
20. For this moneymen see E.J.E. Pirie, Sylvae of Coins of the British Isles 21 (London 1975), xlvii, xlix.

ABBREVIATIONS

ASC
The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle(s); Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel, ed. J. Earle and C. Plummer (Oxford 1892-1899).

C.Acre
The Cartulary of Castle Acre Priory (British Library, Harley 2110).

Cockersand

Crawf

Dch

f, fen.
feminine.

Ff

Förster

fol.
Folio.

H
Hundred.

KLMN
Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for nordisk middelalder (Copenhagen 1956 ff.).

masc.
massculine.

PNDB
O. von Feilitzen, The Pre-Conquest Personal Names of Domeday Book (Uppland 1937).

R
A.J. Robertson, Anglo-Saxon Charters (Cambridge 1939).

SPNY
G. Fellaun Jensen, Scandinavian Personal Names in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire (Copenhagen 1968).

Whalley

witn.
witness.

All other abbreviations follow the usage of the publications of the English Place-Name Society. In the present article the page or column number is given except in the cases of Crawf, Ff, Förster and R, where the number of the document is given.

JOHN INSLEY
Bad Königshofen im Grabfeld.

A THOUSAND YEARS OF ENGLISH INFLUENCE ON DANISH
MASCULINE NOMENCLATURE

I) Moneymen

The names of moneymen punched into our 11th-century coinage belong to our earliest national onomastic sources. It is a well-known fact that our first coinage was modelled on the Æthelredian penny of the Viking period, and that the moneymen operating at the royal mints were to a very large extent English. Although the coin material is unique in being precisely dateable and localizable, yet the foreignness of its models and of many of its producers makes it evidence which should be approached with the utmost caution. DfP (p. viii), our national thesaurus of personal names, has consistently excluded the moneymen before 1076 on the grounds that they were prevalently foreign; other authorities - nothing daunted - have considered the coins to be products of Danish craftsmen, enlisting the services of their names, where they appeared most suitable, to date and antedate Danish sound laws (e.g. Jacobson, Moreen).

To form a reliable estimate of English influence on our early nomenclature, it is vital to segregate the names that are to all intents and purposes English from two other groups, one with indigenous Danish names, and another more problematic, one with names that constitute a mixture of speechforms, anglicized names. While this grouping of the coin names can be performed on the basis of fairly well-defined linguistic and onomastic criteria, the problem of assessing the nationality of the name bearers - crucial for the scope of the present paper - is bound to operate on varying levels of probability.

A) English names (Table I)

The names are from Hauberg's lists of early Danish moneymen down to 1146 (Erik Lam). All blunted or doubtful inscriptions have been excluded. The signatures credit the moneymen to the following mints: Å (rhoz), A (borge), B (orgeby), H (edeby), L (lund), O ( odense), R (roskiold), R (rønder), R (ibe), R (inga) (ted), S (lagelse), T (thunathorp), T (fjum), V (vborg), Ò (rørke).

How should we interpret these names? Are they names of English craftsmen operating at Danish mints? We know that our early monetary system was copied from England, and some of our moneymen are expressly referred to as foreigners in other sources. Purely numismatic evidence points the same way (e.g. the reference to Canute alternately as Rex Danorum and Rex Anglorum, the frequent employment of adverse and reverse dies known from English mints, etc.). There is also the perplexing probability that some names on the coinage have been copied by Danish craftsmen from English coins, and in that case represent people who never set foot in the country. The fact that names like Leofréo, Alfric, Leofsglæ, and Leofwine appear on coins struck in Denmark for Canute, Harthacnut and Magnus (see Haub, pp. 94 and 95) with Winchester, Gilleceaster and Lincoln as mints of issue is a warning that this eventuality should not be entirely disregarded.

It is the entrenched view of our onomastic authorities, however, that the bearers of English names were prevalently foreign, but does that also apply to long strings of names at the same mints spanning the reigns
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of three, four or even five kings? Could the same Leofwine have been striking coins for three kings at different mints (or perhaps even more?) if we take the chance of discovery into consideration? But there could of course have been more than one English moneyyer of that not very usual name.

It is on the whole the name/name-bearer relationship which defies uniqueness of interpretation. On what criteria should a name be attributed to an English moneyer, or to a Dane named after his English instructor, as the name Asferp Uki (below) might seem to suggest? Are some names only calques on inscriptions prevailing on English prototype-pennies? Numismatists may lend us a hand here, though they have always seemed reluctant to come to grips with precisely such issues.

But there is evidence, however tenuous it may appear, suggesting that some names might actually have been used in Denmark and by Danes. There are indications that a few names may have come to enjoy some, albeit ephemeral, currency here, witness the growing need, as we move down Hauberg's lists, to make them distinctive by adding names: GODWINI PETTIMAN (Haub. 218), ASFERP UKI (= "young Asferp"), Hau. 218, ALWARD KIDSER (Hau. 217), ALWARD KNIRKA (Hau. 217), SVENI UULFIETS PINTA (= "Ulvi's relative"), all moneyyers to Sven Estrithson.

Similarly there are in the same reign when the coins also begin to assume a distinctly non-English design, names like Brunman, Godwine, Leoftlge, Asferp, Leofwine, Smidwe, Almuner punched in runic script. It is tempting to assume that these could be the work of native craftsmen, the more so since this feature has in many cases been coupled with the abandonment of the traditional OE preposition on in favour of our native i, e.g. LIPTUN I DORB (Hau. 219). But again the coins provide no tangible proof.

PN evidence, it is true, would be a reliable pointer to English settlement or the survival of English names in Denmark, but only two names are relevant. One is Endrup (Vald. EDWINTHURP; 1458 ATTHURP), another is Botulfr (Nold. BOTERLSTORP) from Botulf, the name of the English saint referred to below. Two other names have been tentatively connected with England, one in the field name BRUNMORGUJOS, cf. Dg 167, which may contain the personal name Brunman. The other is the PN Englerup, which might be interpreted as the "thorpe (the English)" (see Kr. Hald (1974) p. 14).

B) Anglicized names

A distinctively English feature in our early inventory of coin names is the widespread use of the graphs <$?> ($w$) and <$?>. They are adopted also by Danish moneyyers as will appear from the following contrastive pairs: SPEN (Hau. 222), GODPE (Hau. 190); OONEGERCA (Hau. p.203), BERHTNER (Hau. 190). Intervocalic <$?> with the value of <$?> is another English feature: SVAPA (Hau. 100) sp. SVAVA (Hau. 103).

Numerous diathematic names that are otherwise well attested in our national inventory occur with the second (less usually the first) morpheme anglicized. Most common are $=g$ (ESGAR, Hau. 101), $=g$ (GARFIN, Hau. 102), -$stan$ (ORSTERN, Hau. 224), $os$ (OSGUT, Hau. 193), -$fere$ (ASFERP, Hau. 192), -$god$ (WORGO, Hau. 224), -$barm$ (SWARTBARU, Hau. 218).

In a few cases, conversely, an English name has been made to conform to Danish spelling practices: ULFICIE, (Hau. p. 226) (cf. OE Wulfseige), ULFIEF/ULFIEFT (Hau. p. 214) (cf. OE Wulfgait).

Some Danish nonomathematic names of the weak declension in -i: names corresponding English variant forms in -a, e.g. MANA (Hau. p. 96), ROSA (Hau. p. 98), RAN (Hau. p. 97), SUNA/SUNI (Hau. p. 103/102), SWAMA (Hau. p. 103).

A handful of names have variant forms like on for ON $\ddot{o}$: OONEGERCA (Hau. p. 203), sp. OONEGARK (Hau. p. 203), or $\ddot{e}$- for ON $\ddot{e}$-: FARNEKE (Hau. p. 193), sp. WSand Farbeen. Both forms are probably influenced by OE where such spellings are frequently met with (see Kean II pp. 511, 522, and York-list Farbein).

Similarly variant forms in -d and -t of names like Osgod, Algod, etc. are products of Anglo-Danish interference, and not, as traditionally maintained, due to Anglo-Norman spelling.

C) Archaisms

It is a curious fact that particularly on Sven Estrithson's coinage there is a marked reversal to older name forms. The frequent use of nominative -r, which was at that time being superseded by the accusative -form (e.g. Birectional (Hau. 218), ASIMUR (Hau. 218)) has by some authorities (e.g. Scanutr I, p. 113) been explained as a conscious adoption of a more national coin style. The gradual abandonment of the OE preposition on in favour of Danish i before the mint of issue (e.g. KETIL I ROIND (Hau. p. 260), and of the OE graphs $\ddot{e}$ and $\ddot{o}$ has been similarly interpreted.

This may well be so, but only as far as the latter two features are concerned. For in addition to nominative -r we meet with other archaisms such as the return of the old diphthongs ai and au, which began to be monophthongized in Danish as early as 900 (e.g. FORSTARN (Hau. 218), SVEIN (Hau. 218), CUERIN (Hau. 218), CUCEL (Hau. p. 200). The same diphthongs, however, are amply attested in Danumian names; so if Kr. Hald (1954) p. 187 is right in his cautious footnote such archaic nameforms might well constitute a quaint facet of English influence, namely that of preserving and giving us back variants that belong to earlier strata of our onomastical inventory.

Again it would be tempting to apply this explanation also to the instances of nominative -r morpheme, but there are two factors that tend to obscure the picture, one being that nominative -r is very poorly attested in Danish names in England (Pellow Jensen (1969) $\ddot{e}$ 144), the other that the examples from the coins all belong to Lund (Scania), the dialect area where it survived longest (see Scanutr I, p. 266).

Names like Grisdi, Arngrim, Sumerful, Sumerlede, Swartcol, Farbein, Ingimund, Garfin, Ringulf, Oswald, Arnulf are unrecorded in our national sources till they appear on the coinage. Since, however, the great majority of them can be found at Danumian mints, or can be attested in WSand, and since they contain onomastic morphemes that are familiar to our national tradition, they are best regarded as indigenous material only accidentally unrecorded.
II The Church

The struggle of the early Danish church to free herself from the
dominance of the Archbishopric Hamburg-Bremen, of which she ranked only
as a northern mission field, provides another fertile source of English
influence, for the competitive zeal of the Anglo-Saxon church was
clearly exploited by Danish kings as a trump in that game. Much of our
present ecclesiastical word derivation is derived from OE, which shows that
throughout the dual monarchy at least, the influence from England had come
to overshadow that of Hamburg-Bremen.

We know from Sven Aguesen, and particularly from the jealous comments
of Adam of Bremen, that Canute brought many bishops to Denmark from the
rival church beyond the Channel. We know that many Anglo-Saxon prelates
took refuge in Denmark after the Norman take-over, but we also know that
the relationship between the Danish and the Anglo-Norman churches, despite
our Crown's political claims on England, had continued to remain one of
fruitful co-operation. Many Danish abbeys were modelled on English lines,
and run by English abbots (Odense, Bam, Sorø).

A particular bearing on the subject in hand has the veneration of
English saints, whose names - as we shall see below - soon begin to swell
Danish martyrologies and calendars. The close bonds with England in
matters ecclesiastical continue till well on into the 13th century, and
another wave of English names may well have been released by the petitions
First of King Valdemar I to English church dignitaries, and later by Jacob
Brøndlund in 1246 to Robert Grossetete, bishop of Lincoln, to whom over
responsible men to help reform Danish monastic life (see Ellen Jørgensen
(1909) p. 25).

We possess no direct evidence that the requests were ever followed
up by any active commitment; however, our monastic registers and
neurologies of the time warrant a strong presumption that the appeals did
not fall on deaf ears. They are full of English or potentially English
names.

A) Names mainly clerical

The arrow indicates that the name dies out after its
shortlived clerical use. The arrow indicates that the name
seems to be continued and transferred also to non-clerical bearers.

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alarun</td>
<td>1254 conversus, Lund. Alarun, 1253, priest in Bergen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abold</td>
<td>(OE Abbald) 12c LdLund, monk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alforth</td>
<td>1366, supertonsori, Lund.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alfræth</td>
<td>12c LdLund, conversus; Valdub Alureth, peasant. No other examples in DgP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfrid</td>
<td>11c bishop of Bærgum; 12c NecrLund, priest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfrin</td>
<td>12c LdLund Alfrin, priest; NecrLund Alfrin, canons in Dalby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnulf</td>
<td>1254 monk. From OE Earnulf or Danelaw Danish?</td>
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As-/Osfrith | OE-erp variants only in monikers. But post-1300 forms seem to coalesce with Austrin into Astdri. The spelling O-
stands for As [a].
Briemar | (OE Briemor) 12c LdLund Briemar, priest and canon; 12c NecrLund Briemar
Edward | 12c LdLund Edwardus, priest; Edward, footman |
Egin | 1070 Eginus, bishop of Lund (English born); 12c LdLund Egi (gen.). Probably curtailed form of OE Egin- |
Elnoth | 1095 Alinoth, priest in Odense (from Canterbury) |
Etmer | (OE Eadmer) 1161 Caintwes. Frater noster |
Folmar | (OE Folmar) 1160, first abbot of Esrum. |
Forthold | 12c LdLund Forthould, monk (OE Forpweald) |
Fritald | 12c LdLund Fritaldus, monk (OE Fruweald) |
Gaufrih | 1190 Gufridus, English abbot of Sorø. |
Godebald | Early 11c, English bishop of Skania; 12c NecrLund Godebold (gen.) |
Godwin | 12c NecrLund Godwinus, Diaconus, canon in Rosk.; LdLund Godwinus, monk and conversus, etc. |
Hergid | 1352 Hergerdus, peasant Ribe (OE Heregeard |
Hobald | 12c English bishop of Odense; 12c NecrLund Hubaldus, etc. |
Lewin | 12c NecrLund Lewinus, laicos; LdLund Lewinus, laicos |
Oliver | 1253 Frater Oluerus |
Ordger | Caintwes. Priest and conversus. |
Osmund | 12c NecrLund, canon and priest but coalescence with German Osmund. |
Puthulf | 1070 English bishop of Slivig; Radulf (gen.) bishop of Ribe, 1169; Radulf (Saxo) English; etc. but coalescence with German Radulf. |
Rikhard | 12c NecrLund, Subdeacon; 1135 Richardus, abbot in Roskilde; etc. but coalescence with German Rikhart and Rikwart. |
B) Saints’ names

The missionary zeal of the Anglo-Saxon church in Denmark is reflected by a wholesale introduction of local saints otherwise unknown to the country. The Ribe Martyrology of the 13th c., which is based on an earlier Winchester prototype (now lost), contains the following names of English saints: Brynwyn, Brynstan, Fritheswash, Swithun, Alfredrol (Ellen Jørgensen (1998) p. 202). None of these, however, seem to have left any lasting imprint on our nomenclature. Nor have names like Bede, Cuthbert, Guthlac, Dunstan, Edmund, Oswald mentioned in the Vallentuna Missale (Ellen Jørgensen (1998) p. 202).

Names that have remained in our onomastic records are:

Alban 1308 Alban, villain English martyr and saint whose relics were brought to Odense by Canute the Holy. Wooden church of St. Alban already in the 11th c. (Ellen Jørgensen (1998) p. 177).

Anselm 1275 Ansem, citizen in Copenhagen; 1349 Anselmo (abl.) dean in Slesvig; etc. English and German saint. Archbishop of Canterbury (d. 1104). The form Ansem points to Low German influence, cf. Wilhelm Willibald.

Bobulf 12c Beulfr, bishop, bishop, abbot; 12c Liudiulphus, bishop, priest and conversus; etc. pres. day surname Bodelsen, Boelsen, Churches: Budolfi (Riborg), Bodilsen (Bornholm). FN Bolstrup. English saint Botolph (7th c.) whose worship was brought to Denmark in the 11th c. from Daneslaw East Anglia (Ellen Jørgensen (1908) p. 204 and (1898) p. 17).

Clemens 12c Liudiulphus, priest; Liudiulphus, abbot; etc. later forms Klement (from Lat. oblique cases), Klemensen. Churches: St. Clement’s in Århus, Klemensker (Bornholm). FN Klementstrup. The cult of St. Clement, the patron saint of sea-faring men, was not very common on the Continent, and it probably reached Denmark via England (Ellen Jørgensen (1908) p. 205). The Danes in London in the 11th c. had a church so named. Over 40 church dedications in England.

Thomas 12c abbot in Odense; 1188 canon in Århus; 1188 priest in Ribe, etc. Numerous names of parishes, shrines and chapels throughout the country (Capella Beati Thome (Ribe), Altarum Sancti Thomæ of Carolberg (Ribe), etc.) Ellen Jørgensen (1909) p. 20. FN Tommerstrup. Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, d. 1170, canonized 1173.

Most of the above names from Dø have nothing but some probability to recommend them. The list includes names of immediate as well as ultimate origin. A few of the names, it is true, are not English, but there is some probability that they might have been introduced into Denmark from England. For English provenance, however, speaks their early appearance in the 11th and 12th centuries when the ties with the English church were particularly strong (Canute the Great, the founding of the monasteries, etc.). The fact also that the majority seem to die out again with their first clerical bearers points the same way, for soon after 1300 a massive German influence on our nomenclature sets in, and many will have reinforced the names had they been sufficiently current in German at the time. Reinforcement and infiltration of some names, as will appear from the list, did in fact take place, and is responsible for their survival beyond the Middle Ages.

Again as with the names of the moneys we are in no sure position to ascertain the nationality of the name bearers. Can a link be established between the moneys and some of the early clerical names? Was there any permanent English settlement in the country as a trickle of place-names and the Englighem ungen mentioned earlier might seem to suggest? The English names in the monastic necropoleis were probably all born by Englishmen, but dare we warmly interpret entries marked “lacies” as Ianes? Or shall we settle for only some contributory influence together with the German, Low German, and Frisian names? The answer, as we have seen, is based on everything but purely onomastic evidence.
Celtic names

The Viking period brought Denmark into only intermittent contact with the Celtic speaking peoples, so unlike Iceland and Norway traces of Celtic names in our onomastic inventory are slight. A few of the earliest names are found embedded in place-names in Southern Jutland, and must have been introduced via Hedeby, the Viking trading post near Slavisw. In the 15th and 16th centuries there were Scots colonies in Copenhagen and Elsinore, popularly referred to as "Elsinore Scots". The Scots craftsmen were organized in their own St Ninian's Guild, and had altars in Copenhagen and Elsinore churches dedicated to St Andrew and St Ninian. The murals representing St. Brendan in St. Mary's Church, Helsingborg, point to Scots activities also beyond the Sound (Ellen Jørgensen 1909 p. 41). The place-name Skletterup south of Elsinore is another trace of Scots immigration. Celtic names, however, are few and far between.

Thyngser
(Cyrillic)
1140 priest in Vestervig; 1260 Tøger Hors, etc. — preas. day form Tøger; PN Tøgerstot. Numerous names of parishes, shrines and churches throughout the country (St. Thyngser Kloster, Stk. Tøgers Kirke, - kilder, etc.) Patron saint of North Jutland. Thuringian-born, but came to Scandinavia from England.

Willehad
1904 Willatus, canon; 1375 Walethus, the Queen's reeve, etc. — preas. day form Villads (with -s from Lat. -sus). PN Villatro. St. Willehad, d. 789, Anglo-Saxon bishop of Bremen (Ellen Jørgensen 1909 p. 20). Several churches in Jutland (e.g. Viborg) dedicated to him. Patron saint of Friesland, from where his name probably reached us.

The Celtic Ossianic names will be dealt with below.

The BoF ends about 1600, and a thesaurus of post-mediaeval names is yet to come, so we are faced with a temporary gap extending right down to the present day. Hence our knowledge of the entire history of English names in Denmark is bound to be inadequate. Denmark's cultural and political surfaces of contact with England were slender down to about 1309, and the events of 1301 and 1307 precluded for further decades any amicable relations between the two countries. There also seems to be a remarkable consensus in our specialist literature dealing with that unfashioned period of our onomastic history: The English names with a few exceptions all disappear in the course of the Middle Ages, and there are no signal acronyms to our inventory from that quarter till the 19th century. Some of the sants' names mentioned above linger on, it is true, but in weirdly distorted forms: Bodel, Thiger, Villads. Thomas is soon lost among the scriptural names.

To bridge the gap, however, I have checked all relevant sources for traces of names that might with any plausibility be looked upon as English. But there were only names that formally qualify, i.e. stray examples of Albert (usually spelt -brett), Edward, Herbert, Rikard and Robert - names that are common property to both England and Germany, and now culturally due to the latter source. Some of these names seem to have enjoyed particular currency among the clergy. Lengsdin (1847) lists Edward and Richard from the 15th century, besides one example of Alfred and one of William. The latter name is particularly noteworthy in that we have a more unequivocally English contribution, probably reflecting the growing interest in Shakespeare.

The last period of English influence is the one from 1800 down to 1950. It will be covered in a very summary form, as a more detailed exposition is forthcoming in the proceedings of the Cracow conference. The year 1800 has been chosen as a convenient terminus ad quem in a period where English names had been virtually non-existent for several centuries. My conclusions are based on a corpus of some 10,000 English names culled from the eight parish registers of the town of Aarhus, today about 250,000 inhabitants. However it is only the period down to about 1950 which is divisible into onomastically well-defined strata of English influence.

The influence from Shakespeare. The names that owe their currency wholly or partly to Shakespeare are Edmund, Edward, Osvald, Richard, Robert, and (immediately attributable to the poet) William. It should be noted that Shakespeare was introduced into Denmark from Germany, so the names that first caught on were those names that had identical English and German forms. This is the reason why we owe Henry (cf. German and Danish national variants Heinrich, Henrik) to much later influences although it is the commonest Shakespearean name. It is a further characteristic of the names that there were exceptional instances of them in earlier sources, due mainly to German influence. From about 1850, however, they achieve a sudden popularity; from about 1850 onwards they belong to the top ten of our English names.

The almost near-absence of coherent and sustained research into post-mediaeval sources, however, precludes us from deciding whether the period of Shakespearean influence should rightly be regarded as one of revival or reinforcement of some residual German names, or one of reintroduction from England.
The name Albert also belongs to our early inventory; a few of the earliest recordings are in the German -br- form. The name remains sporadic until about 1846, but is among the top five after 1850, retaining its popularity throughout the century. The model here as well as in England, where the name seems to have died out by 1860 (Nithcrome), is unquestionably Queen Victoria's Prince Albert. Another case of a moribund name revived or reintroduced via England.

The influence from Dickens is noticeable shortly after 1850. Unilaterally Dickensian names are Oliver, Jimmy,14 Edwin, Ralph, and Harriet (used as a boy's name). Charles, which is in regular evidence from 1855 and amongst the top five throughout the century, is directly attributable to the popular novelist.

The influence from H. H. H. Hawkey. The second most popular novelist in the second half of the 19th century was Captain H. H. H. Hawkey, to judge from the numerous reprints and serializations of his novels. His influence is testified to by a number of distinctive names like Percy/Percival (Keene),25 Terrance/Terrence (Herriot), (Mr) Harvey/Corry (O'Toole), Humfrey (Armitage), (Sir Charles) Wilmot, (Mr) Trevor, (Capt.) Irving, Jerry (O'Toole), (Mr) Evelyn.

The name Henry, of which there are only two instances down to 1870, becomes one of the most popular English names already in the 1880's. For reasons set out above it can hardly be attributed to Shakespeare. Since its sudden proliferation coincides fairly closely with the emergence of L. H. H. H. Hawkey and Stanley (1885) used as christian names, there is every possibility that the African explorer is the ultimate model. At the close of the century Henry tops the list of English names in all parishes.

The influence from Walter Scott. The last well-defined literary influence to which we are able to attribute names with any degree of certainty is that of Walter Scott. The names with few exceptions cluster around the 1830's century. They are Gilbert, Gay, Quoile, Reginald, Roy, Vernon, Wilfred, and possibly Roland and Hamish. As harder evidence we may adduce christian names like Scott and Ivanhoe.

Minor literary sources down to 1900. The simultaneous appearance of Edgar (1895) and Allan (1885) in many church registers may lead to the cautious assumption that the popularity of Edgar Allan Poe's ghost and horror stories may be a likely source. Arthur is current from about 1870, and might be due to Arthur Conan Doyle, whose popularity at the time is reflected by the appearance of both Sherlock and Holmes as christian names. Names like Bret Harte, Washington (Irving), Mark Twain, and Eliot given at the feet in the last decades of the 19th century reflect contributory literary sources responsible for the ever increasing influx of English names. However, most of the names that turn up in the latter half of the 19th century, on the increase by about 25 per cent per decade, are not very distinctive and therefore difficult to assign to any specific literary model. This applies to names like Alfred, Andrew, Andy, Anthony, Bernard, Bertie, Bertrand, Donald, Eddie, Elwin, Ernest, Eugene, Francis, Freddie, Gerald, Harry, James, Jesse, Johnnie, Leonard, Norman, Raymond, Reynold, Robin, Ronald, Tommy), Tony, Willy.

After the turn of the century the Danish book market becomes virtually glutted by cheap English pulp literature, glossy magazines, and other mass produced light reading in penny editions (type: Buffalo Bill, Nat Pinkerton, Billy Brown). Again a veritable spate of names is released, but again only in rare cases identifiable. In what measure they reflect penny novel or cartoon protagonists, boxing or football idols, or heroes from the budding silents industry, however, we shall never be able to tell. Typical names of this period are: Algý, Archie, Barney, Barry, Ben(bry), Bert, Billy(y), Bonnie Danny, Dennis, Clifford, Chris, Charlie, Donald, Frank, Dick, Earl, Fred, Hardy, Harris, Homer, Ian, Jack(ie), Jerry, Jimmy, Joe, Keith, Kelly, Ken(neth), Kenny, Kent, Kim(ball), Mack, Nick, Perry, Rocky, Robby, Roddy, Roger, Ron(nie), Sandy, Sid(ney). Sonny, Teddy, Tim, Will.

A few of the more distinctive names can be safely attributed to the world of entertainment, e.g. Glen (Miller), Bing (Crosby), King (Cale), Charlie (Chaplin), Gary (Cooper), (Humphrey) Bogart. This is almost simultaneous emergence in the 1900's of Leslie and Howard pointing tellingly to the probable model. The impact of the entertainment industry is continuous also after the period under consideration, right down to our present-day Elvis, or the new comer Sean, named after the illustrious agent O'IT.

The Ossianic names. A small handful of names are due, directly or indirectly, to the Celtic bard. They are Ossor, Orla, Fingal, of which only the former two have survived to the present day. Oscar in Denmark, however, is primarily due to the influence of the Swedish Royal House where the name was bestowed upon the son of Bernadotte (1799) by the Ossianic poet Ewald. The name enjoyed great popularity throughout the century, but its subsequent disfavour is not, as in England and the USA, connected with the Wilde scandal, but with the fact that its royal background disappeared when the Swedish kings in 1907 changed to Gustav. The Ossianic Orla, Orla, Orla, Orla, perhaps long enough, seems to have survived only in Denmark, where its popularity is due to one of its earliest bearers, the statesman Orla Lehmann (d. 1870).

Quasi-English names and hybrids. English names of the hypocoristic -y/-ie type (e.g. Freddy, Charlie) begin to recur late in the 19th century, and could in some measure be ascribed to Dickens. It is to Marryat, however, that we owe the later craze for the hypocoristic alteration of the English names. The trick of adding between full, syncopated, and hypocoristic name forms (William - Willie - Willy; James - Jim - Jimmy) is typical of Dickens, but Marryat exploits it to the point of mannerism. The example set by him, and reinforced in its turn by the cheap penny literature after 1900, are doubtless the two main factors behind the epidemic of names in -y/-ie. Many particularly from the lower classes even went the length of also extending the suffix to non-English roots, witness toclisms like Aliy, Andry, Amy, Bandy, Eddy, Benny, Conwy, Daisy, Darly, Engly, Penny, Gurni, Gandry, Hendy, Horley. Most of these quasi-English names, however, die out again in the course of the 1930's and 1940's.

English surnames used as christian names. As we have already noted, a fairly reliable pointer to the ultimate models of our English names is the co-occurrence of surnames used as christian names. The model for Henry was indicated by a great many Stanleys. Similarly Charles cannot have been attributable to Dickens alone, for shortly after 1900 Darwin, Wesley and Gordon begin to appear quite regularly in the records.

The first example of an English family name given in baptism is from 1819 when a boy was christened Arthur Welllesley (sic) Wellington Victor

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Kristian Brygman, to be followed later by a younger brother BBcher, another hero from Waterloo. These two names usher in a period of nearly 50 years (Parliament Act of 1961) when surnames, Danish as well as foreign, were freely used as Christian names, particularly by the lower classes. Hero worship, the urge for identification with the brave and the successful reflected by name-giving practices. The following examples, however, are but the English items in a broad spectrum of names from all over the world.

Religion and spiritual revival. The influence of the Methodists is amply borne out by the numerous more or less Scandinavianized versions of the name Wesley, and concentrated particularly around World War I. The missionary endeavours of the same movement is conspicuous also in names like Moody and Sankey, gospel singers and revivalist preachers, who toured the Continent at the turn of the century. The Mormons have given us Brigham (Young) and perhaps Cummings. The name Irving in numerous variants could be at least partially ascribable to the Irvingites, the religious community founded on principles promulgated by Edward Irving. However, the identification of the cultural background of that name is complicated by potential models like (Washington) Irving, Irving (Berlin), etc.

Authors. Names like Harryst, Eliot, Scott, Mark Twain, Milton, (Edw.S.) Ellis, Gissian. Eliot and Milton, particularly, are commonly used in the first position, e.g. Eliot Nielsen, Milton Hansen.

Scientists and inventors. Most common of all and popular also in the first position is Darwin. Besides there are names like Wilbur (Wright), Jenner, Franklin, Fulton.

Politics. Lloyd (George), Roosevelt, Churchill, Henry George, Palmerston, Russell.

Exploration. Besides Stanley and Livingstone, already mentioned, also Burton and Lindbergh (in the hypocoristic form Lindy). Cases of Scott shortly after 1900 may also qualify here.

Tycoons. Astor, Morgan, Cecil Rhodes, John Blair.


English name versus occupational status. The socio-economic background of our English names from about 1850-1950 was dealt with in some detail (statistics and itemized surveys of selected 10-year periods) in the Croyow report. Although the inquiry was conducted on the basis of samples, some tendencies in their social stratification stood out clearly.

The first given of English names were extremely bourgeois, civil servants, wholesale dealers, and people connected with shipping. As long as these names presupposed foreign connexions or literary taste (Shakespeare, Dickens), their congenial soil would naturally be the upper classes. The later constant gravitation of the English names towards low-class status, however, is due to the interaction of a number of factors.

a) Extension of English names to lower classes through serialised novels, magazines and other kinds of light popular literature.

b) Rootedness of the middle and upper classes in a fixed onomastic convention drawing largely upon the old national stock of names - Scandinavian names, Scriptural names (and preferably the national variants thereof). Their naming practices, however, are rarely open to innovation, and if so, usually only to revivals from the national inventory. Classical, French, Ossianic, English names, it is true, have been adopted over the centuries, but only maintained for as long as their exotic nature conveyed some nimbus of culture and taste. The names were shunned the moment they were imitated by the classes below.

c) The urge for identification and idol worship are important psychological mechanisms responsible for an incontinent derivation of English names by the lower classes from popular literature, film, TV, the sporting world, etc.

d) A national sensitiveness to the name/social-class issue, which tends to confine certain names to certain classes once adopted there.

Notes

* A paper given at The Eleventh Conference of the Council for Name Studies at Nottingham University, April 6th 1979.

1. There are two such names, one in Kirke Sonnerup s. Brannes h., and one in Sigersted s. Ringsted h.

2. The OE graph <e> also occurs, but rarely in names: DANOYMM (Hau, p. 190), REM (Hau, p. 199), and perhaps in MLPIC (Hau, p. 206). It is used only by moneyers with English names.

3. Kn Hald (1934) p. 183 lists Bosa as English, but this applies probably only to the weak morpheme, op. Besi (Hau, p. 101).

4. OE usually renders ON au by ë or ou, cf. Ògrá/Ógrá, Òbbon/ Òbbon, etc. This interchange of o and ou has here, etymologically unwarranted, been transferred to Òbbonar (ON Òthíknar). 

5. See Kihbye "GSOUD/GSOUT on Anglo-Danish Coinage. The Provenance of some Names in -god reassessed in the Light of Numismatic Evidence" (Publ. of the Dept. of English, Univ. of Copenhagen, vol. VIII, 1979).

6. Some of these words, however, may have been introduced at second hand through Saxon (see Skrapr. i, p. 168 ff.). For a more "pro-English" view see Olaf Olsen, "Die alte Gesellschaft und die neue Kirche," Acta Viobynsia III (1967), pp. 43-54.

7. For a different view see Matthias Zender, "Heiligenverehrung im Hunsenraum" (Hunsische Gesichtspflaster 92 (1974), pp. 1-15; "Der hl. Clemens ist wohl in der Mission der Sonntage der Welterbene Heilige ... aus dem Nieblski in Niemarck bekannt geworden."


9. On the Soots in Denmark, see Barbara Crawford "Scotland's foreign relations" (Scottish Society in the Fourteenth Century, ed. Jennifer Brown, pp. 84-111 (London 1977)).
10. Besides the literature already mentioned in the present paper, the following works have been consulted: Wegener (1978), Kjær (1978), Melgaard (1965), Statd Andersen (1978), Halid II (1979), Skaustrup I-VI (1944-68). The following land registers Hørufsholm Birk 1630-33, Aasum Herred 1640-48, Skast Herred 1636-40, Viborg Landsdisting 1629-37. Eva Melgaard, who is working on a study of the names of Copenhagen citizens, has found no relevant names in the period down to 1683.

11. A collection of about 4000 names of members of the Danish clergy in the 13th century.


13. On the distaff side we may add Beatrice, Cordelia, Opelia, Sylvia, Viola.

14. It is worthy of note that the old (i) spelling typical of Dickens, but also found in Marryat, precedes the -i- variant by several decades.

15. The brackets indicate the full form of the name, or that under which it usually appears in Marryat's novels.


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