

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Bede to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

---

ONOMASTICON  
ANGLO-SAXONICUM.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Bede to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

---

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

---

# ONOMASTICON ANGLO-SAXONICUM

A LIST OF ANGLO-SAXON PROPER NAMES  
FROM THE TIME OF BEDA  
TO THAT OF KING JOHN

BY

WILLIAM GEORGE SEARLE, M.A.

LATE FELLOW OF QUEENS' COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE:  
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

1897

*[All Rights reserved.]*

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Bede to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

---

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS  
Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town,  
Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi, Tokyo, Mexico City

Cambridge University Press  
The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

[www.cambridge.org](http://www.cambridge.org)  
Information on this title: [www.cambridge.org/9781107608641](http://www.cambridge.org/9781107608641)

© Cambridge University Press 1897

First published 1897  
First paperback edition 2011

*A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library*

ISBN 978-1-107-60864-1 Paperback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this publication, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION I . . . . .	vii
II . . . . .	xii
III . . . . .	xxiv
BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	xxxii
ONOMASTICON. PART I . . . . .	I
PART II . . . . .	529
ADDENDA TO PART II . . . . .	586
APPENDIX I . . . . .	588
II . . . . .	591

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Bede to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

---

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

---

## INTRODUCTION.

### I.

THIS Onomasticon aims at being a fairly complete list of Anglo-Saxon names and of the men and women who bore those names.

Of the different classes of persons, who made up the population of England in the days of the Anglo-Saxon monarchy, many are here sufficiently indexed.

The kings and queens and other members of the royal families; the archbishops, bishops, abbats, and other ecclesiastics; the laymen of high position, ealdormen (duces), thegns (ministri), etc. are given as completely as the chief historical authorities, Bæda, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Ethelwerd, Florence of Worcester, Symeon of Durham, William of Malmesbury, etc., and the indices to the editions of their works, enable this to be done.

Besides these more important personages, the witnesses or signatories to the charters who seem sufficiently noticeable; the moneyers of the kings of the Heptarchy and of the Monarchy, when at all intelligible; the names found in the *Liber Vitæ* (a list of benefactors) of Durham and in that of Hyde (Winchester); the names found in Anglo-Saxon poetical works as given by Grein; the names found in Domesday as classed by Ellis; the Runic names found in Stephens' volumes; these all have been included in this Onomasticon.

Nearly all the names given in the land-charters and other documents, especially those of the duces and other personages of definite position, have been indexed from Kemble [KCD], Birch [BCS], Thorpe, Davidson, Earle, and Napier-Stevenson [NSA], down to the end of the Anglo-Saxon monarchy.

After c. 950, indeed, the names of the ministri and of the undescribed witnesses are very numerous and also very commonplace.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

viii

## INTRODUCTION.

Thus BCS 677 has 101 signatures, of which 42 begin with Ælf—, Æthel—, and Ead—; BCS 702 has 92 signatures, of which 37 begin with the same syllables; BCS 934 has 25 signatures, of which 19 begin in the same way. The number, also, of the extant charters, bearing the same date, is very large about the same period. Thus, of the year 956 Birch prints nearly 70 charters, of the year 958 about 43, and of the year 963 nearly 30. The identical signatures in such years may be presumed to be those of the same personages.

In consequence, the signatures of the ministri and of the undescribed witnesses have, for the last 100 years before the Conquest, been somewhat disregarded, when the names are of the more ordinary character.

The above list of authorities is not altogether exhaustive, yet it may serve to shew, that this work may claim to be a general index of the whole of the Anglo-Saxon personages from the earliest times down to the 12th century.

The names, whether Northumbrian, Mercian, West Saxon, or Kentish, have been arranged according to the West Saxon spelling as given in Sweet's Glossary to his Oldest English Texts. Any one who has consulted the Index to the Monumenta Historica Britannica, will see the advantage of having a uniform spelling applied, when possible, to the ever-varying forms of Anglo-Saxon names. He will have noticed how numerous are the shapes there given which an Anglo-Saxon name can assume; for instance, the theme Æthel—, which forms so frequently the first part of an Anglo-Saxon name, appears in different documents in some score of forms.

The same variety is found in the different texts of the A. S. Chronicle; thus, in the year 787 the same king of Wessex is called Beorhtric (A.E), Berhtric (D), Byrhtic (B), and Brihtric (CF). The variations of the syllable 'beorht' in nominal composition are very numerous and range between 'ber' and 'bricxt.'

The original Anglo-Saxon names were often very much altered and disfigured in the course of centuries and in the different dialects; and as found in Domesday and in the Liber Vitæ of Durham they require some care and attention before the normal spelling can be inferred from the forms as given by Norman or Northern scribes.

The names, then, and the references are all given under the West Saxon spelling, but also every variety of form has been indexed in its own alphabetical place.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## INTRODUCTION.

ix

No attempt has been made to identify the signatories of the charters, except when the wording of the documents is quite unmistakable, since the names are mostly common to many persons, a circumstance at times somewhat bewildering. Under the name *Ælfwine* in the Onomasticon are nearly 100 entries, under the names *Eadbeorht*, *Ælfred* and *Ælfsige* nearly 75 each. Thus in BCS 223, 231, 241 we find two principes *Eadbeald*, in BCS 595 two duces *Ordgar*, in BCS 404 two priests *Beornhelm*, in BCS 379 three priests *Wigbeorht*, in KCD 1304 (NSA no. v) two (three) abbats *Ælfsige*, in BCS 501 three witnesses *Lulla*, in BCS 705 three duces *Æthelstan*, in BCS 590 three ministri *Æthelstan*, in BCS 624 four ministri *Ælfred*, in BCS 963 four ministri *Ælfsige*, and in BCS 677 even five ministri *Æthelstan*.

The charter BCS 1046 (c. 959) is a good example of the frequency of names, as there among the 83 signatories we find five *Ælfweald*, five *Ælfric*, four *Ælfsige*, three *Æthelfrith*, three *Eadric*, three *Wulfric*, two *Leofing*. Even when the name is well known from one prominent historical personage, such as *Beorhtnoth*, *Dudda*, *Mucel*, *Odda* or *Brorda*, a reference to the charters will shew that they had contemporaries bearing the same names.

We find the same name borne also by contemporary bishops, and as in genuine charters sees are rarely mentioned in the signatures, it is difficult, if not impossible, to identify any one such bishop. Thus three bishops *Ælfric* sat c. 950 at Hereford, Ramsbury and Elmham, three bishops *Ælfstan* c. 975 at Rochester, London and Ramsbury [BCS 1292, 1301\*]. Pairs of contemporary bishops of the same name are found more frequently.

Besides the catalogues of the Anglo-Saxon bishops appended to the different editions of Florence of Worcester (1582, 1601, in the *Monumenta Hist. Britannica*, and in Thorpe's edition) from the MSS. of that writer (Thorpe j, p. xj), the chief early authorities for the Anglo-Saxon episcopate are the following:

MS. Cott. Vesp. B. 6, fo. 108 ff, printed to c. 810 in Sweet's *Oldest English Texts* pp. 167 ff;

and the following MSS.:

MS. Cott. Otho B. 11 (p. 302);

MS. Cott. Tib. B. 5 (fo. 20) [Wright and Halliwell];

MS. Stow 3. 32 [LVH];

MS. C.C.C.C. 173;

MS. C.C.C.C. 183.

s.

b

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

These MSS. have been collated for the Catalogue for Fl. W. in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*.

Lists are further found in :

MS. Textus Roffensis [at Rochester] (p. 110 *b*), not printed by Hearne in his edition (8vo. Oxf. 1720) ;

MS. C.C.C.C. 140.

It must under these circumstances be clearly understood, that conjunction of names in one article does not imply identity, and that disjunction of names does not imply difference, of the persons.

It was manifestly useless to give all the varieties of misspellings of the moneyers' names found in the coin catalogues of Keary, Grueber, Hildebrand, Ruding, Montagu, etc. A very short study of the Onomasticon will, in most cases, enable the student to reduce such deformed names to the normal spelling. Many such names, however, seem to require further investigation, being very unintelligible as printed, either from the ignorant blundering of the moneyers themselves, or from the misreading of modern numismatists.

In the British Museum catalogues very many names of this kind are given from other collections, which are unfortunately not specified, so that there is no means of conjecturing from the description or engraving of the coin, what the original name really was.

The moneyer's name frequently appears on the coins in the genitive case, as has been often noted, *e.g.* Amundes, Grimes, Herolfes, Mærtines, Othelrices, Salces, Totes, Wihtes, Crinan, Godan, Oban.

'Bury St Edmund' after the name of a moneyer indicates that the coin struck by him belongs to the very numerous series of coins minted in East Anglia with the name of St Edmund K. and M. (k. 871).

Many names have been found only on Anglo-Saxon coins, *e.g.* Athelauer, Beornmær, Ceolmod, Hrodwulf, Lopman, Ludoman, Mansige, Mathelweald, Northgar, Pendwine, Sodric, etc.; others, again, have been found only on coins of the Norman kings, *e.g.* Guthmann, Leofwild, Theodwig, Winewig, Wintric, etc.

The Kentish forms of moneyers' names would probably serve to distinguish the Canterbury coins from those of Wessex struck before the introduction of the name of the mint town on the coin. Thus

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticum: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## INTRODUCTION.

xi

Biarht—, Diar—, Cial— are Kentish, while Beorht—, Deor—, Ceol— are the corresponding West Saxon forms (Sievers-Cook 150 ff).

The dates of the moneyers can be deduced from the dates of the kings, for whom they minted. There must have been many of the same name, when, to take the case of Beorhtric, moneyers of that name minted from Æthelstan (c. 930) to Henry I (d. 1135), or to take the case of Æthelwine, from Ælfred (c. 880) to William I (d. 1087).

Many names are disfigured through transposition of letters, as Huscalr for Huscarl, Sibdoa for Siboda, Eadrnoth for Eardnoth, Byrhtalf for Byrhtlaf, Ricnulf for Rinculf. There is also at times some difficulty in deciding on the real name, owing to the resemblance on coins of the letters H, N, and M, of D, P, and þ (w), and of E and F.

It is necessary to quote Ruding ed. 1 (1817), as the whole list of the moneyers of William II given in that edition is unaccountably omitted in ed. 2 (1840).

Anglo-Saxon names are found in somewhat later times, as in Hunter Rot. Pip. [c. 1130], and on the coins of the first coinage of Henry II (1154—89), *e.g.* as Ketil, Edric, Godwine, Goldhauoc, Lefwine, Turstain: even on King John's short-cross coins (Montagu ij 377 ff) we find the names Goldwine (Chichester), Ilger, Ledulf (London); but on the long-cross coins of Henry III no Anglo-Saxon names seem to occur. There are many Anglo-Saxon names still in use as surnames in England.

The Celtic and other foreign names in the *Liber Vitæ* of Durham, which are printed by Sweet in his text in italics, but are not given in his Glossary, have been here incorporated\*.

The references are almost exclusively to printed sources, and no attempt has been made at any collation of MSS.

The work has been much easier to compile at the present time, than it would have been twenty years ago, owing to the publication of Birch's *Cartularium*, the *Dictionaries of Christian Biography* and of *National Biography*, the *British Museum Catalogues of the Anglo-Saxon coins*, Sweet's *Earliest English Texts*, Birch's *Liber Vitæ* of Hyde, etc.

The Bibliography represents the books, English and continental, that have been consulted and used in the compilation of the Ono-

\* In his *Second A. S. Reader* 1887 he gives other six names in italics.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

masticon; it has, however, been somewhat enlarged to save students of Anglo-Saxon history some trouble in finding out the works that they may require. The Appendix to Hardy's Descriptive Catalogue Vol. I (1862), the list of authorities prefixed to Stubbs' *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*, Anderson's *British Topography*, and the new edition of Potthast should also be consulted. Other bibliographies will be found in Wright's *Biographia Brit. Literaria* (2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1842), in Sievers-Cook's *Old English Grammar*, and Wülker's *Grundriss*. Sir E. M. Thompson's *Handbook of Greek and Latin Palæography* has a bibliography of the principal palæographical works (pp. 327—333), referring however more to continental documents than to English ones.

The abbreviations will be found with the Bibliography.

The names in Part I are derived mainly from the English historical works already mentioned and from the charters.

Part II is the result of a closer investigation of the names in *Domesday* (Ellis), of an acquaintance with other works of recent date, such as Napier-Stevenson's *Anecdota*, and Montagu's coin-catalogues, and also of the study of some continental works, that furnished names which, although not found in English authorities, might easily have been current in England; the latter part of the *Liber Vitæ* of Durham, which was not re-edited by Sweet, has also very largely increased the list of names in this part, such names as Brunleof, Cynehild, Holmcytel, Hringweard, Mærflæd, Mærgifu, Ricwig, having been thence obtained.

In Part II the new names which are derived from English sources are marked with an asterisk (\*), the errata and additions to names in Part I are marked with a dagger (†).

The two parts should be used together, and to facilitate this the pages of Part I are given in the margins of Part II.

## II.

The Anglo-Saxon personal names may be divided into several classes.

1. The first and chief class consists of names that may be termed dithematic names, as they consist of two elements or themes, mostly monosyllabic, a first element or prototheme, and a second element or deutertheme; both of these are nouns, either subst. or adj. In *Æscwig* *Æsc*— is the prototheme, and —*wig* the deutertheme.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Bede to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## INTRODUCTION.

xiii

Some themes are exclusively protothemes, as: *Æthel*—, *Cūth*—, *Cyne*—, *Ēad*—, *Ōs*—; others are exclusively deuterothermes, as —*lāc*, —*lāf*, —*gifu*, —*waru*; while a very large number can be either prototheme or deuterotherme, as: *dæg*, *hēah*, *sige*, *wulf*. Thus *Æthel*, exclusively a prototheme, combines with the deuterothermes —*beald*, —*gifu*, —*here*, —*wulf* to form the names *Æthelbeald*, *Æthelgifu*, *Æthelhere*, *Æthelwulf*; in like manner the prototheme *Cyne*— forms with them the names *Cynebeald*, *Cynegifu*, *Cynehere*, *Cynewulf*. It will be convenient to call the sets of names whose protothemes are *Æthel*— and *Cyne*—, the *Æthel*-group and the *Cyne*-group respectively, and so further for other protothemes.

The prototheme is nearly always different from the deuterotherme, and it is very rare to find the same theme used in any name as both first part and second part. Indeed, as will be seen p. 522, a German scholar K. G. Andresen denies the existence of such names; he particularizes the form *Wulfwulf* or *Wulfulf* as impossible, but unfortunately that very form is found on a coin of king Eadward the Confessor. Another case is (possibly) *Godgod*.

The inversion of themes, capable of being alike protothemes and deuterothermes, is frequently found, the themes being such as: *beald*, *beorht*, *beorn*, *hēah*, *nōth*, *ric*, *weald*, *wig*, *wulf*. Thus we find *Bealdric* and *Ricbeald*, *Beorhtwulf* and *Wulfbeorht*, *Beornwig* and *Wigbeorn*, *Hereweald* and *Wealdhere*, *Nothwulf* and *Wulfnoth*, *Wigwulf* and *Wulfwig*.

The deuterotherme of a person's name is mostly of the same gender as that of the person; thus from the fem. substantives *gifu*, *hild*, *thryth* we get the fem. names *Ælfgifu*, *Wulfhild*, *Cynethryth*. However, though *mund* is fem., the names *Æthelmund*, *Beorhtmund*, *Eadmund* are the names of men. In the case of the two themes *thryth* (f.) and *wulf* (m.), the name *Thrythwulf* is found as the name of an abbat, and *Wulfthryth* as that of an abbess.

The themes *brand*, *cytel*, *grim*, *orm*, *thegn*, *thor* enter into the composition of late names.

Among themes which are exclusively deuterothermes Kemble (*Winchester proceedings* 1845 p. 87) instances *thegn*; however, *Thegnheard* occurs in *Hunter Rot. Pip.* c. 1130 and *Thegnwine* as the name of a moneyer c. 1030; *Thegn*— also is several times found as a prototheme in *Pipér*.

An attempt was made by the Anglo-Saxons to compensate, in some small way, for the lack of surnames, by giving children names,

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

in which the themes of the father's names were found. This is specially noticeable in the case of the names of the children of Eormenred of Kent: Eormenbeorh, Eormenburh, Eormengyth; in the genealogy of the kings of Essex, when Sige— continually occurs; in the names of the sons of Beorhtwulf King of Mercia: Beorhtfrith, Beorhtric; in those of the family of Wiglaf King of Mercia: Wigmund, Wigstan; in the Northumbrian pedigree, where Os—, and in the West Saxon pedigree, where Æthel—, Ælf— and Ead—, are very frequently found. In BCS 1132 the names of Ordheah the father and of Wulfheah and Ælfheah his sons have the same deuterotheme. The themes of the mother's name were used in the same way; in the pedigree of Beorhtnoth, who was killed at Maldon in 991, his wife was Ælfæd, her daughter Leofflæd, whose daughter again was Leofwaru.

When the vowel of the theme is known to be long, as blīth, cēol, thrȳth, it is so marked where the theme itself first occurs, the chief authority herein being Sweet. It may be mentioned, that the vowels of the words in the Glossary before p. 585 are short, and those after p. 584 long. The peculiar arrangement of the Glossary makes it necessary to give the page, where the required theme is to be found.

Many hypothetical themes have been introduced from the names actually found, as Het— from Hetta, Hetræd, Hetmund; Pen— from Penheard, Penwealh; Stur— from Sturstan; Swēt— from Swetman, Swetric.

The deuterotheme was simply appended to the prototheme without any conjunctive vowel; in later times, for the greater convenience of those, to whom the pronunciation of the rough Teutonic names was not easy, auxiliary vowels having the appearance of conjunctive vowels were frequently introduced, as in Gundegisilus for Gundgisl.

The early Teutonic themes underwent alterations for several reasons, and so, for instance, sigi became sigē, sig, and (even) si, cyni became cyne, wini became wine.

At times the themes get confounded by the scribes, one being substituted for another. Thus Ælf— and Æthel—, Cyne— Cwen— and Coen—, —wig and wine, even —swith (f.) and —sige (m.) are found interchanged.

This is independent of such mistakes as: Eadbeorht for Cuthbeorht, Plegmund for Æthelhelm and the like. The names Heahstan, Ealhstan, Ælfstan are often confused.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## INTRODUCTION.

xv

Dithematic names of doubtful groups are placed alphabetically.

Sometimes the suffix —ing (*q.v.*) is appended to a name with the meaning 'son of...', as we find in the genealogies in the A. S. Chronicle (see s. a. 626, 648, 685 etc.) and in Sweet p. 159 ff; but it is also the equivalent of a mere genitive sing. in place-names, as in Sighearding meduue.

The number of dithematic forms in any group, as obtained from English sources, is a very variable quantity, and may be very great or very small. The Æthel-group numbers nearly 50 such forms, the Gyth-group only two. It will be seen, that names missing (as yet) from the Anglo-Saxon groups are not unfrequently found in continental name lists. Such names—early Teutonic, Frankish, Westphalian, Danish, Lombard, Visigothic—have therefore been introduced into the Onomasticon to make the groups more complete. This was done primarily as a matter of mere probable conjecture, but it has proved to be a reasonable proceeding by the subsequent discovery of the same name in English documents, in place-names, or on English coins, *e.g.* Baba, Brocheard, Mæthelwine, Ricmund, Thegnheard, Wealdric.

The chief sources of these continental names are: Förstemann, Piper, Dronke, Wrede, Gallée, Nielsen, Troja and Prou.

The themes are indexed separately, the protothemes as Æthel—, Cyne—, the deuterthemes as —lac, —laf, the themes that can be both as Beorht— and —beorht.

The varieties of spelling of the themes have been indexed at the proper places.

The themes of a name are often separated by small spaces to make the composition of the name more plain.

A list of the themes is here given.

Āc —		An —	
Ād —	— acer	And —	
Ægel —		Angel —	
Ægen —		Angen —	
Æl —		Ans —	
Ælf —	— ælf	Ant —	
Æsc —		Ās —	
Æthel —			— ath
Amal —		Beadu —	
		Bēag —	

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xvi

## INTRODUCTION.

Beald —	— beald (bald)	Dryht —	
	— bearn	Dūd —	
Bēd —	— bēd	Dūn —	
	— begn	Dycg —	
Bel —		Ēa —	
	— beorg	Ēad —	
Beorht —	— beorht	Eald —	
Beorn —	— beorn	Ealh —	
Bēt —	— bēt	Ealu —	
Bil —	— bil	Ean —	
	— bit	Eard —	
Blæc —		Earn —	
Blæd —		Ēast —	
Blith —		Ēastor —	
	— bodo	Ecg —	
Bōt —	— bōt	Ēd —	
Brand —	— brand	Eges —	
Bregu —			— elf (ælf)
Brōc —		Ēo —	
Brūc —		Eofor —	
Brūn —	— brun	Eon —	
Burg —	— burg	Eorcon —	
Cæd —		Eormen —	
	— carl	Eorp —	
Cent —		Ere —	
Cēol —		Fær —	— fær
Clȳd —			— fand
Cnof —		Far —	— far
Cōen —		Fast —	— fast
Col —	— col	Feolu —	
Cor —	— cor		— fin
	— culf	Fisc —	
	— cume	Flæd —	— flæd
Cūth —		Flōd —	
Cweld —		Folc —	
Cwēn —		Folth —	
Cwic —		Forth —	
Cyne —		Fram —	
Cynn —		Frēa —	— frēa
Cytel —	— cytel (kill)	Frēo —	
Dæd —		Frige —	
Dæg —	— dæg	Frith —	— frith
Dene —		Frithu —	
	— deof	Frōd —	
Dēor —			— fūs
Dod —		Gær —	— gær
Dōm —		Gamel —	
Don —		Gār —	— gār
Drēam —		Gēan —	

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## INTRODUCTION.

xvii

Gearð —	— gearð	Hūs —	
Gēat —	— gēat	Hūth —	
Gefu —	— gefu (gifu)	Hwæt —	— hwæt
Geld —	— geld	Hyge —	
Geng —		Hyse —	— hyse
Geon —		Hȳth —	
Georn —	— georn	In —	
Gild —	— gild	Ing —	
	— gis	Ingel —	
Gisl —	— gisl	Īs —	
Gist —		Īsarn —	
Giū —			— lāc
Glæd —			— læg
Gōd —	— god		— laf (lāb)
God —		Land —	— land
Gold —	— gold	Lēc —	
Gōs —	— gos		— leda
Grim —	— grim	Lēod —	
Gul —		Lēof —	— leof
Gum —			— līc
Gun —		Līht —	
Gund —	— gund	Lind —	
Gūth —			— log
Gȳth —	— gyth	Lust —	
Had —		Mæg —	
Hæl —		Mægen —	
Hæm —		Mær —	
Hær —		Mærle —	
Hæth —	— hæth	Mæth —	
Hālig —		Mæthel —	
Hēah —	— heah	Maht —	
Healf —		Mal —	
Hēan —		Mann —	— man
Heard —	— heard		— mār
Heathu —		Mearc —	
	— hēd		— mel
Held —		Mere —	
Helm —	— helm	Mild —	
Help —		Mōd —	— mōd
Heoru —		Monn —	— mon
Here —	— here	Mund —	— mund
Hildi —	— hild	Nīth —	— nīth
Hold —		North —	
Hraban —, Hram —		Nōth —	— nōth
Hring —	— hring	Ō —	
Hrōeth —		Ō — (=an)	
Hrōth —		Ōd —	
Hūn —	— hūn	Ōethel —	
Hund —		Oft —	

S.

c

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xviii

## INTRODUCTION.

Ord	—		Stūr	—	
Orm	—		Stūt	—	
		— orne	Styr	—	
Ōs	—				— sunu
Ōth	—		Swāf	—	
Pæg	—		Sweart	—	— swegen
Pend	—				
Peoht	—		Swēt	—	
Pil	—		Swiþ	—	— swiþ
Plec	—		Tāt	—	— tāt
Pleg	—		Tath	—	
Pleo(h)	—		Thegn	—	— thegn
Rād	—, Rēd	— rād, — rēd	Thēod	—	
Ræf	—		Thing	—	
Ræfen	—	— ræfen	Thōr	—	— thōr
Rand	—		Thryþ	—	— thryþ
Regen	—		Thūr	—	
		— rēow	Tid	—	
Rest	—		Til	—	
Rīc	—	— rīc	Tond	—	
Rid	—		Torht	—	
Rīm	—		Trum	—	
Rinc	—	— rinc	Tūn	—	
Rōd	—		Tut	—	
Ros	—		Ūht	—	— ūht
Rūn	—	— rūn	Ulf (Wulf)	—	— ulf (wulf)
Sā	—		Ust	— (?)	
Sand	—	— sand			— wacer
Scealc	—	— scealc	Wad	—	
Scēot	—		Wæg	—	— wæg
Scīr	—		Wær	—	— wær
Seax	—		Wan	—	— waru
		— secg			
Sele	—		Wathol	—	
Seol(h)	—		Weald	—	— weald
Side	—		Wealh	—	— wealh
Sige	—	— sige	Weard	—	— weard
Sigi	—		Wēn	—	— wen
		— sīth	Wendel	—	
Snā	—		Wern	—	
Snel	—		Wic	—	
Snot	—		Wid	—	— wīd
Sot	—		Wig	—	— wīg
Stān	—	— stān	Wiht	—	— wiht
		— stēaf	Wil	—	
Stegen	—	— stegen	Wild	—	— wild
Stiþ	—		Winc	—	
Strang	—		Wini	— Wine	— wine
Strēon	—		Wing	—	

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## INTRODUCTION.

xix

Winter —		Wuld —	
	— wīo	Wulf —	— wulf
Wit —		Wun —	
Wither —		Wurm —	
Wlanc —		Wūsc —	
	— wold (weald)	Wyn —	— wyn
Wrac —		Ȫth —	
Wulc —			

2. The second class of names comprises the diminished forms of dithematic names, the deuterotheme entirely disappearing, and the prototheme receiving the uniform termination — a, as *Leoba* for *Leobgitha*.

Thus, in the pedigree of the royal family of Wessex, a brother of King *Ceawlin* is called *Cuthwulf* in ASChr ABC a. 571, but *Cutha* in ASChr E of the same year; again, a son of *Ceawlin* is called *Cuthwine* in ASChr ABCEF a. 577, but *Cutha* in ASChr ABC a. 685; while, again, a grandson of *Ceawlin* and father of *Ceolweald* is called *Cuthwulf* Sw. p. 179 l. 5, but *Cutha* in ASChr ABCD a. 855. This practice gives rise to much uncertainty and confusion, when, as above, different names belonging to the same group are thus apocopated, leaving for all such only the one same shortened form. In a few cases, indeed, our authorities supply the requisite knowledge of the full dithematic form, but mostly we have no clue to it; and in the Wessex genealogy there is yet a fourth *Cutha*, also a brother of *Ceawlin*, whose full name might be *Cuthgils*.

Some modification of the prototheme may also take place, as in the cases of *Totta* for *Torhthelm* and *Imma* (*Emma*) for *Irmengarda*. *Hitta* is by Förstemann said to be the diminished form of *Hildeburga*; *Odda* is perhaps the same as *Ordbrith*.

3. The third class consists of names, not evidently derived from dithematic names, which end in — a preceded by a single consonant, or by the same consonant doubled, thus forming a double series of names; *e.g.*

Aba	Abba	Beaga	Beagga
Aca	Acca	Bola	Bolla
Ada	Adda	Cada	Cadda
Ala	Alla	Cuda	Cudda
Baca	Bacca	Cusa	Cussa

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xxiv

## INTRODUCTION.

A few peculiar names still remain, which do not enter into any of the foregoing classes, besides those found in the *Liber Vitæ* of Durham (referred to later); *e.g.*

Bantomp	Frithonas	Ibi hi side	Ræhæbal
Bresi balt	Fuliburs	Madselm	Ricfolcyn
Dim heah ac			

## III.

It seemed necessary to give references for the names occurring in Anglo-Saxon charters to both Birch's and Kemble's collections, as the BCS arranges the charters contained in KCD j—iv nos. 1—981 and those in KCD v—vj nos. 982—1368 in one chronological series, but only (as at present published) to the death of King Eadgar in 975, Kemble's collection going on to the Conquest. Again Kemble marks his opinion of the possible non-genuineness of some of the charters by marking those that he considered 'ascertained forgeries' or charters 'liable to suspicion' (j p. cxv) with an asterisk or star; in this matter Birch has not followed Kemble, and it did not seem right to transfer the stars from Kemble's numbers to Birch's numbers, and besides after a. 975 Kemble's numbers and stars would have necessarily to be given. It was not, either, possible to give references to one only of those authorities, since BCS has many documents older than a. 975, which are not in KCD.

That Kemble's opinion of the charters has not been implicitly accepted, may be seen from the following fact. KCD 570 (MS. Cott. Aug. ij 6) is stigmatized (or starred) by Kemble, but 'Mr Bond has' in the British Museum facsimiles 'passed it without remark' and 'Mr Macray...saw nothing suspicious in the handwriting'; in consequence Earle prints it as the 'Appendix' to his 'Land-charters.'

The charters, then, which are not starred, may be regarded as fairly genuine; but in the case of the others the stars may be motived by many considerations, ranging from mere suspicion or a mistake in the date (as in BCS 327, cf. H. St iij 396) to certainty of flagrant forgery, as in the notorious cases of the charters of Evesham, Croyland, and Westminster monasteries.

Some of these charters have apparently a genuine text, but borrowed lists of signatories.

Some forged charters, again, unless of Norman date, may present

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## INTRODUCTION.

xxi

There are also cases, which may belong to this class, where only one member of the pair has as yet been found.

The member found may be the second, *e.g.*

—	Cobba		—	Oppa
—	Docca		—	Patta
—	Lippa		—	Podda
—	Loppa		—	Scrippa
—	Macca			

or the first; *e.g.*

Bata	—		Puda	—
Brica	—		Tada	—
Pita	—			

4. The fourth class consists of the remaining names not belonging to the second and third classes, that is to say, names ending in —a, preceded by two consonants, as: Celta.

They are found in place-names; *e.g.*

Beorhta	Colta	Culna	Hæsta	Lænca
Celta	Cucwa	Grinda	Hearda	Scerda

or are personal names; *e.g.*

Bonda	Cumbra	Forna	Pinca
-------	--------	-------	-------

Such English names ending in —a (gen. —an) of this and the previous class found only in place-names, have in other Teutonic lands equivalent personal forms ending in —o. Many such continental forms in —o have therefore been introduced into the Onomasticon to corroborate the personal character of those English names, which are known only from place-names and about which, therefore, there might be some doubt; *e.g.*

Celta	from Celtanham,	teutonic Celto
Cobba	from Cobbanden,	teutonic Cobbo
Tada	from Tadanleah,	teutonic Tado

In like manner these continental correspondences serve to corroborate other rare Anglo-Saxon names of signatories, and names of moneyers, and names found only in Domesday; *e.g.*

Docca	Docco		Sola ( <i>sic</i> )	Sola ( <i>sic</i> )
Pelta	Pelto		Tella	Tello
Pinca	Pinco		Winca	Winco
Selua ( <i>sic</i> )	Selua ( <i>sic</i> )			

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xxii

## INTRODUCTION.

5. The fifth class consists of monothematic names. A very great number of these may be deduced from the place-names in the boundaries of the estates, with which the Land-charters are concerned; these bear no resemblance to those of the classes already described and are found as strong genitives; *e.g.*

Ades	Cortes	Gofes	Stutes
Æles	Deles	Helfes	Tices
Botes	Fæles	Lales	Wandes
Biles	Fintes	Morces	Winces

In a great number of cases the final consonant is doubled; *e.g.*

Acces	Cuttes	Hunnes	Scobbes
Baddes	Ebbes	Luddes	Telles
Bettes	Grobbes	Nottes	Trottes
Cloddes	Hoddes	Ottes	Wettes

To this class belong also many of the themes themselves, when used as personal names; *e.g.*

Beorht	Man	Weald	Wiht
Beorn	Mor	Wealh	Wulf
Ceol			

as also such names as :

Brōn	Iol	Mul	Oter
Finn	Lull	Mund	Pin
Hooc	Moll	Orm	Port

6. Besides these large classes of names, some other smaller classes may be noticed.

(a) The names ending in — e.

(a) Masculine names; *e.g.*

Ælle	Cille	Ese	Lude
Ætte	Diere	Hadde	Manne
Bæde	Dynne	Hyse	Monne
Cawe	Embe		

(β) Feminine names, corresponding to the masc. names in — a; *e.g.*

Æbbe	Bote	Ealde	Lulle
Æffe	Dunne	Golde	Nunne
Beage	Eabbe	Hune	Tette
Beonne	Eafe	Hwite	Wale

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## INTRODUCTION.

xxiii

(b) The names ending in — i; *e.g.*

Æcci	Bynni	Hemmi	Oiddi
Æddi	Coifi	Hyni	Sendi
Ælli	Cuddi	Iddi	Tydi
Betti	Esi	Īdi	Wini
Bryni	Geddi	Ini	Yffi
Byni	Hecci		

Many names ending in — i are found in Domesday, but there the termination may be the same as — wig; *e.g.* Ludi for Leodwig; or as — ig; *e.g.* Toli for Tolig.

(c) The names ending in — u.

(a) Masculine names; *e.g.*

Moglu	Pilu
-------	------

(β) Feminine names; *e.g.*

Æthelu	Eadugu	Edlu	Thingu
Beonnu	Eafu	Lufu	Tucu
Eadu			

(d) The names ending in — el, diminutive and perhaps in some cases denoting the agent; *e.g.*

Beccel	Pottel	Soemel	Tyrhtel
Bosel	Pyttel	Strygel	Wodel
Mannel	Rædel	Tymbel	

Many names of this kind will be found in the Appendix; *e.g.*

Ægeles	Bogeles	Cendeles	Ebbeles	Writeles
--------	---------	----------	---------	----------

(e) The names ending in — ic, probably diminutives; *e.g.*

Beornic	Cerdic	Dunic	Otic
---------	--------	-------	------

(f) The names ending in — oc, probably diminutives; *e.g.*

Honoc	Puttoc	Wiloc
-------	--------	-------

(g) The names ending in — uc, also probably diminutives; *e.g.*

Balluc	Duduc	Inguc	Turtuc
Bralluc	Hodduc	Lulluc	Ufuc
Deduc	Hwittuc	Rinuc	Widuc

(h) The names ending in — ig; *e.g.*

Thurig	Tokig	Tofig	Tolig	Tostig
--------	-------	-------	-------	--------

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xxiv

INTRODUCTION.

A few peculiar names still remain, which do not enter into any of the foregoing classes, besides those found in the *Liber Vitæ* of Durham (referred to later); *e.g.*

Bantomp	Frithonas	Ibi hi side	Ræhæbal
Bresi balt	Fuliburs	Madselm	Ricfolcyn
Dim heah ac			

## III.

It seemed necessary to give references for the names occurring in Anglo-Saxon charters to both Birch's and Kemble's collections, as the BCS arranges the charters contained in KCD j—iv nos. 1—981 and those in KCD v—vj nos. 982—1368 in one chronological series, but only (as at present published) to the death of King Eadgar in 975, Kemble's collection going on to the Conquest. Again Kemble marks his opinion of the possible non-genuineness of some of the charters by marking those that he considered 'ascertained forgeries' or charters 'liable to suspicion' (j p. cxv) with an asterisk or star; in this matter Birch has not followed Kemble, and it did not seem right to transfer the stars from Kemble's numbers to Birch's numbers, and besides after a. 975 Kemble's numbers and stars would have necessarily to be given. It was not, either, possible to give references to one only of those authorities, since BCS has many documents older than a. 975, which are not in KCD.

That Kemble's opinion of the charters has not been implicitly accepted, may be seen from the following fact. KCD 570 (MS. Cott. Aug. ij 6) is stigmatized (or starred) by Kemble, but 'Mr Bond has' in the British Museum facsimiles 'passed it without remark' and 'Mr Macray...saw nothing suspicious in the handwriting'; in consequence Earle prints it as the 'Appendix' to his 'Land-charters.'

The charters, then, which are not starred, may be regarded as fairly genuine; but in the case of the others the stars may be motivated by many considerations, ranging from mere suspicion or a mistake in the date (as in BCS 327, cf. H. St iij 396) to certainty of flagrant forgery, as in the notorious cases of the charters of Evesham, Croyland, and Westminster monasteries.

Some of these charters have apparently a genuine text, but borrowed lists of signatories.

Some forged charters, again, unless of Norman date, may present

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## INTRODUCTION.

xxv

good forms of names such as the scribes of the pre-Norman period were familiar with, *e.g.* Winchelm which is found in the 'glaring forgery' BCS 142 KCD 73\*.

The Croyland forgeries are noted as '(Croyl.)'; other doubtful charters are marked as 'questionable' (quest.).

A dash (—) after 'BCS' or 'KCD' signifies that the charter is not contained in that particular work.

Running numbers to the charters are given by Kemble, Birch, and Napier-Stevenson. The unfortunate and inexplicable omission of such numbering by Thorpe and Earle causes much inconvenience in quoting charters from those works, when, as often, two charters begin on the same page.

Thorpe's Diplomatarium runs down to the reign of William I. and is divided into several heads: Miscellaneous Charters, Wills, Guilds, Manumissions; a 'second division of the work, or the Grants of Land,' mentioned p. 299 n. did not appear.

The only documents among Thorpe's 314 items, which were not already edited by Kemble, are the following, about 20 numbers, Birch's numbers being added in brackets:

pp. 6 (26), 114 (488), 124 (510), 206 (1063), 248 (1187), 267 (1137),  
296, 419, 437, 479 (501), 571, 599, 600, 608—617 (guilds),

and some of the manumissions. A few of these belong to the reign of William I. Some have been printed by Earle.

The authorities for the six charters printed by Thorpe on pp. 15—23 are with one exception confused, and should be taken as follows:

no. 1, p. 15,	references	sub no.	4
no. 2, p. 16,	„	„	6
no. 3, p. 16,	„	„	1
no. 4, p. 17,	„	„	2
[no. 5, p. 20,	„	„	5]
no. 6, p. 21,	„	„	3

In Thorpe the A. S. charters etc. are translated into English.

The confused way in which the names of Anglo-Saxon personages are arranged in the Dictionary of Christian Biography, has made it necessary to give references to both volume and page. Bishop Ithamar and Bishop Leowaldus, though mentioned in the Dictionary, have no biographies among its articles.

s.

d

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xxvi

## INTRODUCTION.

Earle's Handbook to the Land-charters presents us (1) with primary documents or such as 'are preserved in single parchments,' and are 'contemporaneous with the date assigned to the transaction,' and (2) with secondary documents which are not so found.

They are nearly all to be found in Kemble, Birch, Davidson, the British Museum Facsimiles and the Ordnance Survey Facsimiles. Cnut's charters pp. 229 and 232 are perhaps the only two charters of Anglo-Saxon times which had not appeared in any previous collection.

'Earle II.' refers to the 'Secondary Documents' in Earle's Land-charters pp. 279 ff.

In the references to the three lists (A, B, C) given in Ellis' Introduction to Domesday, Ellis A (vol. j) consists of tenants in capite and Ellis C (vol. ij) of undertenants, in 1086, while Ellis B (vol. ij) gives the owners of land under Eadweard III (the Confessor) and at different times between his death in 1066 and the Survey in 1086. The names in Ellis B are generally Anglo-Saxon. In the Onomasticon one or other of these references may have been sometimes omitted by oversight.

In Domesday many names appear in an apocopated form ; *e.g.*

Bri. for Brismer	Game for Gamel
Leueno for Leuenot	Let for Letflæd
Sigul for Sigulf	Tou for Touet
Osul for Osulf	Erm for Ermenhaldus
Saul for Saulf	etc.

Many names have not been found elsewhere, as :

Beorhtman (Brihtman)	Liseman	Olwine	Thurmær
Coengifu (Cheneue)	Lodric	Seaxwine	Winterheard

'EAF Indices' means the index in vol. vj of Freeman's Norman Conquest to the whole of that work, and the special indices to the second edition of vols. iij and iv.

The date following a person's name in the Onomasticon is generally quite vague, being either the date of the charter wherein he is mentioned, or the date of the notice of him in the history or chronicle, or a mere general medium date of his life.

In reference to the Land-charters, the county where the property lay is given ; in the earlier charters (before a. 870) the kingdom whose sovereign signs is also given. In the later Kentish charters

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Bede to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## INTRODUCTION.

xxvii

the note 'Kent Mercia' or 'Kent Wessex' indicates, besides, the state to which Kent was then subject. Mercian charters after c. 875 bear the signature of the ealdorman of Mercia. The monasteries and cathedrals, to which the property was given, are also recorded.

In the charters mistakes in the dating occur; these the editors have corrected, and the corrected dates are here put in round brackets.

Mistakes are found also at times in the description of the signatories; in BCS 758 the duces (ealdormen) are styled ministri (thegns); miles is sometimes found for minister, as in BCS 757 (cf. 743, 753) and in BCS 992, 1053.

The N. N. list consists of persons, who are definitely referred to, but whose actual names are nowhere recorded.

The three kings Eadweard, the Elder, the Martyr and the Confessor, are mostly for shortness styled Eadweard I, Eadweard II, Eadweard III.

It has seemed necessary to index the mistakes found in different works relating to Anglo-Saxon history, as the mistaken name might be sought for, and then, if it were lacking, the Onomasticon might appear to be in fault.

The arrangement of the persons bearing the same name is as follows:

LVD	Förstemann	Nielsen
Local	Grein	Troya
Piper		

## OFFICIAL PERSONAGES

(a) *Lay persons*

Royalties, clito	miles	pedisecus (seuipedus)
princeps	reeve sheriff	pincerna
dux (ealdorman)	cniht (page)	dapifer
optimas	minister (thegn)	discifer (dish thegn)
comes	staller	chamberlain (būr thegn)
nobilis	præfectus	fidelis homo

(b) *Ecclesiastical persons*

archbishop	abbat, prior	deacon, subdeacon
bishop	monk	cleric
archdeacon	priest	præpositus

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xxviii

INTRODUCTION.

## NON-OFFICIAL PERSONAGES

testator, legatee	surety	serf
landowner	relative of ...	boor, rusticus
tenant in remainder	minister of the bishop	Ellis, Domesday
author	miles of the bishop	moneyer
benefactor	witness	

The designations of the inferior personages are given in the form supplied by the charters, as frequently they have no modern equivalents.

The series of Anglo-Saxon charters has to be made up out of several works and collections:

1. The *Codex diplomaticus ævi Saxonici* (1839—48) of Kemble, which runs on from the earliest date to the Conquest (1066);
2. The *Cartularium Saxonicum* of Birch (1885—93), which has not yet got beyond the death of king Eadgar in 975;
3. The *Diplomatarium anglicum ævi Saxonici* (1865) of Thorpe, which extends into the reign of king William I;
4. The *Hand-Book to the Land-charters* (1888) of Earle, which includes documents of the time of king Henry II;
5. The *Registrum Wiltunense* (1827);
6. The *Anecdota Oxoniensia* of Napier and Stevenson (1895);
7. The British Museum series of Facsimiles of charters, and
8. The Ordnance Survey series of Facsimiles of charters.

These include the Anglo-Saxon charters of several other collections, as:

1. Heming's *Chartularium ecclesiæ Wigornensis*, edited by Hearne (Oxf. 1723);
2. The *Textus Roffensis* edited by Hearne (Oxf. 1720);
3. The Exeter charters edited by Davidson (1883);
4. The Abingdon charters edited by Stevenson ([RS] 1858);
5. The Bath charters edited by Hunt (1891);
6. The charters in Haddan and Stubbs Vol. iij (1881);
7. The Somers charters and other charters published in Smith's *Beda* (1722);
8. The charters in Sweet's *Oldest English Texts* (1885).

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

## INTRODUCTION.

xxix

The Liber Vitæ of [Lindisfarne and] Durham, MS. Cott. Domit. A. 7, was originally drawn up a. c. 800 or c. 840 (E. M. Thompson), and contained then about 3100 names of benefactors to Lindisfarne, written in letters of gold and of silver. The remaining names were added by many different scribes between c. 800 and c. 1500, without any arrangement or order, either of time or station.

The whole MS. was edited for the Surtees Society by Jos. Stevenson M.A. in 1841, and the original part was printed more accurately by Sweet in his *Earliest English Texts* in 1885. The names given by Sweet, Anglo-Saxon and foreign alike, have all been indexed. They have been investigated by H. Hellwig.

The Anglo-Saxon names found in the later additions are mostly of a very debased kind, and require (as has been stated already) to be examined with much care and attention before they can be reduced to normal spellings; thus Æieoue is found by comparison with other names to be (probably) the same as Æthelgifu, and Leuiagus as Leofheah. Hence the reduction of the 'LVD Stev.' names to normal forms must, in some intricate cases, be considered as only probably correct, not as certainly correct.

From the state of the later additions in the MS., no great trust can be placed in Stevenson's readings in difficult cases, such as: Sithcriva (p. 16 col. 3), and owing to the confused manner of entering the names, it is impossible to assign to them even approximate dates.

It may be useful to put together some of the strange forms, which are found in the additions to the original part of the LVD as printed by Stevenson; they may be Celtic names, or corrupt forms, or misreadings.

p. 5	Petsind	p. 49	Halloretha	p. 59	Maisent
6	Floheld		Goildara	68	Haugrim
	Gerorius		Gunguar	69	Æmisond
	Froelina		Saltetric (?)	70	Morthgeorn
8	Sibar	50	Reinna	78	Sunapas
12	Benza	51	Walessi		Ragerith
13	Afun, Auun		Seuriðe		Scupi
15	Wihan	52	Scumar		Bodawar
16	Ecchot		Wirfald		Thururc
19	Tunnoht		Wincum	79	Quessing
48	Accod		Leiðulf		Ithrgunt
	Sealisgal	55	Scolfus		Lunda
49	Tholheog		Melmuril	80	Pecrith
	Harrortha	58	Igelsrice	99	Gogewinus
	Haldebeon		Solge		

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-60864-1 - Onomasticon: Anglo-Saxonicum: A List of Anglo-Saxon Proper Names from the Time of Beda to that of King John

William George Searle

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xxx

## INTRODUCTION.

The LVD contains many peculiar female names of late date, some of which, at least, seem connected with Anglo-Saxon themes; *e.g.*

Acelina	Avelina	Lescelina
Adelina	Azelina	Licelina
Amelina	Beuscelina	Rametta
Ascelina	Ingolia	Tephonia
Athelina	Lancelina	

Similar names may be found in Ellis C, but mostly as names of men; *e.g.*

Ascelinus	Hamelinus	Othelinus
Azelinus	Lachelinus	Rozelinus
Benzelinus	Lanzelinus	Tezelinus
Goscelinus Goscelmus	Lethelinus	Walchelinus

In one of these cases — elinus is certainly equivalent to — elmus (— helm). Whether the same is true in other cases is not certain. Wigelin in the Battle of Maldon may perhaps only be Wighelm. Gocelinus is the same as Gocelm who occurs as a moneyer of Henry II (Montagu ij 374).

References to different authorities serve at times to substantiate the genuineness of names, which otherwise might seem to be doubtful; *e.g.*

Sendi	Ellis B; Thorpe	Wazo	Ellis C; SymD
Sprow	mon.; Thorpe; Lib. Elien.	Helga	Ellis B; LVD Stev.
Gouti	Ellis B; Thorpe	Ætla	Bæda; LVD Sw.
Hana	mon.; local		

From Kemble's Index of place names KCD vj 251—359 there is given as an Appendix, from those place names, a list of words, which are found in this connexion only; as they are not substantives or adjectives they may be personal names, though this is not certain in all cases. These names occur as genitives with the strong termination — es, or the weak termination — an, or with the equivalent of the genitive — ing, *e.g.* Ancges[ham], Greddan[leah], Slehtran[ford], Weascing[weg], Subbing[wic]. The numbers in the margin are the pages in Kemble, b marking the second column.

Kemble unfortunately at first omitted the boundaries of the estates from the body of the charters and has had to print them separately vol. iij pp. 373—468 and vol. vj pp. 225—244. These volumes are marked in Appendix II as (3) and (6).