

their own first condition of society. It is thus that the venerable names have descended to us, of

“Menes and Minos, Numa and Manon.”

The *Picts* were generally supposed by the early historians to have had their name from their painted bodies, although it was not explained why they in particular should be so designated when the barbaric fashion to which allusion was supposed to be made, was by no means confined to them. The Picts are now held to have been “*pic-tith*,” marauders, an epithet conferred on them by their Gaelic neighbours. Their true national name is said to have been *Cruitnich*, Corn-eaters.

The national name of Ireland was vernacularized into *Hibernia* in Latin, a sound in *Ierne* being caught at by the Roman soldier, as comfortably suggestive of winter-quarters (*hiberna*).

The Langobards of the north of Europe as well as those who at a later period gave name to Lombardy, have, almost as a matter of course, been described as distinguished for the length of their beards, although in all probability it was the length of their spears, in their own dialect their *barts* (compare *halberts*), that was remarkable. That in rude times names were attached to bodies of men from the fashion of their arms we know; for it was thus that the Ojibway came to speak of the Englishman as *Jaganash*, ‘the man with the long knife,’ meaning his sword, (unless in this case we have combined an accidental vernacular propriety of sense with an effort to pronounce the difficult word “English.”) In a similar manner, *Saxon* is reported (*e. g.*, by Kohlrausch) to be from *saks*, a short sword.

Like *Alemann*, *Frank* has been transformed into a well-known national name. But Frank, in its first use, denoted simply a tribe retaining its freedom as distinguished from those of its kin who had been subjugated by a stronger power. (Frank is held by some, however, to be interpreted as a derivative of *frak*, the root of *ferox*.)

The name *Saracen*, a stern reality to our ancestors of the crusading times, a term of romance only to us, was no true proper name of a people. It was, by the customary misunderstanding, a collective epithet used as such. It actually means “people of the East,” from *Scharh*, Arab., “the East.” In Latinizing *Scharakajim*, natives of the East, into *Saraceni*, we had a specimen of the simplifying process by which, as in numerous other interesting examples which might be named, oriental words were conveniently adapted to the