

Onomastics

Identification

The name is our very exclusive possession and the identification of which of the other says who we are. The names are like footprints and traces the history and help us to identify the ancestors. Do we know the practice of naming in our region and our country, can we be in the family - research our ancestors extraordinarily helpful. Sometimes takes us back to the origin of the name of exploration of the family and says something about appearance (long , small , large, ...) , character (Klotz , Fist, Schlaginhauf , ...) , activity (blacksmith , miller, butcher, ...) or residence from .

Single name to the Middle Ages

Names have always been the dog tags of the people. However, these distinguishing features were not incurred in the now mature form with first and last name in one fell swoop. They had rather centuries needed to develop and to become integral parts of our social and linguistic life. Therefore, their tracks are often blurred and no longer clearly identifiable. By the High Middle Ages , it was sufficient in the German language area, intrinsically to name only a baptismal name (also call name , first name) to be. Old High German names like Uodalrîch (Ulrich) , Hruodolf (Rudolf) , Rúnahilt (Runhild) and Raginlînta (Reglinde) Hadumar , Richwin , Wigberth , Wolfhart , etc. were in use. Until well into the Middle Ages back a single name prevailed. Life took place in small manageable areas. The family name alone was enough apparently to protect the people against mix-ups with one of their contemporaries. Still sufficient for nobles or high clergymen of the first name (King Juan Carlos or Paul) .

Surnames evolved slowly

With the rise of the Central European cities in the 13th and 14 Century has also increased the population of what an identification of the people with the help of a single name made more difficult. From this grew the need to give all people a suitable epithet to distinguish them in this way by other citizens with the same first name. For more and more people are also becoming less and less first names were available. The sem - grievance helped from the introduction of surnames, which did not occur from one day to the other, but it turned out formed in a process over generations.

Today's practice of hereditary surname comes from the oberitalieni - between cities. In the Venetian aristocracy fixed surnames were since 8 or 9 Century demonstrated. The Crusaders took on this practice and spread it throughout Europe. The word "Last Name " appears for the first time in documents around 1370 and got by inheritance through the male descendants of great dynastic importance . One can assume that so very many people in 1450 already possessed a surname in Central Europe , according to documents and source research. The name was a matter of family pride, and it was necessarily to have a male heir, so the name was inherited .

How do people now get their names ?

Nicknames can still be observed in rural areas today. If a local stranger in Morschach asked for a Immoos, called him to the same immediately after the court or other personal circumstances to him by others. Eponymous Immoos to distinguish the As a last name you used the farm name, nickname , or professional title . My grandfather was called in the village only "Dägebälmelers Wisel" (Alois from the Degenbalm) , because he was descended from the court Degenbalm .

Five main categories of surnames

The surnames can be divided into five main categories of origin: place names, personal names, occupation names, place names and Ue driver name. The name Immoos (Zmoos , Zmoos , ze Moss, mos, Mos , moss, im Moos ...) can be assigned to groups settlement names or names of origin. I explain here why only this group in more detail. Later you learn more about the spelling of the name through the ages.

In many places, sometimes there have the wrong opinion, all people with the same chemical family names were related to each other somehow and came from the same place . With the much collective name such as Müller, Meyer, Weber, Schmid , this can be refuted obvious. If the profession was practiced in a family for generations, the activity of certain finally the naming. Such is to be done about the same time everywhere in the German-speaking areas independently.

So it is wrong to believe that all bearers of the name Zmoos, Zmoos, ze Moss, mos, Mos, Moss, moss, moss, im Moos , (as the name came forward earlier and with Immoos , Moss, von Moos and Zmoos still exists today!) are somehow related to each other or came from the same area. Today there is moss all over the world, without they all come from the same area. Where specifically originate the Immoos and how the relationship looks at them, you will learn later.

Immoos , a settlement or provenance name

Probably the largest category provide those names that describe the topography of the place of residence of the carrier name closer. Many historians believe that the family names that were derived from place names, names or place of residence or the court, were the first inherited name. Above all, those who lived on the homemade reclaimed, deforested former. The many names Schwander, Gschwend, Reuteler, Rüttimann, Bracher, Brändli, Grütter, Haueter, Nyffeler and many more testify to this.

Many names have a residence to water down : Werder (= island , peninsula), Weyermann, Wuhrmann (Wuhr = Stream weirs) , Bachmann, Schüpbach, Bachschmied, Bach Meier (activity and settlement name) Amstad (Stad = shore, bank), etc. Other again show that their first carrier had lived to be heard hen: Bühler (Bühl = hill), Abbühl, Bühlmann, Krahenbühl, Kryenbühl, Stauffer, Stauffacher (Stouf = cone- like elevation), Berger, Zberg Borter, Abplanalp, etc. But Gasser (on the street) , Strasser (on the road) and many other names also included.

A large group of topographical settlement names are accurate descriptions of the place with the prepositions in , at, in, on , at, from , to , zem , ze , z ' and made of . The word „of / von" means otherwise mostly a title of nobility or noble lineage (Noble of moss / von Moos near Wassen in the land of Uri). It is in Switzerland, but also as an easy place name (of = off), without changing the meaning of a title of nobility in use (except von Moos Uri).

The names Inderbitzin, Amgwerd, Amstutz, Aufdermaur, Ab Yberg Abegg, Anderrüthi, Andermatt, von Euw etc. testify to this. Many family names were introduced earlier with the word in the. The following surnames with the old records were in our area are detected, some still exist today , while others are long extinct:

In the yard (Imhof) , im Ling (Imlig) , in soil (Imboden), in wood (Imholz), in the field

(Imfeld) , im Lützli , im Wyl , im Ried, im Rickis, im Oberstocki, im Stigstudi, im Werdt and even im Moos (Immoos). Names were in much earlier not uncommon and suggest a settlement names .