

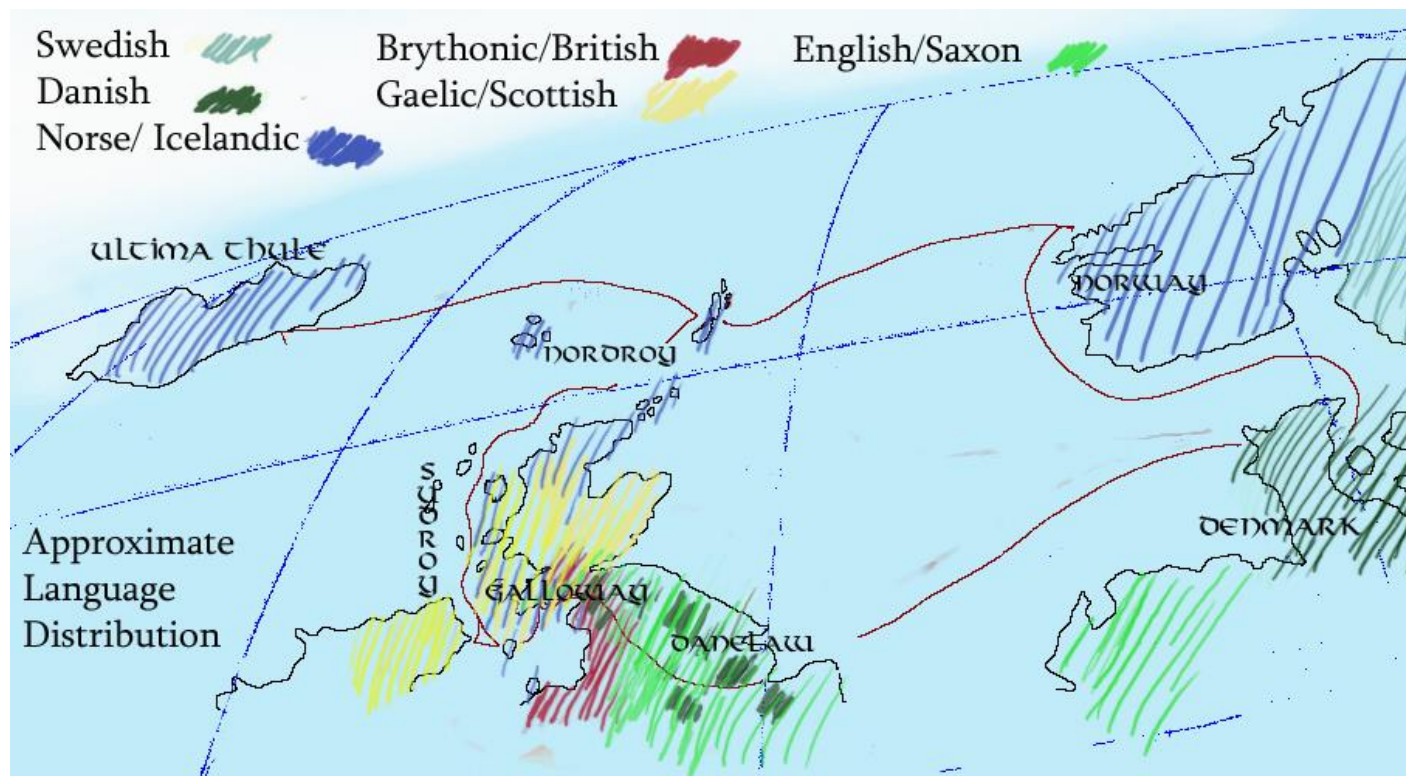


Personal Names

Introduction

This game is set in a time before the boundaries of modern nations in Europe became established. Some kingdoms like Scotland and England have survived, others like Northumbria became earldoms and then regions. This supplement to the “Settler to Seaking”, and “Summer Wanderer” Games is intended to give a rough guide to personal and place names which could be used in the different regions which feature in the game. The intention is provide a resource through which players can develop a realistic reconstruction of someone who could have lived during the time, and bring a character from their history to life. It should be seen as a starting point rather than a rule book, and players are encouraged to do their own research and discover the actual histories and legends of the exceptional and remarkable people who lived during the era.

A tension to recognise is that while areas develop strong cultural identities and individuals were recognisable as Danish, English and so on from their language and clothing there is also considerable migration, trading and settlement taking place throughout the Viking era. The most productive land was usually well defended, and the kingdoms which controlled these areas became centralised, however place names in Galloway show Norse, British, Scottish and Danish influence as people settle and use the names they are familiar with to describe new places. As the following map focuses on Vikings it simplifies things, and misses out languages such as Pictish (north and East of modern Scotland), Finnish and Latin as these areas don't feature strongly in the game.





Areas in the Game

Denmark

The Danes are in a great position to control access to Byzantium and the Eastern Markets. Danish Kings become wealthy and develop a strong network of influence in the areas throughout the game, perhaps reaching it's height with the rule of Canute the Great (994-1035AD) over Denmark, England and Norway. This would be reflected by Danish settlement and names in Denmark, Danelaw, Galloway and with influence in the Sudrøy particularly within Dublin.

Locals here would probably have Danish names, but other Scandanavians in particular could follow a Danish king to achieve fame and wealth.

Danelaw

This is a big area! During the Viking era it was ruled by Scandinavians, who the English called Danes in general hence the term – Danelaw (Danish Rule). However whilst the powerbase of Danelaw was Jorvik (York) at their most powerful their regional control stretched North to include Anglian Northumbria and as far south as London.

During the time this game is set in people with names of Anglo Saxon Germanic origin (around both the north and south of Danelaw) struggle for control against people with names of Scandinavian Germanic origin.

Locals would probably have Anglo Saxon or Danish names.

Galloway

Before the Viking raids began there were four northern British kingdoms in "Yr Hen Ogledd" (which means "The Old North") the area which is now the south of Scotland, North of England and Wales. Ystrad Clud (Strathclyde) had it's capital at Alt Clut (Dumbarton) near the small monastic settlement of Glasgow before the moved their power base up the river Clyde to Govan in response to Viking raids. The Gododdin controlled what is now called the English and Scottish borders until the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria separated them from the southern Britons in Rheged (now called Cumbria). The people of the fourth kingdom of Gwynedd were called *Wielisc* (Wales) or foreigners by the Anglo Saxons, but they would have probably referred to themselves as Cymry and this practice remains in the name of the area Cumbria, and the Welsh name for Wales, which is Cymru. The word Cymry comes from the shared Brythonic (British) language and the word "combrogî", meaning "fellow-countrymen".

The importance of this for the game is to remember that while the borders between Scotland and England are remote farmland now, the hillsides are covered in fortifications built by a people who remember a succession of high kings of Britain going back to the Romans. During the Viking era their kings made alliances with Picts, Scots, Vikings and Angles as well as fighting against all these groups as well. If you listen carefully you can still hear their voices singing in the names of Tranent, Wheldrake and Penrith. To really get an idea of British culture read the heroic story of *y Gododdin*



riding from Din Eidyn (Edinburgh) to Cathraeth ()and fighting against overwhelming odds in the 7th century.

Locals could have British, Anglo Saxon, Norse (in the West), Danish (in the East) and Scottish (in the North) names, as there are many glens to settle in.

Sudrøy

This name means the Southern Isles, and was given to the Hebrides by the Vikings. A culture with a shared Norweigan Gaelic heritage developed here. Norweigan kings would send Jarls to cliam taxes, and the Jarls would set themselves up as kings. Scots kings would try to do the same, or form alliances with the "Lord of the Isles" who could provide the ships which were essential to move an army around and transform the sea from being a barrier into being a lifeline of communication, trade and settlement. These Islands lie between the Scottish homeland in Northern Ireland and Dunnad which is the heart of the Gaelic speaking Scottish kingdom which spread from Argyll and through a combination of intermarriage, opportunitism and warfare developed into the modern Kingdom of Scotland throught the viking era.

Locals would have Gaelic (Scottish) names , Norwegians also settled here and became Gall Gael - or foreign Gaelic speakers.

Nordrøy

Shetland and Orkney both developed cultures strongly influenced by Norway. The control of the Sudrøy was sometimes excersized from Dublin or the Isle of Man in the south, or Orkney in the North. It is unlear wether the original inhabitants or Orkeney were driven out by Norweigan settelers. There is some evidence of this, but also of Pictish craftwork within Norweigan style houses There are also places named in norweigan after the Gaelic monks who travelled as far as Ultima Thule before the viking expnasion, which suggests that they were still living there when the Norwegians gave them the names which have lasted to present time.

Locals could choose Norweigan and Gaelic (Scottish) names.

Ultima Thule

The name of this area is from the latin for the geographical region believed by ancient geographers to be the northernmost land in the inhabited world. It is possible that the Gaelic monks were the fist to settle here as part of their quest to take the Gospel to the ends of the earth. As Kingdoms became stronger in Scandanavia and the rest of Europe free minded Jarls and exiles settled in Iceland and Greenland where they developed a legal system based on parliaments called things and a sacred law spoken by law speaker rather than a king. Modern Icelandic is said to be quite close to the old Norse used by early settelers.

Locals here would probably be most likely to have Norwegian and Icelandic names, although it is possible that others might feature as slaves brought there from Scotland by people like Aud the deep minded, or as Missionaries



Norway

The story goes that Harald Fairhair had to become King over the whole of Norway before the woman he chose would marry him. Those Jarls who didn't like this travelled westwards. The lands to the west though were less rich in accessible silver than those to the south and the east however.

Locals are most likely to have Norwegian names, but there is a long history of contact with Denmark and Scotland.

Examples of Names

Germanic (Anglo Saxon) names

Germanic names are often formed by combining two words to make one new name. Some endings were usually only used for girls or boys, but not both. Other name elements would be used and swapped around.

For example *Æthelflaed* is *Æthel - Noble* and *flaed- purity/glory/beauty* the name should not be confused with *Æthelred* *Æthel - Noble* and *red – council*. Although the names sound similar, *Æthelflaed* and *Æthelred* were married to each other, and the ending *flaedis* only found used in a woman's name.

Male	modern	female	modern
ÆLFGAR		ÆBBE	
ÆLFRIC	Elf + rule/power	ÆLFGIFU	
ÆLFRÆD	Alfred elf +wisdom/counsel	ÆDELPRYÐ	Noble + strength
CENRIC	Bold + power	CYNEBURGA	Royal + fortress
CUTHBERHT (Cuthbert)	cuæ "famous" + beorht "bright"	EADBURGA	Ead "rich/blessed" + fortress
EADGAR	Edgar Rich + Spear	EADGYÐ	Edith rich + gyð "war"
GODRIC	Power of God	EOFORHILD	eofor "boar" and hild "battle"
LEOFDÆG	leof "dear, agreeable, beloved" combined with dæg "day"	LEOFDÆG	
OSBEORN	os "god" and beorn "bear"	MILDPRYÐ	Mildredmilde "gentle" and þryð "strength"
SIGEBERHT	sige "victory" and beorht "bright"	SUNNGIFU	sunne "sun" and giefu "gift"
WILBURH	wil "will, desire" and burh "fortress"	WINFRED	wine "friend" and frið "peace"



Scandinavian Names

These names are Germanic in origin like the Anglo Saxon ones. To help give a regional flavour to the game though this table shows how the same name varies throughout the Viking world. For example the name Ásbjörn is the Norse version of english OSBEORN (os "god" and beorn "bear") and SUNNIVA is the Norse version of english SUNNGIFU (sunne "sun" and giefu "gift")

Male Names

Ancient Scandanavian	West Norse/Icelandic	East Norse/Danish	Swedish	Meaning
ÁKI	Ove	Ove	Ove	
AGMUNDR	Amund			ag "sword" or agi "awe, terror" combined with mundr "protection".
ÁLEIFR	Olaf	Olav	Olavi	anu "ancestor" and leifr "descendent"
BJÖRN	BJØRN	BJØRN	BJÖRN	Bear
BJARNI	BJARNI	BJARNE	BJARNE	Friendly version of BJÖRN (like Thomas - Tommy)
DAGFINNR	DAGFINN	DAGFINN	DAGFINN	dagr "day" and Finnr "Sámi, person from Finland".
EYSTEINN	EYSTEINN	ØYSTEIN		ey "island" or auja "good fortune" and steinn "stone"
EIRÍKR	EIRIK/ EIRÍKUR	JERRIK	JERK	"one ruler" ei- "one/alone" –ríkr "ruler/prince"
FREYR	FREY	FREJ	FREJ	Lord - Freyr presided over fertility, sunlight and rain
GEIRR	GEIR			"Geirr" meaning "spear" (pron. geer)
HALLBJÖRN	HALLBJÖRN	(Bjarne)	(Bjarne)	hallr "rock" and björn "bear"
HARALDR	HARALD/ HARALDUR	HARALD	HARALD	HEREWEALD is the same name in anglo saxon from <i>here</i> "army" and <i>weald</i> "leader, ruler"
KNÚTR	KNUT, KNUTE, CNUT	KNUD, KNUT	KNUT	Anglicised to Canute <i>knútr</i> meaning "knot"
SIGURÐR	Sigurðr SIGURD, SJURD	SIGURD	SIGVARD	sigr "victory" and varðr "guardian"
HUGLEIKR				Old Norse name derived from hugr "heart, mind, spirit" and leikr "play"
KETTIL	Kjell, Kjetil	Keld, Kjeld	Kettil, Kjell	Ketill meaning "kettle, cauldron"



Female Scandanavian Names

ARNBJÖRG	Arnbjörg, Annbjörg		Arnborg	arn meaning "eagle" and björg meaning "protection, help"
BORGHILDR	Borghild/ Borghildur	Borghild	Borghild	borg "fortification" and hildr "battle"
GUÐRÚN	GUDRUN/Guðrún	GUDRUN	GUDRUN	guð "god" and rún "secret lore"
HLÍF	LIV	LIV	LIV	Hlíf meaning "protection". Its use has been influenced by the modern Scandinavian word liv meaning "life"
FRÍÐA	FRIDA / FRÍÐA	FRIDA	FRIDA	from Old Norse fríðr meaning "beautiful, fair"
FREYJA	FRØYA	FREJA	FREJA	Freya Lady This is the name of the goddess of love, beauty, war and death in Norse mythology
JÓRUNNR	Jorun, Jorunn			From the Old Norse name Jórunnr, derived from the elements jór "stallion" and unna "to love".
RAGNFRÍÐR				meant "beautiful advice" from regin "advice, counsel" and fríðr "beautiful"
HJÖRDÍS	HJØRDIS/ HJÖRDÍS	HJØRDIS	HJÖRDIS	Means "sword goddess", derived from Old Norse hjörr "sword" and dís "goddess".
SÓLVEIG	SOLVEIG	SOLVEJ	SOLVEIG, SOLVIG	sól "sun" and veig "strength"
ÞÓRHILDR	TORHILD	(Thora, Tora)	(Thora, Tora)	from the name of the Norse god Þórr (THOR) combined with hildr "battle"
UNNR	Unnur			unnr "to wave, to billow" or unna "to love".
VALDÍS				valr "the dead" and dís "goddess".
YNGVILDR	INGVILD			Yngvildr, derived from the name of the Norse god YNGVI combined with hildr "battle"



Brythonic/ British Names

Inspiration for British names can be drawn from the list of Kings of Britain which stretch back to before the Romans landed on the Islands

Some Kings of Strathclyde	Some Kings of Rheged	GWENFREWI (winnifred gwen "white, fair, blessed" and frewi "reconciliation, peace".
Coroticus (Ceredig) (c. 490)	Cynfarch	Enynny
Cynwyd	Urien Rheged ap (son of) Cynfarch	Efrddyl
Dynfwal Hen	Owain ap Urien	Gwawl
Tudwal Tutclud	Gwrgi and Peredur ap Eliffer	Ystradwel
Clydno Eden	Dunod ap Pabo	Ceindrech
Rhydderch Hael c. 580-612	Royth ap Rhun ap Urien?	Arddun
Beli son of Neithon	More names	Languoreth
Owen son of Beli c. 642	Gwidion (gwydd - trees)	Rhieinfellt Married Oswy of Bernicia early C7th
Gwraid d. 658?	Names of Women	Morfudd
Coroticus (Ceredig) (c. 490)		Gwladus
Dynfwal Hen	Bronwen (Bron-breast gwen-white)	Denyw (poss mother of St Kentigern)
Tudwal Tutclud	Gwen (white)	Tannu (poss mother of St Kentigern)
Beli son of Elffin son of Owain d. 722	Gwendolen (Gwen - white Dolen - ring)	Angharad (well loved)
Teudebur son of Beli d. 752	Gloywgen (gloyw -right kenn-skin)	Onnen Grec (Stammering Ash?)
Dumnagual son of Teudebur 753-760	Dwywai	Arc'hantael (Silver -archant - eyebrow)



Gaelic/ Scottish

If you trace the family line of the house of Moray you can find a lot of Scottish Names. Kenneth Mac (son of) Alpin was the first to call himself King of Picts (probably through his mothers royal line) and Scots who were expanding from their base of Dunnadd in Argyle and the Isles to move north east and south.

Descendants of Alpin	Scottish Women's Names	Pictish Names
Alpin	Gruach	Drostan
Kenneth	Lulach	Uurad
Aircellach	<i>Àlainn (lovley)</i>	Bridei
Ruadri	Deirdre (sorrow)	Ciniod (Kenneth)
Cathmail	Dervorgilla (<i>der</i> "daughter" + Forgall, a god-name)	Oengus
Donald	Edana "little fire"	Talorc
Morgan	Mòrag	Nechtan
Donald	Nighean	Eogan
Ruadri	Scota	
Findlaech	Scathach (Warrior queen, gave her name to Sky)	
Maelbrigte	Siubhan	
Malcolm	Una (lamb)	
Culen	Saraid	
Gillacomgain	Caitlin from the Greek Αικατερίνα (recorded 1196)	
Malcolm	Bláithín , meaning "little flower."	
Constantine	BRÍGHID brigh - stength	
Macbeth	Fionnuala "white shoulder."	

ÙISDEAN Scottish Gaelic form of the Old Norse name EYSTEINN.