

A LIST OF ANGLO-SAXON NAMES STILL IN
USE AS SURNAMES.

1. **Ælfgār**; later Alfgar, Algar; mod. Algar. A common variant is the later Elfgar, whence the mod. Elgar, and the Normanised form Elger.

2. **Ælfgifu** (very common); a feminine name which can hardly have been lost. As the *g* was a mere *y*, easily lost before *i*, it is the same as Alfviva, Alviva, Alveva (all with Latin *-a* added) in the Ramsey Cartulary. Hence mod. Alvey, Elvey, Elvy.

3. **Ælfgōd**; Mr. Searle gives the Latinised form Algodus, which corresponds to the M.E. form Algod in Bardsley. The mod. form is Allgood, quite regularly, which Bardsley wrongly explains from *all* and *good*. But this only represents a popular etymology.

4. **Ælfhēah**. Birch gives Ælfheah as the name of a bishop of Winchester (there were two of that name), and gives the later spellings of his name as Alphec, Alphech, and Alphegus. Other later variants are Elfeah, Elfeh, Elfegus. This furnishes positive proof that the final *h* was sometimes pronounced as *c*. Lower (ii. 29) quotes the Domesday form Ælfech for Sussex, and identifies it with the modern Sussex Elphick. Bardsley rightly identifies Elphick as being one with the name of St. Alphege in our prayer-books (April 19th); but neither he nor Lower seems to have known that Alphege was a Normanised form of Ælfhēah in the A.S. Chronicle.

5. **Ælfnār**; later form Ælfnær (Searle and Birch). Hence mod. Elmer. Bardsley confuses Elmer with Aylmer. They are best kept apart; but the prefixes Ælf- and Æthel- were frequently confused, soon after the Conquest.

6. **Ælfnōth**; later Alfnod. Bardsley gives the Early E. forms Alnoth, Alnath. With the Norman substitution of *t* for the voiceless *th*, we get the mod. Allnutt.

7. **Ælfrēd**; mod. Alfred.

8. **Ælftān** (very common); also written Alestan, Elstan; M.E. Elstan (Bardsley, s.v. Elstan); mod. Elston. And in some cases, mod. Alston is from the same original, though it may also be of local origin.

in the Ramsey Cartulary; mod. Bode (in Bardsley under Body; there are two of this name in the Clergy List, 1901).

36. **Bonda**; properly a Norse word for a husbandman; M.E. Bonde; mod. Bond. Hence also Bondman.

37. **Bôt, Bôta**. The gen. Bôtes occurs in Bôtescumb; Birch, Cart. Saxon. ii. 524, iii. 110; and there are two examples (at least) of Bôta. These account for mod. Boot. (Cf. mod. E. *boot* in the phrase *to boot*). Hence Boots.

38. **Botta**. We may compare this with Bôta and with names beginning with *Bôt-*, as Bôtréd, Bôtwulf. Hence M.E. Botte, mod. Botte, Bott. Cf. Radulphus Bot, Inquis. p. Mortem.

39. **Brand**. The name Brand is probably Norse. It is still in use; and it occurs in Inquis. p. Mortem, vol. i.

40. **Brandwine**; mod. Brandwin.

41. **Brūning**, i.e. son of Brūn (Brown), was a rather common name; mod. Browning.

42. **Brūnsunu**, lit. son of Brown; mod. Brownson.

43. **Bubba** (five examples); M.E. Bubbe; mod. Bubb.

44. **Bucga, Bugga** (several examples, all feminine, and better spelt Bucege); M.E. Bugge; mod. Bugge, Bugg.

45. **Budda, Buddo** (four examples); M.E. Budde; mod. Budd.

46. ***Bunt**, not found; the patronymic is Bunting, as in Buntinge-dīc, in Kemble's Index, and in Buntingford, Herts. Mod. Bunting.

47. **Burgric** (two examples); also **Burric**; Birch has the forms Burgric, Burgrich, Burhric, Burric; M.E. Borrich (1272); mod. Burrige, Burrage.

48. **Bynna** (common); also written Binna, Bynno; M.E. Bynne; hence mod. Binns. Also Binning, the patronymic, as in Binnington, Yorks. (Bardsley); mod. Binning.

49. **Cædmon** (twice); also Cadman; mod. Cadman.

50. **Canna**, as in Cannæn-den, in Kemble's Index; hence the patronymic Canning, as in Cannington, Somersets.; mod. Cann, Canning.

51. **Cædda** (five examples); M.E. Chadde; mod. Chad, Chadd. I think mod. Chaddock may be the diminutive.

52. **Ceanninga**, gen. pl. of a tribal name; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. v. 363; mod. Channing. So also Canning, from an O.E. Canning (Mercian form), without breaking of *a* to *ea*; see **Canna**.

53. **Cempa**, a champion, soldier; "Eadulf cempa" occurs in Birch, Cart. Saxon. ii. 252; mod. Kemp, Kempe, Kempson.

54. **Cetel**; Icel. Ketill; the true A.S. form is Cytel, so that Ketill is properly Norse; mod. Kettle.

55. **Clac** (seven examples; also Claces, in the genitive); mod. E. Clack. Also Clackson, which has been confused with Clarkson.

56. **Clapa**. Bardsley remarks that this was "an early Danish surname; Osgöd Clapa was a Danish noble at the Court of Canute." Hence he derives mod. Clapp, the thirteenth century form being Clappe. But Clappe is an agential form meaning "one who claps." Cf. O.N. *klappa*, to clap.

57. **Clarembald**. Searle gives the Latin form Clarembaldus; it does not seem to be early or well supported. Bardsley cites Clarebold from Domesday Book, and thus accounts for the M.E. Clerenbald, Clerebald, and Clerebaud; also for the mod. Claringbold and Clarabut. The last is doubtful.

58. **Cnibba**, variant of Cnebba; mod. Knibb, Knibbs. (B. confuses it with nicknames of Isabel.)

59. **Cobba**. As Förstemann gives the form Cobbo, and Cobba occurs in the place-name Cobbanden, i.e. Cobden, we may fairly suppose Cobba to be an A.S. name. Hence mod. Cobb. Bardsley's supposition, as to its representing Jacob, is as needless as it is impossible.

60. **Cocca**, as in Coccan-burh, in Kemble's Index; hence the patronymic Cocking, as in Coccinge-pöl, in the same; mod. Cock, Cocking.

61. **Coda**, **Codda**. The former occurs in the place-name Codan-ford, and the latter in Coddan-hrycg. These forms account, respectively, for the mod. Code and Codd. Cf. also the place-names Codington and Coddington. Bardsley wrongly connects Code and Codd with Cuthbert.

62. **Cōenheard**, **Cēnheard**, **Cēnard**; M.E. Kenard (10 Edw. I.); mod. Kennard.

63. **Cōenric**, **Cenric**, also Kenric; mod. Kenrick; also Kendrick, with excrescent *d*.

64. **Cōenweard**; also Kenward (Birch); M.E. Keneward; mod. Kenward.

65. **Cola** (nine examples); also Cole; M.E. Cole; mod. Cole, whence Coles. (Distinct from Colin, with which B. confuses it.) Searle also gives Coling, the patronymic form; mod. Coling (Clergy List, 1901); proving that Cole is a native name.

66. **Colbeorht**; also found as Colobert, Colibert (Searle). Hence mod. Colbert.

67. **Colbrand**; a name of which five examples occur; mod. Colbran (co. Sussex). [But Colbourn is probably local, and not a true variant.] Cf. Willelmus Colebrond, Inquis. p. Mortem, vol. i.

68. **Colling**. As Colling, i.e. son of Coll, occurs as an A.S. name (Coll occurring in 949), we may of course derive from it the mod. Colling, Collings, Collingson. It is distinct from the Norman Colin, whence Collins; Bardsley confuses the two sources.

69. **Colman** (five examples); **Coleman** (two examples). Hence mod. Colman and Coleman.

70. **Colswegen** (where -swegen is of Norse origin, like E. *swain*); also spelt Kolswēn; M.E. Colesweyn; B. does not say whether it is still in use.

71. **Colwine** (two examples); one Colwine was a landowner in Devon, whose name is stated to have been given as Colvinus (Lower's *Patronymica Britannica*, 1860, p. 66); mod. Colvin. (This seems to be a clear case of a Norman *v* for A.S. *w*.)

72. **Crēoda** (three examples); also Crēda; M.E. Crede; mod. Creed. (Bardsley connects it with *creed*, belief; but Crēoda goes back to the sixth century.)

73. **Cudd** (one example), Cudda (three examples), Cuddi (one example). These account for the mod. Cudd, without resorting to the supposition that the reference is to Cuthbert. But the form Cuddy is doubtless from the pet name Cuddie.

74. **Cuf** (gen. Cuffes); also Cuffa; mod. E. Cuff. (Not noticed by Bardsley.)

75. **Culfre**; lit. 'dove'; but it occurs as a female name as early as 901. Hence mod. Culver.

76. **Culling**. Of this form there are two examples; and there is a place-name Cullingford. Hence mod. Culling.

77. **Cumma** (three examples); hence the patronymic Cumming.

78. **Cuthbeald**. Bardsley suggests that this is the M.E. Cotebold (1 Edw. III.), and the origin of the mod. Cutbill.

79. **Cuthbeorht**. This is the mod. Cuthbert, with its derivative Cuthbertson. And hence, most likely, the mod. Cuddy.

80. **Cutt**. Not in Searle; but Cuttes mæd, i.e. 'Cutt's mead,' occurs in Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 288; M.E. Cutte (1319); mod. Cutt; whence Cutts, Cutson. Spelt Cut in 1255; Inquis. p. Mortem.

81. ***Cwēnhild**; composed of Cwēn- and -hild, both common in compounds; amply proved by the later form Quenilda in the Ramsey Cartulary, where it occurs twice; mod. Quennell, Quinnell. (The solution in Bardsley is impossible.)

82. **Cydd** (gen. *Cyddes*); also *Cyddā* (thrice); *Cyddi* (once); M.E. *Kydde*; mod. *Kidd* (with double *d*). *Kidd* is rather a survival of the A.S. name than taken from the Scand. *kid*.

83. **Cyma** (five examples); also *Kyma* (*Birch*); hence probably the place-name *Kyme* (*Lincs.*); and mod. *Kime*, *Kyme*. Cf. *Philippus de Kyme*, *Inquis. p. Mortem*.

84. **Cynebeald, Kinebold**; the obvious source of mod. *Kimball*, which *Bardsley* confuses with *Kimble*, apparently a name of local origin, viz., from *Kimble*, *Bucks.* Cf. *Kimbolton*, i.e. 'Cynebeald's town.'

85. **Cyneman**; mod. *Kinman*; spelt *Kennyman* in 1620, *Kynman* in 1623. Distinct from *Kinmond*, with which *Bardsley* confuses it.

86. **Cynemund** (eight examples); mod. *Kinmond*; spelt *Kinnimond* in 1753.

87. **Cȳta** (lit. 'a kite'); in the local name *Cytan-ford* (*Kemble*, *Cod. Dipl. iii. 344*); M.E. *Kyte*; mod. *Kite*, *Kyte*.

88. **Dæcca**. This may be the origin of *Dack*, found in *Norfolk* in 1273 with the spelling *Dacke*, and still in use in that county. Spelt *Dac* in the *Ramsey Cartulary*.

89. **Dægmond** (nine instances); later *Degmund*, *Deimund*; mod. *Daymond* (*Clergy List, 1901*). Probably also a source of some of the *Daymans*.

90. **Dealla** (twice); hence, perhaps, the patronymic *Dealling*. Cf. *Dalling* in *Norfolk*; whence mod. *Dalling*.

91. **Dēda** is a form recorded in the eighth century. It corresponds to the mod. *Deed*, with its derivative *Deedes*, i.e. son of *Deed*.

92. **Dēoring**, lit. 'the son of *Dēor*.' Hence mod. *Dering*, *Deering*, *Dearing*. *Bardsley* confuses it with *Darwin*; but it is quite distinct from it. See **Dēorwine**.

93. **Dēorman**; from *dēor*, *dear*. The mod. form is *Dearman*.

94. **Dēorwine**, later *Dērwine*; *Searle* gives both forms. Hence M.E. *Derewyn* (1273), and mod. *Darwin*. It is probable that there is another *Darwin*, of local origin. For the *ar*, cf. A.S. *Dēorling*, mod. *Darling*.

95. **Docca**; whence *Docking* in *Norfolk*, as a patronymic; mod. *Docking*.

96. **Dodd, Dodda**; both forms occur. Hence mod. *Dodd*, *Dodds*, *Dodson*, and the patronymic *Dodding*. The A.S. *Dodman* likewise occurs; mod. *Dodman*.

97. **Dolemann**, allied to *Dola*. Hence M.E. *Doleman*, and

mod. Dolman, Dollman. Bardsley takes it to mean 'dale-man,' which ignores the vowel.

98. **Dōmfrith**. Here *dōm* is the mod. E. *doom*, which would become *dum-* before *fr*. The suffix *-frith* frequently becomes M.E. *-frey*. This would regularly give mod. Dumphrey; and there is no need to explain it as meaning *de Humphrey*!

99. **Dreng** (two examples). Dreng is a well-known Norse word; cf. Icel. *drengr*, a brave man. Hence mod. Dreng, Dring.

100. **Dūda**, with long *u* (ten examples). Hence later Doodeson (1609), given by Bardsley s.v. Dudgeon. The mod. form would be Dudson; though this would also result from Dudd. Distinct from Dodd. The mod. form of Dūda is Dowd.

101. **Dudd, Dudda**; both quite common. Hence mod. Dudding, as a patronymic, in the Clergy List, 1901. Distinct from Dūda and from Dodd; cf. Dud-ley.

102. **Dūding**; the patronymic of Dūda, not of Dudda. Accurately represented by the mod. Dowding (three examples in the Clergy List, 1901).

103. **Dūn, Dūna**, presumably with long *u*. Hence perhaps in some cases Down, Downs, though of course they are also local. But the patronymic Dūning is unmistakable; whence mod. Downing.

104. **Dūnemann**; presumably with long *u*. Hence mod. Downman. It may well have been originally a descriptive name, lit. 'man on the down.'

105. **Dunn, Dunna**; both well authenticated; with the patronymic Dunning. Mod. Dunn, Dunne, and Dunning. Quite distinct from M.E. de la Dune, of the down, with which Bardsley confuses them. In that form the *u* is long.

106. **Dūnstān**; with long *u* and long *a*, originally. But it is the mod. Dunstan.

107. **Dutta**. Bardsley explains Dutt as being a pet-name of Dionysia, which can hardly be the case. I explain it as the A.S. Dutta, a name not noted by Searle, but clearly seen in the name "æt Duttan hamme," i.e. at Dutta's enclosure; see Birch, Cart. Saxon. ii, 483, l. 16.

108. **Ēada** (six instances). This is the obvious source, at least in some instances, of the mod. Eade, Eades, Ede, Edes. Also of the pet-name Eadie, and Edison. The fem. form Eda appears in the time of Henry III.; perhaps for Ēadgifu.

109. **Ēadgār**; mod. Edgar.

110. **Ēadmund**; mod. Edmund; and hence Edmondson.
111. **Ēadric**; M.E. Edrich; mod. Edrich, more corruptly Edridge.
112. **Ēadwacer** (three examples); also **Ēdwacer**. It has been suggested that this is the origin of mod. Earwaker, which is probable enough. It is cognate with the foreign name Odoacer.
113. **Ēadweard**; mod. Edward; hence Edwards, Edwardson.
114. **Ēadwine**; mod. Edwin.
115. **Ealdbeorht, Aldberht**; later Aldberht, Alberht, Albertus; this is the undoubted source of Albert in at least three instances. In some cases, Albert was a later form of **Æthelbeorht** or **Æthelberht**. Albert also occurs as a comparatively modern name, introduced from Germany. Variants of Albert are the mod. Allbright and Albutt.
116. **Ealdfrith, Aldfrith**; later Alfreth. The Normans turned the suffix -frith or -freth into -frey, corresponding to the G. -fried, as in God-frey from G. Gottfried. Hence the mod. Allfree (Clergy List, 1901). Lower (ii, 17) gives Alfray as the name of "a Sussex worthy, who died in the reign of Elizabeth"; and ridiculously explains the name to mean Fright-all! Bardsley confuses Allfree and Alfray with Alfred, which is obviously needless and misleading.
117. **Ealdgýth**; a common female name; also found as **Ældid**. The *y* became *i*; then the *g* became *y*, and disappeared, as in Edith from Eadgyth. M.E. Alditha, Aldith; mod. Aldith, Awdith.
118. **Ealdhere, Aldhere**; Birch quotes the form Aldherus. It is obviously possible to derive from this the mod. Alder. Bardsley derives Alder from the tree-name, which is also possible. Probably both are real sources.
119. **Ealdréd, Aldréd**; mod. Aldred. And see **Æthelréd**.
120. **Ealdric, Aldric**; M.E. Aldrich; mod. Aldrich, more corruptly Aldridge.
121. **Ealdwine, Aldwine**; later Aldwin, the origin of the mod. Aldin and Alden. Another modern variant is Auden.
122. **Ealhheard, Ealhhard**; later Alhhard, Alhard; mod. Allard. Bardsley conjectures that Allard represents **Æthelward**, but the supposition is unlikely and unnecessary.
123. **Earncytel, Ærncytel**. I mention this because the Norse form was Arnketill (see Index, ii. 1, to the Corpus Poeticum Boreale); which is the obvious source of mod. Arkettle. In the same Corpus, ii. 115, the same name is contracted to Arnkel; whence the mod. Arkell.

124. **Ēastmund** (9 examples). Hence M.E. Estmund, Estmond; mod. Eastmond. Hence also Eastman, by dropping the *d*; and Esmond, by dropping the *t*.

125. **Ebba** (two examples); also Ebbi (once); also Ebb, whence Ebbes-hām, i.e. Epsom. Hence mod. Ebbs, which B. regards as related to Isabella.

126. **Engelbeorht, Ingelbeorht**, Latinised as Angilbertus, Engelbricus; M.E. Ingelbert; mod. Inglebright.

127. **Eorl**. This is the mod. Earl, Earle.

128. **Eorlwine**; Latinised as Erluinus; hence probably mod. Urlwin. (The spelling Urlewine occurs, but is late; there is no such form as *url*; it probably stands for *eorl*.)

129. **Eorp-**. This name occurs in compounds, such as Eorpbeorht, Eorpheard. Hence mod. Earp, for which Bardsley can suggest no origin. But it is hardly changed.

130. **Eppa** (five examples); probably the same as Eoppa (ten examples). This may very well be the source of mod. Epps and Eppson. Bardsley equates it to Ebbs, from Ebb, for Isabella. It is more likely that it is quite distinct. It is certain that Epwell (Oxon.) is derived from the A.S. Eoppanwylla.

131. **Færman, Farman**. Mod. Farman. But whether Firmin is the same name, as Bardsley says, is open to doubt.

132. **Fastwulf** (six examples); also Fastulf, Fastolf; hence Fastolf, Fastolfe (but I do not know whether the name survives); also Falstaff.

133. **Finn**. One of the oldest of A.S. names, and still in use. A derivative is Finsbury.

134. **Focga**. This occurs in the place-name Focgan crundel; see Searle. The tribal name Focgingas occurs in 814; see Birch, Cart. Saxon. i. 480, l. 8. This shows that Focga was a real name; and it accounts for mod. Fogg.

135. **Folegær**. If this form be right, it will account for the mod. Folger and Foulger.

136. **Folcheard**; later Folcard, Fulcard. Hence mod. Folkard. Bardsley takes Folker to be the same name; but see below.

137. **Folchere**; later Fulcher (Searle). This is clearly the mod. Folker, as distinguished from Folkard above. Perhaps it is also the origin of Fulcher.

138. **Formannus**; recorded as a Latinised form, apparently of Formann. Hence the mod. Forman (already so spelt in 1379). Bardsley considers it as a variant of Farman; but this is needless.

139. **Fræna** (ten examples); perhaps the mod. Freen. (Apparently Danish.)

140. **Frēo**; mod. Free. The M.E. Kentish form was *fr̄i* (Shoreham) or *vr̄i* (Ayenbite); and this will account for mod. Fry.

141. **Frēobeorn**; also Frebern; M.E. Frebern; mod. Freeburn. (Hence perhaps Freeborn and Freebairn, if these are variants; they seem to date from the sixteenth century.)

142. **Frēomann**; mod. Freeman.

143. **Frēomund**; M.E. Fremond; mod. Fremont. Cf. Thomas Fremond, Inquis. p. Mortem.

144. **Frēowine, Frēwine**; mod. Frewin, Frewen.

145. **Frōd, Frōda**. Bardsley says he could not find it in Middle English. But it will account for mod. Froude. The normal development suggests the pronunciation *frood*, riming with *brood*.

146. **Gadd**; hence, probably, the mod. Gadd.

147. **Gārheard**. Hence probably mod. Garrard, Garrad, Garrod, Garrett. The corresponding O.H.G. form is Gērhart.

148. **Gārweald**, later Gerwold, Gerold (see Searle). Hence (or else through the Norman, from O.H.G.) M.E. Gerald; mod. Gerald, Jarrold.

149. **Gamal, Gamel**; M.E. Gamel; mod. Gammel, Gamble. Also the M.E. derivative Gamelin; mod. Gamlin, Gamlen, and perhaps Gambling.

150. **Gāra**, as in Gāran-ford, i.e. Garford, Bucks., where the *ā* is shortened before *rf*. Hence the patronymic Gāring, preserved in Goring in Oxon. and Sussex. Mod. Gore, Goring.

151. **Garbeald**; M.E. Garbold, Garbode; cf. "William Garbode, or Garbolde" in 1273. Hence probably mod. Garbott, Garbett.

152. **Garmund** (five examples); M.E. Garmond; mod. Garman and Garment.

153. **Gilling**, a patronymic form; see Kemble's Index. Cf. two Gillings and three Gillinghams. Mod. Gilling, Gillings.

154. **Glædwine**; M.E. Gladewyne, mod. Gladwin.

155. **Gōdcild**; mod. Goodchild.

156. **Gōdgifu**; M.E. Godyf; mod. Goodeve. The same name as the Latinised Gōdīva.

157. **Gōdheard**; M.E. Godard; mod. Godard, Goddard.

158. **Gōding** (common); M.E. Godinge, in the Ramsey Cartulary; mod. Gooding. It is a patronymic from Gōda (common); and therefore distinct from Gōdwine.

159. **Gōdlamb**; M.E. Godlambe, Godlomb; mod. Goodlamb. (An epithet.)

160. **Gōdlēof**; M.E. Godeliva, temp. Henry III.; mod. Goodliffe.
161. **Gōdmann**; M.E. Godeman, Godman; mod. Goodman.
162. **Gōdrīc**; M.E. Godrich; mod. Goodrich, Godrich; more corruptly, Goodridge. Cf. Jacobus Godrick, Inquis. p. Mortem.
163. **Gōdwine**; mod. Goodwin, also Godwin. (The mod. E. phrase 'Goodwin sands,' having reference to Earl Godwine, shows that the *o* was long.)
164. **Golda**; mod. Gold, Gould; also, as a patronymic, Golding. Cf. Johannes Golding, Inquis. p. Mortem.
165. **Goldman**; mod. Goldman, Gouldman.
166. **Goldstān**; mod. Goldstone, Goulston.
167. **Goldwine**; mod. Goldwin.
168. **Gormund**; M.E. Gormund; mod. Gorman.
169. **Grim**; mod. Grim.
170. **Grīma**; M.E. Grime; hence mod. Grimes. Bardsley refers it to Grim; but the *i* in Grim was short.
171. **Grimbeald, Grimbald**; M.E. Grimbald, Grimboll; mod. Grimball, Grimble.
172. **Grimbeorht, Grimbert**; mod. Grimbert.
173. **Gummær, Gummar**; mod. Gummer.
174. **Gunhere**; hence Gunnere (Birch) and Gunner (ten examples in Searle); mod. Gunner; though this may also have arisen from E. *gun* in later times.
175. **Gunhild** (a female name); Latinised in M.E. as Gunnilda; mod. Gunnell.
176. **Gunna**, with the patronymic Gunning. M.E. Gunne, mod. Gunn; whence Gunning, Gunson. (B. takes Gunn to be the same as Gawain.)
177. **Guntere** (one example); Gunter (two examples); mod. Gunter.
178. **Gūthlāc**; mod. Gutlack. So in Bardsley; it seems correct. Perhaps also Goodlake. Cf. Gutmund for Guthmund; Inquis. p. Mortem.
179. **Hæglingas**; a tribal name, of which the gen. pl. occurs in Hæglinga-īgge, 'isle of the Hæglings,' in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. v. 363; also spelt Hægling-īg on the same page. Hence N. and S. Hayling in Hants., and the surnames Hayling, Haylings.
180. **Hæsten**, the name of a Danish chief; hence Hæstingas, the men of his tribe; Hæstinga-ceaster, 'the camp of the Hastings,' in the A.S. Chron., the old name of Hastings in Sussex; mod. Hastin, also Hasting and Hastings.

181. **Hanningas**, the name of a tribe; see Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 111; hence Hanning as a surname, Hanningfield in Essex, Hannington, Hants. The sense is 'son of Hanna,' which is the mod. Hann, still a surname.
182. **Hearding, Harding**, a patronymic; mod. Harding.
183. **Hardman**; mod. Hardman. Bardsley confuses this with Hardiman; but *hardy* is a Norman word, from O.F. *hardi*; and Hardiman is a late compound (1379).
184. **Hardwine**; M.E. Hardwin; mod. Hardwin. Cf. Robertus Hardwine, Inquis. p. Mortem.
185. **Heartingas, Hertingas**, the name of a tribe, Index to Kemble, Cod. Dipl.; hence Harting as a surname; also Harting (Sussex) and Hartington (Derby).
186. **Helling**, a tribal name; ill spelt Hellingh in a late copy of a charter, Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 144. Hence Hellingley in Sussex, and mod. Helling, Hellings. Cf. Dionysia de Hellington, Inquis. p. Mortem.
187. **Heming, Hemming** (both forms occur); the latter may be the patronymic of Hemma (of which we have three examples); cf. Heming-by, Lincs., Heming-ton, Somersets.; mod. Heming, Hemming.
188. **Herebeorht**; Latinised as Herebertus, Herbertus; mod. Herbert; also (with *ar* for *er*) mod. Harbert.
189. **Heregōd**; recorded in the less correct forms Hærgōd and Haregōd; M.E. Heregod; mod. Hargood.
190. **Hereman**; M.E. Hereman, Herman; mod. Harman, Hermon. (The mod. Herman is perhaps imported from Germany.)
191. **Hereric** (four examples); shortened to Herric (one example); mod. Herrick (which Bardsley omits).
192. **Hereweald, Herwald**; M.E. Harald, Harold; mod. Harold, Harrold, and perhaps Harrod.
193. **Hereward, Hereward**; M.E. Hereward, Herward; mod. Harward; and probably Harvard, with Norman *v* for A.S. *w*.
194. **Hering**; a patronymic, in the A.S. Chronicle; mod. Herring.
195. **Herlebeorht** (one example). This may be the mod. Hurlbert, cited by B. s.v. Hurlbatt.
196. **Herlewine**; also Hærlwine, Herlewin; M.E. Herlewin; mod. Herlwin, Hurlin.
197. **Herlingas**, a tribal name; the gen. pl. Herlinga occurs in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 106; hence Harling as a surname and Harling in Norfolk, and Harlington in Beds.

198. **Hicel**; as in Hiceleswyrth (in Kemble's Index); hence the patronymic Hikeling (Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 303) and the place-name Hickling in Norfolk; mod. Hickling.

199. **Hildebeorht, Hildebert**; mod. Hilbert.

200. **Hildebrand**. Bardsley gives Hildebrand as being a form still in use.

201. **Hildegār** (three examples); M.E. Hildegard, Hilgar; mod. Hilger.

202. **Hildegæard, Hildegard**; a female name; M.E. Hildgard, Hildyard; mod. Hildyard. Cf. Thomas Hildeyard, Inquis. p. Mortem.

203. **Hilderēd**; mod. Hildred.

204. **Hocca** (four examples); hence the mod. Hocking, with the patronymic suffix -ing.

205. **Hrambeorht**, only in the Lat. form Hrambertus; mod. Rambart.

206. **Hunbeorht**; Latinised as Humbertus; Birch has both Hunbertus and Humbertus; mod. Humbert.

207. **Hunfrith** (fifteen examples); Latinised as Hunfridus; Birch has Hunfridus, Humfridus, Hunfret; M.E. Hunfray (1273); mod. Humphrey, Humphry; whence Humphries.

208. **Hwætman**; also Hwætmund (with a different suffix). Cf. M.E. Whatteman; also Whatman (1557); mod. Whatman. (B. gives five examples of the spelling with *Wh*, and yet derives it from Wat.)

209. **Hwīting**, patronymic of Hwīta, from *hwīt*, white; mod. Whiting, Whitting.

210. **Hwittuc**; also Hwītuc; mod. Whittock. (B. derives it from M.E. Wyteok!)

211. **Hygebeorht** (three examples); hence the later Higbert (Birch); mod. Hibbert, Hibberd.

212. **Ilgær**; M.E. Ilger; mod. Ilgar, Ilger.

213. **Illa**; as in the local name Illan-leah, Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 602. The patronymic occurs in Illingworth (which Bardsley confuses with Ingleworth). Hence the mod. Illing, i.e. son of Illa.

214. **Imbeorht**; M.E. and mod. Imbert.

215. **Inga**; M.E. Inge (1273); mod. Inge.

216. **Ingelram**; later Ingeram; M.E. Ingelram, Ingeram; mod. Ingram. In 1618 it appears as Ingerham, whence the mod. Ingraham.

217. **Ingware, Ingwar**; Latin Ingvarus; also Ingar; mod. Inger; whence Ingerson. Probably of Danish origin.

218. **Ingweald**; also written Inguald, Ingoald; the same as Ingold (two examples in Searle); mod. Ingold. Also M.E. Ingald (Ramsey Cartulary); Ingal (1273); mod. Ingal.

219. **Īsgær**; M.E. Isgare; mod. Isgar.

220. **Īsheard, Īshard**, which seems to mean 'ice-hard'; Birch has Iseardus. This seems to me to be the origin of mod. Isard, Izard, which Bardsley confuses with Issott and Izot (from Ysolt or Yseult).

221. **Ivo**; the saint who gave his name to St. Ives in Hunts. and St. Ives in Cornwall; M.E. Ivo, Ive; mod. Ivè, whence also Ives. Cf. Andreas de Ives, Inquis. p. Mortem.

222. **Lagman**; M.E. Lawman (1273); Lauman (Ramsey Cartulary); mod. Lawman. Of Norse origin.

223. **Landbeorht**; also Lanbertus, Lambertus; mod. Lambert.

224. **Lang**; M.E. Longe (from the definite form Longa); mod. Long, Lang. Hence also Longman.

225. **Lēof**; M.E. Lef (with long *e*); mod. Lief, oddly varied to Leaf.

226. **Lēofcild** (six examples); mod. Leifchild, Liefchild.

227. **Lēofgar**; spelt Lewgar (1558); Lugar (1809); mod. Lugar. Cf. Lēofsunu, now Leveson, but pronounced Lewson.

228. **Lēofing, Lȳfing** (common); also Lifing; mod. Living, Liveing. Bardsley confuses it with Lēofwine. It is the patronymic of Lēof, dear (No. 225).

229. **Lēofman** (five examples); M.E. Leman, Lemman, Lemon; mod. Leman, Lemon.

230. **Lēofric**; M.E. Leverich, Leverick; mod. Leverick, Leverich, Leveridge.

231. **Lēofsunu**, late form Lefsona; M.E. Leveson (1273); mod. Leveson (pronounced Lewson). The mod. Leveson is not from Lewis, as Bardsley supposes.

232. **Lēofwine** (very common); Latinised as Leuinus; M.E. Lefwyne, Lewine; mod. Lewin; also Levin; whence Lewinson, Levinson.

233. **Luferic**; M.E. Loverik, Loverich; mod. Loveridge.

234. **Lufu**; M.E. Love (1273); mod. Love. Hence Lovekin, Lovely.

235. **Madoc**; really a Welsh name, borrowed; M.E. Maddoc; mod. Maddock, Maddick; whence Maddocks, Maddox.

236. **Mægenheard** (four examples); Searle also gives the variants Meginard, Magnard, Mainard; hence the mod. Maynard. Cf. Philippus Maynard, Inquis. p. Mortem.

237. ***Mæg**mund. Mæg is a common prefix, as in Mæg-frith, -heard, -helm, -here, -red, -weald, -wine, -wulf; and -mund is a common suffix. Hence Mægmund is quite a possible form; hence M.E. Maymund, Maymond, mod. Mayman.

238. ***Mægric**; a possible form, not recorded; it would regularly become Meyrick, Merrick.

239. **Mæthhere**; this may very well be the origin of the mod. Mather and Mathers.

240. ***Mæthwine**. Mæth- occurs as prefix in Mæth-cor, -frith, -helm, -here, -hild; and -wine is a common suffix. Hence mod. Methwin, as distinguished from Methven, a parish in co. Perth. Also Mathwin.

241. **Mann**; whence the patronymic Manning, mod. Manning. Cf. Henricus Manning, Inquis. p. Mortem.

242. **Mildrēd**, a masculine name; also Mildthrȳth, a feminine name; later Mildrith (Birch), and finally also Mildred. Hence mod. Mildred.

243. **Nunna, Nunne**. Here Nunne, f., signifies 'nun'; but Nunna occurs in the A.S. Chronicle as a masc. name. Hence mod. Nunn, Nunns.

244. **Ord-** begins numerous A.S. names; the pet-name Orda will account for mod. Ord, Orde.

245. **Ordgār** (common); later Orgar (Birch); M.E. and mod. Orgar.

246. **Ordwīg** (six instances); also Ordwī; M.E. Ordwy (1273); also Ordwey (1273); mod. Ordway.

247. **Orm**; common, but borrowed from Norse; mod. Orm, Orme; whence Ormes, Ormson.

248. **Ōsbeorht** (common), Osbert; mod. Osbert.

249. **Ōsbeorn, Ōsbern** (common); mod. Osborn, Osbourn.

250. **Ōsgōd** (seven examples); mod. Osgood.

251. **Ūsmær** (nine instances); in Domesday Book, Osmar, Osmer; mod. Osmar.

252. **Ōsmund**; a common A.S. name, not Norse, as Bardsley says; mod. Osmund, Osmond.

253. **Ōsweald, Oswald**; mod. Oswald.

254. **Ūswine** (six instances); mod. Oswin.

255. **Oter** (five instances). The *o* is short, and it is the

mod. E. *otter*. Hence mod. Otter. (The M.E. form in 1273 is also Oter.)

256. **Pæccingas**, a tribal name, still retained in Patching, Sussex; mod. Patching. See Kemble's Index.

257. **Pagan**; found in 1054; later Pagen (Searle); M.E. Payn; mod. Payn, Payne, Pain, Paine. (The A.S. form, representing the Lat. *paganus*, gives the M.E. *Payn* regularly. Cf. Robertus filius Pagani; Inquis. p. Mortem.)

258. **Pēada, Pēda, Pēde**; mod. Peed. (The mod. Peed is not given in Bardsley, but the name is known in Cambridge.)

259. **Pil-**, as in Pil-tūn, i.e. Pilton, Somersets. (Kemble); hence the patronymic Pilling, as in Pilling, Lancs.; mod. Pilling.

260. **Plucca**; mod. Pluck; M.E. Pluk (3 Edw. IV.). Bardsley does not know the origin, and thinks it may be French; but *plucca* may mean 'plucker,' from A.S. *pluccian*, to pluck.

261. **Puttoc, Puttuc**. Bardsley says, "the puttock, i.e. the kite, metaphorically applied to a greedy, ravenous fellow (Halliwell)." Probably so; but the forms above occur as A.S. names. Mod. Puttock.

262. **Rædmund**; mod. Redmond; also Radmond, Radmon.

263. **Rædwine**; M.E. Redwin (1273); mod. Readwin.

264. **Randwulf, Randulf**; mod. Randolph, abbreviated to Randle, Randall, Randell. Cf. Willelmus Randolf, Inquis. p. Mortem.

265. **Ræad**, red; hence the patronymic Ræading, preserved in the place-name Reading (Berks.); mod. Read, Reade, Reid, Reed; Reading, Redding.

266. **Regenbeald**; also Reinbald; M.E. Reynebaud (Bardsley, s.v. Rumball). Hence (says Bardsley) mod. Rainbow; which is extremely probable. Also Rembault, Rimbault.

267. **Regenbeorht**; also Regenbert, Rainbert (Searle); M.E. Reynberd (1483); mod. Rainbird. (Bardsley thinks it was from Regenbeald; but -beorht and -beald are quite distinct.)

268. **Regenhere, Reinere**; M.E. Reyner; mod. Reyner, Rayner.

269. **Regenmund**. Perhaps the same as M.E. Reimond, whence the mod. Raymond and Rayment.

270. **Regenweald** (nine examples); also Rægenold, Regnold, Rænold; M.E. Regnald, Reynold; mod. Reynold, whence Reynolds. (Reginald is the corresponding Norman form.)

271. **Rica**; hence Ricing, a patronymic, as in Ricinga-hām, Kemble's Index. Mod. Riching, which Bardsley derives from

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271. **Rīca**; hence Ricing, a patronymic, as in Rīcinga-hām, Kemble's Index. Mod. Riching, which Bardsley derives from

Richin, an imaginary diminutive of Richard, for which he produces no authority. Cf. Ricking-hall (Suffolk).

272. **Richere**; Latin form Richerius; also Ricerus; M.E. Ricer, Richer; mod. Richer. (Distinct from Richard.)

273. **Rimmær**; mod. Rimmer (noted in 1615). Bardsley confuses it with Rymer and Rimer, with long *i*. But Rimmer may have been introduced from abroad.

274. **Rudda** (two examples); and Rud- as the former part of eight compounds; M.E. Rudde, mod. Rudd. (Confused by B. with *rood*.)

275. **Rumbeald, Rumbald, Rumbold**; M.E. Rumbald, Rumbold; mod. Rumball. (Quite distinct from Regenbeald, with which Bardsley confuses it.) Cf. Robertus Rumbald, Inquis. p. Mortem.

276. **Sæbeorht**; M.E. Sebriht; mod. Sebright, Seabright, Seabert.

277. **Sæbjörn** (Norse); the A.S. form would have been Sæbeorn (which may have existed); M.E. Sebern; mod. Seaborn, Seaborne, Seabourne.

278. **Sæfugel, Sæfugul** (five examples); M.E. Sefughel, Sefoul; mod. Seafowl.

279. **Sægær** (four examples); M.E. Seger; mod. Seager.

280. **Sæmær**; mod. Seamer. Bardsley confuses it with Seymour.

281. **Sæmann** (six examples); M.E. Seman; mod. Seaman. (A name; not a mere epithet. One Sæmann was a monk at St. Albans.)

282. **Sæweald** (five examples); M.E. Sewald, Sewale; Sewal (1300); Sewall (1520); mod. Sewall (Boston, U.S.A.). Noted by Bardsley s.v. Sewell, which is quite distinct, and due to the place named Sewell in Beds.

283. **Sæweard**; mod. Seaward; as distinct from Seward.

284. **Scilling** (five examples); mod. Shilling. (Bardsley derives it from an imaginary Shilwin!)

285. **Selewine**; M.E. Selewyne (8 Ric. II.); mod. Selwyn.

286. **Sibbi, Sibba**; cf. Sibson (for Sib's-town), Sibthorpe, both in Hunts. These will account for mod. Sibbs, Sibbson, quite as well as the Norman Sib, nickname of Sybil.

287. **Sigga** (twice); Sigga (five times); M.E. Sigga (1273); hence mod. Siggs.

288. **Sigegār** (five examples), also Sigār, by contraction; hence mod. Siggers, Sigers. Cf. Hillarius Sigar, Inquis. p. Mortem.

289. **Sigehere**; later Sighere, Siger (Birch); mod. Syer (regularly). Distinct from Sayer, with which Bardsley confuses it.

290. **Sigemund** (common); also written Simund (thrice); M.E. Simond; hence Simonds, Simmonds, Simmons. (Quite distinct from Simon.) Cf. Nicholaus Symond, Inquis. p. Mortem.

291. **Sigerēd** (very common); also Sigred, Sired; M.E. Syred, Sired; mod. Sired, Siret, Syrett. (Quite distinct from the Norse Sigrid.)

292. **Sigeward** (twelve examples); also Siward, Siward; M.E. Syward, Siward; mod. Seward. (Like *steward* from *stīeward*.)

293. **Skēt** (Danish; A.D. 1040); M.E. Sket (1273); mod. Skeat, Skeet; whence Skeats. Cf. Juliana de Sketlyngs, Inquis. p. Mortem.

294. **Snel** (three examples); the sense is "quick." Hence mod. Snell, and the patronymic Snelling. Cf. Henricus Snelle, Inquis. p. Mortem.

295. ***Spalda** (not recorded); apparently in Spald-wick, Hunts. The patronymic occurs in Spalding, Lines., and in Spalding-ton, Yks. Mod. Spalding.

296. **Spearhafoc, Spherhafoc**; M.E. Sparhavec, Spherhawk; mod. Sparhawk.

297. **Sprott, Sprot**; M.E. Sprot; mod. Sprott, Spratt.

298. **Stānheard**, also Stanart; M.E. Stanard, Stannard; mod. Stannard, Stannart; also mod. Stonard, with *o* for A.S. *ā*, as in *stone* from A.S. *stān*.

299. **Stegen**, an A.S. spelling of Norse *steinn*, a stone (A.S. *stān*); like the A.S. *swegen* for Norse *sveinn* (A.S. *swān*); Stegen is also written Sten. Hence the patronymic Stenning, whence Stennings; also Stenhouse, i.e. stone house.

300. **Stigand** (eight examples); M.E. Stigand; cf. Stigans (for Stigands, 1706); mod. Stiggins. Of Norse origin (Vigfussen).

301. **Suneman, Sunman** (three examples); M.E. Soneman, Suneman; mod. Sunman. (The prefix means 'son,' not 'sun.')

302. **Swēt, Swēta**; whence the compound Swētman, and the patronymic Swēting; mod. Sweet; Sweetman, Sweatman; Sweeting. Cf. Willelmus Swet, Inquis. p. Mortem.

303. **Swīthhūn** (common); mod. Swithin.

304. **Thegn**, a thane; also found as a name, and as an element in compound names; M.E. Theyn; mod. Thain, Thaine, Thane.

305. **Thēod-**. A large number of names begin with this prefix, the commonest being Thēodrēd. A pet-name for any such name would be Thēoda. Hence M.E. Thede, Theede; mod. Theed.

306. **Thēodbeald, Thēobaldus**; mod. Theobald.

307. **Thorold**, for *Thorweald, a by-form of Thurweald; M.E. Thorald, Thorold; mod. Thorold. See **Thurweald**.

308. **Thurbeorht**; Latinised as Turbertus; also Torbert; M.E. Turbert (common in Domesday Book, and found in 1273); mod. Turbett, Turbot.

309. **Thurecytel**; also, in the Norse contracted form, Thurkell, Thurkill; (Icelandic Thorketill, Thorkell); mod. Thurkettle, Thirkettle, Thurkill, Thirkell.

310. **Thurgār**; mod. Thurgar, Thurgur. Cf. Thurgarton, Notts.

311. **Thurgōd**; mod. Thurgood, Thirgood; and (corruptly) Thoroughgood.

312. **Thurmund**; mod. Thurmond, Thurman; also Thormond, Thorman (as Thur and Thor are equivalent).

313. **Thurstān**; mod. Thurstan, Thurston. Cf. Willelmus filius Thurstani, Inquis. p. Mortem.

314. **Thurweald, Thurwold**; hence *Thorweald. M.E. Thorald, Thorold; mod. Thorald, Thorold. Later forms of Thurweald are Turald, Tuold; mod. Turrell, Turrill.

315. **Tidda**; pet-name for names beginning with Tid-; mod. Tidd.

316. **Tigga**; M.E. Tigge; hence mod. Tiggs, as in "Martin Chuzzlewit." (Distinct, I think, from Tegg.)

317. **Tilli**; hence, as a patronymic, Tilling; mod. Tilling. (Bardsley refers it to Matilda, whence he also derives Till and Tillson; but Tilling is a native form.)

318. **Tōca** (five examples; probably from Norse); mod. Took, Tooke.

319. **Tōfig** (eleven examples); also Tōui, Tōvi; M.E. Tovi; mod. Toovey, Tovey. (The *o* was obviously long.)

320. **Tryggr**, true; a Norse word; well seen in Tryggvason, i.e. son of Tryggvi; M.E. Trig (1273); mod. Trigg; whence Triggs.

321. **Tucca** (two examples); mod. Tuck.

322. ***Twīna**, or ***Twȳna**, was perhaps an A.S. name; cf. Twine-ham, Sussex. The patronymic form is Twining, as in Twining, Glouc. Mod. Twine, Twineham, Twynam, Twinem; also Twining.

323. **Ūhtred** (common); for Wihtrēd(?); M.E. Ughtred; mod. Oughtred, Outred. Cf. Johannes Ughtred, Inquis. p. Mortem.

324. ***Unwine**. (Not given as a name, but the A.S. and M.E. *unwine* mean 'enemy'; it is therefore descriptive.) Mod. Unwin.

325. **Wada** (common); mod. Wade; whence Wadeson.

326. **Wær.** As the mod. E. *ware* (in *a-ware*) answers to A.S. *wær*, perhaps Waresley in Worc., spelt *Wæres-leah* in Birch, Cart. Saxon. i. 502, was due to this A.S. adjective (gen. masc. *wæres*). Hence might be formed the patronymic *Wæring*, which perhaps appears in the old name of Warwick, viz. *Wærinwīc*; see Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 317, 366. I offer this guess as the possible original of *Waring*, which Bardsley confuses with the Norman name *Warin*, though both the original chief vowel and the suffix differ.

327. **Wærmund** (common); M.E. *Wormund*, *Waremund*; mod. *Warman*.

328. **Wætling**, a well-known patronymic; see A.S. Dict. Hence M.E. *Wateling*, mod. *Watling*. (Bardsley derives *Watling* from **Watelin*, an assumed derivative of *Wat* for *Walter*.)

329. **Wealdhere**, also written *Waldere*, *Waltere*; mod. *Walder*. (The form *Walter* is due to Norman influence, from O.H.G. *Walt*.)

330. **Wealh**, a foreigner, a Briton; hence *Wealing*, the son of a foreigner (Sweet, O.E. Texts, p. 489); *Wealinga-ford*, *Wallingford*, Berks. Mod. E. *Walling*; quite distinct from *Wal* (for *Walter*), with which B. confuses it.

331. **Wedd** (two examples); mod. *Wedd*. (Omitted by Bardsley.)

332. **Wegga** (ab. 1063); M.E. *Wegge*; mod. *Wegg*, *Wedge*. (Bardsley derives it from "Wig," and confuses it with *Wigg*.)

333. **Weling**, a patronymic; as in *Welinga-tūn*, *Wellington* (Somersets.); and in *Welling*, Kent; mod. E. *Welling*.

334. **Wendel**, **Wændel**; cf. *Wendles-biri*, *Wændles-cumb*, in Kemble's Index; hence the patronymic *Wendling*, as in *Wendling-burh*, later *Wedling-burh*, and now *Wellingborough* in Northants. Mod. *Wendling*, *Wendlin*; cf. *Wendling* in Norfolk.

335. **Wenna**; also *Wenni*; M.E. *Wenne*; mod. *Wenn*. (Assumed by B. to be a variant of *fen*!) Cf. *Wennington* in Hunts.

336. **Wicga** (common); M.E. *Wigge*; mod. *Wigg*, whence *Wiggs*, *Wigson*.

337. **Wigbeorht** (common); also *Wiberht*, *Wibert*; M.E. *Wibert* (1188); *Wybert*, *Wyberd* (1273); mod. *Wiberd*, *Wybert*.

338. **Wigmær** (four examples); also *Wymer*, *Wimer*; mod. *Wymer*, *Wimer*. Cf. *Radulphus Wymer*, Inquis. p. Mortem.

339. **Wigmund** (common); M.E. *Wymund*, *Wymond*; mod. *Wyman*.

340. **Wihtburh** (five examples, including *St. Wihtburh* of E. Anglia); a female name. Probably the same as *Whitburga*, mentioned in 1560; see Bardsley, s.v. *Whybren*; and hence perhaps mod. E. *Whybrow*, *Whybren*.

341. **Wihtmund** (two examples); hence perhaps M.E. Wightman, mod. Wightman. (Confused with M.E. Wigman, i.e. Wyman.) But there may have been an A.S. *Wihtman.

342. **Wilheard** (seven examples); once spelt Willihard, which B. mentions s.v. Willard; mod. Willard.

343. **Wilmær**; mod. Wilmer, Willmer.

344. **Winebeald** (three examples); mod. Winbolt.

345. **Winefrith** (four examples; and a word of three syllables); also written Winifrith; mod. Winnifrith (in the Clergy List, 1901. Not noted by Bardsley). Also mod. Winfrey.

346. **Wulfgār** (common); also Ulgar (Birch); M.E. Wulgar; mod. Woolgar, Woolger; also Ulger.

347. **Wulfgeat** (common); also written Ulfiet, Uluiet, Wlget; mod. Ulyatt, Ulyat. Regularly formed; *w* and *f* drop out; and *geat* becomes *gat*. Hence also Woollett, distinct from Woollard.

348. **Wulfheard** (very common); hence, probably, mod. Woollard. B. quotes only the M.E. Wulward, from A.S. Wulfweard; but Woollard follows more easily from this very common Wulfheard.

349. **Wulfmær** (common); also written Ulmær, Ulmar; M.E. Wulmar, Wolmer; mod. Woolmer, Wollmer, Ulmer, Ulmar.

350. **Wulfrīc** (common); Latinised as Wulricus (Birch); M.E. Wlfriche, Wolurich; mod. Woolrich, Woolridge.

351. **Wulfsige** (common); also written Wulsi; M.E. Wulsi; mod. Wolsey, Woolsey.

352. **Wulfweard** (common); M.E. Wulward; mod. Woolward (not in B., but in the Clergy List, 1901).

353. **Wulfwine** (common); also written Woluini, and (in Latin) Wolvinus; M.E. Wulfwine, Wulwinus; mod. Woolven, Woollven, Wolven.

354. **Wynna** (cf. numerous names beginning with Wyn-); mod. Wynn, Wynne, Winn, Winne. (B. derives it from Welsh Gwynn or Gwynn, because he finds "Gwyn or Hwyn" in 1513; but I find Wynneson as early as 1330, in the Records of Nottingham, ed. Stevenson, i. 116.)