius, Imbrix, Isauricus, Italicus, Iucundus, Iulianus, Iulius, Iunius, Labeo, Lactantius, Laeca, Laenas, Laevinus, Lamia, Largus, Latro, Laurea, Lenaeus, Lentulus, Lepidus, Libianus, Libo, Licinianus, Licinius, Licinus, Ligus, Livianus, Longinus, Longus, Lucanus, Lucullus, Lupus, Luscinus, Luscus, Macedonicus, Magnus, Malleolus, Mancinus, Marcellinus, Marcellus, Maro, Martialis, Marullus, Maso, Matho, Maxentius, Maximilianus, Maximinus, Maximus, Megellus, Merenda, Merula, Messalla, Messallinus, Metellus, Milo, Mucianus, Murena, Mus, Nasica, Naso, Nepos, Nero, Nerullinus, Nerva, Niger, Nigrinus, Nobilior, Noctua, Nonus, Norbanus, Numidicus, Octavius, Opillius, Optimus, Orator, Orestes, Orfitus, Otho, Pacilus, Paetinus, Paetus, Palaemon, Palladius, Pansa, Papinianus, Papius, Pasiennus, Paterculus, Paternus, Paullinus, Paullus, Pedanius, Pedro, Pennus, Pera, Persicus, Philippus, Philo, Philus, Pictor, Piso, Pius, Plancus, Plautus, Pollio, Pontius, Porcina, Postumius, Postumus, Praetextatus, Primus, Priscus, Procillus, Proculus, Promotus, Publicola, Pulcher, Pullus, Pupillus, Purpurio, Quadratus, Quartus, Quinctilianus, Quintilianus, Quintus, Quirinus, Ravilla, Regillus, Reginus, Regulus, Restitutus, Rex, Rufinus, Rufus, Rullianus, Russus, Rutilus, Sabinus, Salinator, Saloninus, Salvidienus, Sanga, Sapiens, Saturninus, Saverrio, Scaeva, Scaevola, Scaurus, Scipio, Scribonianus, Secundus, Sejanus, Seneca, Septimus, Serapio, Serranus, Servilianus, Severus, Sextus, Silanus, Silianus, Silius, Silo, Silus, Silvanus, Sophus, Spinter, Spurius, Strabo, Successus, Sulla, Sura, Syra, Syrus, Tamphilus, Tappulus, Taurus, Telesinus, Tertius, Tertullianus, Thalna, Theophilus, Thermus, Thurinus, Tibullus, Titianus, Torquatus, Trachalus, Traianus, Tranquillus, Tremulus, Troucillus, Trupo, Tubero, Tucca, Tuditanus, Tullus, Turpilianus, Turrinus, Varro, Varus, Vatia, Verrucosus, Verus, Vespillo, Vestinus, Vetus, Victor, Vitalus, Vitrasius, Vitulus, Volero, Volesus, Vulso

Female Names

In Classical Rome, women did not use the tria nomina. At the start, they used only the female form of their father's nomen. To distinguish between daughters who otherwise would have the same name, two could be called maior and minor (elder and younger), and more than that told apart by ordinal numbers. For instance, a second daughter in a family from the gens Antonia might be Antonia Minor, and a fourth daughter from the gens Lucretia might be Lucretia Quarta. By the end of the Republic, a woman usually had two names, the feminine forms of her father's nomen and cognomen. For instance, the daughter of Quintus Caecilius Metellus was Caecilia Metella. A woman did not gain her own cognomen, but on marriage she might add the genitive form of her husband's cognomen to her name. When Caecilia Metella married Publius Licinius Crassus, she became Caecilia Metella Crassi.

To construct a name for a female Roman citizen, first choose either a nomen or a nomen and cognomen: her father's if his name has already been assigned. Add a birth-order name (maior, minor, or an ordinal) if she has sisters and is unmarried, then change the endings to feminine form. In general, the masculine *-us*, *-o*, *-a* changes to feminine *-a*, *-a*, *-ina*, respectively, as in Iulius/Iulia, Scipio/Scipia and Agrippa/Agrippina. Such a name might be made a diminutive by adding *-illa* to the stem of the nomen or cognomen: Drusus/Drusa/Drusilla, Cato/Cata/Catilla. For a married woman, add *-i* to the stem of her husband's cognomen to form the last part of her name.

Other Naming Practices

A family with no male heir would often adopt a (younger) son from another family. The adopted man took all his adoptive father's names, but might add a cognomen. This was usually formed by adding *-anus* or *-inus* to the stem of his former nomen (or rarely, his cognomen). For instance, on his adoption by Gaius Iulius Caesar, Gaius Octavius became Gaius Iulius Caesar Octavianus. He was later granted the agnomen Augustus by the Roman Senate, and became Gaius Iulius Caesar Augustus Octavianus. When he became 'the first among equals', he became Imperator Caesar Augustus; Caesar became a title, like Augustus, used by subsequent rulers. (The new praenomen, a military term, gave us the later word 'emperor', just as Caesar became 'kaiser' and 'tsar'.)

A slave might keep his own name or be given a new one, usually a nickname, by his master. If needed, his formal name would be that name, the genitive form of his master's nomen and praenomen, then *servus*. Tiro, the slave of Marcus Tullius Cicero, was officially Tiro Tullii Marci servus. A provincial without citizenship used a single name according to his or her culture. Citizens of other states, *peregrini*, used their personal names and patronymics (in Latin form).

Freed slaves and enfranchised foreigners took the nomen and cognomen of their patron (former master or citizen sponsor), adding their own name as a cognomen. Cicero's slave, Tiro, became Marcus Tullius Tiro on manumission.

A full official name indicated descent (filiation) and tribe as well (Marcus Tullius Marci filius Marci nepos Cornelia tribu Cicero: Marcus Tullius Cicero, the son of Marcus, the grandson of Marcus, of the Cornelian tribe), but this would only be used on accession to the Senate or the like.

Notes

Some praenomina (Appius, Mamercus, Servius) tended to be used only by certain patrician families, and there were other, very rare, praenomina. Gaius could be written as Caius in archaic inscriptions, but was the same name, and pronounced the same. A native Roman nomen ends in *-ius*; others are Etruscan and foreign.

The Romans had only one name in legendary times (Romulus, Remus). In the earliest historical records, a praenomen and nomen were used. There were more praenomina, such as the Numa, Tullus, and Ancus used by the old kings. Women used the praenomen and nomen of their father in feminine form (Gaia Iulia, for instance). Households were smaller, and one name was enough for a single slave: if not a nickname (invariable for girls), it might be a possessive (using the stem of the master's nomen plus *-ipor*, for example, Marcipor, meaning Marcus' boy).

In the Republic, aristocratic Romans used all three names, but early on plebians (non-gentes, including those nobles who had fallen from grace) often used only two: praenomen and cognomen, the latter often a family name (Gaius Marius, Gnaeus Pompeius). Commoners might get by with one or the other.

In the Empire, women tended to keep their names upon marriage. There was slightly more freedom in names, with the cognomina of younger daughters being a diminutive taken from the nomina of mother, grandmother, and so on.

The Roman name system frayed gradually from the later Republic on. Rarely at first, noble families revived old praenomina and used cognomina as praenomina (Faustus Cornelius Sulla, Paullus Fabius Maximus, Africanus Fabius Maximus). After the Classical period, a nomen such as Cassius or Flavius might also be used for a praenomen. Someone's nomen and cognomen might be used in reverse order, and extra cognomina were commoner. The tria nomina usefully distinguished citizens from the rest: when Caracalla granted citizenship to nearly everyone in the Empire in the 3rd century, they lost their merit. In time they were abandoned, and single names came back into use.

HEBREW

The names here are biblical: mostly Hebrew, with a few borrowings from Aramaic, Phoenician, and so on. Many are still in use. In the beginning, many names could be used by both sexes (Noah, for instance), but precedent was usually followed once someone famous bore the name.

Personal names only were used, with bynames as necessary, especially patronymics: in ancient times ‘bin’ after the father’s

personal name meant ‘son of’ and ‘bat’ meant ‘daughter of’. For instance, the son and daughter of Ahab might have been known as Eli bin Ahab and Ruth bat Ahab. The Old Testament refers to many females just as ‘daughter of X’. You can follow suit if you run short of female names and male names alone won’t do. Prefix a male name with ‘bat’ or ‘bath’ (as in Bathsheba) to get names like Bathizhar, Batlael, and so on.

Male Personal Names

Common: Aaron, Abraham, Daniel, David, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, Samuel, Saul, Solomon

Standard: Aaron, Abel, Abidah, Abner, Abraham, Abram, Absalom, Adam, Ahab, Ahisamach, Ahithopel, Aholiab, Aka, Amelek, Ammiel, Ammihud, Amos, Amram, Anah, Ard, Arodi, Asher, Asshurim, Balaam, Balak, Bela, Benjamin, Beor, Bezaleel, Buz, Cain, Caleb, Carmi, Dan, Daniel, David, Dishan, Dishon, Dumah, Eher, Eldaah, Eleazar, Eli, Eliab, Elijah, Eliphaz, Elizaphan, Elizur, Ephah, Ephraim, Ephron, Er, Esau, Ezekiel, Ezer, Ezra, Gad, Gaddiel, Gaham, Gamaliel, Gern, Gershon, Gershom, Geuel, Gideon, Habakukk, Haggi, Ham, Hamor, Hanoah, Helon, Hezron, Hilkiah, Hirah, Hosea, Hur, Huz, Igal, Isaac, Isaiah, Ishmael, Ishuah, Israel, Issachar, Ithamar, Izhar, Jaalam, Jacob, Jahzeel, Jair, Japheth, Jehosaphath, Jemuel, Jephunneh, Jeremiah, Jeroboam, Jesse, Jethro, Jetur, Joab, Job, Jobab, Joel, Jokshan, Jonah, Jonathan, Joram, Joseph, Joshua, Josiah, Judah, Kedar, Kedemah, Kemuel, Kohath, Korah, Laban, Lael, Levi, Lot, Machi, Machir, Malachi, Manasseh, Medan, Merari, Mibsam, Micah, Midian, Mishma, Mizzah, Moab, Mordecai, Moses, Nahath, Nahor, Nahum, Naphish, Naphtali, Nebajoth, Nehemiah, Nepheg, Ner, Noah, Nun, Obadiah, Ocran, Ohab, Oshea, Pagiell, Palti, Pharez, Phinehas, Reuben, Reuel, Rosh, Samson, Samuel, Saul, Shammath, Shaphat, Shedeur, Shelah, Sheth, Shobal, Shuni, Simeon, Solomon, Uri, Uriah, Uzziel, Zaavan, Zadok, Zebulun, Zedekiah, Zelophehad, Zerab, Zibeon, Zichri, Zimran, Zimri, Ziphion, Zoar, Zohar

Female Personal Names

Common: Abigail, Deborah, Esther, Hannah, Judith, Rachel, Rebekah, Ruth, Sarah, Shoshana

Standard: Aberah, Abigail, Abishag, Abital, Adah, Agiah, Aholibamah, Aksah, Anah, Asenath, Atarah, Athaleya, Azubah, Baara, Basemath, Bashemath, Bathsheba, Bathshua, Beulah, Bilhah, Cozbi, Deborah, Delilah, Dinah, Ednah, Eglah, Elisheba, Eprathah, Esther, Hadassah, Hagar, Hamutal, Hannah, Havvah, Helah, Hephzibah, Hodesh, Hoglah, Huldah, Jochebed, Judith, Kerenhappuch,

Keturah, Keziah, Leah, Maacah, Mahalath, Mahlah, Marah, Martha, Mary, Matred, Meheytabel, Merab, Michal, Milkah, Miriam, Naamah, Naarah, Naomi, Nehushta, Noah, Orpah, Peninnah, Rachel, Rahabiah, Rebekah, Reumah, Rhoda, Rizpah, Ruth, Salome, Sarah, Sarai, Seuyah, Sheerah, Shekhem, Shelomith, Shemariyah, Shiprah, Shoshana, Shuah, Tabitha, Tamar, Taphath, Timna, Tirzah, Vashti, Yael, Yedidah, Yerusha, Yeshosheba, Zarah, Zebidah, Zeruah, Zillah, Zilpah, Zipporah