

John Calvin 1509 - 1564 (founder of the Presbyterian/Calvinist sects)

More important data will be added to this page soon , including a commentary on Calvinist Capitalism versus a true American Free Enterprise economy. Discussions will include facts surrounding the question of the jewish connection of John Calvin's ancestry. Calvin was a proponent of the practice of usury.

For now the information shown will only be relevant to the name of John Calvin, his changing of that name, and how his surname was pronounced in "1500 -1600's French". It was not pronounced "Calvin" as we know it today. A reference to a rare 1611 "French/English Dictionary" page is included within our text.

Points of interest: Dissecting the surname study correctly

- 1) The official name of John "Calvin" according to French cathedral registries is CAUWIN. That is "Cau - uin"
- 2) The second "U" was originally a French "V". This "v" can either be a vowel or consonant. If the "V" precedes a vowel it becomes a consonant. Therefore it is pronounced "Cauvin" in French.
- 3) However, it is well documented that "Cauvin" Anglicized his name taking it into the English language where the second "U" is NOT read as a "V" but retains the "U" sound - Cauin.
- 4) In the English name transition, the last three letters are therefore read as "uin" and pronounced as - - "whin" (short "i") due to the "au" diphthong preceding it being "whiffled out" as seen in the 1611 dictionary.
- 5) The diphthong "AU". This is pronounced in the old French as "O" as in "foe".
- 6) Therefore, in the Anglicized form the name Cauin is correctly pronounced C -oh - whin (short "i") exactly as the English "Cohen"
- 7) The "L" in the name was from Cauin's adaption of the Latin name he used in his university days, that of "Calvin", by which name he also became known in English as well as Cauin. See the 1611 French/English dictionary for the consonant "L" in the middle of a word as being a silent "L", thus the archaic "Calvin" is still most properly "Cauin" in both English and French.

References: John Calvin was not born "Calvin".

From The Encyclopedia Britannica, 9th Edition, 1875, page 714

"CALVIN, John (1509 - 1564) was born at Noyon, in Picardy, July 10 1509. His father, Gerard Calvin or Cauvin, was a notary-apostolic and procurator-fiscal for the lordship of Noyon, besides holding certain ecclesiastical offices in connection with that diocese. - - - The family name of Calvin seems to have been written indifferently Cauvin, Chauve, Calvus, Calvinus. In the contemporary notices of Gerard and his family, in the

captular registers of the cathedral of Noyon, the name is always spelt Cauuin. (emphasis added) - - - In his letters written in French he usually signs himself "Jean Calvin".

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From The Encyclopedia of Religion, 1987,(MacMillan) Vol.3, page 30
"CALVIN, JOHN (1509 - 1564) - - - Christened Jean Cauvin, from his university days he used the name Calvin, the latinized form of Cauvin."
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Eustace Mullins in The Curse of Canaan (1987), Chapter 4, p. 84, (Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 87-90479) provides the following pertinent information:

"... He was educated at the College du Montagu, where Loyola, founder of the Jesuit [Roman Catholic] sect, had studied. Cauin later moved to Paris, where he continued his studies with the Humanists from 1531-32. During his stay in Paris he was known as Cauin. He then moved to Geneva where he formulated his philosophy known as Calvinism. At first known in Geneva as Cohen (the usual pronunciation of Cauin), he Anglicized his name to John Calvin."

What was "John Calvin's" father Gerard Cohen doing in the French Catholic Church as an attorney taking care of the diocese finances? That is easily understood by realizing that European Jews were under order of chief Rabbis to work within "gentile" institutions.

Below is an historically recorded letter of 1489 in response to Chemor a Jewish Rabbi of Arles in Provence, who wrote to the Grand Sanhedrin, which had its seat in Constantinople, for advice, as the people of Arles were threatening the synagogues. What should the Jews do? This was the reply:

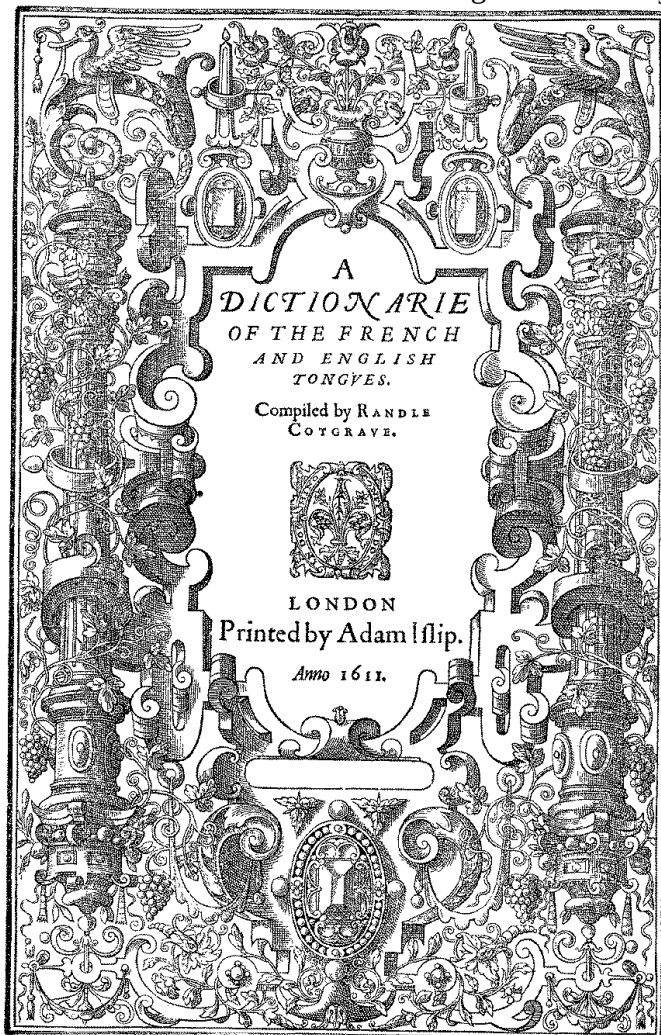
"Dear beloved brethren in Moses: We have received your letter in which you tell us of the anxieties and misfortunes which you are enduring. We are pierced by as great pain to hear it as yourselves. The advice of the Grand Satraps and Rabbis is the following: As for what you say that the King of France obliges you to become Christians: do it; since you cannot do otherwise...As for what you say about the command to despoil you of your goods make your sons merchants, that little by little they may despoil the Christians of theirs. As for what you say about their attempts on your lives; make your sons doctors and apothecaries, that they may take away Christian lives. As for what you say of their destroying your synagogues; make your sons canons and clerics in order that they may destroy their churches. As for the many other vexations you complain of: arrange that your sons become advocates and lawyers, and see that they always mix themselves up with the affairs of State, in order that by putting Christians under your yoke you may dominate the world and be avenged on them. Do not swerve from this order that we give you, because you will find by

experience that, humiliated as you are, you will reach the actuality of power."

Signed V.S.S.A.F.F., Prince of the Jews, 21st Caslue (November), 1489

[The reply is found in the sixteenth century Spanish book, La Silva Curiosa, by Julio-Iniguez de Medrano (Paris, Orry, 1608), on pages 156 and 157, with the following explanation: "This letter following was found in the archives of Toledo by the Hermit of Salamanca, (while) searching the ancient records of the kingdoms of Spain; and, as it is expressive and remarkable, I wish to write it here."]

Book cover of a rare 1611 French/English Dictionary (scroll down)



See the dictionary page below for the pronunciation of the name "CAUVIN" in the 1500 -1600's French language.

Note that the "vowels" are a-e-i-o-v ("v" = uuw, as in "lute")

Note the diphthong au (au = o, as in "aux - oh")

Thus: "CAUVIN" in French is the equivalent of The English "C - oh - uwh - in"

Same as English "Cohen"



Briefe Directions for such as desire to learne the French Tongue :

And first, of the Vowels, and Diphthongs.

A Is to be sounded fully, as in the English all; not as we sound it in stale aic.

E When it is thus accented é, whether in the middle or in the end of a word, is called é Masculine, and sounded out, as in the Latine word docere. Otherwise it is called e Feminine, and is to be sounded imperfectly as the second syllable of Facere. Or as in this English speech, Is he come? If two or three, e, be in the end of a word, the first are Masculines, the last is Feminine, as destinee, creée.

I In the same syllable before N or M is to be sounded like e, as enfance, the first syllable like the second: Except mien, rien, sien, bien, chien, rien, and some others; and enerver and the like, wherein e is not sounded in the same syllable with n.

O Before N or M hath the sound of oo in our English word Moonc. So must you pronounce the French word mon, comme on dit, commencement, &c.

V Is sounded as if you would whistle it out, as in the word, a Lute.

I and **V** are consonants when they are put before other vowels, as with the Latines, as jalouse, vive le Roy. V also standing before R is sometimes a consonant, as vray, not u-ray.

Diphthogs.
Ai The Diphthong ai is to be sounded as it is written, in the end of the Axiom of the first Coniugation, as j'aimay. Secondly, if a vowel follow it, as j'aye, ayons, ayant. Thirdly, if ll follow it, as touaille. Otherwise it is alwayes sounded like é Masculine, as j'ay, j'aimeray; like j'é, j'émeré.

Ao The Diphthong ao, in the word saoul, is to be pronounced Son, by omitting the prepositive vowel. But in these words paon, raison, faon, the Subiunctive vowel is omitted, and they are sounded pan, tan, fan.

Au The Diphthong au is to be sounded like o, as we pronounce it in saying Pauls croffe; so sound aux praux like os pos.

Apostrophus. Apostrophus taketh away a vowel out of a word of one syllable, when it standeth before another word beginning with a vowel; as, L'eglise for la eglise; L'obelon for le obelon; So we say S'il for si il.

Synalepha Synalepha taketh away the sound, but not the bodie, of e feminine before a word beginning with another vowel, as mon pere & ma mere ont diné, read mon per & ma mer ont diné. If a Verbe end in a or o, and il or on follow it, we put in the in the sound of the letter t; as for parle il, parlet il,

for dira on, dirat on.
Diacresis is when two points over a vowel divide it from another vowel, as boué, queué, read bou-e, queu-e, not bo-ue, que-ue.

Of Consonants.

The generall rule of Consonants is, That if a word end in a consonant, and the word following begin with another, the small consonants of the word going before is not to be sounded, as rout ce qui luit n'est pas or, read it thus, rou ce qui luy ne pas or.

- Except
1. The word end a liquide l, m, n, r, as mon pere, not mo pere. Howbeit l is not to be sounded in the word il, as il faut, read it i faut.
 2. The word end in c, as avec moy, not ave moy.
 3. The word end in f, as le bœuf d'Angleterre.
 4. The word end in g, as le ioug de Christ est legier.
 5. The word end in q, as vn coq d'Inde.
 6. There follow any point, ; : ; l.

C, with a taile thus ç is to be sounded like s, as garçon, peça, like gaison, piefia. Secanaty ch is pronounced like sh, as cheval like sheval. Except in proper names, as Chanaan, and these foure oppellatues, Cholere, Chorde, Eschole, Cichorée. Thirdly c before t is not to be sounded, as fait, ditton, like fet, ditton.

G, loyned with n is to be sounded through the nose, as you sound n in the English word onion: So pronounce the French oignon, and Espagnol like Spaniard in English. These syllables gua, gue, gui, are to be sounded like ga, ge, gi, as in guaine, guerre, guise: Except the proper names Guise, Guillaume, and the Verbe Elguier.

L, In the midst of a word is not to be sounded, as outre, outre, like autre, autre. In the end of these words, fol, mol, col, fol, is to be sounded like ll in the English word Scullion, or Collier. So must you sound Sillon, touaille, as though i were written after ll, Sellion, touaille.

M, In the end of words is to be sounded like n, as nom, fain, dam, temps, like non, fein, dan, tans.

N, Is not to be sounded in the third person plural that endeth in ent, as ilz aiment, ilz parient, read iz aimet, &c.

N u n Q, in