



## Gebräuchliche männliche Vornamen im Kanton Glarus / Male First Names often used in the Canton of Glarus

Actual status

Männlicher Vorname Male First Name	Variation in Deutsch Variation in German	Variation in Deutsch Variation in German	Englische Varianten English Variations	Bedeutung in Deutsch	Meaning in English
Abraham			Abraham / Abe	Vater der Menge; in der Bibel ist Abraham der Stammvater Israels; die Bibel erklärt den Namen als 'ab hamon goyim' (in etwa 'Vater einer Vielzahl von Nationen'); ab=der Vater (Hebräisch); hamon=die Menge, die Vielzahl (Hebräisch)	This name may be viewed either as meaning "father of many" in Hebrew or else as a contraction of ABRAM (1) and חַמּוֹן (hamon) "many, multitude". The biblical Abraham was originally named Abram but God changed his name (see Genesis 17:5). He led his followers from Ur into Canaan, and is regarded by the Jews as being the founder of the Hebrews through his son Isaac and by the Muslims as being the founder of the Arabs through his son Ishmael. As an English Christian name, Abraham became common after the Protestant Reformation. A famous bearer was Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865), the American president during the Civil War.
Adam			Adam	Mensch; Herkunft nicht sicher geklärt, vielleicht von hebräisch 'adam' (rot); in der Bibel ist Adam der Stammvater der Menschheit, weil Adam von Gott aus Erde geschaffen wurde, gibt es in der Bibel ein Wortspiel mit hebräisch 'adamah' (rote Erde); wird von den Juden selbst nicht als Vorname verstanden, sondern ist das Wort für 'Mensch'; adamah=die rote Erde, der Erdboden (Hebräisch); adam=der Mensch (Hebräisch); adom=rot (Hebräisch)	This is the Hebrew word for "man". It could be ultimately derived from Hebrew אָדָם ('adam) meaning "to be red", referring to the ruddy colour of human skin, or from Akkadian adamu meaning "to make". According to Genesis in the Old Testament Adam was created from the earth by God (there is a word play on Hebrew אֲדָמָה ('adamah) "earth"). He and Eve were supposedly the first humans, living happily in the Garden of Eden until Adam ate a forbidden fruit given to him by Eve. As an English Christian name, Adam has been common since the Middle Ages, and it received a boost after the Protestant Reformation. A famous bearer was Scottish economist Adam Smith (1723-1790).
Albrecht	Albert		Albert / Al / Bert	alter deutscher zweigliedriger Name; adal=edel, vornehm, der Adel, aus vornehmerem Geschlecht (Althochdeutsch); berah=strahlend, glänzend (Althochdeutsch)	From the Germanic name Adalbert, which was composed of the elements adal "noble" and berah "bright". This name was common among medieval German royalty. The Normans introduced it to England, where it replaced the Old English cognate Æðelberht. Though it became rare in England by the 17th century, it was repopularized in the 19th century by the German-born Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria.  This name was borne by two 20th-century kings of Belgium. Other famous bearers include the German physicist Albert Einstein (1879-1955), creator of the theory of relativity, and Albert Camus (1913-1960), a French-Algerian writer and philosopher.
Andreas			Andrew / Andy	der Männliche, der Tapfere; bekannt durch den hl. Andreas, Apostel, Bruder von Petrus; andreios=mannhaft, tapfer (Altgriechisch)	English form of the Greek name Ανδρέας (Andreas), which was derived from ἀνδρείος (andreios) "manly, masculine", a derivative of ἀνρ (aner) "man". In the New Testament the apostle Andrew, the first disciple to join Jesus, is the brother of Simon Peter. According to tradition, he later preached in the Black Sea region, with some legends saying he was crucified on an X-shaped cross. Andrew, being a Greek name, was probably only a nickname or a translation of his real Hebrew name, which is not known.  This name has been common (in various spellings) throughout the Christian world, and it became very popular in the Middle Ages. Saint Andrew is regarded as the patron of Scotland, Russia, Greece and Romania. The name has been borne by three kings of Hungary, American president Andrew Jackson (1767-1845), and, more recently, English composer Andrew Lloyd Webber (1948-).
Anton	Toni		Anton / Anthony / Antony / Tony	ursprünglich ein römischer Familienname, wahrscheinlich etruskischer Herkunft; verbreitet in Deutschland durch die Verehrung des heiligen Antonius von Padua, dem Schutzpatron von Portugal (13. Jh.)	English form of the Roman family name Antonius, which is of unknown Etruscan origin. The most notable member of the Roman family was the general Marcus Antonius (called Mark Antony in English), who for a period in the 1st century BC ruled the Roman Empire jointly with Augustus. When their relationship turned sour, he and his mistress Cleopatra were attacked and forced to commit suicide, as related in Shakespeare's tragedy 'Antony and Cleopatra' (1606).  The name became regularly used in the Christian world due to the fame of Saint Anthony the Great, a 4th-century Egyptian hermit who founded Christian monasticism. Its popularity was reinforced in the Middle Ages by the 13th-century Saint Anthony of Padua, the patron saint of Portugal. It has been commonly (but incorrectly) associated with Greek ανθος (anthos) "flower", which resulted in the addition of the h to this spelling in the 17th century.

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Balthasar	Baltz		Balthazar	Balthasar ist ein Vorname babylonisch-hebräischen Ursprungs. Er bedeutet „Baal/ Gott schütze sein Leben“ oder auch „Baal/ Gott schütze den König“, abgeleitet von Belsazar. Baal bedeutet so viel wie „Herr“ oder „Meister“. Balthasar wird in der griechischen Version des Alten Testaments, der Septuaginta, auch als Beinamen des Propheten Daniel genannt.	Variant of Belshazzar. Baltazar is the name traditionally assigned to one of the wise men (also known as the Magi, or three kings) who visited the newborn Jesus. From מלכא מלך (Belshazzar), the Hebrew form of the Akkadian name Bel-sarra-usur meaning "BA'AL protect the king". This was the name of the son of Nabonidus, the last king of the Babylonian Empire before it was conquered by the Persians in the 6th century BC. In the Old Testament Book of Daniel Belshazzar is the last king of Babylon who sees the mystical handwriting on the wall, which is interpreted by Daniel to portend the end of the empire. Derived from Semitic ba'al meaning "lord" or "possessor". This was the name of various local deities, often associated with storms and fertility, who were worshipped by the Canaanites, Phoenicians, and other peoples of the ancient Near East.
Bernhard			Bernard / Bernie / Barney	alter deutscher zweigliedriger Name; im Mittelalter verbreitet durch die Verehrung des hl. Bernhard von Clairvaux (11./12. Jh.); bero=der Bär, braun (Althochdeutsch) ; harti=hart, stark, fest, entschlossen (Althochdeutsch) ; bernu=der Bär (Germanisch)	Derived from the Germanic element bern "bear" combined with hard "brave, hardy". The Normans brought it to England, where it replaced the Old English cognate Beornheard. This was the name of several saints, including Saint Bernard of Menthon who built hospices in the Swiss Alps in the 10th century, and Saint Bernard of Clairvaux, a 12th-century theologian and Doctor of the Church. Another famous bearer was George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950), an Irish playwright and essayist.
Christian			Christian / Christ / Chris	Anhänger Christi, Christ; seit dem Mittelalter in Deutschland gebräuchlich, mittlerweile einer der beliebtesten Vornamen; christianus=christlich (Lateinisch) ; christos=der Geweihte, der Gesalbte (Altgriechisch)	From the medieval Latin name Christianus meaning "a Christian" (see CHRISTOS). In England it has been in use since the Middle Ages, during which time it was used by both males and females, but it did not become common until the 17th century. In Denmark the name has been borne by ten kings since the 15th century. Means "anointed", derived from Greek χρισω (chrio) "to anoint". This was a name applied to Jesus by early Greek-speaking Christians. It is a translation of the Hebrew word משיח (mashiyach), commonly spelled in English messiah, which also means "anointed".
Christof	Christoph		Christopher / Christ / Chris	Christus tragend; im Mittelalter verbreitet durch die Verehrung des hl. Christophorus (3. Jh.), Schutzpatron der Schiffer und Flösser, einer der 14 Nothelfer; christos=der Geweihte, der Gesalbte (Altgriechisch) ; pherein=tragen, bringen (Altgriechisch)	From the Late Greek name Χριστοφορος (Christophoros) meaning "bearing CHRIST", derived from Χριστός (Christos) combined with φερω (phero) "to bear, to carry". Early Christians used it as a metaphorical name, expressing that they carried Christ in their hearts. In the Middle Ages, literal interpretations of the name's etymology led to legends about a Saint Christopher who carried the young Jesus across a river. He has come to be regarded as the patron saint of travellers. As an English given name, Christopher has been in general use since the 15th century. In Denmark it was borne by three kings (their names are usually spelled Christoffer), including the 15th-century Christopher of Bavaria who also ruled Norway and Sweden. Christos means "anointed", derived from Greek χρισω (chrio) "to anoint". This was a name applied to Jesus by early Greek-speaking Christians. It is a translation of the Hebrew word משיח (mashiyach), commonly spelled in English messiah, which also means "anointed".
Cosmus	Cosmo	Cosimo	Cosmo	verselbständigte Kurzform von Namen mit dem Element 'kosmos'; Cosmo ist die Kurzform der Namen "Cosimo" oder auch "Kosmas"; bekannt durch Cosimo de Medici (1389-1464); kosmos=die Schönheit, die Ordnung (Altgriechisch)	English form of COSMAS. It was introduced to Britain in the 18th century by the second Scottish Duke of Gordon, who named his son and successor after his friend Cosimo III de' Medici. Cosmas from the Greek name Κοσμάς (Kosmas), which was derived from κοσμος (kosmos) meaning "order, decency". Saint Cosmas was martyred with his twin brother Damian in the 4th century. They are the patron saints of physicians.
David			David / Dave	der Geliebte; in der Bibel ist David der 2. und grösste König Israels und wird als Vorfahre Jesu genannt; dod=der Geliebte (Hebräisch)	From the Hebrew name דָּוִד (Dawid), which was probably derived from Hebrew דָּוָד (dwd) meaning "beloved". David was the second and greatest of the kings of Israel, ruling in the 10th century BC. Several stories about him are told in the Old Testament, including his defeat of Goliath, a giant Philistine. According to the New Testament, Jesus was descended from him. This name has been used in Britain since the Middle Ages. It has been especially popular in Wales, where it is used in honour of the 5th-century patron saint of Wales (also called Dewi), as well as in Scotland, where it was borne by two kings.
Dietrich			Derek / Derrick / Dick / Richard	Herrscher des Volkes; alter deutscher zweigliedriger Name; zu verstehen als 'im Volk mächtig' oder 'Herrscher des Volkes'; bekannt durch die Sagengestalt des Dietrich von Bern; der Name hat eine Entsprechung in 'Theoderich', einem Namen gotischer Herkunft; diot=das Volk (Althochdeutsch) ; rihi=reich, mächtig, die Macht, die Herrschaft, der Herrscher (Althochdeutsch)	From the older English name Dederick, which was in origin a Low German form of THEODORIC. It was imported to England from the Low Countries in the 15th century. Theodoric from a Germanic name meaning "ruler of the people", derived from the elements theud "people" and ric "power, ruler". It was notably borne by Theodoric the Great, a 6th-century king of the Ostrogoths who eventually became the ruler of Italy. By Theodoric's time the Ostrogoths were partially Romanized and his name was regularly recorded as Theodoricus. The Gothic original may have been Þiudreiks.
Emanuel	Manuel	Immanuel	Manuel / Immanuel	Gott sei mit uns; 'Manuel' ist die spanische Form von 'Emanuel', einer Nebenform von 'Immanuel'; im Alten Testament ist 'Immanuel' der durch den Propheten Jesaja vorhergesagte Name des kommenden Messias; im=mit (Hebräisch) ; el=der Mächtige, Gott (Hebräisch)	Form of EMMANUEL used in most translations of the Old Testament. Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) was a German philosopher who held that duty was of highest importance. Emmanuel from the Hebrew name עִמָּנוּאֵל (Immanu'el) meaning "God is with us". This was the foretold name of the Messiah in the Old Testament. It has been used in England since the 16th century in the spellings Emmanuel and Immanuel, though it has not been widespread. The name has been more common in continental Europe, especially in Spain and Portugal (in the spellings Manuel and Manoel).

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Esajas	Jesaja		Esaias / Ezra / Isaiah	Gott ist Heil, Rettung; Jesaja (hebr. Jeschajahu ישעיהו) ist neben Jeremia, Ezechiel und anderen einer der wichtigsten Schriftpropheten der hebräischen Bibel; jascha = helfen, retten, befreien (Hebräisch), jahwe = (Name Gottes) (Hebräisch)	Form of ISAIAH used in the Greek and Latin Old Testament. Isaiah from the Hebrew name ישעיהו (Yesha'yahu) meaning "YAHWEH is salvation". Isaiah is a major prophet of the Old Testament, supposedly the author of the Book of Isaiah. He was from Jerusalem and probably lived in the 8th century BC. As an English Christian name, Isaiah was first used after the Protestant Reformation. Yahweh a name of the Hebrew God, represented in Hebrew by the tetragrammaton ("four letters") יהוה (Yod Heh Vav Heh), which was transliterated into Roman script as Y H W H. Because it was considered blasphemous to utter the name of God, it was only written and never spoken, which resulted in the original pronunciation becoming lost. The name may have originally been derived from the old Semitic root הוה (hawah) meaning "to be" or "to become".
Fabian			Fabian	vom römischen Vornamen 'Fabianus', der vom römischen Familiennamen 'Fabius' abgeleitet ist; faba=die Bohne (Lateinisch)	From the Roman cognomen Fabianus, which was derived from FABIUS. Saint Fabian was a 3rd-century pope. Fabius is a Roman family name which was derived from Latin faba "bean". Quintus Fabius Maximus was the Roman general who used delaying tactics to halt the invasion of Hannibal in the 3rd century BC.
Florian			Florian	im Mittelalter verbreitet durch die Verehrung des hl. Florian (4. Jh.); der lateinische Name 'Florianus' ist eine Weiterbildung zu 'Florus'; flos=die Blume, die Blüte (Lateinisch)	From the Roman name Florianus, a derivative of FLORUS. Saint Florian, a martyr of the 3rd century, is the patron saint of Poland and Upper Austria. Florus is a Roman cognomen which was derived from Latin flos meaning "flower".
Franz	Franziskus		Francis / Frank	der kleine Franzose; entstanden als Spitzname 'Francesco' ('kleiner Franzose', 'Franzölein') von Giovanni Bernardone, bekannt als hl. Franziskus von Assisi; die deutsche Form 'Franziskus' ist eine Latinisierung dieses italienischen Spitznamens, der verbreitete Vorname 'Franz' wiederum eine Kurzform davon; francesco=der kleine Franzose (Italienisch)	English form of the Late Latin name Franciscus which meant "Frenchman". This name was borne by the 13th-century Saint Francis of Assisi, who was originally named Giovanni but was given the nickname Francesco by his father, an admirer of the French. Francis went on to renounce his father's wealth and devote his life to the poor, founding the Franciscan order of friars. Later in his life he apparently received the stigmata. Due to the renown of the saint, this name became widespread in Western Europe during the Middle Ages. However, it was not regularly used in Britain until the 16th century. In the English-speaking world this name is occasionally used for girls.
Fridolin / Fridl	Friedrich	Fritz	Fred / Freddy / Frederick / Fritz	Fridolin von Säkingen (* in Irland; † 538 in Säkingen) war ein Glaubensbote am Oberrhein und Abt des Klosters Säkingen, der in der katholischen und orthodoxen Kirche als Heiliger verehrt wird. Fridolin ist Schutzpatron des Kantons Glarus und dort sehr verbreitet.	Saint Fridolin, otherwise Fridolin of Säkingen, traditionally believed to have been born in Ireland, was a missionary, and the founder of Säkingen Abbey, Baden, in the 6th or 7th century. He also, according to the "Vita", spent considerable time in the territory that is now Switzerland, where he converted the landowner Urso. On his death Urso left his enormous lands, now the Canton of Glarus, to Fridolin, who founded numerous churches dedicated to Saint Hilarus. Fridolin is the patron saint of Glarus and thus a well spread name there.
Friedrich	Fritz		Fred / Freddy / Frederick / Fritz	alter deutscher zweigliedriger Name; im Mittelalter bekannt als Name diverser deutscher Herrscher, z.B. Friedrich dem Grossen (18. Jh.); fridu=der Friede, der Schutz, die Sicherheit (Althochdeutsch); rihhi=reich, mächtig, die Macht, die Herrschaft, der Herrscher (Althochdeutsch)	Frederick English form of a Germanic name meaning "peaceful ruler", derived from frid "peace" and ric "ruler, power". This name has long been common in continental Germanic-speaking regions, being borne by rulers of the Holy Roman Empire, Germany, Austria, Scandinavia, and Prussia. Notables among these rulers include the 12th-century Holy Roman Emperor and crusader Frederick I Barbarossa, the 13th-century emperor and patron of the arts Frederick II, and the 18th-century Frederick II of Prussia, known as Frederick the Great. The Normans brought the name to England in the 11th century but it quickly died out. It was reintroduced by the German House of Hanover when they inherited the British throne in the 18th century.
Gabriel			Gabriel / Gabe	Mann Gottes, Held Gottes; Gott ist mein Held; in der Bibel ist Gabriel einer der Erzengel; er verkündete u.a. Maria die Geburt Jesu; geber=der Mann, der starke Mann (Hebräisch); el=der Mächtige, Gott (Hebräisch)	From the Hebrew name גַּבְרִיאֵל (Gavri'el) meaning "God is my strong man". Gabriel was one of the seven archangels in Hebrew tradition. He appears in both the Old Testament and the New Testament, where he serves as the announcer of the births of John to Zechariah and Jesus to Mary. According to Islamic tradition he was the angel who dictated the Qur'an to Muhammad. This name has been used occasionally in England since the 12th century. It was not common in the English-speaking world until the end of the 20th century.
Georg	Jörg	Jürg	George	der Landarbeiter, der Bauer; bekannt durch den hl. Georg (3./4. Jh.), legendärer Drachentöter, Schutzpatron von England, einer der 14 Nothelfer; georgos=der Landarbeiter, der Bauer (Altgriechisch); ge=die Erde (Altgriechisch); ergo=arbeiten (Altgriechisch)	From the Greek name Γεωργιος (Georgios) which was derived from the Greek word γεωργος (georgos) meaning "farmer, earthworker", itself derived from the elements γη (ge) "earth" and εργον (ergon) "work". Saint George was a 3rd-century Roman soldier from Palestine who was martyred during the persecutions of emperor Diocletian. Later legends describe his defeat of a dragon, with which he was often depicted in medieval art. Initially Saint George was primarily revered by Eastern Christians, but returning crusaders brought stories of him to Western Europe and he became the patron of England, Portugal, Catalonia and Aragon. The name was rarely used in England until the German-born George I came to the British throne in the 18th century. Five subsequent British kings have borne the name.

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Heinrich	Heiner	Heiri	Henry / Hank	alter deutscher zweigliedriger Name; bereits im Mittelalter einer der beliebtesten deutschen Vornamen; Name zahlreicher Herzöge, Könige und Kaiser; heima=das Heim, die Heimat, die Heimstatt (Althochdeutsch) ; rihhi=reich, mächtig, die Macht, die Herrschaft, der Herrscher (Althochdeutsch)	From the Germanic name Heimirich which meant "home ruler", composed of the elements heim "home" and ric "power, ruler". It was later commonly spelled Heinrich, with the spelling altered due to the influence of other Germanic names like Haganrich, in which the first element is hagan "enclosure". Heinrich was popular among continental royalty, being the name of seven German kings, starting with the 10th-century Henry I the Fowler, and four French kings. In France it was rendered Henri from the Latin form Henricus. The Normans introduced this name to England, and it was subsequently used by eight kings, ending with the infamous Henry VIII in the 16th century. During the Middle Ages it was generally rendered as Harry or Herry in English pronunciation.
Hilarius	Läri		Hilary / Lawrence / Larry	der Heitere; im Mittelalter verbreitet durch die Verehrung des hl. Hilarius, Bischof von Poitiers (4. Jh.); hilarus=heiter, fröhlich (Lateinisch)	Medieval English form of HILARIUS or HILARIA. During the Middle Ages it was primarily a masculine name. It was revived in Britain at the beginning of the 20th century as a predominantly feminine name. In America, this name and the variant Hillary seemed to drop in popularity after Hillary Clinton (1947-) became the first lady. Hilarius is a Roman name which was derived from Latin hilaris meaning "cheerful". Alternatively, it could be derived from the Greek name Ἠλαρος (Hilaros) also meaning "cheerful" (the Greek word Ἠλαρος was the source of the Latin word hilaris). Saint Hilarius was a 4th-century theologian and bishop of Poitiers. This was also the name of a 5th-century pope.
Isak	Isaak		Isaac / Ike	Er (Gott) lächelt zu; in der Bibel ist Isak einer der Söhne Abrahams; tsachaq=lachen (Hebräisch)	From the Hebrew name יִצְחָק (Yitzchaq) meaning "he will laugh, he will rejoice", derived from צַחַק (tzachaq) meaning "to laugh". The Old Testament explains this meaning, by recounting that Abraham laughed when God told him that his aged wife Sarah would become pregnant with Isaac (see Genesis 17:17). When Isaac was a boy, God tested Abraham's faith by ordering him to sacrifice his son, though an angel prevented the act at the last moment. Isaac went on to become the father of Esau and Jacob. As an English Christian name, Isaac was occasionally used during the Middle Ages, though it was more common among Jews. It became more widespread after the Protestant Reformation.
Jakob	Köbi	Jacque	Jacob / James / Jim / Jake	Jahwe möge schützen; Fersenhalter; er betrügt; Bedeutung eigentlich 'Er (Gott) möge schützen'; aber bereits im alten Testament volksetymologisch gedeutet als 'Fersenhalter' und 'er betrügt/er verdrängt'; im alten Testament ist Jakob ein Sohn Isaaks und der Vater von 12 Söhnen, welche die 12 Stämme Israels begründeten; Jakob soll bei der Geburt seinen Zwillingbruder Esau an der Ferse festgehalten haben, um zum Erstgeborenen zu werden (daher obige Namensdeutungen); im neuen Testament sind Jakobus der Jüngere und Jakobus der Ältere zwei Apostel Jesu; jahwe=(Name Gottes) (Hebräisch) ; akab=die Ferse (Hebräisch) ; akab=betrügen, verdrängen (Hebräisch)	From the Latin Iacobus, which was from the Greek Ἰακώβος (Iakobos), which was from the Hebrew name יַעֲקֹב (Ya'aqov). In the Old Testament, Jacob (later called Israel) is the son of Isaac and Rebecca and the father of the twelve founders of the twelve tribes of Israel. He was born holding his twin brother Esau's heel, and his name is explained as meaning "holder of the heel" or "supplanter". Other theories claim that it is in fact derived from a hypothetical name like יְאֻקֹּבֵל (Ya'aqov'el) meaning "may God protect". The English names Jacob and James derive from the same source, with James coming from Latin Iacomus, a later variant of Iacobus. Unlike English, many languages do not have separate spellings for the two names.
Joachim			Joachim	Jahwe richtet auf; in apokryphen Schriften ist Joachim der Mann der hl. Anna, der Mutter Marias; jahwe=(Name Gottes) (Hebräisch) ; Quwm=aufrichten, errichten (Hebräisch)	Contracted form of JEHOIACHIN or JEHOIAKIM. According to the apocryphal Gospel of James, Saint Joachim was the husband of Saint Anne and the father of the Virgin Mary. Due to his popularity in the Middle Ages, the name came into general use in Christian Europe (though it was never common in England). Jehoiachin means "established by YAHWEH" in Hebrew. In the Old Testament this is the name of a king of Judah who is imprisoned in Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar. A name of the Hebrew God, represented in Hebrew by the tetragrammaton ("four letters") יהוה (Yod Heh Vav Heh), which was transliterated into Roman script as Y H W H. Because it was considered blasphemous to utter the name of God, it was only written and never spoken, which resulted in the original pronunciation becoming lost. The name may have originally been derived from the old Semitic root הוה (hawah) meaning "to be" or "to become".
Joderich / Jodel	Jodocus	Jost	Joyce	Jodok (auch Jodocus, Jodokus, Judochus, Jobst, Jost, Joost, Josse, Joist, Yuzek, Juzeg, Jeg, Jouveen, Judganoc u. a.) war ein Klostergründer, Einsiedler und Pilger, der im 7. Jahrhundert im heutigen Nordfrankreich lebte. Jodok wird in der katholischen Kirche als Heiliger verehrt.	From the medieval masculine name Josse, which was derived from the earlier Iudocus, which was a Latinized form of the Breton name Judoc meaning "lord". The name belonged to a 7th-century Breton saint, and Breton settlers introduced it to England after the Norman conquest. It became rare after the 14th century, but was later revived as a feminine name, perhaps because of similarity to the Middle English word joise "to rejoice".
Johann Balthasar	Hans Balthasar		John Balthasar	Wortzusammensetzung	word composition
Johann Christof	Hans Christof		John Christopher	Wortzusammensetzung	word composition
Johann Heinrich	Hans Heinrich	Hansheiri	John Henry	Wortzusammensetzung	word composition
Johann Jakob	Hans Jakob	Hansjakob	John Jacob	Wortzusammensetzung	word composition
Johann Kaspar	Hans Kaspar		John Casper	Wortzusammensetzung	word composition
Johann Melchior	Hans Melchior		John Melchior	Wortzusammensetzung	word composition
Johann Peter	Hans Peter	Hanspeter	John Peter	Wortzusammensetzung	word composition
Johann Rudolf	Hans Rudolf	Hansruedi	John Rudolph	Wortzusammensetzung	word composition
Johann Ulrich	Hans Ulrich	Hansueli	John Ulrich	Wortzusammensetzung	word composition

Männlicher Vorname Male First Name	Variation in Deutsch Variation in German	Variation in Deutsch Variation in German	Englische Varianten English Variations	Bedeutung in Deutsch	Meaning in English
Johannes	Johann	Hans	John / Jack	Jahwe ist gnädig, Jahwe ist gütig; Name des Apostels und Evangelisten Johannes; auch bekannt durch Johannes den Täufer; am Ende des Mittelalters der häufigste Taufname in Deutschland; bisher trugen 23 Päpste den Namen Johannes; jahwe=(Name Gottes) (Hebräisch) ; chanan=begünstigen, gnädig sein (Hebräisch) - häufig auch als erster Name bei Wortzusammensetzungen	English form of Iohannes, the Latin form of the Greek name Ἰωάννης (Iōannes), itself derived from the Hebrew name יְחֻזָּנָן (Yochanan) meaning "YAHWEH is gracious". This name owes its popularity to two New Testament characters, both highly revered saints. The first is John the Baptist, a Jewish ascetic who was considered the forerunner of Jesus Christ. The second is the apostle John, who is traditionally regarded as the author of the fourth Gospel and Revelation. This name was initially more common among Eastern Christians in the Byzantine Empire, but it flourished in Western Europe after the First Crusade. In England it became extremely popular: during the later Middle Ages it was given to approximately a fifth of all English boys. The name (in various spellings) has been borne by 21 popes and eight Byzantine emperors, as well as rulers of England, France, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Portugal, Bulgaria, Russia and Hungary.
Josef	Joseph	Sepp	Joseph / Joe	Er (Gott) fügt hinzu; der Name wird interpretiert als 'Gott möge noch einen Sohn hinzufügen'; im Alten Testament ist Josef der elfte Sohn Jakobs, Berater des Pharaos in Ägypten, und damit auch der Name eines der 12 Stämme Israels; im Neuen Testament ist Josef der Ehemann von Maria, der Mutter Jesu; jasad=hinzufügen, vermehren (Hebräisch)	From Ioseph, the Latin form of Greek Ἰωσήφ (Ioseph), which was from the Hebrew name יוֹסֵף (Yosef) meaning "he will add". In the Old Testament, Joseph is the eleventh son of Jacob. Because he was the favourite of his father, his older brothers sent him to Egypt and told their father that he had died. In Egypt, Joseph became an advisor to the pharaoh, and was eventually reconciled with his brothers when they came to Egypt during a famine. This name also occurs in the New Testament, belonging to Saint Joseph the husband of Mary and Joseph of Arimathea. In the Middle Ages, Joseph was a common Jewish name, being less frequent among Christians. In the late Middle Ages Saint Joseph became more highly revered, and the name became popular in Spain and Italy. In England it became common after the Protestant Reformation.
Jost	Joss	Jodocus / Joderich / Jodel	Joyce / Joe / Joseph	Jodok (auch Jodocus, Jodokus, Judochus, Jobst, Jost, Joost, Josse, Joist, Yuzek, Juzek, Jeg, Jouveen, Judganoc u. a.) war ein Klostergründer, Einsiedler und Pilger, der im 7. Jahrhundert im heutigen Nordfrankreich lebte. Jodok wird in der katholischen Kirche als Heiliger verehrt.	From the medieval masculine name Josse, which was derived from the earlier Iudocus, which was a Latinized form of the Breton name Judoc meaning "lord". The name belonged to a 7th-century Breton saint, and Breton settlers introduced it to England after the Norman conquest. It became rare after the 14th century, but was later revived as a feminine name, perhaps because of similarity to the Middle English word joise "to rejoice".
Josua	Joshua		Joshua / Josh	Gott ist Hilfe/Heil/Retting; im Alten Testament ist Josua Nachfolger Moses als Führer der Israeliten; im Neuen Testament ist 'Jesus' eine Variante dieses Namens; jahwe=(Name Gottes) (Hebräisch) ; jascha=helfen, retten, befreien (Hebräisch)	From the Hebrew name יְהוֹשֻׁעַ (Yehoshu'a) meaning "YAHWEH is salvation". Joshua was one of the twelve spies sent into Canaan by Moses, as told in the Old Testament. After Moses died Joshua succeeded him as leader of the Israelites. As an English name, Joshua has been in use since the Protestant Reformation. The name Jesus comes from a Greek translation of the Aramaic short form יְשׁוּעָא (Yeshu'a), which was the real name of Jesus.
Kaspar	Caspar	Kasper	Casper / Jasper / Cap	Verwalter der Schätze; verbreitet durch Kaspar, dem Namen eines der Heiligen Drei Könige; ghaz=der Schatz (Altpersisch) ; bar=verwalten, leiten, versorgen (Altpersisch)	Casper or Jasper means "treasurer" in Persian. This name was traditionally assigned to one of the wise men (also known as the Magi, or three kings) who were said to have visited the newborn Jesus. It has occasionally been used in the English-speaking world since the Middle Ages. The name can also be given in reference to the English word for the gemstone.
Konrad	Conrad		Conrad	alter deutscher zweigliedriger Name; kann interpretiert werden als 'kühner Ratgeber'; im Mittelalter einer der beliebtesten Vornamen in Deutschland; darum verwendet in der Redensart 'Hinz und Kunz'; kuoni=kühn (Althochdeutsch) ; rat=der Rat, der Ratschlag, der Ratgeber (Althochdeutsch)	Derived from the Germanic elements kuoni "brave" and rad "counsel". This was the name of a 10th-century saint and bishop of Konstanz, in southern Germany. It was also borne by several medieval German kings and dukes. In England it was occasionally used during the Middle Ages, but has only been common since the 19th century when it was reintroduced from Germany.
Leonhard	Lienhard		Leonard / Len	alter deutscher zweigliedriger Name; verbreitet durch den hl. Leonhard, einem fränkischen Einsiedler (6. Jh.); lewo=der Löwe (Althochdeutsch) ; harti=hart, stark, fest, entschlossen (Althochdeutsch)	Means "brave lion", derived from the Germanic elements lewon "lion" and hard "brave, hardy". This was the name of a 5th-century Frankish saint who is the patron of prisoners and horses. The Normans brought this name to England, though it did not become common there until the 19th century.
Lorenz			Lawrence / Larry	geht zurück auf den altrömischen Beinamen 'Laurentius'; 'der aus der Stadt Laurentium Stammende'; später in Anlehnung an 'laurus' umgedeutet in 'der Lorbeerbekränzte' mit Lorbeerkranz als Symbol des Sieges/des Siegers; laurus=der Lorbeer, der Lorbeerkranz (Lateinisch)	From the Roman cognomen Laurentius, which meant "from Laurentum". Laurentum was a city in ancient Italy, its name probably deriving from Latin laurus "laurel". Saint Laurence was a 3rd-century deacon and martyr from Rome. According to tradition he was roasted alive on a gridiron because, when ordered to hand over the church's treasures, he presented the sick and poor. Due to the saint's popularity, the name came into general use in the Christian world (in various spellings). In the Middle Ages this name was common in England, partly because of a second saint by this name, a 7th-century archbishop of Canterbury. Likewise it has been common in Ireland due to the 12th-century Saint Laurence O'Toole (whose real name was Lorcán). Since the 19th century the spelling Lawrence has been more common, especially in America.

Männlicher Vorname Male First Name	Variation in Deutsch Variation in German	Variation in Deutsch Variation in German	Englische Varianten English Variations	Bedeutung in Deutsch	Meaning in English
Markus	Marx		Marcus / Mark	dem Mars (dem römischen Kriegsgott) geweiht; der Name wurde traditionell vor allem den im März Geborenen gegeben; im Mittelalter verbreitet durch den Namen des Evangelisten Markus	Roman praenomen, or given name, which was probably derived from the name of the Roman god MARS. This was among the most popular of the Roman praenomina. Famous bearers include Marcus Tullius Cicero (known simply as Cicero), a 1st-century BC statesman and orator, Marcus Antonius (known as Mark Antony), a 1st-century BC politician, and Marcus Aurelius, a notable 2nd-century emperor. This was also the name of a pope of the 4th century. This spelling has occasionally been used in the English-speaking world, though the traditional English form Mark has been more common. Form of MARCUS. Saint Mark was the author of the second Gospel in the New Testament. He is the patron saint of Venice, where he is supposedly buried. Though in use during the Middle Ages, Mark was not common in the English-speaking world until the 19th century, when it began to be used alongside the classical form Marcus.
Martin			Martin	den römischen Beinamen 'Martinus', der wiederum auf den Namen des Kriegsgottes Mars zurückgeht; verbreitet durch den Namen des hl. Martin (4. Jh.), der seinen Mantel mit einem Bettler teilte; bisher trugen 5 Päpste den Namen Martin bzw. Martinus; mars=Mars (Lateinisch)	From the Roman name Martinus, which was derived from Martis, the genitive case of the name of the Roman god MARS. Saint Martin of Tours was a 4th-century bishop who is the patron saint of France. According to legend, he came across a cold beggar in the middle of winter so he ripped his cloak in two and gave half of it to the beggar. He was a favourite saint during the Middle Ages, and his name has become common throughout the Christian world. An influential bearer of the name was Martin Luther (1483-1546), the theologian who began the Protestant Reformation. The name was also borne by five popes (two of them more commonly known as Marinus).
Mathias	Mathäus / Matheus	Mathis / This	Matthew / Matt	Gabe Jahwes; im Neuen Testament ist Matthäus einer der 12 Apostel Jesu und zugleich einer der 4 Evangelisten; im Neuen Testament ist Matthias der Name des Apostels, der durch das Los dazu bestimmt wurde, Judas Ischariot zu ersetzen; mattath=das Geschenk, die Gabe (Hebräisch) ; jahwe=(Name Gottes) (Hebräisch)	English form of Ματθαῖος (Matthaios), which was a Greek form of the Hebrew name מַתְתִּיָּהוּ (Mattityahu) meaning "gift of YAHWEH". Saint Matthew, also called Levi, was one of the twelve apostles. He was a tax collector, and supposedly the author of the first Gospel in the New Testament. As an English name, Matthew has been in use since the Middle Ages. Expand Name Links
Meinrad	Meinrath		Maynard	kraftvoller Ratgeber; der Name Meinrad setzt sich aus den beiden Elementen megin „Kraft, Stärke“ und rad „Rat“ zusammen, was "kraftvoller Ratschlag" bedeutet	From an English surname which was derived from the Germanic given name MEGINHARD. Meginhard derived from the Germanic elements magan "strength" and hard "brave, hardy".
Melchior			Melchior / Mel	„König des Lichts“; hebräisch melech bzw. gemeinsemitisch malk heißt „König“ und oder „Licht“; wurde vor allem als einer der Heiligen drei Könige bekannt bzw. "Weisen aus dem Morgenland" im neuen Testament genannt	Derived from Semitic roots meaning "king city". This was a name traditionally assigned to one of the wise men (also known as the Magi, or three kings) who were said to have visited the newborn Jesus.
Michael			Michael / Mike	Wer ist wie Gott?; im Alten Testament ist Michael einer der vier Erzengel; Schutzpatron des alten Deutschen Reiches; miy=wer (Hebräisch) ; el=der Mächtige, Gott (Hebräisch)	From the Hebrew name מִיכָאֵל (Mikha'el) meaning "who is like God?". This is a rhetorical question, implying no person is like God. Michael is one of the seven archangels in Hebrew tradition and the only one identified as an archangel in the Bible. In the Book of Revelation in the New Testament he is portrayed as the leader of heaven's armies, and thus is considered the patron saint of soldiers. The popularity of the saint led to the name being used by nine Byzantine emperors, including Michael VIII Palaeologus who restored the empire in the 13th century. It has been common in Western Europe since the Middle Ages, and in England since the 12th century. It has been borne (in various spellings) by rulers of Russia (spelled Михаил), Romania (Mihail), Poland (Michał), and Portugal (Miguel).
Niklaus	Nikolaus		Nicholas / Nic / Nik / Colin	Sieg des Volkes; bekanntgeworden durch den Namen des hl. Nikolaus, im 4. Jh. Bischof von Myra; bisher trugen 5 Päpste den Namen Nikolaus; nika=der Sieg (Altgriechisch) ; laos=das Volk (Altgriechisch)	From the Greek name Νικόλαος (Nikolaos) which meant "victory of the people" from Greek νίκη (nike) "victory" and λαός (laos) "people". Saint Nicholas was a 4th-century bishop from Anatolia who, according to legend, saved the daughters of a poor man from lives of prostitution. He is the patron saint of children, sailors and merchants, as well as Greece and Russia. He formed the basis for the figure known as Santa Claus (created in the 19th century from Dutch Sinterklaas), the bringer of Christmas presents. Due to the renown of the saint, this name has been widely used in the Christian world. It has been common in England since the 12th century, though it became a bit less popular after the Protestant Reformation.
Oswald			Oswald	alter deutscher zweigliedriger Name; in Deutschland verbreitet durch den Namen des hl. Oswald (7. Jh.), König von Nordumbrien; ans=der Ase, die Gottheit (Althochdeutsch) ; waltan=walten, herrschen, der Herrscher (Althochdeutsch)	Derived from the Old English elements os "god" and weald "power, ruler". Saint Oswald was a king of Northumbria who introduced Christianity to northeast England in the 7th century before being killed in battle. There was also an Old Norse cognate Ásvaldr in use in England, being borne by the 10th-century Saint Oswald of Worcester, who was of Danish ancestry. Though the name had died out by the end of the Middle Ages, it was revived in the 19th century.
Pankrazius	Pankraz		Pancras / Gus (in Wisconsin)	aus dem Griechischen, pagkratus= allmächtig, allgegenwärtig; der heilige Pankratus (* um 290 in Phrygien; † um 304 in Rom) war ein römischer Märtyrer der frühen christlichen Kirche; Pankratus ist einer der drei „Eisheiligen“, neben Bonifatius und Servatius	Medieval English form of PANCRAIUS. The relics of the 4th-century saint Pancratius were sent to England by Pope Gregory the Great, leading to the saint's veneration there. Pancratus is the Latinized form of Greek Πανκρατίος (Pankratios), derived from παν (pan) "all" and κρατος (kratos) "power". Early Byzantine Christians used this as a title of Christ. It was borne by two saints, a 1st-century Sicilian martyr and a semi-legendary 4th-century Roman martyr.

Männlicher Vorname Male First Name	Variation in Deutsch Variation in German	Variation in Deutsch Variation in German	Englische Varianten English Variations	Bedeutung in Deutsch	Meaning in English
Paul	Paulus		Paul	der Kleine, der Jüngere; ursprünglich ein römischer Beinamen; verbreitet als Heiligenname, vor allem des hl. Apostels Paulus; bisher trugen 6 Päpste den Namen Paul; paulus=klein (Lateinisch)	From the Roman family name Paulus, which meant "small" or "humble" in Latin. Saint Paul was an important leader of the early Christian church, his story told in Acts in the New Testament. His original Hebrew name was Saul. Most of the epistles in the New Testament were authored by him. Due to the renown of Saint Paul the name became common among early Christians. It was borne by a number of other early saints and six popes. In England it was relatively rare during the Middle Ages, but became more frequent beginning in the 17th century.
Peter			Peter	der Felsen, der Stein; bekannt als der Name des hl. Apostels Petrus; bevor ihm Jesus den Namen 'Petrus' (eigentlich ursprünglich aramäisch 'Kefas') gab, trug dieser den Namen Simon; petros=der Fels, der Stein (Altgriechisch); kefas=der Stein (Aramäisch)	Derived from the Greek Πέτρος (Petros) meaning "stone". This is a translation used in most versions of the New Testament of the name Cephas, meaning "stone" in Aramaic, which was given to the apostle Simon by Jesus (compare Matthew 16:18 and John 1:42). Simon Peter was the most prominent of the apostles during Jesus' ministry and is often considered the first pope. Due to the renown of the apostle, this name became common throughout the Christian world (in various spellings). In England the Normans introduced it in the Old French form Piers, which was gradually replaced by the spelling Peter starting in the 15th century. Besides the apostle, other saints by this name include the 11th-century reformer Saint Peter Damian and the 13th-century preacher Saint Peter Martyr. It was also borne by rulers of Aragon, Portugal, and Russia, including the Russian tsar Peter the Great (1672-1725), who defeated Sweden in the Great Northern War.
Rudolf	Rolf	Ruedi	Rudolph	alter deutscher zweigliedriger Name; im Mittelalter beliebter Fürstentum, z.B. Rudolf von Habsburg (13. Jh.); hruod=der Ruhm (Althochdeutsch); wolf=der Wolf (Althochdeutsch)	From the Germanic name Hrodulf, which was derived from the elements hrod "fame" and wulf "wolf". It was borne by three kings of Burgundy, as well as several Habsburg rulers of the Holy Roman Empire and Austria.
Salomon			Salomon / Solomon	der Friedliche; in der Bibel war Salomon ein für seine Weisheit bekannter König von Israel und Juda (9. Jh. vor Christus); shalom=der Friede (Hebräisch)	From the Hebrew name שלמה (Shelomoh) which was derived from Hebrew שְׁלוֹמִי (shalom) "peace". Solomon was a king of Israel, the son of David, renowned for his wisdom. Supposedly, he wrote the Book of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and the Song of Solomon in the Old Testament. This name has never been overly common in the Christian world, and it is considered typically Jewish.
Samuel			Samuel / Sam	Bedeutung nicht sicher geklärt, möglicherweise 'Name Gottes' oder 'Gott hat erhört'; in der Bibel ist Samuel der letzte Richter Israels; shama=hören (Hebräisch); el=der Mächtige, Gott (Hebräisch)	From the Hebrew name שְׁמוּאֵל (Shemu'el) which could mean either "name of God" or "God has heard". Samuel was the last of the ruling judges in the Old Testament. He anointed Saul to be the first king of Israel, and later anointed David. As a Christian name, Samuel came into common use after the Protestant Reformation.
Sebastian			Sebastian	der Mann aus Sebaste; vom Namen 'Sebastianos', der auf den Namen der griechischen Stadt 'Sebaste' in Kleinasien zurückgeht; der Name der Stadt bestand in Anlehnung an lateinisch 'augustus' 'erhaben', so benannt zu Ehren eines römischen Kaisers; sebastos=erhaben, ehrwürdig, achtungsgebietend (Altgriechisch)	From the Latin name Sebastianus which meant "from Sebaste". Sebaste was the name of a town in Asia Minor, its name deriving from Greek σεβαστος (sebastos) "venerable" (a translation of Latin Augustus, the title of the Roman emperors). Saint Sebastian was a 3rd-century Roman soldier martyred by arrows after it was discovered he was a Christian. Due to the saint's popularity, the name came into general use in medieval Europe, especially in Spain and France.
Simon			Simon	Er (Gott) hat gehört; in Neuen Testament ist Simon der ursprüngliche Name des Apostels Petrus; Simon ist ebenfalls der Name eines der 12 Apostel, Simon Zelotes; im Alten Testament ist Simeon einer der 12 Söhne Jakobs und damit auch der Name einer der 12 Stämme Israels; shama=hören (Hebräisch)	From Σίμων (Simon), the New Testament Greek form of the Hebrew name שִׁמְעוֹן (Shim'on) which meant "he has heard". This was the name of several biblical characters, including the man who carried the cross for Jesus. However, the most important person of this name in the New Testament was the apostle Simon, also known as Peter (a name given to him by Jesus). Because of him, this name has been common in the Christian world. In England it was popular during the Middle Ages, though it became rarer after the Protestant Reformation.
Thomas			Thomas / Tom	Zwilling; im Mittelalter weit verbreitet durch die Verehrung des hl. Apostels Thomas; teoma=der Zwilling (Aramäisch)	Greek form of the Aramaic name תאומא (Ta'oma') which meant "twin". In the New Testament this is the name of the apostle who initially doubts the resurrected Jesus. According to tradition he was martyred in India. Due to his renown, the name came into general use in the Christian world. In England the name was introduced by the Normans and became very popular due to Saint Thomas Becket, a 12th-century archbishop of Canterbury and martyr.
Tobias			Tobias / Toby	Jahwe ist gütig; 'Tobias' ist die griechische Form des hebräischen Namens 'Tobijah'; in der Bibel ist Tobias der fromme Sohn eines erblindeten Vaters; towb=gut (Hebräisch); jahwe=(Name Gottes) (Hebräisch)	Greek form of Tobiah. From the Hebrew name תוביא (Toviyah) which meant "YAHWEH is good". This was the name of an Ammonite in the Book of Nehemiah in the Old Testament. Tobias is the name of the hero of the apocryphal Book of Tobit in many English versions of the Old Testament. It relates how Tobias, with the help of the archangel Raphael, is able to drive away a demon who has been plaguing Sarah, who subsequently becomes his wife. This story was popular in the Middle Ages, and the name came into occasional use in parts of Europe at that time. In England it became common after the Protestant Reformation.
Ulrich	Ueli		Ulrich	alter deutscher zweigliedriger Name; bekannt durch die Verehrung des hl. Ulrich, Bischof von Augsburg (9./10. Jh.); uodal=das Erbe, der Erbhof, das Erbgut (Althochdeutsch); rihhi=reich, mächtig, die Macht, die Herrschaft, der Herrscher (Althochdeutsch)	From the Germanic name Odalric meaning "prosperity and power", from the element odal "heritage" combined with ric "power". It has long been confused with the Germanic name Huldéric. This was the name of two German saints. Another famous bearer was Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531), also known as Huldrych, the leader of the Protestant Reformation in Switzerland.
Vincenz	Vinzenz		Vincent / Vince	der Siegende; in christlicher Interpretation: 'der über das Leid der Welt Siegende'; verbreitet durch die Verehrung hl. Vinzenz von Saragossa (3./4. Jh.); vincere=siegen (Lateinisch)	From the Roman name Vincentius, which was from Latin vincere "to conquer". This name was popular among early Christians, and it was borne by many saints. As an English name, Vincent has been in use since the Middle Ages, though it did not become common until the 19th century.

Männlicher Vorname Male First Name	Variation in Deutsch Variation in German	Variation in Deutsch Variation in German	Englische Varianten English Variations	Bedeutung in Deutsch	Meaning in English
Walter	Walther		Walter / Walt	alter deutscher zweigliedriger Name; im Mittelalter bekannt durch Walther von der Vogelweide (um 1200); waltan=walten, herrschen, der Herrscher (Althochdeutsch) ; heri=das Heer, der Krieger (Althochdeutsch)	From a Germanic name meaning "ruler of the army", composed of the elements wald "rule" and hari "army". The Normans brought it to England, where it replaced the Old English cognate Wealdhere.
Werner	Wernher	Wernet	Werner	alter deutscher zweigliedriger Name; der erste Namensbestandteil 'Warin' gehört zum Namen des germanischen Stammes der Warnen; dem Namen der Warnen liegt ein germanischer Wortstamm mit den Bedeutungen 'warnen', 'bewahren', 'beschützen' zu Grunde; warin=die Warnen (Althochdeutsch) ; heri=das Heer, der Krieger (Althochdeutsch) ; warjan=wehren, schützen, verteidigen (Althochdeutsch)	From a Germanic name derived from warin "guard" combined with hari "army".
Wolfgang			Wolfgang	Wolfsgänger; alter deutscher zweigliedriger Name; hatte die Bedeutung 'Wolfsgänger' d.h. Krieger in Tierverkleidung; verbreitet durch die Verehrung des hl. Wolfgang, Bischof von Regensburg (10. Jh.); wolf=der Wolf (Althochdeutsch) ; ganc=der Gang, der Waffengang (Althochdeutsch)	Derived from the Germanic elements wulf meaning "wolf" and gang "path".
Zacharias			Zachary / Zach	Jahwe hat sich erinnert; im Alten Testament ist Zacharias/Sacharja einer der 12 kleinen Propheten; im Neuen Testament ist Zacharias der Vater Johannes des Täufers; zakar=sich erinnern (Hebräisch) ; jahwe=(Name Gottes) (Hebräisch)	From the Hebrew name זְכַרְיָהּ (Zekharyah) meaning "YAHWEH remembers". This is the name of many characters in the Old Testament, including the prophet Zechariah, the author of the Book of Zechariah. The name also appears in the New Testament belonging to the father of John the Baptist, who was temporarily made dumb because of his disbelief. In some versions of the New Testament his name is spelled in the Greek form Zacharias. As an English name, it has been in occasional use since the Protestant Reformation.





Gebräuchliche weibliche Vornamen im Kanton Glarus / Female First Names often used in the Canton of Glarus

Actual status

Weiblicher Vorname Female First Name	Variation in Deutsch Variation in German	Variation in Deutsch Variation in German	Englische Varianten English Variations	Bedeutung in Deutsch	Meaning in English
Afra			Afra	Afra kommt aus dem Lateinischen und bedeutet „Afrikanerin, Punierin“; „unbetretene weisse Erde“ oder „die Farbe der Erde“ (arabisch); „der Staub“ (hebräisch)	Originally used by the Romans as a nickname for a woman from Africa. This was the name of two early saints. Means "whitish red" in Arabic.
Agatha			Agatha	die Gute; agathos=gut (Altgriechisch)	Latinized form of the Greek name Ἀγαθή (Agathe), derived from Greek ἀγαθος (agathos) meaning "good". Saint Agatha was a 3rd-century martyr from Sicily who was tortured and killed after spurning the advances of a Roman official. The saint was widely revered in the Middle Ages, and her name has been used throughout Christian Europe (in various spellings).
Amalia	Emilie		Amalia / Amelia / Emilie / Emily / Molly	Amalie bzw. Amalia ist eine Nebenform der althochdeutschen Amal-Namen, z. B. Amalberga, Amalfrieda, Amalgunde, Amalgard, Amalhilde, Amalinde usw. und bedeutet „die Tüchtige“. Ursprünglich als Aemilia (auch Aemiliana), die weibliche Form des lat. Nomen gentile Aemilius. Der Name leitet sich wahrscheinlich wiederum von dem lateinischen aemulus „Rivale, Konkurrent“ ab, daher auch die Bedeutung „Eifrige“ oder die „Ehrgeizige“.	Latinized form of the Germanic name Amala, a short form of names beginning with the element amal meaning "work".
Anastasia			Anastasia	Auferstehung; bekannt durch den hl. Anastasius dem Perser, Märtyrer (7. Jh.); bisher trugen 4 Päpste den Namen Anastasius; anastasis=die Auferstehung (Altgriechisch) ; ana=aufwärts (Altgriechisch) ; stasis=das Stehen, der Stillstand (Altgriechisch)	Latinized form of the Greek name Αναστασιος (Anastasios) which meant "resurrection" from Greek αναστασις (anastasis) (composed of the elements ανα (ana) "up" and στασις (stasis) "standing"). Feminine form of ANASTASIUS. This was the name of a 4th-century Dalmatian saint who was martyred during the persecutions of the Roman emperor Diocletian. Due to her, the name has been common in Eastern Orthodox Christianity (in various spellings). As an English name it has been in use since the Middle Ages. Was also the name of numerous early saints and martyrs, including a 7th-century monk and writer from Alexandria who is especially venerated in the Eastern Church.
Anna			Anne / Ann / Hannah	die Begnadete, er (Gott) war gnädig; in der Bibel ist Anna die Mutter Marias; 'Anna' ist ursprünglich die griechische/lateinische Form von 'Hannah'; channah=die Gnade (Hebräisch)	Form of Channah (see HANNAH) used in the Greek and Latin Old Testament. Many later Old Testament translations, including the English, use the Hannah spelling instead of Anna. The name appears briefly in the New Testament belonging to a prophetess who recognized Jesus as the Messiah. It was a popular name in the Byzantine Empire from an early date, and in the Middle Ages it became common among Western Christians due to veneration of Saint Anna (usually known as Saint Anne in English), the name traditionally assigned to the mother of the Virgin Mary. In the English-speaking world, this form came into general use in the 18th century, joining Ann and Anne.
Anna Barbara			Ann Barbara	Wortzusammensetzung	word composition
Anna Katharina			Ann Catherina	Wortzusammensetzung	word composition
Anna Magdalena			Ann Magdalena	Wortzusammensetzung	word composition
Anna Maria			Ann Mary / Ann Marie	Wortzusammensetzung	word composition
Barbara	Babette	Barbel	Barbara / Barbra	die Fremde; von einem bis ins Indoeuropäische zurückreichenden Wort, das lautmalerei die unverständliche Sprache von Fremden umschreibt; verbreitet durch die Verehrung der heiligen Barbara aus Nikomedien (3./4. Jh.); barbari=die Barbaren, die Stammelnden (Lateinisch) ; barbaros=fremd, barbarisch (Altgriechisch) ; barbar=das unverständliche Sprechen (Indoeuropäisch)	Derived from Greek βαρβαρος (barbaros) meaning "foreign". According to legend, Saint Barbara was a young woman killed by her father Dioscorus, who was then killed by a bolt of lightning. She is the patron of architects, geologists, stonemasons and artillerymen. Because of her renown, the name came into general use in the Christian world in the Middle Ages. In England it became rare after the Protestant Reformation, but it was revived in the 19th century.
Bertha	Berta	Berte	Bertha	Der Name geht zurück auf ahd. „berath“, das so viel bedeutet wie „glänzend“, „strahlend“ und als Bestandteil noch in weiteren deutschen Namen (wie Albert oder Berthold) vorkommt; berath=strahlend, glänzend (Althochdeutsch)	Originally a short form of Germanic names beginning with the element beraht meaning "bright, famous". It was borne by the mother of Charlemagne in the 8th century, and it was popularized in England by the Normans. It died out as an English name after the Middle Ages, but was revived in the 19th century. The name also appears in southern Germanic legends (often spelled Perchta or Berchta) belonging to a goddess of animals and weaving.
Cleophea	Kleopatra		Cleophea / Chloe	Ruhm des Vaters; kleos = der Ruhm (Altgriechisch), pater = der Vater (Altgriechisch)	Possibly a variant of Cleophä, a German form of Latin Cleophae "of Cleophas". Cleofe derives from the Latin Maria Cleophae, literally "Mary of Cleophas" (and popularly interpreted as "Mary, wife of Cleophas"). This is given in reference to the saint known in Italian as Maria Cleofe (alternatively Maria di Cleofa), who is mentioned in John 19:25 as one of the women present at the crucifixion of Jesus.

Weiblicher Vorname Female First Name	Variation in Deutsch Variation in German	Variation in Deutsch Variation in German	Englische Varianten English Variations	Bedeutung in Deutsch	Meaning in English
Columbina			Columbina	Taube; columbia=Taube (Lateinisch); Colombina (ital. Vorname, Verkleinerung von colomba für „Taube“) ist eine Figur aus der Commedia dell'arte und wird den Zanni zugerechnet. Sie ist eine Person der unteren sozialen Schicht. Meistens spielt sie die Rolle der Magd oder Köchin.	Late Latin name meaning "dove". This was the name of several early saints both masculine and feminine, most notably the 6th-century Irish monk Saint Columba (or Colum) who established a monastery on the island of Iona off the coast of Scotland. He is credited with the conversion of Scotland to Christianity. Italian feminine diminutive of COLUMBA. In traditional Italian pantomimes this is the name of a stock character, the female counterpart of Arlecchino (also called Harlequin). This is also the Italian word for the columbine flower.
Dorothea			Dorothy / Doreen / Dorothy	Gottesgeschenk; weibliche Form des lateinischen Namens 'Dorotheus', von griechisch 'Dorotheos'; Name verbreitet durch die hl. Dorothea (3./4. Jahrhundert); doron=das Geschenk, die Gabe (Altgriechisch); theos=Gott (Altgriechisch)	Feminine form of the Late Greek name Δωροθεός (Dorotheos), which meant "gift of God" from Greek δωρον (doron) "gift" and θεός (theos) "god". Dorothea was the name of two early saints, notably the 4th-century martyr Dorothea of Caesarea.
Elisabeth	Elsbeth	Lisbeth	Elizabeth / Lizzie / Liz / Lisbeth / Betty / Betsy / Beth	Mein Gott ist Fülle; Mein Gott hat geschworen; die Bedeutung des Namens ist nicht genau bekannt; 2 Deutungen sind verbreitet, je nach Interpretation des 2. Namenselements als abgeleitet von 'scheba' (sieben) oder von 'saba' (Schwur): 'Mein Gott ist Sieben' mit der Sieben als dem Sinnbild für Fülle, also 'Mein Gott ist Fülle'; oder: Mein Gott hat geschworen; in der Bibel ist Elisabeth die Mutter Johannes des Täufers; el=der Mächtige, Gott (Hebräisch); scheba=sieben (Hebräisch); saba=der Schwur (Hebräisch)	From Ελισβετ (Elisabet), the Greek form of the Hebrew name אֱלִישֶׁבַת ('Elisheva') meaning "my God is an oath" or perhaps "my God is abundance". The Hebrew form appears in the Old Testament where Elisheba is the wife of Aaron, while the Greek form appears in the New Testament where Elizabeth is the mother of John the Baptist.
Euphemia	Eufemia		Euphemia / Effie / Famee	gute Rede, die Glückverheissende, die vom guten Ruf; bekannt durch die hl. Euphemia, Märtyrerin (3./4. Jh.); eu = gut (Altgriechisch); phemia = die Rede, die Stimme (Altgriechisch); Ableitung von Euphorie (grie.); das gehobene Lebensgefühl mit großem Wohlbefinden, Leidenschaft, Begeisterung	Means "to use words of good omen" from Greek (l) "good" and φημι (phemi) "to speak, to declare". Saint Euphemia was an early martyr from Chalcedon.
Gertrud	Gertrude	Trudi	Gertrude / Gertie / Gert / Trudy	alter deutscher zweigliedriger Name; ger=der Speer (Althochdeutsch); trud=stark, die Macht, die Gewalt (Althochdeutsch)	Means "spear of strength", derived from the Germanic elements ger "spear" and thrud "strength". Saint Gertrude the Great was a 13th-century nun and mystic writer. It was probably introduced to England by settlers from the Low Countries in the 15th century.
Katharina	Kathrin		Catherine / Katherine / Cathy / Kate / Kathryn	die Reine; Herkunft umstritten; die Römer deuteten (fälschlicherweise) den Namen als zu griechisch 'katharos' gehörig und prägen die heute gültige Form 'Katharina'; verbreitet durch den Namen der hl. Katharina von Alexandria (3./4. Jh.); katharos=rein (Altgriechisch)	From the Greek name Αικατερινη (Aikaterine). The etymology is debated: it could derive from the earlier Greek name Ἑκατερινη (Hekaterine), which came from ἑκατερος (hekateros) "each of the two"; it could derive from the name of the goddess HECATE; it could be related to Greek αἰκία (aikia) "torture"; or it could be from a Coptic name meaning "my consecration of your name". In the early Christian era it became associated with Greek καθαρος (katharos) "pure", and the Latin spelling was changed from Katerina to Katharina to reflect this. The name was borne by a semi-legendary 4th-century saint and martyr from Alexandria who was tortured on a spiked wheel. The saint was initially venerated in Syria, and returning crusaders introduced the name to Western Europe. It has been common in England since the 12th century in many different spellings, with Katherine and Catherine becoming standard in the later Middle Ages.
Magdalena	Lena		Magdalene / Madeline / Maggie / Lena	die aus Magdala Stammende; Beiname von Maria Magdalena, in der Bibel einer der treuesten Jüngerinnen Jesu; zur Zeit Jesu war Magdala eine Stadt am See Genezareth, deren Name wiederum auf ein hebräisch/aramäisches Wort für 'Turm' zurückgeht; migdal=der Turm (Hebräisch)	From a title which meant "of Magdala". Mary Magdalene, a character in the New Testament, was named thus because she was from Magdala - a village on the Sea of Galilee whose name meant "tower" in Hebrew. She was cleaned of evil spirits by Jesus and then remained with him during his ministry, witnessing the crucifixion and the resurrection. She was a popular saint in the Middle Ages, and the name became common then. In England it is traditionally rendered Madeline, while Magdalene or Magdalen is the learned form.
Margaretha	Margreth	Margrith	Margaret / Maggie / Marjorie	die Perle; im Mittelalter verbreitet durch den Namen der hl. Margarete von Antiochia (3./4. Jh.); das griechische Wort 'margarites' stammt vielleicht ursprünglich aus dem Persischen mit der Bedeutung 'Kind des Lichts' (gemäss der Vorstellung der Perle als Tautropfe, der durch Mondlicht verändert wurde); margarites=die Perle (Altgriechisch)	Derived from Latin Margarita, which was from Greek μαργαριτης (margarites) meaning "pearl", probably ultimately borrowing from Sanskrit मञ्जरी (manyari). Saint Margaret, the patron of expectant mothers, was martyred at Antioch in the 4th century. Later legends told of her escape from a dragon, with which she was often depicted in medieval art. The saint was popular during the Middle Ages, and her name has been widely used in the Christian world.
Maria	Marie	Marion	Marie / Mary / May / Marion	Verbitterung; als Name der Mutter Jesu Symbol für reine und tiefe Liebe; Bedeutung nicht sicher geklärt; eine Möglichkeit: 'Verbitterung'; eine andere Möglichkeit ist ein ägyptischer Ursprung und eine Ableitung von 'mry' (die/der Geliebte, im Sinne von: die, welche geliebt wird/der, welcher geliebt wird); 'Maria' ist die griechische/lateinische Ursprungs-Form, 'Mirjam' die ältere aramäische/hebräische; wohl der am weitesten verbreitete christliche weibliche Name; mirjam=die Bitterkeit, die Verbitterung (Aramäisch); mry=der Geliebte (Ägyptisch)	Usual English form of Maria, the Latin form of the New Testament Greek names Μαριαμ (Mariam) and Μαρια (Maria) - the spellings are interchangeable - which were from Hebrew מִרְיָם (Miryam), a name borne by the sister of Moses in the Old Testament. The meaning is not known for certain, but there are several theories including "sea of bitterness", "rebelliousness", and "wished for child". However it was most likely originally an Egyptian name, perhaps derived in part from mry "beloved" or mr "love". This is the name of several New Testament characters, most importantly Mary the virgin mother of Jesus, and Mary Magdalene. Due to the Virgin Mary this name has been very popular in the Christian world, though at certain times in some cultures it has been considered too holy for everyday use. In England it has been used since the 12th century, and it has been among the most common feminine names since the 16th century. The Latinized form Maria is also used in English as well as in several other languages.
Maria Magdalena			Mary Magdalene	Wortzusammensetzung	word composition
Rahel	Rachel		Rachel / Rachael	das Mutterschaf; in der Bibel ist Rachel die zweite Frau Jakobs und die Mutter von Josef und Benjamin; rachel=das Mutterschaf (Hebräisch)	From the Hebrew name רָחֵל (Rachel) meaning "ewe". In the Old Testament this is the name of the favourite wife of Jacob and the mother of Joseph and Benjamin. The name was common among Jews in the Middle Ages, but it was not generally used as a Christian name in the English-speaking world until after the Protestant Reformation.

Weiblicher Vorname Female First Name	Variation in Deutsch Variation in German	Variation in Deutsch Variation in German	Englische Varianten English Variations	Bedeutung in Deutsch	Meaning in English
Regina			Regina / Gina	die Königin; regina=Königin (Lateinisch)	Means "queen" in Latin (or Italian). It was in use as a Christian name from early times, and was borne by a 2nd-century saint. In England it was used during the Middle Ages in honour of the Virgin Mary, and it was later revived in the 19th century.
Regula			Rachel	geht zurück auf einen römischen Beinamen 'regulus' 'kleiner König'; häufig in der Gegend von Zürich, durch die hl. Märtyrerin Regula, Patronin von Zürich; kommt in Deutschland und Österreich praktisch nicht vor; regulus=der kleine König, der Fürst (Lateinisch)	Means "rule" in Latin. This was the name of a 3rd-century Swiss martyr, the patron saint of Zurich. The name is basically only used in Zurich and Glarus. In Glarus it is the most used female first name.
Rosina	Rosa	Rosanna	Rose / Rosa	die Rose; der lateinische Blumenname stammt wahrscheinlich ursprünglich aus dem Persischen; in Deutschland erst seit dem 19. Jh. verbreitet, aus dem Italienischen übernommen; rosa=die Rose (Lateinisch) ; vrda=die Rose (Altpersisch)	Originally a Norman form of a Germanic name, which was composed of the elements hrod "fame" and heid "kind, sort, type". The Normans introduced it to England in the forms Roese and Rohese. From an early date it was associated with the word for the fragrant flower rose (derived from Latin rosa). When the name was revived in the 19th century, it was probably with the flower in mind.
Ruth			Ruth	Freundschaft; in der Bibel ist Ruth eine fromme Moabiterin, eine Urgrossmutter von König David; siehe Buch Ruth; rea=der Freund, der Nachbar (Hebräisch)	From a Hebrew name which was derived from the Hebrew word רֵעַהּ (re'ut) meaning "friend". This is the name of the central character in the Book of Ruth in the Old Testament, a Moabite woman who was the ancestor of King David. As a Christian name, Ruth has been in use since the Protestant Reformation.
Salome			Salome / Minnie (in New Glarus)	die Friedliche, die Friedensame; in der Bibel war Salomon ein für seine Weisheit bekannter König von Israel und Juda (9. J.h. vor Christus); shalom=der Friede (Hebräisch)	From an Aramaic name which was related to the Hebrew word שָׁלוֹם (shalom) meaning "peace". According to the historian Josephus this was the name of the daughter of Herodias (the consort of Herod Antipas, the tetrarch of Galilee). In the New Testament, though a specific name is not given, it was a daughter of Herodias who danced for Herod and was rewarded with the head of John the Baptist, and thus Salome and the dancer have traditionally been equated. As a Christian given name, Salome has been in occasional use since the Protestant Reformation. This was due to a second person of this name in the New Testament: one of the women who witnessed the crucifixion and later discovered that Jesus' tomb was empty.
Sara	Sarah		Sarah / Sally / Sadie	die Fürstin; in der Bibel war Sarah als Frau Abrahams die Stammutter Israels; sarah=die Fürstin (Hebräisch)	Means "lady, princess, noblewoman" in Hebrew. This is the name of the wife of Abraham in the Old Testament. She became the mother of Isaac at the age of 90. Her name was originally Sarai, but God changed it (see Genesis 17:15). In England, Sarah came into use after the Protestant Reformation.
Sibilla	Sibylle	Sibylla	Sibyl / Sybil	die Prophetin; die Sibyllen waren eine Gruppe von Weissagerinnen und Priesterinnen des Apollo; schon früh gab es Verwirrung über die Schreibweise: 'Sibylle' oder 'Sybille'	From Greek Σιβυλλα (Sibylla), meaning "prophetess, sibyl". In Greek and Roman legend the sibyls were ten female prophets who practiced at different holy sites in the ancient world. In later Christian theology, the sibyls were thought to have divine knowledge and were revered in much the same way as the Old Testament prophets. Because of this, the name came into general use in the Christian world during the Middle Ages. The Normans brought it to England, where it was spelled both Sibyl and Sybil. It became rare after the Protestant Reformation, but it was revived in the 19th century.
Sophia	Sofia	Sonja	Sophia / Sonia	Weisheit; bekannt durch die hl. Sophia, einer (vielleicht nur mythischen) römischen Märtyrerin aus dem 3. Jh.; sophia=die Weisheit (Altgriechisch)	Means "wisdom" in Greek. This was the name of an early, probably mythical, saint who died of grief after her three daughters were martyred. Legends about her probably arose as a result of a medieval misunderstanding of the phrase Hagia Sophia "Holy Wisdom", which was the name of a large basilica in Constantinople. This name was common among continental European royalty during the Middle Ages, and it was popularized in Britain by the German House of Hanover when they inherited the British throne in the 18th century.
Susanna	Susi		Susanne / Susan / Sue	Lilie; von der griechischen Form 'Sousanna' eines hebräischen Namens 'Schoschanna' bzw. 'Shoshana', mit der Bedeutung 'Lilie'; das zugrundeliegende hebräische Wort hat ägyptische Wurzeln; in den Apokryphen gibt es eine Geschichte von 'Susanne im Bade', die zu Unrecht angeklagt wird; shoshan=die Lilie (Hebräisch) ; sheshen=die Wasserlilie (Ägyptisch)	From Σουσάνα (Sousanna), the Greek form of the Hebrew name שושנה (Shoshannah). This was derived from the Hebrew word שושן (shoshan) meaning "lily" (in modern Hebrew this also means "rose"), perhaps ultimately from Egyptian sšn "lotus". In the Old Testament Apocrypha this is the name of a woman falsely accused of adultery. The prophet Daniel clears her name by tricking her accusers, who end up being condemned themselves. It also occurs in the New Testament belonging to a woman who ministered to Christ. As an English name, it was occasionally used during the Middle Ages in honour of the Old Testament heroine. It did not become common until after the Protestant Reformation, at which time it was often spelled Susan.
Ursula			Ursula / Celia / Sula / Julia	die kleine Bärin; 'ursula' ist die Verkleinerungsform von 'ursa'; bekannt durch die Verehrung der hl. Ursula (4. Jh.); ursa=die Bärin (Lateinisch)	Means "little bear", derived from a diminutive form of the Latin word ursa "she-bear". Saint Ursula was a legendary virgin princess of the 4th century who was martyred by the Huns while returning from a pilgrimage. In England the saint was popular during the Middle Ages, and the name came into general use at that time.
Verena			Verena / Fanny	Herkunft unklar, vielleicht zu lat. 'verus' bzw. dessen weiblicher Form; vor allem in der Schweiz verbreitet durch die Verehrung der hl. Verena von Zurzach (3./4. Jh.); verus=wahr, echt (Lateinisch)	Possibly related to Latin verus "true". This might also be a Coptic form of the Ptolemaic name BERENICE. Latinized form of Βερενίκη (Berenike), the Macedonian form of the Greek name Φερενίκη (Pherenike), which meant "bringing victory" from φερω (phero) "to bring" and νίκη (nike) "victory". This name was common among the Ptolemy ruling family of Egypt, a dynasty which was originally from Macedon. It occurs briefly in Acts in the New Testament (in most English Bibles it is spelled Bernice) belonging to a sister of King Herod Agrippa II. As an English name, Berenice came into use after the Protestant Reformation. Saint Verena was a 3rd-century Egyptian-born nurse who went with the Theban Legion to Switzerland. After the legion was massacred she settled near Zurich.

Weiblicher Vorname Female First Name	Variation in Deutsch Variation in German	Variation in Deutsch Variation in German	Englische Varianten English Variations	Bedeutung in Deutsch	Meaning in English
Veronika	Vroni		Veronica / Fanny	die Siegbringende; entstanden als latinisierte Form eines mazedonischen Namens 'Beronike', welcher wiederum auf den griechischen Namen 'Pherenike' zurückgeht; verbreitet durch die Verehrung der hl. Veronika von Jerusalem, einer Jüngerin Jesu; pherein=tragen, bringen (Altgriechisch); nike=der Sieg (Altgriechisch)	Latin alteration of BERENICE (see Verena), the spelling influenced by the ecclesiastical Latin phrase vera icon meaning "true image". This was the name of a legendary saint who wiped Jesus' face with a towel and then found his image imprinted upon it. Due to popular stories about her, the name was occasionally used in the Christian world in the Middle Ages. It was borne by the 17th-century Italian saint and mystic Veronica Giuliani. As an English name, it was not common until the 19th century, when it was imported from France and Scotland.
Waldburg	Burgula		Waldpurga	alter deutscher zweigliedriger Name im Mittelalter bekannt durch die Verehrung der hl. Walpurga (8. Jh.); Waldburg Namensanalyse; Hell, Empfindlich, Reich und Humble, Wissenschafts-Freaks, Energisch, Ruhe, Fleißig, Art	Means "ruler of the fortress" from the Germanic elements wald "power, leader, ruler" and burg "fortress". This was the name of an 8th-century saint from England who did missionary work in Germany.