

Research Paper Citations

**CANONIZED MASCULINE POLISH PROPER NAMES
OF LATIN ORIGIN AND THEIR BULGARIAN EQUIVALENTS¹**

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Abstract

The research object of this study consists of masculine Polish proper names of Latin origin, canonized only by the Catholic Church, and their equivalents in the Bulgarian anthroponymic system. The main objective is to present their complete list.

Keywords: *masculine proper names, Polish origin, Bulgarian origin, Latin origin*

Rezumat

Obiectul de cercetare al fișei sunt numele masculine proprii de persoane, de origine latină, canonizate doar de Biserica Catolică și echivalentele lor în limba bulgară. Scopul de bază este însă inventarierea acestor unități.

Cuvinte-cheie: *nume proprii de genul masculine, origine poloneză, origine bulgară, origine latină*

The research object of the article is composed of 79 male Polish proper names of Latin origin and their variants, canonized only by the Catholic Church, and their equivalents (in number of 40), that can be found in the Bulgarian anthroponymic system.

The basic fact that the observed anthroponyms are canonized by the Catholic Church, is sufficient to explain the presence of the equivalents of those names of Latin origin in the anthroponymic systems of almost all Slavonic languages.

The Polish and Bulgarian names of Latin origin, included in this research, are divided into several major groups in accordance with the part of speech used as a basis for their derivation (i.e. whether a given name is derived from a noun, an adjective, a verb, etc.).

Classification according to the part of speech, used as a basis during the process of derivation

- I. Polish and Bulgarian proper names, of Latin origin, derived from appellatives:

¹This paper is supported by grant MU21-FMI-015 of NPD at the University of Plovdiv "Paisii Hilendarski", financed by the Bulgarian Ministry of Education and Science.

1. (a *noun*):

A. (a *proper noun*):

(a) an *anthroponym*: Albin/Албин (< *Albus*), Aurelian/Аурелиян (< *Aurelius*), Balbin (< *Balbus*), Beatus (< *Beata*), Cecylian (< *Caecilius*), Donacjan (< *Donatus*), Fabian/Фабиан (< *Fabius*), Fabrycjan (< *Fabricius*), Faustynian (< *Faustus*), Felicjan (< *Felix*), Florian/Флориан (< *Florus*), Floryn/Флорин (< *Florus*), Klarus (< *Klara*), Kryspin (< *Crispus*), Kryspinian (< *Crispinus*), Laurentyn (< *Laurentius*), Oktawian/Октавиан (< *Octavius*), Sylwin (< *Silvius*), Tacjan/Татян (< *Tatius*), Tycjan/Тициан (< *Titus*), Wiktorian (< *Victor*) etc.

Polish and Bulgarian male proper names, derived from another *anthroponym*, can be divided into the following subgroups:

- a Latin premen: *Balbin*, *Tycjan*/Тициан etc.;
- a Roman family name: *Aurelian*/Аурелиян, *Cecylian*, *Fabian*/Фабиан, *Fabrycjan*, *Oktawian*/Октавиан, *Tacjan*/Татян;
- a Roman cognomen: *Albin*/Албин, *Donacjan*, *Faustynian*, *Felicjan*, *Florian*/Флориан, *Floryn*/Флорин, *Kryspin*, *Kryspinian*, *Laurentyn*, *Wiktorian*;
- a gentile nickname for a royal dynasty: *Sylwin*;
- a female personal name: *Beatus*, *Klarus*.

(b) a *theonum* (name of a pagan god): *Kwiryń*/Квирын (< *Quirinus*), *Mamert* (< *Mamertus*), *Sylwan*/Силван (< *Silvanus*);

B. a *common noun*: *Benwenut* (< *beneventus* – “dear guest”), *Chrystian*/Християн (< *Christianus* – “Christian”), *Franciszek*/Франциск (< *Franciscus* – “French”), *Honoriusz* (< *honorius* – “honour”), *Pilgrzym* (< *peregrinus* – “traveler; pilgrim”), *Reginald* (< *regina* – “queen”), *Salwator*/Салватор (< *salvator* – “saviour”), *Sylwiusz*/Силвий (< *silva* – “wood, forest”), *Ursus* (< *ursus* – “bear”).

2. an adjective: *August*/Август (< *augustus* – “great; holly; honorable”), *Aureli*/Аврелий (< *aureoles/aureus* – “gold, golden; gilded”), *Aureusz* (< *aureolus* – “gold, golden; gilded”), *Benignus* (< *benignus* – “kind, friendly”), *Cecyliusz*/Цецилий (< *caecus* – “blind”), *Dominik*/Доминик (< *dominicus* – “the one, who belongs to the master/God”), *Felicysym* (< *felicissimus* – “the happiest”, the superlative form of *felix* – “happy”), *Fidelis*/Фидел (< *fidelis* – “faithful, loyal”), *Kajetan* (< *Caietanus* – “from Caieta (present Gaeta)”), *Makryn*/Мацер (< *macer* – “skinny”), *Paschalis*/Паскал (< *Paschalis* – “connected to Easter”), *Pius*/Пий (< *pius* – “religious, pious, humble, virtuous”), *Placyd*/Плацид (< *placidus* – “quiet, peaceful, humble”), *Prosper* (< *prosper/prosperus* – “successful”), *Tiberiusz*/Тиберий (< *Tiberius* – “on the bank of the Tiber”), *Tyburcjusz* (< *Tiburtius* – “at Tibur (present Tivoli)”).

3. a verb: *eligusz* (< *eligeo* – “to choose”);

4. a numeral: Oktawiusz/Октавий (< *octavus* – “eighth”), Sykstus (< *sextus* – “sixth”).
5. a participle:
 - a present active participle: Krescencjusz (< *crescens* – “increasing, growing”);
 - a past passive participle: Adaukt (< *adauctus* – “growing”), Amat (< *amatus* – “the one, who is loved”), Liberat (< *liberatus* – “released”), Renat/Ренат (< *renatus* – “reborn”);
 - a future passive participle: Amand (< *amandus* – “the one, who deserves to be loved”).
6. a syntagma:
 - an attributive syntagma: Bonawentura (< Adj. + N (*bona* – “good” + *ventura* – “chance; fate, destiny”), Homobonus (< N + Adj. (*homo* – “person” + *bonus* – “good”);
 - an objectival syntagma: Amadeusz/Амадеус (< V+N (*amo* – “love” + *Deus* – “God”);
7. anthroponyms with more than one supposed etymology: Domiciusz/Домиций (< 1) *domitus* – “taming”; 2) *domo* – “to tame, to break in”), Emil/Емил (< 1) from the Latin *aemulus* – “enemy”; 2) from a word of Greek origin meaning “tender”), Florentyn/Флорентин (< 1) *florens* – “in bloom; bright; prosperous, flourishing”; 2) *Florentinus* – “Florentine, a resident of Florence”), Gawel/Гал (< 1) *gallus* – “cock”; 2) *Gallus* – “Gaul”), Gracjan (< 1) *gratus* – “kind, dear, pleasing, welcome; grateful”; 2) *gratia* – “charm, grace; favour, influence, regard; kindness”), Horacy/Хораций (< 1) from the Latin *hora* – “hour; time; season”; 2) from an Etruscan origin with an unknown meaning), Kamil (< 1) from an Etruscan origin with an unknown meaning; 2). from the Latin *camillus* – “young priest”), Oliwier/Оливер (< *olivifer* – 1) “the one, who brings/holds/gives olives”; 2) “producing olives”), Remigiusz (< 1) *remigis* – “rower”; 2) *remigium* – “rowing; oar”), Sylwester/Силвестър (< 1) *silva* – “wood, forest”; 2) *silvester/silvestris* – “wooded; wild; pastoral”), Ursyn (< 1) from the Roman cognomen *Ursus*; 2) *ursinus* – “bearish”), Wenanty (< 1) *venans* (present active participle of the verb *venor* – “to hunt”) – “hunting”; 2) *venor* – “hunter”), Wergiliusz/Wirgiliusz/Вергилий/Виргилий (< 1) *virgo* – “virgin”; 2) *virga* – “rod, staff”), Wiktoriusz (< 1) *victor* – “winner”; 2) *victoria* – “victory”).
8. names of unclear etymology: Sulpicjusz/Суллиций;

From the classification above it is clear that the most productive part of speech, used as a basis during the process of derivation of the observed Polish and Bulgarian proper names, is the noun (in particular, the proper nouns of which the most productive is the Roman cognomen), while the verb is less productive.

The impossibility to give a clear etymology of the anthroponym *Sulpicjusz*/*Сулпиций* is due to the fact that no information about the origin of this proper name can be found even in the Latin language.

- II. Names of Latin origin, derived from Greek appellatives:
Ambroży/*Амвросий* (< *ἀμβροσία* – “*ambrosia, food of the gods*”),
Herkules/*Херкулес* (< *Ηρα* – “*Hera*” and *κλεος* – “*glory*”).

The influence of the Greek language over Latin is extremely strong. This fact is the reason why derivation of Latin names is often encountered from appellatives which are of Greek origin. After the canonization, such names have become part of other anthroponymic systems, including the Polish and the Bulgarian ones.

Conclusions

From the corpus of Polish and Bulgarian male proper names of Latin origin presented in the research, which have been canonized only by the Catholic Church, the largest number are derived from a proper noun and, in particular, from another anthroponym, and fewer are derived from a verb.

Abbreviations

MPN – male proper name;

FPN – female proper name;

LN – Latin name;

PL – Polish;

BG – Bulgarian;

N (= nomen) – noun;

Adj. (= adiectivum) – adjective;

V (= verbum) – verb.

Index of the Polish and Bulgarian masculine proper names, of Latin origin²

PL: ADAUKT – MPN from the LN *Adauctus*, derived from the Latin *adauctus* – “*growing*” (BTN);

PL: ALBIN (BTN, KN); BG: АЛБИИ (NB, NK, VM) (Албино (NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Albinus*, derived from the Roman cognomen *Albus* (BTN);

PL: AMADEUSZ (KN); BG: АМАДЕУС (IL, NK) (Амадей, Амедей (NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Amadeus* meaning “*love to God*”, derived from the Latin *amo* – “*to love*” and *Deus* – “*God*” (BTN, KN);

PL: AMAND (KN) – MPN, from the LN *Amandus*, derived from the Latin *amandus* – “*the one, who deserves to be loved*” (BTN, KN);

²The following abbreviations for the cited titles, given in the *References*, are used in the index in order to better introduce the main sources of information for the reader’s sake (Batakliiev, 1979 (= BAT); Voynov, Milev 1990 (= VM); Ilchev, 1959 (= IL); Kovachev, 1995 (= NK); Nikolova & Bogdanov, 1996 (= NB); Ovidij, 1963 (= OV); Grimal, 1990 (= GRI); Knappová, 1985 (= KN); www.behindthename.com (= BTN).

PL: AMAT (KN) – MPN, from the LN *Amatus*, derived from the Latin *amatus* – “the one, who is loved” (BTN, KN);

PL: AMBROŻY (KN); BG: АМБРОСИЙ (NB) (Амбрози, Амброси, Амбросий (NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Ambrosius*, derived from the Greek *ἀμβροσιᾶ* – “ambrosia, food of the gods” (KN);

PL: AUGUST (BTN, KN); BG: АВГУСТ (IL, NB, NK, OV, VM) – MPN, from the LN *Augustus*, derived from the Latin *augustus* (< *augeo* – “to increase, to become bigger”) meaning “great; holly” or “honorable” (BTN, IL, KN, VM);

PL: AURELI, Aureliusz (BTN); BG: АВРЕЛИЙ (KN, NB, NK, VM) (Аврел (IL), Аурел (IL, NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Aurelius*, derived from the Latin *aureoles/aureus* – “gold, golden; gilded” (BTN, IL, KN, VM);

PL: AURELIAN (KN); BG: АУРЕЛИЯН (Аурелиан, Аурелиен, Аурелио (NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Aurelianus*, derived from the Roman family name *Aurelius* (BTN, KN);

PL: AUREUSZ (KN) – MPN, from the LN *Auraeus*, derived from the Latin *aureolus* – “gold, golden; gilded” (KN);

PL: BALBIN (Balbinek) – MPN, from the LN *Balbinus*, derived from the Roman prenom *Balbus* (KN);

PL: BEATUS (Beat, Beatek (KN)) – MPN, from the FPN *Beata* (< the Latin *beatus* – “blessed” (BTN, KN)) (BTN);

PL: BENIGNUS (KN) – MPN, from the LN *Benignus*, derived from the Latin *benignus* – “kind, friendly” (BTN, KN);

PL: BENWENUT – MPN, from the LN *Beneventus/Benventus*, derived from the Latin *beneventus* – “dear guest” (KN);

PL: BONAWENTURA – MPN, from the LN *Bonaventura*, derived from the Latin *bona* – “good” and *ventura* – “chance; fate, destiny” (KN);

PL: CECYLIAN (Cecylianek) – MPN, from the LN *Caecilianus*, derived from the Roman family name *Caecilius* (KN);

PL: CECYLIUSZ (KN); BG: ЦЕЦИЛИЙ (VM) – MPN, from the LN *Caecilius*, derived from the Latin *caecus* – “blind” (BTN, KN, VM);

PL: CHRYSYTIAN (BTN) (Krystian (BTN, KN)); BG: ХРИСТИЯН (IL, NK) (Крестиян (NK), Кристиан (NK), Крестиян (IL, NK, VM), Христиан (NK), Христиен (NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Christianus*, derived from the Latin *Christianus* – “Christian” (BTN, KN);

PL: DOMICIUSZ (KN); BG: ДОМИЦИЙ (VM) – MPN, from the LN *Domitius*, derived from the Latin *domitus* – “taming” (BTN);

PL: DOMINIK (KN); BG: ДОМИНИК (Доменик, Доменико (IL, NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Dominicus*, derived from the Latin *dominicus* – “the one, who belongs to the master (BTN)”. It is traditionally given to a child, born on Sunday (BTN);

PL: DONACJAN – MPN, from the LN *Donatianus* meaning “belonging to Donatus”, derived from the Roman cognomen *Donatus* (BTN);

PL: ELIGIUSZ – MPN, from the LN *Eligius*, derived from the Latin *eligo* – “to choose” (BTN);

PL: EMIL (BTN, KN); BG: ЕМИЛ (BAT, BTN, IL, NK) (Емик (IL), Емили (NK), Емилиј (IL, VM), Емилијн, Емилијо (NK), Емилко, Емилчо (NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Aemilius*, derived from the Latin *aemulus* – “enemy” (BTN);

- PL: FABIAN (BTN, KN); BG: ФАБИАН (NB, NK) (Фабиян (NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Fabianus*, derived from the Roman family name *Fabius* (BTN);
- PL: FABRYCJAN – MPN, from the LN *Fabricianus*, derived from the Roman family name *Fabricius* (KN);
- PL: FAUSTYNIAN – MPN, from the LN *Faustinianus*, derived from the Roman cognomen *Faustus* (KN);
- PL: FELICJAN (BTN, KN) – MPN, from the LN *Felicianus* meaning “belonging to *Felix*”, derived from the Roman cognomen *Felix* (BTN);
- PL: FELICYSYM – MPN, from the LN *Felicissimus*, derived from the Latin *felicissimus* – “the happiest”, a superlative degree of the adjective *felix* – “happy” (BTN);
- PL: FIDELIS (KN); BG: ФИДЕЛ (IL, NK) (Фиделио (NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Fidelis*, derived from the Latin *fidelis* – “faithful, loyal” (BTN, IL, KN);
- PL: FLORENTYN (KN); BG: ФЛОРЕНТИН (IL, NB, NK) – MPN, from the LN *Florentinus*, derived from the Latin *florens* – “in bloom; bright; prosperous, flourishing” (BTN) or from the Latin *Florentinus* – “Florentine, a resident of Florence” (KN);
- PL: FLORIAN (BTN, KN); BG: ФЛОРИАН (IL, NK) (Флориян (NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Florianus*, derived from the Roman cognomen *Florus* (BTN, SD);
- PL: FLORYN (KN); BG: ФЛОРИН (NK) – MPN, from the LN *Florinus*, derived from the Roman cognomen *Florus* (BTN);
- PL: FRANCISZEK (BTN); BG: ФРАНЦИСК (NK) (Ференц, Францеско, Франциско, Франческо (NK), Франчешко (IL, NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Franciscus*, derived from the Latin *Franciscus* – “French” (BTN, IL);
- PL: GAWEŁ (BTN, KN) BG: ГАЛ (NB, VM) – MPN from the LN *Gallus*, derived from the Latin *gallus* – “cock” (BTM, VM) or from *Gallus* – “Gaul” (BTN, KN);
- PL: GRACJAN (BTN, KN) – MPN, from the LN *Gratianus*, derived from the Latin *gratus* – “kind, dear, pleasing, welcome; grateful” (BTN, KN) or from *gratia* – “charm, grace; favour, influence, regard; kindness” (BTN);
- PL: HERKULES (KN); BG: ХЕРКУЛЕС (BAT, NK, OV, VM) – MPN, from the LN *Hercules*, a mythological name meaning “glory to *Hera*” (derived from the name of the goddess *Ἥρα* – “*Hera*” and *κλεος* – “glory”) (BAT, BTN, GRI);
- PL: HOMOBONUS – MPN, from the LN *Homobonus* meaning “a good person”, derived from the Latin *homo* – “person” and *bonus* – “good” (KN);
- PL: HONORIUSZ (Honory (KN)) – MPN, from the LN *Honorius*, derived from the Latin *honorius* – “honour” (BTN, KN);
- PL: HORACY (BTN, KN); BG: ХОРАЦИЙ (NB, VM) – MPN, from the LN *Horatius*, derived from the Latin *hora* – “hour; time; season” (BTN, KN, VM). It is possible the name to be Etruscan by origin (BTN, VM);
- PL: KAJETAN (BTN, KN) – MPN, from the LN *Caietanus*/*Gaetanus*, derived from the Latin *Caietanus* – “from *Caieta* (present *Gaeta*, a small town in Ancient Italy, the name of which is derived from the Greek *Καιαδας* (the name of the place, where the prisoners were isolated) (BTN, KN), or from *Caieta*, the name of *Aeneas*’s nephew)” (BTN);
- PL: KAMIL (BTN, KN) – MPN, from the LN *Camillus*, Etruscan by origin with unknown meaning (BTN). There is nothing in common with the Latin *camillus* – “young priest” (BTN, KN);
- PL: KLARUS (BTN) – MPN, from the FPN *Klara* (< Latin *clara* – “bright, clear” (BTN, IL);

PL: KRESCENCJUSZ – MPN, from the LN *Crescentius*, derived from the Latin *crescens* – “growing, increasing” (BTN);

PL: KRYSPIN (KN) – MPN, from the LN *Crispinus*, derived from the Roman cognomen *Crispus* (BTN, KN);

PL: KRYSPINIAN – MPN, from the LN *Crispinianus*, derived from the Roman cognomen *Crispinus* (KN);

PL: KRYSTYN (BTN, KN); BG: ХРИСТИН (Христинко (NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Christinus* (KN);

PL: KWIRYN (KN); BG: КВИРИН (BAT, OV, VM) – MPN, from the LN *Quirinus*, derived from *Quirinusa*, the name of a Sabinian and Roman god, later connected with the Roman god of war, *Mars* (BAT, GRI, OV, VM). The theonym is probably derived from the Sabinian word *quiris* – “spear” and its meaning is “spearman” (BAT, BTN) or from *curis* – “spear” (GRI);

PL: LAURENTYN – MPN, from the LN *Laurentinus*, derived from the Roman cognomen *Laurentius* (BTN);

PL: LIBERAT – MPN, from the LN *Liberatus*, derived from the Latin *liberatus* – “released”, past passive participle of the verb *libero* – “to release”; name of a CS (KN);

PL: MAKRYN (BTN); BG: МАЦЕР (VM) – MPN, from the LN *Macrinus*, derived probably from the Latin *macer* – “skinny” (KN);

PL: MAMERT (KN); BG: МАМЕРТ (NB) – MPN, from the LN *Mamertus*, derived from the Sabinian variant of the name of the Roman god *Mars* (BTN);

PL: OKTAWIAN (KN); BG: ОКТАВІАН (NK, OV, VM) (Октавіян (NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Octavianus* meaning “belonging to Octavius” (KN), derived from the Roman family name *Octavius* (BTN, KN);

PL: OKTAWIUSZ (KN); BG: ОКТАВІЙ (VM) – MPN, from the LN *Octavius*, derived from the Latin *octavus* – “eighth” (BTN, KN);

PL: OLIWIER (BTN); BG: ОЛИВЕР (NK) (Уливер (IL)) – MPN, from the LN *Oliver*, derived from the Latin *olivifer* – “the one, who brings/holds/gives olives” (KN) or “producing olives” (IL);

PL: PASCHALIS (KN); BG: ПАСКАЛІ (BTN, IL, NK) (Паскалин, Паскалис, Паскалчо (NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Paschalis*, derived from the Latin *Paschalis* meaning “connected to Easter”, from the Latin *Pascha* – “Easter” (originating from the Hebrew פֶּסַח – “Pascha” (an ancient Hebrew holiday in honour of the liberation from Egypt) (BTN, KN);

PL: PILGRZYM (KN) – MPN, from the LN *Peregrinus*, derived from the Latin *peregrinus* – “traveler; pilgrim” (BTN, KN);

PL: PIUS (KN); BG: ПІЙ (NB) – MPN, from the LN *Pius*, derived from the Latin *pius* – “religious, pious, humble, virtuous” (BTN, KN);

PL: PLACYD (KN); BG: ПЛАЦІД (NB) – MPN, from the LN *Placidus*, derived from the Latin *placidus* – “quiet, peaceful, humble” (BTN);

PL: PROSPER (KN) – MPN, from the LN *Prosper/Prosperus*, derived from the Latin *prosper/prosperus* – “successful” (BTN, KN);

PL: REGINALD – MPN, from the LN *Reginaldus*, derived from the Latin *regina* – “queen” (BTN);

PL: REMIGIUSZ (BTN, KN) (Remigian (KN)) – MPN, from the LN *Remigius*, derived from the Latin *remigis* – “rower” (BTN, KN) or from *remigium* – “rowing; oar” (KN);

PL: RENAT (KN); BG: РЕНАТ (Ренато (NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Renatus*, derived from the Latin *renatus* – “reborn” (BTN, KN), past passive participle of the verb *renascor* – “to regenerate” (KN);

PL: SALWATOR (BTN); BG: САЛВАТОР (Салвадор (IL, NK), Салваторе (NK), Салватори (IL)) – MPN, from the LN *Salvator*, derived from the Latin *salvator* – “saviour” (BTN, IL);

PL: SULPICJUSZ (KN); BG: СУЛПИЦИЙ (VM) – MPN, from the LN *Sulpicius*; meaning unknown (VM);

PL: SYKSTUS (KN) – MPN, from the LN *Sextus/Sixtus*, derived from the Latin *sextus* – “sixth” (BTN). It is traditionally given to the child, born sixth in the row (BTN);

PL: SYLWAN (KN); BG: СИЛВАН (BAT, IL, NK, OV, VM) – MPN, from the LN *Silvanus*, derived from the name of the Roman god of the woods and the fields (BAT, BTN, GRI, OV, VM), that originates from the Latin *silva* – “wood, forest” (BAT, BTN, KN);

PL: SYLWESTER (BTN, KN); BG: СИЛВЕСТЪР (KNR, NK) (Селвестър (NK), Силвестер, Силвестри, Силвестрий (IL), Силивестър (NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Silvester*, derived from the Latin *silva* – “wood, forest” (BTN, KN) or from *silvester/silvestris* – “wooded; wild; pastoral” (BTN);

PL: SYLWIN (KN) – MPN, from the LN *Silvinus*, derived from *Silvius*, a nickname, used for the legendary kings of Alba Longa (BAT, BTN, GRI, OV);

PL: SYLWIUSZ (KN); BG: СИЛВИЙ (BAT, NK, OV) (Силвен (NK), Силви (IL, NK), Силвиан, Силвин, Силвио, Силвион, Силвиян (NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Silvius*, a nickname, used for the legendary kings of Alba Longa (BAT, BTN, GRI, OV), derived from the Latin *silva* – “wood, forest” (BAT, BTN, OV);

PL: TACJAN (KN); BG: ТАТЯН (Татяни, Татянчо (NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Tatianus*, derived from the Roman family name *Tatius* (BTN);

PL: TIBERIUSZ (KN); BG: ТИБЕРИЙ (IL, NB, NK, OV, VM) (Тибери, Тибор (NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Tiberius*, derived from the Latin *Tiberius* – “on the bank of the Tiber” (BTN, KN);

PL: TYBURCJUSZ (Tyburcy (KN)) – MPN, from the LN *Tiburtius*, derived from the Latin *Tiburtius* – “at Tibur (present Tivoli; a small town near Rome)” (BTN, KN);

PL: TYCJAN (Tycjanek (KN)); BG: ТИЦИАН (NB) – MPN, from the LN *Ticianus/Titianus* meaning “belonging to Titus”, derived from the Roman premen *Titus* (KN);

PL: URSUS – MPN, from the LN *Ursus*, derived from the Latin *ursus* – “bear” (BTN);

PL: URSYN – MPN, from the LN *Ursinus*, derived from the Roman cognomen *Ursus* or from the Latin *ursinus* – “bearish” (BTN);

PL: WENANTY – MPN, from the LN *Venantius*, derived from the Latin *venans* – “hunting”, present active participle of the verb *venor* – “to hunt” or from *venor* – “hunter” (KN);

PL: WERGILIUSZ/WIRGILIUSZ (KN); BG: ВЕРГИЛИЙ (IL, NB, NK, VM)/ВИРГИЛИЙ (Вергил (NK), Вергили (IL, VM), Вергилчо, Веригил (NK)) – MPN, from the LN *Vergilius/Virgilius*, derived probably from the Latin *virgo* – “virgin” (BAT, KN, KNR, VM) or from *virga* – “rod, staff” (BTN, KN, VM);

PL: WIKTORIAN – MPN, from the LN *Victorianus*, derived from the Roman cognomen *Victor* (KN);

PL: WIKTORIUSZ – MPN, from the LN *Victorius*, derived from the Latin *victor* – “winner” or from *victoria* – “victory” (BTN).

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