

NAMES and more NAMES

Up to the Middle Ages most people were known by their first name, but as time went by a second or surname was added. This might have shown a person's relationship to another – **ROBERTSON** was Robert's son.

Sometimes the job title was added to the first name – John the shepherd became **JOHN SHEPHERD**.

On other occasions a nickname stuck to become the surname. Often physical appearance was used to distinguish a person from the neighbours. **TALL** or **REDHEAD** are examples of this type of name. Their birthplace sometimes gave people their name, e.g. Sally **YORK**.

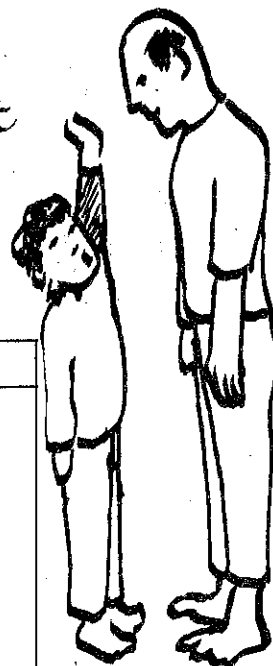


THINGS TO DO

- 1 Here is a list of names. Put them under the right heading:

SAWYER ROUND SMITH
 LONDON SMALL WALKER CARPENTER YORK
 WILSON FARMER JACKSON HULL CLERK
 RICHARDSON BRIGHT LEEDS

OCCUPATION	PLACE	APPEARANCE	RELATIONSHIP



- 2 Think carefully about five of your friends. Invent new names for them. Can your neighbour recognise the people?
- 3 Find out what these surnames mean; they are all connected with jobs. A good dictionary will help. **CROPPER, FLETCHER, TINKER, CHAPMAN, TANNER, WEAVER, TAYLOR, CLERK**