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

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

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

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

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

Ricardus Fresle, Notts. 1086. (Dom. Bk.)
Alicia de Fresa, Rutl. 1205. (Rot. de Obl.)
Willelmus de Frisa, Worc. 1230. (Pipe R.)
Fresburn de Frise, a merchant of Alemania, 1242. (Cl. R.)
Ricardus de Fresa, Suff. 1280. (Pat. R.)
Galfidus Freys (Frois), Lond. 1275. (Hund. R.)

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

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

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

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

Art Peter Meeuussoen (1418), i.e. Art (son of) Peter son of Meens (Bartholomomus); Art van den Loe Henrics Metten soens soen (1403), i.e. Art or Arnold of the Loo son of Henry son of Mette; Hoegard wilen Jans Godartsoens van Bruheze (1423), i.e. Hoegard son of the late Jan (son of) Godart of Bruheze; Willem Ghevarts Luten Medemanssoen soen (1401), i.e. William son of Gebhard, son of Lute, son of Medeman; Heynkyn Heynyn Dideken Tswertsoens soen (1431), i.e. Heynken (dim. of Hendrik) son of Heyn, son of Dideken (dim. of Diederik), the Innkeeper. The composition of names of "vrouwen" is not so clear: Aelbert Lenken Ruellensdochter (1418), according to Winkler, is Aelbertje or Aelbertken daughter of Lenke,
son of Ruelken; and Peter Costken Lemmens dochter (1496), is Peterken daughter of Corst son of Lemmen.¹

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

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

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

Walt. le Aleman, Yorks. 1200. (Cur. Reg.)
Ric. de Alemannia, 1220. (Pat. R.)
"Terrico Teutonicus," Soms. 1230. (Pipe R.)
Terric le Alemund, Bucks. 1275. (Hund. R., i, 42.)
Hen. de Alemayne, 1311. (Pat. R.)

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

Angewin (the Angevin from Anjou).
"Osmundus Angevinus," Essex, 1086. (Dom. Bk., 2d.)
Baldrin and Peter Andevagensis, Lincs. 1190. (Cur. Reg.)
W. Angewin, Beds. c. 1219. (Ass. R. 2, m. 3.)
W. Angevin, Bucks. c. 1228. (Ass. R. 54, m. 5.)
Maurice le Angevin, Oxfl. 1275. (Hund. R., ii, 758.)
Tho. Angewyn, 1462. (Pat. R.)

Braban, Brabazon (the Brabançon or Brabanter from

¹ "Aelbert Lemken Ruelsken dochter (1418), dat is Aelbertje of Aelbertken of Adelbertha (Albertina in vanform), de dochter van Lemke die een zoon was van Ruelsen. En Peter Costken Lemmens dochter (1496), met andere woorden Peterken of Pietenje, Pietje (Petronella), de dochter van Corst (Corstiaen, Christiani) die een zoon was van Lem of Lemmen (Willem)."