

Seulin (i.e. ? Marcelle); Staes (i.e. Eustace); Tieu (i.e. Matthew). Examples of apocopes are: Ghys (i.e. Gisbert); Lam (i.e. Lambert).

Occupational.—Castelein (chatelain); li Chevalier; le Mauniere (the miller); le Raed (the counsellor); le Tolnare (tax collector); le Visch (the fisher); de Winkere (also le Vinkere: *de* is here the Flemish definite article, *le* the French).

The signification of a few of the names, such as Capond, Dofwerpere, and Sniekebant, is not clear. The most pronounced feature of fourteenth-century Flemish appellatives is the large proportion of genealogical second names, many of which are abbreviated by aphæresis, apocoptation, and syncope.¹ They are Semitic, Teutonic, and French, but mainly Teutonic, and a large number of compounds contain the familiar elements: *adel*, *beald*, *bert*, *brand*, *god*, *her*, *regen*, *ric*, *sig*, *wil*, *win*, and *wit*, which being brought to England could hardly fail to be confused with the O.E. survivals.

Frisians in England. Although as favourably placed geographically, and it cannot be doubted that many Frisians came to England, few are noticed. It has already been stated that the Frisians carried on considerable trade with the Anglo-Saxons, and they are specifically mentioned as resident in England in the ninth century by Asser²; a colony of Frisian merchants in York is noticed in the life of S. Liudgeri, and Bede refers to a London Frisian. Before the Norman Conquest the Frisians had lost their independence, but there is no reason to suppose that their intercourse with Britain was stayed, although their race might be obscured, and doubtless many good old English names are of Frisian origin, as well as such place-names as Friezland (Yorks), Frieston and Freston (Lincs.), Frisby (Leic.), Friston and Freston (Suff.), and Friston (Suss.).

Frisians, like other aliens, were often given the name of their country or race, and it may be noted that Friese is the older form of Frisian.

Ricardus Fresle, Notts. 1086. (Dom. Bk.)

Alicia de Fresa, Rutl. 1205. (Rot. de Obl.)

Willelmus de Frisa, Worc. 1230. (Pipe R.)

Fresburn de Frise, a merchant of Alemannia, 1242. (Cl. R.)

Ricardus le Frese, Suff. 1280. (Pat. R.)

Galfridus Freys (Frois), Lond. 1275. (Hund. R.)

These extracts show that the Frisians were coming into Britain, and the nature of their fifteenth-century names will be illustrated by a selection taken from an Oldenburg bailiff's *lagerbuch* (stock-book) dated 1428:—

¹ For definitions of these terms see p. 272.

² See above, p. 48.

Alerd Strom; Robeke van Westerloye; Olteke Sising; Gherke Swanke; Bories de heckler; Johan van Emeden; Lubbeke bi der beke; Hinrik de trippen maker; Johan Poppehoves; Hermen de grever; Johan Pothusen; Stoleken wiff; Wilke koherde; Hilke Stalen; olde Johan de scroder; Johan Logheman; Stamer Hermen; Tide Louwe; de junge Hinrik Kok; Oltman bi der muren; Johan Houwerke; Johan Twistreng; Beke Gherdelmans; Hinrik Meyerken swager; Johan Bowering; de lange Oltmann Storm; Aleff; Wendel Brudinges; Kord de herde; Hinrik Wilde; Brun tor molen; Lubbert de scherer; Beyer; de olde Hinrik Kok; Roleff bi den kerkhoue; Johan Volquens; Robeke de sluter; Kord Sire; Heineke de sagher; Hermen Brun; Wigger; Hanneke Haseking; Gherke Boneken swager; Willem Kok; Tideke Vese; Hinrik van der hude; Klawes Emeken; Krumme Goldsmid; Gherlich Swarte; Johan Poppehoff; Johan Billo; Otte Kernemelk.¹

It will be noticed that the Frisians were not far advanced with surnames, several even had no secondary appellatives. The descriptions fall into the usual four classes, and it may be observed that *van* is equivalent to "of", *de*, as with Flemish, being the article "the". There can be no doubt that Friesic names have in many cases become British; in fact, several of the above may be recognized as familiar. The great prevalence of *k*-suffixes, and their influence on English names, will be discussed in a later section (p. 275 et seq.).

Winkler states that feminine names are made from the masculine by affixing *je*, *tse* or *tse*, *tsje* and *ke*; as Douwtsen from Douwe, Mintsje from Minne, and Ofke from Offe.² Many male names already have the *-ke* ending, in which case, for instance, Oepke might become Oepkje.

A collection of Helmond (N. Brabant, Holland) names shows that by the fifteenth century, descriptions in the Netherlands had become rather complicated, as the following examples illustrate:—

Art Peter Meeussoen (1418), i.e. Art (son of) Peter son of Meeus (Bartholomeus); Art van den Loe Henrics Metten soens soen (1403), i.e. Art or Arnold of the Loo son of Henry son of Mette; Hoegard wilen Jans Godartsoens van Bruheze (1423), i.e. Hoegard son of the late Jan (son of) Godart of Bruheze; Willem Ghevarts Luten Medemanssoen soen (1401), i.e. William son of Gebhard, son of Lute, son of Medeman; Heynken Heynen Diddekens Tsweertsoens soen (1431), i.e. Heynken (dim. of Hendrik) son of Heyn, son of Diddeken (dim. of Diederik), the Innkeeper.³ The composition of names of "vrouwen" is not so clear: Aelbert Lemken Ruelkensdochter (1418), according to Winkler, is Aelbertje or Aelbertken daughter of Lemke,

¹ *Friesisches Archiv*, von H. G. Ehrentraut, vol. i, p. 466.

² *Studiën in Nederlandsche Namenkunde* door Johan Winkler, p. 203.

³ Tsweerts = des weerds.

son of Ruelken; and Peter Corstken Lemmens dochter (1496), is Peterken daughter of Corst son of Lemmen.¹

Some considerably longer descriptions may be found cited by Winkler, but it is unlikely that any such were accepted in England, and it may be imagined with what contumely a Dutchman, who offered one of these polyonymous designations to an English clerk, would be received.

Various Immigrants. In addition to the Normans, Bretons, Flemings, and Frisians, numerous other immigrants from various nations arrived to swell the numbers of aliens in Britain. The following brief notes will serve, not only to illustrate the origin of some modern surnames, but also to show in small measure the people trading with Britain, many of whom becoming denizens, introduced their own names.

Alman (i.e. German). The Patent Roll, A.D. 1217, refers to Helmewy, Markeward, and Folbriect, "mercatores Theutonicos." German miners were also brought to work in the Cornish mines, in the thirteenth century.

Walt. le Aleman, Yorks. 1200. (Cur. Reg.)

Ric. de Alemannia, 1220. (Pat. R.)

"Terricus Teutonicus," Soms. 1230. (Pipe R.)

Terric le Alemaund, Bucks. 1275. (Hund. R., i, 42.)

Hen. de Alemayne, 1311. (Pat. R.)

It is to be noted that other districts than German may be called Allemannia (see Freeman, *Hist. of Norm. Cong.*, ii, 254). Also, in some cases, Aleman may be the occupational description; or genealogical, as Alemannus de Florencia, 1242 (Pat. R.): German, Jarman, etc., are also genealogical, Germanus and Jarminus being common in O.E. records; also cf. Germanus de Hode, thirteenth century (Testa de Neville): "Thomas Germain, mercator de Chastelville," 1224 (Pat. R.), and Dionisius Germaine, Cornw. 1439 (probably from St. Germaine).

Angwin (the Angevin from Anjou).

"Osmundus Angevinus," Essex, 1086. (Dom. Bk., 2b.)

Baldric and Peter Andevagensis, Lincs. 1199. (Cur. Reg.)

W. Angeuin, Beds. c. 1219. (Ass. R. 2, m. 3.)

W. Aungeuin, Bucks. c. 1228. (Ass. R. 54, m. 5.)

Maurice le Angevine, Oxf. 1275. (Hund. R., ii, 758.)

Tho. Angewyn, 1462. (Pat. R.)

Braben, Brabazon (the Brabançon or Brabanter from

¹ "Aelbert Lemken Ruelkensdochter (1418), dat is Aelbertje of Aelbertken of Adelbertha (Albertina in wanvorm), de dochter van Lemke die een zoon was van Ruelken. En Peter Corstken Lemmens dochter (1496), met andere woorden Peterken of Pietertje, Pietje (Petronella), de dochter van Corst (Corstiaen, Christiann) die een zoon was van Lem of Lemmen (Willem)."

Brabant). Traders from Brabant were known in London in the reign of Æthelstan.

Walt. Brabesun, Oxf. 1275. (Hund. R., ii, 853.)

Heliscus de Brabayn, Lincs. 1275. (Hund. R., i, 294.)

Tho. Brabazon, Yorks. 1275. (Hund. R., i, 105.)

J. de Brabancia, 1292. (Fine R.)

Roger le Brabazoun, Lond. Edw. II. (Plac. de Q.W.)

W. Brabancon, Staff. 1380-1. (Poll Tax.)

Burdell, Burdeleys (the Bordelais or Burdegalian).

Hugo le Burdeleis, Norf. 1180-1. (Pipe R.)

Reimund Vidan de Burdegala, Kent, 1229. (Cl. R.)

Bertram de Burdegala, citizen of Bordeaux, 1235. (Pat. R.)

Remunihac de Bordeaus, Dev. 1275. (Hund. R., i, 96.)

Burgon, Burgoyne (the Burgullian of Burgundy).

Robt. Burguignon, Lincs. 1158-9. (Pipe R.)

J. le Burguinun, Lond. 1172-3. (Pipe R.)

W. de Burgelay, Northants, 1180-1. (Pipe R.)

Rohesia de Burgeleia, Ess. 1195. (Pipe R.)

Pet. de Burgundia, 1224. (Pat. R.)

Hugo Burgundiensis, 1243. (Cl. R.)

Hugo le Burguynon, Hants. 1257. (Fines, 1836 ed.)

Bertram le Burgelun, French merchant, 1271. (Pat. R.)

J. de Burgoyne, Soms. 1275. (Hund. R., ii, 134.)

W. de Burguilun, Norf. 1277. (Cl. R.)

Pet. le Burguillon, Ess. 1285. (Cl. R.)

Edm. Burgullium, Heref. 1287. (Cl. R.)

Rob. le Burgulion, Lincs. 1314. (Cl. R.)

W. Burgoigne, Lancs. 1377. (Pat. R.)

The *NED*. says that Burgullian was supposed to be a term of contempt invented of the Bastard of Burgundy at a tournament, 1467, but these extracts show the term to have been in use two centuries earlier.

Champagne (between Lorraine and Burgundy).

Rob. de Champaine, Kent, 1200. (Cur. Reg.)

Rob. de Campania, Kent, 1203. (Cur. Reg.)

Hugo de Champaign, Wilts. 1228. (Cl. R.)

J. de Chaumpagne, Oxf. 1311. (Pat. R.)

Champion and Champayn became confused, e.g. Walter Champion alias Champayn, Hants, 1426 (Pat. R.).

Dane, Dennis (the Danish).

Turchillus Danus, Hunts. 1086. (Dom. Bk. f. 203b.)

W. Danies, Northants, 1196. (Cur. Reg.)

J. le Daneys, Soms. 1230. (Pipe R.)

Rann. le Deney, Suff. 1249. (Fines, 1836 ed.)

Nich. Skone de Denmark at Flete, Lincs. 1380-1. (Coroners' Roll 82, m. 11.)

J. Denys, Notts. 1392. (Pat. R.)