





LOCAL
ETYMOLOGY:

A DERIVATIVE DICTIONARY

OF

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

BY

RICHARD STEPHEN CHARNOCK, F.S.A.

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PREFACE.

IN tracing the derivation of Geographical Names, the Author has confined himself principally to those of most interest to the general reader.

The volume contains the etymology of about 3000 names.

In addition to researches in the principal known languages, the works of Camden, Spelman, Selden, Bochart, Baxter, Lambarde, Ihre, Wachter, and most of the histories in the British Museum, have been consulted. The Author is also indebted for much useful information to the following works:—Dr. Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary; Chalmers' Caledonia; Professor Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms; Shakespear's Hindústání Dictionary; The Statistical Account of Scotland; Lamartiniere's Grande Dictionnaire Géographique et Critique; Canes' Dictionary in Spanish, Arabic, and Latin;

Armstrong's Gaelic Dictionary; and Pryce's Cornish Archæology.

In derivations from the Oriental languages, the Author has deemed it advisable to give not only the Oriental character, but also the Italic equivalents.

The reader is invited to compare the ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS at page 307, *et seq.*, with the body of the work.

The Index of Grouped Names refers to such as do not occur in their alphabetical order, but are explained incidentally under other heads.

8, GRAY'S INN SQUARE,

December, 1858.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<p>A. S. Anglo-Saxon. Anc. Brit. Ancient British. Arab. Arabic. Armen. Armenian. Arm. Armoric. Barb. Gr. Barbaric Greek. Bas Bret. Bas Breton. Basq. Basque. Belg. Belgic. Beng. Bengálí. Boh. Bohemian. C. Chin. Cochin Chinese. Celt. Celtic. Chal. Chaldee. Chin. Chinese. Copt. Coptic. Corn. Cornish. D. Dutch. Dan. Danish. Eng. English. Eth. Ethiopic. Flem. Flemish. Fr. French. Fries. Friesic. G. German. Gael. Gaelic. Goth. Gothic. Gr. Greek. Heb. Hebrew.</p>	<p>Hind. Hindústání. Hung. Hungarian. Ice. Icelandic. Illyr. Illyrian. Ir. Irish or Erse. It. Italian. Karn. Karnáta. L. Latin. Low L. Low Latin. M. Goth. Mæso-Gothic. Mal. Malay. Mex. Mexican. N. & Q. Notes & Queries. Norm. Norman. O. Old. P. Prussian. P. Cyc. Penny Cyclopæ- dia. Pers. Persic. Phœn. Phœnician. Plat. Plat-Deutsch. Pol. Polish. Port. Portuguese. priv. privative. pron. pronounced. Pun. Punic, i.e. Car- thaginian. Russ. Russian. Sans. Sanskrit.</p>
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Sax.	Saxon.	Syr.	Syriac.
Slav.	Slavonic.	Tam.	Tamil.
Scot.	Scotch.	Tart.	Tartar or Tatar.
Sp.	Spanish.	Tel.	Telugu.
Stat. Acc. Scot.	The New Statis- tical Account of Scotland.	Teut.	Teutonic.
Styr.	Styrian.	Turc.	Turcic.
Sw.	Swedish.	Tyr.	Tyrolese.
		W.	Welsh.
		Walach.	Walachian.

LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

AALBORG, a town in Jutland, famous for eels; from Dan. *aal* an eel, *borg* a town.

AB, in local names in England, is sometimes an abbreviation of abbey or abbot, as Abton, i.e. abbey-town, or abbot-town.

AB, AUB, in local names in India, as Punjab, Doab, is the Pers. آب *áb* water, from Sans. *ápah*.

ABAD, in local names in India, is the Pers. *ábád* a city, as Akbarabad, Aurangabad. It means literally, populous, cultivated, as a village or tract of country. In revenue phrase, *abad* denotes a village or tract from which revenue may be levied; in military topography, a place where supplies may be expected. (See *Wilson*.)

ABER, a Celtic prefix of several names of places in Great Britain, particularly in Wales. It generally means the mouth or embouchure of a river, whether it falls into a greater river or into the sea, and by metaphor a port or harbour; as Abergavenny, Aberdale, Aberdour, Aberdeen, Aberbroath (Arbroath), Aberfraw, Aberystwith, Aberayron, Abergele. The W. and Corn. *aber* may come from Heb. *habar*, to join together; Chal. Syr. and Eth. id. Boxhorn considers *aber* a Phœnician word.

ABERDEEN, NEW; named from its situation near the mouth (*aber*) of the river Dee.

ABERDEEN, OLD; formerly and correctly *Aberdon*, named from its situation on the south bank of the Don, near its mouth. It is sometimes called Old Machar, from the cathedral of St. Machar, part of which has been converted into the parish church, and the rest nearly demolished.

ABERDOUR, co. Aberdeen; named from its situation at the mouth of the Dour.

ABERFRAW, named from its situation at the mouth of the Fraw.

ABERGAVENNY (*abergan'ny*), co. Monmouth, named from its situation at the confluence of the rivers Usk and *Gavenny*. See ABER.

ABERYSTWYTH, co. Cardigan, named from its situation near the outlet (*aber*) of the Ystwith. It stands on a kind of peninsula between the river Rheidiol and the sea. The Ystwith enters the sea about half a mile from the embouchure of the Rheidiol, but there is a tradition that the sea has here encroached on the land, and there may have been formerly a town at the outlet of the Ystwith.

ABINGDON, from A. S. *abban* abbot's, *dun* a hill.

ABYSSINIA, Arab. حبشان *habshán*, Abyssinians, Ethiopians; from *habasha*, to congregate, collect. *Hubáshatun* denotes a mixed body of men not of one race.

ACH (*ak*). Kohl, speaking of Loch Achray, says, "in whose name I again found the *ach* (*aqua*) which so often occurs in names of places in Scotland." In the neighbourhood of Loch Achray he gives Ach, Acharn, Achoan, Achirgarn, Achepan, Achinver, Achaltic, Achnagillin, Achenboni, Achnacrieve, Achannellan, Venachar, Trosachs, &c. Here, however, *ach* is not a prefix in the sense suggested; it is neither the O. G. *ach* a brook, nor the L. *aqua* water. It is found in composition in at least 100 local names in Scotland, and generally means a field, from Gael. *ach* a field (*achadh* a field, plain, meadow, cornfield). In some names it may be *acha* a mound or bank, or *ach*, *acha*, a skirmish.

ACHAR (*ak'ar*), the obelisk of, Argyle, from Gael. *acha* a field, *cárragh* a pillar—the field of the pillar.

ACKERMAN, Bessarabia. See AK and INKERMAN.

ACRE. The ruins of Ptolemais or St. Jean d'Acre or Acra, from its ancient Hebrew name Acco or Accho. This town, among several others mentioned in the Book of Judges as being in the tribe of Ashur, was so strong, that that tribe could not drive out the old inhabitants; so that it retained its name

among the natives, seeing the Arabs still call it Akka. The name of Ptolemais was since given it from one of the Ptolemies of Egypt, and that of Acra probably from its fortifications and importance; whence the knights of St. John of Jerusalem afterwards gave it that of St. Jean d'Acre. *Univ. Hist.* See also *Pocock*.

ACTON, Middlesex, from A. S. *ac* an oak, *tun* a town; the neighbourhood having, in former times, abounded with oak-trees, and some land in the parish having, from time immemorial, been called Old Oak Common.

ADEN, Arabia; qu. Arab. عدن *'adan* a permanent dwelling, also the Garden of Eden. Aden is called in the *Periplus* Endaimon, (Gr.) or The Prosperous.

ADDERBOURN, a river in Wilts, so called from its crooked windings, like a snake. (*Bailey*.)

ADRIANOPOLE, Turkey, from the Emperor *Adrian* or *Hadrian*, by whom it was built; Gr. *πολις* a city.

ADUR, a river in Sussex; qu. Anc. Brit. *dwr* water. There is also a river called the Adour in France. See DURUM.

AFFGHANISTAN, the *stan* or country of the Affghans, who claim to be descendants of the Jews of the Babylonish captivity.

AFRICA. Dr. Hyde derives Africa from Phœn. or Punic *Havarca*, or *Avreca*, i.e. the Barca, or country of Barca, which was one of the most remarkable parts of this continent. Serenius says from Gr. *ανευφρικης* without cold, an appellation expressing the heat of the climate. Servius and Isidorus say Africa is as though *aprica*, sunny, warmed with the sun, because greatly exposed thereto; or from *αφρικηγ*, because void of cold. Cleodenus derives it from Afra and Afer, the two sons of Abraha; Solinus and Cedrenus from Afrus, either the son of Hercules or of Saturn; others from Ifricus, king of the Arabs; Suidas, from Africa, the ancient name of Carthage; others again from Heb. עפר *ephor* dust, because Africa is a sandy country. Leo says from Heb. פראק *pharaka* to separate, tear asunder, because the Nile divides it from Asia, and Gades from Europe. Bochart ridicules this, for,

says he, neither is Africa any more divided from Europe, than Europe from Africa, or Asia from either; and he derives it from a Punic word signifying an ear of corn, referring it to the fertility of the country. He says that in the Syr. *perac* (in Arab. *pharaca*) is to rub, and *peruc* (in Arab. *pheric*) is an ear of corn. Warburton also derives Africa from a Punic word signifying corn, applied by the Romans to the northern districts, now called Tripoli and Tunis, which constituted their granary. Salmon derives Africa from *α*, priv., and *ρίγωω* to shiver with cold, because it is not cold in Africa.

AG'ORA, Athens; from Gr. *αγορα*, a place where men meet to transact business; market, forum, council, assembly; from *αγειρω* to collect, assemble, meet; allied to Heb. *ager* to gather.

AG'RA, Hindustan; corruption of Akbar, i.e. Akbar-ábád, the city of Akbar, which he made his capital. See ABAD.

AK, in names of places, &c., in Turkey, is the Turc. *اك* *ak* white, as *ak dengiz*, the Mediterranean Sea; lit. the White Sea; *Ak-kerman*, Ackerman (Biograd), a town of Bessarabia.

ALAND. The Aland Isles, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, in one of which was the fortress of Bomarsund. The word is usually pronounced AWALAND, water-land, from Goth. *ahwa* water (from L. *aqua*), and *land*. A northern traveller says, "the name 'water-land' is well suited to the place. so intricately are land and water, sea and tarn, rock and island, twisted and jumbled together." See OELAND.

ALAUNA, a town of the Damii, who anciently inhabited a tract of country in Scotland. Chalmers derives Alauna from Brit. *Allan*, the river on which it stood, from *al-wen* the clear or white stream. There is a village in Perth named Allan, and Allen is the name of a bog in Ireland, and of a river and of a parish—St. Allen—in Cornwall.

ALBACETE (*albathey'te*), in Spain, from Arab. *al* the, and *بابية* *mabasat* plain, level, extended. Canes says, "En el reyno de Murcia hay una villa que se llama Albacete, nombre que le impusieron los Arabes, por lo llano y extendido del terri-

torio donde esta fundada, y asi lo mismo es decir Albacete, que lugar llano, ó fundado en un terreno llano y extenso.”

ALBION, the oldest name by which Great Britain was known to the Greeks and Romans. Albion is usually derived from *L. albus* white. It is more probably from the O. Gael. *alb*, an eminence, height, and *inn*, *in*, from *innis* a country, island—“the high country or island.” Alba, Albainn or Albuin (Corn. *Alban*) is still the only name by which the Highlanders call Scotland. Cæsar calls England Britannia; Pliny Albion; the whole set of islands being called Britannic. “The name of Albion was probably given to England by the Gaels of the opposite coast, who could not fail to be struck with the chalky cliffs that characterize the nearest part of Kent.” (*P. Cyc.*) The Breton bards identify Albion with the isle of Alwon, or of Gwion. An old Gallic poet calls Britain “Le pays de Mercure,” and, says Villemarqué, it is admitted that the Celtic Hermes was the greatest divinity of the insular Britons. The Rev. Dr. Skinner says *Al-by-on* means the residence beyond the passage of the water, which also corroborates the etymology of Dr. Borlase. See Barbaz-Breiz, Chants Pop. de la Bretagne, par Villemarqué, Paris, 1846, quoting Myvyrian t. i. p. 158; Eustate’s Com. in Dion. p. 566; and Agathemerus Géog. ii. c. ix.; also Grant’s Orig. of the Gael, and Armstrong, Gael. Dict.

ALBUFERA (*alboofair’a*), the name of several lagunes on the southern coast of Spain and Portugal, generally supposed to be formed by the sea: from Arab. *al* the, *buheira* dim. of باكر *bahr*, a great quantity of water, the sea.

ALBUQUERQUE (*albooker’ke*), in Spanish Estremadura, from *L. alba* white, hoary, *quercus* an oak.

ALCANTARA, in Spanish Estremadura. Under the Romans it bore the name of Norba Cæsarea, and was distinguished by a beautiful bridge of six arches over the river Tagus, built in the reign of Trajan by the celebrated architect Lacer. When the Arabs became masters of this part of the peninsula, the name was exchanged for Al-Cantarat-al-Seif, i.e. the bridge of the sword,

of which its present name is an abbreviation—from Arab. *al*, the *قنطرة kantarat* a bridge. Canes says, “En Toledo hay un famoso puente que le llaman el puente de Alcantara, y es lo mismo que decir *el puente del puente.*”

ALCAZAR, or ALCACER (*alkathar'*), “the name given by the Moors to their royal palaces. It is used in Portugal for any fortress, castle, or palace. The capital city of the province of Asgar, upon the coast of Barbary. A village in Portugal, where the famous mathematician, Peter Nunnnes, was born.” (*Vieyra.*) From same root as LUXOR.

ALCESTER, co. Warwick, found written Aulcester, Alencester, Alnacester, Alceter, Awseter, commonly pronounced *Aulster* and *Auster*, and by some of the inhabitants in Camden’s time, *Ouldcester*. It is situated at the confluence of the Arrow and Alne, from which last river it derives the first part of its name. It is a place of great antiquity, and was probably a Roman station. Bailey gives also Alncester in Cumberland, famous for a synod of English Saxons, from the river *Aln*, which runs by it; also *Ancaster* (co. Lincoln), from *An* (qu. *Aln*) and Sax. *ceaster*, a castle. Alchester, or Alcester (Oxon), is said to be the *Ælia Castra* of Richard of Cirencester.

ALCHURCH. See ALTON.

ALCOBAÇA, a town in Portuguese Estremadura, situate between the rivers Coa and Báça, whence, with the addition of the Arab. article *al* the, its name—Al-Coa-Báça.

ALDEA (*aldaya*), in local names in Spain and Portugal, is the Sp. and Port. *aldéa*, a village, from Arab. *al* the, *ضیعة dai'* at a field, plain, farm; “lugar corto, L. pagus, vicus,” say others.

ALENTEJO (*alentayho*), a province in Portugal, on the S. side of the river Tagus; from Port. *Alemtéjo*; *além* beyond, on the farther side, *Téjo* the Tagus.

ALEPPO (called by the Turks *حلب haleb*), in Syria. Golius and others deduce this name from the Arab. *haleb*, a variegated gray and white colour, from the colour of the soil and the buildings.

The Arab writers assert that when the patriarch Abraham migrated into the land of Canaan, he rested for some time on the hill where the castle of Aleppo now stands, and that the name Haleb is derived from the circumstance of his distributing milk (*halab*) to the poor of a neighbouring village. Their frequent repetition of the words *Ibraheem haleb*, or "Abraham has milked," gave occasion, it is said, to the name Haleb, which was conferred on the town afterwards built on this spot. (*Rees.*)

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, called also Aleutan, Aleutic, or Aleutsky Islands. A group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean : from Russ. *aleut*, a bald rock.

ALEXANDRIA, so called from Alexander the Great, who either founded this city or one in its neighbourhood. See **SCANDEROON**.

ALGAR'VE, a province of Portugal, called also the kingdom of Algarva : from Arab. *algarve* a level and fruitful country, or a country lying towards the west. (*Vieyra.*) The Arab. has غربي *gharbi* western, *gharb* the west.

ALGEZIRAS (*alghethe'ras*), an ancient town of Andalusia. Here the Moors are said to have made their first landing in Spain, and they held this place nearly 700 years. The name is derived from Arab. *al the*, جزيرة *jazira* an island, peninsula ; the harbour being formed by two islands. The Spaniards have added the Sp. plural.

ALGIERS, found written *Argel*, from Arab. الجزيرة *Aljazira*, i. e. The Island, to which was formerly added the epithet *Al Ghazi*, The Warlike. The oldest Arabian writers, however, call it *Jezira Beni Mazighanan*, the Island of the Sons of Mazigh, whose race, it is believed, at one time extended all over North Africa, from the borders of Egypt to the Canary Islands. Algiers does not, however, appear to be an island. Its shape is that of an irregular triangle, of which one side is formed by the sea-coast, and the other two run up the declivity of a steep hill. It may have taken its name from the island on which the light-house is built, which

Ammianus Marcellinus calls Insula Mazucana. The Turks write جزائير *djazair*.

ALHAMA (*alya'ma*), in Granada, Spain, takes its name from the baths in the neighbourhood; from Arab. *al* the, *hammámát*, pl. of *hammám* a bath; *hamím* hot water. See HUMMUMS.

ALHAMBRA, an ancient castle and palace of the Muhammadan kings of Granada, built by Muhammad II. about A.D. 1273. Some derive its name from the tribe of Muhammad *Alhamar*, i.e. the Red; others say, Muhammad gave it the name of *Madinat Alhambra*, or the Red City, from being built of a kind of red clay: from Arab. *al* the, احمر *ahmar*, red. Others derive the name from همبرا *hembera* care-free, *sans-souci*.

ALHUCEN (*alhoo'then*) a town in Spain; from Arab. الحسن *alhasan*, lit. good, beautiful. It here means beautiful, or pleasant to the sight: "lugar hermoso ó agradable á la vista." Compare It. Belvedere, Fr. Bellevue.

ALLAHABAD, i. e. the abode of Allah or God, it being the capital of Agra, the chief abode of the Brahmins, and much resorted to by pilgrims. *Allah* and *abad*, q. v.

ALLAN. See ALAUNA.

ALLEMAGNE, Fr. for Germany. This name is properly applicable to that part of Germany which was inhabited by the *Alemanni*, who are said to take their name from Celt. *all* other, *man* place: one of another place, a stranger.

ALLEN. See ALAUNA.

ALMADEN (*al'madayn*), in Cordova, Spain; from Arab. المعدن *alma'aden*, the mine. "Al fin de la Sierra de Cordoba hay uno lugar que se llama Almadén, nombre que se le impuso por estar junto á la mina azogue [quicksilver]." See CANES.

ALMANZA (*alman'tha*), a town in New Castile, Spain, famous for a victory which placed Philip II. firmly on the throne. From Arab. *al* the, منزع *manza* foundation, level, plain.

ALMAZAN (*almathan'*), a town in Spain. This name is probably synonymous with *Almacén*, from Arab. *al* the, ماخزن

makhzan a storehouse, a magazine. The Spanish has *almazén*, *almacén*, *almagacén*, storehouse, warehouse, magazine of military or warlike stores. From *makhzan* comes also our word magazine.

ALMERIA, a maritime city in Granada, Spain, from *المريّة* *almariyyat*, i. e. a clear place, a place where a great deal of country may be seen.

ALNWICK (*an'nick*), found written Anwick; a town in Northumberland, remarkable for the captivity of William, and for the death of Malcolm III., kings of Scotland; from A. S. *Ealnwic*, from the river Alne and *wic* village, castle, &c.

ALP, ALPS, some derive from L. *albus*, Gr. *αλφός*, white; others from O. Gael. *alb*, an eminence, or *alb*, white, or from Gael. *ailp*, mountain, or *ailp*, white; as being always white with snow, says Armstrong. The Celts called the high mountains Alpes or Olbe. (*Cluver.*) Another writer says, the name is supposed to be derived from Celt. *alp*, signifying verdant heights or mountains; and, amongst the ancient Scythians, the spirit of a mountain; or from L. *albus*, *alpus*, white with snow. (*Lond. Encyc.*) The Chal. has *alban* to be white, Syr. *alben* to whiten, Teut. *alp* a swan. See also *Isid. in Orig.* lib. iii. and *Servius in Virg. Æn.* lib. iii.

ALSACE (*alsass'*), a province of France. In L. it is found written Elisatia, Alisatia, and Alsatia. According to some writers its ancient name was Elsas, i. e. the Country of the Elsassin, a tribe who are supposed to have derived their name from the river *Ill*, on the banks of which they dwelt. *Ménage* says the *Ill*, *Ellus*, or *Illus* was anciently called the *Alsa*, as appears by old title-deeds at Strasburg; hence *Alsa-tia*, *Alsace*.

ALSATIA, Blackfriars, London. *Sheridan* thinks *Alsatia* may have been the habitation of the Ancient Saxons. Qu. A. S. *Eald Seaxen*, Old Saxons. See ALSACE.

ALSTON, in Cornwall. *Als-ton* in Corn. means the high-cliff hill.

ALTA'I. The *Altai* are a vast ridge of mountains extending, in an easterly direction, through a considerable part of Asia, and forming a boundary between the Russian and Chinese dominions.

(*Pinkerton.*) Tooke, i. 121, derives Altai from Tart. *alatau*, perhaps *al-tag*, high mountain. Altai may, however, come from Turc. *altın* gold. The Chinese call these mountains *kin-chan*, or mountains of gold.

ALTEN (*alt'n*) a town in N. of Norway, situated at the mouth of the Alten Elv, or river.

ALTON, ALVETON, the parish of Alton, Alveton, Alchurch, or Alvechurch, co. Stafford. *Alve* may be another orthography of the O. Eng. *alne* (Fr. *aune*, *aulne*; A. S. *alr*) an alder-tree; from L. *alnus*. Cowel says, *alvetum* is the same as *alnetum*, which he translates, "a place where alder-trees grow." Bailey gives *alvetum* same as *alnetum*, an alder-grove. Nash says, "Doubtless the place Alvechurch took its name from the Saxon founder of the church here, one Ælfgyth; which, with Alwith, Allunith, and the like, were common appellations of our Saxon ancestors; that in the most ancient writings Alvechurch was called Ælfgythe Circea; in Domesday survey, Alvieve Church; and in the later records, Alviuechurch, Alvieth-church, Alvechurch or Allchurch, as it is at this day." Alton is a contraction of Alveton.

ALVERTHORPE, co. York. See THORPE.

ALVERTON, a village in Cornwall. *Al-ver-ton* in Corn. means the high green hill.

AMAZONIA, AMAZON, S. America. Amazonia was first traversed in 1580 by Francisco Orellana, who, coming from Peru, sailed down the great river to the Atlantic. Observing companies of women in arms on its banks, he called the country *Amazonia*, and the river *Amazon*. Oriedo and Condamine both speak of these Amazon women. When the Abbé Gili, who lived in S. America many years, asked of the Quaquis, on the borders of the Cuccivere, which discharges itself into the Orinoco, the names of the different tribes in the vicinity of this river, they replied that there were the Acherecottes, Payures, Aichèam, and Benano, which latter word, in the language of the Quaquis, the Abbé translates, "a nation composed solely of women."

AMERICA, from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, who, in

1497, landed on that part of the continent to the south of the Equator. The continent was, however, first discovered by Columbus, a Genoese, in 1492. Webster says, "first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, June 11, o. s., 1498, and by Columbus, or Christoval Colon, August 1, in the same year." Vespucci's real Christian name was *Emmericus* (the German St. Emmerich), afterwards Italianized into Amerigo.

AMIENS, (*d'miang'*) in France, from L. *ambianum*, from *ambientibus aquis*, because surrounded by water. (*Dict. Nat.*)

AMSTERDAM has its name from the river Amstel, on the confluence of which, with an arm of the Zuider Zee, called the Y, it is situated, and *dam*, a dam, bank to confine water.

ANATOLIA, or NATOLIA, a geographical term now generally considered as synonymous in extent with Asia Minor; from Gr. *ανατολη* the east, the part where the sun rises; lit. a coming forth; the rising of the sun or moon; from *ανατελλω*, of *ανα* up, *τελλω* to bring to an end; *mid.* to be, arise, &c. *Ανατολη* may be compared with the Fr. *Levant* and the Arab. *shark*, the rising of the sun, the place where the sun rises, the east.

ANCONA, Italy, named from its angular shape, from Gr. *αγκων* angle, corner, valley, anything angular, from *αγκη* anything curved; perhaps from Sans. *ak*, *ag*; to bend. Thus, *ak*, *ag*, *αγκη*, *αγκων*, *ancon*, Ancona. See also *Procop. Goth. war*, lib. 2, c. 13.

ANDALUSIA, a province of Spain. Some authors assert that Andalusia is a corruption of Vandalusia, i. e. the country of the Vandals. R. P. Hardouin says, if this word was derived from Vandal, it would have been Vandalia. Others say Spain was first peopled by Andalous, son of Japhet. Herbelot says, *Andalous* is the name the Arabs gave to Spain in general, from the name of one of its provinces, Andalusia; that this province was the first known to the Moors, and the first conquered by them; and that it is not to be wondered at, that the Arabs, knowing nothing of the Vandals, who were ancient in comparison with the Moors, should have imagined that Andalous was the grandson of Noah; and that Oriental nations believed that Spain was one of the isles which,

according to Sacred Writ, were bequeathed to the posterity of Japhet.

ANDARTON, a village in Cornwall. *An-dar-ton*, in Corn. means the oak hill.

ANDES (*an'deez*), the general name given to the great range of mountains which runs along the western side of S. America. Considering that in the language of the Incas these mountains are called *Antis*, and as they abound in copper and other metals, Humboldt is of opinion that the name is derived from the Peruvian word *anta*, signifying copper, and metal in general.

ANGLESEA, from A. S. *æge* island, *Angles* of the Angles. It was anciently called Mona, and Anglesea after it was conquered by the English. (*Bosworth*.)

ANT, ANTON, a river in Hants. See SOUTHAMPTON.

ANTARCTIC OCEAN. See ARCTIC.

ANTILLES (*antil'leez*), a general name for those islands which lie beyond the Bermudas, towards the Gulf of Mexico. Armstrong says, according to a great antiquary, *Antilles* means water-land, and he derives it from Gael. *an* water, and *tealla* land. In the language of the natives *Antilles* may mean water-land, but how the word can be connected with the Gaelic it is difficult to conceive.

ANTWERP (Fr. Anvers, Flem. Antwerpen, O. G. Antarff, Sp. Enveres, Ambéres, Anveres, and Anversa; Low L. Antwerpia and Handoverpia. The Germans have called it in L. *Antorpia*, and the authors of the chronicles write *Antwerpha* and *Andoverpum*). Some derive the name from Flem. *handt* hand, *werpen* to throw, because Silvius Brubon cut off the hand of the giant Antigone (who lived upon the banks of the Scheldt) and threw it into that river! What may have contributed to strengthen the story, is a tooth that is shown, greater even than the hand, and weighing 6oz.; as also the custom, in certain fêtes, of exhibiting representations of castles with the figure of a giant; and still further from the fact that the arms of the town are a castle and two hands. The most judicious historians, however, agree that the true etymology is from the Flem. *Aenwerp*, added—not, as

some have thought, because three different inclosures have been made round the town, as by degrees it increased to its present size, but because in ancient times the waters of the Scheldt, not being restrained by any dyke, flowed over the plain, carrying with them a foreign deposit, which finally raised this place high enough to enable the present city to be built, to which was given a name derived from such successive deposits; so that from *Aenwerp* came *Aenwerpen*, Latinized into *Antwerpum*, and lastly into *Antwerpen*. (Trans. from *Lamartinière*.)

APENNINE, from L. *apenninus* : *ad*, and *penninus*, an epithet applied to a peak or ridge of the Alps, from Celt. *pen* or *ben*, the peak of a mountain. (See *Livy*.)

APPLEBY, co. Westmoreland, found written *Apleby* and *Apulby*, and called by the Romans *Aballaba*, whence perhaps its present name, with the addition of Dan. *by* city, town. Baxter derives *Aballaba* from “*ab* vel *av*, quod est furca (vel sinus) undæ vel amnis;” i. e. the fork or separation of the wave or stream. The historian doubts this, and thinks it may come from *apple*, and says there is a place of this name in Derby; another in Lincoln; also *Appleby Magna* and *Parva* in Leicester, &c.; also *Applethwaite*, *Applegarth*, *Appleton*, derived in like manner.

APPLEDORE, Kent. “*Apuldre*, *Appledore*, near *Tenterden*; a harbour on the coast of Devon; *Apuldre Comb*, *Appledore Comb*, *Isle of Wight*.” (*Bosworth*.) From A. S. *apulder*, *apuldur*, *apuldre*, *æpuldre*, *æppuldre*, *æppel-treow*, *apple-treow*, an apple-tree; *æpl*, *apl*, apple, *treow*, tree. “The apple-tree villa or village.”

APPLEDRAM, formerly *Apuldram*, co. Sussex. *Dallaway* says *Apuldram*, or *Apuldre-ham* is a Saxon name descriptive of its situation, viz. a house or village upon an estuary or sea-marsh. He refers to *Lye*, who, however, is speaking of *Appledore* in Kent. “*Apuldre*, villa in agro *Cantiano* hodie *Appledoore* dicta.” From same root as APPLEDORE.

ARANJUEZ (*aran'hoo-eth*), a town in Spain, said to be corrupted from L. *Ara Jovis*, the altar of *Jove*.

ARABIA, anciently called *Arabah*, which some derive from

Heb. *arab* or *ereb*, signifying the west; also merchandise, traffic, &c.; others from *Jarab*, son of Joktan; or from *Arabah*, or *Arbah*, a district of Tehama, which was inhabited by Ishmael. By the Syrians and many of the Orientals it was called Arabistan. Moses styles western Arabia, *Arabah*, which affords a strong presumption that its original name was derived from its situation. (*Rees*.) The Arab. has *عرب* 'urb, or 'arab, "The Arab nation," peculiarly those who inhabit cities.

ARARAT, the mountain on which the Ark is said to have rested. The name, according to some writers, is properly that of a region, not of a mountain. See Moses Chorenensis, *Hist. Arm.* ed. Whiston, pp. 289—361. This region is nearly in the middle of Armenia, between the Araxes and Lake Van, and is still called by the Armenians Ararat. It is sometimes used in a wider sense for the whole of Armenia itself. Some derive the Heb. *אֲרָרַט* *ararat* from Sans. *arjawarta*, holy ground. See Wahl, *Asien*, 518, 806, seq.; Morier, *Second Journey*, 312; Schroeder, *Thes. Ling. Arm.* 55; Ker Porter, *Travels*, vol. i. 178, seq.; Smith & Dwight's *Res. in Armen.* vol. ii. 73, and Gesen. *Tregelles*, Lond. 1846.

ARBROATH, sometimes Aberbrothwick, more correctly *Aberbrothock*, a town in Forfar, Scotland, named from its situation at the mouth of the small river Brothock. See ABER.

ARCHANGEL, Russia, named after Michael the archangel.

ARCHES COURT, an Ecclesiastical Court in England, so called from the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow (*de arcubus*), whose top is raised of stone pillars, built bow or archwise, where it was anciently held. (*Blackstone*.) From L. *arcus* abow, arch, vault. Court from A. S. *curt* (*Arm. court*; It. Sp. and Port. *corte*; Fr. *cour*), from Gr. *χορτος* an enclosure, court-yard.

ARCHIPELAGO, properly the sea which separates Greece from Asia Minor, otherwise called the Ægean Sea; but also applied to a sea interspersed with many isles, or a group of isles. Some say from Gr. *αρχος* chief, others from *Αιγαίος* Ægean, and *πελαγος* sea, from or allied to Heb. *peleg* stream.

ARCTIC OCEAN, i.e. the Northern Ocean, whence the Antarctic Ocean, i.e. the ocean opposite to the Arctic Ocean—from Gr. *αρκτικός*, id., from *αρκτος* a bear, also a northern constellation (the Bear).

ARDENNES (*arden'*), a tract of country in France and Belgium, from the O. Gaul. word *arden* a wood; others say from *ar* great, *den* a forest. Ménage, quoting Camden, says, “whence Arden, now called Woodland, co. Warwick, which was the greatest forest in England;” further, “that in Sweden, près de l’Ostrogothie, is a forest named Com-Arden.” Cæsar calls Ardennes Arduenna; Fortunatus, Ardenna.

ARGH, ERGH (which form the last syllable of many local names in Lancashire, Westmoreland, and the adjoining parts of Yorkshire, as in Strasergh, Mansergh, Sizergh, Frisergh, Britergh, Grimsargh), Whitaker derives from Sw. *arf*, ploughed land. *Arf* may be from L. *arvum* a field, literally arable land, from *arvus* ploughed, for *aruus*, from *aro* to plough.

ARGYLL, found written Argyle, a county in Scotland; from Gael. *Argail*, said to be contracted from *Arre-Gaidhel*, i.e. the frontier of the Gaels; some say *Earra-Ghaidheal*, the country of the West Gael.

ARLBERG, in Tyrol; properly Adler’s berg, i.e. eagle’s mountain. See VORARLBERG.

ARLON, Belgium, said to be the Roman *Orolanum*.

ARMENIA. The Greeks derive the name of this tract of country from one Armenus, who, after accompanying Jason in the Argonautic expedition, settled here. Others, transforming Armenia into Aramia, derive it from Aram, son of Shem, or from a king of Armenia of that name. Bochart thinks Armenia may come from Heb. *aar* mountain, and *Mini*, the name of a province in this country, mentioned by Jeremiah, and placed by that prophet between Ararat and Ashchenaz. This opinion is supported by Chaldee interpreters, who on this and a like passage in Amos, instead of *Mini* read *Armeina*, so that Armenia may mean the mountain or mountainous part of *Mini* or *Mynias*, as Nicolas of Damascus calls it. The name *Mini*, *Menni*, and *Mynias*, or

Mylias, was at first peculiar to one province, but in time became common to the whole country. *Mini* or *Menni* is supposed to be derived from a Heb. word signifying metal; Armenia, according to Procopius, abounding with mines. See Moses Choren. Hist. Armen. p. 49; Boch. Phaleg. lib. i. c. 3; Jerem. li. 27; Amos, iv. 3; Procop. lib. i. De Bell. Pers.

ARMORICA, the ancient appellation of that part of France now called Bretagne; from Celt. *ar* upon, *mor* the sea, i. e. maritime.

ARRAS, a town of France—"a corruption of Origiacum, its ancient name, said to be from Celt. *or* mouth, embouchure, *rigni* cut, divided, *ac* river."

ARRO, a river in co. Radnor, properly *arw*, from W. *garw* rough. Bryn Arw is the name of a mountain in co. Monmouth.

ARUN, a river in Sussex; qu. W. *arwyn* very white, bright, from prefix *ar*, and *gwyn* white; or Arun may be an extension of the Celt. *ar*. See AYRSHIRE.

ARUNDEL, Sussex. The earliest conjectural accounts ascribe the name of this place to *hirondelle*, a swallow, which is still the arms of the town, though the origin of the bearing is not known. Some assert that the celebrated Bevis of Hampton (South), the conqueror of the giant Ascapart, and hero of ancient romances, who is supposed to have been keeper of the castle here, had a favourite horse, which for its swiftness he not only termed *Hirondelle*, or *Orundele* in Norman-French, but also the demesne after its name. There is still a tradition among the Norwegians, which asserts that their countrymen, in the course of their descents on these coasts, established themselves here, and gave the name of their own *Arendal* to this place. The etymology of *Arundel* seems simple enough, i. e. Dell of the *Arun*, on which river this town is situated. King Alfred left *Erundele* to his brother Athelm. But see Tierney, Hist. *Arundel*. See also ARUN.

ASCENSION ISLE, one of the African islands in the South Atlantic Ocean. It was first discovered in 1501 by Galego, a Portuguese navigator, who called it *Ilha de Nossa Senhora de*

Conceição ; Isle of Our Lady of Conception. It was seen a second time by Albuquerque, on his voyage to India in 1503, probably on Ascension Day, when it received its present name. (*Rees.*) There is also another isle of this name, lying about 100 leagues E. from the coast of Brazil.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, co. Leicester. Its original designation was simply Ashby ; it received the addition "De-la-Zouch" from the Zouches, who were lords of it. Ashby, in ancient writings is called Ascebi and Esseby—perhaps the *by* or town of the *Asci* or *Essi*. Zouch was formerly written Zuche (Low L. *Zucheus*) and Souch, which signifies a withered or dry stock ; from Fr. *souche*, a corruption of G. *stock*.

ASIA. A name originally given to Asia Minor, or some part of it ; perhaps from the Asses, Ases, or Osses about Mount Taurus. Mallet, North. Antiq. i. 60. Qu. Gr. $\alpha\zeta\omega$ to dry, make dry, $\alpha\zeta\alpha$ drought, allied to Heb. *az* to burn. Bochart's etymology is very reasonable. He says the term Asia was first applied to the great peninsula—now commonly called Asia Minor—which occupies a middle place between Europe and Africa, and he derives it from the Phœn. אַסִי *asi*, which signifies not only half, but middle ; and he quotes Pliny, who says, "*Hinc, id est à Gadibus, intranti dextrâ Africa est, lævâ Europa. Inter has Asia est.*" Also Mela de Asiâ, lib. i. cap. 2 : "*Media nostris æquoribus excipitur.*" Others derive Asia from Sans. *aswa* a horse.

ASSYNT, co. Sutherland. Assynt or Assint is said to be a contraction of the Gael. *as agus innte*, signifying "out and in," evidently referring to and descriptive of the general outline of this parish. A glance at the map of Assynt makes it extremely probable that this derivation is correct. (*Stat. Acc. Scot.*)

ASTO, ASTA, ASTI, in names of places in the Basque provinces of Spain, as in Astobeza, Astorga, and in Sp. names mentioned by Roman writers, as in Asta, Astige, Astapa, Astura, Asturica, is a corruption of the Basq. *acha*, *aitza*, a rock ; thus Asta-pa, a dwelling at the foot of a rock ; Ast-ura, the river Astura, literally rock-water (*urá* water). See ASTURIAS.

ASTORGA, in Spain, corrupted from Asturica (Augusta) its ancient name ; but see ASTO.

ASTRAKHAN, found written Astrakan, Astracan, and Astrachan ; name of a province of the Russian Empire, and formerly of a Khannate—i.e. the dominion or district of a Khan—which extended northward from the river Terek to the sources of the Ufa in the Ural Mountains. Astrakhan is also the name of the capital of the province. Some assert that this city was built by a Tartar king named Astra Khan, who gave it his name. M. de l'Isle, in his Carte d'Asie for his Hist. of Jangiz Khan, names this city Hadji Tercan or Astracan, and the historians of Jangiz Khan and Timur Bec speak of a title giving great privileges, and called a *tercan*.

ASTURIAS, a province of Spain lying near the Bay of Biscay ; the country inhabited by the Astures, i.e. those who dwelt on the banks of the Astura. Silius Italicus says the Astures take their name from Astur or Astyr, Memnon's charioteer ! There is a village called Astura, 39 miles S. E. of Rome, at the mouth of a little river of the same name. Strabo calls it Στορας ποταμος ; Pliny, Astura ; Festus, Stura. Lamartinière thinks the Astures of Spain may have originally dwelt on the banks of this river. But see ASTO.

ATCHAFALAYA, a river of the United States, one of the western arms of the Mississippi at its delta. The name means the "lost water." (*Johnston*.)

ATHENS (Fr. *Athènes*, L. *Athenæ*, Sp. *Atenas*, It. *Atene*), from Gr. Αθηναι, Αθηνη, from Αθηνη, Αθηναια, Minerva or Pallas, goddess of Wisdom. At Athens was a tribunal famous for the justice and impartiality of its decisions, called Areopagus. Labbe derives the name from Αρειος παγος, the hill of Mars. Αρης may come from Sans. *arah* the planet Mars.

ATHERSTONE, a market town, co. Warwick, a corruption of Arden's-town, it being situated on the confines of the great forest. See ARDENNES.

ATLANTIC. This ocean was called Atlanticus, either from its washing the coast not far from Mount Atlas, on the western

side of Africa, or from its being the great sea beyond Mount Atlas. "Atlas is sayed to support the heavens near where the Hesperides are situated. Atlas might possibly have been the founder of the people who possessed the extremest parts of Africa about Mount Atlas, which on account of its extraordinary height, seemed to prop up heaven, and because it was far in the west, where they imagined heaven almost met the earth. This mountain might have had the name from the first ruler of the people." (Cooke, notes on Hesiod.) From L. *Atlanticus*, from Gr. *Ατλαντικός*, from *Ατλας*, one who carries burdens; not supporting pain or toil, *α*, priv., *τλημι*, *τλαω*, to bear, endure, suffer. Some of the Arabic lexicons give *اطلس atlas*, bare, smooth, satin, sphere, &c.

ATLANTICA or ATLANTIS, an isle mentioned by the ancients as situated W. of Cadiz, on the strait of Gibraltar, and which they allege to have been sunk and overwhelmed by the ocean. Atlas, Atlantis, Atlanticus, Atlantica. See ATLANTIC.

ATTOCK, a fort and small town in the Panjab. Its name signifies "obstacle," which is supposed to have been given to it under the presumption that no scrupulous Hindoo would proceed westward of it. Some assert that the name was given to it by the Emperor Akbar, because he here found much difficulty in crossing the river. The river itself is at this place frequently by the natives called Attock. (*Thornton*.) From Hind. *اٹک aták*, prevention, stop, hindrance, obstruction, bar, obstacle; *atak-ná*, to be stopped, prevented.

AU, as a termination of names of places in Germany, is the G. *au* a pasture, meadow.

AUDLEY, from A. S. *ald*, old, *leag*, a field—the old field.

AUDLEY END, Essex, takes its name from a magnificent palace built there by Thomas Audley, Chancellor of England.

AUGSBURG (*owgs'burg*) in Bavaria, situated near the junction of the rivers Wertach and Lech; called by the Romans Vindo and Licus; whence the original city founded by them was named

Augusta Vindelicorum ; and from Augusta comes the first syllable in Augsburg. Thus, Augusta-burg, Augstburg, Augsburg.

AUNE, or Avon, name of a river in Devon, and of several rivers in England. See AVON.

AURANGABAD, a city in Hindustan ; the city of Aurangzeb. See ABAD.

AUSTIN FRIARS, contraction of Augustine Friars.

AUSTRALIA, contraction of Austral Asia, i.e. Southern Asia, from *L. australis*, from *auster* the South.

AUSTRIA, Latinized from G. *Oesterreich* ; *öster* Eastern, *reich* kingdom ; the Eastern Empire, so called in reference to the Western dominions of Charlemagne. “Ostirrichi” (*ost-reich* or *öster-reich*, the eastern realm) first occurs in a diploma of Otho III.

AUTUN (*otun'*). See DUNUM.

AUVERGNE (*ovairn'*), a province of France ; from Low *L. Arvernia*, said to be from Celt. *ar* excellence, *bern*, contraction of *baran* soldiers, because the Auvergnats were very warlike.

AVA, capital of Birma. Its native name is Angwa, which means a fish-pond ; and it is said to have been so called because erected where such a pond had formerly been. Angwa was corrupted by the Hindus and Malays into Awa, and by the Europeans into Ava. Its official name is Ratnapura (City of the Pearl). The capital is not confined to Ava, but embraces Sagaing and Amarapura (Town of Immortality).

AVE MARIA LANE. See PATERNOSTER ROW.

AVERNUS, The Lake of, Campania, Italy, so called because the vapours that exhaled from it were so poisonous, that they struck dead the birds that flew over it. The name was not peculiar to Italy. One of these Averni was near the Temple of Minerva at Athens, and another in Syria. Avernus is from Gr. *αορνός*, *α*, priv., *ορνίς* a bird. See Cic., also Liv., Plin. lib. 4 ; Virg. *Æn.* lib. iv. 512, vi. 242 ; Lucret. vi. 738 et seq., also 818.

AVON, found written Aune, Afene, and Afon ; a river in Somerset ; also the name of four other rivers in England ; from *W. afon*, *avon*, Arm. *afon*, Corn. *auan*, Ir. *abhan*, Manx *aon* a river, from Gael. *amhainn*, which Armstrong derives from *amh*

water, ocean, *ain* water. "Ayou" is found in names of places in Wales, as Aberavon, S. Wales. See ABER.

AXHOLM (*ax'home*), co. Lincoln; from Sax. *Eaxanholm*, from the town *Axel*, and *holm* an isle having many rivers in it. (*Bailey*.) But see ISCA.

AXMINSTER, from A. S. *Eaxanminster*. See ISCA.

AXMOUTH. See ISCA.

AYLESBURY, co. Bucks. The British name is said to be lost. The Saxons called this city Aeglesburge. In Domesday it is mentioned under Eilesberia and Elesberie. Leland writes Alesbury, Camden, Ailesbury, which mode of spelling is retained in the title of the Marquis of Ailesbury (*Eng. Ency.*). The name is also found written Ailesburie and Aylesburie. "Ailsbury derived great fame from Eadburg or Edburg and her sister Eaditha, two holy virgins, the daughters of Frewald or Fredewall, a king or Mercian prince, who was lord of this country." (*Kennett, Paroch. Antiq.*) Speed affirms that Aylesbury "became much frequented on account of the holiness of St. Edith, and that the town was allotted to her for her dowry," &c. &c. Elflada, Duchess of Mercia, daughter of King Alfred, is said to have induced her brother Edward, called the Elder, to repair Edsbury, after the town had been laid waste by the Danes. Leland also speaks of "*Ellesburowe*, in Chiltern Hilles, three miles from Alesbury by south." Eadburg, Eadsburg, Eadsbury, Ealsbury, Alesbury, Ailsbury, Aylesbury.

AYRSHIRE. The river Ayr is said to give its name not only to the town of Ayr, at whose mouth it stands, but also to the parish and county. In royal charters, and in all ancient records, the name of the burgh is written Are, subsequently changed to Air, and since the end of the last century it has been written Ayr. The name of the river may be from Celt. *ar* clear, "said to be sufficiently characteristic of this stream, which, flowing above a gravelly bed, continues clear and limpid through the whole of its course. There are other rivers bearing the same name, and doubtless having a common etymology, not only in England, France, and Switzerland, but in almost every country in Europe."

AZO'RES, or Western Isles, a series of islands in the N. Atlantic, belonging to Portugal, were so called from the great number of hawks found there; from Port. *açores*, pl. of *açor* a hawk.

AZ'OV, the Sea of, in Russia, takes its name from the town of Azov, on the mainland. Azov is found written Azoph, Azaph, Azov, Azach, Azoff, Assoff, and Asoph. In ancient history there were several rivers and towns named respectively Asopie, Asopo, Asopus, and Asopa. Josephus mentions Asoph or Asophon as the name of a village in Palestine, near the Jordan. Ortelius, referring to Josephus, says that by Asophos is meant the village of Asochis. Some assert that the river in Bœotia was so called on account of its extreme muddiness; others that Asophus, son of Neptune, gave his name to this river.

B.

BAALBEC, BALBEC. Mr. Francis Crossley thinks Baalbec is the Phœn.-Ir. *baal-beact*, i.e. the sun-circle; and he says it was no doubt originally one of those vast circular earthen embankments with upright stones, and an altar in the centre, such as the Phœnicians erected at Amesbury; at the Giant's Ring, near Belfast; and at Greenan Mountain, co. Donegal; and that the name of the latter particularly carries us back to remote antiquity: *Grian*, i.e. Grynœus; *an*, i.e. *ain* a circle. In Arab. it is pronounced Ba'albak, and was called by the Greeks Heliopolis, i.e. City of the Sun. Some assert that Baalbec is the Baalath of Scripture.

BABEL, from Arab. *بابل* *báb bel*, the gate or court (city) of Bel, or Belus, in allusion to the Tower or Temple of Belus, commonly called Tower of Babel. Some say Babel is for Heb. *בלבל* *bilbel* confusion; *balal*, to mix or confuse. See BABEL-MANDEL.

BABELMANDEL, properly Babelmandeb, a strait which joins the Red Sea to the Ocean, called by some Latin geographers

Ostium Luctûs : from Arab. *Bâbu 'l mandab*, i.e. the funeral gate, passage of mourning, the gate of tears, from باب *bâb* a gate, ال *al* the, ندب *nadaba* to bewail (a death). It received its name from the old Arabians, from the danger of the navigation, and the number of shipwrecks by which it was distinguished ; which induced them to consider as dead, and to wear mourning for all who had the boldness to hazard the passage through it into the Ethiopic Ocean.

BABYLON, supposed to have stood on the spot where the Tower of Babel was built ; from Babel.

BACH (*bak*), in names of places in Wales, is the W. *bach* small.

BACHARACH (*bak'arak*), on the Rhine, a contraction of L. *Bacchi ara*, the altar of Bacchus, a name conferred upon a rock in the bed of the river, usually covered with water, but in very dry seasons appearing above the surface. The sight of it is hailed with joy by the owner of the vineyard, who regards this as a sure sign of a fine vintage. (*Murray.*)

BADAJOS (*bad'ahoth*), “from Arab. *beled aix*, land of life.” (*Vieyra.*) Perhaps بلاد *balad* province, city, town, عيش *'aish* life.

BADEN (*bah'd'n*), the name of many places in Germany, &c. The word Baden is simply the pl. of G. *bad* a bath, most of the places in question being, or having once been, famous for their baths. *Baden-Baden* is so called to distinguish it from the others.

BAFFA, in Cyprus, corrupted from Gr. Παφος, a city which was sacred to Venus.

BAGDAD (in Arab. بغداد *bâghdâd*). It is said that the city of Seleuca (built by Seleucus) was reduced to such a state of desolation, as to have nothing remaining on the spot where it formerly stood but the cell of a monk called *Dad*, and a garden adjoining, whence it was called Bagdad, i.e. the Garden of Dad.

باغ *bâgh* in Pers. is a garden, Paradise.

BAGH, or BAG, in local names in India, is the Pers. باغ *bágh* a garden, orchard, plantation; as Kudsiya *bágh*, the name of a garden outside the walls of Delhi.

BAIHAR', or BIHAR', capital of a province of the same name in Hindustan, and which, though distinct from, is sometimes identified with Bengal; corrupted from Sans. *vihár*, a Buddhist monastery.

BAKTSCHISERA'I, a town in the Crimea, hidden in a valley. The name means "the palace of the gardens," from Turc. باغچه *bágtche* a garden, سراي *serái* palace.

BALA, in names of places in Wales and Ireland, means the exit of a river out of a lake. (W. and Ir.)

BALA HISSAR, of the city of Cabul, Affghanistan, signifies the upper town or castle, "as Bala-Khanen means the upper room of the royal palace, which commanded the lower and more extensive portion, divided into two by the Cabul river." (*Blackwood.*) The Pers. *bálá* signifies above, high; the Arab *hisár* is a fortified town, a castle.

BALAKLA'VA (Crimea). The Genoese founded the little town at the bottom of the haven, and built the fort on the adjoining cliff. The name is corrupted from It. *bella chiave* beautiful quay; an appellation which it well deserves.

BALEARIC ISLES. Majorca and Minorca were anciently called Baleares. The most western, being the greatest, was named *Balearis Major*, whence Majorca; the most eastern, for same reason, was called *Balearis Minor*, whence Minorca. Some derive Baleares from Gr. βαλλω to throw, because the inhabitants were good slingers. Bochart agrees with Strabo and others, who consider the name to be of native origin, and he derives it from Phœn. *baal* lord, also skilful, and *yarah* to throw, i.e. skilful in the art of throwing.

BALKH, one of the capitals of Khurasan, supposed to be the ancient Bactra, whence the name may have been corrupted. The historians of Persia attribute the foundation of this town to Kajumarath, first king of this country, and say that he named it

Balkhe, from *balkiden* or *balgiden*, to welcome a friend, because, having for a long time lost his brother, he at last found him at this place. *Balkh* in Arab. means "proud."

BALKAN, from Turc. بالقان *bálkán*, meaning chains of mountains in general; particularly the Balkan, or Mount Hæmus, which separates Bulgaria from Roumelia.

BALLANGLEICH, a pathway leading down from the brow of the castle hill at Stirling. The name is Gael., and signifies "the winding pass."

BALLY or BAL, BALLYROBE, BALLYSHANNON. Bally or Bal in local names in Ireland is the Ir. *baile* a town, village, townland—thus, Ballymony, town on the bog; Ballintra, town on the strand; Ballymore, the great town; Ballinahinch, town on the island; Ballyrobe, Ballyshannon, towns on the rivers Robe and Shannon.

BALSCOTE (*balscut*), Oxon. See COTE.

BALTA LIMAN', on the European shore of the Bosphorus, celebrated for a treaty between the Turks and Russians which was signed there. The Turc. ليمان *limán* is a port, from Gr. λιμάν.

BALTIC SEA. This sea has either been named from its having the shape or appearance of a belt, or from certain straits or channels surrounding its isles, called *belts*; as the Greater and Lesser Belt on the coast of Denmark. Bailey says, "the sea belonging to Baltia, an island in the German Ocean"—from L. *Balticum* (*mare*), from *balteum* (A. S. *belt*, Sw. *bält*, Dan. *bælte*) a belt, which some derive from the Gael. *beilt*.

BALTIMORE, one of the chief cities in Maryland, U.S., takes its name from Lord Baltimore, who settled the province of Maryland in 1635.

BAI'UCHAR. Under "*Bálu-char*, or *chur*, land covered by a deposit of sand, a sand-bank formed by a deposit of sand from the waters of a river," Wilson says, "name of a village near Murshidabad, perhaps originally so formed from the river"—from Hind. بالو *bálu* sand (from Sans. *báluká*), چر *char*, *choor*, a shoal, bank.

BAM, BEAM, found as initials in names of places in England, are said to denote that they received their names from being situated in woody places, or near a grove. The A. S. *beam* is a tree. See BAMPTON and BEAMFLEET.

BAMBERG, a town of Germany, in Franconia, anciently Babenberg, the name supposed to have been given to it by Babe, (daughter of the Emperor Otho II.), who enlarged it.

BAMPTON. Many places in England have been so named, from their elevated situation and being covered with wood, from A. S. *beam-dune*; *beam* a tree, *dune* a hill.

BANBURY, Oxon, means, according to some, "high fastness." (See BURY.) Bailey says, "of Sax. *bana* manslaughter, *byriġh* a city, perhaps so called from some great slaughter there." Bailey probably refers to the great battle between King Cynric and the Britons, A.D. 556; but Banbury in Wilts also lays claim to being the site of the same event. Camden says the Saxon name of this place was Banesbyriġ; in Domesday it is called Banesberie. The A. S. *bána* is destruction; the W. *ban* is high.

BANGOR, found written Banchor, N. Wales. De Barri, speaking of the cathedral church of Bangor, says, "it must not be confounded with the celebrated college of the same name in Flintshire. Bangor (i.e. the college in Caermarthen) is properly called Bangor Deiniol, Bangor Vawr yn Arllechwdh." The historian Cressy places the date of its foundation in A.D. 516, and adds, "Malgo Conan not long after built a city, which for the beauty of its situation he called *Ban-cór*, i.e. the high or conspicuous choir;" and in a note De Barri adds, "When Christianity was first established in Britain, it was only in particular societies, which went by the appellation of *Cór*, i.e. circle, society, or congregation, distinguished after by the names of those teachers who established them. When these *Córau* began to have authority, they came to be called by the name of Bangor, from *ban* high, and *cór*, i.e. the supreme society or college." Somner derives the A. S. *Bancorena-burh*, *Bancorna-byriġ* (Bangor) from *banc* a bank, an elevation, *chor* a choir, and *burh* or *byriġ*, a burg or city.

BARBARY, a large tract of country in the N. of Africa, so called by the Arabs, and said to be from *بَرِّي*: *barrīyyun* an uncultivated country, or *barrīyyat* a desert, because it was very little populated before the Arabs inhabited it. See Lamartinière, quoting Dapper, p. 116.

BARBICAN. Pennant says, "the Barbican which I mentioned as originally a Roman specula or watch-tower, lay a little to the north of this street (Noble Street). It was an appendage to most fortified places. The Saxons gave them the title of Burgh-kenning. They were esteemed so important, that the custody was always committed to some man of rank." "There was of old a manor-house of the king's, called Base-court, or Barbican, destroyed in 1251; but it was restored, as appears above." See Pennant, pp. 12, 331, Lond. 1813.

BARCELONA, Spain, corrupted from L. *Barcino-onis*; thus, Barcinone, Barcelone, Barcelona. Pineda says, "anciently *Barcimóne*, a name given it by Amilcar *Barcinus*."

BAR'DAWAN, a district and a city in Bengal; from Pers.

بردوان *bardawán*, from Sans. *vardhamána* thriving.

BARDNEY, co. Lincoln, from A. S. *æge* island, *beordana* of birds. It is found written *Beordan-ige*. See Bosworth.

BARDSEY, an island off the coast of Caernarvon, so called from having been the last retreat of the Welsh bards; from W. *bardd* a bard, *ey* from A. S. *ig*, an isle.

BARLOW. See Low.

BARMOUTH, N. Wales; named from its situation near the conflux (*aber*) of the Maw—usually called Avon Vawr, i. e. the Great River—from *aber maw*; thus, Aber Maw, Bermaw, Barmouth.

BAR'NAGORE. See NAGORE.

BARTON. See BERWICK.

BASING, OLD, a town and castle near Basingstoke, Hants; Bailey says, from Sax. *basing*, a coat of mail, because of the resemblance it has thereto. But see ING.

BASINGHALL STREET, a corruption of Basing-haugh, i. e.

the *haugh* belonging to the Basing family. *Haugh* or *haw* is a small piece of ground adjoining a house, a small field; literally an inclosed piece of land, from A. S. *haga*. The Sco. *haugh* is a low-lying meadow. Bailey says, "Basing-hall or Bassishaw Street, once called Basingis-hawe, from Sax. *basing* a cloak, *awe* a hall, q. d. a place for cloth of which cloaks, &c., are made."

BASLE, Basel, Basil, or Bâle, a town in Switzerland, built upon the site of the ancient *Basilica*; from Gr. βασιλεια queen, princess; also kingdom, sovereignty. The French pronounce it *bahl*; the Germans *baz'l*.

BASQUE PROVINCES. The Basques call themselves Vizcaínos and Bâscos. Some derive *Basque* from the Basq. *bassoco* a mountaineer, a highlander. Humboldt says from *bascoa* a forest, whence *baso-coa*, belonging to a forest, pl. *Basocoac*. The Basques have been also called Vasques, Vascones, and Vascons. The general opinion seems to be that Gascony was peopled, towards the end of the sixth century, by a Spanish tribe that crossed the Pyrenees, and took possession of Novempopulani. Gascon is therefore most probably merely another orthography of Vascon. The Gascons, like the Basques, confound the letters *v* and *b*, which gave rise to Scaliger's pleasantry—"Felices populi quibus *bibere* est *vivere*." According to some writers, the Basques call themselves Euscaldunac, their country Euscalerria, and their language Euscara, or Escuara. Larramendi derives Escuara from *escuco* free, *era* mode, or manner. It is more than probable that the only etymological part of Escuara is *esc*, and that *esc* and *eusc* may be synonymous with the first syllable in *Basq-ue*, *Vasq-ue*, *Bisq-ue*, and *Gasc-ony*; and perhaps with *vesc* and *osc* in some names of places, as Vesci, Vescia, Vescovato, and Osca.

BASSO'RAH, or Basra, Balsorah, Turkey; in Arab. "a margin." It is situated on the *Shat-al-Arab*, "river of the Arabs." See *Johnston*.

BASTIA, chief town of the island of Corsica. Qu. It. *bastia* rampart, trench, fence, from Low L. *bastum*.

BATAVIA (Betuwe), an isle in Holland between the Rhine and the Waal. The word is thought by many to be contracted

from *bat-auwers*, "inhabitants of good or fruitful land," from *bat*, *bet*, good, *auwe* ground, country. It is thought that the name is preserved in part of Gelderland, the *Betuwe*, fruitful country, in opposition to *Veluwe*, bad land from *vale* falling, defective, &c. (Hist. Dutch Lang. by Ypey.) Others say this isle occupies part of the country of the ancient Batavi or Insula Batavorum, and that the name *Betuwe* is derived from that of *Batavia*. It seems more reasonable to presume that *Betuwe* is the original of *Batavia*.

BATCH, BACH, a termination of local names in England, as in *Comberbatch* and *Sandbach* (Cheshire), *Woodbatch* (Salop), may be the G. *bach* a stream, rivulet. The A. S. *beck* is still common in the northern counties.

BATH. So called on account of the celebrity of its hot baths, from A. S. *bæth*, *batho*, a bath (W. *badh*, or *baz*, G. D. Sw. and Dan. *bad*), *bathian* to bathe. "It was called by Antoninus the Waters of the Sun (Aquæ Solis); and from the great concourse of diseased people *Acemanni Civitas*, in A. S. *Acanceaster*, i. e. the sick folks' town." The Britons named it *Badiza*, and the Saxons *Bathan-cester*.

BATTLE, Sussex. "Battle Abbey, so called by William the Conqueror, in token of a signal victory obtained over Harold, the last Danish king; which was the first step to his reducing the whole kingdom to obedience." (*Bailey*.)

BATTERSEA. *Bailey* writes *Batersea*, "once called *Patric's Ea*, i. e. *Patrick's Isle*." According to *Lysons* it is called in the Conqueror's survey *Patricesy*, and has since been written *Batrichsey*, *Battersey*. *Aubrey* derives its name from *St. Patrick*. *Lambarde* says, "Battersey quasi *Botersey*; because it was near the water-side, and was the removing-house of the archbishops of *York*." But, as *Lysons* observes, to confute so absurd an etymology, it is scarcely necessary to say that the archbishops of *York* had no property in *Battersea* till the reign of *Edward IV.*; that *Patricesy* in the Saxon is "*Peter's water*" or river; and as the same record which calls it *Patricesy* mentions that it was given to *St. Peter*, it might then first assume that appellation;

but this, he owns, is conjecture. Petersham, which is written precisely the same in Domesday, viz., Patriceham, belonged to St. Peter's Abbey, Chertsey, and retains its original name, a little modernized.

BAVARIA (L.), anciently Boioaria, i. e. the country of the Boii, or Boioarii.

BAYONNE (*bayon'*), Sp. Bayóna, a city in the S. W. of France, near the frontiers of Spain, from Basq. Bayon, from *baiya*, *bayona*, a port, i. e. a good port.

BEALACHNAM-BO, Loch Katrine: "the pass of cattle." (Gael.)

BEAMFLEET, Beamfled (Hunts) Bamfleet, Benfled (Essex); from A. S. *Beam-fleet*; *beam* a tree (see *Bam*), *fleet* an arm of the sea, an estuary. See Chron. 897, and *Bosworth*.

BEAUMARIS (*bo'morris*), in the Isle of Anglesey; from Fr. *beau*, fine, and *marais* a fen or marsh. (*Bailey*.)

BEAUNE (*bone*), in France; from Celt. *bel* sources, *na* from, *maou* two (*Dict. Nat.*): perhaps watered by two streams having their source near the town. Beaune was anciently written Beaulne (in L. Pagus Belnisus).

BEAUVAIS (*bo'vay*), in France, in L. Bellovacum, from Celt. *beloo* valour, *gwys* man. The inhabitants were anciently renowned for their courage. (*Dict. Nat.*)

BECC, BEC, BECK, in names of places, or as a termination of names of places, in England, &c., denotes their situation to be near a brook or river; from A. S. *becc* a brook, rivulet, from root of Ice. *beck*, D. *beck*, G. *bach*. Beck is still used in the N. of England, particularly in Westmoreland, Cumberland, and north Lancashire for a mountain stream, or rivulet. See also *Bosworth*, and Chr. 1140; Ing. p. 370, 4.

BEDDGELERT (*beth'gelert*), Caernarvon, N. Wales, properly Bedd Celert. Its name, says Carlisle, according to tradition implies "the grave of Celert," a greyhound which belonged to Llywelyn, the last Prince of Wales; and a large rock is still pointed out as the monument of this celebrated dog, being on the spot where it was found dead, together with the stag which it had

pursued from Caernarvon. In *W. bedd* is a grave. For the tradition see *Bingley* (Excurs. in N. Wales).

BEDFORD, formerly Bedanford, a contraction of Bedicanford, from A. S. *bedican* to bedike, fortify with a mound, and *ford*, id. "The fortress of the ford." The battle between Cuthwulf and the Britons, in A.D. 572, is said to have been fought here.

BEDFORD ROW, Holborn, "took its name from the uses to which these lands, and others adjacent, were bequeathed by Sir William Harpur of Bedford; viz., to found a free and perpetual school in that, his native place—for portioning poor maidens; supporting poor children; and maintaining the poor with the surplus; all of them inhabitants of the said town." (*Pennant.*)

BEDLAM, a corruption of Bethlehem (q. v.); the name of a religious house in London, afterwards converted into a lunatic asylum.

BEER, in names of places in the Holy Land, is the Heb. בַּיַּר (Arab. بئر *beer*) a well; thus, Beer, name of a city near Jerusalem; Beer-elim, the well of heroes; Beer-sheba, the well or fountain of an oath (*shabah* an oath).

BEER ALSTON, BEER FERRIS. Beer Alston is a small market town in the parish of Beer Ferris, Devon. Risdon says it was given by William the Conqueror to the French family of Allenson, soon after the conquest, from whom it took its name; and that in the reign of Henry II. this honour, as well as Beer Ferrers, erroneously called Bere Ferris, was held by Henry Ferrers; and Martin Ferrers, the last of that ancient house, was put in special trust to defend the sea-coast against the invasion of the French in Edward III.'s time. (See *P. Cyc.*) Beer may come from A. S. *beorh* a hill, rampart, citadel, fortification, heap. The A. S. has also *beora*, *beoru*, a grove, *beorw*, *beoro*, a barrow, high or hilly place, wood, grove, hill covered with wood.

BEERSHEBA. See BEER.

BEHRING'S STRAITS (written also Beering and Bering). Captain Cook, who explored these straits, gave them this name, after Behring, an eminent navigator, who first discovered them.

BELGIUM. The Belgæ were most probably the same people as the Volkes. Strabo and Titus Livius call them Volcæ, Cæsar, Volgæ, Ansonius, Bolgæ, Cicero, Belgæ, and in Greek they are called *Βουλγαί*. One of their chiefs is named by historians indifferently Bolgius and Belgius. Thierry and others assert that the Bolg or Fir-bolg were originally from Asia, and that, on quitting that continent, they for a long time dwelt on the borders of the Euxine, where the Greeks reduced them to servitude. From Thrace they emigrated to Ireland, and, having conquered the inhabitants, remained in the country for some time. They were, however, subsequently expelled by the inhabitants after a bloody battle, when they retired to the Isle of Man and the Hebrides, where several names of places still recall their passage. The traditions of Ireland also make mention of an emigration into that isle of Belgæ (Fir-bolg) from the embouchure of the Rhine in Gaul. *Fir-Bholg* means the ancient Irish, the ancient Belgæ. *Fir* in Irish means men. Keating observes that there are still three families in Ireland descended from the Belgæ, viz. the Gabhruighe of Connaught, the Fairsigh of Failghe, and the Gallions of Leinster. The Belgæ doubtless took their name from the Volga or Bolga, on the banks of which they dwelt. (See **BULGARIA**.) Volga, Bolga, Bolgæ, Belgæ, Belgæum, Belgium.

BELGRADE, formerly the capital of Servia; from Illyr. *bel* white, *grad* a castle, town. The Turks call it *Beligrad*. In Slav. it is Bjelohrad, in G. Griechisch-Weissenburg, and Belgrad, and in Hung. Nándor-Fejérvár, all signifying white town. But see **BOLGRAD** and **GOROD**.

BEN, in names of places in Scotland, is the Gael. *beann*, *beinn*, *beinne*, a hill, mountain, summit, pinnacle. (Ir. *beann*, W. *bann* and *pen*, G. *bann* high, *pinn* a summit.)

BEN LEDI, a river flowing out of Loch Venachoir, Perth; also the name of the most conspicuous mountain in Callender—said to be a contraction of Gael. *beinn-le-Dia*, “the hill of God.” Some think it was named by the Druids, who had a temple on the summit of this hill, where the inhabitants in the vicinity assembled

for devotion once a year; and it is said that this meeting continued three days.

BEN LOMOND denotes, according to some, a bare green hill; others say it is a contraction of *Ben-loch-lomin*, "the hill of the lake full of islands." Ben-more means the great mountain; Benvenue, the small mountain; Beindeirg, the red mountain; Bencleughis, the rock mountain. The Gael. *lom* is bare, naked, open or exposed; *beagan* is little (whence venue); *dearg* red; *clach*, *cloich*, stone, pebble, rock.

BEN NEVIS, the highest mountain in Britain, co. Inverness, Scotland. The name is generally derived from Gael. *beinn* a mountain, and L. *nivis* of snow. The better opinion seems to be that *Benevis* is for *Benèvis*, contracted from *beinn-nèamh-bhathais*, i.e. "the mountain with its summit in the clouds," or, as in Pope's Homer, "cloud-kissing hill." *Beinn* a hill, *nèam* the heavens or clouds; *bathais*, the part of the human head between the forehead and the crown. The name may have come thus: Beinn-nèamh-bhathais, Beinnambathais, Bennamvathais, Benna-vatais, Bennavais, Bennevais, Ben Nevis.

BENARES, a city of Hindustan, on the Ganges, from Pers. بنارس *Banaris*, also Bánáras, from Sans. *Varanásí*, from the two streams Vara and Nasi, as some say. Others derive Benares from Sans. *Varanashí* or *Kasi*, the splendid.

BENDER, a town in Russia (formerly in Turkey), on the Dniester. It was anciently called Teekin or Tegine. This place is rendered famous from the sojourn here of Charles XII., after having been defeated by Peter the Great at Pultwa. The name is said to signify a *tomb*, and on that account, and in consequence of the length of the king's absence, many thought him dead. Bender in Turc. signifies a place of passage, a place of commerce upon the frontiers; port de mer, échelle du Levant.

BENT, CHOW-BENT. Chowbent is a village in Lancashire; the name means the bent or common of Chow or Chew. (See Baines' Hist. Lane.) *Bent*, a coarse kind of grass

growing on hilly ground (*Lightfoot*); the open field, the plain (*S. Douglas*). *Bintz*, *bins*, is a rush, juncus, scirpus. (*Jamieson*, *Scot. Dict.*)

BERDIANSK, in South Russia, named from its situation at the mouth of the Berda.

BERE REGIS. See REGIS.

BERGEN, capital of the province of Bergenhuys, Norway. The name is found written Berghen and Björgin, and in Low L. Berga. Pliny calls it Bergio. Some derive the name from *G. bergen*, to hide, conceal. It is more probably from *berg*, Dan. *biery*, a mountain, from being surrounded on the land side by seven high mountains.

BERIA, BERRA, BERIE, BERRY, found in names of places, is an O. Eng. word denoting a plain open heath or wide flat champaign; as in Mix-berie, Corn-berrie, Beria Sancti Edmundi—mentioned by Matthew Paris—which does not refer to the town, but to the adjoining plain. Cowel says, “that many flat and wide meads, and other open grounds, are still called by the name of *beries* and *berie*-fields. So the spacious mead between Oxford and Isley was in the reign of King Athelstan called Bery, as now the largest pasture-ground in Quarendon, Bucks, is known by the name Berry-field. And such, indeed, were the *berie* meadows, which, though Sir H. Spelman interprets them to be the demesne meadows, or manor meadows, yet were truly any flat open meadows that lay adjoining to any vill or firm.” See Cowel, *Law Dict.*; *Dufresne*, *Glos.*

BERKELEY (*barkly*), co. Gloucester, from A. S. *beorce* a beech-tree, *leag* a field; on account of the number of beech-trees originally growing there.

BERK'HAMPSTEAD, Herts, formerly Berkhamsted. Bailey derives Bergamsted in Kent, from Sax. *beorg* a fort, *ham* a house, *stemma* a place: but *berk* may be from A. S. *birce* birch.

BERKSHIRE, “the bare oak shire,” so called from a polled (lopped) oak in Windsor Forest, where public meetings were held. (*Brompt.* p. 801.) It was written most commonly by the Anglo-Saxons Barruc, Bearruc, and Bearwucscire. Bailey writes

“Barkshire, so called from the abundance of box growing there.”
From Sax. *berroc* a wood, and *scire* shire.

BERLIN. Some assert that Albert, surnamed the Bear (*der Bär*), Count of Anhalt, built this city. Werdenhagen (de Reb. Ansea. part 3, c. 23, fol. 338) says that Albert (who was Margrave of Brandenburg) only enlarged this city and surrounded it with walls, on which account it took its name from him, like Beernaw, Beerwald, Beernstein, and other places which he also built; and in corroboration it is said that it has for its arms a *bear*. The later opinion seems to be that the name is derived from *berle*, signifying uncultivated land, in the language of the Slavonian Vends, who were the earliest settlers in this part of the country. See Zeyler, Brandenb. Topog., p. 26; and Zedler, Lex.

BERMONDSEY, formerly Bermundsey, and in the Conqueror's survey Bermundesye; from *Bermund's ige*, i.e. Bermund's Isle, formerly (says Bailey) famous for an abbey erected by Bermund, either lord or abbot of that place. Bermund from A. S. *beran* to bear, *mund* peace.

BERMUDA. The Bermudas, which consist of five small islands in the Atlantic Ocean, were named from Juan Bermudez, their Spanish discoverer. They are also called Somers' Isles, from Sir Geo. Somers, who was shipwrecked there in 1609.

BERNICIA, name of a tract of country which formerly reached from the Tyne to the Frith of Forth. Some derive the name from Anc. Brit. *brynaich*, i.e. mountain land. Bailey says q. d. the province of Berwick, from Sax. *beorn* a man-child, Gr. *νίκη* victory, so called from the warlike disposition of the inhabitants; but Bernicia is more probably from Berenice, from Gr. *βερενίκη* one that brings victory, from *φέρω* to bring, *νίκη* victory.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED (*berrick*), from A. S. *beor*, *beer*, or *bere*, barley, corn, *wic* a village; “a corn village.” Bailey gives also “*Aberwick*, i.e. a town at the mouth of a river.” In Domesday *Berwica* is a village. Dr. Bosworth derives Barton from *beor* or *bere*, and *tun* an enclosure, court-yard, corn-farm, grange.

BESAN'ÇON, a town of France ; from Low L. Vesontio, Visontium, Besantio. Some historians have called it Chrysopolis, "the golden city." See *Lamartinière* ; also Piganiol, Desc. de la France, t. 6, p. 397 ; Chiflet, Vesont. part 1, p. 44.

BETH, BETHEL, BETHLEHEM. Beth, in names of places in Palestine, is the Heb. בית *beth* (Arab. بيت *bayt*) a house ; thus, Beth-el, "house of God," a very ancient city of the Canaanites ; Beth-séda, "house of mercy ;" Beth-sáida, "place of hunting and fishing ;" Beth-aven (same with Bethel), "house of vanity or idols ;" Beth-lehem, "house of bread," the birth-place of our Saviour, near Jerusalem.

BETTWS-Y-COED (*bett'oos-koid*), N. Wales. *Bettws* is frequently found in local names in Wales. Carlisle says *bettws* is a station or place of moderate temperature, between hill and vale. Others say it appertained at first to a monastery, from L. *abbatis* (*abbas*, *abbatis*, an abbot). The W. *coed* is a wood. Bettws Garmon was named from its church, which is dedicated to St. Germanus, who led on the Britons to the famous "Alleluia" victory, obtained over the Saxons at Maes-Garmon, near Mold.

BEVER, a castle in Leicestershire. There are several places named Bever in England. There is Bever in the neighbourhood of Colchester. From Fr. *belvoir*, a fine prospect, *bel*, and *voir*, from L. *videre* to see.

BEYROUT (*beeroot'*) found written Beyrut, Bairout, Berout, and Beirut, a town in Syria. Some say from Heb. *beroth* wells (pl. of בַּרְיִת *beer*), on account of the springs of water there. Others say the name originated from the Phœnician deity Baal Beerith, "lord of wells." Periegetes tells us it was a Phœnician city of great antiquity, and was called Bérytus, or Bery'tus ; that Augustus, who made it a colony, called it after his daughter, Colonia Julia Augusta Felix Berytus ; and that medals were afterwards struck in honour of the Roman emperors, bearing the legend "Colonia Felix Berytus." (Plin. v. 20.)

BHARR, in the names of places in Scotland, is the Gael. *bhàrr*,

aspirated form of *bàrr*, *bàr*, *bàir* (Corn. W. and Arm. *bar*), top, summit, height, or hill; perhaps from or allied to Heb. *barhh* high, O. Pers. and Chald. *bar* above.

BHURTPORE, or BHARATPOOR, Hindustan; "the town of Bharata." See POOR.

BICESTER (*bis'ter*), Oxon, found written Bisetter and Burchester; corruption of *Birincester*, "Birin's fortress," because built, by his advice and assistance, out of the ruins of Alcester and Chesterton, or because a church was built and endowed by him. Birin or Birinus was bishop of Caer Dor, or Dorechester, Oxon, about the middle of the seventh century.

BICÊTRE (*besay'tr*), Paris, an hospital, lunatic asylum, and penitentiary, formerly called La Grange aux Gueux. It is said to take its name from Wincestre (Winchester), from occupying the site of a country house built in 1290 by John, bishop of Winchester. Thus, Wincestre, Vincestre, Vicestre, Bicestre, Bicêtre. Others say the name is derived from its owner, in the 15th century (1410), John, Duc de Berry (in *L. Dux Bituricensis*). See Fauchet, *Antiq.*; Du Chesne, sur Alain Chartier, p. 817; and *Ménage*.

BID'EFORD, Devon, has its name from its situation near an ancient ford, i.e. "by the ford." It is built on both sides of the river Torridge, near its confluence with the Taw.

BIGGIN, BYGGYN, a common termination of local names in the northern counties and in Scotland; as Newbiggin, Northumberland and Westmoreland; Dowbiggin, Lancashire. It means a house of a large size as opposed to a cottage; a building. It may come from A. S. *byggan* a building; New-biggin, the new building; Dow-biggin, the old building. *Dow* is here a corruption of "Old;" thus, old, d'old, d'owd, Dow. In Scotland *biggin* is sometimes used to designate certain small buildings on the banks of rivers, &c., in which night lights are placed to prevent vessels from mistaking their course.

BIJANAGORE, a celebrated city in Hindustan, now decayed and deserted, from *Vijayanagar*, "The City of Triumph," from Hind. *bijai* or *vi-jaya*, triumph (from Sans. *vi*, and *jaya*

victory, from *ji* to conquer), *nagar*, *nugur*, a town, city. See NAGORE.

BIL/LERICAY, Essex. In ancient records the name is found written Beleuca. Its most ancient name is said to have been Baleuga, or Banleuga (in Fr. *banlieu*, Low L. *bannum leuca*), denoting the territory or precinct round a manor or borough.

BILLINGSGATE, or, says Pennant—"to adapt the spelling to the conjectures of antiquaries, who go beyond the realms of Chaos and old Night—Belin's-gate, or the gate of Belinus, king of Britain, fellow-adventurer with Brennus, king of the Gauls, at the sacking of Rome, 360 years before the Christian æra: and the Beli Mawr, who graces the pedigrees of numbers of us ancient Britons. For fear of falling on some inglorious name, I submit to the etymology, but must confess there does not appear any record of a gate at this place. His son Lud was more fortunate, for Ludgate preserves his memory to every citizen who knows the just value of antiquity. 'Gate' here signifies only a place where there was a concourse of people—a common quay or wharf, where there is a free going in and out of the same."

BILLOCKBY (*billoby*). See RUNHAM.

BINGLEY, York (in Domesday *Bingheleia*), a market-town, co. York. The name is said to signify the field of *Bing*, the original proprietor in Saxon times. A. S. *leag* a field.

BIR'BHOOM, a district in Bengal; corrupted from *Vira-bhúmi*, "the land of heroes." (Sans. *vira* a hero, *bhúmi* land, earth, the earth.)

BIRDTWISLE. See TWISTLE.

BIRMINGHAM; found written Bermyngham, Bermingham; in the Letters Patent of Edw. VI., Brymymcham, and in other old writings Brumwyccham. Dugdale says the general opinion seems to be that the "appellation *Berming* was originally taken from some ancient owner or planter there in the Saxons' time." Others assert that the original spelling was "*Brum-wich-ham*," (A. S.) i. e. "the broom-place dwelling," in allusion to the natural growth of the shrub termed broom on its site; and, indeed, there

are two places in the neighbourhood called Bromwich. This latter etymology agrees with the vulgar pronunciation, "*Brum-micham.*" See Smith, *Hist. Warw.*

BISCAY, the Bay of, which washes the western shore of France and the northern shore of Spain, i.e. the Biscaya or Vizcaya, one of the Basque provinces. Biscay, Basque, and Gascony are merely different orthographies of the Sp. word. Some derive *Biscaya* from the Greek, others from an African word. Larramendi says *Bizcaya* is from Basq. *bitsbitsú* foamy, *caya* a port; or that it means "Let it be a port," from *biz*, and *caya*! But see **BASQUE**.

BIS'HAM, or Bisham Montague, co. Berks; corrupted from Bustleham, its ancient name; "Bustle's ham or dwelling."

BLACKHEATH. See JACK STRAW'S CASTLE.

BLACK SEA. "The reason for calling this sea 'Black' may have been the frequent recurrence of storms and fogs; but it might also have been the abounding black rocks in the extensive coal-fields between the Bosphorus and Heraclea." (*Timbs.*) More probably from the dark appearance which this sea sometimes has from the shadows of these rocks. The Turks call the Black Sea Karah Dengiz; in Russ. it is Tshernoe More, in G. Schwarzes Meer, in Fr. La Mer Noire, in Sp. Mar Negro, in L. Pontus Euxinus, and Pontus, and in Gr. Πόντος and Ευξείνιος.

BLENHEIM, in Germany. See HÖCHST.

BLOUS, BOLOUS, BOL, BOLI, a termination in Oriental names of places, as in Istámból (Constantinople), Guelébolí (Gallipoli), Tirábolous (Tripoli), Nablous (Asia Minor), is a corruption of Gr. πόλις a city. See STAMBOUL.

BODEN-SEE (*zay*). See BREGENZ.

BODMIN, in Cornwall; Corn. "stone-house." *Bodmyu*, the "kite's abode;" also "the dwellings on the ridge of a hill." (*Lhuyd.*) Bailey says, "from W. *bod* a kite, *min* the bank of a river, by reason of the great number of kites that frequent it."

BOHEMIA, L., said to be from *Bojhemum*, from *Bojes*, the name of the people. In ancient maps it is named Boiohemum.

BOLGRAD, Bessarabia, found written Beloigorod, Bialogorod, Bialogrod, and Biellograd; from *beloi* white, *gorod* town. But see **BELGRADE**, **GOROD**, and **ACKERMAN**.

BOLSENA (*bolsay'na*), near Acquapendente, in the Roman States; a corruption of Vulsinio, its ancient name. "The perfection and elegance of workmanship of many articles lately discovered there confirm what writers assert, viz., that Vulsinio in Phœn. signifies 'the city of the arts.'" "It is called by Strabo the capital of Etruria, by Valerius Maximus *caput Etruriæ*, and *opulentissima* by writers of high authority."

BOLTON, Lancashire, found written Botltune, Bodeltune; from A. S. *botl*, *bold*, *bolt*, an abode, dwelling, hall, mansion, house; *tun*, an enclosure, village, &c. *Cynilic botl*, a kingly dwelling. Hicks translates *Wicanbottle*, Aula Wicensis. See *Bosworth*, also *Whitaker* (Craven), Qu. Wolfenbuttel in N. Germany.

BOMBAY was first taken possession of by the Portuguese, soon after their arrival in India, and called by them *Bóm Bahía*, or "good bay," from the excellence of its harbour. *Bóm*, or *bóá*, is from L. *bonus* good.

BOOTH, a frequent adjunct to local names in Lancashire, as Hey Booth, Barrowford Booth, Lannd Booth, Wheally Carr Booth, Rawtonstall Booth, Crawshaw Booth, Constable-le-Booth, Oakenhead Booth. Camden derives Booth from D. *boed*, a temporary house built of boards. It may be from the Dan. *bod* (*toldbod*, Tolbooth). The W. has *bwth*, Ir. *boith* or *both*, G. *bude*. The root of all may be the Heb. *beth* (Chal. *bith*, Arab. *bayt*) a house.

BORDEAUX (*bordo'*), in France, sometimes Bourdeaux, named from its situation *au bord des eaux*. Some writers say its name is derived from two streams, the Bourde and the Jalle, not far from the city, whence L. *Burdigala*; but, say others, the Bourde discharges itself into the Garonne a quarter of a league above the city, and the Jalle more than a league below the city, and it is not likely that the Bourde gave its name to a great city watered by the Garonne.

BORMIO, found written Bormeo and Vormeo, a little town at

the foot of Monte Stelvio in Italy. The Germans call Bormio, Worms. They are doubtless the same word, but which is the original seems doubtful. The Germans call Monte Stelvio the Wormser Joch, and also Stilsfer Joch, from the little village of Stilfs, perched up on a height, like a bird's nest, on the Tyrolese side of the pass. The G. Veltin (Eng. Valteline) is a corruption of the It. Val Tellina, one of the four valleys which open out at Bormio.

BORN, BOURN, BOURNE, BURN, and BONE, in names of places in England (as in Holborn, Marylebone, Tyburn, i. e. the Old-bourn, Mary-le-bourn, the Ty-burn), is the A. S. *burn* a brook. The A. S. word is still in use in Scotland.

BORNEO. A place and kingdom in the island of the same name, in the Eastern Archipelago; from Mal. بۇرنى *búrni*, sometimes, but incorrectly, *burni*.

BORN'HOLM, an island in the Baltic, formerly called Burgendaland, or land of Burgundians. *Burgenda* was first corrupted into *Borring*, and then into *Born*; and *land* has been changed into Dan. *holm*, an isle. Thus, Borringholm, Bornholm. See *Bosworth*.

BOROUGH, another orthography of BURH, q. v.

BORSTAL, BURSTAL, found written Burgstal, and Burgstol, from A. S. *beorg* a hill, *stal* seat, dwelling; "the names of places built on a hill." See *Bosworth*.

BOSPHORUS. Some derive this word from G. βουξ an ox, πηρος a ford (Ox-ford); from being an ox-passage, a strait over which an ox may swim. Others say from βουξ, and φερω to bear, because Iō, changed into the form of an ox, was borne over this strait.

BOTANY BAY was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, and received its name from the great variety of herbs which abounded on the shore; from Gr. βοτάνη a herb.

BOTH'AM, in names of places in Lancashire, as in Ramsbotham, now Ramsbottom, is the O. Eng. word *bothna*, *buthuu*, *buthenu*, a park where cattle are enclosed and fed. *Bothena* is a barony, lordship, a sheriff-wick. See *Cowel*.

BOULOGNE (*boo-lon'*), a sea-port in France, from L. Bononia, by change of *n* into *l*. Thus, Bononia, Bolognia, Bologna, Boulogne.

BOWDEN (*baw'den*), a place in Cornwall. The name in Corn. means a sorry fellow, a bad man, a nasty place. It is also a family name.

BOYNE, the name of a river in Ireland, and of several streams in Scotland; from Ir. *buinne* a stream, rapid river; Gael. id.

BRABANT (*brab'ong*), a province of Belgium, said to take its name from Silvius Brabon, or Brubon, a Roman, who slew the giant at Antwerp! Brabant was anciently written Brachbant. The Dutch write Braband. See ANTWERP.

BRADFORD, Wilts, from A. S. Brádan-ford, from *brad* broad, *ford* a ford.

BRANSCOMB, perhaps from *Abraham's Comb*, i. e. Abraham's little valley or low piece of ground; thus, Abraham's Comb, Abram's Comb, Branscomb, Branscomb.

BRAY, a parish and village near Maidenhead, Berks. Some think that the village occupies the site of the Roman station Bibracte, from which its present name may have been corrupted.

BRAY, the name of a place in Cornwall; from Corn. *bré*, *brea*, a hill. It is also a family name.

BRAZIL. "De *brasa*, en Port. *braise*, à cause de la couleur rougeâtre du bois de teinture que l'on tire de ce pays." (*Dict. Nat.*) The Port. Dict. does not give *braise*, but *brazá* is a live coal, burning coal. The Sp. has *brasil*, brazil wood used by dyers.

BREADALBANE, or Braidalbin, formerly one of the six districts into which Perthshire was divided. It is still popularly applied to this district, and is retained in the title of the present marquis; from Gael. *braidh*, for *braigh*, the top of a mountain, an upland country, the upper or higher part of any country (as Braigh Raineach, the high grounds of Rannoch), and *Alba*, *Albainn*, *Albuin*, the Gael. name for Scotland, also the ancient name for England. Chalmers says the Scoto-Irish people gave to the south part of the Albani country the name of Braid-Alban,

“the upper part of Alban,” and to a ridge of mountains in the north, that of Drum-alban, “the ridge of Alban.”

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, sometimes Breconshire, “called in W. *Brechimen*, from Brechianus, a prince that had 24 daughters, who were all canonized in the Choir of Saints.” (*Bailey*.) “From a prince of that country of the name of Brychan, who ruled over it about A.D. 400. From him this part of the principality was called ‘Land of Brychan,’ which in the British language at different periods is written Brechiniauc, Brechiniawg, Brechiniog, and Brecheiniog. Others suggest that, as *wrekin* (perhaps from *crugyn* a hillock, or *gwrychin* a bristle) means an abrupt steep mountain, *Brecheiniog* may be a corruption of *wrekinog*, or rather *cruginiog* or *gwrychiniog*, full of mountains or sharp ridges of hills, resembling the bristles of a hog’s back. This is said to be confirmed by the neighbouring counties being called Môr-gan-wg, the maritime country; Penfro, the head of the valley, or promontory, on the western extremity of the island. Brecknockshire was anciently called Garthmarthrin or Madrin, i. e. ‘Fox-hill’ or ‘Fox-hold,’ because perhaps formerly infested with that animal; from *garth*, a precipitous or abrupt eminence; *madrin*, an obsolete word for a fox. This name was succeeded by Llwynog, or ‘the inhabitants of the bushes,’ which was afterwards changed to Cadno (pron. *canddo*), the only name by which the fox is at present known in Wales.” (*Jones*, Hist. Breckn.) *Llwynog* means also a fox in Welsh. See CAERMARTHEN.

BREGENZ (*breg'ntz*), a town in Austria, at the east end of Lake Constance. It takes its name from a small river which falls into this lake near the town. The Romans called Bregenz Brigantium and Brigantia, and the lake, Brigantinus Venacus, and Potamicus Lacus. Pliny calls it the Lake of Rhetia. Its former German name was Bregenzer-see. The modern German name is Bodensee. The town of Constance (in G. Constanz, and found written Costantz and Costnitz), situated on this lake, owes its origin to Constantius, father of the Emperor Constantine the Great, who founded it and built a strong fort here to protect

the frontier from the Germans. See Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny, Lamartinière, and Zeyler, *Sueviæ Topog.*, p. 23.

BRENDON, a place in Cornwall, from Corn. *Brahan-dîn*, signifying "the crow's hill;" also a family name.

BRENTFORD, Middlesex, found written Bregenford, Brendeford, and Brenford; situated on the spot where the river Brent falls into the Thames; Brent, and A. S. *ford* a ford.

BRENTWOOD, Essex; from *Burnt-wood*.

BREST, a sea-port of France (Low L. *Brestum*). Some say from *Brivates Portus*; others from Celt. *bras, bres*, great (port, understood). M. de Longuerne (*Desc. de la France*, part 1, p. 94), does not consider it to be an ancient town, and says it has only become important since the reunion of Bretagne with the crown of France.

BRIDEWELL, a house of correction for the confinement of disorderly persons; so called from the palace built near St. Bride's, i. e. St. Bridget's well, in London, which was turned into a workhouse. (*Johnson*.)

BRIENTZ, BRIENZ (*brée-entz*), a town and lake in Switzerland; from Celt. *bri* a town, and *hen* embouchure; "ville située à l'embouchure d'une rivière." (*Dict. Nat.*)

BRIG'A is often found as a termination of ancient names of places and peoples in Spain, &c., as in Augustobriga, Flaviobriga, Juliobriga, Lacobriga, Deobriga, Nertobriga, Segobriga (now Segorbe), Veriobriga. Larramendi says it is an old Sp. word, signifying population, people, land, country, city, from Basq. *uriga*, id. from *uri, iri*, population, and the termination *ga*, denoting place, situation; and he says that both the Greeks and the Latins have *briga* from the same root. (*P. Cyc.*) Humboldt thinks *briga* is not a Basq. word, and says it is found more frequently in names of places in Gaul. Astarloa says *bri, vri*, and *uri* mean peopled places, upon which a learned writer observes, that *ga* is a negative, and that therefore *briga* would mean a place without inhabitants, or a wild population (whence as some say Sp. *bergante*, Fr. *brigante*); but as *briga* is always found as a termina-

tion in the name of a town or inhabited place, it must have acquired a meaning contrary to its previous meaning.

BRIGHTON; found written Brighthelmston, Brightelmston, Brightelmestone, Brighthelmestone, Brightelmyston, Bright-helymyston, Brighthelmyston, Brighthelmstead. It is said to derive its name from Brighthelm, a Saxon bishop, who lived either there or in the vicinity, and A. S. *tun* a town.

BRISTOL, formerly Bricg-stow, Bric-stow, Bristow, from A. S. *brycg* a bridge, *stow* a place, or *stol* a seat. (*Bosworth.*) Some assert that its ancient name was *Caer Brito* or *Briton*, i.e. the British city, nigh to and just under the Roman city, or station above, at Clifton. Henry of Huntingdon, in 1148, copying from Nennius, gives *Caer Bristow* for *Caer Brito*. The name is also found written *Bryghsto*, *Brightstoe*, *Bricgstowe*, *Brigestow*, *Brigston*, *Bristowe*, *Brigestou*, *Bristallum*, and in Domesday, and in ancient charters of Hen. II. and Hen. III., *Bristold*, *Bristou*, and *Bristow*; and, says Barrett, "since by Leland and in most of the old manuscripts, *Brycghstowe*. But the Saxons, who seem to have imposed this name of *Brycghstowe*, i.e. a bright illustrious place, we may reasonably presume found it in that flourishing condition, or the name could have been applied with no sort of propriety, unless we suppose it to be the casual variation of *Caer Brito*, its original name. It might, indeed, have the name of *Brigston* from the Sax. *brieg* a bridge, i.e. a town with bridges, as Bishop Gibson has derived it, which seems well enough calculated for the peninsular situation of the old town, surrounded almost with water, which had great need, and still hath, of bridges, to preserve a communication with different places about it; though the great bridge over the Avon till a later date was not in being."

BRITAIN. Camden thinks that Britain may have its name from the abundance of tin which it contains, and says that in the Syriac *varatanac* means "land of tin," whence *Britain*. Bochart derives the Gr. *βρετανικη* from the Punic ברת אר *barat anac*, the land of tin or lead. Shaw (*Hist.*

Staff.) says, "Dr. Boerhaave, fond of chymistry, and willing to do honour to England, from whence he had received not a few guineas, asserts that in Chal. and Syr. *Brachmanac* means both the kingdom of Jupiter and of tin, which metal the chymists assigned to the god; and that Britain may easily be derived therefrom." Borlase says it may come from Heb. *bara* to create, which (in conjugation "Pihel") signifies to divide, separate, cut off; for the word *brith* or *brit*, which means a covenant, might also mean an island, or country separated from the continent, as Britain really is, and long ago was described by the Roman poet "Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos." Most authors derive *Briton* from W. *brith*, *brit*, divers colours, spotted, from the manner in which the ancient Britons used to paint their bodies; and some of them instance the Picts, from L. *pictus*, painted; but *Pict* is not from *pictus*, but from a Gaelic word. Shaw, quoting the latter derivation, says, "other nations as well as the Britons, had this custom of painting or staining their skins, for the Aarii, Geloni, and Agathyrsi all did so; and yet I never heard that any of these words signified paint in any of these languages, or that these nations were so called from this particular circumstance." Bosworth, under *Bryt* a Briton, gives W. *brith*, *brit*, of divers colours, spotted; Heb. ברד *brd*, hence the pl. ברדים *brdim*, spots, spotted with colours. The A. S. has *Bryt*, *Brit*, *Bret*, a Briton (applicable both to Great Britain and Bretagne), also *Bryten*, *Bryton*, *Brytene*, *Breoten*, *Bretene*, *Bryttene*, for Britain. The Irish call Britain *Breatain*, and a Welshman *Breathnach*. The Gaels call a Briton *Breatunnach*, and a Welshman *Breathnach*. The name *Brython* is preserved among the populations which speak the Armoric dialect. They call their country *Breiz*, and themselves *Breizaded*, or *Breiziz*. The Latins called the Britons *Britanni* and *Bretanni*. Owen (*Welsh Dict.*) says, "*Prydain* (*pryd*), exhibiting presence, or cognizance; exhibiting an open or fair aspect; full of beauty, well-seeming, beautiful; polished or civilized, with respect to morals. *Ynys Prydain*, 'the fair island,' 'the isle of Britain.' Tri enw Ynys Prydain: cyn ei çyvannezu y Gal Gre ai galwai

Clas merzin; gwedi ei çafael, y Vel Ynys; a gwedi çafael o Brydyn ab Aez Mawr hi, Ynys Prydyn. The three names of the isle of Britain: before it was inhabited, the Hord Gali used to call it the water girt Green Plat; after obtaining it, the Honey Island; and after Prydyn, son of Aez the Great, had obtained it, the Isle of Prydyn." (*Trioz.*) Armstrong (*Gael. Diet.*), under *Breatunn*, prefers Clark's derivation from *Braith-tonn*, the top of the wave, and says, "to perceive the force of this, one has merely to imagine himself viewing Britain across the Channel from the north coast of France, whence came our Celtic ancestors; that our island from that quarter seems a low dark line lying along the surface of the deep; and that no term could have been found more descriptive of that appearance than *Bràith-tonn*, or *Bràith-tuinn* (pronounced *braitonn* or *braituinn*), the land on the top of the waves. Others say *Breatunn* is a corruption of *Bretinn*, a high island, from the O. Celt. *bret* high, *inn* an island. Some derive Britain from Brutus, a fabulous king of it; others, again, from W. *bri* honour, *tain* a river, "being an island exceeding all others in Europe for the great and many rivers with which it abounds." One of the earliest names of Britain was that of *Fél-Ynys*, i. e. Isle of Honey, which was no doubt given to it by the Gaels. Some think *Fél-Ynys* is another orthography of *Inis-Fal*, one of the most celebrated surnames of Ireland; but *Inis-Fal* (*Phail* or *Fail*) means Isle of Shepherds. Thierry (*Hist. des Gaulois*), quoting O'Connor, *Rer. Hib. Scrip.* l. ii. 25, 4, says, "*Inis-Fail*, insula fatidica, où existait la fameuse pierre appelée *Lia-Fàil*, siège des rois d'Irlande."

BRITTOX, The, a street in Devizes. This word is found written *La Britasche*, *La Brutasche*, and *La Brutax*, and is probably corrupted from O. Fr. *bretesque*, which Roquefort translates a fortress, castle, strong place, parapet. The O. Fr. has also *bretêche*, an embattled fortress; also the public place whence proclamations were made; *bretescher*, *bretêquer*, fortifier, garnir de créneaux. Ménage derives *bretêche* from It. *bertesca*, "qui se dit de cette barrière qu'on met d'ordinaire devant la porte des

palais," and he says the *bretêches* were made of wood, and derives *bertesca* from G. *bret*, board, plank, table. Thus, *bret*, *bert*, *bertiscus*, *bertisca*, *bertesca*. He says, however, that the Fr. word may have come thus: *bret*, *bretiscus*, *bretisca*, *breteche*. The Norm. has *bretages* battlements, and *britask* a fortress with battlements; the Low L. *bretachia*. See *Ménage*, Fr. Etymol. Dict.; *Ménage*, Orig. del. Ling. Ital.; *Bouteiller*, Som. Rur. liv. 1, tit. 3, p. 13; *Giov. Vallani*, iz. 46, 3, x. 29, 7; *Gug. Britone*, de Gest. Phil. Ang.; *Jal. Antiq. Nav.* ii. p. 260; *Waylen*, Chron. Deviz. p. 323; *Roquefort*, Gloss. Rom.; *Froissart*, Ann. 1390; *Devizes Gaz.* 16 and 23, Ap. 1857; and *Dufresne*.

BRO, in names of places in Scandinavia, as in *Rote-bro*, *Örebro*, in Sweden, may be the Sw. and Dan. *bro*; a bridge. See **CARISBROKE**.

BROUGHAM (*brew'am*), or *Burgham*, co. Westmoreland; the ancient *Brovacum*. See *Camden*, *Burke*, and *Lodge*.

BRUSSELS (Flem. *Bruxellas*). Some derive this name from Flem. *brugge-senne*, bridge on the *Senne*; others from *brugsel*, hermitage bridge, or from *broyssel*, a nest of swans, on account of the number of these birds found in the adjacent rivers and marshes, or from *broussailles* bushes, a bushy place, this place being formerly surrounded by woods. Some derive *brosse* and *broussuilles* from *bruscus* (whence Sp. *brusco*, butcher's broom or prickly pettigree), from L. *ruscus*, broom, holm, furze. The Bas-Bretons call a boscage *bruscoat*.

BRUTON, Somerset; from the river *Brew* or *Brue*, on which it is situated, A. S. *tun* an enclosure, &c.

BRYN, in names of places in Wales, is the W. *bryn* a hill, mound.

BUACHAILLE, Staffa, remarkable for its arched columns of basalt; properly *Boo-cha-la*, "the herdsman's isle."

BUCKINGHAM, from A. S. *bucen* or *becen* (sometimes *boccen* and *buccen*) beechen, *ham* a village; so called, says *Camden*, from the number and size of its beech-trees. (*Chr.* 918.) *Bucen* or *becen* is from *boc*, a beech-tree. *Spelman* thinks the name may

be derived from *buccen*, bucks or deer. Lysons gives the preference to Spelman's conjecture, for, says he, although beech woods abound in some parts of Buckinghamshire, they are remote from the county town (from which, no doubt, the name of the county has been derived); and the soil of its neighbourhood is not favourable to their growth; that it is well known that charter lands were anciently called by the Saxons *boch-land*, in contradistinction to copyholds, which were called *folk-land* (whence *Folkingham*). That in Domesday and other ancient records the county town is called *Boch-ing-ham*, and that many villages of the name of Buckland occur in various parts of the kingdom, all of which are called in old records *Boch-land*, lit. charter-land, and that *Boch-ing* would be charter meadow. Lipscomb (*Hist. Bucks*) prefers Spelman's derivation, and says Lysons should have shown some reason why the term "book" or charter land should have been applied to places where the nature of the tenure does not accord with the expression; or how Buckenham, or Bockingham, could have been an appropriate term for a town in which the tenures do not appear to have agreed with that signification. That if the town imparts its name to the county, and if that town were anciently situated in a forest, where were vast herds of deer, where no remarkable feature of the country, besides those and the woods they inhabited, presented itself to the attention of those who gave it the name, the term *boch* or *bucken* would be more likely to mean "bucks" in a place where there were many, than beech trees were there were few. Moreover, that *bocken* bucks, and *ham* a home, agree perfectly well with the site of a town on the border of a river, and a forest, of whatever trees that forest might have consisted: and bucks, feeding on the border of that forest, or disporting themselves on the banks of that river, would suggest an appellation which, in the simplicity of an early age, might have been readily adopted, as descriptive of situation, so as to entitle the name to be permanently annexed to the district. Others think Buckingham may derive its name from Bocking, the Saxon possessor of the lands; like Walsingham, from Walsing.

BUENOS AYRES (*boo-a'-nos air'-ez*), so called on account of the salubrity of the air; meaning in Sp. good air, fine climate.

BUKHOVINE (*book'hoveen*), a province of Austria. The name is said to come from Slav. *bukowina*, "the land of beeches." The Slav. *bukowina* is beech wood, *buk* a beech tree.

BULGARIA. The Volgarians were originally Huns, who settled near the Volga. About the end of the seventh century, they made irruptions towards the Danube, and inundated the Roman empire. After passing through Moldavia and Wallachia, they crossed the Danube, and settled in part of Dacia and Mœsia, giving their name to the country, which is still called Bulgaria. (*Voltaire.*) Volga, Volgarii, Volgaria, Bulgaria, Bulgaria.

BUNDELCOND, Hindustan. See **KUND**.

BUR, in names of places in England, is the A. S. *búr* a lodge, cottage, dwelling, inner room, storehouse.

BURBACH, a village, co. Leicester, said to derive its name from *burr*, a species of thistle for which the land there is still remarkable, and *bach* a brook.

BURFORD, Oxon, found written Beorgford and Beorhford; from A. S. *beorh* a hill, *ford* a ford: "collis ad vadum." (*Lye.*) But see **BUR**.

BURG, BURGHI, from A. S. *burh* or *bureg* (Dan. Sw. and Ice. *borg*); primarily a place of defence, whether strong by nature or fortified by art, and situated on an eminence; and then a fort, castle, city, town, court, palace, &c. Some derive *burh*, *bureg*, from *beorgan*, *borgan*, *byrgan*, to defend, keep safe, fortify, strengthen; from Goth. *bairgan*. Others derive the synonymous word, the Fr. *bourg*, from Low L. *burgus*, from Gr. *πυργος* a tower, turret, defence. Casaubon says from *βοργος*, which in the Macedonian and Thracian dialects was used for *πυργος*. Cyrille translates *πυργος* *turris*, *burgus*. The Arab. has *برج* *burj* a castle, tower, wall, and *برخ* *burgh* a dam, marsh.

BURGCLERE. See **BURG** and **CLERE**.

BURGOS, capital of Old Castile, Spain. It is situated on a mountain. Qu. Gr. *πυργος*, or Goth. *bairgs* a tower, turret, castle, city. See **BURG**.

BURH (whence Borough), from A. S. *burh* or *bureg*. See BURG.

BURI DIHING, a river in Asam. *Buri* means the Great, in contradistinction to *Noa* the Little, Dihing.

BURRAMPOOTER, a river in Hindustan; from Pers. *Barahmaputar*, from Sans. *Brahma-putra*, "Brahma's son."

BURY, from A. S. *burg*, dative *byrig*. See BURG.

BUXTON (called in Sax. *Baddecan*, i.e. hot baths), a town in Derbyshire; "of A. S. *bocce* a beech-tree, and *town* (*tun*), by reason of the plenty of beeches growing there." (*Bailey*.)

BUYUKDERE', a village on the European shore of the Bosphorus; from Turc. *بيولك* *buyúk* great, *دره* *deré* valley. Baron Hübsch, of *Grossthal*, chose his title from Buyukderé.

BY (*be*), in names of places in Sweden and Norway, is the Sw. *by* a village, hamlet; Dan. *by* a city, town, borough; Ice. *by* a habitation, village; A. S. *by*, *bye*, a dwelling, habitation. Thus, Mosby, Rissby, Söderby, Wisby, &c. The Dan. *by* is also very frequently found in local names in England; particularly in the north.

BYZANTIUM (Fr. *Byzance*), an ancient Greek city, which occupied part of the site of modern Constantinople, from Gr. *βυζαντιον* (on coins sometimes *βυσαυτιον*); said to be derived from Byzas—leader of the Megarian colony—by whom it was built, and who is reported to have been son of Neptune; perhaps because he was commander of the fleet of this colony.

C.

CA'ABA, the Temple at Mecca; in Arab. *الكعبة* *alka'bat*, so called from its quadrangular form; *al* the, *ka'bat* a four-cornered house (*domus quadrata*).

CABUL (*kabool'*), Affghanistan, named from its situation on the river Cabul. A Scriptural writer, referring to Cabul, in Asia Minor, says, "Cabul (Heb. dirty), the name which Hiram, king of Tyre, gave to the twenty cities of which Solomon made him a present: these cities not being agreeable to Hiram, he gave them

the name Cabul." Some translate the Heb. *kabúl*, a barren country, "une terre stérile, sabloneuse, desséchée, une terre boueuse et humide, trop chargée d'herbes." Josephus says, *kabúl* in Phœn. means that which does not please. Others think *kabúl* is for *gabúl* frontier. It seems to correspond to the village $\chi\alpha\beta\omega\lambda\omega$, mentioned by Josephus. A fortress called كابل *kábúl* is mentioned by Arabian writers in the district of Safed. See Gesen. (*Robinson*.)

CADER IDRIS, Wales; "the chair of Idris." Archdeacon Williams thinks Idris was a great astronomer. He says the Arab in the East, as well as the Cymro in the West, recognised a great astronomer by the name of Idris or Edris; although the Arab would have him to be the patriarch Enoch, the Cymro, a giant, whose observatory was the bold mountain called Cader Idris, the chair of Idris, and whose name was connected with a locality in the holy island of Mona. He says that the Homeric Ιδρις is applied to a skilful sailor, whose vocation required a knowledge of the stars. The W. *cader* is a fortress, stronghold, chair (Gael. *cathair*, a town, city, fortified city, chair, seat, bench; Corn. *cadair*, Arm. *cader* and *cadoer*, a chair). The root of these words may be the Phœn. *kartha*, Chal. and Syr. id., Pun. *karta*, *cartha*, *cirtha*, a town. But see OUDE.

CADIZ (pronounced in Sp. *kad'ith*), a maritime city in Spain, built by the Phœnicians, who called it *Gadir* or *Gaddir*, which is said to signify "enclosed or hemmed in;" either because the island on which it is built was surrounded by the sea, or on account of the fortifications with which it was surrounded. The Romans afterwards corrupted *Gadir* into *Gades*, which the Spaniards changed into *Cadiz*. By some of the ancients it is called *Tartessus*, and in the old Spanish chronicles *Calis*; hence English sailors used formerly to call it *Cales*. Vallancey says the Aire-Coti, or ancient Irish, named *Cadiz Cotineusa*, i.e. *Coti-inse*, or the island of sheep pasture, whence *Gadir*, its synonymous name. The Phœn. *Gadir* may, however, be another orthography of the Arab. كادر *kádir*, or *kadír*, powerful.

CAEN (*kaung*), in Normandy. Some derive the name of this

town from Cadmus, who, when in search of his daughter, founded it; others from *Caii domus*, because it was built by Julius Cæsar, or by a maître-d'hôtel of King Artus, named Caius. Fauchet says Caen is the same as Quentovicum; but this is a mistake, for the latter was a town of Artois, situated upon the Quanche. Caen was anciently written Cathim, Cathem, Cathum, and Catheum, which Lamartinière says is a word half Gaulish and half Saxon, and which Bochart translates "demeure de guerre," and Huet "demeure des cadettes." *Cathem* may come from Gael. *cath* war, and G. *heim* a home, Sax. *ham* a dwelling. Thus, Cath-heim, Catheim, Cathem, Cahem, Caën, Caen. *Cath* may come from the same root as *Oude*.

CAER (*kar*), in names of places in Wales, is the W. *caer*, a wall or mound for defence, the walls of a city, a castle, or fortress, a walled or fortified town or city. This word is most probably of Oriental origin. Ménage gives the Bas-Bret. *ker*, which Bochart derives from the Phœn. קריה *kirya*, or קרתא *kartha*. Johannes Caius says that in the Trojan language a city was called *cair*; that in Heb. קיר *kir* is a wall, and *kiria* a city; that in like manner the British *cair* denotes walls, and a city girt with walls; and that the Scythians called a city *car*. See Tzetzes, Chil. G. Hist. 224. Gesenius gives קיר, once קר, a wall, e. g. a wall of a city, a place fortified with a wall, a fortress; proper name of a fortified city on the borders of the land of Moab, now called Kerrek; *Kir-heres*, *Kir-heresh*, the wall of bricks, or the brick fortress; and many names of cities beginning with *kir*; thus, Kir-jath, &c. The Arab. has قريّة *kar-yat* a city (urbs, pagus, villa), *kará* to entertain a guest, to seek hospitality.

CAERMARTHEN, S. Wales, formerly *Caer Merdin*, "Merlin's town;" from W. *caer* castle, city, and *Merdin*, or *Merdhîn*. It is said that Merlin, the magician, lived here. Jones (*Hist. Breckn.*) thinks Caermarthen may be from Garth-marthin, or Madrin. See BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

CAERNARVON, N. Wales. The Roman Segontium, situated about half a mile south of Caernarvon, from being opposite to Mona, or Anglesea, was called *Caer yn Arvon*, i. e. the stronghold

in the country opposite to Mona; which appellation was afterwards transferred to the present town of Caernarvon. Some remains of Segontium, which the Welsh call *Caer Segont*, i.e. the fort of the river *Sciont*, and *Caer Custeint*, the fort of *Constantine*, are still visible. (*P. Cyc.*) The Welsh call *Anglesea Sir Fon* or *Vôn*, which has been corrupted from *Mon* or *Mona*. Thus, *Mon*, *Von*, *Arvon*, *Caer-yn-Arvon*, *Caernarvon*.

CAFIRISTAN, a country lying on the other side of the *Hindoo Koosh*; the *stan* or country of the *Cáfirs*. See **CAFFRARIA** and **STAN**.

CAFFRARIA or **KAFFRARIA**, a large district of *S. Africa*, so called from being inhabited by a people called the *Caffers*, *Cafres*, or *Kaffirs*. The name was given to them by the *Arabs*, who look upon them as *infidels*; from *Arab.* كافر *káfir* an *infidel*, one who denies the dogmas of the *Muhammadan religion*; from كفر *kafr* a *village*. A *Kaffir* is literally one who lives in a *hut*, apart from *civilization*; therefore one who does not acknowledge the religion of *Muhammad*. The words “*pagan*” and “*heathen*” have been formed upon the same principle.

CAGLIARI (*kal-ye-ar'c*), chief town in the island of *Sardinia*; corrupted from *L. Caralis*; thus, *Caralis*, *Carali*, *Calari*, *Caglari*, *Cagliari*.

CAIRO (*kyro*), the metropolis of *Egypt*; from *Arab.* القاهرة *alkáhirah*, “the victorious.” It was named by *Jawhar*, general to the first *Fátimite khalíf* of *Egypt*, who ordered the foundations to be laid (A.D. 968) when the planet *Mars* (to which the *Arabian astronomers* give the epithet *káhir*, or “the conqueror”) was in the ascendant. (*Richardson.*) Others say *Jawhar* named it *Alkahirah*, because he had subjected *Egypt*. This, however, agrees with the time chosen by him for laying the foundations.

CAITH'NESS, in *Scotland*. *Chalmers* says *Caithness* is for *Catti-ness*, from the *Catti* or *Catini* who inhabited the extremity of *N. Britain*; and that the *Catti* may derive their name from *cat* or *catai*, the *Brit.* name of the weapon with which they fought; and that *Catini* may have meant “club-men.” See **NESS**.

CALA, CAL, GALA, or GAL, in or at the termination of names of sea-port towns noted for good harbours (as in Calais, Kiel, Burdicala or Burdigala, Portucal or Portugal), is considered by some to be the Gael. *càla*, *caladh*, a harbour, fort, shore, ferry. The Low L. has *cala*, It. *cala*, a lee shore, a bay; Sp. *cala*, a bay; Teut. *kille* and *kielli*; Ir. *cale*.

CALAHORRA, a city of Old Castile, Spain; from Arab. *kalat'harrat*; كَلْعَة; *kal'at* a castle, fort (especially on the top of a mountain), *al* the, حَرَّة *harrat* a stony place. In like manner Calatrava, from Arab. *kal'aturáb*, from *kal'at*, *al* and تَرَاب *turáb*, land, ground, earth.

CALAIS. Some derive Calais from Celt. (Gael.) *càla*, *caladh*, a harbour, port, shore, ferry. In Norm. however, *Galeys* is used for both Calais and France (*Guill. de Galeys*, Wm. de Waleys; *Galles*, *Galeys*, Wales, Welsh), and in Low L. Calais is called *Caletum* and *Calesium*. See CALA and GAUL.

CALATRAVA, a city of New Castile, Spain. See CALAHORRA.

CALCUTTA, capital of Bengal; "from Cutta, a temple dedicated by the Hindùs to *Caly*, goddess of time, which was situated between the villages of Chuttamitty and Gobindpore." The Sans. *Káli* "is the name of a popular goddess, wife of Siva, named from her black complexion." (*Wilson*.) *Kuti*, *kuti*, is a small house, cottage, hut; in Bengal any large building.

CALEDONIA, the ancient name of Scotland. Some derive Caledonia from Ane. Brit. *Calyddon*, "the country of forests;" others from *Cael*, Celts, *dun* a hill—"the Celts of the hill country." Camden says *kaled* is hard, pl. *kaledion*, i. e. people hardy, rough, uncivilized, as northern nations in general are. Dr. Macpherson informs us that in Brit. and Gael. *in* or *yn* is a country, and that by joining together *kaled* and *in*, came *kaledin*, signifying a rough mountainous country; which (as some assert) has been changed by historians into Caledin, Calidon, and Caledon. The most reasonable derivation is that from the Gael. *Coilldhaoinne*, "men of the woods," from *coill*, *coille* (Arm. *call*, Corn. *kelli*,

Ir. *coill*), a wood, *daoine*, pl. of *duine*, a man. Caledon in ancient writings is spoken of only as a division of Scotland; Caledonia was latterly applied by the Romans to the whole of Scotland. (*Camden*.) Chalmers states that in early ages an extensive forest spread over the interior and western parts of the country on the W. side of the Forth and Clyde, to which the British colonists gave the descriptive name of *Celyddon*, lit. "coverts," and generally denoting a woody region; and that the large tribe who then inhabited a great portion of the forest Celyddon, were consequently called Celyddoni and Celyddoniaid; "the people of the coverts."

CALICUT, a sea-port town in Malabar. The name of the place is properly Colicodu. Dr. Hamilton (Buchanan) gives the following account of the origin of the name. When Cheruman Perunal, the first monarch of Malabar, had divided that country among his nobles, and had no principality remaining to bestow on the ancestor of the Tamuri, he gave that chief his sword, with all the territory in which a cock, crowing at a small temple in the town, could be heard. This formed the original dominions of the Tamuri, and was called Colicodu, or the cock-crowing.

CAL/LANDER, a parish in Scotland. The name is generally supposed to be derived from Gael. *calladh* a ferry, and *sràid* a street, way; "the way leading to the ferry over the Teath, a little below where the present bridge stands."

CALVARY, a hill outside Jerusalem, where Christ was crucified; so called from the skulls of dead men found there. Fr. *Calvaire*, It. *Calvário*. Literally, a place of skulls; from L. *Calvaria*, lit. the skull; from *calva* a skull, or scalp, the head; from *calvus* bald.

CAMBRAY, or CAMBRAI, in France (in L. Cameracum Nerviorum, Cameracum, Urbs Cameracensis). Some assert that this town was built by an ancient duke of Cimbria and Denmark named Cambro or Cambre, who walled it in and named it after himself; others think it was named Cambrai from the number of caverns (in O. Gaul. *Cambres*) and subterranean places found

both in the town and in its environs, where the original inhabitants were wont to put their goods in safety.

CAMBRIA, another name for Wales. Cambria comes from Low L. *Cambri* (L. *Cimbri*), from Anc. Brit. *Cymri*, *Cymry*, *Kymbri*, called by the Greeks *Κιμμεριοι*. The Kymri are by some considered to have been the first Celtic race that inhabited Britain. The better opinion seems to be that the Gauls, or Gaels, were the first settlers. The Kymri are said to have come from Jutland in Denmark. Some authors assert that this Celtic race anciently inhabited the country now called the Crimea (q. v.). Lemon derives Cymbri from Celt. *kym* a mountain, *bro* region. Owen thinks the more probable derivation is from *bru*, that which has existence, a womb, and the prefix *cym*. He says *Cymbru* in W. means the place of existence or country, and that *Cymro* is the universal appellation by which the Welsh call themselves and every other people of the same race and language, wheresoever situate.

CAMBRIDGE is said to take its name from the modern appellation of the river Cam, on which it is situated; and it is asserted that the ancient name of that river was the Granta, which is still retained above Cambridge; and that there still exists a village not far from Cambridge called Grantchester, anciently Granta-ceaster. Cambridge is said to have been built on the site of the Roman Granta, and to have been anciently called Granta-bryege, Grantebryege, Grantanbryege, Grantebrige, Grantabric, Granthebrige, Grantebryge, Granntebriège, Grantabryeg, and in Domesday Grentebriège. Cleland (*Vocab.*) says Cambridge is only a contraction of Cantalbureich, from *cant* head, *al* a school or college, *bureich* or *reich* a borough or bury; "the head precinct of a college," or "principal college borough;" and he says there are many reasons to believe that Cantalbury, Cambray, or Cambridge existed in the state of a head collegiate borough for ages before the Roman invasion. There is a Cambridge on the Severn, in Gloucestershire, which was anciently called Cwatbriège, Cantbriège, Quantebriège, and Quatbrig. (See *Sommer* and *Bosworth*.)

If Cam were the original name of the river, it might come from W. *cam* crooked, i.e. a river full of windings. Some derive *grant* in Grantebrige, from A. S. *gron*, a fen. The Welsh call Cambridge *Caergrawnt*.

CAMBRIDGE, Cornwall, in Corn. means a crooked bridge.

CANAAN, the land of Canaan, was named after Canaan, Noah's grandson, by whom it was peopled, and who died there. See Gen. xii. 6, 7, xiii. 14, et seq. Canaan in Heb. means a merchant, a trader.

CANADA. Sir John Barrow says, "When the Portuguese, under Gaspar Cortereal, first ascended the St. Lawrence, they believed it to be the strait of which they were in search, and through which a passage might be discovered into the Indian Sea; but on arriving at the point whence they could clearly ascertain that it was not a strait, but a river, they, with all the emphasis of disappointed hopes, exclaimed repeatedly, 'Canada!'" (Here nothing)—words which were remembered and repeated by the natives on seeing Europeans arrive in 1534, who naturally conjectured that the word they heard employed so often must denote the name of the country. This derivation would be from Port. *ca* here, *náda* nothing—Canada. Father Hennipin, confirming this early visit of the Portuguese, says that, finding nothing to gratify their desire for gold, they called the country El Capo de Nada, "Cape Nothing." Others assert that it was named after a M. Cane, a French nobleman. "The more generally received derivation, which is supported by the analogy of other names, is either that given by Charleroix from the Iroguis, *kannata*, 'a collection of huts,' or, by other writers, from two Indian words, *kan* or *can*, a mouth, *ada* a country, "the mouth of the country;" originally applied perhaps to the river St. Lawrence, and mistaken for the name of the province of Canada."

CANTABRIA, in ancient geography, the name of a country on the coast of Spain, now comprehended by the provinces of Biscay, Alava, and Guipuscoa. The Abbé D'Ilharci says the people of this country derive their name, Cantabri, by which they were

known to the Romans, from *Khantor-ber*, signifying sweet singers. But see KENT.

CANTERBURY, under the Saxon Heptarchy, was the principal place in the kingdom of Kent, and at the time of the Norman Conquest it still possessed a castle. The Britons called it *Caer Cant*, and in A. S. it is found written *Cant-wara-byrig*, *-burghe*, *-burub*, and *Cant-waræ-burg*. The name was afterwards changed to *Cantuaria* and *Canterbury*. The Kentish men were called *Cant-waras*. *Wara* is the A. S. *waru*, which in composition means people, inhabitants, from *wer* a man (Erse, *fear*, W. *gwr*, L. *vir*), from Sans. *vīra*. See KENT and BURH.

CANTON from Chin. *Kwang-tung*, properly the province of Canton, but applied by Europeans to the town itself. Its real name is *Kwang-chow foo-ching*; or *Säng-ching*, "the provincial city," or metropolis of the empire. *Kwang* means large, great, wide, extensive, *tung*, east.

CAPEL, in local names in Wales is the W. *capel* a chapel.

CAPRI (*cap'ree*), an island in the Tuscan sea, formerly *Capreae*, so named from having once being famous for its wild goats. *Capra*, *Caprea*, *Capreae*, *Capri*. *Capra* is both L. and Etrusc. for a she-goat.

CAPUA, Italy. Virgil (*Æn.* lib. x., 145) derives *Capua* from a leader named *Capys*; Strabo (lib. v.) from *caput* a head, because *Capua* is the head, i.e. the chief city of *Campania*.

CARDIGAN, from *Caredigion*, i.e. the territory of *Caredig*, the first king of this district, who was succeeded by a long line of princes. Or, "of *caer* and W. *decan*, 'dean's town.'" (*Bailey*.)

CARGILL, a parish in Perthshire, said to be from Celt. *caer* a fortress, town, &c., *cil* a place of worship.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, Isle of Wight. Leland, speaking of *Newport*, says, "There is also, fast by, an old castle which the Britons called *Caerbro*, because it stode upon the sea; for *bro* with them signified *æstuarium*." "I take it to be the same that is now called *Caresbroke*," says *Lambarde*. This castle, however, is at some distance from the sea, but *Newport* stands on

a river which falls into the sea at Cowes. "Between Yarmouth and the Needles, the site of two other forts is known, and the points on which they stood bear the names of *Carey's Sconce*, and *Worsley's Tower*; but no vestige of them exists." (*Hist. I. of Wight*.) It is possible that "Carisbrook" may have been corrupted from its Sax. name, *Wiht-gara-burh*, "the castle of the men of Wight." See OSBORNE, PEMBROKESHIRE, and KENT.

CARLISLE, co. Cumberland, from *W. caer* a town; and *Luell*; or from *Car Lualid*, from *W. lugh* a tower, *gwall* a trench; i.e. a fort nigh a trench; for there is a Roman trench to be seen just by the city to this day. (*Bailey*.) *Luell* is said to be a Sax. corruption of *Lugvallum*, a Roman station mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus.

CARLSRUHE, or KARLSRUHE (*karls'roo-a*), capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, from *G. Karl's-ruhe*, "Charles' rest." It owes its origin to the Margrave Charles of Baden, who first built a hunting seat on this spot.

CARLSTADT, or KARLSTADT, in the Austrian province of Agram (Hung. *L. Carolostadium*, Slav. *Karlovecz*), may have its name from the fortress constructed there in 1579 by the Archduke Karl of Syria.

CARMEL, Mount, in Syria. According to some writers Carmel in Heb. means "the vine of God," and is constantly used to signify a fruitful spot, or any place planted with trees; and this mount especially, we are told, was very fertile, particularly on the top. Mr. Sandys says that when cultivated it abounds with olives, vines, and a variety of plants and herbs, both medicinal and aromatic. (See also Hierom. *Loc. Hebr.*; Bochart, *Hieroz.* part I., lib. ii. c. 48; Josh. xix. 26.) Others say Carmel means a garden, orchard, and is formed from the noun כרם *kerem*, a vineyard, and that the termination *el* has only a diminutive force.

CARNAC, a village or small town in Bretagne in France, remarkable for the remains of an extensive Celtic monument, having some resemblance to that at Stonehenge. Some assert

that in the Breton language Carnac means "field of flesh." Ducange translates it a burial place, cemetery. The name is most probably derived from the Gael. *carnach* abounding in cairns, from *carn*, *cairn*, *cuirn* (Corn. W. and Ir. *carn*), a heap of stones loosely thrown together.

CARNOCH, the name of a parish, and of a village, and of other places in Fifeshire. There is also Carnock House in Lanark, and Carnock Castle and Carnock Water in Stirling. Some say Carnock means a village or collection of houses adjoining a small hill, from Gael. *carn*, *cairn*, a monumental heap of stones, a barrow, a cairn, and *cnoc*, *cnoc*, a hillock, little hill, knoll, eminence. "The *cnocs* were the ancient scenes of religious ceremonies, and, in process of time, of festivity among the Gael; hence *cnoc-aireachd* signifies merry-making." (*Armstrong*.) But see CARNAC.

CARPENTARIA, the Gulf of, in the N. coast of Australia, discovered and surveyed by the Dutch General Carpenter, after whom it was named.

CARPETANIA, Spain, the L. form of the Basq. *gara-be*, signifying the place at the foot of the hills.

CARR, in names of places in Lincolnshire, as in Morton-Carr, near Gainsborough, Haxey-Carr, Star-Carr, Axholm-Carr, is said to mean a woody, moist, or boggy ground, a wood in a boggy place; from Dan. *carr* a pool. "The soil (Isle of Axholme) by the water, be fenny and morische and ful of carres." (Leland, *Itin.* vol. i. 39, 40. See also Whitaker, *Hist. Craven*, 421.) The A. S. *carr* is a rock; north country, *carrock*.

CARRICK, CARRICKFERGUS, &c. Carrick in local names in Ireland is the Ir. *carrraig* or *craig*, a rock, also a castle built on or near a rock; as Carrickfergus, castle of Fergus; Carrick-on-Shannon, Carrick-on-Suir, castle on the Shannon, &c.

CARRON, a river in Scotland which falls into the Forth, near Falkirk; a corruption of Gael. *carunn*, contraction of *car-amhainn*, from *car* bending, twisting, tortuous, winding, *amhainn* a river. Chalmers says *car*, *carra*, and *carron*, mean winding water, and

that there are several winding streams in N. Britain named Carron. See AVON.

CARSHALTON (*casehawton*). The name of this parish was anciently written Aulton, i.e. Old Town. About the reign of King John it assumed the name of Kersaulton; it was afterwards varied in the records to Kersalton, Carsalton, Cresalton, and Kresalton. It has now for nearly two centuries been uniformly written Carshalton. (*Lysons*.)

CARTHAGE. Some say this city was first called Utica, or the ancient, and that when Dido arrived there she called it Cartahadath, or Carthadt, the new city, which the Greeks converted into *Καρχθηδων*, and the Romans into Carthago. Among the more ancient Romans, however, the name of this city (derived from the Carthaginians themselves) was Cataco, as appears from the Columna Rostrata of Duilius. (*Rees*.) The Phœn. *kartha*, Pun. *karta*, *cartha*, means a city.

CARY, or CAREY, a river in Somerset; qu. W. *garw* rough. See YARROW.

CASPIAN SEA, an inland sea of W. Asia. Strabo derives the name from the Caspii, who inhabited its south coast.

CASSEL, the name of many places in Germany; from O. G. *castell* a castle, from L. *castellum*, id.; lit. any fortified place, dim. of *castrum*, a stronghold, fortress, camp; lit. a large hut, from *casa*, perhaps from Sans. *vása*. Thus, *vása*, *uasa*, *quasa*, *casa*, *castra*, and *castrum*, *castellum*, *castell*, Cassel. See CHESTER, from same root.

CASSITERIDES (Gr.), "whither the Phœnicians from Gades (Cadiz), and the Romans after them, went for tin." The Cassiterides are supposed to have been either the Scilly Islands or the peninsula of Cornwall. From Gr. *κασσιτερος* (mentioned in Homer), tin, or perhaps pewter, which some derive from the Sans. *kástira*. Bochart says "Jonathan has *kastira*; the Hierol. interpretes *kístara*; the Arabs *kasdir*; that in some authors *kastiterion* is used for *stannum*, and that Buxtorf translates *gasteron* as *orichalcum*, which is the same as *κασσιτερος*. (See Herodotus, iii. 115; Strabo, iii. 175.)

CASTILE, a province of Spain, was so named from the numerous forts erected by Alfonso I. for its defence; from L. *castellum* a castle. See CHESTER and CASSEL.

CATALONIA, a large province of Spain, from Sp. *Cataluña*, formerly *Catalania*, said to be corrupted from *Gothalania*, from *Gothi* and *Alauni*, two peoples who invaded the eastern parts of Spain after the breaking up of the Western Empire.

CATMOSS, the Vale of, co. Rutland; from Celt. *coet maes*, a wooded plain. (*Camden.*)

CAUCASUS. In Persia they call high mountains *kaf*, and some think Caucasus may come from *Koh-kaf*, i.e. Mount Kaf; but it must be remarked that this people do not know the Caucasus except under the name Elbrouz. Pliny says the name is of Scythian origin, and that *Krau-kasus* means "white mountain." A French writer observes that at all events it is certain that the primitive word from which Caucasus has been corrupted, expresses in general the idea of a mountain; that the Armenians have continued to call this chain Kaukas or Kavkas; the Georgians Ial-Bouz, the Ture. for crinière de glace, or Iedi-ial-bouz, les sept crinières de glace. In Georgia they also frequently call it Themî. See Bescherelle, *Dict. de Géog.*, Paris, 1857.

CAYENNE (*ka-en'*), a city and province in Guyana or Guiana, America, from which its name may have been corrupted.

CEFN, in local names in Wales, is the W. *cefn* (*cevn*) the back, upper side, a ridge, *cebyn o der*, a ridge of land, a long extended mountain; *cevenen*, a gentle rising hill.

CERIGO, an island on the coast of Laconia, in Peloponnesus; corrupted from Gr. *Κυθηρα* (*Cythera*.) It was especially sacred to Venus, who was on that account called *Κυθερεια*, *Κυθηρη*.

CERREG, in local names in Wales, is the W. *carreg* a stone.

CERRIG Y DRUIDION (*kerrig-e-drideon*), a village in N. Wales. The name in W. means the rock of the Druids. See CERRIG.

CEYLON, an island in the E. Indies, lying off the Coromandel coast, and by some considered to be the finest and richest in the world; from Port. *Selan*, some say *Ceilão*, a corruption of Sinhala-

dwipa (and so called in the Singhalese annals), i.e. the island of lions. Sans. *sinha*, Hind. *singh*, a lion; Sans. *dwipan* an island. "In Sans. writings it is called *Lunka*, i.e. holy or resplendent, The Arabs named it Serendib, a corruption of the genuine name. It has been called Hebenaro, 'the fertile island;' Eclan, 'the insular kingdom;' and Tenessirim, 'the place of delight.' To the Greeks and Romans it was known under the name of Taprobane and Salice." In Mal. it is now written سيلن *sélan*. Sinha, Sinhala, Singala, Singalese, Cingalese.

CHALLOCK, or CHALK, in Kent, corrupted from A. S. *ceale-hythe*, i.e. chalk-hithe. See Chr., 785.

CHANCERY LANE. "The same street hath since been called Chancery Lane, by reason that King Edw. III. annexed the House of Converts (between the Old Temple and the New) by patent to the office of Custos Rotulorum, or Master of the Rolls." (*Stow*.) "This Chancellor's Lane, now called Chancery Lane." (*Strype*.)

CHANDERI, or CHANDELI, a district in Hindustan, so named from Chandel, a tribe of Rajputs who claim to be of the Somabansí, or lunar race; perhaps from Sans. *chandra* the moon, Pers. *chánd*. Chanderi is also the name of a place on the left bank of the river Betwa. See *Wilson*.

CHARING CROSS. Here stood formerly the village of Charing, and a cross erected by Edward I. to commemorate his beloved Queen Eleanor. The cross occupied the last spot on which her body rested in its progress to sepulture in Westminster Abbey. Some contend that Charing was so called from having been the resting place of his Majesty's *chère reine* (dear queen)!

CHARLESTON, United States; "Charles's Town;" named after Charles II.

CHARMOUTH, Dorset, situated at the mouth of the river Char.

CHARTERHOUSE, London, a corruption of Chartreuse; name of a celebrated Carthusian monastery suppressed at the Reformation, and which formerly existed on this spot. The name is derived from a still more celebrated monastery called

Chartreuse, in the Alps of Dauphiny, where the Carthusian order is said to have been first instituted. It was perhaps originally founded by a *chartre* or letters patent, from L. *charta* paper, everything written on paper; from Gr. *χαρτης*. The It. *Certosa*, G. *Karthaus*, and Carthusian are synonymous.

CHARYBDIS, a dangerous whirlpool in the Strait of Messina, Sicily, and nearly opposite to Scylla, on the coast of Italy; (L.) from Gr. *χαρυβδις* an abyss, from *χαω* (obs.) to stand open, be empty, gape, and *ρσιβδew*, to engulf or absorb with a noise, to suck down; *ρσιβδος* the gush, the rush of water (a word formed by sound). Bochart derives it from Pun. *khor-obdan*, "the hole of perdition."

CHELMSFORD, Essex, named from its situation near the ancient ford of the Chelmer. Chelmer's-ford, Chelmesford, Chelmsford.

CHELSEA. In the most ancient records (Chart. Edw. the Confessor) the name of this place is written Cealehyll. This is not satisfactory to Lysons, because there is neither chalk nor hill in the parish. In Domesday it is written Cerechede and Chelech; in deeds in the time of Edward II. Chelehey. The most common way of spelling the name for centuries after the Conquest was Chelcheth or Chelchith. In the 16th century it began to be written Chelsey, and the modern way of spelling the name is only about a century old. Skinner derives the name from shelves of sand, and *ey*, or *ea*, land situate near water; but he admits that it is written in ancient records Cealehyth, in A. S. chalky haven. Newcourt derives it from *ceald* or *cele*, cold, *hyth* heath. Norden says it was called Chelsea from the nature of the place, whose strand is like the *chesel* (*ceosel* or *cesol*) which the sea casteth up of sand and pebble-stones, thereof called Cheselsey, briefly Chelsea, as is Chelsey in Sussex; and Lysons says this latter etymology is best supported by fact. Others derive the name from A. S. *ceoles-ige*—*ceol* a ship, small bark, vessel, *ig* an island. Somner says, "insularis olim et navibus accommodata, ut nomen significat." See *Lysons*, *Skinner*; Newcourt, *Repert.* vol. 1, p. 583; Norden, *Spec. Brit.* p. 17.

CHILTENHAM, co. Gloucester, the dwelling (A. S. *ham*) on the Chilt; a rivulet which runs past the town and falls into the Severn.

CHELVINTON. Some derive this name from A. S. *cealf* a calf, *tun* an enclosure, garden, village, town.

CHERBOURG (*share'boorg*), found written Chierisburgh, a sea-port in France. The name is said to be a contraction of *Cæsar's burgus*, "Cæsar's town." See Guillaume de Jumiege, liv. 4; Hist. des Normands, chap. 7; Jan, La Vie de Geoffroy de Bel, Comte d'Anjou, and *Ménage*.

CHERRY, a termination of local names in the East Indies, is the Tam. and Mal. *chéri* a town, village, hamlet (Pers. شهر *shar* a city), as Pondicherry, originally *Puducherí*, a new village or town; Paraicheri, a village of Pariahs. See *Wilson*.

CHERSONESE, a tract of land of any indefinite extent, nearly surrounded by water, but united to a larger tract by a neck of land, or isthmus; a peninsula. There are many so called among the ancients, and five were more celebrated than the rest; but the word is especially applied to the Thracian Chersonese, extending along the Hellespont. Jutland is the Cimbric Chersonese; the Crimea, the Tauric Chersonese, i. e. the peninsula inhabited by the Tauri, a people of European Sarmatia. From Gr. χερσονησος, Att. χερρόνησος, from χερρος, χερσος, land, continent, νησος island, peninsula.

CHERTSEY, from A. S. *Ceortes-ig*, "Cerot's island."

CHESHIRE, contraction of Chestershire. See CHESTER.

CHESTER, from A. S. *ceaster*, *cester*, from L. *castrum*. "The names of all places ending in *caster*, *cester*, and *chester* were probably sites of a *castrum*, i. e. a fortress built by the Romans. The Saxon word is *burg*." (*Bosworth*.) *Castrum*, says Riddle, "is literally a large hut; then in military science a fort, redoubt, intrenchment; hence a stronghold, fortress; pl. several intrenchments or redoubts lying in a quadrangular form; hence a camp. The Roman army pitched a camp after each march; hence *castra* with numerals for a day's march." Among many names of places ending in *chester*, &c., we

have Chichester, Dorchester, Ilchester, Manchester, Winchester, Lancaster, Gloucester, Worcester. See CASSEL and BICÉTRE.

CHEYNE, CHEYNEY (*tsha-ne*), in local names, as in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea; Cheyney Court, Winchester, are corrupted from the Fr. *chêne* an oak. In the Norman times the Bishop's Court at Winchester was held under an oak tree.

CHICHESTER, formerly Cissa-ceaster, "the fortress of Cissa." "Cissa succeeded his father in the government of the South-Saxon territory. He fixed the seat of his government on the site of Regnum, and gave both the origin and name to Cissau-ceaster, Chichester." (Horsfield, Sussex.) See CHESTER.

CHIDLEY, Devon, "from A. S. *cid* a contention, *ley* a lock, or *lege* a field; i. e. a ground about which controversies arise, the right of possession thereof being disputable." (*Bailey*.)

CHINA, from Chin. *chung-kwo*, i. e. the middle nation; *chung* middle, *kwo*, *kwe*, a general name for a state or nation, a kingdom, an empire. "A name," says Morrison, "claimed for Arabia by some of the Mohamedan writers in China." This word may have come through the Pers. or Arab. The Buddhists write *Che-na*; the Persians چين *chín*. Others say China derives its name from that of the dynasty of Tsin. The natives sometimes call it *Tang-shan*, "Hills of Tang," the name of one of their most celebrated dynasties. China was known to the ancients under the name of Sinæ and Seres.

CHINAB, a river in Hindustan. Chinab, Chenaub, or Chunaub is said to be a corruption of its former Sans. name, *Chandra-bhága*, "garden of the moon," and to have been so called because it proceeds from a small lake of that name; but that the Sans. name was not adopted by the followers of Alexander, because it sounded like *Sandaro-phagos*, i. e. Alexander-eater. Chandra-baga, Chandraba, Chandrab, Chanrab, Chanab, Chinab.

CHIPPING. From A. S. *ceapian*, to bargain, chaffer, trade, comes *ceap*, a bargain, sale, business, price, cattle, saleable commodities, whence Cheapside, London, also Chepstow, Monmouth; i. e. a place for sale, a market. From *ceap* comes *ceaping* buying, merchandise, and then *chipping*; as Chipping Barnet, Herts;

Chipping Norton, Oxon ; Chipping Ongar, Essex ; Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester ; Chipping Warden, Northampton ; Chipping Wycomb. From *ceaping* come *Ceaping-ham*, *Cyppenham*, and Chippenham, Wilts ; lit. market-abode or place. In like manner from Sw. *köp*, to purchase, comes *köping* a borough, market. This word is found in many names of places in Scandinavia, particularly in Sweden ; as Köping, Jönköping, Lidköping, Linköping, Malmköping, Norrköping, Nyköping, Söderköping, &c.

CHIRBURY, Salop, found written *Cyric-byrig*, Cereburih, and Cyrebury, “the church city ;” from A. S. *circe*, *cire*, *cyric*, a church, and *burg*. See *Bosworth*, also Chr. 915, Ing.

CHIRK, a village, co. Denbigh, N. Wales ; perhaps a corruption of Ceiriog, name of the river on which it stands. “Chirk Castle, situated about a mile from this village, was erected upon the site of a more ancient fortress called Castell Crogen.”

CHISWICK, (*chiz'ick*). This parish is not found in Domesday, but it is mentioned in various ancient records by the names of Ceswyck, Cheswyck, and Cheswick. There is a tradition that within the last hundred years a very considerable mart or fair for cheese was annually held in the field called the Great Downs, nearly opposite the Duke of Devonshire's ; and if so, we here possess the most probable derivation of the name of the village, which in all the more ancient writings is spelt *Chesewick* or *Cheswich*. (Faulkner, Hist. Brentford, &c.)

CHIUSI (*ke-oo'se*), in Tuscany, a corruption of its ancient name, Clusium.

CHIVERTON, Cornwall, in Corn. means “a house in the green lay.” Some derive it from *Chi-uar-ton*, “a house upon the hill.” *Todn*, formerly *tón*, is “lay ground ;” *ton* a hill.

CHRISTIANIA, capital of Norway. It formerly bore a different name ; it has its present appellation from Christian IV., by whom it was rebuilt.

CHURNE, or CHURN, a river in Gloucestershire. It was called by the Romans *Corin*. Qu. W. *chwyrn* rapid, *cyrn* pretty ; or it may be another orthography of Carron.

CILLY, a very ancient town situated between Gratz and

Laibach, in Austria. It was founded by the Emperor Claudius, who called it *Celleia*, whence its present name has been corrupted.

CINQUE PORTS (*sink*). Hastings, Dover, Hythe, Romney, Sandwich, are called the Cinque (i.e. the five) Ports; from Fr. *cing* five, from L. *quinque*, Gr. *κενκε*, Dor. for *πεντε*, from Sans. *pancha*. See PORT.

CINTAIL (*kin-tale*), a parish in Scotland; from Gael. *ceann-tail*, more correctly *ceann ant-sàil*, "the boundary of the sea." (*Armstrong*.)

CIRCASSIA. "Pomponius Mela calls the Circassians Sargaciens; by the Turks they are called Teherkes, or Kerkes; by the ancients Zagéens, and 'Inhabitants of the Mountains;' which agrees with the denomination *Peng-dagui*, which some Oriental geographers give this people; lit. 'the five mountains'—the number certain for the number uncertain." The Turks write *Tcherákasah* for Circassia, also *Tcherkeslik*. *Cherákiuh* means place of pasturages, a prairie. Other writers say these people are called Tscherkess, Tscherkessi, and Tscherkessians by the Russians, and that the name is of Tartar origin, compounded of *tscher* a road, *kesmek* to cut off. "They call themselves Adeches or Adekhes, a name denoting a mountain ravine on the sea; but their neighbours, the Nogai Tartars, call them Tcherkesses, which well expresses the ferocity of their disposition, being derived from *tsherk* to cut off, *kes* the head, whence their European name." (*Malte Brun*.)

CYRENCES'TER (locally *sis'ester*), co. Gloucester. The name is found written Cyren-ceaster and Cyn-ceaster. It was a military station of the Romans, who called it Corinium or Cornovium, and Corin Castra. Ptolemy writes Corinium; Richard of Cirencester, Corinum; Antonius, Durocornovium. It takes its name from its situation on the river Churne, Churn (Corin), which enters the Thames at Cricklade. See CHESTER and CHURNE.

CIVITA VECCHIA (*chivitah vek'ke-a*) the name of several cities, but particularly of one in Italy, and one in Malta, lit. "the old city;" from It. *vecchia* old, *cività* a city, from L. *civitas* from *civis* a citizen.

CLAPHAM. This parish, in all probability, received its appellation from one of its proprietors. Osgod Clappa was the name of the Danish lord at whose daughter's marriage-feast in Lambeth Hardicanute died. In Domesday, however, this place is called Clopeham. (*Lysons*.)

CLARE, a parish, co. Galway, Ireland, takes its name from the river Clare, which runs through it.

CLAVERING, a parish in Essex. The name is said to be from A. S. *clæfra* violets, *ing* a meadow or pasture.

CLAWDD OFFA, in Wales. A dike thrown up in the fifth century by Offa, King of Mercia, to prevent the incursions of the Welsh, and to form their boundary. The name signifies "Offa's dike." (W. *clawdd* a ditch.)

CLAYHANGER, or CLAYHONGER, Suffolk, from A. S. *clæghangre*; so called from its clayey situation. (Chr. 1016.)

CLERE (*hleer*). This affix signifies a royal residence or episcopal palace in the north of Hampshire. Kingsclere was a royal demesne in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; at Burgclere, the bishops of Winchester resided; and from Highclere William of Wykeham dated his will. Or it may be the name of the Cornish saint, St. Cleere. (N. & Q.) Qu. A. S. *cleric*, *clerc*, *clere*; L. *clericus*.

CLERKENWELL, found written Clarkenwell, means either "Clarke's well," or the "Clerks' well." The pump near Clerkenwell Green bears the following inscription:—"A.D. 1800. Willm. Bound, Joseph Bird, Churchwardens. For the better accommodation of the neighbourhood, this pump was removed to the spot where it now stands. The spring by which it is supplied is situate 4 feet eastward, and round it, as history informs us, the parish clerks of London in remote ages annually performed sacred plays. That custom caused it to be denominated Clerks' Well, from which this parish derived its name. The water was greatly esteemed by the prior and brethren of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the Benedictine nuns in the neighbourhood."

CLEVELAND, in Yorkshire; q. d. Cliff Lane, by reason of its being steep, and almost impassable with cliffs and rocks.

(*Bailey.*) In like manner Cleves (whence Ann of Cleves), capital of the duchy of that name in Prussia, was so called from being built upon three little hills; from L. *clivus* a rising ground, height, hill.

CLIFFORD'S INN, Fleet Street, derives its name from the Barons Clifford, ancestors of the Earls of Cumberland, who had a residence there many years since. (*Herbert.*)

CLIST, formerly Clyst, a river in Devonshire; whence the names of places called Bishop Clist, Honiton Clist, and Clist-haydon.

CLOGHER, a bishop's see in Armagh, Ireland, takes its name from a small town in the barony of Clogher, co. Tyrone, which is said to have been so called from a golden stone (Ir. *cloch* a stone, *oir* golden), formerly consulted there by the Druids for oracular answers.

CLON is a very common prefix of local names in Ireland, as in Clontarf, &c. Cluain, cluaine, cluainna, occur less frequently. In Ir. *cluaine* is a plain, lawn, a remote or retired situation. Qu.

CLOUGH or CLEUGH (*kluf*), in Lancashire, and in some other northern counties, means a straight, narrow hollow between high steep banks; from A. S. *clough*, a cleft or fissure in the steep ascent or descent of a hill. *Cleuch* in Scotland, has the like meaning; it sometimes signifies a rugged precipice.

CLUNBURY, co. Salop, named from its situation on the river Clun. See BURG.

CLYDE, a river in Scotland. Chalmers derives it from W. *Cluyd*, from Anc. Brit. *clyd*, warm, sheltered.

COBLENTZ was called by the Romans Confluentes, from its situation at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle. Confluentes, Confluents, Cofluents, Coblucents, Coblentz.

COCHIN CHINA, that part of Eastern Asia which commonly goes by the name of "India without the Ganges." The present name is not, it is said, known to the natives, and was given to it by the Portuguese, who, on their arrival, finding it was called *Koe-chen* or Cochin, in order to distinguish it from Cochin on the coast of Malabar, added China, calling it, as it were, Cochin

of China. Perhaps by *Koe-chen* is meant *Keaou-che*, by which name (sometimes abbreviated to *che*) it was known in the time of Han. In the classics it is called Nan-keaou. The natives distinguish it by the name *Dàng-trong*, "the interior or central country," and they call Tonkin, *Dàng-ngoài*, "the exterior country." They also call Cochin China, *Nuoc Anam*, "kingdom of peace of the south;" from C. Chin. *nuoc* kingdom, *an* peace, rest, *nam* the south. Hamilton derives Cochin in Malabar from *caeh'hi* a morass.

COCKERMOUTH, in Cumberland, named from its situation near the mouth of the Cocker. It would appear by the map to be at some distance from the mouth of this river, but it is possible the land may have gained upon the water along this part of the coast. "Its name is derived from its position on the river Cocker, at the point of its confluence with the Derwent. The Cocker flows from Buttermere Water, and, after passing through Crummock Water, divides the town of Cockermouth into two equal parts, which communicate with a stone bridge." (*P. Cyc.*)

COED (*ko-id*), in local names in Wales, is the W. *coed* a wood; as Bettws-y-Coed.

COIMBATORE, for Kayambatur. See ORE.

COLCHESTER, formerly Coln-ceaster, "a fortress on the river Coln." (*A. S. ceaster* fortress.)

COLD HARBOUR, a not unfrequent local name, as Cold Harbour Lane, Camberwell. Sir Rich. Colt Hare says, he always found the term "Cold Harbour" in the vicinity of a Roman road. From Anc. Brit. *col* a hill, *arbhar* an army; also a military station. Owen (*W. Dict.*) gives *col-arbhar*. But see *Gent. Mag.* Dec. 1844. p. 612.

COLLEYSTOWN. "Queen Elizabeth granted Castletown, otherwise Young Colleystown, &c, in King's County, Ireland, to Robert Colley, Esq., on 3d Feb., 1562, which on his decease without issue, were granted to Sir Thomas Moore, ancestor of the Earl of Charleville." (*Lodge*, vol. iii. p. 58. See also *Gent. Mag.* vol. xi. for Jan. 1839, p. 73.)

COLLUMPTON (*kollum'ton*), found written Columpton,

Columbton, Cullompton, Cullumpton ; a town in Devon, situated on the Culm or Columb — a tributary of the Ex—whence its name.

COLMKILL or Ikolmkill, the island Iona, one of the Hebrides, near Mull ; contracted from Columkill, i.e. *Columbæ cella*. (*Bosworth*.)

COLNBROOK (Bucks). *Brook* may here be a corruption of *bridge*. “Colebrook, so called from the river Cole, because it is here parted into four currents, but is joined by four bridges.” (*Bailey*.)

COLNES (*koanes*), the name of four contiguous parishes in Essex, receiving their general appellation from the river Colne, which flows through them. Earl’s Colne, Engaine (Gain’s) Colne, Wake’s Colne, White Colne. Colne is the name of several rivers in England. Qu. W. *cul* narrow, strait, confined ; *culni*, narrowness, &c.

COLNEY HATCH (*kony*). See ИАТЧН.

COLOGNE, on the Rhine, was anciently called *Civitas Ubiorum*. Agrippina, mother of Nero, who was born here, sent hither a colony of Romans, and gave it her own name, calling it *Colonia Agrippina*, from the former of which it has its present name. (*G. Koeln, Köln, Coeln, Cöln*, pron. *keln*.)

COLUMBIA, a district of the United States, named after Columbus.

COL’YTON, or Culliton, a town in Devon, on the little river Coly, a feeder of the Axe.

COMB, COMBE, COOMBE, CUMBER, in local names in England—as in Combe St. Nicholas (Somerset), Ilfracombe, Alcomb, Boscomb, Chilcomb, Combhill, Combe St. Nicholas (Cumberland) — is the A. S. *comb* a low place enclosed with hills, a valley (Anc. Brit. *kum* or *cum*, W. *cwm*, Low L. *comba* and *cumba terre*). Sometimes the name of the owner is annexed, as in Comb Basset, Comb Raleigh. Sometimes *b* is changed into *p*, as in Compton (q. v.). Charles Nodier, (*Contes choisis*, “La Combe de l’homme mort,” Paris, 1856), gives the following note on this word: — “*Combe* est un mot très Français, qui signifie une

vallée étroite et courte, creusée entre deux montagnes, et où l'industrie des hommes est parvenue à introduire quelque culture. Il n'y a pas un village dans tout le royaume où cette expression ne soit parfaitement intelligible ; mais on l'a omise dans le Dictionnaire, parce qu'il n'y a point de *combe* aux Tuileries, aux Champs Elysées, et au Luxembourg." *Combe* may be a French word, but, if so, it has been either borrowed from the Saxon or the Celtic.

COMPTON, from A. S. *combe*, W. *cwm*, a dell, *tun* an enclosure, village.

CONDA, in local names in India, may be the Tel. *konda* a hill ; a cluster of a few huts apart from the main village.

CONSTANCE, a town and lake. See BREGENZ.

CONSTANTINOPLE, "the city of Constantine;" Gr. *πολις* a city.

CONWAY, properly Conwy, a river in N. Wales, called by the Romans Conovium. Dr. Pughe translates *Conwy* "The Dart stream;" others derive it from *Cyn-wy*, i.e. chief water. From Conwy comes Aberconwy, "the efflux of the Conwy," in Caernarvon. The Romans called it Aberconovium. See ABER.

CONZ (*kontz*), a village between Treves and Luxemburg, near the mouth of the Saar. It has its name from the Emperor Constantine, who is said to have had a summer palace here, traces of which are still visible.

COP, COPE, in local names in England, as in Horcop, Warcop ; also Moldecop, Cheshire, means a hillock, mound ; from A. S. *cop* the head.

COPENHAGEN, from Dan. *Köben-havn*, i.e. "the merchants' haven or port." The Swedes call it Köpenhamn.

CORDILLERAS (*kordil-yair'as*.) The Andes or Cordilleras, are a chain of mountains in S. America. From Sp. *cordillera*, a chain or ridge of mountains.

CORDOVA, a city of Spain. Bochart writes *Corduba*, which he derives from Phœn. *chardobaal*, meaning "his fear is Baal." The Phœnicians doubtless founded Cordova, but they called it *Kartabah*, which may be from *karta-Baal*, i.e. city of Baal. See CARTHAGE.

CORK, Ireland, formerly Corkan ; from the Ir. *corcach* a moor, a marsh, having been originally built on a low marshy island.

CORNANT, in local names in Wales, is the W. *cornant* a brook, rill, small ravine ; from *còr* a point, *nant* a hollow formed by water, ravine, mountain torrent, brook.

CORNWALL. It is said that the original British name was *Cernyw*, i.e. a horn, or promontory. The name is supposed by Dr. Borlase to have been changed, by the intercourse of the natives with the Romans, into Cornubia, which it retained until the Saxons imposed the name of Weales on the Britons, driven by them west of the Severn and Dee, calling their country in Latin Wallia ; after which, finding the Britons had retreated not only into Wales, but into the more western extremities of the island, the Latinists changed Cornubia into Cornwallia—a name not only expressive of the many natural promontories of the country, but also implying that the inhabitants were Britons of the same nation and descent as those of Wales—and from Cornwallia comes Cornwall. Others seem to think that Cornwall was named after Cornouailles, a canton of France, in Bretagne. Lamartinière says Cornouailles, in L. *Cornu Gallie*, means “point of France,” and that it was so called because, jutting out into the ocean in the form of a peninsula, it makes a sort of “horn of Gaul” (*Cornu Galliæ*), as Longuerue expresses it. He says that *Cornu Galliæ* accords with *Cornouailles* only, and that Cornwall was most probably so called because it has a point which juts out and resembles somewhat the canton of Cornouailles.

COROMANDEL COAST. That part of the eastern coast of India which forms the shore of the Bay of Bengal ; originally Choramandel, or rather Cholamandal, i.e. the country of the Chola, an ancient dynasty of this part of India. (Hind. *mandal*, *mandul*, à circle, orbit, district, province, country.)

CORSCOMBE, in W. *Corscwm*. Qu. W. *cors* a bog, fen, *cwm* (A. S. *comb*) a valley.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to France. In the time of the Romans, two colonies were founded there ; the one by Marius, the other by Sylla. The inhabitants were then called Corsi. Bochart says the Carthaginians called this island

Corsis, which he derives from Phœn. חורשי *chorsi*, a woody place, because this was the most woody of all the islands in that quarter. See Bochart, Geog. Sacr. Dion. Perieg., v. 458; and Theophr. lib. v. c. 9.

COR'WEN, N. Wales, said to mean "the white choir;" from W. *cór* choir, *gwen* white, fair. *Gorwen* means extremely white or fair, white topped, for *gorwyn*; *gor* very, *gwyn* white, fair, pleasant.

COTE, COT, COTT, found as a compound in local names in England, as in Northcote, Southcote, Westcote, Balcote (perhaps for Belet's Cote), Cottington, Cotsmore, Cotswold, is either the A. S. *cota*, *cyta*, a cot, cottage, den, cave, or the Brit. *coed* a wood.

COTSWOLD, a district in Gloucestershire. Rudder (*Hist. Glost.* p. 21) derives the name of "the noble champaign country, which runs through the county, and abounds in verdant plains, downs, corn-fields, parks, woods," &c., from the Brit. *coed* a wood, and A. S. *weold* a wood; others derive Cotswold from A. S. *cota*, *cyta*, a cot, cottage, den, cave, and *wold* a place without wood. The late Michael Jones considered the latter etymology as better descriptive of the higher district of the Cotswold division of Gloucestershire; somewhat resembling the South Downs and Salisbury Plain, though more enclosed and denuded of wood. Cowel translates *Coteswold*, "several sheep-cotes and sheep feeding on hills;" *cotland*, *cot-sethland*, land held by a cottager, whether in soccage or villenage; *cotellus* a small cottage. See COTE.

COTTA, in local names in Hindustan, may be the Hind. کوت *kot* or *kota* (in some dialects, *cote*, *koth*, *kotta*, and *kottai*), a fort, stronghold, a fortified residence of a zamindar, the wall of a fort.

COURTRAI or COURTRAY (*koor'tray*), in W. Flanders (Flem. *Kortryk*). In the time of the Romans it was called Cortoriacum or Corturiacum. Lamartinière says it is a very ancient town. "Il est fait mention des soldats ou cavaliers nommez Cortoriacenses, dans la notice de l'empire écrite il y a environ treize cents ans. St. Ouen (dans la vie de St. Eloy) fait mention des peuples Corturiacenses, dont St. Eloy étoit pasteur, aussi bien que des Flamands et des

Gaulois. Il est fait mention plusieurs fois dans les capitulaires du pays de Courtray, *Pagus Curtricusus*." The etymology does not appear to be settled. See also Longuerue, Desc. de la France, part 2, p. 60.

COUTANCE (*kootawnce'*), a town in Normandy, said to have been built by the Emperor Constantius Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great, and who called it after his own name, Constantia; whence, by corruption, its present name.

COVENT GARDEN, a corruption of Convent Garden.

COVENTRY, co. Warwick, "from A. S. *Cofantreo*, from *Cwent*, the ancient name of a little river which runs past the town, and *ree* or *tre* a river." (*Somner*.) Others assert that the name, like Covent Garden, is derived from "Convent Garden," from a spacious convent, founded, says Leland, by King Canute, and destroyed by the traitor Edric in 1016. It is certain that in the reign of Edward the Confessor, in 1044, Earl Leofric, a powerful lord of the large territory of Mercia, with his wife, the Lady Godiva, founded at Coventry a magnificent Benedictine monastery. (See *P. Cyc.*) Dugdale says *tre* is a Brit. word having the same import as *villa* in Latin.

CRACOW (*kra'ko*), in Poland; Pol. *Krakow*, G. *Krakau*; said to take its name from Cracus, Duke of Poland, by whom it was built in 1700. *Krak* is the name of the Polish Cadmus, who slew the dragon in a cave at the rock called Wavel.

CRAIG, in local names in Wales, is the W. *craig* (Sco. and Ir. id., Gael. *creag*, Corn. *karak*, Arm. *garrecg*) a rock.

CRAY. The Crays, viz., St. Mary's, St. Paul's, Foot's, and North Cray and Crayford, in Kent, take their name from the river Cray, which flows near them. As this part of the county is said to abound with chalk, the river may have received its name from that circumstance; from Fr. *craye* or *eraie*, from L. *creta* chalk, lit. Cretan earth.

CRAYFORD, Kent, found written Creccanford, Crecganford, Creacanford, Creganford; "ford of the river Crec or Craye." See CRAY.

CREDITON, anciently written Chridiatone, Cridiaton, Cri-

deton, a town in Devon, near the junction of the brook Yeo with the river Creedy, a feeder of the Ex ; whence its name. (A. S. *tun* an enclosure.) The colloquial designation of this place is Kirton.

CREED LANE, Ludgate Hill. See PATERNOSTER ROW.

CRICKLADE, Wilts, found written Creccagelade, Cregelade, Criccelade, Criklade, and Creeklade. Some say this place was originally called Greeklade, from a famous school which the Greek philosophers instituted there, and that the University of Oxford was formed by an emigration of professors and students from this town. Others write Creceglade, which they derive from A. S. *crecca* a brook, *ladian* to empty ; it being situated near the junction with the Thames of two small streams, the Churn and the Key. Again, others derive the name from the Brit. *cerigwlad*, abounding in stones. Near Cricklade is the source of the Thames.

CRIMEA. The Crimea derives its name from *Κιμμεριον*, the ancient name of a small town in this peninsula. In more modern times, Kimmerion or Kimmeris has been designated Eski Crim, and Crim Staroi, or Old Crim, and is now called Leukopolis. See CAMBRIA.

CROA'TIA takes its name from the Croats, a tribe of the Wends, from Bohemia, who in A. D. 640 settled here. The ancient name of this people was Horwather, Hrowathes, or Chrobates, of which the modern name is a corruption. Croatia is called by the inhabitants Horwath Orszag ; and by the Turks Khervat Memleketi. The Germans call the Croats, Croaten and Crabaten.

CRONSTADT (*krón-stat*), from G. *krone* a crown, *stadt* a town, city.

CROYDON. In Domesday and in records of later date, this place is called Croindene, and in A. S. *Grogdæne*. It is also found written Cradiden, Craydiden, Crondon, and Croidon. Some derive the name from A. S. *crone* sheep, *dene* a valley—a valley for sheep. This derivation, says Garrow, appears to be established by the situation of the old town, in the opening of a rich and beautiful vale, and, as Camden observes, lying under the hills ; and this vale, skirting the bottom of Banstead Downs, extends some miles up the country, having the hills for-

merly covered with woods, on the east side, the west being open to the Downs. Others think the town was named from the quantity of chalk in its vicinity, because in Surrey no soil of this description is to be found nearer London than Croydon, and they derive the name from Fr. *craye* or *craie*, chalk, and Sax. *dun* a hill—"a town near a chalk-hill." In favour of this supposition, some refer to the villages of Foot's Cray, St. Mary's Cray, and Crayford, in Kent, and not far from Croydon; all of which have been named from the river Cray, which flows near them in a part of the county abounding with chalk.

CRUTCH'ED FRIARS, a place in the City of London, so called from a convent of Crouched Friars formerly situated there. "From Fr. *frères croisés*, i.e. friars signed with a cross." (*Bailey*.) Crouch is an O. Eng. word for a cross, from L. *crux*, *cis*. The festival observed by Roman Catholics on the 14th of September in honour of the Holy Cross, was called Crouch Mass.

CUFA (*koo-fu*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, near Bagdad. The Cufic characters, which prevailed among the Arabians for about 300 years, were named from this place, where they are said to have been invented; from Arab. *Kúfa*, which signifies also a round heap of red sand, or gravel mixed with sand.

CUMBERLAND, from A. S. *cumbraland*, "a land of valleys;" *comb* a valley, *land* id. Others say Cumberland is "the land of the Cumbri," i. e. the Kymbri or Kymri, who remained there for a long time after the rest of England was conquered.

CURAÇAO or CURAZAO (*kuras'so*), an isle in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to the Dutch, who took it from the Spaniards in 1632. The esteemed liqueur, *curaçoa*, is so called from being made here. The name of this isle may be of native origin, or it may have been christened by the Spaniards. The *curassow* is a genus of gallinaceous birds in S. America and Mexico. When the Spaniards took possession of this isle, it was possibly the haunt of these birds, whose name may have reference to their peculiar cry.

CWM, in local names in Wales, is the W. *cwm* a hollow, a shelter, a place between hills, a dingle, or deep valley.

CYMMER (pl. *cymmerau*), found in names of places in Wales, means the confluence of waters, and is synonymous with the Cymric *aber* and the Gael. *inver* (q. v.), compounded of *cyd* with, and *ber* or *mer*, one of the most ancient names for water, seas, lakes. (*Arch. Williams.*)

CYPRUS, in the Mediterranean. Some derive this name from Gr. *κρυπτος* hidden, "this island being often hidden by the waves from the eye of the sailor;" others from Cyrus, who founded here the city of Aphrodisia; but it was known by the name of Cyprus in Homer's time, i.e. 600 years before the birth of Cyrus." Festus says the ancients called it *Ærosa*, "full of brass," because it abounded with this metal; and some say this is why the Greeks called it *Κυπρος* copper. *Κυπρος*, however, seems rather to have been named from Cyprus, whence it was brought. The Greeks called this metal *χαλκος κυπριος*, i. e. Cyprian brass, brass of Cyprus. The most probable derivation is that from the name of a shrub called by the Greeks *κυπρος*, with which the island abounded. With the flower of this shrub the ancient inhabitants made a very sweet oil, greatly recommended by Pliny, and the shrub itself is now used by the Arabs and Turks to dye the nails, &c., being called by the former *hanna*, and by the latter *kanna*. See also Ptol. lib. ii. c. 7, lib. v. c. 31, and Cellar. Geog. Ant. t. 2.

CZERNAWODA (*shernavo'da*), on the Danube. This name means "black water," from Illyr. *cern* black, *voda* (Pol. *woda*, Russ. *voda*) water. *Voda* may come from the root of Dur (q. v.).

D.

DAGH, in local names in Turkey, as in Maden Dagh, Emineh Dagh, i.e. the Hæmus or Balkan mountains, is the Turc. *طاغ* *túgh*, a mountain.

DALECARLIA, or the Dales, in Sweden, consists chiefly of the two great river basins, and numerous small branches of the Vesterdal and Österdal (W. and E. Dal) rivers, which unite near Fahlun and there form the Dal. The word Dalecarlia is not known in Scandinavia. The Swedes call it Dalene (*dáhl'ena*), "the valleys;" the men call themselves Dahlkull, the women Dahlkulla. The Sw. *kull* means brood, hatch (Sans. *kula*, family, race, tribe).

DALMATIA, a province of Austria, on the Gulf of Venice. Calmet translates Dalmatia "deceitful lamps," from Gr. *δαλος* a lamp, *ματαια* vain, but does not give any reason. Strabo (lib. vii. 6), states that the Dalmatians were in the habit of making a division of their fields every eighth year; hence, says Dr. Webster, perhaps the name; from *deal* and *madh*. He probably refers to the Gael. *dealaiach*, to separate, part, and *madh* (now *magh*) a plain. Others derive the name from the Dalmatine, a small district between Sebenico and Scordona. (*P. Cyc.*) According to Strabo and Appian, Dalmatia was named after the Dalmates, who inhabited the city of Delminium or Delmium. It is often named Delmatia upon ancient medals and marbles, and by Latin writers. Greek authors, with the exception of Polybius, call it Dalmatia.

DAMASCUS, a city in Syria; L. id., Gr. *Δαμασκος*. Bryant says *Damasec* means "the city of the prince." In Arab. *shaykh* is a prince, a chief; the Pers. *dam* signifies breath, air, scent, pleasure, society, hot, &c.; but in Arab. Damascus is written دمشق *dam-shak*. The Arab. *damis* is a soft sandy place; *damash*, heat, thirst; *daimas*, a place under ground, a cave, cavern. Calmet writes it in Heb. *Domeschech*, and gives several very improbable etymologies, not worth repeating. This city is now locally called Shám or rather Ash'shám, or Ash'shámah. Dr. Herbelot says some Eastern geographers derive *Shám* from a wart, because the country is studded over with a number of small hillocks, resembling those excrescences. Richardson says that black moles on the face have ever been considered in the East as extremely beautiful, and that circumstances fully as whimsical have often given names to places. The Arab. *shám* is a black spot.

DANUBE; G. *Donau*, Hung. *Duna*, Turc. *Tunah*, L. *Danubius*. Bailey says the Romans may have called this river *Danubius* "from Teut. *dannen*, firs, those trees being planted along its banks;" which is absurd. Webster thinks the Celt. *dan*, *dian*, bold, strong, vehement, impetuous, may be the root of both Danube and Don. Armstrong gives the Gael. *don* water (Arm. id.), "hence the Celtic name for the Danube, *Donau*; or *Dona* may be *don-aw* the deep water, from Arm. *don* (Gael. *domhainn*), and *au*, *amh*, or *abh*, water; *mh* and *bh* being silent in these words." See DON.

DARIEL, a pass in the valley of the Terek, on the road to Tiflis. The name is said to be derived from two Tartar words, signifying "narrow way." Qu. Turc. *dár* narrow, *yól* way.

DARTFORD, Kent, "the ford of the river Darwent, Darent, or Dart." See DARTMOUTH.

DARTMOOR, co. Devon, "the moor in which the river Dart rises."

DARTMOUTH, Kent, from A. S. *Dærenta-muth*, *Dertamuthan*, mouth of the river Dærant, Deorwent, Derwent, Darwent, Darent, or Dart. See DERWENT.

DAUPHINY, an ancient province of France. Dauphiny was originally part of the country of the Allobroges, who were subdued by the Romans about 100 years B. C. Upon the declension of the Roman empire it fell under the dominion of the Goths, and other barbarous nations, but in the reign of Rodolph the Slothful, the counts of Albon made themselves masters of it, and their successors reigned there under the title of Dauphins of Vienne. In 1343, Humbert, Dauphin of Vienne, transferred his dominions to Charles, Duke of Normandy, grandson to Philip de Valois, upon condition that the eldest son of the king of France should always bear the title and arms of Dauphin of Vienne. "The title of Dauphin is said to have originated in the circumstance of one of the counts of Albon, who reigned about the 9th century, having caused a dolphin to be painted on his shield, as an emblem of the mildness of his reign, these animals being reputed by the ancients as friendly to man; and about the middle of the 12th century it became a name of dignity, and was annexed to the pro-

vince " The Dauphin is called in Latin Delphinus, and his crown is composed of four dolphins. The Delphin classics were compiled for the use of the Dauphin, by command of Louis XIV. From Lat. *delphinus*, Gr. $\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\iota\nu$. Qu. Arab. and Pers. *dalfin*, *delfin*, *dulfín*. "The dolphins, according to old poets, are ever attentive to the saving of man when in danger of drowning. The Arabians name the dolphins also, as well as the syrens, *banát u'l bahr*, 'the daughters of the sea,' whom the Persians likewise call *malak-i daryá*, 'the queens of the ocean.'" (*Richardson*.)

DAURIA (*daóó're-a*). The portion of Siberia lying east of the basin of Selenga, and drained by the river Shilka and its two principal branches, the Ingoda and Onon, is called *Da-uria*, which is said to signify "boundary-country," or "border." (*P. Cyc*.)

DEAD SEA, so called, as some assert, because no living object is found in it. Others say it derives its name from the dreary, desolate, and death-like character of the scenery in the vicinity. It is known in Scripture under the names of the Salt Sea, the Sea of the Plain, and the East Sea. "The Greeks called it Asphaltites, from the sulphurous and bituminous matter which it casts upon its shores, and with which its waters are deeply impregnated."

DECCAN, a term formerly applied to the whole of Hindustan, south of the Nerbuddah, but latterly limited to the country between that river and the Kistnah; from Pers. $دكهن$ *dakhin*, *dukkin* or *dakkan*, corrupted from Sans. *dakshina*, the south.

DEE, the name of rivers in Scotland, and of a river in Wales. Some say that *Dee* (*Deva*), means impulse, action, separation, and was obviously applied to these rivers for their quality of swiftness; and that both the Dees in N. Britain, as mountain streams, are rapid, but that the name may also be derived from Brit. *du* black (pron. *dee*), which agrees with the dark colour of their waters.

DELFT. Lamartinière writes Delfht, which, he says, means a canal; and that this town was built upon the banks of the ancient canal which joined the Meuse to the Rhine, which some assert to be the same with the ditch of Corbulon, whereof Tacitus (*Annals*, lib. xi.) makes mention. In Low Lat. it is called Delphi, Delphium and Delfum. Qu. D. *delven* to dig.

DELHI, Hindustan. This city is said to be the Indraprast'ha or Indraput of Hindu history. The modern town was founded in 1631, by Shah Jehan, one of the most powerful of the Mongo emperors, and named after him, by the Persians, Shah-Jehan-pur, or Shah-Jehan-abad. Its present name is found written Deli, Delli, and Dehli. The natives call it دہلی *dillī* or *dihlī* (*Dilwalī* an inhabitant of *Dillī*). Elliott thinks the name may be derived from دھل *dahal*, a quicksand or quagmire, "the ground on which the city was built being so loose and unsound that tent-pins could not be fixed in it." *Dahal* comes from *dahalna*, to shake, tremble, fear. The Hind. (Sans.) دہلی *dihlī* is a threshold.

DEN, DENA, DENNA, DENES. Den, a termination of local names in England, especially in the woody parts of Kent, as Teunterden, Biddenden, denotes a situation in a plain or valley, or near woods; from A. S. *den, dene, denn*, a plain, vale, dale, valley. Den was also formerly used to signify liberty for ships or vessels to run aground or come on shore. Edward I. granted this privilege to the barons of the Cinque Ports. Dena, denna, is a little portion of woody ground, commonly called a coppice. Cowel translates *dena terræ* "a hollow place between two hills." At Yarmouth, an extensive sandy tract of ground at the mouth of the river Yare, extending along the sea-coast, is called the Denes.

DENMARK. Some derive this name from Dan, a prince whom the traditions assert to be its founder, B.C. 1100, and Teut. *marck* a plain. Others, with more reason, say Denmark is the *march* or boundary of the *Danes*.

DEPTFORD, Kent, formerly Depeford, i.e. deep ford. "This town in ancient writings is called West-Grenwiche, for difference of the other, which in such like is written East-Grenwiche, and now commonly Grenewiche." (*Lambarde.*)

DERBEND, a strong fortress on the Caspian Sea, formerly the boundary of the Persian and Turkish empires in that quarter. It now belongs to Russia. "In its walls are two large gates, through which the road passes, and which may be shut at pleasure; hence the name of the town, i.e. 'the shut-up gates,' from

Pers. در بند *dar-band*, the bar of a door, a barrier. The Arabs call it Bábu'l abwáb, 'the gate of gates.'"

DERBEND, a British military post, on the N.W. frontier of the Punjab. It is situated on the left bank of the Indus, where the stream, previously straitened in its passage through the mountains, expands on entering into the plain; hence probably the name of Derbend, which signifies the place of a dam or strait. (*Thornton*.)

DERBY, found written Deoraby, Deorby, Dereby, and Derebi. In the time of the Saxons, it was called Northworthige. According to some, the name Deoraby was given to it by the Danes, by whom it was captured; and they derive it from A. S. *deor* a wild beast, and Dan. *by* a habitation. Others say it occupies the site of the Roman station Derventio, which is probably a corruption of Derwent (the river), in the vale of which it is situated. See DARTMOUTH and DERWENT.

DERE (*deer'ee*), in local names in Turkey, is the Turc. دره *dereh*, a valley; as Buyukderé, i.e. the great valley.

DERRY, Ireland. Some derive this name from Ir. *durech*, from *dair*, an oak; others say it is corrupted from *durtheach*, a place of pilgrimage.

DERWENT, the name of several rivers in England; corrupted from *dwrwent*, from W. *dwr*, water, stream, *gwent*, a fair or open region; or *dwrwent* may mean bright or clear water, fair stream; from *dwr* and *gwen*, *gwyn*. Dart (the river) is a contraction of Darent, Darwent, or Derwent.

DEVIZES, Wilts, was called in ancient records, Divisæ, De Vies, Divisis, &c.; probably from a supposition that it had been divided between the king and the bishops of Salisbury. Leland calls it the Vies. The first charter of incorporation was by the Empress Matilda, granting to her burgesses "De Divisis" freedom of toll throughout all England and the ports of the sea. (*P. Cyc.*)

DEVLI (*dev'le*), situated between Kaisariyeh and Karanian, in Asiatic Turkey. It is supposed to stand on the site of

Derbe, according to Hierocles, called Delbia, whence its present name.

DEVONSHIRE, found written in A. S. Defenascire, Defan-scire, Defnascyre, Deuenesire, Dauenescyre, Devenascyre, Devnascyre, Devenschyre; the people being called Defenas, Denas. The earliest ascertained inhabitants were the Damnonii, Dumnonii, or Dumnunnii (the *Δουμνονιοι* of Ptolemy). The Cornish Britons called the country Dunan, the Welsh Deuffneynt which Camden translates "deep valleys." The W. *dwfn* is deep, *nant* (pl. *neint*, *nentydd*) a hollow formed by water, a ravine, mountain torrent, brook. Deuffneynt, Defenant-scire, Defenascire, Devenschyre, Devonshire.

DHUN, aspirated form of the Gael. Dun (q. v.).

DIARBEKR, on the Tigris, properly Diyár-bakr, "the tents or dwellings of Bakr;" from Arab. *ديار diyár*, pl. of *dar* a house, dwelling, habitation, city, tribe, camp; *بكر bakr*, name of an Arabian tribe.

DIEPPE (*de-ep'*), a seaport in Normandy. Bochart derives this name from Eng. *deep*, and says that Dieppedale, situated in a valley below the town of Rouan (Rouen), is from Eng. *deep dale*.

DIH (*dee*), in names of places in Hindustan, is sometimes the Pers. *دih, deh*, a village; comprehending, says Wilson, not only the actual village, but the lands belonging to it.

DIN'AS, DIN, in local names in Wales, is the W. *dinas, din*, a city. But see DUN, DUNUM.

DISS, Norfolk. Some derive this name from A. S. *dice, diss*, standing water, pool, ditch. The A. S. *dic* is a dike, mound, bank. Somner says, "a ditch, trench, moat."

DNIEPER (*ne-per*), a river in Russia. Some derive Dnieper from *don-ieper*, the upper river; and Dniester from *don-iester*, the lower river. See DON.

DNIESTER (*nees-ter*), a river in Russia. See DNIEPER.

DO'AB, the country lying between the Ganges and Jamuna; also the districts between the rivers of the Punjab, as the Jalandhara-Doab, between the Satlaj, and the Beah, &c.; lit. a tract

of land lying between two rivers, which, after running for some distance, unite; from Hind. *دو آب* *do-áb* or *dú-áb*, from *dú* two, and *áb* water, by metonymy a river. (*Wilson*.)

DOBRUTSCHA (*dobroot'sha*), part of Bulgaria, lying between the Danube and the Black Sea; from Ture. *Dobridjè*, also *Dobrizin*, by some derived from the name of a Tartar race by which it was peopled (*Géog. Univ. Brux. 1839.*) The name is probably of Slavonic origin. *Dobra* in Slav. means "good," whence *Dobra* (*Agathopolis*), a town in Poland, and *Dobra* in Hungary and Transylvania; *Dobre* in Poland, *Dobra* a river rising in Illyria, *Dobra Venedik*, a town of Dalmatia, *Dobravitz* a burg in Moravia, *Dobrawitz* and *Dobra Woda*, two burgs in Bohemia, and *Dobraschka* or *Dobruzka*, a town in the same kingdom; also *Debreczin* or *Debreczyn*, a town in Hungary; perhaps from *dobroczyzn*, a good trade, commerce, "eine gute handlung."

DODABALLA, or DODA BALLAPORE, a town in Mysore, India. "The name is said to signify Ballapore the Great, to distinguish it from Chika Ballapore, or Ballapore the Less," about 14 miles N.E. of it. *Doddu* appears to be Karnáta. The Sans. *bala* means strength. See *Poor*

DOLBADARN (*dol'badern*), near Llanberis, N. Wales; named after a British saint.

DOMINICA, one of the W. India Islands, so named from having been discovered by Columbus on a Sunday. (Sp. *dominica* Sunday.)

DON, the name of several rivers; viz., in Russia, France, England, and Scotland. Some derive the name from Celt. *don* water; others from *dhu* or *dhun*, dark; and they say that the Don or Doun in Scotland, from running through a soft deep bog near its head, receives a black, mossy tinge, which it retains during the whole of its course. The Don in Russia was called by the Greeks and Latins *Tanais*.

DONCASTER is said to have been a Roman station, and, according to some authors, was the identical spot where the *Maxima Cæsariensis* commenced. In some itineraries it is

denominated Dano and Danum. Nennius and the Notitia call it Caer Daun; the Saxons, Dona-cercen and Donceaster; the Scots, Donecastle; and in the first charter, granted by Richard I., it is styled Danecceastre. It was probably named from its situation on the river Don or Dun. (*Don* and *ceaster*.) See CHESTER.

DORCHESTER, in Cornwall, signifies "a fortress by the water." (Corn.) For Dorchester, co. Dorset, see DORSETSHIRE.

DORDOGNE (*dordooan'*), a department in the S. of France, named from its principal river, the *Dordogne*, which is said to derive its name from two mountain torrents, the Dor and the Dogne, which, springing from the gorges of the Mont d'Or, in Puy-de-Dôme, unite near the village of Bains, and form the Dordogne. Others discard this derivation, saying that this river has only *one* source. Ausonius gives the name of Duranius both to the mountain (le Mont d'Or) and to the river. Gregory of Tours calls the river Doronia; Eguihard writes Dornonia, and Aimon, Dordonia. See also Piganiol, *Descr. de la France*, t. 5 p. 308; and *Lamartinière*.

DORDRECHT (*dort'rekt*), by contraction, Dort, in Westphalia. Ancient writers call it Thur and Dur, which they derive from the name of the founder. Others say Dort is the name of a river—now covered with the waters of the sea—which has inundated all the neighbouring country, and that this river fell into the Merwe, where the Meuse joins the Rhine; and that as evidence thereof, there is still a place called Dortsmunde, i.e. "mouth of the Dort." *Drecht* or *trecht*, like the Fr. *trajet*, is corrupted from L. *trajectus* a ford, lit. a passing over; so that the name means "Ford of the Dort." Others say that in L. Dortmunde was called Tremonia or Trotmonia.

DORNOCH, a town and parish, co. Sutherland, is said to be from Gael. *dorn-eich*, a horse's foot or hoof. The writer in the *Statistical Account of Scotland* relates a tradition, which, he says, is countenanced by the horse-shoe still retained in the arms of the burgh.

DORSETSHIRE. This part of England, in the earliest

period, is said to have been inhabited by a people whom Ptolemy calls Δουροτριγες, Durotriges, which name Camden derives from Anc. Brit. *dwr* water, *trig* an inhabitant, i.e. dwellers by the water-side. According to Menevensis, these people were called by the Britons Dwr Gwyer, and by the Saxons Dorsættas, Dorsettan, whence Dorset. *Dor* in Dorsættas, is the Anc. Brit. *dwr* water, and *sættas* at the end of words, denotes dwellers, inhabitants; from A.S. *sæt*, *set*, a sitting, station, camp, from *sittan* to sit. Dorchester was called by the Saxons Dornceaster, i.e. the *ceaster* or fortress of the Dornii, Durnii, or Durotriges. Ptolemy calls Dorchester, Dunium, "the town of the Durotriges." Some copies, however, read Durnium.

DORTMUND (*dort' moond*), a town in Westphalia. See DORDRECHT.

DOURO (*doó'ro*), a river in the Peninsula. From Port. *Douro*, Sp. *Duero*; perhaps from Basq. *urá*, water, or Gael. *dour*. It is also found written in Sp. *Douero*, and in O. Fr. *Doure* and *Douere*. See DUR.

DOVER, called in Domesday *Dovere*; by the Saxons *Dwyr*, *Dofra*, and *Dofris*; and by the Romans *Dubris*. Lambarde and Camden derive the name from Anc. Brit. *dufyrrha*, a steep place; others from *dufr* water, there being a small stream in the valley, at the extremity of which Dover stands. In like manner, Candover, Hants, is said to be from *cain-dufr*, clear water.

DRESDEN (*drezd'n*). Some derive this name from the Serb-Wendish *drotzdzim*, to be insolent, to brave; or from *trasi* a ferry; and Dresden is therefore supposed to mean either a fortress or a ferry-place. In ancient documents the name is found written, *Dresnem*, *Drasen*, *Dresdin*, *Drezdzu*, and *Drazdonach*. But see *Ally. Encyk.* Von Ersch, &c.

DREUX (*dreu*), a town in France, Eure-et-Loire. It was known to the Romans by the name of *Duocasses*, which was subsequently contracted into *Drocæ* and *Dreux*.

DROGHEDA (*dro'heda*), called by old writers *Tredagh*, a city co. Louth, Ireland. The name in Irish means "bridge of the ford."

DROITWICH, co. Worcester, is mentioned in Domesday, on account of the tax then derived from its salt springs. This tax is said to have been originally imposed on the Britons by the Romans, who made salt a part of their soldier's salarium, or salary. A charter was granted to this borough by King John. From Fr. *droit*, a fee, a privilege, a right; and *wich*, from A. S. *wic* a village, &c.

DRONTHEIM (*dront'hime*), Norw. *Thronthjem*, formerly the capital of Norway. It was also the royal residence and seat of the government. From Dan. *throne* throne, *hjem* home.

DROOG, in names of places in Hindustan, is the Hind. (Sans.) دروگ *durga*, vernacularly *durg*, *doorg*, a fort, hill fort.

DROTNINGHOLM (*home*), an island of the Mälär Lake, near Stockholm. The name means "queen's isle," from Sw. *drottning* queen, *holme* island.

DRURY LANE, London; "so called," says Stow, "for that there is a house belonging to the family of the Druries."

DSHURUK-SU (*tshoorooksoo'*), a rivulet which runs through the town of Baktshiserai, in the Crimea. In the language of the country, it signifies "fetid water."

DUBLIN. Some derive the name of this city from Ir. *dubh-linn*, the "black pool," from *du*, *dubh*, black, *linn*, a pond, pool, any standing water; "hence," says Chalmers, "Dublin and many other names of places in Ireland." The Irish used to call it *Bally-ath-cliaith*, "the town on the ford of the hurdles." It is called in ancient records Difelin, Dyflen, and Dyflin; and a town is supposed to have stood on the site of the present city, and is mentioned by Ptolemy under "Eblana," about A.D. 140.

DU'LEEK, co. Meath, where the first ecclesiastical stone building is said to have been erected; from Ir. *daimhliag*, a church built of stone; *daimh* a church, *liag* a stone.

DUMBAR'TON, or DUNBARTON, on the Frith of Clyde, Scotland. Some derive this name from the same root as Dunbar; others say it is a corruption of Dun-Briton, "the fort of the Britons." It was also formerly called Alclud or Alclud.

In Acts of Parliament, the name is more frequently Dunbretane, Dunbertane, Dunbartan.

DUMFRIES' (*freez*), a town in Scotland, from Gael. *dun* a fortified hill, *preas* shrubs or brushwood.

DUN, DUNUM. Dun, in names of places in Great Britain, is the Anc. Brit. *dun* a height, Gael *dùn*, *dùin*, a fort, fortress, town, fortified hill, a hill; W. *dinas*, *din*, Corn. Arm. and A. S. *dun* and *tun*. The Basq. has *dun* an eminence, Plat. *dùne*, O. G. *dun* a city, D. *duin*, O. Dan. *dynerne*, Fries. *dune*. *Dunum*, *dinium*, in many names of towns in Old Gaul and in Britain, is the L. form of the Celt. *dun*, *din*; thus, Etroudunum (Amtrun), Noviodunum (Noyon), Augustodunum (Autun), Melodunum (Melun), Lugdunum (Lyons), according to Plutarch "raven hill." Carrodunum (Cracow), &c., &c.; all situated on rising grounds. Bochart derives the Celt. *din*, *dinas*, from Arab. *medina*, the primary meaning of which is "a city." Others say the Celt. *tin*, *din*, *tun*, *dun*, are from *dunadh*, to shut up, to hedge or enclose, and the A. S. *tun*, from *tynan* to enclose. *Tun* means lit. an enclosure, and *dun* a hill, but perhaps the original meaning of both was an entrenchment, lit. that which surrounds; and *din*, *dinas*, *dun*, *tun*, *tune*, *ton*, *town*, are doubtless only different orthographies of the same word. Fosbroke says the ancient *din* or *dinas*, as the words import, were the alarm-posts in which the inhabitants of a district assembled in time of invasion; an event that rendered the construction of a proper and secure receptacle for that purpose absolutely requisite. See also TUN.

DUNA, or DWINA, a river in Russia. Some derive it from the same root as Don.

DUNBAR or DUMBAR, Firth of Forth, Scotland; "a fort or stronghold on a summit or height;" from *dun* (q. v.) and *bar*. See BHAR.

DUNBLANE', a town in Scotland. The name is said to be corrupted from Dumblathan, from Gael. *dun-bhlath-beinn*; *dun* a hill, *blàth*, *blaith*, blossom, flower, bloom, fruit (*blàth*, warm, pleasant), *beinn* a mountain, a hill. Dunblane is supposed to be the *Δλαυζ* of Ptolemy.

DUNDALK (*dundawk'*), a town, co. Louth, Ireland. Qu. Ir. *dun* a fortified town, hill, fortress, city; *dalc* fire. Allard writes Dundalke, and it is supposed to be the Dungalgan of the Irish Ossianic poems, and to have been the residence of the hero Cuchullin.

DUNDEE, on the Firth of Tay, in Scotland. In the annals of Boethius, it is called Alectum. The ancient Gael. name, still used by the Highlanders, is *ail-lec*, signifying "beautiful." The Latin writers call it Taodunum. In several ancient records it is styled Dondé, Dondie, and Donum Dei, and found written Dundeah. The name is said to be contracted from the Gael. *Dhunn-tatha* "hill of the Tay."

DUNFERMLINE, a parish in Fifeshire, said to be from Celt. *dun*, a heap, hill, tower, castle; *faire* a walk or guard; *linne* a pool, pond, waterfall; or *loin* a little stream or rivulet; "the fort or castle which commands the pool or stream," or shortly, "the watch tower of or upon the stream." Others say *Dun-fiar-linne*, "the castle upon the crooked or curved pool or winding stream" (*fiar*, crooked, winding). The name is locally pronounced *dunferline* and *dumfarline*.

DUNKELD, found written Dunkelden, situated on the left bank of the Tay, in Scotland. Some derive Dunkeld from Gael. *dun-kaled-in*, "the rough, mountainous country" (*dun* a hill, *kaled* hard, *inn* country), from "*dun-kaledin* 'the hill or stronghold of Kaledin,' not farre from Calidon Castell, otherwise called Dunkeld." Dr. Buchanan derives Dunkeld from Gael. *dunchalden* "the hill of the hazels;" upon which Dr. Macpherson remarks that Dunkeld is surrounded on all sides by hills, and that as hazel-trees grow on almost every hill in Scotland, *dunchalden* might apply to every place in that country where there was a hill covered with hazel-trees; that there is no such word as *calden* (*chalden*) in the Gaelic, that the Gael. for a hazel-tree is *calltuinn*; and that, therefore, according to Dr. Buchanan, the proper derivation should have been *dun-challtuinn* and not *dun-chalden*.

DUNKIRK owes its origin and name to a chapel built upon the *dunes* or sandhills; from Flem. *dun*, and *kerk* a church.

DUNMOW, Essex; in records found written Dunmawe, Dun-

maw, Dunmage, Dunmawge, Dunmore, and in Domesday Dommaw ; from Celt. *dun* a hill, *magus* a town ; or from A. S. *dun* a hill ; *mow* a heap ; “this place being situated on a gravelly hill of considerable height.” Bailey says, “from Sax. *dunan* a hill, *mawan* to mow, it being a fruitful hill that yields a great crop to the mowers !”

DUNSTABLE, formerly Dunstaple, co. Bedford. Monkish legends say that this town took its name from Dun or Dunning, a noted robber in the reign of Henry I., but it was most probably called Dunstaple, from its market or *staple* on the *downs*. *Duna* or *dunum*, a hill or down, frequently occurs in the chronicles of Dunstaple, in the description of lands in this neighbourhood as either *infra* or *super dunum*.

DUR, DURUM. Dur, in local names is the Gael. *dur*, *duir*, W. *dwr*, Ir. *dur*, Arm. *dour* and *douar*, Corn. *dour*, water, from Gr. ὑδωρ, ὑδατος, id., from ὑω to make wet, rain ; or from Sans. *uda*, *und*, whence L. *udo*, also *unda*, wave ; Slav. *voda* ; Pol. *woda*, water. Durum, in ancient names of places situated by the seaside or near rivers, is the L. form of the Celtic word. Thus, Batavodurum (Holland) ; Boidurum, and Serviodurum, both on the Danube ; Lactodurum, i.e. Bedford ; Durocortorum, chief town of the Rhenii, in Gallia Belgica, now Rheims. It is also found in names of rivers, as the Durius or Douro in Spain ; Dur, the Dingle river, in Ireland ; the Adour (L. Atur, Aturus) in France ; the Adur, in England, &c. Armstrong gives also names of places in Eubœa and Macedon.

DURAZZO (*duradzo*), in Albania, the ancient Dyrrhachium. See DUR, DURUM.

DURIHAM, found written Dunholm, Dunhelm, and Durem ; from A. S. *dun* a hill, *holm* water, an island ; or from *deor* a wild beast, *ham* a home, dwelling. (*Bosworth*.) The neighbourhood may have been anciently infested with wild boars. Others say the county of Durham, and parts of the adjacent counties, were anciently called by the Saxons Deira or Deora, and by the British Dewyr, from being inhabited by a tribe called the Deiri, and that from *deora* comes first Deor-ham, and then Durham.

DUSSELDORF, a town in Rhenish Prussia. It is situated

at the junction of the small river Dussel with the Rhine ; whence its name. (G. *dorf* a village.)

DYFFRYN, in local names in Wales, is the W. *dyffryn*, a valley, vale.

DY'SART, a parish in Fifeshire. The name is said to be of Gaelic origin, and to signify "the temple of the Most High." Qu. Gael. *Dia* God, *ard* high, lofty, exalted, an eminence, a hill.

E.

EARL'S COLNE (*kone*), Essex, so called from its ancient proprietors, the De Veres, earls of Oxford. It was also formerly called Colne Monachorum, from the priory founded here, and Colne St. Andrew, from the saint to which that institution and the church were dedicated ; and being the largest of these parishes (the Colnes), it has been called the Great Colne. In Domesday it is written Coles. (Wright, Hist. Essex.) See COLNES.

EBRO, a river in Spain, from Basq. *ibai-ero*, a foamy river, or *urbero*, a warm river. See IBERIA.

EDEN, a river in Kent, also another in Westmoreland. Chalmers derives it from Anc. Brit. *eddain*, a gliding stream ; and says that the *Ituna* of Ptolemy and Richard is the Solway, and has its name from the said root.

EDINBURGH. The earliest mention of Edinburgh (Edin) has been detected by Mr. David Macpherson, in the *Annales Ultonienses*, a MS. in the British Museum, under A.D. 637. In 960 Edintoun is mentioned in an old MS. quoted by Camden, as being evacuated by the Saxons, and abandoned to Indulf, king of the Scots. In a charter of Alexander I. it is called Edenesburg ; in one of David I. Edwynesburg ; in the Chron. of Melrose Edenbure and Edinburgh ; by Simon of Durham, Edwinesburgh ; in the Chron. of Lanercost, Edwynesburgh ; by Hemingford, Edensburg ; in the Polychronicon of Higden, Edenburg ; by

Knighthon, Edynsburg and Edenesburgh; by the prior of Lochleven, Edynburch, Edynbrowch, Maydyn Castle, and the Sorrowful Hill. It is called by the Highlanders Dun Edin, and by the Welsh Myned Agned and Caer Agned, "maiden castle," which some think may in course of time have been softened into *Aned*, and then inverted into *Eden*—a conjecture which was first suggested by the Edinburgh Reviewers, and appears in some degree supported by the L. *Aveda*. Others derive its name from Edwin, a Saxon monarch; but the most probable etymology is from the Gael. *edin*, the steep face of a rock, a compound which occurs in Edenbelly, Edinmore, and other local appellations. When the Saxons acquired possession of the fortress, Dun Edin of course became Edinburgh, the former being still retained by the Highlanders. (*Rees*.) The word Edin is not found in Gaelic. Armstrong gives *eudann*, a face, brow, forehead, front; and *Eudainn*, Edinburgh, lit. Edinton. The writer in the Statistical Account of Scotland, says, "the most ancient name given to Edinburgh Castle, according to Boethius, is *Castell Myned Agned*, 'the fortress of the hill of Agnes;' and the hill itself, *Mynydd Agned cothre gonion*, 'the hill Agned, nigh the fortress,' Simon of Durham, writing in the year 854, mentions this fortress under the name of Edwinesburch, or the castle of Edwin; and it was probably so called after Edwin, prince of Northumberland, who flourished in 626, about which period the fortress was perhaps built. King David I., in his charter of foundation of the Abbey of Holyrood (1128), recognises Edinburgh as *Burgo meo de Edwinesburg*."

EDMONTON, near London; q. d. Edmund's Town, probably King Edmund's. (*Bailey*.)

EGLWYS, in local names in Wales, is the W. *eglwys*, a church.

EGYPT, from L. *Ægyptus*, from Gr. *Αἴγυπτος*. The Greek name is said to have arisen from the Egyptians worshipping the he-goat, or from the country abounding in fat goats; or from *Αἴγυπτος*, the name of the river Nile, which may have been applied to the region through which it flowed (see *Hom. Od.* xiv. ver. 758); or the name may indicate the excessive heat of the climate, or the

vicinity of water or of a river. (Απο Αιγυπτου του Νειλου, ὁ γαρ Νειλος προτερον Αιγυπτος εκλειτο—η αιγιποτος (και αιγιπτος) παρα τον τραγον, ὃν αιγυπτιοι σεβουσιν, εξαιρετως δε τους Μενδησιους— Η δια το αιγας πιονας εχειν—Η εγγυποτος και αιγυπτος, ὡς εγγιζουσα τῷ ποτῷ ἢ τῷ ποταμῷ, &c., &c.) Mrs. Hamilton Gray (*Hist. Etrur.*) says, Egypt took its name from Egyptus (otherwise Rameses II., Sesostris, or Sethos), so called from his comparatively fair complexion ; and that *gypt* in the Coptic signifies a fair person. There is, however, no such a word as *gypt* in either of the Egyptian dialects. Wilkinson (*Egypt*, vol. 1, p. 8), quoting Manetho, says Egypt took its name from Sethosis, also called Egyptus, brother of Armais. It is more than probable that Αιγυπτος is a corruption of Coptus, the chief city of the Thebaid. Tattam says Coptus is written *kophitēs* on ancient coins of Trajan and Hadrian. Macriny derives Coptus from an ancient king named Kobt. Others say Coptus, or rather Coptos, is from *gupta*, guarded, fortified ; but there is no such word as *gupta* in the Egyptian. The Sans. has *gupta*, hidden, concealed, preserved. In Egypt Αιγυπτος is not used. The natives call their country Χημι. “Nec alio nomine Ægyptus appellatur in sacris literis et aliis libris Ægyptiacis.” (*Scholtz.*) See also *Asiat. Res.* 111, 304, 335 ; Gaisford, *Ety. mag.* ; and voc. NILE.

EHRENBREITSTEIN (*arenbright'stine*). Old German writers on the Rhine state that this fortress was at first named Irmstein, and then Hermannstein, after Hermann Hillin, archbishop of Treves, who rebuilt it in 1153, but that in 1160, the works being completed on a more extensive scale, the archbishop, on account of their noble breadth and spaciousness, gave them the name of Ehrenbreitstein, “the broad stone of honour.” The Rheinischer Antiquarius, however, says that Archbishop Hillin called it *at first* Ehrenbreitstein, and subsequently Hermannstein, after his own name. There seems still some doubt about the name, for the same old authority states that the castle was also called *Erenberti Saxum*, which he gives as the L. for Ehrenbreitstein. (*N. & Q.*) The word *ehren*, in names of such fortresses as

Ehrenbreitstein, is not uncommon. There is the Ehrenberger Klause near Reutte, in N. Tyrol.

EISENACH (*ĭzenak*), a town in Saxe-Weimar. The name is found written Eisennach and Ysennach. and in L. *Isenacum*. "From *eisen* (O. G. *eysen*) iron, *ach* water (a brook), on account of the mines of iron in the neighbourhood, and of the water which facilitates the means of purifying and preparing it;" but more probably named from a brook whose waters were impregnated with iron. Others think the name may come from the idol Isis—worshipped by the ancient Germans—from whom the Pagan traditions say that one of their kings, "Suevus," had learnt the art of preparing and forging iron; in memory of which this metal has been named in their language *eysen* or *ysen*—words not very different from the name Isis! See Zeiler, Thuring.

ELBE (*elb*), a river in Germany, found written Elb; in Bohem. *Labe*; in Low L. *Albia*. Fabritius derives Elbe from Teut. *eilf* (*elf*) eleven, from its eleven sources; others from L. *Albis*, its name at the time of Augustus. (See *Strabo*, lib. vii.) But *Albis* is doubtless merely the L. form of its original name.

ELBING, a town in Poland, situated on a river of the same name. The Sax. *ing* is a pasture, meadow; and the river may have been anciently called the Elb, whence Elbing, "the meadow or pasture through which the Elb flows." The Elbe itself rises in Silesia. See ELBE.

ELBINGERODE (*—gheroad'*), found written Eilingeroda, Elbigeroda, Elveringeroda, Eilingerode, Eilgerode, and Eiligerode; a town in the Hartz, said to be named from Count Eilgern or Ilgern von Hohnstein. See RODE.

ELGIN (*elghyn*), a town and parish in Scotland, anciently Elgyn or Helgyn; said to take its name from Helgy, general of the army of Sigurd, the Norwegian Earl of Orkney, who conquered Caithness, Ross, and Moray, about the beginning of the tenth century. It is related that this general built a town in the southern part of Moray, which was most probably Elgin, that town being situated about eight miles S. E. of Burghead, where the Norwegians

had a small fort and harbour for their shipping. See Stat. Acc. Scot., also Rerum Orcad. and Hist. à Thorn. Torfeo.

ELSINORE, more correctly Helsing-ör, a town in Denmark, opposite to Helsing-borg, in Sweden. The Danes call the Sound at Elsinore Öre-Sund; the Sw. *ör* is gravel, a gravelly place. See HELSINGFORS.

ELV, ELF, in Norway and Sweden, is the Dan. *elv*, Sw. *elf*, a river; as the Alten Elv, the Namsen Elv, the Dal Elv, &c.

ELY, co. Cambridge, probably from Gr. *ελος* a marsh, or W. *helig* a willow, "because it, as other fenny places do, aboundeth with willows." (*Bailey*.) Lambarde says, "*Elye* (*Anguillaria Insula*, Lel.; *Elis*, Polyd.; *Elge*,¹ Bedæ; et *Eligæa*,² Saxon), an isle standinge in that parte of the realme which was some time East Angle, which toke the name, as Beda and Leland say, of Eles; as Grafton and suche, harping much upon the stringe of men's names, affirme of Helius, a kinge of England, and as Polydore reasonable (thoughe peradventure beside trouthe) conjecturethe, of *ελα*, which is a fenne or marishe in Greke."

EMDEN or EMBDEN (*em'd'n*), a town in Hanover, named from its situation on the river Ems. The town called by authors of the middle ages Emetha or Embda, and anciently Amisia, was on the left or opposite bank, and has been distinguished as Webster Emden. The river Ems is found written Emesa, Emese, Amasis, Amasus, and Amasia.

EMMERICH (*em'merik*), a town on the Rhine, in Prussia, in L. found written Emmericum, Embricum, Emerica, Embrica, and Embrici Villa; said to derive its name from Count Embric or Emeric. See *Alting Germ.*, Inf. Notit., part 2, 48.

ENGAINÉ COLNE (*kone*), Essex, sometimes for brevity called Gain's Colne, and in Domesday, Little Colne, takes its name from the Engaine family, its ancient lords.

ENGLAND, from A.S. *Engla-land*, land of the Engles or Angles, a German tribe who came over from Anglen, in Sleswick, and settled in Britain. In O. Sax. *eng*, *ing*, is a meadow or plain, a level country (Goth. *winga*).

ENNISKILLEN, co. Fermanagh, Ireland. See IN, INN.

EPERIES, (*apa'reez*), in Hungary, from Hung. *eperjes*, from *eper* a strawberry, with which fruit it probably does, or did, abound. In L. it is accordingly called *Fragopolis* and *Eperesinum*, and in the Slovak dialect, *Pressova*.

EPIRUS, a district of Greece, extending along the Adriatic Sea; from Gr. *Ἡπειρος*, the main land, continent; *α* priv., *πείρας*, end, boundary, extremity.

EPPING, Essex, found written *Eppinges*, is supposed to take its name from a manor, identical, some think, with *Tippendene*, mentioned in the Confessor's charter. Wright says this may be best ascertained by reference to the land-metes (boundaries), which he accordingly gives. See also *Morant*, *Hist. Essex*.

EPSOM, anciently *Ebbs-hame*, i. e. *Ebba's* home, or place, so called, it is said, from *Ebba*, a queen of this county. The name was afterwards changed to *Ebbisham*, or *Ebsham*. *Toland*, who lived at *Woodcote* in the reign of *Queen Anne*, says that *Ebba* was wife of the first Christian king. *Camden* states her to have been of royal blood, and daughter of *Ethelfred*, and that about the year 630, she had such a character for sanctity that she was canonized, and had several churches dedicated to her.

EREBUS, the infernal regions; Lat. *Erebus*, Gr. *Ερεβος*, a region below the earth, not so low as *Hades*; lit. darkness, place of darkness, from or allied to Heb. עֵרֶב, *oreb*, night. *Tzetzes* says, it is rightly observed that darkness was over all, till the sky was illumined by the sun and the stars; Chaos therefore brought forth *Darkness* and *Night*; and, says *Le Clerc*, before anything appeared, all was *hereb* or *erbo*, darkness or night.

ERIVAN, a town in *Georgia*, formerly belonging to *Armenia*. A writer in the *Asiatic Journal* says *erevan* is an *Armenian* word signifying "discovered," or "they appear," as from this quarter *Noah* saw the highest part of *Ararat* ascending above the waters of the deluge, in accordance with *Genesis* viii. 5.

ERN, ERNE, in local names, is the A. S. *ærn*, *ern*, (Dan. *ærne*, Fries. *ærne*, Ice. *ar*, *arn*), a place, secret place, habitation, house, cottage; thus, *Arne*, *Mintern*, and *Pimpfern*, *Dorset*; *Chiltern* and *Pottern*, *Wilts*; *Crewkerne*, *Somerset*. *Cowel* says

“*Ern* means a melancholy situation, from Sax. *ern*, locus secretus.” It may be sometimes the Brit. *arne*, a division, peninsula.

ERROL, a parish in Scotland. In old records it is found written Arroll and Erroll. Its most ancient name was Arroll, said to be derived from Gael. *ear-uil*, eastern landmark (*ear*, east, eastward), “a designation this place might very naturally receive from persons entering this part of Scotland by sailing up the estuary of the Tay.”

ERZEROUM (*erzroom*), Asiatic Turkey; Qu. Arab أرض *arz*, earth, country, region; روم *roum*, a word used by the Arabs and others to designate both the Romans and the Greeks. This name is found written Erserum and Arzroum.

ERZGEBERGE (*arytzgabee'ga*), in Saxony; a chain of mountains abounding in mines of gold, silver, copper, &c.; from *erz*, ore, brass, *geberge* a chain of mountains.

ESCURIAL (*eskod'real*), Madrid, said to be the most costly palace in Spain. The Sp. *escorial* is a place where a mine of metal has been exhausted, a place where the *escoria* or dross of metals is thrown away. Χορίον, corium, *ex-coriare*, *escoriár*, *escória*, *escorial*, Escorial.

ESK, a river in Scotland. See ISCA.

ESSEX. See MIDDLESEX.

ETHIOPIA, from L. *Æthiopia*, from Gr. Αἰθιοπία, the country inhabited by the Aithopes, or Ethiopians, from Αἰθιοψ, οπος, an Ethiopian, lit. burnt in the face; from αἰθω to burn, ψ the countenance, face. “Ethiopia received its name from the colour of its inhabitants, and meant ‘the land of the sun-burnt countenances.’” (*Warburton*.) “The ancients gave the name of Ethiopia to every country whose inhabitants were black.” (*Wright*.)

ETNA, Mount, (It.) from L. *Ætna*, found written *Æthna*, and *Ethna*. Bochart says from Phœn. אַתְּנָא *attuna* a furnace, chimney, or from *ætuna* obscurity.

ETON, Bucks, named from its low watery character; from A. S. *æ*, *ea*, water, and *ton*, *tun*, town, dwelling. (*Bosworth*.)

ETTRICK, a parish in Scotland, takes its name from the river which runs through it. In a charter of Alexander II. to the monks of Kelso, Ettrick is frequently called Ettric and Ethyric.

The name, says a late writer, is of doubtful origin. In the language of the British aborigines, *ed* signified a current, and *terrig* mud, both names characteristic of this river when its waters are raised and agitated by the mountain torrents. Mr. James Hogg says, in old deeds and charters it is first found written Alterick, then Atterick, and finally Etterick; Alterick signifying "the rising stream," or "stream of the rapid ascent." The Gael. *eitre* is a trench or furrow, *eitrich* a blustering noise, and *eitridh* a ditch.

EU, a town near Dieppe, in Normandy. The name is corrupted from Auga, Augum, Aucum, Oca, or Alga, which this place was called by the Romans. Huet says it is situated in the middle of prairies, and he derives *auga*, &c., from G. *aw*, *awe*, a meadow. By some English authors the name was formerly written *Ou*.

EUPHRATES, a river in Asia; from Gr. *Ευφρατης*, possibly from *ευφραίνω* to gladden, in allusion to the beneficial effects of its inundations. Its water is of a very pleasant taste; hence its Arab. name, *فُرَات* *furát*, sweet water. In Heb. it is written *פְּרַת* *phrath*; also *אֶפְרַת*.

EUROPE. Some derive this name from Gr. *ευρυς* broad, and *ωψ* countenance—"broad-faced." Lemon thinks it is "a contraction of '*terra Euro opposita*,' i.e. a region opposite to the East, which Europe properly signifies." Others say Europe was named from Europa (*Ευρωπη*) daughter, of Agenor.

"—— tua sectus orbis nomina ducet."—(*Hor.*)

See Horace, Carm. lib. iii., ode 27, lines 57 and 75, and notes by Dacier; also Plin. lib. ii. cap. 90. Bochart says Europe was called by the Carthaginians *אֶפְרַת חוּר* *ur-appa* (say *hhur-appa*) i.e. white countenance, because the Europeans surpass the Africans in the whiteness of the face; on which account it was also called "sister of Cadmus," as though a virgin with a white face.

EUXINE, the ancient name for the Black Sea. Its most ancient name was *ΑΞΕΙΝΟΣ*, inhospitable, which was afterwards changed to *ΕΥΞΕΙΝΟΣ*, hospitable.

EVESHAM (*e'sam*), co. Worcester, formerly Eversham, named after one *Eoves* Egwins, a shepherd, afterwards bishop of Worcester. It was anciently called Eathome and Heathfield. (*Bailey*.) Eoves-ham, Eversham, Evesham.

EVREUX (*ev'reu*), a town in Normandy. In the fourth century it was named *Civitas Ebuovicorum* or *Ebroicorum*, afterwards *Ebroicæ*, and subsequently corrupted into *Evreux*. See YORK.

EXETER, in A. S. *Eaxan- Exan-* and *Exe-ceaster*. See ISCA.

EXMOUTH, in A. S. *Eaxan-muth*. See ISCA.

F.

FALAISE, (*—aze*) a town in Normandy, has its name from the *falaises* or rocks upon which it is built, or with which it is surrounded. *Ménage* tells us that in Normandy and Picardy, the hills which run along the sea-shore, and also the little heaps of snow formed by the wind, are called *falaises*, and that in Touraine, and particularly at Amboise, fine sand is called by this name. The Norm. has *falaise*, lit. a bank or hill by the sea-side; *falese*, *falise*, sands, rocks, cliffs; from O. G. *fals*, a rock, Mod. G. *fels*, *felsen*. *Coke* (*Litt.*, fol. 5, b), gives *falesia* and *falazia*, Fr. *falaize*, a bank, hill, or down by the sea-side; *Cowel* (*Law Dict.*), *falesia*, a great rock. See also *Turnebé*, liv. xxi., ch. 23; *Had. de Valois*, Not. Gall.; *Lipseius*, Gloss. Allem. Let. 44; *Bourgueville*, Antiq. Norm.; *Jos. Scal.* sur liv. iii. de *Varron*, de Rus.

FALKIRK, co. Stirling, Scotland, a place of some note in the eleventh century. Some derive this name from L. *vallum*, a trench, bulwark, rampart with palisades, and Sax. *circ* a church, because the church stands on or near the line of the ancient wall of Antoninus. The town is supposed to have been at one time denominated *Ecclesbrae*, or "the church on the brow," as descriptive of its situation. In the Gael. it is called *Eglais bhris*,

“the fallen church,” and sometimes *Eglais bhrec*, “the spotted church.” The latter name has been translated *Vario Sacello*, and as such appears in charters of a comparatively recent date, and is supposed to have arisen either from the colour of the stones used in the building, or from the different kinds of architecture of which it was composed. (*Stat. Acc. Scot.*)

FALMOUTH, in Cornwall; “mouth of the Fal.” Pryce translates the Corn. *fal*, a prince, “the prince’s river.”

FAMENNE (*famen’*), a fertile district near Namur, in Belgium, Lamarche being its capital. It was named from its ancient inhabitants, the Phæmanni, mentioned by Cæsar.

FARNHAM, Surrey, found written Feornham and Fearnham; from A. S. *fearn* fern, *ham* a habitation.

FARRINGDON, or FARNDON, Berks, found written Fearn-don and Fearn-dun; from A. S. *fearn* fern, *dun* a hill.

FARRINGDON STREET. “Farringdon Ward, both within and without, take their name from William Faringdon, a goldsmith, who was alderman of these wards, and one of the sheriffs of London in 1281.” (*Stow.*)

FAYAL, the most western island of the Azores, in the Atlantic, received its name from the number of beech-trees growing in it. From *faya* a beech-tree, from L. *fagus*, from Gr. *φηγος*, id.

FENCHURCH STREET “took that name of a *fenny* or moorish ground, so made by means of this borne (Langbourne) which passed through it; and, therefore, until this day, in the Guildhall of this city, that ward is called by the name of Langbourne or Fennicabout; yet others be of opinion that it took that name of *fœnum*, that is, hay, sold here, as Grass Street (Gracechurch Street) took the name of grass or herbs there sold.” (*Stow*, p. 76.)

FERNER. The Tyrolese word for “glacier,” as the Hoch Joch Ferner. The Styrian word is *kies*; in G. it is *gletscher* (glaciers).

FEROE, or FAROE ISLES (*ferro*), in the Northern Ocean, from Dan. *faar* sheep, for which they were originally famous.

FETTER LANE. "Then is Fewter Lane, which stretcheth south into Fleet Street, by the east end of St. Dunstan's Church, and is so called of *fewters* (or idle people) lying there, as in a way leading to gardens; but the same is now of latter years on both sides built through with many fair houses." (Stow, p. 145.) "Feuterer, *fewterer*, a dog-keeper, he who lets them loose in a chase." (Bailey.)

FIDLER'S REACH, near Greenhithe, on the Thames, is said to take its name from the circumstance of three fiddlers having been drowned there. (*Coghlan.*) Among seamen, a reach is the distance between two points on the banks of a river, in which the current flows in a straight course.

FIELD. The fields in Norway are the vast plateaux of the different ranges of mountains; as the Fille Field, the Dovre Field (Dan.).

FINISTERRE (*fnistair'*), in France, also Finisterra in the Peninsula, from L. *finis terræ*, equivalent to Land's End in English, Pentire (*pen-tir*) in Wales and Cornwall, and Kintire (*ceann-tìre*) in Scotland.

FINLAND, "the land of the Finns." The first mention of this people as Finns occurs in Tacitus, who says the Fenni ought to be ranked among the Germans. Ptolemy calls them the Phinni. They are supposed to be of Asiatic origin. *Finnmark* means the *march* or boundary of the *Fins*.

FINSBURY. "This tract [Moorfields] was in the manor of Finsbury, or rather Fensbury, and in the days of the historian Fitz Stephen was an arrant fen." (*Pennant.*) See BURG.

FIORD in local names in Norway and Sweden, as the Hardanger Fiörd, the Sogne Fiörd, means a creek, bay, or inlet formed by an arm of the sea; from Dan. *fiord*, Sw. *fjörd*. See FIRTH.

FIRTH, in local names in the north of Britain, as the Firth of Forth, Firth of Clyde, is a narrow passage of the sea, a strait, the opening of a river into the sea, an estuary, a bay; from A. S. *firth*, *fyrth* (Gael. and Sco. *firth*, Ir. *frith*, Dan. *fiord*, bay, gulf, Sw. *fjörd*, Ice. *fiord-er*), from L. *fretum*, a sea or the waves of

a sea; lit. the water that beats up the shore, especially straits; a strait, a channel, sound, from Gr. $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ to flow. Macpherson renders Firth of Forth "firth of the wood," adding that Islandic writers translate it *Mirknaford*; but this, says Jamieson, would seem rather to mean "the dark firth."

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, co. York, a high cliff or headland, on which beacon fires were formerly kindled. It is still the site of a modern lighthouse. From A. S. *Fleambury*; from *flam* a flame, *burg* a hill, tower, city. "For mariners give it the figure of a blazing star, or else from Flamburgh, in Denmark, in imitation of which our Danish ancestors built it, and gave it the same name." (*Bailey*.)

FLANDERS. (Fr. *Flandre*, D. *Vlaander*; and *Vlaaming* a Fleming.) Some derive Fleming "from Sax. *flyming*, or *flyma*, an exile or banished man, because the Flemings were often forced to change their habitations, and go into neighbouring countries, on account of the inundations of the sea." Flanders may be the country of the Flemingers. Thus, Flemingers, Fleminanders, Flaminanders, Flaminders-land, Flanders.

FLEET, in local names in England, is the A. S. *fleot* (Plat. *fleet* a small river, G. *flethe* a channel), a place where vessels float, a bay, gulf, arm of the sea, the mouth of a river; from *fleot-an*, to float, swim; perhaps indirectly from Sans. *plu*, to swim. Hence, Northfleet, Southfleet, Kent; Purfleet, Essex; Fleet Street, Fleet Ditch, &c.

FLEKKEFIORD (*flekkefeord'*), a town in Norway. The Dan. *flekke* is a borough, hamlet, little town. See RUNHAM and FIORD.

FLINT, the co. town of Flintshire, N. Wales. Pennant remarks that this town had an early origin, and although not mentioned in Domesday, that the name is Saxon, and that the spot was so called anterior to the Conquest; but as the country produces none of those accompaniments of chalky strata denominated flints, he is at a loss for the derivation. Upon which a later writer observes that when Flint was made one of the four N.

Wallian counties, in the time of Edw. I., the statutes were promulgated in barbarous Latin, and the county was in some instances called Comitatus de Flint, which was probably a translation, or various mode of expressing in writing Comitatus de Silici, or the silicious territory; chert, which the ancients designated both by the name of *silex* as well as *petrosilex*, being a predominant feature in the geology of this district. He suggests also that it may be the Brit. *fflwyn*, a shred, a severed part; a name the independent Britons would naturally give it, after the inhabitants had submitted to the Roman yoke; which from historic documents they appear to have done long prior to the other subdued parts of Cambria.

FLORENCE; It. *Firenze*, formerly *Fiorenza*, L. *Florentia*. According to some authors, this city derives its name from Florino, who built it, and died here. Others say from *fuentia*, it being situated near the river Arno; and they add the testimony of Pliny. Others, again, from *florentia* or *fioventia*, from It. *fiore* a flower, because in this place and in the neighbourhood grew many flowers, “*fiori e gigli* [flowers and lilies], *si come fosse in fior edificata, cioè con molte delizie.*” Borghini and Ménage agree with the latter etymology. In this city is the celebrated Academia della Crúscá, which was instituted for purifying and perfecting the Tuscan language; “to refine it, and, as it were, to separate it from the *crusca* or bran.” “E fu così detta dal cernere che fa della farina delle Scritture, il più bel fior cogliendone, e la *crusca* ribbuttando. (*Vocab. della Crusca.*) It has for its device a sieve, and for its motto, “*Il più bel fior ne coglie,*” “It gathers the finest flower thereof.” “In the hall or apartment where the academy meets, everything bears allusion to the name and device. The seats are in form of a baker’s basket; their backs like a corn-shovel, the cushions of gray satin in form of sacks or wallets; and the branches, where the lights are placed, likewise resemble sacks.” (*Maconis.*) Ménage, alluding to the device and motto, says, “*Mais, comme les dénominations se sont ordinairement à potiori, il semble qu’elle devoit plustost se faire appeler l’Académie de la Fleur que l’Académie du Son.*” He

derives the It. *crusca* from O. G. *griesz*, or Flem. *gruis*. Thus, *gruis*, *gruiscus*, *gruisca*, *grusca*, *Crusca*.

FLORIDAS; the E. and W. Floridas in N. America. Florida was named by the Spaniards who discovered it on the Jour de Pâques-fleuries, or Dimanche des Rameaux. (*Lamartinière*.) The Sp. *florida* signifies full of flowers, from *flór* a flower, from L. *flos*, *floris*.

FONTAINEBLEAU. According to some, from *fontaine* and *bleue*, i. e. "blue fountain;" but *bleau* is more probably a corruption of *belle eau*, from the great number of fine springs running through the place. See Du Chesne, *Antiq. Melun*.

FONTARABIA, in Sp. *Fuente Rabia*, a very ancient town in Guipuzcoa, in the Basque provinces of Spain. It is called in L. *Fons Rapidus*, "the rapid fountain," from which its name is said to have been corrupted.

FORD, a common termination of local names in England, as Stratford, Ilford, Bradford, Twyford, Longford, Redford, Harford, Blandford, Oxford, Milford, is the A. S. *ford*, *fyrðan* (G. *furt*, W. *fordd*), a passage over a stream, from *faran* to go, or pass. According to others, the Anc. Brit. *fordd* means a road or passage, whether over a stream or dry land, and the A. S. word is the Brit. word taken in a narrower sense.

FORMOSA, an island in China, in the Eastern Sea, called by the natives *Tai-wan*. The Portuguese named it *Formosa ilha*, "beautiful island."

FOS, in local names in Norway, as in Vöring-fos, near Vossevangen, the Sarp-fos, near Fredrikshald, is the Dan. *fos*, a waterfall, cataract, fall of a river (Sw. *fors* a stream, waterfall, *forsa* to gush, rush.)

FRAMPTON, co. Dorset, so named from its situation on the river Frome, and A. S. *tun*, an enclosure, town, &c.

FRANCE was named from the Franks, a powerful German tribe, by whom it was conquered; and, accordingly, the Germans call it *Frankreich*, i. e. kingdom of the Franks. The G. *frank*, O. G. *franck*, *vranck*, means free, enjoying liberty. Thierry says, to express the term "civil liberty" in the tenth century,

there were no words in the language then spoken in France but *frankise* or *francise*, according to the different dialects, and that *frank* signified both free, powerful, and rich. Ducange enlarges on the words *francus*, *franchisia*, *francia*, &c., all implying a state and character of freedom, liberty, and privilege; immunity. An old German writer derives *francus*, *franciscus* (liber, libertus), from O. G. *fry* (A. S. *frei*) free, and *ank* (as though Fryank) from *anche* a youth. Frank, Franci, Francia, France. See also Leibnitz, Recr. sur l'Hist. tom. ii., p. 287; Le P. Daniel, Hist. de France, "Clovis;" Longuerue, Descr. de France, part 1, Desc. prélim.; Thierry, Conq. de l'Angl. vol. i. 177.

FRAW, a river in Wales, which gives name to the town of *Aberfraw*; from W. *ffrau*, a flux, stream, torrent (*ffrwd*, a stream, current.)

FREDERIKSHALD (—*ks-hald*), a town in Norway, on the road between Christiania and Stockholm. "The old appellation of this town was Halden, to which Frederick III., in 1665, added his own name in commemoration of its gallant defence against the Swedes."

FREIBURG (*fryburg*), the name of several places in continental Europe, but especially of one in Switzerland, another in the Breisgau, Germany, and a third in Silesia. From G. *frei* free, *burg* a town.

FRIESLAND, or VRIESLAND, the most northerly province of Holland. Some derive the name from *fresen*, to shake or tremble, "in allusion to the nature of the country, the soil of which is an unstable or shaking moor;" but Friesland is rather "the land of the Frisii." Tacitus, Pliny, and other Latin authors, call the inhabitants by this name; by the Greeks they are designated Phresii and Phrisii, and the name is found written Phresii, Frisei, Fresones, Fresiones, Friseones, Frisiones, Frisones, Phresones, Phresiones, Frigiones, and Fresonici. Some authors interpret Frisii or Phresii "free men," this people having defended and preserved their liberty longer than the other German tribes. Others refer the name to the mud with which the sea has, by frequent inundations, covered this part of the coast;

others, arguing from the word Frigiones, to the extremely cold climate. "Some, indeed, have asserted that the Frisii derived their name from the Phrygians, or from Frison, their founder. They do not, however, appear to have settled as to whether he was of Indian, Greek, or Trojan extraction." (*Lamartinière.*)

FRITH, sometimes found in local names in England, means a forest, a woody place; said to be from A. S. *frith* peace. "*Frith*, a wood, from the Sax. *frith*, pax (peace); for the English Saxons held several woods to be sacred, and made them sanctuaries." (*Cowel.*) The Gael. has *frith*, *frithe*, forest, heath, moor, deer-park; W. *frith*, *friç*, forest; Fr. *friche* uncultivated land. The A. S. has also *frith-geard* an asylum (Goth. *frid-giard*, an enclosure). Jamieson writes *firth*, *fyrth*, and thinks it may come from A. S. *frith-ian*, to protect, and not from *frith*, peace.

FRIULI (*freool'e*), G. *Frioul*, a district in the Venetian territory, of which Udine was formerly the capital. Friuli is a corruption of "Forum Julii," the ancient name of Cividale, which lies E. of Udine.

FROME (*froom*), co. Somerset, named from the river on which it stands. Qu. W. *ffrom*, fuming, violent.

FROMONT (*fromong'*), sometimes called Bramont, on the frontiers of Alsace; a corruption of Pharamond.

FULDA, a town in Saxony, on a river of the same name.

FULHAM. The earliest mention of this place occurs in a grant of the manor by Tyrhtilus, Bishop of Hereford, to Erkenwald, Bishop of London, and his successors, about the year 691, in which it is called Fulanham. Camden calls it Fulham, which he derives from Sax. *fullonham* (*volucrum domus*), the habitation of birds, or place of fowls, with which Norden agrees, and adds, "it may also be taken for *volucrum amnis*, or the river of fowl, for *ham* in many places is for *amnis*, a river; but it is most probable it should be of land fowl, which usually haunt groves and clusters of trees, whereof in this place it seemeth hath been plenty." Somner and Lye call it Fullanham, or Foulham; "supposed from the dirtiness of the place." The first definition has,

however, been generally adopted (A. S. *fugel*, *fugl*, and *ham*). See also Faulkner's Fulham; Wharton, de Episc. p. 18; Camden, Brit. p. 367; and Norden, Spec. Brit. p. 20.

FURNIVAL'S INN, Holborn, derives its name from its original occupants, the Lords Furnival.

FURRUCKABAD, Hindustan, capital of a small district of the same name in the Doab. The name is said to signify "the happy abode." The Pers. *farrukh* means happy, fortunate, beautiful; the Arab. *farakh* being secure, exempt from fear or danger. See ABAD.

FÜSSEN, a small town in Bavaria, situated at the foot of the Alps, at the entrance or *jaws*, as it were, of a narrow defile or gorge, anciently called *Fauces Juliæ*, whence Füssen. Some say it was named in L. *Fucena*, from the monastery formerly called *Faucense Monasterium*, at the foot of the mountain.

G.

GAD'S HILL, about four miles from Gravesend. "The name of this spot, like that of Shooter's Hill, in the same line, was derived from the depredations of highwaymen and foot-pads; simply but significantly denoting both a vagabond and a weapon. Gad's Hill had long been infested with robbers, when it acquired an enduring notoriety from being selected by Shakespeare for the scene of a dramatic incident, probably suggested by frequent depredations there in his time." (Cruden, Hist. Gravesend.) "*Gad*, to vagabondize" (*Cotgrave*); "*gad*, a club, wedge, &c." (*Ash.*) Bailey says, "A gad of steel is a small bar to be heated in the fire, in order to quench in liquor." The A. S. *gad* is a goad and a wedge, Ir. *gadh* a dart, *gad* a stealing, *gadaim* to steal. See 2 and 3 Edw. III., ch. 27.

GAIN'S COLNE (*kone*), Essex. See ENGAIN COLNE.

GAINSBORUGH, co. Lincoln; in A. S. *Gegnes-burh* and

Genes- Gene- and Geners-buruh, which some derive from *genes* a sanctuary, *buruh* a town; "a town of refuge" (the A. S. *genear*, *gener*, is a refuge, protection; *genæs* saved). Others think this town owes its origin as well as its name to the Ganii, a Saxon tribe, whose chiefs had their residence there in the eighth century, whence it was called the Burgh of the Ganii, or Ganiiburgh. Wharton supposes that the original name of the place was Danesborough from the neighbourhood having been at one time occupied as a station by the Danes; but as this place was known as Gainsburgh nearly two centuries before the arrival of that people in this neighbourhood, there does not appear to be any ground for this supposition. See Stark, Hist. Gainsburgh.

GALATIA, a district of Asia formerly so called. The Gauls having invaded Asia Minor in small bodies and conquered this country, they settled in it; and the Greeks named it *Γαλατία*, and its inhabitants *Γαλαται*, while the inhabitants of Gaul were designated *Γαλάται* 'Εσπέριοι. See GAUL.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, lying between the Bay of Biscay and Portugal. Larramendi derives the name from Basq. *galacia*, seed of wheat grown, or *galecea*, moist wheat (*trigo húmedo*), or *gali iza*, *galeiza*, a hunt between crops or corn fields. Others say from Gr. *Γαλατία*, a word formed from the root of "Gaul." (See Thierry, Hist. des Gaulois.)

GALILEE, a region in the tribe of Naphtali, inhabited by Gentiles, i. e. Phœnicians, Egyptians, and Arabians, anciently called Galilee of the Nations. Gr. *Γαλιλαια*, Heb. גליל, from *galil* a circuit, circle, region; "the circuit [Galilee] of the Gentiles;" lit. rolling, turning. Calmet translates it "my wheel," "my frontier;" from *galal*, a wheel, revolution, frontier.

GALLIPOLI, situated at the mouth of the Propontis; the Calipolis of the ancients; from Gr. *καλος* beautiful, *πολις* a city. The modern name of the Hellespont is Sea of Gallipoli; in Turc. *Galliboli Dengehizzi*.

GALLOWAY, Scotland, (*L. Gallovidia*). Thierry says Galloway means "the country of the foreigners," and *Gal* is the Highland name for Lowlanders and English. Others derive both Galloway

and Galway from the Celt. *gal*, west, westward. De Burgo asserts that *Gaillimh*, the name of the town in Ireland, is the same as *locus Anglorum*, i. e. the residence of the English. Vallancey says that *galmhaith* is an Irish compound, meaning a rocky, barren country, and he translates it Galway. In another place he says *Port-na-Gall* is *Gallorum portus*, and *Gall-amhan* is *amnis Gallorum*; and, referring the name of Galway to a company of merchants that settled there, he says *gael* signifies a merchant, from *gaelis*, traffic or commerce, and *ibh* in Ir. means tribes or families, whence *gailibh*, tribes of merchants. According to Hardiman (*Hist. Galway*), the town and river were called after the surrounding district itself, which was originally named from the Gael, or merchants by whom it was inhabited. In the annals of Roscommon the name of the river is nearly similar in orthography and entirely in pronunciation to *Gailibh* (pron. *gallive*). In all the most ancient documents, till the year 1400, the name was invariably written Galvy, which in time became changed into Gal-iva, and Gal-via, the literal translation of which, Galway, first occurs about 1440. From a very early period until after the invasion of Hen. II., the territory on which the town stands was called *Clan-fir-gael*, i. e. the land or habitation of the Gael or merchants.

GALWAY (*gawlway*), in Ireland. See GALLOWAY.

GANGES, a river in Hindustan. The Hind. *گنگ* *gung* is a river, whence, says Gilchrist, "perhaps by way of pre-eminence, *Gunga*, the river Ganges." "The Ganges in the language of Indostan is called *Pudda* or *Padda*, i. e. the foot, because, as some Brahmins affirm, it flows from the foot of the god *Veeshnu*. It is also called *Burra-Gonga*, or the Great River, whence its European name is derived." (*Playfair*) In Sans. *gung* is a river, stream; *Ganyá*, the river Ganges. Monier Williams derives *Gangá* from *gam*, to go, i. e., that which goes or flows on the earth.

GAR'GARUS, a mountain in Asia Minor, near Beyramitch, from the summit of which may be obtained a most extensive and magnificent view, embracing Constantinople, the Sea of Marmora, the Hellespont, the Isles of Athos, Lemnos, Tenedos, the Gulf of

Smyrna, and a large part of Asia Minor. Mount Gargarus, Gargara, or Gargaron is, properly speaking, one of the peaks of Mount Ida. The name may be derived from Gr. γαργαραίων, Heb. גַּרְגָּר, *gargar*, the throat.

GARIEP, or GAREEP, a river in Africa, means "great river."

GARONNE (*garon'*), a river in France, which, after receiving the waters of the Dordogne, is called the Gironde. Camden derives the name from Anc. Brit. *garw*, rapid; Ménage from G. *geronnen*, from *rinnen*, to run, to flow; "tant à cause de son cours ordinaire, que du flux et reflux de la mer." Armstrong, in one place, derives Garonne from Gael. *garv an* or *garbh amhainn*, the rapid river; and in another place he says *Garunn-us*, Garonne, is *garbh-an*, the rough water. But see YARROW and YARMOUTH.

GASCONY, a province of France. See BISCAY and BASQUE.

GAU (*gow*), a termination of local names in Germany, &c., is the G. *gau*, a country, district, as Rheingau, Pinzgau.

GAUL. The derivation of *Gallus*, a Gaul, from L. *gallus* a cock, or from Gr. γαλα milk, "because the Gauls had a very white skin," is ridiculous. Some derive the name from Celt. *gallu* power, or from *gallen* to journey, because the Gauls left their own and acquired fresh territories; others say the Gauls derived their name from Gadhelius, son of Neimheidh, the Oriental patriarch; or from *gaethel* or *gathel*, woodlanders. From the root of Gaul come *Gaidheal*, *Ghaidheal*, *Gadhel* or *Gayhel* (W. *Gwythel*), contracted into Gael, also *Gadheilig*, now Gaelic or Galic, the language of the Scotch Highlanders. From the root of Gaul come Fr. *Galles*, Wales, Norm. *Wallez*, *Wallesch*, *Galles*, *Gales*, Wales, Welsh; *Galeys*, France; *Galeys*, Calais (William de *Galeys*, William de *Waleys*); *Walais*, *Wallaix*, *Wallois*, Welsh. The Saxon Chronicle speaks of the *Weales*, *Wylyshe*, or Welsh. The A. S. has *Walas*, the Welsh, Britons; *Walli*, Britanni; *wealh* (pl. *wealthas*, *wealus*, *weallas*, *wealan*), a foreigner, stranger, one from another country, a Welshman, Welsh. Taliesin, a Welsh bard of the sixth century, styles his own country *Wallia*. Others say that *walsh* in the Northern

languages of Europe also signifies a stranger, and that the Britons, being unlike the Saxons and Angles, both in speech and costume, were called Welsh, and their country, Wales. Further, the O. G. has *Gal*, *Gall*, *Wall*, *Wale*, *Weale*, *Walsh*, a stranger, a Gaul, a Roman; *Walcholant*, Gaul; the G. *Welscher*, an Italian, *Welschland*, Italy; Belgic *Wallon*; Low L. *Wallus*, and *Gualus*, Gaul. Gael, Gallic, Gaelic, Gallia, Gaul, Wales, Welch, Wallon, Wallachia, Gallway, Galloway, and Galatia, seem to be all formed from the same root, but whether from *gathel*, *Gadhelius* or *gal* is doubtful. The Greeks called Gaul *Galatia*, and its inhabitants Γαλάται Ἐσπερίοι, to distinguish them from those of Galatia, a district of Asia Minor, whom they called Γάλαται. See also Thierry, *Hist. des Gaulois*; Wachter, *Gloss*; Grimm, *Gram.*, lib. ii. 171; Pott, ii. 529.

GA'ZA, a city of Palestine, now called Gazzara. Gaza is said to be an O. Pers. word for a treasury; "quòd Cambyses, Persarum rex, cùm Ægyptum armis peteret, hùc belli opes et pecuniam intulisset." (See Pomp. Mela, lib. i. ii.) Bochart says Gazæ is a corruption of Arab. *khazan*, from Heb. *khosan*, a treasury, from קָסָן, *hasan* (in Niphal), to lay up in store.

GEHEN'NA, a word used by the Jews as equivalent to hell; from Gr. γέεννα, which some derive from Heb. *ge-hinom*, valley of Hinom, where the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch. The Arab. جهنم *jahannam* is a deep pit, lying below, the fire of hell, hell.

GENOA, Fr. *Gènes*, found written *Gennes*; It. *Genova*, G. *Genua*. According to Lamartinière it was anciently called by the Greeks Γενουα, and by the Romans *Genua*. Its inhabitants were, however, styled Ingauni, a word probably of Celtic origin, and from which the city may have been named. "In the middle ages ignorance introduced the name of Janua, in order to derive it from Janus, whom the inhabitants are said to have worshipped." (*Lamartinière*.) The word Janua is, however, an old Sabine word, which the Latins converted into *Diaua*.

GEORGIA, an Asiatic province of Russia. The Russians called it *Grusia*, the Georgians call it *Gurge* or *Kurge*, the Persians

Gurgistan, the Turks *Gurtshi* and *Gurjistan*, i.e. the *stan* or country of the Gurges, Gurjes, or Kurjes. Some assert that these people were named by the Greeks from $\gamma\epsilon\omega\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ (whence the Christian name George), a farmer, labourer; others say they were called Georgians from St. George, the great saint of the modern Greek church. We, however, find the Georgians mentioned in Pliny, Pomponius Mela, and other authors, all of whom lived before the time of St. George. From the following quotation it would appear probable that this country was named from one of its monarchs: "Heraclius II. died in 1798, and was succeeded by his son, George XIII., who died in 1800, and after his death Georgia was declared a Russian province."

GERMANY. Dr. Bosworth thinks German may mean "spearman," from the Gallic *ger* a spear. Strabo (l. vii.), observing considerable conformity between the Gauls and the Germans, thinks their name may have denoted them to be *germani*, i.e. brothers, of the Gauls. Some modern writers, amongst whom are Althaimer and DeWillichius, have derived Germany from *gar* or *ger*, strong, firm, and *mann* a man. Philip Melancthon thinks *German* is another orthography of Teut. *hermann*, a warrior, but does not tell us whether the Germans were so called by themselves, or by the Romans. What is supposed to favour this latter derivation, is, that in the middle ages *herimanni* and *arimanni* were both used to signify soldiers, and that *herman* in A. S. means a war-man, warrior. An ancient tradition, preserved in German songs, and mentioned by Tacitus, supposes that their God Tuisco was "born of the earth," and that from his son Mann, the whole German nation have sprung. This tradition gives to Mann three sons, from whom the Invenons, the Hermions and the Istævons are supposed to have received their names. Dr. Rudbeck derives *Germani* from Mann; Leibnitz from Hermion, son of Mann, believing the Hermions, Hermunderes, and Germans to be synonymous; and he thinks that the Hermions or Germans having conquered a part of Gaul and rendered their name famous, the other Teutonic nations, their allies, took the same name. Interchange of the letters *g* and *h* is not uncommon. The Spaniards converted *germano* into *hermano*.

GETHSEMENE, a village on the Mount of Olives, whither Christ sometimes retired in the night time. "*Gethsemane*, or *Ge-semani*, a very fat vale; otherwise, the vale of oil; from שֵׁן *ghie* a valley, שֶׁמֶן *shemen* oil, perfume, incense." (*Calmet*.) Others translate "olive garden," or "oil press."

GEYSERS (*g'sers*), The; boiling springs in Iceland; from Ice. *giusa* (G. *giessen*), to pour out.

GHAUT (*gawt*), in India, means a pass through the mountains—hence also a range or chain of mountains—and is especially applied to the E. and W. ranges of the south of India. From Hind. *ghát* (from Sans. *ghatt*), which means also a landing place, steps on the bank of a river, a quay, a wharf where customs are commonly levied. (See *Wilson*.)

GHENT (*gong*), formerly capital of Flanders; Flem. *Gend*, Fr. *Gand*; named from its ancient inhabitants, the Gorduni or Gond-uni, who were first under the protection of the Nervii, and afterwards of the Romans. In the 9th century it was called Ganda, and by writers of the 12th and 13th centuries, and even subsequent thereto, *Gandavum* and *Gandavum Vicum*. See also Meyer, *Annal.*, lib. i., and *Cæsar, Com.*, lib. v. 16.

GIBRALTAR. The name is generally supposed to be corrupted from Jabaltarik, from Arab. جبل *jabal* a mountain, ال *al* the, Tarik, the name of a Moorish general, who conquered Spain in 712, having first made a descent on this rock. Canes derives the name from Jabaltaraf, from *jabal*, *al*, and *tarf* or *taraf*, a point, because this rock has a point towards the sea. *Ménage* says it was anciently called Gebaltar and Mont Gibel.

GILLIES' HILL, Bannockburn, Scotland, so called from the part contributed to the victory at Bannockburn, by the servants (*gillies*) attending on the baggage. Bruce had posted them behind the hill, but they suddenly appeared in front, and the English, mistaking them for reinforcements, fled in a panic. Servants are still called *gillies* in the Highlands. (*Kohl*.) From Gael. *gille*, Ir. *giolla*, a lad, young man, boy, manservant.

GIPPS' LAND, in the colony of Victoria, Australia; named

by Count Streleski, in honour of Sir George Gipps, Governor of Port Phillip.

GIRGENTI (*jergen'te*), a town in Sicily, the ancient *Agri- gentum*, whence its name has been corrupted. Agrigentum is also corrupted from Acragas (*Ακραγας, αυτος*), properly the name of the mountain near which the town was built. Thucydides says the Geloans built Acragas, giving the city its name from the river Acragas.

GLADMOUTH, formerly Cledemuth, S. Wales; "mouth of the river Clede or Cleddy;" A.S. *muth* mouth.

GLAMOR'GANSHIRE, S. Wales; Glamorgan is a corruption of *gwlad morgan*, from *gwlad* a country, *morgant* a sea brink, from *mor* the sea, *cant* the rim of anything. The Welsh call this county Sir Forganwg and Morganwg. But see MORGAN.

GLAS'GOW. Some derive this name from Gael. *glas's dhu*, a contraction of *glas agus dhu*, gray and black; Baile Glas's Dhu, the town of gray and black (monks); others, from Anc. Brit. *glas-coed*, green wood, said to be corroborated by the early existence here of a forest, subsequently denominated the Bishop's. Again, others interpret "Glasgow," a dark glen, in allusion to the ravine near the cathedral, where a primary settlement is said to have been made.

GLASTONBURY (*glass'enberry*), co. Somerset, found written Glæstinga-byrig, Glestinga-byrig, Glasting-byri, Glastingabyrig, Glasting-birh, Glastinbirh, and Glastingberi. This town stands on an eminence nearly isolated by marshy flats, and was called by the Britons *Ynys-wytrin*, "the island of glass;" from *ynys* an island, *gwydr*, *gwydryn*, glass. The name was afterwards changed to Avalon or Afalon, the meaning of which, as well as the reason for its former designation, is still in dispute. The Saxons altered the name to Glæsting-byrig, from *glas* glass, *byrig*, *burh*, a town. "Glastonbury; Sax. *Glæseney*, i.e. the isle of glass; also *Glæsenbyrig*, a town memorable for the tombs of two kings, Arthur and Edgar, and of Joseph of Arimathea, and of many of the primitive saints of England." (*Bailey*.)

GLENLYON, near Loch Tay, Scotland, takes its name from a stream called the Lyon.

GLENMORE', near Strathtmore, in Scotland, means "the great glen;" from Gael. *gleann*, *glinne*, a valley, a glen, *mòr* great.

GLOUCESTER (*gloster*); A. S. *Gleancester*. The city of Gloucester was, according to most writers, built by the Romans to overawe the Silures, and a colony settled there called Colonia Glevum, or Glebon Colonia. Others say it was built by Claudius Cæsar. Nennius attributes its erection to Glovus, a prince of this part of the country. Higden says it was called *Caer-clau*, from Claudius, who erected it, but that it took the name of Gloucester from Glovus, a duke of the country. William of Malmesbury asserts that the Britons called it *Aer-chalu* (omitting the *c* in *caer*), and he quotes Seneca (*De morte Claudii*), as observing, "that the barbarians worshipped Claudius in Britain as a god, and built a city in his honour there." This, says the historian, "comes nearest the truth; for that Gloucester was a city built by the Romans, cannot be accredited by those who consider that Cirencester was entitled to much higher consideration, as is evident by the large remains in the latter city, none of which are to be found in Gloucester; and all the etyma of Gloucester turn upon the Brit. *caer glou*, or the bright city, as it is interpreted." He is of opinion that, as "*glo* is the Brit. for *coal*, it has in that signification, from circumstances, a greater probability than the other; that *Glebon* is a misnomer—a Græcism, he supposes, of Ptolemy—totally anomalous to the Roman termination, but that *Glevum* accords with the genius of the Roman language." The name of this city has been spelt Gleawan-cester, Gleaw-ceastre, Glewceastre, Glowceastre, Gleucestre and Gloucestre. Bosworth gives the Brit. *glow*, splendid, or W. *glew*, strong, valiant; A. S. *ceaster*, a city.

GLYN, in local names in Wales, is the W. *glyn*, a dale. The Gael. has *gleann*, *glinne*, *ghleann*, Ir. *gleann*, Corn. *glyn*, Sco. and Eng. *glen*.

GODOL'PHIN, a place in Cornwall. Pryce says *go-dol-phin*, in Corn. means a little valley.

GOL'GOTHA, a small eminence near Jerusalem, which is supposed to have received its name either from its resemblance to a man's skull ; or because it was destitute of vegetation ; or from its being appropriated to the execution of malefactors. The latter seems the most probable. From Gr. Γολγοθα, signifying the place of a skull ; a corruption of Heb. גִּלְגֻלְתָּא, a skull, cranium, so called from its round form. The Arab. has جَلْجَلَة *jalajat*, the cranium, also the head itself.

GORE (*goar*), in local names in England, as in Kensington Gore, &c., may be the O. Eng. *gore*, a small narrow slip of land, or the A. S. *gor*, *gore*, clotted blood, dirt, mud. It may have originally denoted a dirty muddy place.

GOROD, GORAD, GROD, GRAD, and HRAD, found in local names in Russia, Servia, &c.—as *Novgorod*, “new town or fort,” from Slav. *nowy* new—means a town or fort, from Slav. *hrad*, a camp, castle, citadel, Illyr. *grad*, a castle. Armstrong gives O. G. *gard*, Pers. *gherd*, a town ; Phœn. *gard*, a fenced place, an enclosure ; Gael. *gard*, a garden, fenced place ; Heb. Chald. and Syr. *gert*, to enclose ; and the word is found, in some form or other, in most European languages ; but the Hung. *korth*, Goth. *gards*, show that the European synonyms are from the Gr. χορτος, an enclosure, courtyard, or the L. *hortus* ; lit. any enclosed place, then a garden.

GÖTHEBORG (*get'abury*) or GOTHENBURG (*go'tenburg*), Sweden. Chas. IX., when Duke of Gothland, laid the foundation of this town, and named it in honour of the duchy. Sw. *borg*, a castle, fort (town). But see OUDE.

GÖTHINGEN (*get'ing'n*), a city of Germany. Some say it derives its name from the Goths ; others from the goodness of the land. “Sive agri bonitas seu gens tibi Gothica nomen, Gottinga, fecerit tuum.” (*Henri Meiborn*.) The etymology from *gutt* good, says Lamartinière, seems authorized from letters of Frederick Barbarossa calling it Guttding ; “à Northen ad montes Messiacos usque ad nostram civitatem Guttding.” Modius recounts at great length that, towards the year 925, Henri l'Oise, having gained a glorious victory over the Huns,

who had ravaged Germany, drove them as far as Gottingen, "usque ad Gottungam, sic dietam quòd Gothos Hunnosque eâ expeditione subjecisset;" and that he there celebrated his triumph by a magnificent tournament. See Dresser, de Præcip. Germ. Urb. Franç.; Modius (de Bruges) Pandect. Triump. t. 2, lib. i fol. 1; Zeyler, Brunsw. and Lunb. Topog. p. 92; and Lamartinière, Diet. Géog. et Crit.

GOUDA (*gow'da*), a town in the province of S. Holland, situated on the Yssel, at the confluence of the *Gouw*.

GRACECHURCH STREET, formerly Grasse Church Street, and Grasse Street. "In New Fish Street be fishmongers and fair taverns, and in Fish Street High, and Grasse Street, men of divers trades, grocers and haberdashers." (*Stow*.) See FENCHURCH STREET.

GRAM'POUND, a village in Cornwall; a corruption of Corn. *gran pont*, great bridge. (*Pryce*.)

GRANGE. Granges were farms at a distance from the abbeys, to which they belonged, and stocked and cultivated by the monks; hence so many mansions called "The Grange." "Fr. *grange* a barn, Ir. *grainseach* a grange, Seo. *grange*; the buildings belonging to a corn-farm, originally a place where the rents and tithes, paid in grain to religious houses, were deposited; from *granum* grain." (*Webster*.) Low L. *grangia*, *granchia*, *grancia*, *granca*, *granica*.

GRATZ, the capital of Syria; corrupted from Slav. *gradez*. It is called in Slav. *Niemetzki-Gradez*, i.e., the burg or fortress of Niemetzki.

GRAVE, a termination of local names in England, denotes a wood, thicket, den, or cave; from A. S. *graf*. Camden and others interpret the Low. L. *grava*, "a little wood." Cowel says it sometimes signifies a thick wood of high trees, a grove.

GRAVESEND. The origin of this name is somewhat doubtful. The town was anciently called Gravesham, from the name of the manor, and afterwards corrupted into Graveshende. Some derive Gravesham from *graaf* a reeve, and *heim*, *hime*, "the

dwelling place of the reeve or representative of the superior lord." See Cruden, Hist. Gravesend.

GRAY'S INN derives its name from the Lords Gray of Wilton, its former occupants. (*Herbert.*)

GREECE, from L. *Græcia*, from Γραικοί, the Greeks, a name not used by Homer, but said to be very ancient. Some assert that the Javan of the prophets Ezekiel, Daniel, and Zechariah, refers to Greece, and that Ionia may take its name from Javan (i.e. יָוֹן *yon*), one of the sons of Japhet. (See Gen. x. 2.) "The Hindüs formerly called an Ionian or Greek *Javana*, but the term is now applied to both the Muhammadan and European invaders of India, and is often used as a general term for any foreigner or barbarous race." "Greece, called Hellas by the Greeks." (*Cicero.*)

GREENWICH (*grin'idj*), Kent; in L. *Grenovicum*; from A. S. *Grena-wic*, *Grene-wic*, "a green habitation upon the bank of a river," from *grene* green, *wic*, a village, bay.

GRENÔBLE, capital of Dauphiné, a province of France; formerly Grenoble, contraction of Gratianopolis, i.e. the πόλις or city of the Emperor Gratian, son of Valentinian I. It was anciently called Cularo.

GRIMSBY, co. Lincoln; "from one Grimus, who built it." (*Bailey.*) Dan. *by*, a city.

GRON'GAR-HILL, from W. *gron*, for *crwn*, round, from *coron*, *cron*, a circle, crown; and *gaer* for *caer*, a fort. *Y gron gaer*, the round caer or fort.

GUADALOUPE (*gwada-loop'*), an island in the W. Indies, called Guadalúpe by the Spaniards, from the resemblance of its mountains to a chain in Spanish Estremadura, which, as well as a town and a small river, bear that name. The name of the river is probably derived from the Arab. *wádí* a river, and Sp. *lôba* (from L. *lupa*) a she-wolf. Varac calls it in L. *Aquæ Lupicæ*.

GUADALQUIV'IR, a river in Spain flowing by Seville and Cadiz. The name is corrupted from the Arab. *Wád-ul-kábir*, "the great river," from وادي *wádí* a river, also the channel of a river, a valley, ال *al* the كابر *kábir* great. The names of many

rivers in the Peninsula are compounded of *wádi* and other Arabic words. Among these are the Guadalcazar, from *Wad-al-kasar*, the river of the palace or royal house; the Guadalhorra, from *Wád-al-gár*, the laurel river; the Guadarrama, near Gibraltar, from *Wád-al-ramka*, the mare's river; the Guadalquiron, from *Wád-al-kat*, the cat river; the Guadalaxara, or Guadaljara, from *Wád-al-hachára*, the river of the stones; and the Guadalbazar, from *Wád-al-bacar*, the ox or cow river.

GUERNSEY (*gerń'ze*). The name of this island was perhaps originally *Ger's-ige*, and, if so, may have been derived from the same root as Jersey and Cherbourg. Camden says *Jer*, *Ger*, and *Cher*, are corrupted abbreviations of *Cæsar*. Jerbourg, the name of a fort in this island, long since in ruins, is supposed to be a corruption of *Cæsar's burg*, or *Cherburg*. The termination *ey* in Guernsey is the *ig*, *ea*, in A. S. *igland*, *ealand*, island, which comes from *land*; *id*. and *ea*, a corruption of Goth. *ahwa*, from L. *aqua* water.

GUIENNE (*ge-yen'*), a province of France. The name is corrupted from Aquitania, thus, Aquitania, Quitania, Quiania, Guienna, Guienne. Chartier says Aquitania was so named from its abounding in springs and rivers (*aquæ*); upon which Fauchet observes, that it was called Aquitania before the coming of the Romans, and before the Gauls spoke Latin. See Chartier, *Deser. de la Gaule*; Valois, *Notice des Gaules*, and *Ménage*.

GUIPUZCOA (*gepooskó'a*), in the Basque provinces of Spain; found written Lepuzcoa, Ipuzcoa, Ipuzca, and Puzico. Larramendi thinks Guiputzua is the correct orthography. No etymology has yet been suggested.

GULISTA'NI, a town in Persian Armenia; from Pers. *gulistán*, a rose-garden; گل *gul* a rose, ستان *stán* a place, country.

GULNAR. "The name given by the Turks to a harbour and surrounding district (on the sea coast of Asia Minor), containing only some dispersed cottages, and the remains of the ancient Celendris, still called Kelenderi by the Greeks." The Turc. *gulnar* is a cherry, but the name may have been corrupted from *Celendris*.

GURH, GURGH, GHUR, in local names in Hindustan (as in Kishenghur, properly Krishna Ghur, in the Punjab; Ramgurgh, in the hill state of Hindoor; Rajgurh, in Sirmoor; Churnargurgh, in Mirzapoor; Gawilgurgh, in Hyderabad; Futihgurh (which Gilechrist translates "Fort Victoria"), is the Hind. *garh*, *gurh*, a fort, hill fort, mud fort.

GUZERAT', or GUJERAT', a principality in the W. of India, also a district in the Punjab. Mr. Elliot considers the appellation to be derived from the Gújar, a numerous class in the N. W. provinces, chiefly engaged in agriculture, though formerly notorious for their martial and predatory character. "In the Dakhin, says Wilson, the term Gujar is considered synonymous with Gujarátí, and applied to any native of Guzerat, but more especially to the traders and dealers from that country." *Guzar* in Pers. is a passage, transit, a broker, factor, pasturage; *guzará* a ferry, ferry-boat; *guzárádan* to cause to pass, transact, pay; *mál-guzár*, a farmer, or renter.

GWEN DWR, co. Brecknock, N. Wales, synonymous with Wendover, i. e. fair water. (W.)

GWY, in names of rivers in Wales—as Edwy, Efyrynwy, Elwy, Llugwy, Mawddwy, Mynewy, Trydomwy—is the W. *gwy* or *wy*, the primary signification of which is "water."

H.

HACKNEY, near London; in ancient records written Hackenaye and Hacquenye; in a patent of Edward IV. Hackeney otherwise Hackney; and in Index to Rolls of Parliament, Hackenayes and Hackenay. "It may have been so called from a Dane or Saxon of the name of Hacon or Hakon, and be a corruption of *Hacon-ey*, i. e. Hacon's *ey* or place near water, or his domain." Hackney is reputed as the first place near London provided with coaches let out for hire; whence, it is said, arose the term hackney coaches, hackneys, or hacknies; but the *coche-*

à-haquenée originated in France in the early part of the 17th century; and *haquenée*, in French, is a sort of cob-horse. See Robinson, *Hist. Hackney*; *Month. Mag.*, vol. xvii., 582; vol. xviii., 126.

HADDEBY, formerly Haithaby, a town in Denmark, on the river Schle, and opposite to Schleswig; from Sax. *æt*, at, by, *had* heath, Dan. *by* a town—"town by the heath;" so called from the heath abounding in the neighbourhood. (*Bosworth.*)

HAGUE (*haig*); Fr. *La Haye*, a city in Holland. The Hague owes its origin to a hunting-seat built there by the counts of Holland in 1250, and is named from *Graven Haage*, i.e. the counts' hedge, which surrounds their park. D. *graaf*, earl, count, *haag* a hedge. See ST. GRAAVENZANDE.

HAINAUT, or HAINAULT (*highno*), formerly Henault and Hainoum; in G. *Hennegau*, L. *Hannonia*, a frontier province of Belgium. It is said to take its name from the river Haine, which runs through it. There is also Hainault Forest in England, co. Essex. Hainault may be from the Celt. *hén-ault*, an old wood, and Haine may come from *hén*, old.

HALSTEAD, Essex, in records found written Halsed, Hausted, Hawlstede, and Howsted, and in modern writings sometimes named South Halstead, to distinguish it from Halstead in Suffolk. From A. S. *halstede*, "healthy place" (from *hæl*, and *sted* a place): a term said to be, with great propriety, applicable to the pleasant eminence it occupies.

HAM, in local names, as East Ham, Rainham, Farnham, Waltham, Debenham, Cheltenham, Burnham, Tyneham, Swineham, Gillingham, Odiham, Hammoon (i.e. Ham-mohun), is the A. S. *ham* (Plat. *ham*, Fries. *ham*, *hem*, G. *heim*, M. Goth. *haim*, Dan. *hiem*, Sw. *hem*, Mid. L. *hama*), a habitation, house, home, dwelling, farm; perhaps from O. G. *heimen*, to cover. Norden says *ham*, in some names, is from L. *amnis* a river.

HAMBURG, according to Dresser and others, was anciently called Augusta Gambriviorum, or Gambriuvia; but Tacitus, speaking of the Gambrivii, does not mention it. Its origin is ascribed to Charlemagne, who, to arrest the incursions of the

northern Slavonic nations, in the year 808, built two forts upon the Elbe, one of which became Hamburg. Albert de Staade says its ancient name was Hochbuchi or Hochburi; Lambecius, that it had both a Saxon and a Vandal name, the latter in ancient monuments written Huobbuocki, Hobbouch, Hochbuch, Hochburi, Bochburi, Buchburi, Buchborg, and Buchborch; and that the derivation of the first syllable *Buch*, from the Pol. *Bog*, or Bohem. *Buh*, God, agrees with the statement in preface to ancient Droit Civil of Hamburg, that this city was called *Ville de Dieu* in the Vandal language. The Slav. has also *bog* war. The name may have come thus:—Bogborg, Bockborg, Buckborg, Huckborg, Huhborg, Hubbouch, HUMBouch, Humbourg, Hambourg, Hamburg. See Lambecius, Orig. Hamb. p. 3; Eghinard, ad ann. 808; Dresser, de Urb. Germ. p. 304; Clavier, Germ. Ant. lib. iii., c. 27, p. 605; Albert de Staade, Chron. ann. 810.

HAMMERSMITH, found written Hamersmith. Faulkner (*Hist. Hammersmith*) derives the name from Sax. *ham*, a town or dwelling, and *hyde* or *hythe*, a haven or harbour; therefore, says he, *Ham-hythe*, signifies a town with a harbour or creek; which here connects the river with the centre of the town, and forms a convenient quay or dock for the landing of various kinds of merchandise, coals and corn. Bowack says it is called in Domesday Hermoderwode, and in ancient deeds Hermoderworth, which is an evidence of its antiquity, because it was, at that time, a place well known. He says, “We shall not attempt accounting for the present name of it, Hammersmith, which is somewhat odd, unless we suppose that time has melted those rough Saxon sounds, which indeed seems more probable than several conjectures we heard about it, or that ridiculous account firmly believed by some of the inhabitants of Fulham and Putney, as well as of this place, viz. that the two churches of the two first named places were, many ages since, built by two sisters of gigantic stature, who had but one hammer between them, which they used to throw across the river, but that one time it happened unfortunately to fall upon its claws and broke them, so that the pious wish must have unavoidably stood still, if they could not have got it mended, but, going to a

smith that lived at this place, he set all to rights again, and, for such good service it has ever since retained the name of Hammer-smith. This fantastic relation is inserted only for the reader's diversion, and to let him see the force of tradition, and how strangely the ignorant may be imposed upon, especially if there is the least shadow of truth to support it, as there is here, the towers of the two churches being exactly alike, and, by the condition of both, built about the same time; and the name of Hammersmith colours the whole story admirably well, and puts the certainty with them out of doubt." *Antiq. Midd.* p. 47, Lond. 1705.

HAMPSHIRE. See SOUTHAMPTON.

HAMPSTEAD, formerly Hamstede, the old form of "home-stead," which, says Lysons, means the site of a house with its appurtenances—a name which may have been sometimes applied, by way of pre-eminence, to the residence of the lord of the manor.

HAMPTON-ON-THAMES, according to some, was called Avona, from Anc. Brit. *avon*, water, river, whence *Avona-ton*, i. e. "river-town," afterwards corrupted into Hampton. Others say the name means "home-town," from A. S. *ham*, used in the sense of "home," and *tun*.

HANSE TOWNS (*hanz*). The Hanse Towns, in Germany, were cities associated for the protection of commerce, as early as the 12th century. This confederacy has now ceased; and its remnants, Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfort, are called Free Cities. Some say "Hanse" means "maritime," from *am see*, "upon the sea;" others derive the name from O. Goth. *ansi*, "the upper classes;" or from *hansa*, a multitude; but the most probable derivation is from O. G. *hanse*, a society, from *hans* a companion, which may be the G. and D. *hans* (John). The D. has *hansbeker*, a large drinking cup; *hansen*, to drink a bumper; *hanssen*, great men. The O. Fr. *marchand hansé* or *ansé*, is a privileged merchant, or one received into the number of the privileged; the O. G. *hünseln* meant "to initiate," to admit into a society or company. See also *Ducange*, and *Wachter*, Gloss.

HARBOTTLE, Northumberland, so called, says Bailey, because it was a place where soldiers kept their quarters; from A. S. *here* an army, *botl* a house. See BOLTON.

HARTLEPOOL (*har'tl*), co. Durham. Cooke is of opinion that Hartland Point is a corruption of *Hercules Promontorium* and Hartlepool, of *Heracleopolis*, and that the early inhabitants of this part of the country were a trading colony of Ionians who worshipped Hercules (see Hutchinson's Northumb. p. 161); and he speaks of an inscription on an altar to Hercules in Corbridge church-yard. Cade thinks Hartlepool, or the port of the Hart, at Hartness, may be named from the redness of the stone or soil (see HERTFORD); others, that it has been the peculiar haunt of deer, as evidenced by the numerous antlers and teeth discovered hereabouts. Bede calls it *Heortu* or *Heortea*, "the place where the harts drink;" and Huntingdon, "the island of harts." The name is derived by some from the long-submerged *Hart* Forest, the adjunct "in-pool" or "le-pool," showing its vicinity to the sea. Dufresne, however, says *hart* is a Teutonic word for "forest," in a general sense. On the town seal a stag is represented in a pool; but as the historian justly observes, this (like the arms of Hertford and Oxford) can only be considered as a rebus on the ancient appellation.

HARWICH (*harridj*), co. Essex, from A. S. *here-wic*, *her-wic*, from *here* an army, *wic*, a port, bay, residence; "a place where an army encamps or is in garrison, a station, camp." (*Bosworth.*) It is supposed that a Saxon army was always stationed here, to oppose the descent of the piratical Danes. See Morant's Essex, vol. i., p. 499.

HARZ (*hartz*); the Harz mountains and forest in N. W. Germany. Lamartinière says the old Teut. word *harz*, a forest, is still preserved in Speshart, Neustadt-an-der-*Hart*, &c.; but the forest may be named from the large quantity of resin (G. *harz*) which it produces, or from the number of its deer (Teut. *hart*, a stag). But see Spenser, Not. Germ. Ant., p. 83; also Wachter, Gloss.

HASTINGS, co. Sussex, called by the Saxons *Hastinga*. Somner writes *Hærtling* and *Hærtingaceaster*, which he derives

from Sax. *hærte* heat, because of the bubbling or boiling of the sea in this place. Camden says from one *Hasting*, a Dane, a great robber, who either seized, built, or fortified it. "In 893 the Danes, in 250 ships, commanded by the pirate *Hastinge*, landed at the mouth of the river Rother, near Romney Marsh, and immediately possessed themselves of Apuldore, where, and at Hastings (so called from their leader) they constructed forts and ravaged all the coast to the westward of the country." (*Dallaway*). Kemble thinks Hastings was the fortress, and probably at one time the town, of a tribe called the *Hæstingas*. See also Moss, Hist. Hastings.

HATCH, an adjunct to many local names in Essex, as Kelvedon Hatch, West Hatch, Abury Hatch, How Hatch, Pilgrim Hatch, Fox Hatch; also Colney Hatch, near Muswell Hill, Middlesex; Hatch House and Manor, Wilts, standing upon a high hill. Morant (Hist. Essex, p. 185) says *hatch* means a low gate towards the forest. A learned annotator, referring to Hatch in Essex, says: "*Hatches* has also the signification of flood-gates, but no flood-gates exist, or ever could have existed, in many of the places having the name of *Hatch*, no water of any kind being near them." See also Cowel, Law Dict.; 27 Hen. 8, 23; and Survey of Cornwall.

HATFIELD, Herts, found written Hæd-feld, Heat-feld, Hedt-felt, and Hat-feld, from A. S. *hæd* heath, *feld* a field.

HAUGH (*haw*), a low-lying meadow; another orthography of HAW.

HAVAN'A, or 'THE HAVANNAH, in the Island of Cuba; from Sp. *Habana*, "The harbour." (*Johnston*.) Neither *habana* nor *havana*, for a harbour, is found in the Spanish dictionaries. *Habana* may, however, have been formed from *haven*, or G. *hafen*. Dan. *havn*, D. *haven*.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, Essex. *Atte* is a corruption of "*At the*;" "Havering at or near the king's or queen's bower."

HAVRE (*hahver*), Fr. *Le Havre*, a seaport of France; from O. G. *haffen*, a port, or the Celtic *aber*, the embouchure of a

river. See Bochart, Colon. Phœn. liv. i. ch. 42; Syl. Giraldus, Itin. Camb. liv. ii. ch. 1; also, *Ménage*; and voc. ABER.

HAW, in English local names, means lit. inclosed land, a small field; from A. S. *haga*, *hagen*. In Chaucer it signifies a dale.

HAYNE, a terminal of English local names, is probably a contraction of A. S. *hagen* (*haga*) a hay, hedge, meadow. "*Hage, hagen, tot oppidorum nominibus hinc annexum.*" (*Somner.*) "*Nigan et xx. hagenæ syndon; novem et viginti prædia sunt.*" (*Bosworth.*) "*Grete hertes in the haynes, fair bares in the playnes;*" MS. Linc. (*Halliwell.*) Willhayne, well inclosure; Woodhayne, wood inclosure; Cownhayne, cows' inclosure.

HAYTI (*hay'te*), an island in the West Indies. The name signifies "high land."

HEARN, formerly Hern, is sometimes found in local names. Some translate the Sax. *hern*, a cottage; others a house; as Whitehern, a "white house." *Hern* may sometimes be another orthography of *Ern*, *Erne* (q. v.).

HELICON, a mountain of Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; from Gr. Ἑλικων, which Le Clerc derives from Phœn. *hhalik* or *hhalikon*, a high mountain. Bochart (Chan. lib. i. c. 16) shows that Bœotia was full of Phœnician names and colonies.

HEL'IGOLAND, found written Helgoland; an island near the mouth of the Elbe, and anciently called Hertha, after the goddess of that name, whom the Saxons worshipped there. From G. *Heiligeland*, i. e. holy land.

HEL'SINGFORS, in Finland; said to be named after a colony from the province of Helsing-land, in Sweden, which had been established in the neighbourhood for several centuries. Qu. Sw. *fors*, stream, waterfall. There is Helsing-borg in Sweden, opposite Helsing-ör, commonly Elsinore and Elsinour, in Denmark.

HELSTON, a village in Cornwall; contraction of Corn. *ha-laston*, "the hill by a green moor."

HEM'EL HEMPSTED, Herts, formerly Hemel Hamsted. Hemel may have been originally the name of the owner. In the neighbourhood is Wheal Hempsted. See HAMPSTEAD.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES. Dr. Plot calls it "the ancientest

town in the country," but has not adduced any fact or argument to support his conjecture. He derives the name from Celt. *hen* old, *ley* a place. In an inspeximus granted by Queen Elizabeth to the corporation of Henley, it is called Hanlegauz and Hanneburg. (*Rees.*)

HENTLAND, a parish, co. Hereford, derives its name from the old church, in W. *hén-llan*.

HEREFORD (*herryford*). Leland says "in Welsh this place is called *Hewr-ford*, of an old ford by the castle, by the which many passed over, or ever the great bridge on the Wye at Hereford was made." Camden says "the similarity between the names of Ereinue, Arcenfeld, the town of Ariconium, mentioned hereabouts by Antoninus, and Hariford or Heriford, now the metropolis of the county, have led me to think that all are derived from *Ariconium*; not that I believe Ariconium and Hereford the same place, but as Bazil in Germany took the name of Augusta Rauracorum, and Baldach in Assyria that of Babylon, because they arose out of the ruins of those places, so our *Hariford* (as it is commonly pronounced) derived, in my opinion, its name and existence from the Roman Ariconium." Duncumb, however, prefers the derivation from A. S. *here* an army, and *ford* a ford; the place being near a ford frequently crossed by armies of Britons and their invaders; and he considers all prior etymologies doubtful, no evidence having been adduced to prove that Hereford existed as a town before the Saxon Heptarchy.

HERMANN or ERMINE STREET, one of the four great roads or military ways constructed by the Romans in Britain, and extending through the entire length of the kingdom; from A. S. *here* an army, or *hereman* a soldier. See HEREFORD.

HERTFORD (*harford*); found written Heorot-ford, Heort-ford, and Herudford; perhaps from A. S. *heort*, a hart, stag, *ford* a ford; "the hart's ford." Bede says from *herudford*, "the red ford." The historian thinks it was named from its situation on the Roman Vadum Militare, or the ford of the Roman military way, called by the Saxons *Herman* Street, which extended from Newhaven, in Sussex, to Castor, in Norfolk. See HERMAN STREET.

HIBERNIA. See IRELAND.

HIMALA'YA signifies "the abode of snow;" from Sans. *hima* snow, *álaya* an abode.

HIN'DOO KOOSH, i.e. the Hindoo or Indian Caucasus, a range of mountains in India.

HINDUSTAN', i.e. the *stan* or country of the Hindús. Gilchrist says "*Hind*, the ancient term for India, perhaps signifies 'a black' (*niger*), which, with the common adjunct *oo*, makes 'blackey,' 'negro,' &c.; so that we might translate *Hindostan* 'negro-land.'" He adds that *Sind* and *Hind* are synonymous. "India, in the Zend and Pehlvi languages is called *Heando*, and in Hebrew הודו *hoddu* (Esther, i. 1); and by the Persian and Arabian geographers *Hend*." See INDUS and STAN.

HIS'SAR, in local names in Turkey and India, is the Turc. and Hind. *حصار hisár* a fort, as Bala Hissar, Cabul; Kara Hissar, the black fort; Koyla Hissar, Sultan Hissar, Ghieuzel Hissar, Kizhissar, in Turkey.

HITHE, a termination of local names in England, denotes a situation on the shore, and convenient for landing goods (*Bosworth*), as Greenhithe, Queenhithe, Rotherhithe, from A. S. *hyth* a port, haven. Hythe, Hithe, is the name of one of the Cinque Ports, in Kent.

HO, in local names in China, generally signifies a river. The Yellow River is also called "Ho," as being *the* river, by way of eminence.

HOANG-HO, a river in China. See HWANG HO.

HÖCHST (*hext*), near Frankfort. Höchst in G. signifies "highest," but it may be here a contraction of Hochstädt, from *hoch*, high, *stadt* a town. We have Hochstädt in Bavaria, near which is the little village of Blenheim, properly *Blindheim*, noted for the famous victory of Marlborough and Eugene, over the French and the Bavarians.

HOLBORN (*ho'bern*). "Oldborne or Hilbourne was the like water breaking out about the place where now the bars do stand, and it ran down the whole street till Oldborne Bridge, and into the river of the wells, or turnemill brook. This bourne was like-

wise long since stopped up at the head and in other places where the same hath broken out, but yet till this day the said street is there called High Oldborne Hill, and both the sides thereof, together with all the ground adjoining that lie betwixt it and the river Thames remain full of springs, so that water is there found at hand and hard to be stopped in every house." (*Stow.*) Lemon (quoting Cle. Voc. 73 and 131 n.) says *Hol-bourn* means "the bounds or limits of the college," and is consequently a Greek word(!). The true derivation is from A. S. *eald*, *æld*, old, *burn*, a stream, brook.

HOLDERNESS (*hoal'dernes*), co. York (called by Ptolemy *Ocellum*; from Anc. Brit. *ykill*, a foreland), from A. S. *Hold-deor-ness*, the promontory of hollow Deira. (*Bailey.*) The province or kingdom of Deira was part of Northumberland, situated between the Tyne and Humber. Dr. Bosworth gives the "A. S. *Holdeoranes*, hol deora nesse, cavæ Deiræ promontorium;" *hol* hollow, *næsse*, *nésse*, promontory, headland, cape. See SPURN-HEAD.

HOLLAND. According to some authors, the name may denote a very low country; from O. G. *hol* low, *land*, id. Dr. Bosworth, quoting Halbertsma, says the meaning of *Holland* exactly suits the *fenny* and *boggy* soil which it designates; that the oldest Dutch authors write *Ollant*; but that the word *ol* in the sense of dirty or glutinous matter, mud, does not appear in A. S., although it is found in a derived signification. Van der Schueren says, "*Beven daveren als eyn ollant, scateren*—tremble under the feet as a marshy ground." The name *Holland* is not heard of before A. D. 1064. (See Wachtendonk's Rhym. Chron. and Huydecoper on Melis Stoke.)

HOLM (*home*), in local names in England, is the A. S. *holm* water, island, low ground by water; thus, the Steep and Flat Holmes, and Holme, Dorset; and Axholm. In Sweden and Denmark *holm*, is "a small island;" as Stockholm, Rydboholm, Gripsholm, Bornholm, Drotningholm (i. e. queen's island).

HONG-KONG', a Chinese island; said to be corrupted from Chin. *heang-keang*, "the valley of fragrant waters."

HOO, HOE (*ho*), in local names in England, as Prud-hoe,

Shaft-hoe, Sand-hoe, Tud-hoe in Durham and Northumberland ; Hoo, Herts ; Hoe, Kent ; may have originally signified a hill, perhaps from G. *hohe*, height, elevation. *Hohe* is found in German names of places, as Hohenlinden, Hohenwart, Hohen Staufen, Hohenzollern, Hohenwerfen, &c. Baxter translates Icanhoe, “*Arx Icenorum.*”

HOPE, in local names in England, is said to signify a sloping hollow between two hills, and is derived by some from the Celt. ; but it is more probably a corruption of *haw*, *haugh*, *hawgh*, *hough*, from the A. S. *haga*, a small quantity of enclosed land, a dwelling-house. Halliwell gives “Hope, a valley, also a hill.” (North.)

HORNCHURCH, Essex, “hath its denomination from the horns of a hart that happened to be killed by a king’s dog near the church, as it was building ; and the horns were put in the wall of the church.” Mr. Estest of Trinity College, Oxford, went to school here, and said that the stumps of the horns were extinct in his time. (*Cam. Soc.*)

HORNSEY, Middlesex ; from the 13th to the 16th century called in public records Haringee, Haringhee, or Haringay ; about Queen Elizabeth’s time usually written Harnsey or Hornsey. Its etymology must be sought for in its more ancient name. Har-inge, “the meadow of hares,” is not very wide of its original orthography. (*Lysons.*) Hornsea is the name of a place in Yorkshire, situated on the sea-coast, near a small lake formed by a breach from the sea.

HORS’HAM, Sussex. The common derivation is from the Sax. Horsa, brother of Hengist. Allan (*Hist. Sussex*), says its situation in that part of the county termed the weald, which was formerly one continued forest, would authorize us to suppose that the present name is a corruption of *Hurst-ham*, or the town in the wood.

HOUNDSDITCH. “From Aldgate north west to Bishops-gate, lieth the ditch of the city, called Houndesditch, for that in old time, when the same lay open, much filth conveyed forth of the city, especially dead dogs, were there laid or cast ; wherefore, of latter time, a mud wall was made, inclosing the ditch, to

keep out the laying of such filth as had been accustomed.”
(*Stow.*)

HOUNSLOW, Middlesex. See Low.

HOXTON, formerly Hogsdon, a suburb of London, may have been noted for a hog-market, or its site may have belonged to one Hogg. Bailey, under Hoxton, “a town in Sussex, remarkable for the martyrdom of St. Edmund the King,” says, “formerly Hogilsdon, perhaps by metathesis for *haligtun*, i.e. a holy town.”

HRADSCHIN, the part of Prague situated on the left bank of the Moldau; also the palace of the Bohemian sovereigns. From Bohem. *hrad* a castle (*castrum, castellum, arx*).

HULL, co. York, formerly Kingston-upon-Hull, and still so called in Parliamentary documents. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Humber and Hull, the latter being supposed by Bailey to derive its name from Low S. *hulen* (Teut. *heulen*), to howl, from the noise which it makes on meeting the sea; but the name is more probably a corruption of one or more Celtic words.

HUMBER, a river in the N. of England; from Sax. *Humbre*, so called, because its waters make a great humming at the flowing and ebbing of the tide. (*Somner.*)

HUMMUMS. The Hummums, Covent Garden, were originally celebrated for their hot baths, which were first established there by a Turk. From Turc. and Arab. *حمام* *hammám* a hot bath. The Arab. *hammámá* is an embalming herb; *hamím* hot water; *hamm* hot.

HUNGARY, from L. *Hungária*, for *Hungavéria*, said to be from *Hunni* and *Avares*, two Scythian tribes who invaded this country about A.D. 400. Hungary was anciently called Pannonia.

HUNGERFORD, co. Berks, formerly Ingleford, for Engleford, “the ford of the Angles.” See ENGLAND.

HUNTINGDON, found written Huntandun, Huntendun, Hntendunc, Huntadun, Huntyngdon; from A. S. *huntan* a hunter’s, *dun* a hill. (*Bosworth.*)

HURST, in English local names, as Sandhurst, Midhurst, is the A. S. *hurst* or *hyrst*, a wood or grove. Chiselhurst means “the chesnut grove;” Hazelhurst, “the hazel grove.”

HURSTMONCEUX (*herst-mun-zoo*), co. Sussex. Prior to the Conquest, the estate then called Hyrst was the property of Earl Godwin, and was then given to Earl de Warren; but a few years after we find it transferred, by some means, to a Norman family, who assumed its name; and one of them added that of Monceux, the name of his mother, who was born at Compton Monceux, in Hampshire. (See Parry, Coast of Sussex.) The A. S. *hurst* or *hyrst* is a wood or grove. See HURST.

HWANG HAY (*wang-ha*), the Yellow Sea, China; from Chin. *hwang* yellow, *hae* the sea, "nature's lake, which receives all rivers." *Hae* is pronounced *igh* or *high*, and in the Canton dialect like the English *hoy*.

HWANG HO (*wang-ho*), a river in China; lit. "the yellow river." *Hwang* is the colour of the earth, yellow. See HO.

HYDRABAD (*hidrabad'*), "the city of Hyder." See ABAD.

HYÈRES, or HIERES (*he-are'*), a town of Provence, in France; also a small group of islands upon the coast of Provence. The town was anciently called Olbia Areæ, and the Islands, Insulæ Arcarum, whence the present name has been corrupted.

I.

IBERIA, the L. name for Spain, or rather part of Spain; from the river Iber or Ebro, which flows through it. But see EBRO.

ICELAND, from Dan. *Iisland*, "the land of ice." The Swedes write *Island*, from *is* ice.

IGHTHAM, a parish in Kent, found written Ehteham, a corruption of Eight-ham, so called from the *eight* boroughs or *hams* lying within its boundaries, viz., Eightham, Redwell, Ivyhatch, Borough-Green, St. Cleres, The Moat, Beaulies, and Old-borough.

ILCHESTER, co. Somerset; a contraction of Ivelchester, i.e.

the fortress on the Ivel. Nennius says the Brit. name was *Pensavelcoit*, i.e. "the city at the head of the river's mouth, in the wood." It was the Ischalis of the Romans; and, according to Ptolemy, was one of the chief towns of the Belgæ. See YEOVIL and CHESTER.

ILEY MEAD, near Meltsham, found written Iglea, Æglea, Æcglea and Ecglea; from A. S. *ig* an island, *leah* a plain.

IM'ÄÜS, in anc. geog. a chain of mountains traversing Asia. "The division of Asia into *intra* and *extra* Imaum, was not unknown to Strabo and Pliny. The name is from Sans. *himavat*, snowy mountains." (*Humboldt*.) "It was known to Pliny that the word Imaus signified in the language of the natives 'snowy.'" (*P. Cyc.*) *Himavat* means rather "abounding with snow," "covered with snow." See also Plin. lib. vi. c. 17; Ptol. lib. vi. c. 14.

IN, INN, in local names in Great Britain, is sometimes a contraction of Gael. *innis* (q. v.), a country, an island.

INDIA. See HINDUSTAN.

INDUS, the name of a river in India, is said to be either the L. form of the Pers. *Hind*, a word having no definite meaning, and applied to the whole country; or a corruption of Sindus or Sinthis, its ancient name. The natives call it Seedhu or Sinda, the Nilah or "blue river," and Abi Hind. The most probable derivation is from Sans. *sindhu*, the sea, this river being one of the largest in India.

ING, at the termination of local names in England, is sometimes the A. S. *ing*, *inge*, a meadow, pasture inclosure (Goth. *winga*); thus, Basing, Kettering, Reading, Godalming, Yelling, &c. In like manner, the O. G. *ing*, *inge*, now *ingen*, is a field, tract of land; as Lotharingen, the country of Lothar; Thüringen, Kitzingen, Memmingen, &c. In G. it is sometimes changed into *ung*, as Waldung, woodland; Hölzung, a district, field, region with wood; Hütung, pasturage, meadow; Feldung a field; Stallung, a place on which stables are built, &c. Names of places in Sweden and Denmark also frequently end in *ing*, *inge*. (See *Bosworth* and *Lye*.) Briton says *ing* is sometimes affixed to the

name of a place to form a gentile name, meaning a person of the place; thus, Leaming (Warwick, York, Gloster), the Leam (river) people; Fearnbeorging (Kent), Farnborough-men, &c. *Ing*, in some names, is a corruption of *e* or *en*, as Newington for Newenton or Neweton.

INGRAM'S CROOK, Bannockburn, so called from Sir Ingram Umfraville, an English general, who was slain there.

INKERMAN, in the Crimea; from Tart. *in-kerman*; lit. "the town of caverns," from the cells excavated within the rocks. (*Pallas*.) It is the Ctenûs (Κτενοῦς) of Strabo.

INN, a river in Switzerland and Tyrol. It was called by the ancients *Ænus* and *Oenus*, from which its present name has been corrupted. But *Ænus* is probably only the L. form of its original name.

INNIS, ENNIS, in local names in Scotland and Ireland, &c., is the Gael. *innis*, Ir. *inis*, Corn. *ennis*, W. *ŷynis*, Arm. *enes* and *enesan*, a country, an island; perhaps from L. *insula*, an island; thus, Innismore, the great island; Innisbeg, the little island; Innishowen, the island of Owen; and Enniskillen—all in Ireland. Armstrong says "*innis* does not always mean an island, but sometimes a headland or promontory, as Craiginish, Deiginish, Fraisinish, in Argyleshire; Mòrinish in Breadalbane; and that there is a strong affinity between *innis*, the Norw. *noes* or *naes* a promontory, and the termination *ness* of many places in Scotland, as in Inverness, Taberness, Stromness, and the L. *nasum*, Fr. *nez*, Eng. *nose*, meaning the projecting feature. The Sco. *ness* also means a promontory, as do the A. S. *næssa*, *nesse*, O. Sw. *naes*, Belg. *neus*." But these words are from the Gr. *νησος*, island, peninsula, *νησις*, small island, as *Πελοποννησος*, "the island of Pelops," a peninsula in the south of Greece, now the Morea.

INNSPRÜCK (—*prook*), the chief city of Tyrol. The correct orthography is Innsbrück, so called from a wooden bridge (G. *brücke*) which here crosses the river Inn.

INTERLACHEN (—*lak'n*), a village in Switzerland, situated between lakes Brientz and Thun; from L. *inter* between, G. *lachen* lakes.

INVER, a prefix of names of places in Scotland, as Inver-gordon, Inverkeithing, Inverleithen, Invertheil, is a corruption of the Gael. *in-aor*. See INVERARY.

INVERARY, a parish, &c., co. Argyle, Scotland, is said to take its name from the river Aray. "The old town of Inverary was situated upon its banks, at its junction with the sea; and as a plain formed by the deposit of mud and sand at the mouth of a river is called in the Gael. *in-aor* or *inver*, the town took its name from its site, and was called Inverary, or in Gael. *Inaoràora*. The waters of the Aray flow rapidly over a rugged and rocky bed; and, accordingly, Dr. Fraser and others think Aray or Aora is from *aò-reidh*, 'not smooth,' and that as the waters of the Shira, the other principal stream in this parish, flow gently over a pebbly channel, it is from *sior-reidh*, 'always smooth.'" (*Stat. Acc. Scot.*) But qu. should not *aò-reidh* be written *neo-réidh*, uneven, and, instead of *sior-reidh*, *siorruidh* (asp. *shiorruidh*) ever-running, ever-flowing.

INVERCHAOLAIN, Scotland, signifies in Gael. "the plain or lands fit for tillage, on the small stream," said to be descriptive enough of the situation of the manse and adjoining farm. (*Stat. Acc. Scot.*)

INVER'URY, Scotland, formerly Enuerurie, "lies between the Don and Ury, and, extending to the confluence of these rivers, thence derives its name." But see INVERARY.

IO'NIA, a country of Asia Minor. See GREECE.

IPSWICH, found written Gippeswic, Gipeswich, and Ypeswich, takes its name from the river Gipping; from A. S. *geap* winding, and *wic* a village, residence. (*Bosworth.*)

IRELAND; by classic writers called Iernis, Ierne, Invernus, Hibernia; in A. S. found written Yrland, Yraland, Iraland, Ireland, Hibernia, Igbernia, and Ybernia. The root of all these words is the Gael. *iar* the west, *in* a country, island; thus *iar-in*, *eir-in*, *er-in*, Erin, "the western isle." From *er* comes *ire*, and then Ireland. Again, *erin* becomes *ern*, and with the new prefix *hy*, used by the Irish to denote "a country," *hy-ern*, converted by the Greeks into *Ιουέργνα*, and by the Romans (inserting *b* for

euphony) into Hibernia. "Scotland was at one time called Igbernia, Hibernia, and from the end of the third to the beginning of the eleventh century *Scotia* was used exclusively to indicate Ireland." According to Vallancey, the most ancient name of Ireland was *Inis-phail* or *-fail*, "The island of shepherds."

IRMAK, in local names in Turkey, is the Turc. ارمق *irmak* a river, as the Kizil Irmak, "the red river," which falls into the Black Sea, near Sinope.

ISCA. From the Anc. Brit. word *isca*, *usc*, probably meaning "water," (Gael. *uisg*, *uisge*; Ir. *uisge*, *uisc*; W. *wysg* a stream; Corn. and Arm. *isge*; Belg. *esch*, *asch*) are derived the names of many rivers in Great Britain; thus, the Ax, Esk, Ex, Ouse, Usk, Wisk; whence Axley, Axholm, Axminster, the minster on the Ax; Axmouth, Exmouth, at the mouth of the Ax and Ex; Exeter, i.e. *Exe-ceaster*, a fortress or city on the Ex; Wisbeach, formerly Ouse-beach; Oxford, Uxbridge, Osborn, for Ouse-ford, Ousebridge, Ouse-bourn. The Brit. *isca*, *usc*, has also assumed the forms of *usa*, *wusa*, *ose*, *use*, *ise*, *Isis*, *ese*, *oxe*, *wox*, *woxe*, and *wax*.

ISLE OF DOGS. The story goes that a waterman having here murdered a man who was accompanied by a dog, the latter would not leave its dead master, until through hunger it was constrained to swim over to Greenwich, which, being frequently repeated, was observed by the watermen, who, following the dog, discovered the body of the murdered man. Soon after, the dog returning on his usual errand to Greenwich, snarled at a waterman and would not be beaten off, which caused the bystanders, who knew of the murder, to apprehend the waterman, who afterwards confessed the fact, and was hanged on the spot. (*Coghlan*.) According to others, this isle was so called, because one of the kings of England kept a pack of dogs here.

ISLE OF MAN. Some derive *man* from the Brit. word *mon*, isolated, or from W. *maen*, a stone, a pile of stones. Cumming says the name means "a rocky island." Pliny calls this isle *Monapia*; Cæsar, *Mona*; Ptolemy, *Monæda*; Orosius and Bede,

Menavia ; Nennius, Eubonia. Tacitus (*Agric.*), when speaking of Mona, means Anglesea. See PEN-MAN-MAWR.

ISLE OF SKYE (*sky*), from Ir. *skiach*, cloudy (Gr. *σκια* a shade, *σκοτος* darkness). (*Bellot.*)

ISLE OF THANET, found written Tenet, Tanet, Tanetlond, Tened, Thenet, Taneth. Solinus (quoted by Camden) calls it Athanatos, and Thanatos. Lewis derives *Thanet* from *tene*, a fire or beacon, and supposes the island to have been so named on account of the beacons or fires kept there to give notice of Danish or other pirates, to whose ravages it was greatly exposed. He probably refers to the Celt. *tán*, fire. We read "that the Danes in general made Thanet their landing place, and frequently stayed whole winters in it, so that it became their accustomed rendezvous while in this kingdom, and that consequently it felt continued scenes of misery and plunder during the whole time of their remaining in it." Some derive *Thanet* from Gr. *θανατος*, death, "so called from the death of snakes when brought into it, no such having ever been able to live in it." Lambarde thinks it was named from the Sax. or O. Eng. word *thanet*, moist, watery, "a name well suited to its situation, surrounded by the watery element." Modern writers consider this isle identical with Inis Ruine or Ruoichim. Leland says "Tenet, Britannico sermone Ruoichim;" but by Ruoichim is probably meant the old Roman station "Richborough," which was anciently an island. See also Hasted, Hist. Kent.

ISLE OF WIGHT. See OUDE.

ISLINGTON; in ancient records written Isendune, Isendon, Iseldon, Ysledon, and Eyseldon. Skinner derives the name from A. S. *gisel* a hostage, *tun* a town, to which Bailey adds, "by reason of the many inns there." "It does not, however, appear that this place was ever called Giseldon or Gistleton; the name Isendune occurs in the most ancient records belonging to the church of St. Paul's, as well as in Domesday, and means in the Saxon 'the hill of iron;' in favour of which etymology it may be adduced that several springs of water impregnated with that mineral have been found near the village." (*Lysons.*) "It most pro-

bably derives its name from its situation with respect to Tolentone, whose site was the elevated ground adjoining the woods of Highbury, the appellation *Iseldone*, expressing the *Lower Town* or *Fort*, from the O. Brit. word *ishel*, signifying *lower*." (*Lewis*).

ISLIP, Oxon; in old documents written Yslepe, Heslepe, Ighteslep, Gythslepe, Hiltlepe, Isleslepe, and in Domesday Leteslepe. In the last form *Le* seems to be the Norm. or Fr. prefix *le*. *Islip* comes from A. S. *eás, és, or is*, of water, or water's; *lippe*, a lip; hence the name means water's lip or bank. This derivation, which is an analogy with that of "island," from *eás, és, or island*, i. e. water's land, land of water, is confirmed by its position, which is on the river Cherwell. *Islip* in Northamptonshire is also on the bank of a river, called *Nen*. (*Bosworth*.) Both *Islips*, however, may be derived from *Ouse-lip*, i. e. "lip of the Ouse;" from the Brit. *isca*. "Ouse" may sometimes be traced in *is, ys, ese, use, and wis*. See LEWES, WISBEACH, and ISCA.

ISPAHAN', the ancient capital of Persia. It is written in Pers. سپاهان *sipáhán*, which is also pl. of *sipáh*, a soldier. Some, however, say *Isfahan*, not *Ispahán*, is the orthography.

ISTER (Gr. Ἰστρος), the ancient name of the river Danube, probably corrupted from the Celt. *Is-dwr*, from *dwr* water, with the prefix *ys*. See STOUR.

ITALY. Thucydides tells us that Italy was named after *Italus*, an Arcadian king, who taught the Italians agriculture; others that Italy was so designated from abounding in bulls or bull-calves, which the Greeks and Tuscans called *ιταλοι*. Varro and Columella state that Italy had its name from the number, beauty, and breed of its calves. The Gr. *ιταλος* is a calf; the synonymous word, the L. *vitulus*, is a bull-calf, and the Etruscans called a sheep *idulus*. Bochart says Italy abounded in pitch, and he derives the name from Phœn. *Itaria* (softened by the Greeks into *Italia*), from *itar, itra*, pitch; he refers also to the pitch of *Brittia*, a country in the southern part of Italy, over against Sicily, and inhabited by the *Bruttii, Brutii, Brutti, or Britti*. This pitch (*bruttia pix*) is said to have been greatly esteemed by the ancients, and was used not only for pitching vessels, but also in medicines.

See Plin. lib. xvi. c. 11; also lib. xxiv. c. 7. According to Servius, some of the most ancient names of Italy were Hesperia, Ausonia, Saturnia, and Vitalia.

ITHACA, one of the Ionian Islands, corrupted by the modern Greeks into *Thiaki*. Bochart says עִתְּקָא, *ithaca*, means a hard and rugged island, and the Heb. עִתְּק, *athac*, hard, and *athaca* or *ithica*, that which is hard and rugged; and that old authors with common consent describe Ithaca to be such. See Odys. i. ver. 242; iv. ver. 605; also *Plutarch*, and Cic. de Orat. lib. i.

IVIZA, IVIÇA, or IBIZA (*eveé'tza*), the ancient Ebusus, one of the Balearic Isles. Pliny informs us that the figs of Ebusus were very large and excellent, and that the inhabitants used to dry and send them to Rome in cases. Bochart accordingly derives *Ebusus* from Phœn. יבוּשָׁה, *iebuso* or *ibuso*, dried ("figs" understood). In confirmation, Lamartinière says that dried figs were called *caunæ*, from Caunus, in Caria, whence they were first brought; and that certain plums were called *brignoles*, because they grew in the environs of Brignoles in Provence.

IVY LANE, Paternoster Row, "so called of ivy growing on the prebendal houses of St. Paul's."

J.

JACK STRAW'S CASTLE. Lambarde, speaking of Blackheath, says, "It hath borne thre severall rebellious assemblies, besides the burden of the Danes campe. The first was in the tyme of Rich. II., moved by *Jack Straw*, whom William Walworthe, then maior of London, slew in Smythefield with his dagger; in memorie whereof, the citie had given them for increase of honour a dagger in their sheild of armes."

JAMAICA (*ja-má'-ka*). The early Spanish historians for Jamaica write *Xaymaca*, which, in the native language, is said to mean "a country abounding in springs."

JANINA (*jan'ena*), the chief town of Albania. The name is found written Jannina, Janna, and Yanina, all corrupted from

Joánnina, its former appellation. It may have been named after one of the emperors *Ιωαννης* (John).

JAPAN, formerly *Gepen*, corresponding with the Chin. *Gepuen*, or *Jepuen*, "the kingdom of the rising sun." It has also been called *Zipangú*, *Zipangri*, *Cyampagú*, and *Cimpago*. The natives call it *Niphon*, the basis of excellence; *Awadsima*, the land that springs from the mouth of the sea; *Tonsio*, the true morning; *Teuka*, the empire only inferior to heaven; and *Sinkoxa Kaminokuni*, the habitation of the gods.

JELALABAD', in Afghanistan; "the *ábád* or city of *Jelál*," a famous warrior. *Jalál*, in Arab. means "majesty," "power." See *ABAD*.

JEREZ (*heereth*), formerly written *Xerez*, a town in Spain. "This place is said to have been called by the Moors, *Sherish* *Filistin*, because allotted to a tribe of Philistines." By *Sherish*, perhaps the Arab. *عرش* 'arsh a throne, or *عريش* 'arish a tabernacle, is meant.

JERICHO (*jerryko*), a city of Palestine, near the Jordan and the Dead Sea. Some write the name in Heb. *יריחו* *y'rehho*, which they translate "city of the moon;" others, *יריחו* *y'riyhho'*, "a place of fragrance." In the Septuagint it is written *Ιεριχω*, in Strabo (xvi. c. 41) *Ιερικους*, and in Arab. *ارياحا* *Eriha*, also *Riha*.

JERSEY (*jer'ze*), found written *Gearsey*, *Gersey*, *Jereseye*; supposed to be a corruption of *Cæsarea*, the name by which it was known to the Romans.

JERUSALEM, a royal city of the Canaanites, who called it *Shalém*. The name is derived from Heb. *ירושלם* *y'rushaláim*, signifying "foundation of peace" from *yaráh* a foundation, and *shaláim*, for *shalém*, peace, perfect, whole. Others translate, "possession of peace;" "men or people of peace;" "house or habitation of peace," "dwelling of peace." The Latins corrupted the Heb. word into *Solyma*, and the Greeks into *Ιερουσαλυμα* and *Ιερουσαλημ*, which some imagined to be compounded of *ιερος* sacred, and *Σολυμα* *Solyma*; and in corroborated

tion, they state that Chærilus and others mention a people called the Solymi, whom Tacitus and Josephus took to be the Jews, and to be so called from Solyma their capital. See Tacitus; also Josephus, *Cont. Ap. lib. I. xix. 27.*

JORDAN (*Ιορδανης*), the largest river in Palestine; from Heb. יַרְדֵּן *yardén*, which Robinson translates “the flowing,” “the river,” from the idea of descending, flowing down, from *yaradh*, to go down; “like G. *Rhein*, from the verb *rinnen*.” In Arab. it was called *El-urdu*, and at present *Esh-she’í’ah*, watering-place.

JUGGERNAUT', a temple at Puri, in Orissa, Hindustan. The Hind. *Jagannátha* means “lord of the world,” from Sans. *jagat* the world, and *nátha*, or *náth*, lord.

JUMNA, or JAMUNA, a river in India, which rises in the Himálayas; corrupted from Sans. *Yamuná*. “In mythology the personified river is considered as the daughter of Súrya or the sun, and sister of Yama” (*Shakespear*), “who corresponds to the judge of hell, Minos” (*M. Williams*).

JUTLAND, the Danish peninsula. See OUDE.

K.

KAISARIEH (*ka-sa-re'a*), a town in Asiatic Turkey, the ancient Cæsarea; named after Cæsar. See SARAGOSSA.

KALEH, in local names in Turkey, &c., as Yeni Kaleh, in the Crimea, Hassan Kaleh, Sukhum kaleh, Redut kaleh, in Asia Minor, is the Turc. قلعه *kal'eh*, a fortress.

KAR'AH, in local names in Turkey, is the Turc. كَرَاه *karah* black, as Karah Dengiz, the Black Sea; Karah Sí, the black water, the western Euphrates; Karah Hissar, the black fortress. Karah means also a continent.

KARDUANSKOI ILMEN, a bay or lake in Russia through which the Kigatsh rushes. “On the shore of this bay a guard is stationed, on account of the salt lake in the steppe, called Karrduan, a compound of the Tartar, from *karr* snow, *duan* thaw;

and the place has been thus denominated, because along the high sandy steppe the snow soon dissolves." (*Pallas*.)

KARS, a town in Asiatic Turkey, said to derive its name from the river upon which it is situated, which name may possibly be a corruption of *karah sú*, "black water;" the designation of many rivers and streams in Turkey. Erzeroum is situated on the western Euphrates, which the Turks called *Karah sú*, and near Kars is a place called *Karah hamza*. The Arab. *kars* signifies "very cold," "freezing," and the town is situated 6000 feet above the sea level. The Turks, however, write قارس *kárs*. Others say Kars is situated on the Arpeh-tchai i.e. the Arpeh river. Bandraud writes Cars or Chiseri.

KEANG IIO, a river in China. The name means "a rapid river."

KELVEDON, Essex, found written Kilwendun, Chellendana, Keluedon, and Kellevedon. It was anciently called Easterford, from a ford there, which, in relation to some other ford, lay in an easterly direction. Morant derives *Kelvedon* from Sax. *dun* a hill, and *celd* (pron. *keld*) a spring; Dr. Stukely from Celt. *celn*, mysterious, or to conceal (whence *Celi*, the name of God), according to which it signifies "God's hill." See Wright, Hist. Essex.

KEMPTEN, a town in Bavaria, is considered to have been the Roman station *Campodium*; from L. *campus*, a plain, down, open field; and *dinum*, Latinized from the Celt. *din*, *dinas*, a city.

KENDAL, co. Westmoreland, more correctly Kirby Kendal, or Kirby-in-Kendal, i.e. the church town (*kirk-by*) in the dale of the *Ken* or *Kent*.

KENMORE, a village on the eastern shore of Loch Tay, in Scotland. The name signifies a high promontory; from Gael. *ceann-mòr*, from *ceann*, *ciun* (Ir. *ceann*, W. *cwn* and *cyn*, Corn. *kyn*), head, point, top, high headland, promontory; and *mòr* (Corn. and Arm. *maur*, W. *mawr*, Ir. *mor*) great.

KENNET, a river in Wilts; dim. of Brit. *caiu*, white, clear, i.e. beautiful *Conf.* W. *canaid*, white, bright.

KENSINGTON ; in Domesday written Chenesiton and Chenisitun ; in a charter of Henry I., Chesnetuna ; and in other ancient records, Kensitune, Kinsintuna, Kensintuna, Kensintune, and Kenesitune. Some say that one Chenesi held the manor of Huish, in Somerset, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and that this place might have been originally called Chenesi Tun, i.e. the town or village belonging to Chenesi. See Faulkner's Kensington ; also Lyson's Environs, 2, 126.

KENT ; the name of this county is said to be derived from Anc. Brit. *kant* a corner, or, when applied to a country, a headland. The Romans converted *Kent* into *Cantium*, and called the people *Cantii*. The North Foreland is mentioned by Ptolemy under the name of *Καντίον* or *Ακαντίον ακρόν*, the promontory Cantium or Acantium. Lambarde derives *Cent* (Kent) from W. *cenne*, a leaf, because this part formerly abounded in woods ; Camden, from *canton* a corner, "because England in this place stretcheth out itself in a corner to the north-east." Cæsar, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Ptolemy, and others call Kent, *Cantium* ; and the Saxons, as Nennius tells us, named it *Cantgear-lantd*, i.e. the country of men inhabiting Kent. In Domesday it is written *Chent*. The most probable derivation is from the position of the county, the land here extending itself with an angle or corner eastward towards France. In Scotland such a corner is called Cantir ; the inhabitants of another corner in that part of the island are called Cantæ by Ptolemy, and the Cangani were possessed of another corner in Wales ; to which may be added the Cantabri, inhabiting a corner among the Celtiberians in Spain, and Kent is called Angulus, or a corner, by all our old geographers, as a name aptly denoting its situation. (Hasted, Hist. of Kent.) Others derive *Kent* from Celt. *cean* head. The W. *cant* is a circle ; *cantref*, the division of a country, a canton or hundred ; *cwn* is the head, top, or summit, and *cyn* the first or foremost part.

KESTON, a village in Kent where Cæsar is said to have fought the Britons ; from A. S. *Cesars-tun*, Cæsar's town, in imitation of *Cæsarea*.

KEV'ENON, in Wales, from W. *cevn-on*, "the ash-tree ridge;" *cevn* a ridge, *onen* the ash-tree.

KEW. The most ancient record in which I have seen this place mentioned, is a court roll of the manor of Richmond, in the reign of Henry VII. It is there written Kayhough; in subsequent records its name is varied to Kayhowe, Kayhoo, Keyhowe, Keye, Kayo, and Kewe. Its situation near the water-side might induce one to seek its etymology from the word "key," or "quay." (*Lysons.*)

KHORASSAN (*khur-â-sân*), a division of Affghanistan. D'Herbelot derives this name from Pers. *khûr* the sun, and *assan* a habitable place. He says, that by *khorassan* is understood "a great extent of country well peopled du côté du soleil, i.e. du soleil levant." "Aussi les Persans de l'Iraque Persique disent que le Khorassan s'étend depuis Rheï, ville de la Perse montagneuse, qui s'appelle aussi Erak-A'gem [Irak-Agemi] ou Iraque Persique, jusqu'à *Mathla-Asitah*, i.e. jusques au lever du soleil."

KIEL (*keel*), in Holstein, Denmark. This town may have been named Kiel on account of its magnificent bay or harbour, from Teut. *kille*, *kielle*. See CALAIS and CALA.

KIL, KILL, KILLI, KILLY, GILLY, is sometimes found in local names in Cornwall. The Corn. *chil* means "the hinder part of the neck; also a neck of land or promontory, as Kilsey or Kelsey, i.e. the dry neck of land. *Kil*, *kill*, *killi*, *killy*, *gilly*, in the following names means "a grove," as Killgorick, the grove on the water side; Killyverth, the white thorn grove; Killigrew, the eagle's grove; Killoch, Killyoke, the oak grove; Kilnar, Kilmarh, Kilmarth, the great grove, the horse grove, the wonderful grove; Roskilly (—*gilly*), the grove in the valley.

KILDARE, KILFINAN, KILKENNY, KILKERRAN, KILLALOE, KILLARNEY, KILMADOCK, KILMARNOCK, KILMORE, KILPATRICK, &c. See KILL.

KILL, KIL, in local names in Ireland and Scotland, is the Gael. *cill*, a burying-ground, cell, chapel, grave; from L. *cella*.

(See ZELL.) It generally means "church," perhaps originally "cell;" thus Kilbridge, the church of St. Bride or Bridget; Kildare, the church of the oak (others say, "wood of oaks," from Gael. *coille* a wood, and *darech*); Kilfinan, Scotland, the church or burying-place of St. Finan, who lived in the 7th century, and was a disciple of St. Columba; Kilkenny, the church of St. Kenny, or Canice, from the cathedral church of the diocese of Ossory, founded there about the end of the 12th century; Kilkerran, the church of Ciarain (according to others "the circle or sepulchre of Ciarain," from *cyleh* a circle); Killaloe from St. Lua, called Mo-Lua, who founded a cell there about the beginning of the 7th century; Kilmadock, co. Perth, Scotland, the chapel of St. Madock, Madocus, or Modocus, one of the Culdees; Kilmore, the great church; Kilpatrick, the church of Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, to whom it was originally dedicated.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, "famous for being the seat of the English Saxon kings in the Danish wars, and for the coronation of three kings." (*Bailey*.) From A. S. *cynges-tun*, king's town.

KINROSS, in Scotland, formerly Kynross or Kynrosse, named from its situation on a point of land running into Loch Leven; from Gael. *ceann*, a head, point, high headland, *ros*, a promontory, isthmus.

KINSALE', Ireland. The name may have been corrupted from Ir. *cean-tail*, "the head of the sea."

KINTIRE, or KYNTIRE, the Mull of, Scotland; from Gael. *ceann-tìre*, a peninsula, promontory, headland, land's end; *ceann*, *cinn*, head, point; *tir*, *tìre*, country, region, territory, land in opposition to water (Fr. *terre*, Corn. W. and Arm. *tir*, Ir. *tior* and *tir*), from L. *terra*, from Sans. *dhara*. See MULL.

KIRKALDY (*kerkaw'le*), a parish and district, co. Fife, Scotland; from A. S. *circe*, *cyric*, church, *Celedei* or *Keledie*, the Culdees. "Prior to the introduction and establishment of Roman Catholicism in Scotland, the Culdees, who had erected several religious establishments in Fife and Kinross, had one of

their houses called cells here ; hence the place was called *Kil-celedei*. During the Scoto-Saxon period, the name was changed to Kirk-caledie, subsequently contracted into Kirkcaldie and Kirkaldy."

KISTNAH, a river of Hindustan, rising in the Deccan ; from *Krishna*, the popular divinity among the Hindus, named from his black complexion (Sans. *krishna*, black).

KLAUSEN (*klous'n*), a little town in Tirol, lying S. of Brixen, and N. of Bozen ; jammed in between the river Eisack and the mountains ; from its L. name *Clausum*, from *clausum*, shut up, inclosed.

KONG MOUNTAINS, in the north-west of Africa. Kong in the Mandingo language means " mountains."

KREMLIN, the ancient citadel of Moscow, now containing an imperial palace, &c. The word is used in Russia to denote the citadel of any town or city, from *krem*, a fortress.

KUNCHIJINGA (*kouchinjong*), a snow-clad mountain in the Sikkim Himalaya. The name is Tibetan, and signifies " covered with snow."

KUND, a termination of local names in India, as in Rohilcund or -kund, Bundelcund or -kund (an appellation given to this province from the Bundelas, a tribe of Rájputs), is a corruption of the Hind. *khand*, *khund*, *khúnd*, a district, province ; lit. a piece, a portion.

KUTA'YA, a large town in Asia Minor, the ancient *Κυταία*, Cytæa, a town of Colchis, famous for the poisonous herbs which it produced, and as the birthplace of Medea.

L.

LABUAN (*laboo'an*), an island in the mouth of the River Borneo proper. The Mal. *لَبُوْدِيْن* *labúh-an* is an anchorage, an anchoring place ; from *labuh* or *labúh*, to drop anchor.

LADRONES. These islands were named from the thievish

disposition of the natives at the time of their discovery by Magalhaens (1521); from Sp. *ladrón*, a thief, robber, from L. *latro*, -*onis*. They are also called Marianne Islands, in honour of the Queen of Philip IV. of Spain, by which king they were settled.

LAGO DE MERIM, a lake in Brazil, near the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, on the sea-coast. *Merim* is a Brazilian word signifying "little:" a European would call this lake a very considerable one.

LAIBACH (*lye-lak*), the chief town in Carniola, Austria, situated on a river of the same name, or rather, perhaps, on the *Laib-ach*, i. e. the Laib-brook. In Italian it is called *Lubiana*.

LAKE TAHOO or TAI, in China, means the "Great Lake."

LAMBETH. By ancient authors this name is written Lamhee, Lamheth, Lamhyth, and Lamedh. In the earliest record, a charter of Edward the Confessor in 1062, it is called Lambe-hithe, and in Domesday Lanchei, which latter is most probably a mistake. Dr. Ducaret derives Lambeth from A. S. *lamb* a lamb, *hyth* a haven; the objection to which etymology, as Lysons observes, is that it has no meaning. Dr. Gale says it was named from its contiguity to a Roman road, or *leman*, which is generally supposed to have terminated at the river, at Stangate, whence there was a passage over the Thames; but the most reasonable etymology is that from A. S. *lam* mud, *hyth* a haven or port. Lye writes "Lamb-hythe, Lambhith, *hodie* Lambeth."

LAMB'S CONDUIT STREET. The *Old English Herbal*, speaking of winter rocket or cresses, says, "It groweth of its own accord in gardens and fields by the way side in divers places, and particularly in the next pasture to the Conduit Head, behind Gray's Inn, that brings water to Mr. Lamb's conduit in Holborn." "The fields around Lamb's Conduit formed a favourite promenade for the inhabitants of St. Andrew's Holborn and St. Giles in the Fields. They were first curtailed in 1714, by the formation of a new burying ground for the parish of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and again in 1739, by the erection of the Foundling Hospital. The conduit was taken down in 1746." (*Cunningham's London*.)

At the north end of Lamb's Conduit Street is a tavern, which formerly had for its sign a "lamb!"

LAMMERMOOR HILLS, situated in the counties of Edinburgh, Berwick, and Haddington. Some translate Lammermoor, or rather Lammermuir (*—mwcer*), "the moor that reaches to the sea." But does it not rather mean the hills "near the sea-side?" The Gael. *laim-ri* is near, hard by, beside, at hand (*laimh* the hand, *ri* at), and *muir* the sea.

LAMPE'TER, S. Wales, a corruption of W. *Llan Bedr*, "Church Peter."

LAMPLUGH, a parish, co. Cumberland; said to have been named by its Irish inhabitants *Glan flogh* or *Glan fillough* ("wet dale"), of which Lamplugh is a corruption. See Nicolson and Burn, *Hist. Westm. & Cumb.*

LANCASTER, found written Longeaster. Camden contends that the Roman name of this place was Longovicum, "long street." Whitaker says it was the *Ad-Alaunum* of Richard of Cirencester's Itinerary. It was anciently a Roman station, and was doubtless a considerable fortress under the Saxon dynasty. Some derive the name from A. S. *lang*, *long*, long, and *ceaster* a fortress. The more reasonable etymology is from *Lan* or *Lune*, and *ceaster*; "a camp or fortress on the river Lune."

LANDEK, a village in Tirol, situate at the *corner* of three roads; from G. *land*, id., *eck* corner.

LANDES (*longd*). The Landes are wild sterile districts, stretching along the coast of Guyenne and Gascogne, in France, between the Gironde and the Adour. The name, which denotes heath or waste open country, is sufficiently descriptive of its natural character, though it varies considerably, the part near the coast being the wildest. (*P. Cyc.*) Cotgrave says, "the Fr. *lande* is a wild, untilled, shrubby, bushy plain." Camden calls it "a plaine among trees." The Sp. has *lánda*, an extensive tract of heath land. The *landa* is a plain, common, field. The French word is derived from the G. *land*, country. "C'est probablement par allusion à la stérilité d'une grande partie des terres de l'Allemagne que nous avons appelé *lande*, une grande étendue de

terre qui ne produit que des bruyères." (Noel.) The G. *land* may come from the Celt. *llan*, a clear place or area, or from L. *planus*, plain, flat, level; thus, *planus*, *plana*, *planata*, *planada*, *lanada*, *landa*, *Land*. Larramendi derives the Sp. *landa* from the Basq. *lan*, labour, work, and *da* is; and, says he, "the earth and the fields are the theatre of labour and work."

LANGUEDOC (*long'gwedok*), a province of France. The dialects called *Langue d'oc* and *Langue d'oi*, or *d'oil*, are derived from *oc* and *oui*, the affirmatives peculiar to each dialect. The *langue d'oil*, was used by the Trouvères, north of the Loire, and has expanded into the modern French; the *Langue d'oc* or *Provençal*, was spoken by the Troubadours south of the Loire, and in the 11th century, was more employed in the language of poetry and sentiment than the *Langue d'oil*. (For. Quar.) Others derive *Languedoc* from *lande de Goth*, i.e. country of the Goth.

LARISSA, a city of Thessaly, on the River Peneus; also a Pelasgian town in the Troad, which assisted Troy; also the name of other ancient towns. Bochart says Πισιννα was the name of a city situated between Edessa and Mount Masius, in Mesopotamia, and Παισινα that of another city between the rivers Chabora and Saocora, also in Mesopotamia; and that there was also a city called Resen (see Genesis x. 12), lying between Nineveh and Calach, in Assyria. He thinks it very probable that when the Greeks asked of the Assyrian rabble the name of their city, they should have answered "לְרֶסֶן" *le-resen*, i.e. "of Resen," which the Greeks may have changed to Λαρισσαν.

LATAKIA, in Asiatic Turkey, said to be a corruption of *Laodicea*, a city of Phrygia; also the name of other Asiatic cities; from Gr. Λαοδικεια, perhaps named after Λαοδικη (Laodice), one of Priam's daughters; also a daughter of Agamemnon, better known as Electra; from λαος people, δικη justice, &c.

LATH, a part of a county, containing three or more hundreds or wapentakes; from A. S. *leth*, *lath* (Low L. *læstum*, *leda*.) Webster thinks *lath* may come from *lathian*, to call together, and that the primary meaning may have been "a

meeting or assembly." According to the Laws of Edward the Confessor, the lath in some counties answered to the trithing or third part of a county in others. The term is common in Kent. A lathe or leath in S. Lancashire and in Craven in Yorkshire means "a barn," from Dan. *lade*. See Carr's Craven Dial., Quar. Rev. vol. cx. 380; *Halliwell*; *Spelman*; *Blackstone*; and Cowel, Law Dict.

LAUNCESTON (*lanson*), in Cornwall, was anciently called *Dunheved*, "the swelling hill." Its modern name, a contraction of *Lan-cester-ton*, means "the church castle town."

LAW, LAWE, a designation of many hills or mounds in Scotland and in Northumberland, whether natural or artificial, as Berwick-law, &c.; from A. S. *hlæw*, *hlaw*, a mound, heap, a small hill. See also Jamieson, Sco. Dict. and voc. Low.

LAWND, LOWND, LAUND, in names of hamlets, &c., in England, as Chipping Laund, Craize Lownd (Isle of Axholme), New Laund Booth (Lancashire), generally means plain lands, lands untilled, extending between planted lands or woods; an open field between woods; whence the smooth grass-plats about houses and mansions in the country are called "lawns." Cowel defines *landa* "a laund or open field without wood." The word is derived from G. *land*, signifying land, country. But see voc. LANDES, and Ducange, Gloss.

LAYTON, co. Essex; found written Lightun, and Ligetune; from *Liga* the River Lea, A. S. *tun* an enclosure, town.

LE MANS (*lemong'*), chief town of the department of the Maine. *Mans* is a corruption of *Cenomanum*, capital of the Cenomani or Cenomanni, a people who anciently dwelt in this part of France. These Cenomanni, or "head men," seem to be the same as the Cenomanui, Icenii, Y-ceni, Ceni, or Cenones, who inhabited Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, &c. *Cenomanum* was called by the Romans *Suindinum*. The original Celtic name may have been *S-cyn-din*, i.e. holy town.

LEADENHALL, the name of a market and street in London, is a corruption of *Leather Hall*; a large market for hides and leather having been formerly held here.

LEAMINGTON, or LEAMINGTON PRIORS (*lem—*), co. Warwick, is named from the river Leam, in the vale of which it is situated, and from its having originally belonged to the Priory of Kenilworth. Dugdale thinks the river may have its name from Gr. λιμνη, a pool, lake. He says, “this river is of a muddy disposition, having some standing holes, in the nature of lakes or ponds, in sundry places thereof; and we find at this day that divers of those artificial rivers in Cambridgeshire, anciently cut to drain the fens, bear the name of Leame, as Watersey Leame, New Leame, Moston’s Leame, &c., being all muddy channels through which the water hath a dull or slow passage.” The Gr. λιμνη is a haven, seaport, harbour, refuge; Dugdale probably means λιμνη, a marsh, lake, stagnant water. The A. S. has *lam*, D. *leem*, G. *lehm*, loam, Dan. *lüm*, Sw. *lim*, lime, glue, L. *limus*, slime, mud, Gr. λυμα, filth. We find *Limene* or *Limine-muth*, “mouth of the River Limine,” in Kent. The *g* in Leamington is perhaps of modern introduction, like that in Lynnington; or *Leaming-tun* may translate “the town of the Leam river people.” See **ING**.

LEB’ANON, or Lib’anus, Gr. Λιβανος, a celebrated mountain on the confines of Syria and Palestine, described as abounding in cedars and various kinds of fragrant plants. “Libanus is so called from the milky whiteness of its perpetual snow.” (*Richardson*.) “The name *Libanon* comes from the whitish colour of the limestone rock.” (*Robinson’s Palest. lib. iii. p. 439.*) Jeremiah (xviii. 14) speaks of the snow of Libanus. Tacitus (*Hist. lib. v. cap. 6*) says “Præcipuum montium Libanum erigit, mirum dictu, tantos inter ardores opacum fidumque nivibus.” The name in Arab. is written لَبْنَان *lubnán*, which seems to come from *laban* milk. The Heb. לבן *laban* signifies “white.”

LECH or LLECH (*lek*), in local names in Wales, is the W. *llech*, a flat stone, slate stone, slate rock, slate; thus, Llechvaen, near Brecknock, from *llech*, and *vaen*, for *maen*, a stone.

LECHLADE (*lek’lade*) co. Gloucester, named from its situation on the River *Lech*, and A. S. *ladian*, to empty. North-lech is near the source of the Lech. See **CRICKLADE**.

LEEDS, formerly Loidis, which some derive from A. S. *ledd*, a people. Whitaker considers *Loidis* the genitive case of *Loidi*, the name of the first Saxon possessor of the place. He says this kind of ellipsis was very frequent; thus Melsis, the dwelling of the Melsi; and in N. Lancashire, Levens (the Lefuenes of Domesday), the habitation of Leoffwine.

LEICESTER (*lester*), found written Ligora-ceaster, Liggora-ceaster, Liecestre, and Leicestre; from A. S. *Legre-ceaster*; named from the river Legre or Leir (now the Soar), on which it stands.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, co. Beds, a town of Norman origin, on the River Ouse. It was formerly called Leiton-Beau-Desart, said to be derived from *leiton* grassy ground, *beau fair*, *desart* woody. The name is found written Leiton Bosart, and, in the Chronicles of Dunstable, Leyton.

LEINTWARDINE, co. Hereford; Bradwardine, &c. See WARDINE.

LEIPZIG or LEIPSIC (*lype-tzig*), originated in the Slavonian village situated in the angle where the Parde falls into the Pleisse. It is said to have received its name from the lime-trees (Slav. *lips*, *lipa*, or *lipsk*) growing about it.

LENHAM, Kent, named from its situation on the Len, which falls into the Medway near Maidstone; A. S. *ham*, a dwelling.

LEOMINSTER (*len'ster*), co. Hereford, from A. S. *leof*, loved, beloved, dear, *mynster* a monastery.

LESLIE (*lez'le*), a parish, co. Fife, said to be from Gael. *lis* a garden, or enchanted spot, and *Leven*, the name of the river; thus, lisleven, lisleen, lislie, Leslie. "This derivation corresponds with the beautiful table-land on which the village is built, originally the scene of royal and noble games, and the resort of all that was royal and noble in Scotland, to enjoy those games in safety; hence the name still retained by many a contiguous field and croft, where each noble family erected their own pavilion, such as Bin-ard-ri, pronounced *bingarbree*, 'high station of the king.' Every name of standing in the parish is Gaelic, and many evidently connected with royalty, as Strahendry

for *Strath-an-ri*, 'the king's park or forest;' Balquhovie, for *Bal-quhom-ri*, 'the king's grass town.' Balsillie, for *Bal-shiellie*, 'corn town;' Ingri, for *Eglisi-an-ri*, 'the king's chapel.'" (*Stat. Acc. of Scot.*) By *lis* is meant the Gael. *lios*, a garden, lit. a court, palace, house, fortified place. Cf. Ir. *lios*, a court; W. *llys*, Arm. *les*, a court; Corn. *llys*, a manor-house.

LEWES (*loo'is*), Sussex, "hath its name of pastures called by the English Saxons *Leswa*." (*Camden*.) "From O. Fr. *Les ewes*, waters, as expressive of its state when the levels north and south of the town were flooded for the greater part of the year." (*Rowe*.) "In ancient times the valley to the north and south of the town was undoubtedly one continued lake; hence the L. denomination of *Laquis*, given to it in Domesday; hence also the names of the town and of the river, both of which are but corruptions of the equivalent French word *Eaux*." (*Allen, Hist. Surr. and Suss.*) It has been likewise suggested that a Belgic tribe named the Levaci, and mentioned by Cæsar, may have settled in this district, and that Lewes may have derived its name from them; which is considered the more probable, from the Belgæ having formerly possessed the whole of our maritime coast. (*Elliott's MSS.*) A Brit. etymology from *gluis*, shining or bright, has been hazarded by a passage from Camden; but the only reason given, is, the neighbouring chalk-pits and the chalky tracts probably worn by the Britons, and which, seen at a distance, would appear as bright spots in contrast with the green Downs. This derivation, however, has been considered too general, since every inhabited spot on the slope of the Downs, standing upon a chalky soil, might for the same reason be designated "Gluis." Baxter, under "Lagentium," says Lewes was probably called by the ancients *Laiisca*, as much as to say, "the hand upon the water" (from Anc. Brit. *lau* a hand, *isca* water), and under "Clauanis," he remarks, that the largest of the Hebrides, which shoots forward its arms or promontories into the sea, is called "Lewes;" that its former name was Clauanis, from *clau* or *lau* an arm, *inis* an island—"an island like an arm." Horsfield, the historian, assures us that the derivation of *Lewes* from *lau* and *ese* (which

seems to be merely another form of *isca*), strictly agrees with the face of the country and the situation of the town, and that several remains of the termination *ese* are to be found in the immediate neighbourhood of Lewes river, as Isefield, Lewese, Southese, Northese, all of which take their names from their relative situation near the river anciently called Ise, Ease, Esse, Eyse, Use, and now the Ouse. For our part, we think the most reasonable derivation is that from the A. S. *hlæw*, “a word expressive of the gradual ascent which the eastern termination of the Down makes from the river,” joined to the old Brit. name of the stream, *Isca* or *Ise*; whence *hlæw-ise*, *hlew-ese*, or Lewes.

LEWISHAM, Kent, formerly Lewsham, and before that Levesham, said to be named from its situation; from A. S. *læswe*s pastures, *ham* a habitation. The O. Eng. word *leasow* is still used for a pasture in Herefordshire and some other counties.

LEY, LEA, LEE, LAY, LEIGH, in local names in England, as in Bletchingley, Bletchley, Botley, Dudley, Dursley, Hanley, Helmsley, Lee, Layton, Leighton, means an open field, or large pasture; from A. S. *leay*, *legh*, *leah*, *lega*, *ley*, a ley, field, place; (W. *lle*, Fr. *lieu*, a place) from L. *locus*, a place.

LEYDEN (*la'-dn*), a town in Holland; a corruption of *Lugdunum*, the L. form of its original name. The Romans called it *Lugdunum Batavorum*. See LYONS and DUN.

LIBYA (*lib'-e-a*), L. *Libya*, Gr. Λιβυα, a part of Africa now called Abyssinia. An ancient writer says Libya has its name from the colour of its inhabitants, and that λιβυς is an old Gr. word for “black.” Warburton derives *Libya* from Heb. *leb*, heat; Bochart from Heb. לִבָּ לִב, thirst, from the quality of the soil of the country. He says *laab* is the same as *lub*, just as *laat* is the same as *lut*; that from *laab* comes *ha-lab-oth*, which means dry and thirsty places; and that therefore *lub* signifies a thirsty land. He quotes Lucan, who says,

———— “per calidas Libyæ siticentis arenas.”

LICHFIELD (*litchfield*), co. Stafford; from A. S. *lic*, *lice*, a body, dead body, corpse, and *feld* a field; lit. “the field of dead

bodies" ("because," says Bailey, "a great many suffered martyrdom there in the time of Dioclesian"); or "from *lic*, wet, from *leccian*, to irrigate; from the stream which divides the city, and *feld* a field. (See *Bosworth*.) The name of this place is found written Licedfeld, Licetfeld, Liccetfeld, Licitfeld, Licethfeld, Lichesfeld, Lichfeld, Lychefeld, and Lichfelde. Bede writes it Licid-feld.

LIDFORD, co. Devon; found written Hlida-ford, Hlydanford, Lideforda, and Lideford; "Ford of the Lida."

LIGURIA, a country of ancient Italy, extending from the Apennines to the Tuscan Sea. An inhabitant of Liguria was called *Ligus* and *Ligur*. Some derive *ligur* from Basq. *li-gora*, a mountaineer, from *li*, *illi*, people, country, *gora* high, elevated. The L. name for the river Loire, in France, was *Liger*.

LILLA, LILLE, in local names in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, is the Sw. *lilla*, Dan. *lille*, lille, as Lilla Edet, in Sweden; Lillehammer and Lillesand, in Norway; the Lille Belt, between Slesvig and the island of Fyen or Funen in Denmark.

LILLE (*leel*), formerly L'Isle, a town of France. It was anciently called Insula—from its situation; being built between two rivers, the Lys and the Deule—whence, by corruption, its present name. Thus insula, insel, isel, isle, L'Isle, Lille. The Germans and Flemings call it Ryssel, which may be a corruption of *Lys-insel*, or *Rys-insel*. *Rys*, in Dutch, means brushwood. The French pronounce it *Lil*.

LIMA (*leema*), the capital of Peru, was formerly called Rimac, from the name of a famous idol, represented under the figure of a man, and uttering oracles. To this idol the incas and grandees of Peru were in the habit of sending ambassadors to consult upon the most important affairs. From the responses which it gave, they called it Rimac, i.e. "he who speaks." The Indians, or more probably the Spaniards, corrupted *Rimac* into *Lima*.

LINCOLN (*lingkon*), called by the Romans Lindecollina; by Ptolemy and Antoninus Lindun; by Bede Linde Collinum and Linde Collina; and by the Saxons Lincolen, Lincylen, Lindcylen, Lyndcylene-ceaster, Lincol, Lincolla, and Lyndcolla. Having

the privilege of a Roman colony, it was also styled Lindun Colonia, whence possibly its present name. *Lindun* or *Lindin* may come from Anc. Brit. *lyn*, a lake, pool, and *din* a town. Others derive *Lincoln* from *Lyndecolline*, because the principal part of the town, in Saxon times, stood upon a *collyne* or hill. According to Camden it was named Lindeoit from the woody neighbourhood (*W. coed* a wood). Under the Norman dynasty, Lincolnshire, according to some writers, was called Nicolshire, which Gough, however, supposes to be either a mistaken reading of *Incol*, or *Lincol*, or to have arisen from the imperfect pronunciation of the Normans. The ancient inhabitants of Lincolnshire were the Coritani or Coriceni, "a name of uncertain derivation, but which probably had its origin in the Brit. word *corani* or *coranaie*, appellations denoting men that are liberal, generous or lavish." (*Cam. Reg.* vol. xi.)

LING, in local names in China, generally means "a chain of mountains;" thus, Pih-ling, the northern chain; Nan-ling, the southern chain.

LIP, a termination of many local names in England, as Hindlip, Postlip, Birdlip, Counterslip, Wanlip, is the A. S. *hlyp*, *hlip*, *hleop*, a leap, jump. Hicks translates *Hindlip*, "track of hounds;" Nash says "harts' leaps."

LIPARI ISLANDS (*le-pa-re*), near Sicily, in L. *Lipara* and *Lipare*; and in Gr. *Λιπαρη* and *Λιπαρις*. The L. *liparis* is a kind of lizard or fish, also a sort of gem; the Gr. *λιπαρος* is fat, greasy, rich, fertile, shining, &c. The name of the islands may have been derived from *λιπαρος*, and the Latins may have called a lizard, and also a particular sort of gem, *liparis*, because these islands abounded with both of them. According to Pliny, (lib. iii., cap. 9), the Lipari islands were named after King Liparus. They were anciently called *Μελιγουνις*, *Meligunis*. See *Diod. Sic.*, lib. i., and *P. Sab.*

LISBON; Port. and Sp. *Lisboa*, Fr. *Lisbonne*, It. *Lisbona*. It is related that Ulysses, after the destruction of Troy, sailed hither, and laid the foundation of this city, which was called after him *Ulyssipone*, *Ulyssipo*, or *Olyssipo*; but, as Lamartinière

observes, the resemblance of the names might have occasioned this opinion, and, besides the difficulty of proving that Ulysses ever left the Mediterranean Sea, the true name was neither *Ulyssipo* nor *Olyssipo*, but *Olisipo*, as proved by an inscription found at Lisbon. There is an ancient tradition that this city was first designated *Elysea*, after its founder Elisa, brother of Tubal, and grandson of Noah. It was with equal probability called *Elysa*, from the Elysian fields which were supposed to have been here. Others say that the harbour of Lisbon, which is spacious and deep, was called by the Phœnicians, who first traded there, *Olisippo*, i.e. "agreeable bay," whence its present name has been corrupted. This last derivation seems the most reasonable.

LISIEUX (*liz-yu'*), a town in the department of Calvados, in France. It existed at the time of the Roman conquest, when it was called *Noviomagus*, or *Nœomagus*. It subsequently took the name of *Lexovii*, from the people to whom it belonged, whence its present name is derived. (*P. Cyc.*)

LISKEARD (*lis'keerd*), in Cornwall; one of the ancient seats of the Dukes of Cornwall. *Lis-card* or *Lés-keard* in Corn. means a fortified court or palace, or refiner's court or green. *Leslis*, is the Arm. *les, lis*, a court, hall. See *Pryce*.

LIVERPOOL, found written *Lyrpul*, *Litherpul*, *Lyrpole*, *Lyverpool*, *Livrepol*, *Lyverpol*, *Liverpole*, *Lerpole*, *Leerpole*, *Leverpole*, and *Leverpool*. Camden writes the name *Lithere-pool*; Baxter *Lither-pool*, and Leland *Ly'r-poll*. In popular belief, the name is derived from that of a bird called a *liver* or *lever*, which used to frequent the site of the town, a great part of which was formerly a marshy *pool*. The corporate seal of the town bears the figure of a bird, which, however, as there represented, is said to be of a species wholly unknown at the present day. The historian says "the borough of Liverpool beareth argent a lever azure, the family of Lever beareth three levers' heads coupéd, and Lever of Liverpool argent a lever azure, the beak and legs. In truth the lever, if such a bird really exist in nature, appears to be no other than the blue duck which sometimes frequents our coasts and is

also found in the river Ribble, known at present by the name of the "blue shoveller, the *anas clypeater* of Linnæus, which agrees in form with that represented on the borough seal;" and he thinks the lever was chosen as an emblem for the seal in imitation of the Lever family and others. That there was anciently a bird called the lever seems probable, from the fact that in D. we have *lepeler*, "a bird somewhat like a heron, having a long bill round at the end," evidently derived from *lepel*, G. *löffel*, a spoon. The name of Liverpool has also been derived from the W. *lêr-pwll*, i. e. "place on the pool:" and in confirmation, it is stated that anciently the whole estuary of the Mersey, as far as Run-corn, was called Lyrpul or Lyrpoole, and that *Liverpool* is pronounced *lerpool* by many of the country people in the neighbourhood. In the original charter, however, of Henry II., in 1173, this town is described as a place "which the Lyrpool men call Litherpool." In the subsequent charter of King John it is called Lyrpool. According to others, in the provincial dialect *lither* signifies lower, and they say that *Lither-pool* may mean simply the "lower pool," and hence the name of the village Litherland, or "lower land," and of a passage still called Litherland Passage, in the neighbourhood of Pool Lane. We are inclined to think that the true derivation of the name has not yet been given. The original appellation was probably either Litherpool or Latherpool. *Litherpool* would translate "sluggish pool." *Lither* is a north country word signifying idle, lazy, sluggish, and may come from A. S. *hlithe*. *Latherpwll* would signify in the Anc. Brit. "smooth pool." The W. *llathr* is glossy, polished, glittering; *llathru*, to make smooth; *llithrig*, sliding, gliding, slippery, the A. S. *lith*, *hlith*, gentle, compar. *lithra*, *lithre*. When speaking of "pool," we refer, of course, to the pool which encircled the ancient town, and not to the pool of the Mersey.

LIVONIA or LIVLAND, G. *Liefland*, one of the Baltic provinces of Russia, derives its name from its inhabitants, the Liven, a Finnish tribe, now either extinct, or confounded with the Estonians and the Lettonians or Letten.

LLAN, LAN, in local names in Wales, is the general prefix of Welsh churches, coupled with the name of some native pastor. The pl. *llanau* signified sacred enclosures or churchyards. Owen translates *llàn*, a church-village, a church or place of meeting, a clear place, area, or spot of ground to deposit anything in, a yard, or a small enclosure, a place of gathering together. The primary signification is probably a yard or enclosure. Among local names having the prefix *llan*, are Llanarth; Llanasaph, the church of St. Asaph; Llanberis and Llandaff (q. v.); Llanidloes, church of St. Idloes; Llandovery, said to be a corruption of *Llan-ym-ddy-froed*, "the church among the waters," derived from its situation near the confluence of several streams; Llandudno; and Llangollen (q.v.); Llanhidrock, church of St. Hidrock; Llanthony, i. e. Llan-Anthony; Llanymynech, the village of the miners. Launceston, in Cornwall, also, was anciently called Llan Stephadon, church of St. Stephen.

LLANBER'IS, near Caernarvon, N. Wales. The church was dedicated to St. Peris, a Cardinal missioned from Rome, who settled and died here. From W. *llan* a church, and *Beris* for Peris.

LLANDAFF, co. Glamorgan, for *Llan David*, i. e. the church of St. David. Others say "church on the River Taff."

LLANDUDNO (*landid'no*), co. Caernarvon, from W. *llan* a church, and *Tudno*, "the name of a saint who chose for his retreat the precipitous eminence known as the great St. Orme's Head, on which the sacred fire, after being borne across the Menai from Anglesey, was first exhibited on the vernal festival of the first of May, and from which, by the enactments of the Druidic religion, every family in the kingdom was obliged to re-kindle its hearth-stone or domestic fire, extinguished under the operation of the same laws the preceding night." (See *N. & Q.*, 2d S. ii. 230.)

LLANGOLLEN (*langoth'len*), co. Denbigh, N. Wales; "the church of St. Collen," whose Latin legend is still extant. See LLAN.

LLWCH (*lookh*), in local names in Wales, is the W. *llwch*, a lake, as Llwch Lawc, Llwch Sawdde, Llwch Cyhirych, Llwch

Amlwch ; also Tal-y-llychau, Llan Llwh ; places situated near lakes.

LOCH (*lok*) in local names in Scotland, as Loch Tay, Loch Fine, Loch Awe, Loch Ness, &c., means a lake, a bay or arm of the sea ; from Gael. *loch*, *locha* (W. *llwch*, Arm. *lagen*, Manx *luch* a lake, G. *lach* a pool, Bisc. and Fr. *lac*, Sp. and It. *lago*, Eng. *lake*), from L. *lacus* a lake, Gr. *λακκος* *λακκος*, a pit, cistern, pool, lake ; allied to Chal. *lachah*, a marsh, and Heb. *lekee*, to hold.

LOCH KATRINE (*kat'reen*) or CATHARINE, one of the largest and most interesting of the Scottish lochs. Sir Walter Scott calls it Katterin, and in some maps the name is written Katherine. The people pronounce the word *katteren*. "The name *Katrine*," says Kohl, "occurs more than once in Scotland ; thus, the castle of the Stuarts, in Ayrshire, is called *Catrine* ; hence it is reasonable to suppose that both the castle and lake were named in honour of the Caterans, those famous freebooters who, for a long time, played such an important part in Scottish history." A Gael told our author that the lake, in Gaelic, is properly "Loch Cearn" (pronounced *kairn*), meaning "the lake of lords or heroes," which became afterwards corrupted into *Katrine*.

LOCH LOMOND. Armstrong says "Lomond" is synonymous with Lacus Lemanus in Helvetia, in the time of Cæsar. But see BEN LOMOND.

LOE (*lo*), EAST LO, LOO, or LOE, a village in Cornwall. The name in Corn. means "a lake or pond."

LOMBARDY. Some say Lombardy is the country of the Longobardi, or long beards ; but *bardi* means bards, not beards, which would be *barbæ*. Vossius, with more reason, derives the name from *longis bardis*, or *bartis*, i. e. long battle-axes, which these people carried ; and he says the word is found in Teut. *hellebaert*, perhaps from *hel*, bright, splendid, flaming, and *baerd*, a halberd, battle-axe.

LONDON. Tacitus and other Roman writers call it Londinium ; the Saxons Landun, Lunden, London, Londone, Lunden-

burgh, Lundunes, Lundun-ceaster. Some derive the name from Anc. Brit. *lyn*, a lake, *din*, a town or harbour for ships; "as until recent dates, the south side of the river was often a lake in some parts, and a swamp in others, the name might easily be changed from *Lyndin* to *London*, and be descriptive of its local position." (*Encyc. Brit.*) Somner gives W. *llawn*, populous, *dinas*, a city. Many other etymologies have been suggested, as that from *Luna*, another name for *Diana*; or from *Lindus*, a city of *Rhodes*; or *Lugdus*, a Celtic prince; or from the Brit. *Llan-Dyn*, "the temple of *Diana*;" or from *llwyn* a wood or grove, *dinas* a town; or *llong* a ship, and *dinas*, i. e. town or harbour for ships. *Maitland* derives it from Anc. Gael. *lon* a place, *dun* or *don*, an eminence or hill; "than which no denomination can better suit the city of *London*." *Stow* says, "King *Lud* (as *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* noteth) afterwards repaired this citie, but also increased the same with fair buildings, towers and walks, and after his own name called it *Caire-Lud*, as 'Lud's town,' and the strong gate he builded in the Welsh part of the citie he likewise for his own honour named *Ludgate*;" and that *Cair Lunden* is mentioned by *Nennius* in the list of Anc. Brit. cities. This derivation of *Stow* will do very well for *Ludgate*, but not for *London*. The most reasonable etymology is that from *lyn* and *din*, and the name may have come thus: *Lyndin* (pron. *lundin*), *Lundinium*, *Londiuium*, *Londin*, *Lundin*, *Lundun*, *Lundon*, *London*. *Dr. Pughe* says "Llundain (*llun-tain*) 'the form or bend of the *Tain*;' *Caer Llundain*, or more properly, perhaps, *Llydain* 'the spread of the *River Tain*,' the Welsh name for *London*. It was so called on account of its being situated on a large expanse of the *River Thames*, or *Tain*, beginning about *Battersea*, and including all the present low grounds on both sides, to *Erith*; by which place the water ran in a narrow channel, made by its own force through a chain of hills, lying in a transverse direction to the stream; and it would seem that a memorial of such an event is preserved in the name of the place, for *erth* implies a bursting through, or a rupture; whence *Erith*, the present name, differs scarcely anything in sound."

LOO, LO, a not unfrequent termination of local names in the Netherlands, particularly in Gelderland and Overijssel ; as Almelo, Borkulo, Dinxperlo, Eckelo, Ermelo, Groenlo, Hetloo, Humelo, Lillo, Peterloo, Ruerlo, Tessengerlo, Venlo, Waterloo. *Lo* or *loo*, according to some, is a wood ; others say a marsh. Wachter thinks *lo*, *loo*, means a plain ; and he cites Toxanderlo, which is now called Kempen, not because it is surrounded with marshes, but with plains. Verelius translates *la* “*mare*, the sea ;” and, says Wachter, this *la* may be from Gr. λειος, smooth ; and *lo* may mean the smooth surface of a plain, and *la* that of the sea ; and he refers to the L. *cæquor*, which means the smooth surface of the land, as well as of the sea. See VENLO.

LOODIA'NA, a town in Sirhind, Hindustan ; so called from having been founded and principally inhabited by the Lodi (*Lodhá*, *Lodhí*), a tribe of Afghans. (*Thornton*.)

LORCH, (*lorĕ*) a village near Enns, on the Danube, corrupted from *Lauriacum*, a Roman station, on the site of which Enns now stands.

LORRAINE (*lorrain*), a province of France, formerly Lorrene ; from O. Fr. *Loherregne*, from *Lotharingia*, i.e. *Lotharii Regnum*, the kingdom of Lotharius, son of the emperor of the same name.

LOSTWITHIEL (*lost'withel*), a village in Cornwall, formerly Lestwithiel. *Les uthiel*, or *Les uhal*, in Corn. means “the lofty palace.” *Uchel* in W. is high, lofty, and *Ulys*, a palace.

LOTHBURY, London. Stow, speaking of one of the city wards, says “of the antiquities to be named therein are these :—First, the street of Lothberie, Lathberie, or Loadberie (for by all these names have I read it) took the name, as it seemeth, of *berie*, a court of old time there kept, but by whom is grown out of memory. This street is possessed for the most part by founders, that cast candlesticks, chafing-dishes, spice mortars, and such like copper and laton works, and do afterwards turn them with the foot, and not with the wheel, to make them smooth and bright, making a *loathsome* noise, to the by-passers, that have not been used to the like, and therefore by them disdainfully called Lothberie.” Lothbury may have been originally called Latonbury. The word *latone*, now *latten*, was a

term used in the middle ages for a fine kind of brass, or copper very much resembling brass, used for making crosses, candlesticks, &c.; from Fr. *leton* or *laiton*, D. *latoen*, Arm. *laton*.

LOUGH (*loh*), in Ireland, means a lake, or arm of the sea; as Lough Allen, Lough Erne, Lough Foyle, Lough Neagh, Lough Swilly. It is merely another orthography of the Gael. *loch*. (q. v.).

LOUVRE (*loo'ver*). The etymology of Louvre, the royal palace at Paris, is variously explained by French writers. Some assert that the early French monarchs, who delighted in the chase of the wolf, erected a hunting seat here at a time when the country about Paris was covered with immense forests infested by wolves; and they derive *Louvre* from *louve* or *loup*, a wolf. Others say from the Sax. *leower* (perhaps *hlaw* a mound), a fortress; or from the O. Fr. word *rouvre*, (from *roboretum*), a forest of oaks; or from L'œuvre, the work or building, *par excellence*. Mons. Clarac considers the last to be the least probable etymology, because in ancient documents this building is called *Lupara*, perhaps pronounced *loupara* (which might be easily changed into Louvre), at a time when it is doubtful if the word *œuvre* was in use. Besides, he observes, would they have applied the pompous term, "L'œuvre," *par excellence* to a hunting-seat, while the king had already a palace in Paris itself, and the vast Thermæ of Julian were in existence? Mons. Clarac inclines to the derivation from "the hunting of the *louve*." If this be correct, the word may have been formed thus: *λυκος*, *lupus*, *lupa*, *lupara*, Louvre. The old word *lover*, *loover*, or *louver*, was applied to a chimney, or rather to an opening in the roof of old houses through which the smoke was emitted. This word is by some derived from the Fr. *l'ouvert*, open, or from the Ice. *liðri* (pronounced *liovri* or *liovri*), Norw. *liori*, W. Goth. *liura*; which, in the statistical accounts of the northern countries, is described as a sort of cupola with a trap-door, serving the two-fold purpose of a chimney and a sky-light; and they derive *liðri* from *liðs*, light, analogous to the Fr. *lucarne*, from L. *lucerna*. See also Musée du Louvre, par Clarac, p. 248; Duchesne; Dallaway, Disc., ed. 1833, p. 1741; and Craven, Gloss.

LOW, LOWE, and LOE (*lo*), found in local names in England, is the A. S. *hlæw*, *hlaw*, M. Goth. *hlaiw*, a heap, burrow, small hill, tract of ground gently rising. Thus, Hounslow, from *hundes-hlaw*, hound's-low; Winslow, from *winnes-hlaw*, mound of battle, or *windes-hlaw*, the windy mound; also Barlow, Bedlow, Eastlow, Ludlow, Merlow (qu. Marlow), Taplow, Westlow, Wicklow. (See *Bosworth*.)

LOWESTOFT (*lo'stof*), co. Suffolk. Some translate this name "toft of the lakes," there being two lakes in the vicinity. According to others, *Lowestoft* or *Lowestoffe* is *Lowen's hof*, from the Viking named Löwen, i. e. lion. See voc. TOT.

LUCKNOW, the chief city of Oude. The name is properly written لکینو *lucknau*, perhaps contracted from its ancient Sans. name *Lakshmanavati*, signifying fortunate, lucky, thus; Lakshmanavati, Laksmanauti, Laksm'naut, Laksnaut, Laksnau, Laknau. Gaur Lucknauti, or Gaur, a ruined city in the presidency of Bengal, may derive its name from the same root; although, according to some, it was named after Lakshmana, who ruled over it in the 12th century. Both names, however, appear to be connected with Lakshmi, goddess of wealth and prosperity.

LUDGATE, formerly one of the western gates of the city of London. "Either of Lud, a king of the Britons, who built it, as some say; or q. d. Flood-gate, from a little river that ran under it; or, as Dr. Th. H. supposes, of Sax. *leod* the people, and *gate*, as Porto del Popolo, at Rome." (*Bailey*.)

LUDLOW, co. Salop; found written Leod-hlaw, and Lude-hlaw; from A. S. *leod* people, a nation, and *hlaw*, *hlæw*, a heap, barrow, small hill, a tract of ground gently rising. "Ludlow, *populi tumulus*." (*Bosworth*.)

LUND, in local names in the N. of England, as in Plumbelund, a village near Cockermouth, co. Cumberland; also in Denmark, as Charlottenlund, Christianslund, Frydenlund, Frederickslund, Lundigt, &c., villages near Copenhagen; is the Dan. and Sw. *lund*, a grove or wood dedicated formerly to some god. In Lancashire *lund* also signifies a township, and is a family name.

LUNDY SIND, or Kábul River. The name in Pushto signi-

fies “the little river;” in contradistinction to Abu Sind, or “father of rivers,” as the Indus is termed.

LUSITANIA, the ancient appellation of Portugal. Varro and others derive the name from Lusus, son of Bacchus; Bochart from לוז *luz*, a word used by the Hebrews and Syrians for an almond. He says the Phœnicians often named places from their abounding in fruit; that there were two places called Luza, one in the tribe of Benjamin, and the other in the tribe of Ephraim, both probably named from the fruit which they produced; and why not also Lusitania, which yields to no place on the globe in the abundance and excellence of its almonds? Further, that writers speak of the great quantity of wine, oil, oranges, citrons, and almonds, produced in Lusitania; and that there are several places in Portugal, which were named on that account, as Calmende, for *Casalmende*, “the almond house;” Castelmondo for *Castro almendro*, “the almond fort.” The Arab. has لوز *lawz* (*lawzat*), an almond.

LUTON, co. Beds, found written in Domesday and in different charters, Loitoin, Loyton, Luytone, Luyton, Lewton, and Loton. The Saxons called it Lygetune. Davis tells us it has its name from the River Lyge, now called Lea, which rises near Houghton Regis, and runs through the whole extent of Luton parish. It appears to have been an ancient town of the Britons. Its oldest name was Lygea-byrig, or -burg. The Brit. name was nearly the same as the Sax. Lygea, which means “a river in an open field.”

LUXEMBOURG, a grand duchy, takes its name from the old chateau of *Lucili burgum*, which, in 963, was acquired by Sigfried, Count of Ardennes; whose descendants, from 1120, took the title of Counts of Luxembourg (*burg*, a castle).

LUXOR; *El Kusr*, “the palaces;” a village of Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, occupying partly the ancient site of Thebes, and having one of the most magnificent ancient temples extant. (*Johnston*.) It is called “The Palaces” from the temple erected there by Amunoph III. and Rameses II. The name is derived from Arab. *القصر* *al the, kasr* (pl. *kusúr*), a dwelling, every edifice built with stones, a palace, a citadel.

LYME REGIS, co. Dorset. See REGIS.

LYMINGTON, a town in Hants, situate on the river Lymington. The manor is in Domesday called Lentune; temp. Edw. I. Lemyn-ton, and in several charters Liminton, which Warner (*Hist. Hants*) considers the proper orthography; and he derives it from Brit. *limii* a stream, and A. S. *tun* a town. See also Baxter, Etym. in voc. LIMIA.

LLYN, in local names in Wales, is the W. *llyn* a lake; as Llyn Coch, the red pool; Llyn Flynnon y Gwas, the servant's pool; Llyn Glas, the blue pool; Llyn y Cae, the inclosed pool; Llyn y Cwm, the pool of the dogs; Llyn y Dwarchen, the pool of the sod; Llynn y Nadroedd, the adder's pool.

LYNN, LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, co. Norfolk. This ancient town was named by the Britons. It is called Lena and Lun in Domesday, and Luneia in the foundation deed of Wm. de Warrena (Earl Warren), of the Priory of Lewes in Sussex, in the reign of Wm. I. Hen. VIII. emancipated the corporation from the feudal supremacy of the bishops of Norwich, and changed the name from Lynn Episcopi (Bishop's Lynn), to Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn. Qu. W. *lyn*, a lake, pool. See Parker, *Hist. Norfolk*; also Leland, *Itin.* vol. 5, p. 44; Selden, notes on Drayton's *Polyolbion*, p. 78; and *Camden*.

LYON (*le'ong*), *Anglicè* Lyons, It. *Lione*, G. *Lyon*, a city of France, was built in the year B.C. 41 or 42, by Lucius Munatius Plancus. It did not receive a Roman name, but was called Lugdun, from the name of the hill upon which it was built. *Lugdun* is said to have meant in the O. Gaul. "hill of the raven."

M.

MACAO (*macow'*), a peninsula near Canton. Vieyra (*Port. Dic.*) says "Macáo, i. e. a seaport." This is not satisfactory, *macáo* not meaning a seaport in Portuguese. It is related that on the

site of the present city there was formerly a Chinese temple, sacred to an idol named *Ama*, and as the port was called *Gao*, the name Amagao was applied by the Portuguese, and subsequently corrupted, first into Amacao, and afterwards into Macao. Some write the Chinese name of Macao, Gannan; others Gaoumun. *Gaou* (*gao*, *ngao*, *gow*) signifies land near a shore or coast; a bay; *kow*, or rather *hae kow*, is a port or harbour for ships.

MADERA (*madeera*), an island in the Atlantic Ocean, so called from having been originally very woody; from Port. *madeira* (Sp. *madéra*), timber, wood, from L. *materia*, materials, stuff, matter, especially materials for building, timber.

MADEN, in local names in Turkey, is the Turc. *ma'den*, a mine; as Keban Maden, Arghana Maden, between Erzeroum and Kaisariyeh.

MADRAS', formerly Madras-patan, or Madras-pattan; from Arab. *مدرسة* *madrasa*, a university, college, school for the diffusion of Muhammadan learning, and Sans. *pattana*, a town, city.

MADRID'. This city being built in an open country, 2412 feet above the level of the sea, some have derived the name from *majerit*, which in Arab. is said to signify "a current of fresh air." Sousa prefers the Arab. *maajurit*, "running waters," of which, however, there are scarcely any in this part of the country. The name may come from Arab. *مدرعة* *madarat*, a city, a town, lit. a single clod, a lump of dry clay of which walls are built, from *madar*, id.; also the name of a city in Arabia. *Medina*, in like manner, means a city. Some assert that Madrid is the Majoritum and Mantua Carpentanorum of the Romans. The Arab. *majara* is, to be thirsty; *ma'ajrad*, is "naked."

MAELSTROM, a celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway, at the south end of the Luffoden Isles; from Dan. *mälström*, a whirlpool, gulf, abyss; lit. a mill-stream.

MAEN, in names of places in Wales, is the W. *maen* a stone, as Pen-maen-mawr. Maen is sometimes changed into *vaen*, as Kist-vaen, &c.

MAESTRICHT (*ma'strikt*), the capital of Limburg in Belgium, is situated on the River Maes, Maas, or Meuse, and was called by the Romans Trajectus Superior, i. e. the upper ford. The name is contracted from *Maes* and *trajectus*, "ford of the Maes." See MEUSE and UTRECHT.

MAG'DEBURG, on the Elbe, found written Maydenburg. Heylin says "it is a Saxon name, taken from its site, as was the custom of the Saxon age, and before. *May* or *mag* signifies some considerable water or river; thus, Mayence or Mentz, on the Rhine, Maestricht, on the River Maes; that *den* bespeaks a low situation in a valley, and *bowre* is from *bow-re*, that is, where the water makes a bow, a turn, or winding." Pomarius derives the name from *Magada*, under which name Venus was known and worshipped in this part of Germany; and he informs us that she had here a famous temple, respected both by the Huns and the Wends or Vandals, when they ravaged this country; and existing up to the time of Charlemagne. Boethius and others reject this, and derive *Magdebourg* from *magd* a virgin, and *burg* a town; and they state that it was named by the Empress Edith, who had received this town as a marriage portion from the Emperor Otho, her husband. This accounts for the names Parthenopyrga, Parthenope, and Parthenopolis, given to it by the *savants*.

MAGEL'LAN. These straits, at the extremity of S. America, were so called from the Portuguese navigator Magalhaens or Magellan, by whom they were discovered.

MAHA, MAHADEO, MAHANUDDY. *Maha* occurs in local names in India, as the Mahadeo Mountains, a cluster of considerable height in the N. part of the Nágpore territory, and so called from a celebrated Hindoo temple of the same name; Mahanuddy, a large river. *Maha* is the Sans. *mahú* (whence L. *magnus*, Gr. *μεγας*), from *mahat*, great. The Sans. *Mahádeva* or *Mahadeo* means "The Great God," from *mahú* and *deva*, vulg. *dewa*, *dev*, *deb*, or *deo* (whence Gr. *θεος*, L. *deus*), a god, divinity, an idol. See also NUDDY.

MAIDENHEAD, co. Berks, acquired its name, says Leland, from the great veneration paid here to the head of a British

virgin. In the most ancient records says Lysons, it is called Maidenhithe, or Maidenhead, and it may have been originally the name of the spot where the bridge now is, and where there was anciently a great wharf for timber. Some of the principal inhabitants were incorporated in 1352, as the fraternity or guild of the brethren and sisters of Maydeneth or Maidenhithe. In the parish of East Garston, in the hundred of Lambourn, is the manor or farm of Maidencote. *Hithe* is an old word for a port or haven, from A. S. *hyth*.

MAIDSTONE, a town in Kent, on the Medway. According to Nennius, this place was called by the British, *Caer Meguaid* or *Medwag*, i.e. the town or city of the Medway. It was probably named by the Belgæ, *Midweg*; thus, *Midweg*, *Medwag*, *Medwagstun*, *Maidston*, *Maidstone*. Richard of Cirencester speaks of a town supposed to have been situated on the Medway, and which he calls *Ad Madum*, or *Madis*, which probably refers to *Maidstone*.

MAJOR'CA, MINOR'CA, and IVIZA (*e-ve'-tza*), islands on the coast of Spain. See BALEARIC ISLES and IVIZA.

MALAGA, a sea-port of Spain, anciently *Malaca* (*Μαλακκᾶ*), which, according to Pliny, belonged to the allies of the Romans. Bochart says it was called by the Carthaginians, *Malacha*, on account of its salted or pickled fish, from מלח *malach* to salt, *παριχρυσειν*, "*sale condire*," and he quotes Strabo as to its being famous for salted fish. The Heb. has *malakh*, the Arab. *milkh*, for "salt."

MALAKOFF, the name of a fortification at Sebastopol. "Some ten years ago, a sailor and ropemaker, named Alexander Ivanovitch Malakoff, lived in Sebastopol, and by his good humour, jovial habits, and entertaining qualities, became the centre of a select circle of admiring companions. Like many great conversationalists and wits, Malakoff contracted most intimate relations with Bacchus, and, under the influence of the latter, he participated, in 1831, in some riots which broke out in the town, and which had one result—that of the dismissal of Malakoff from the dockyard in which he was employed. Being incapable of

turning himself to any more reputable trade, he opened a low wine-shed on a hill outside of the town, and introduced into practice the theoretical notions which he had acquired by a long and zealous study of the nature of beer-houses and wine-shops. His trade prospered, his old admirers crowded round him, and in their enthusiasm christened the wine-shed—which soon expanded into a decent public-house—and the hill on which it was built, by the name of the popular host. In time a village grew around the public-house, and was likewise called by the name of Malakoff. But the entertaining and imaginative founder of the place, in his deepest cups, could never have dreamt that one day his name would be in the mouths of all men, and that one of the heroes of a great war would esteem it as an inestimable title of honour.” (*Gazette de France.*)

MALDON (*mawld'n*), co. Essex; found written Mealdune. “It consists of two principal streets at right angles to each other, and their figure has led some authors to suppose that the name of this town is derived from A. S. *mældune*, “the hill of the cross;” from *mæl* a cross, *dune* a hill. The name, however, is more probably a contraction of *Camalodunum*, the L. form of its original British name. Some assert that *Camalodunum* means “the hill of Camalus or Mars,” who was worshipped by the Britons.

MALPAS, co. Chester. The name means a dangerous or difficult way, from Fr. *mal* evil, and *pas* a step. Before the Conquest, it was distinguished by a British name of similar signification, viz., *Depenbech*. Ormerod (*Hist. Chester*), says that, from this circumstance of local strength, produced partly by the yielding nature of the soil, and partly by the inequality of surface, but more particularly from its position on the enemy's frontier, Malpas was selected by the first Norman earl, as the site of one of the numerous fortresses with which, at regular intervals, he strengthened his Welsh border.

MALTA, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, mentioned by Homer (*Odys.*) under the name of Hyperia. *Malta* is a contraction of *Melita*, the name by which it was known to the Greeks

and Romans. Some derive *Melita* from L. *mel*, Gr. *μελι*, honey, for which it was celebrated. Bochart says it does not derive its name from the nymph Melite, as some assert, but from Phœn. מלטה refuge, retreat, or from *melet*, a cement much used in making Maltese linen; and he refers to the Arab. *milât*, signifying clay or cement. Conf. Heb. *melet*, mortar, cement, Gr. *μαλθη*, L. *maltha*, It. *malta*.

MAMELON, a fortified mound at Sebastopol. This is a French word, meaning lit. a nipple. By extension, it is applied to any round protuberance rising up in the middle of any surface whatever; and in geography, to a little isolated mount, or to the upper part of a mountain which terminates in a point. From Fr. *mamelle*, from L. *mamilla*, dim. of *mamma*, a breast.

MANCHA (*mantsha*); La Mancha, a province of Spain. Larramendi derives the Sp. *mancha*, "a piece of ground covered with copse and weeds," lit. a stain, a spot, from Basq. *manchá*, *manchea* for *macacha*, *macachea*, dim. of *macá* a spot.

MANCHESTER. In Antoninus this place is called in different copies Manaurium and Manutium, "which old name," says Camden, "is not quite lost at this day, the place being now called Manchester." "This town seems to have been destroyed in the Danish wars; and because the inhabitants behaved themselves bravely against them, they will have their town called Manchester, i.e. as they explain it, a city of men; and of this notion they are strangely fond, seeming to contribute much to their honour, but Mancunium was its name in British times; from *main* (*maen*) a stone, for it stands upon a stony hill, and beneath the town, at Colyhurst, there are noble stone quarries." (*Marianus*.) "In the present Castle Field, then the site of the Roman castrum, but before the construction of the castrum, was the town of Mancunium, all built upon the rocky height that forms the northern bank of the Medlock, and was distinguished among the Britons of this region by the general appellation of Man-cenion, or the place of tents." (*Whitaker*.) The present name is found written Manige-ceaster, Manne-ceaster, Manner-ceastre, and Manne-ceastre, which some derive from A. S. *manige* many, *ceastre* a

castle; but the first part of the name is the Brit. *maen*, a stone or *man* (a place), in Mancenion.

MANFREDO'NIA, a city in Italy, was named after Manfred, son of the Emperor Frederick II., who built it in the year 1256, principally out of the ruins of Lipontum.

MANTUA. "Oenus, son of the prophetic Manto [*μαντις*], and the Tuscan river [Tiber], who gave thee walls, O Mantua, and his mother's name." (*Virgil*.) Bochart, citing Servius, says Mantua was so called after Mantu, the Etruscan name for Pluto, to whom also other cities were consecrated. The Etruscan *mantisa* means "addition, increase." Pliny says (lib. iii. c. 19), Mantua belonged to the Tuscans: "Mantua Tuscorum trans Padum sola reliqua." (Pliny, lib. iii. c. 19.) Virgil was either born at Mantua or in the neighbouring village of Andes.

MAPLEDURHAM, co. Oxon, formerly Mapplederham, i.e. the maple-tree habitation; from A. S. *mapulder* for *mapul treow*, a maple tree, *ham*, a habitation. There is also Mappedurwell, in Hants.

MARATHION, a small plain in the N.E. of Attica, memorable for the victory which the Athenians under Miltiades gained over the Persians, B.C. 490. According to Plutarch, it derived its name from the hero Marathos; but *Μαραθῶν* was rather named from being productive of fennel. *Μαραθῶν* is a field abounding in fennel, and *μαραθον*, *μαραθρον* is fennel, from *μαραίνω*, to wither, dry up, die away gradually.

MARAZION (*marazhun*), in Cornwall, is said to have been anciently inhabited by Jews, who held markets here for the sale of tin, and named it Mara-Zion, the "Bitter-Zion," from being their allowed place of rest. It is sometimes called Market Jew, but the latter designation is not in use on the spot. "Marazion *vulgo* Market-jew, 'the sea-coast market.'" (Pryce, Corn. Voc.) "*Marca-iewe* signifies in English 'market on the Thursday.'" (Norden, p. 39.) "*Marcaiew*, of Marhas Diew, in English, the Thursdaies market, for then it useth this traffike." (*Carew*, p. 156.) "*Markiu*, Forum Jovis, quod ibi mercatus die Jovis habeatur." (*Camden*.) "The name of Market-jew is the ori-

ginal and proper designation of that town, which had a market conceded to it in a concession to the Mount ; while the name of Marazion is the designation only of a new, a Jewish, and a western part." (Leland, *Itin.* vii., 117.) See also Polwhele's *Cornwall*, iii. 222, *supp.* p. 13 ; Kingsley's *Yeast, a Problem*, p. 255 ; and *Notes and Queries*, 2d S. ii. 432.

MARGATE, in the Isle of Thanet, formerly *Meregate*, so named from there having been anciently a *mere* or stream here which had its influx into the sea ;" from A. S. *mere*, and *geat*, *gat*, a gate, door.

MARLBOROUGH, co. Wilts. Some assert that this name is a corruption of "*Merlin's Borough*," and that Merlin had a cave here. The more reasonable derivation is from A. S. *marl* and *burg* a town, from the chalk or marl in the neighbourhood. Camden, who rather doubts this derivation, admits that the place "lies at the foot of a hill of white stones, which our forefathers called *marle*, before they had borrowed the word *chalk* from the Latin *calx*." The name is found written *Merleberga*, *Mearleas beorge*, *Marleberge*, and *Merleberg*.

MARLOW, co. Bucks, from A. S. *marl* chalk, *leag* a field, place, or *hlaw* a hill, heap, barrow.

MARNE, a river in France. Armstrong derives the name from Gael. *marbh-an*, "the dead water." In Low L., however, this name is found written *Matrona* and *Mæterna*, and in A. S. *Mæterne* and *Meaterne*.

MARSEILLES (*marsayls*), a city of France ; a corruption of *Massilia*, its ancient name. It is said to have been founded by Phocæans from Ionia. Cicero calls it the Athens of the Gauls. From what nation it received the name of *Massilia* seems doubtful. Bochart suggests no derivation.

MARYLAND, one of the United States ; named after Henrietta *Maria*, queen of Charles I.

MARYLEBONE, a district of London, was anciently called Tyburn, from its situation near a small *bound* or rivulet of that name, known in record as *Ayebrook* or *Eyebrook* ; and acquired its present name from the church of *St. Mary-le-bourn* (*St. Mary-*

on-the-brook), now corruptly written Marylebone or Marebone. (*Cunningham.*)

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the United States. The name is corrupted from that of a native chief.

MAUBEUGE (*mobuzh'*), a town in France. The name is corrupted from Low L. *Malbergium*, a hall of justice, or place of assembly, to which the inhabitants were summoned by the ringing of a great bell. *Malbergium* comes from L. *malleus*, a hammer (bell), and Teut. *berg* a hill. See *Dufresne*.

MAURITIUS. The Mauritius, sometimes called the Isle of France, was discovered by the Dutch in 1595, who named it in honour of their Stadtholder *Maurice*, Prince of Orange.

MAWR, in local names in Wales, as Pen maen-mawr, is the W. *mawr*, great.

MEATH, a county of Ireland, Ir. *Midhe*, formerly known by the name of *Mithe*, *Methe*, *Media*, or *Midia*, perhaps from its central situation. Others derive its name from Ir. *maith*, or *magh*, a "plain," or "level country," a derivation indicative of its natural character. The Ir. *midhe* is a neck; *midh* the sight, aspect.

MECKLENBURG, L. Megalopolis, the name of two grand duchies in Northern Germany, is generally derived from Sax. *michel* great, *burg* town, and was probably first applied to some city or fort, although there does not appear to be any place of this name at the present day. There is, however, a place called Malchin, and Lake Malchin in these duchies.

MEDIA, in anc. geog. a country of Asia. Some derive the name from *Madai*, third son of Japhet, whence they assert that the Medes were called *Madai*; others from *Medus*, son of Medea and Jason. Again, others say the Medes took their name from a city named Media, whence the whole country was also designated. (See Strabo, i. xi.) "The Medes were not named from Medus, son of Medea, as the Greeks pretend, but from their founder Madai, or from Heb. מדי, a boundary." (*Bochart.*)

MEDINA (*medeena*), a city of Arabia Petrea, anciently called Yatrib. It is more correctly written Almadina, i. e. "the city," from Arab. *al the*, مدينه *madina* a city.

MEDWAY, a river in Kent, in A. S. *Medwæge*, i.e. the river which holds the *midway*, or runs through the middle of the country. It is said that the British name was Vaga, but Nennius calls Maidstone, *Caer Meguaid* or *Megwad*, "the town on the Medway." These terms are probably corruptions of its original Belgic name, which may have been *Midweg*.

MEI-LING, a mountain range and a pass in China. Klaproth interprets the name *mei-ling*, "the chain of the wild plum trees."

MELBOURNE, co. Derby. The historian of the place gives several suggestions as to the etymology of this name. He says that in the days of William the Conqueror, a mill was considered of great value, and in Domesday the mill of Melbourne was registered with the land and the church, and therefore Melbourne may have been so called from its having had, at an early period, a *mill* turned by a stream or *bourne*, or from its being situated upon a stream that turned a mill; and that in ancient documents it is called *Mill-burn*. The Hon. G. Lamb says the church is dedicated to St. Michael, and that *Melbourne* may be a corruption of "*Michael's bourne*," or boundary. The Rev. J. Deans, deriving the name from Sax. *mael-burn*, "the brook of the cross"—which would lead to the inference that a *cross* had been set up here by the side of a brook near the town—says it was not unusual to erect religious buildings upon spots where distinguished persons had died by violence, and to provide for the residence of the clergy, that prayers might be constantly offered up for the soul of the victim; and that whenever a church was built, the emblem of Christianity was erected near it, and sometimes supplied a distinguishing name to the place where it was found. That allowing the tradition which connects the building of the church with the death of Ethelred, we have at once a sufficient reason for the name. Osthrid, a Saxon chief, was waylaid and murdered upon the spot, and where the crime was perpetrated, the emblem of Christianity was set up, and provision made for the constant performance of Christian rites. According to a local opinion, it was once called the "citie of sweete springes." If so, it may derive the first part of its name from L. *mel*, honey.

Melbourne, however, may simply mean "bourn of the Mel." See also *Briggs* (Hist. Melb.).

MELTON MOWBRAY (*mo'bra*), co. Leicester. *Melton* may be a corruption of *Mill-town*, from the conflux of the River Eye and a large brook, which breaks out with great force north of Scalford, and supplies two mills before it reaches Melton; and, says the historian, "both above and below the town are two capital mills." Others think that as the name in ancient writings is found written not only *Meltone*, but also *Medeltone* and *Medeltune*, it may be from A. S. *middeltun*, i. e. middle town, and may have been so called from its situation in the midst of its various hamlets. The adjunct *Mowbray* is from a family who were lords of it.

MEMPHIS. Tattam says the hieroglyphic name of Memphis or Memphe, was read Ma-m-Phthah, which he translates "palace of Phthah or Vulcan." "It was afterwards called Panuph, 'the temple of the Good God.' From the ancient form *Ma-m-phthah*, came the Coptic Μεμβε , Μεμφι , Gr. Μεμφις , Arab. منف *menf*, and probably the Heb. מִנְפֵי *moph*; and from *Panuph* came פִּנּוֹפִי *noph*." (Gesen. Robinson.)

MENAM', a celebrated river in Siam: "mother of waters."

MENIL, MESNIL (*maynil*), is found very frequently in names of villages and manors in Normandy and elsewhere in France, either singly, or combined, as *Menil-montant*, Paris. Its original meaning was "a habitation," from Low. L. *mansus*; thus, *mansus*, *masnus*, *masnile*, *maisnil*, *Mesnil*, *Menil*.

MERE, MER, in local names in England, as in *Windermere*, *Merton*, generally means a lake, pool, marsh; from A. S. *mere*, *mære*, from L. *mare*, the sea. *Mere*, however, is sometimes used to denote a boundary or landmark. *Mere-stones* are stones set up for boundaries or landmarks in open fields. In Wilts is a small town and parish called *Mere*. The parish is of an angular shape, and bounded on two sides by the counties of Somerset and Dorset, from which circumstance it is said to have been named. *Mere*, a boundary, comes from the A. S. *mæra*, *gemæra*, from Gr. μειρω , to divide.

MERION'ETH (W. *Meirionydd*), "is the only county in Wales which, with the addition of *shire*, retains its ancient appellation. It was named from *Meirion*, son of Tibiawn, and grandson of Cunedda, a noble British chieftain who came to N. Wales in the fifth century, to assist in rescuing it from the grasp of a set of marauding Irish, who, for the sake of plunder, had nearly overrun the whole country. Having succeeded in his enterprise, he obtained a large portion of territory as a boon, and gavelled out the possessions among his ten sons, and two grandsons, Maclor and Meirion." This district appears to have been known to the Romans, and was called by them Mervinia.

MERSEY (*mer'ze*) in A. S. found written *Meres-ig*, *Meres-ige* and *Mereis-ige*; from *ig* an island, *meres* of a lake. The island Mersey, Essex; the river Mersey, dividing Lancashire and Cheshire. (*Bosworth.*) "The Mersey, in its whole course, divides Cheshire and Lancashire. It is formed and receives its name, by the confluence, near Stockport, of the Thames and Goyt." (*P. Cyc.*) Armstrong (*Gael. Dict.*) under *Muir* "the sea," gives "O. Sax. *mars, merse, mere*, a lake; hence Winder-mere, Mersey."

MERTHER, in Cornwall; from Corn *mór-dór*, "on the sea water." (*Pryce.*)

MERTHYR TIDVIL, co. Glamorgan, N. Wales. It is related that Tydfil or Tudfil was one of the daughters of Brychan, the Regulus of Garthmadrin, and wife of Cyngen-ap-Cardell; that her father, towards the end of his life, retired with some of his family to this neighbourhood, and was here attacked by a marauding party of Pagan Saxons, who slew Brychan, her brother, Rhun Dremrudd, and herself; that a church was afterwards erected near the scene of this slaughter, and called after her, Merthyr Tydvil, or "Tydvil the martyr." The W. *merthyr* is a corruption of the Gr. *μαρτυρ*. The W. word means also a plain, a clear spot. There is likewise Merthyr Mawr, on the Ogmor river, co. Glamorgan, where the Stradling family formerly had a seat.

MERTON, Surrey, found written Merantun, Meretune, Meretun, Meritonia, and Meretone; said to derive its name from lying adjacent to a *mere* or marsh, of which there are still some

traces near the River Wandle, which flows through the parish. "Merdon, Wilts; Mereton, Oxon; Morton, Devon; from A. S. *mere, mære*, a mere, lake, pool, marsh, sea, *tun* a town." (*Bosworth.*)

MESOPOTAMIA, in anc. geog. a country between the Euphrates and the Tigris. The name means land lying between two rivers; from Gr. *μεσσοποτάμιος*, between rivers; *μεσος* middle, *ποταμος* river.

MESSINA (*messeena*), a city of Sicily, the ancient Messána; founded by the inhabitants of Messene, chief town of Messenia, a country of Peloponnesus.

MEUSE, a river in France, Belgium, and Holland; D. *Maas* or *Maes*, L. *Mosa*. Heylin says the Celtic *mag* or *may* was used to denote a large body of water; but the primitive meaning of *mag* may have been simply "great" (from Gr. *μεγας*), and if so, *Mag-ese* would mean the "great water," which might easily become corrupted into *Maas* or *Maes*; thus, *mage*, *mage*, *Maes*, *Maas*. This *mag* may be the root of the Gael. *magh*, a field, a plain, whence *magus* (contracted in W. to *maes*), a field, and then a colony or town in a field.

MEXICO. According to Clavigero, the name means "the place of *Mexitli* or *Huitzilopochtli*," "the god of war," to whom a sanctuary was anciently there erected. This god was most honoured by the Mexicans, and regarded as their chief protector.

MIDDLESEX, from A. S. *Middel Seaxe*, the Middle Saxons. In like manner, Essex from *East Seaxe*, the East Saxons; Sussex, from *Suth Seaxe*, the South Saxons. Essex and Sussex formed separate and distinct kingdoms during a certain period of the Saxon Heptarchy. See SAXONY.

MIDDLETON, the name of several places in England; from A. S. *middel* middle, *tun* a town.

MILAN, It. *Milano*, G. *Mailand*, a city of Lombardy. Some authors tell us that the name was formerly Melano, the derivation of which, from *mel*, honey, is not worth refuting. According to Isidore, it was built and named "Mediolanum" by the Gauls, who established themselves in Italy, and built other towns there.

There were several cities in Gaul and one in Britain called Mediolanum. Some translate Mediolanum "mead-land;" others "harvest-full," from the Celt. *lawn* full, *mediad* the harvest (*medi*, to gather in the harvest). This derivation is said to be confirmed by the fact that all the towns called Mediolanum were situated in fertile spots. Mediolanum, miolanum, miolan, Milan. Mediolanum is mentioned by Livy, v. 34, and Polybius, vi. 11.

MILTON, the name of several places in England; contraction of *Mill-town*, or *Middle-town*.

MINSTER, in local names in England, denotes the church of a monastery, or a church to which a monastery has been attached; from A. S. *minstre*, *myenster*, from root of Monastir and Moustier (q. v.). Among names compounded of *minster*, are Axminster, Beaminster, Bedminster, Charminster, Kidderminster, Sturminster, Warminster, Westminster, Yetminster.

MISR, the name given to Egypt by the natives and by the Arabs, is derived by some from *Misraim*, son of Ham, by whom it was peopled. The Arab. *مصر* *misr* means not only Egypt, but also a limit, border, a large city, the capital city of Egypt. Webster says *mesr*, *mazor*, means a fortress, from *מָצַר*, to bind or enclose. Robinson thinks that under the Heb. *mazor* lurks the Egyptian *metouro*, a kingdom, but that the Hebrews doubtless assigned to the name a domestic origin, probably as signifying a border, limit.

MISSISSIP'PI, a river of N. America. The name means "the father of waters." (Ind.)

MITCHAM, co. Surrey, is called in Domesday Michelham, i. e. "the great dwelling." In all early and in many recent records, it is written Miccham or Micham; the present mode of spelling, which is more remote from its etymology, was not universally adopted before this century. (*Lysons*.)

MOEL, in local names in Wales, is the W. *moel*, a mountain, a hill: as Moel Aelir, the frosty hill; Moel Hebog, the hill of flight, so named from Owen Glendwr having once taken refuge in a cave there; Moel y Don, the hill of the wave, celebrated as the place where, in 1282, part of the English army were defeated

by the Welsh with great slaughter; Moel Golfa, Moel Shiabod, Moel Eryr.

MOLD, co. Flint; a contraction of Mont-hault (and so called by the Normans) from *mont*, and A. S. *holt* a wood; or from *mont-haut*, i.e. *mons altus*, the high mount. The Welsh, even at the present day, call it Y Wyddgrug, the conspicuous mount.

MOLDAVIA derives its name from the River Moldau, which runs through it. It is called by the Turks and the natives Bogdania, from Bogdan, a chieftain who colonized it in the 13th century.

MOLE, a river in Surrey, "so called because, like a mole, it forceth its passage under ground, and thereby mixes its waters with the Thames." (*Bailey*.) This was Camden's idea, who says, "betaking itself to subterraneous passages like a mole." Spenser says,

"And *Mole*, that like a *nousling Mole*, doth make
His way still under ground, till *Thamës* he o'ertake."

Mantell informs us that this river was anciently called the Emele, Emelyn, or Emley stream, and that it gives the name to the hundred of Emley Bridge (or Amele-bridge, as it is spelt in Domesday), through the whole of which it flows; and he derives *Emele* from Brit. *y melin*, the mill, i. e. the mill river. He says this is corroborated by Domesday, in which twenty places are mentioned as possessing *mills*, which, from their respective localities, must have been situated either on this stream or its immediate auxiliary branches; and that its present appellation "mole," by which it was known prior to the Conquest, will admit of a similar origin, viz., the L. *mola*, a mill. In deeds temp. Henry VIII., it is called the Emley River, and in the Leiger Book of Chertsey, a deed is recorded "of lands bounded on the east by the water Emele." Emele or Emelyn may be a contraction of Brit. *y melyn an*, "the yellow river."

MONASTIR, the name of several places in Greece and European Turkey; and of one in Southern Italy, denotes the site of a monastery; from Gr. *μοναστηριον*, from *μοναστης*, a monk.

MONMOUTH (*mon'muth*), stands on a narrow peninsula formed by the rivers *Monnow* and *Wye*: thus Monnow-mouth,

Monmouth. The Welsh call it Mynwy, and Tre-Fynwy, and the shire, Swydd Fynwy, Gwent, and Gwlad Went.

MONTGOMERY, in Wales. The ancient name of this town was Tre Faldwyn, i.e. Baldwyn's town, from Baldwyn, a lieutenant of the marches, who, in the time of William the Conqueror, erected here a fortress, to further his future designs against the Welsh. The name was afterwards changed to Montgomery, from Roger de Montgomery, who built the castle here. Montgomery probably derived his name from residing in the vicinity of a mound called Mont Gomer (A. S. *Munt-Gumri*, "mount of Gomer"). The Welsh still call the town, Tre Faldwyn, and the shire, Sir Drefaldwyn.

MONTMARTRE (*mong-martr'*), Paris. Its ancient name is said to have been Mons Martis and Mons Mercurii, i.e. mount of Mars or Mercury, from the temple erected here to these gods. It was afterwards called Mons Martyrum (whence its present name), because St. Denis and some of his followers suffered martyrdom here about the year 260. See Bailles, *Topog. des Saints*, 631; and Piganiol, *Descr. de la France*, part i., p. 24.

MONTSERRAT', a small island in the West Indies. There is also a convent and a mountain in Spain called Monserrate. The latter derives its name from *mónte* a mountain, *serráto*, serrated, notched like a saw; "a tooth-shaped mountain."

MOORGATE STREET, "a north gate of the city of London, so called of a moor or marsh which was formerly hard by it; from Sax. *mor* a moor or marsh, and *gate*." (*Bailey*.)

MORAST', in Sweden, situated on the frontier of Norway; from Sw. *moras* (G. *morast*), a marsh.

MORAVIA (Slav. *Morawa*), a province of the Austrian monarchy, takes its name from the Marsch or Morawa (in L. *Maro*), the largest of its rivers. Armstrong, under Gael. *muir*, the sea, an ocean, gives *Mor-awaw*, a river in Moravia; but if *Morawa* is from the Celt., it would rather translate "great water or river," from *mòr* great, and *au*, *aw*, water.

MORAY, Scotland. The ancient province of Moray extended from the mouth of the Spey on the east, to the river Beaully on

the west; it therefore included the whole district of country stretching along the sea coast; hence some derive its Gael. name *Murar* or *Morar*, from *muir*, the sea.

MORE, in local names in Scotland, is generally the Gael. *mòr*, great (Corn. and Arm. *maur*. W. *mawr*, Ir. *mor*), as Glenmore, the great glen.

MORETON VALENCE, a parish, co. Gloucester, was anciently called simply Moreton, "town-on-the-water," and received the addition of *Valence*, from a family of that name who were earls of Pembroke, and lords of the manor, in the reigns of Edw. I. and Edw. II. (*Notes and Queries*.)

MORGAN, a place in Cornwall. Pryce says the name in Corn. means "by the sea," from *mor* the sea, *gan* by. Some derive the name of Morgan in Wales from two Irish words, *mor* great, *cean* head; others from *mor* the sea, *geni* to be born; "sea-born;" a term, they say, which might be applied to a man or to a country on the sea side. According to others *morgan* is for *morgant*, a sea-brink, from *mor* the sea, *cant* the rim of anything. The *Morgan* in Wales is probably derived in the same way as that in Cornwall.

MORGUE (*morg*), a place in Paris and in many towns of France where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed for the purpose of recognition. The word *morgue* in some of the southern provinces means face, countenance (Fr. *visage*). Alberti translates *morgue* "a grave and serious countenance, in which there appears some fierceness; a sort of place at the entrance of a prison;" *morguer*, "to brave some one." The verb also means "to take the likeness of a prisoner," i.e. to regard him on his first entrance to a prison so fixedly as to know him again. "*Morgue*, Le second guichet où l'on tient quelque temps ceux qui entrent en prison, afin que les guichetiers les regardent fixement et s'impriment si bien l'idée de leur visage dans l'imagination qu'ils ne puissent manquer de les reconnoître." From Gr. *μῦσις*, the nose; thus, *μῦσις*, musus, murus, inuricus, murica, Morgue. (*Ménage*.)

MORTLAKE, co. Surrey. The name is said to mean "dead lake," from L. *mortuus lacus*.

MOSCOW, called by the Russians *Moskva*, from the river on which it is situated.

MOSELLE (*mo-zel'*), a river of Germany (G. *Mozel*), is called Mosula by Florus, Obrincus by Ptolemy, Musella and Mosella by other writers, and its modern name is found written Mozelle. *Mosella* is perhaps merely a dim. of *Mosa*, the L. name for the River Meuse (q. v.).

MOULSEY, co. Surrey. This place may have been so situated with respect to the River *Mole* and the Thames, as to have been almost an island; and if so, the word may be a corruption of *Moles-ige*, i. e. island of the River Mole. "The parish of East Moulsey or Molesey, consists of a triangular tract of land near the junction of the River Mole with the Thames, which forms its boundary on the north, as the Mole does on the east and south-east; on the south it borders on Esher; and on the west on West Moulsey." (*Mantell*.)

MOUNTNESSING, co. Essex, vulgarly pronounced *munna-zeen*. In old maps the name is written Munnassing. In the time of Edw. III. it bore the name *Ginge Mounteney*, sometimes written *Yng* or *Yeng Mounteney*. Its present name is a corruption of *Mountney's-Ing*, i. e. the *ing* or meadow of the Mountneys, an ancient family who were formerly lords of the manor here.

MOUSCRON, a town of France on the frontiers of Belgium. The name is said to be corrupted from *Mons Ceuteron* or *Centeron*, from the old word *ron* or *ront* a circle, *ken* or *kern* a kernel, fig. the middle; "the middle of the circle." The Centrons were clients of the Nerviens (*Cæsar*); and they inhabited the centre of the country occupied by that people (*Grammaye*.) "La montagne nommée Ceuteron, Mont Ceuteron, Mouscron." See *Lamartinière* and voc. COURTRAI.

MOUSTIER, MOUSTIERS (*moó'ste-a*) sometimes Monstiers, the name of several places in France; from Low L. *monasterium*, a monastery. See MONASTIR.

MULL, in local names in Scotland, means a cape, promontory, or headland; from Gael. *maol*, *maoil*; as Maol Chiuntire, the promontory or Mull of Kintire. *Maol* signifies also the brow of a

rock, a bald head; *maoil*, is bald, bare (Ir. and Arm *moal*, id. Corn. *moel*, a bald top).

MUNICH (*mu'nik*), G. *München*, It. *Monaco*, the capital of Bavaria, takes its name from certain monks, who owned some warehouses erected on the spot, for the reception of salt, brought from the mines of Reichenhall and Salzburg. From G. *münchen*, *mönchen*, monks, from Low L. *monachus*, from Gr. *μοναχος*, a monk. The *ü* in München is pronounced somewhat like the long French *ü*.

MURSHIDABAD, Hindustan, i.e. *Murshid-ábád*, the city of Murshid Kuli Khan, who transferred to it the seat of his government from Dacca. See **ABAD**.

MYNYDD, in local names in Wales, is the W. *mynydd*, a mountain, as Mynydd Mawr, the great mountain; Mynydd Moel, &c., &c.

N.

NABLOUS (*na-bloose'*), in Asia Minor; a corruption of Gr. *Νεαπολις*, the new city; *νεος* new, *πολις* a city. This word is synonymous with Napoli and Naples. See **BLOUS**.

NAGORE, or NAGUR, in local names in Hindustan, is the Hind. *نगर* *nagar*, a town, city, from Sans. *nagara*; thus Barnagore, for Varáha-nagar, "city of the boar," from Sans. *varáha*, a boar; Chandernagore, for Chandranagar, "city of the moon," from Sans. *chandra*, the moon; Sirinagur, for Súrýanagar, "city of the sun," from Sans. *súrýa*, the sun; or for Srínagar, "city of Srí," goddess of prosperity and wife of Vishnu.

NAGY, in names of places in Hungary, means "great," just as *kis* means little; thus Nagy-Kanizsa; Nagy-Ripény; Nagy-Tapolcsan; Nagy-Röeze; Nagy-Maros; Nagy-Nána; Nagy-Ees; Kis-Komárom; Kis-Bér, &c., &c.

NANCE, or NANS, in local names in Cornwall, is a Corn. word signifying "valley," as Pen-naus, the head of the valley, Tre-nance, the town in the valley, &c., &c.

NAN'KIN', formerly the capital and still the second city in China. See PEKIN.

NANT, in local names in Wales, is the W. *nant* (pl. *nentydd*), a hollow formed by water, a valley, a ravine; a mountain torrent, a brook; as Nant Frangon, the beaver's hollow, so called from having been formerly frequented by these animals; Nant Gwrtheyrn, Vortigern's valley; Nant Gwyrfaï, the vale of fresh water; Nant Lle, the vale of Lle; Nant y Bellan, the dingle of the marten; Cornant, Pennant, &c.

NANTERRE (*nangtair'*) a place upon the Seine, in the vicinity of Paris. The name is corrupted from Nemptodorum, or perhaps Nemetodurum; thus, Nemetodurum, Nemtodur, Namtdur, Nantur, Nanturre, Nanterre. The first part of the name may be that of a tribe, and *durum* is the Latinized form of the Celt. *dwr*, water.

NANTES (*nangt*), a town of France on the Loire, mentioned by Ptolemy under the name of Condevicum, as the capital of a Celtic people called the Namnetes. After the downfall of the Roman empire, its name was altered to *Namnetes*, of which its present appellation is a corruption. Some derive the name from Celt. *nan*, streams, and *aid* or *ait*, a great number; this town being situated at the confluence of several streams.

NAVARRE (*navarr'*), a province of Spain, near the Pyrenees. Larramendi derives the Sp. *Navarra*—which the natives pronounce *nafarroa*—from Basq. *nava*, a vast tract of level ground, and the termination *arra*: and the name, says he, denotes an inhabitant of the plains, just as *mendiarra* means an inhabitant of the mountains. (Basq. *mendia*, a mountain.)

NEATH, a town and a river in S. Wales. "The river Nid or Nith in Scotland, like the Nidus or Neth in Wales, is from the Brit. *nedd*, pron. *neth*, which in W. means 'circling,' 'revolving,' as the fact evinces." (*Chalmers*.) Dr. Pughe interprets the W. *nedd*, "that forms a whirl or turn; also a small dingle or hollow."

NERA, a river of Italy anciently called the Nar. According to some, *nar* is a Sabine word, signifying sulphur, and Virgil

mentions the *Nar*, as "white with sulphureous water;" but the name may be derived from the Phœn. *naharo*, a river. Bochart derives the name of the river Naron in Illyria, from Phœn. *naaron*, "the River On." See NILE.

NESS, in local names in England, as Sheerness, formerly Shireness; Dungeness, Kent; Orfordness, Eastonness, Suffolk; generally means a cape or headland, from A. S. *næsse*, *nésse*, *ness*; and sometimes an island, as in Foulness, Essex. See IN, INN.

NEVERS (*na'vare*), a town of France. The name is corrupted from Neveris or Niveris, now the River Nièvre, on which it stands, at its junction with the Loire. The name is also found written Nivernum and Nevernum, and the place is called by Cæsar, Ptolemy, and other ancient writers, Noviodunum Æduorum.

NEWBURY, Berks; found written Nubiry, Neubiry, Newbury, Nubury, Newebury, Newbery, Newberye, Newbir, and Newbiri; from A. S. *neow* new, and *burg* a town; "new town." The conjecture that it was called Newbury from its relation to the old Roman town of Spinæ, now the village of Speen, Lysons deems erroneous, because at the Norman survey Speen or Spene was only a village, and Newbury a place of considerable importance, known by its Saxon name of Uluritone, which may have been a corruption of Ullwardetone, from Ullward, who possessed it in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The historian, however, says "this may be quite compatible with the above conjecture, as in the interval, the Roman town of Spinæ might have dwindled into a village, and Newbury might have risen into some importance. Spinæ, having owed its origin to the Romans, was likely to fall into decay on their quitting the island, and the more convenient village of Newbury, and its contiguity to the river, were probably circumstances to bring it into consideration."

NEWFOUNDLAND was known to the Icelandic and Greenland colonists, but its existence seems to have been forgotten, until its re-discovery in 1427, by John Cabot, who was then in

the service of England; and on that account the *new found* island has been claimed as a British dependency. The name was first given by Cabot to the whole of the territories which he discovered, but was subsequently restricted to the island to which it is now applied.

NEWGATE STREET, London; "Newgate, the fifth principal gate in the city wall, and so called as latelier built than the rest (*Stow*), stood across the present Newgate-Street, a little east of Giltspur Street and the Old Bailey." (*Cunningham.*)

NEWINGTON BUTTS, Surrey. Newington is a corruption of Neweton, from A. S. *neow* new, *tun* a town. The first record of Newington Butts is in 1558. In Henry VIII.'s time, butts, for exercises in archery, were set up in the fields of London by authority, and some may have been placed here. "Newington Butts is not mentioned in the Conqueror's survey, but a church at Walworth is there noticed, whence it seems probable, that at the rebuilding of that church upon a new site, it was surrounded with houses, which obtained the appellation 'Neweton,' as it is called in the most ancient records, which was doubtless afterwards spelt Newenton, and then Newington." (*Lysons.*)

NIAG'ARA, the Falls of. *Niágara*, or *Aghera* is said to be an Indian word, signifying "hark to the thunder."

NIGHTINGALE LANE, East Smithfield, London, formerly Cnihtena-guild-lane, so called from the men of the Cnihtena-guild, "the knights' guild," from A. S. *cniht*, *cneoht*, a boy, youth, attendant, servant, and *guild*, a company or society of men incorporated by the king's authority; from A. S. *geld*, *gield*, *gild*, or *gyld*, from *geldan*, *gildan*, to pay, because each member of a guild had to pay something towards its charge and support.

NILE, a river of Egypt; in L. *Nilus*, Gr. Νεῖλος; from Heb. נַחַל *nahhal* a stream, brook, torrent. It means also a valley watered by a brook or torrent (Arab. *wadī*). The Arab. has نَيْل *nayl* a blue colour, and النيل *an-nayl* the River Nile. In Heb. however, this river is usually called *Nhar Mizraim*, "the river of Egypt."

NING'PO, a city of China. The name signifies "repose of the waves," from Chin. *ning* rest, repose, tranquillity, *po* a wave; also the name of a river and of a lake. The Portuguese used to call it, corruptedly, Liampo. The first name of this city was Jungtung, then Ningcheu and Kingyuen, which was afterwards changed into Ningpo.

"NO MAN'S LAND," "NO MAN'S WALK." "The term 'No Man's Land' is applied to a forest tract which is not part of any parish, as 'No Man's Walk' is one not within the jurisdiction of any particular verdurer." (Dallaway's Sussex.)

NORFOLK, from A. S. *north* id., and *folc* people; in contradistinction to the *Suth-folc*, (Suffolk), or people of the south.

NORMANDY, in A. S. *Normandi*, *Normandig*, *Normandige*, and in L. *Normandia*, the part of France which was occupied by the Normans or North-men, a people originally from Scandinavia.

NORTH'AW, found written Northawe, Herts; from A. S. *north* id., and *haga* an inclosed piece of land, a small field. Northall, Bucks; and Northall or Northolt, Middlesex; from *north* and *hall*, or *north* and A. S. *holt* a wood or grove.

NORTHUMBERLAND, i. e. *North Humber-land*; "the country north of the River Humber."

NORWAY (Dan. and Sw. *Norge*, G. *Norwegen* L. *Norvegia*), the country of the Norwegians or Northmen (A. S. *Nor-wægas*), from A. S. *north* id. *wæg*, *weg*, a way. Norway was known to the ancients under the name of Nerigon. (See Pliny, lib. iv. c. 16.)

NORWICH (*norridj*), found written Nord-wic, Norht-wic, Nor-wic, Northwick, Norwyck, and Norwic; from A. S. *north* id., and *wic* a dwelling, bay.

NOTTINGHAM is found written Snotenga- Snotinga- Snoting- Snottinge- Noting- Notinga- Nottinga- and Notyngc-ham; and is derived by Camden from the dwellings here excavated in the rocks; from A. S. *snidan*, *snithan*, to cut, *ham* a dwelling. "The caverns near Nottingham are supposed to have given to that town its name Snodengaham, 'the home of caverns.'

There are under that town many caves, some of them of comparatively modern date, but others of considerable though unascertained antiquity. There are some caverns in the face of a cliff near the River Lene, west of Nottingham Castle, and some remarkable excavations at Sneinton, close to Nottingham. These are all probably artificial, or, if originating in natural caverns, have been enlarged and modified by human labour." (*P. Cyc.*)

NOVA ZEMBLA, an island in the Arctic Ocean, called by the Russians *Novia Zemlia*, "the new land;" from *novia* (from Sans. *nava*), new, and *zemlia* (Slav. *zemia*, *zemla*, Lett. *semme*), land.

NUDDY, in names of rivers in India, is a corruption of the Hind. *ندي nadi*, from Sans. *id.*, a river. In the South of India, says Wilson, it implies also a river running from east to west. Mahanuddy means "the great river" (Sans. *mahá*, for *mahat*, great).

NUREMBERG (G. *Nürnberg*), a city of Germany, is supposed to have been the Segodunum of Ptolemy, and its name afterwards changed to Nahrnsberg; or to have been founded by Drusus *Nero*, brother of the Emperor Tiberius Nero, or by Tiberius himself when he led the Romans against the King of Thuringia; others think it was the metropolis of the *Norici*, who built it for protection against the Huns, and this opinion is confirmed by ancient charters which speak of *Castrum Noricum*, in Franconia, and a decree of the Emperor Frederick against incendiaries and perturbators of the peace, dated "in castro nostro Norimbercensi, anno 1187."

NYM'EGEN or NIM'EGUEN, a town in Holland, called by the Romans *Noviomagus* or *Noviomagus Batavorum*, and in O. G. found written *Niew-megen*, *-meegen*, and *-magen*; also *Nimmegen* and *Nimwegen*. *Noviomagus* is the appellation of many cities of ancient Gaul, and means "a new colony or town." *Magus* is a Celt. word, and its primitive signification, "a field," and then "a colony or town in a field:" *Noviomagus*, *Niomagus*, *Nimagus*, *Nymagus*, *Nymagen*, *Nymegen*. See MEUSE.

O.

Ö, OE, a termination of local names in Scandinavia, is the Dan. and Sw. *ö*, an island, islet (pl. *öer*); as Christiansö, Christian's isle; Karlsö, Charles's isle; Sandö, sand isle; Storö, great isle; Utö, outer isle; Hartö, Lepsö, Rundö, Vigeroe, &c.

OAKLEY, the name of several places in England, but especially of one in Lancashire and one in Hants; from A. S. *ac*, *æc*, an oak; *leag*, *leah*, a meadow or pasture.

OCHILTRE (*o'kiltree*), co. Linlithgow, and Uchiltree, in Ayrshire, Scotland, mean "the high dwelling or hamlet," from the Anc. Brit. *uchel*, Corn. *uhel*, high, lofty, stately. There are also the Ochil Hills in Perthshire. See TRE.

ODENSE (*o'd'nsee*), capital of the province of Funen or Fyen in Denmark, derives its name from *Odin*, by whom, according to popular tradition, it was founded, and whose sepulchral tumulus is shown near the little lake of the Næsbyhoved in the vicinity.

ODES'SA, a city of Russia on the Black Sea, takes its name from *Odyssora* or *Odyssos*, an ancient Grecian colony that formerly existed in the neighbourhood. (*Duncan*.) The name might now be appropriately changed to Glück-stadt.

OELAND, ÖLAND, or AALAND, an island in the Baltic; from Sw. *ö*, an isle, *land*, id.; i. e. isle-land, or island. See Ö, OE.

O'FEN, connected with Pesth, the capital of Hungary, by a bridge over the Danube, is called by the Germans "Ofen," i. e. the stove, either on account of its hot springs, or from there having been formerly numerous lime-kilns (*kalk-ofen*) in the neighbourhood. Its Hungarian name of Buda or Budin is said to refer to Attila's brother, Buda, who made the town his residence and enlarged it considerably.

OFLEY, co. Beds, formerly Offley, is said to take its name from King *Offa*, who had a palace there, and A. S. *leag*, a

meadow. "The king died here and was buried at Bedford, in a chapel without the town, standing upon the bank of the Ouse." (*Mat. Paris.*)

O'HIO, a river in N. America, properly *Iowa*, an Indian word, signifying "land of all others," "the best land," or "this is the great land."

OKEHAMPTON, co. Devon, named from its situation at the junction of the East and West Okement or Oke rivulets. It was perhaps originally called Oke-ham, i. e. the dwelling on the Oke, and afterwards Oke-ham-tun.

OKHOTSK (*ok-hotsk'*), a seaport in eastern Siberia, situated on a neck of land, watered on one side by the River Okhota, and on the other, by the sea.

OLIFANT'S RIVER, in Africa. *Olifant* is the D. for "elephant."

OLMIUS, a sacred spring mentioned in Hesiod. Le Clerc derives the name from Phœn. *hhol-maio*, sweet water.

OLNEY, co. Gloucester, formerly Olaneg, from A. S. *Olanige*, the isle of Olan. See *Bosworth*.

ORE, a termination of local names in Hindustan, as Vellore, Nellore, Coimbatore, Tanjore, properly, Vellúr, Nellúr, Kayambatúr, Tanja-úr, is a corruption of the Tam. *úr*, *oor*, Tel. and Karn. *úru*, Mal. *úra*, a village, a town, a country.

OREGON (*orrygun*). This name, as applied to both the river and the country, arose solely from the statement of the traveller Carver, that when, on the Upper Mississipi, he heard of a great river in the interior, flowing westwards, he called it the Oregon or Oregan, i. e. river of the West. Others say the Oregon territory derives its name from *orégano*, a Spanish word for wild marjoram (the *origanum vulgare* of Linnæus), which grows abundantly on the western coasts of the American continent.

ORELLANA (*ohrel-yahnah*), a river of S. America, named after its discoverer, a Spaniard.

ORIEL COLLEGE, Oxford. Edw. III. having bestowed on his college a large messuage called La Oriole, the community

removed to it. This, says Hallam, must have been distinguished by some stately porch or vestibule of consequence sufficient to give an appellation to the edifice. The word *oriel* is found written in O. Fr. *oriol*; in O. Eng. *oriol*, *oriell*, *oryal*, *oryall*; and in Low L. *orio-lum*. Nares says that as its primary sense was a pent-house or covered way, the name may be from Sax. *over-helan*, to cover, and that *over-hell*, by elision *o'er-hell*, is an established English word, meaning to cover over. Others derive *oriel* from L. *aurea aula*, a golden hall; or from *area*, a yard, court, &c., thus, *area*, *areola*, *oreola*, *oreol*, *Oriol*. The Fr. *aureole* is a crown with which painters and sculptors adorn the images and statues of saints, from *aureola*, a crown of gold.

ORKNEYS, a group of islands lying N. E. of Scotland. Pomponius Mela mentions them under the name of *Orcades*; and they are said to have received the latter appellation from a promontory in Caithness, which Ptolemy calls *Cape Orcas*. Armstrong derives *Orkneys* from Gael. *orc-innis*, "the isle of whales," from *orc* a whale, *innis* an island, and he quotes Milton, "the haunt of seals and *orcs*, and sea-mew's clang." (Conf. L. *orca*, Gr. *ορκα*.) See also Mela, lib. ii. c. 3, lib. iii. c. 6; Pliny, lib. iv. c. 16.

ORLEANS (*or'la-ong*), a city of France. It takes its name from the Emperor Aurelian, who either founded or rebuilt it. "La beauté et la commodité de sa situation engagèrent l'Empereur Aurélien à augmenter cette ville, et à lui donner son nom. Il l'érigea même en cité, de sorte qu'on l'appela Aureliana Civitas ou Aurelianum, en sous-entendant *oppidum*." (*Lamartinière*.)

ORPHIR, a parish co. Orkney, Scotland; formerly Orfer, said to be a word of Norwegian origin, signifying fire land, or mossy soil.

ORPINGTON, in Kent, probably of Sax. *orpin*, the plant growing there in great plenty, and *tun*, a town. (*Bailey*.)

ORTON, co. Westmoreland; a contraction of *Overton*, i. e. *Scar-Overton*. See *SCAR*.

ORWELL, a parish in Kinross, Scotland, said to take its appellation from a property on the banks of *Loch Leven*. It was formerly written *Urwell*, which some derive from Gael. *ur*, new,

green, *baile* a residence ; “ a green or retired situation,” an interpretation peculiarly applicable to the property of Orwell, and the old situation of the church. (*Stat. Acc. Scot.*)

OSBORNE, Isle of Wight. Carisbrooke Castle was formerly the residence of the Fitz-Osbornes, lords of the Isle of Wight. Perhaps Osborne House may derive its name from this family, who may have been originally from Osborn, formerly Ousbourn, in Yorkshire ; or from some other *bourne* of the *Ouse*, the name of several rivers in England.

OSTEND, i. e. the east end (of the kingdom); from Flem. *oost* east, *einde* end.

OS'WESTRY, co. Salop. On this spot, says Pennant, in 642 was fought the battle between the Christian *Oswald*, king of the Northumbrians, and the Pagan Penda, king of the Mercii, when Oswald was defeated and lost his life. It is probable that the Britons bestowed on the spot where the battle was fought the name of *maes hŷr*, or the long field or combat, from the obstinacy of the conflict. The Saxons for a considerable time retained the name of the place where the action was fought, with the addition of their own vernacular word *feld*, or *felth*, a field ; as *Maserfeld*, *Maserfelth*, corruptly *Masafeld*. In after days, the name became entirely Saxon, and, from the fate of the king, was styled Oswald's Tree, now Oswestry ; by the Welsh rendered *Croes-Oswallt*, “ Oswald's cross.”

OTAHEITE (*otahé'te*) or TAHITI (*tahé'te*), an island in the S. Pacific Ocean. The name may come from *ta-hi ta-hi* i. e. alone alone, or sea sea, i. e. quite by itself, or all surrounded by the sea ; or from *ta-ha ta-i* a sea place ; or, *te-hi-to*, old, ancient.

OTTERFORD, OTTERTON, MOUNT OTTERY, OTTERY ST. MARY, co. Devon, derive their name from the River Otter, which rises near the village of Otterford, and flows past Honiton, Ottery St. Mary, and Otterton.

OUDE (*ood* or *owd*), more correctly Ayodh, from Sans. *a-yodhyá*, not to be warred against, *a* not, *yudh*, fight. That the Goths, Gotas, Godas, Gothi, Getæ, Jutes, Iotas, Iutas,

Gytas, Geatas, Ytas, Wights, Wihts, Wyts, Guuihts were the same people, seems probable. Dr. Bosworth says the name of the *Goths* implies "brave warriors;" and *Ytas, Gytas*, "ravenous warriors"—the Jutes. All these words may come from Sax. *guth*, war, battle, fight, from Sans. *yudh, yodh*. From the same root we may have Goth-land, Gotha-borg, Jut-land, and Wight (Isle of). *Goth-land* is the name of the island and of that part of Sweden which the Goths took possession of. The northern Germans pronounce *g* as *y*; thus they call Goth-land, *yot-land*. The Goths, Ytas, or Jutes landed in Jutland, which was first called Ytaland or Gytaland, since contracted by the Danes into Jylland or Gylland, pronounced *yulland*. The Jutes, Ytas, or Wights landed in the Isle of Wight, whence that island was first called Ytaland and Gytaland; in L. *Vecta* and *Vectis*, Anc. Brit. *Gwith*, A. S. *Wect*, also *Wiht, Wiht-land, Wiht-ea*, i. e. the land or island of the Wyts, Ytas, Gytas, or Jutes. Conf. Pers. *khodá*, God, lord, commander; *joud* in Joudpore; *cad*, in Cadwallader; Gael. *cath*, battle, Corn. *cad*, Ir. *cath*, G. *cat*, Basq. *cuda*, id.; Heb. *gadh*, a troop; Gr. $\alpha\text{-}\gamma\alpha\theta\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$, brave, good; M. Goth. *Guth, Goth*, God; A. S. *God*, God, good; Ice. *Gud*, God, *gudur*, battle, good; Eng. *God*, and *good*. It is not improbable that the primitive idea of God among the Goths was that of a warrior; if so, *good* comes from *God*.

OUNDLE, co. Northampton, a corruption of Avon's Dale, "dale of the Avon."

OUSE (*ooze*), the name of several rivers in England, but especially of one in Northamptonshire; from A. S. *Usa, Wusa*, corrupted from Anc. Brit. *isca*, water. See ISCA.

OVER, in local names, sometimes means a bank, as Brown-over; from A. S. *ofer*, margin, brink, bank, shore, from *ofer*, over, above, the shore or strand being *over* or higher than the water.

OVERYSSEL (*—is'sel*), a province of Holland, named from its situation on the other side of the river *Yssel*, which separates it from Gelderland. (D. *over*, over, beyond.)

OWIYHEE', or HAWAII, the largest of the Sandwich

Islands, is a mass of lava, and contains several lofty volcanic mountains. The name may come from *ha-o-a* hot, *va-i*, water, liquid, or *vahi* place. *Ha-va-i-i*, *ha-va-i-ki*, means a subterraneous place, hell.

OXFORD, found written Oxnaford, Oxonaford, Oxeneford, Oxineford, Oxneford, Oxneforda and Oxeneforda. Some derive the name from A. S. *oxna* of oxen, *ford* a ford, from there having been a ford or passage for oxen across the Thames here; and in confirmation it is said that the place was called by the ancient Britons *Ridhofen*, a word having the same import as the Saxon name. The name, however, is more probably a corruption of Ouse-ford or Usk-ford, i.e. the ford of the Ouse or Usk, from Anc. Brit. *isca*, water. A small island in this river, called Osney or Ouseney, likewise takes its name from the Ouse. The Welsh call Oxford, *Rhydychen*, ford of oxen, also *Rhydwyg*, ford of the Wysg, or Ouse; and *Caer-Wysog*, &c. See ISCA, OUSE, and THAMES.

P.

PACIFIC OCEAN, so called because originally, but erroneously, supposed to be free from storms.

PADERBORN, a city of Westphalia, on the *bourne* or rivulet called the *Pader*. The origin of the terms Pader, Padera, Pada, or Padus, is treated at length by Gobelinus Persona, who thinks that Charlemagne, or perhaps the Saxons who followed him into Italy, where they had seen the River Padus or Po, may have given this name to the Pader, which has, like the Po, three sources. Lamartinière says the Pader may have been named for the same reason as the Padus or Po, viz. from the trees called *padi* growing upon its banks. See also Plin. lib. iii. c. 16; Lucan, lib. iv. 134, and voc. Po.

PADSTOW, a seaport in Cornwall. According to Borlase, a monastery was founded here in 513 by St. Petroc; and in ancient documents this place is called Patrickstowe and Petrocstowe, whence the present name has been corrupted. Athelstan named

the town after himself, Athelstowe, which name it retained until 1552, when it resumed that of Padstow.

PAD'UA, a city of Italy, from It. *Padova*, a corruption of its Latin name Patavium. See BATAVIA and PASSAU.

PAISLEY (*paze'-le*), a town in Scotland. The name is found written Passeleht, Passeleth, Passelay, Passelet, and Paslay, and in a charter of David I. Passelith; the latter being the earliest form of the word. Some derive Paisley from Anc. Brit. *pas-gel-laith*, "moist pasture," or *bas-lech*, Gael. *bas-leac*, "the flat stone shoal," a name supposed to have been applied to a ledge of rock running across the channel of the river here. Mr. Wm. Kerr, of Paisley, says *leg* or *ley* is fallow ground, and *pais* peace, and *pisa* peas, whence *Paislea* or *Paisley*, the lea of peace; *Peselet* or *Pesley*, the peas-lea. If the latter be the correct etymology, the name would signify "lea ground which had borne peas." Local names alluding to peas, wheat, barley, beans, and other crops, are found in ancient records, in combination with *leghe* or *lay*, and afford a curious illustration of the vegetables cultivated in early times. The only argument against the derivation from *pais*, peace, is that history is silent respecting the conclusion of a peace at this place. See *Stat. Acc. Scot.* There appears to have existed a Paisley in Gloucestershire, another in Sussex, and other places in which *Paisley* formed the first part of the name.

PALERMO, in Sicily; a corruption of *Πανορμος*, an ancient city that occupied its site. The name means "convenient as a harbour," from *παν* all, every, *ορμος* road for ships, naval station, harbour.

PALESTINE, the ancient Philistia or Palæstina; named from the Palestines or Philistines, who possessed a great part of it. In Heb. it is written *פְּלִשְׁתִּים* *P'lésheth*, which the Rev. Alfred Jones translates "the land of wanderers," from *palásh* to roll, in Ethiop. to wander, emigrate. Gesenius says that the Greek name *Παλαιστίνη* was applied by most ancient writers to the whole land of the Israelites.

PALL MALL, found written Pell Mell and Palle Maille, a

street in London, so called from its having once been the place for playing the game called "pall mall," a sort of game in which a ball is driven through an iron ring by a mallet. (*Johnson.*) From O. Fr. *palemail*, *paillemaille*, or It. *pallamaglio*, from It. *pállo* from L. *pila*, a ball; It. *malléo*, from *malleus*, a hammer. "Palemail, nos pères appeloient ainsi le jeu de mail." (*Menage.*) "Pell Mell (q. d. *pellere malleo*, to drive with a mallet), the place for exercising this game in St. James's Park, and also a street near it. *Palle Maille*, a game where a round bowl is with a mallet struck through a high arch of iron, standing at either end of an alley, as in St. James's Park." (*Bailey.*)

PALMYRA, so called by the Greeks and Romans; in Scripture "Tadmor in the wilderness;" by Josephus, Palmira and Thadamor; in the Septuagint copies, Theodmor and Thedmor; by the Arabs and Syrians, Tadmor, Tadmur, and Tatmor. The origin of these names is uncertain. The author of the Description of Palmyra calls it Palmira, which he derives from the *palms* about it, and he supposes it to be the translation of a Heb. word importing a palm. Halley derives it from *παλμυς*, which Hesychius interprets a king or father, or from *Παλμυτης*, an Egyptian god. Seller disagrees, "for what," says he, "had the gods of Egypt to do so near the banks of the Euphrates?" He derives the word from *παλμη* a Persian shield, and with some authority and probability, rejecting the fantastic mythology of Matela, who says it was called Palmyra, *δια το παλαι μοιραν* (*palai moran*) *γενεσθαι την κωμην τῷ Γαλιαθ*, "because David slew Goliath there." The etymology of Tadmor is still more doubtful. Schultens says that in the text it is written Tamor and in the margin Tadmor. He considers Tamor to have been the usual name of this place for softness' sake, and that it refers to *tamar*, the palm-tree, with which it abounded. He supposes also, that originally in Arab. it was not written Tadmor but Tatmor, and so he finds it in the Arab. *Geo. Lex.*, as if one should say "palmiferous," palm-bearing; the *t* being softened into *d*. The alteration of this name he ascribes to the Romans, who, on finding the place called Tadmor or

Tadmur, may at first have called it Talmura, and afterwards, in allusion to its palm trees, Palmura, whence Palmyra. (See Philo. Trans. No. 117, p. 85; No. 218, p. 161; Schultens voc. Tadmor; and Seller, Hist. Palmyra.) Gesenius says Tadmor is still called by the Arabs *تدمر tudmur*, probably for Heb. תדמור, "city of palms," hence Gr. Παλμύρα and Παλμίρα, Palmyra. So, *vice versá*, the Arabs call Palma, a city of Spain, *Tadmír*.

PAMPLONA or PAMPELUNA, chief city of Navarra, in Spain, is said to have been built after the death of Sertorius and the defeat of his party, by Pompey, who called it Pompeiopolis, i. e. the *πολις* or city of Pompey. The Arabs, who took it in the beginning of the tenth century, corrupted the name to Bamblona, of which Pamplona is a further corruption. Strabo styles it Pompelon, "as though Pompeiopolis," and Pliny (viii. 3) calls its inhabitants Pompelonenses.

PANJKORA, a mountainous district in Afghanistan; from Pers. *panj* five, Pushto *kor* a house.

PANTHEON, Paris, named after that at Rome; from Gr. *πανθειον* (*παν* all, *θεος* God), a temple or edifice dedicated to all the gods. The Pantheon in Paris is therefore more appropriately designated than that in London.

PARADISE (Fr. *paradis*, It. *paradiso*, Sp. and Port. *paraíso*), from L. *paradisus*, Gr. *παρδεισος*, a paradise, also a pleasure garden; from Arab. *فردوس firdaws* (pl. *faradis*), which Richardson translates a garden, vineyard, paradise, name of several delightful places. Gesenius gives also Heb. פֶּרְדֵּס *pheredes*, a garden, a plantation; Armen. *pardes*, a garden close to a house, laid out and planted for use and ornament; Sans. *paradéça*, *paradiça*, high ground, well tilled, a region of surpassing beauty; and he says the Greek word is properly used for the plantations and menageries which used to surround the palaces of Persian kings.

PARANA (*parána*), one of the principal rivers which contribute to form the Rio de la Plata, in S. America. *Paraná*, in Brazilian, means "the sea;" *paranà ocú*, "the great sea."

PARIS. The origin of this name is involved in obscurity. At a remote period, a wandering tribe, settling upon the banks of the Seine, built on the island now called La Cité, a number of huts, which served as a natural fortress; this they called Lutetia, from Celt. *louton-hezi* "dwelling of the waters," and themselves Parisii. Some derive *Paris* from Celt. *bar* or *par*, a frontier or extremity; others derive *Parisii* from *parys*, from *par*, a sort of ship, *gwys* (in compos. *ys*) men, i. e. ship-men or sailors; or from *par* and *gwys*, "one knows," "it is known," i. e. a clever people, skilful in navigation. "Ce peuple occupait les deux bords de la Seine, et, profitant de l'avantage de sa situation, il faisait un grand commerce par eau." (*Bescherelle*.) Lemon, quoting *Clel. Voc.*, says, in anc. Armoric, Paris was called *Barris*, from being the residence of the twelve judges, or the head seat of justice for a great district; and *bar* means a place for the administration of justice, in Gr. *βαρις* is a court of justice. The Gr. *βάρης* or *βάρης* has the following meanings:—An Egyptian vessel; a ship, yacht, canoe; a tower, castle, palace, house. Cæsar (lib. vi. c. 3) calls Paris, Lutetia Parisiorum; Strabo (lib. iv. 194), Lutecia; Am. Marcellinus (lib. xv. c. 11), Lutecia, and Castellum Parisiorum; and it has also been designated Lucotia. The derivation of *Lutetia* from *lutum*, clay, loam, mud; or of *Parisii* or *Parrhisii* from Paris, son of Priam, is ridiculous. That Paris was named from its inhabitants, the Parisii, there cannot be a doubt; and, indeed, in some Latin authors, the place itself is called Parisii.

PAROPAMI'SAN MOUNTAINS, in India. The name is said to be from *par* and *pam*, "hill" and "flat;" the region around consisting of flat-topped hills (*Montg. Martin*).

PARRET, a river in Devon and Somerset, is said to take its name from William de Perrot, who came over to England from Armorica in 957, and obtained some lands upon its banks; but it was formerly called the Pedder, and in A. S. Pedreda, Pedrida, or Pedridan, whence probably its present appellation. Its A. S. name may have been derived from its original Celtic name. In the W., *pedryd* means a quadrate, *pedrydan*, that which extends four

different ways ; and this river may have been named "Pedryd" by the ancient Britons, because it had four sources or four tributaries.

PASSAU (*passow*), a town of Bavaria, on the Danube ; in L. found written Patavia, Passavia, Patavium, and Passavium. Some authors derive the name from Teut. *pass* a pass, passage, *aw* an isle ; but as the place was also called Batava Castra, the name is more probably derived from a cohort of the Batavi who fought with the Romans, and had a camp here. Batava, Batavia, Patavia, Passavia, Passawa, Passaw, Passau.

PATAGONIA, a district in S. America. Its native name was Chiqua. When Ferdinand Magellan, by whom it was discovered, saw the giant-like people at Port St. Jullien, he called the country Patagonia, or land of the Patagons. The Sp. *patagón* is a large clumsy foot. See also Davity, Amér. Mérid., 143.

PATAM, PATTAN, PUTTUN, PATNA, in names of places in Hindustan, is the Sans. *pattana*, a town, a city ; as Seringapatam ; properly Srí-Ranja-pattanna, "the city of the divine Vishnu."

PATERNOSTER ROW, London, familiarly known as the Row, "so called, because of stationers or text-writers that dwelt there, who wrote and sold all sorts of books then in use, namely A B C, with the *Pater noster*, Ave, Creed, Graces, &c." (*Stow.*)

PATNA, a city of Hindustan. The Sans. *pattana* is a town, city ; "whence *Patna* in Behar, *Puttun* in Sindh, &c., as being the city, or one deserving the appellation." (*Wilson.*)

PECKHAM (*pekkum*), Surrey, in Domesday found written Pecheham and Pecham. The historian derives the name from its situation ; from A. S. *peac*, a peak, *ham*, a village ; "a dwelling on the peak or summit of a hill."

PEEL, PILE, PILLE, PIIL, PELE, PEYLL, PEILL, PAILE, in local names in Great Britain, means a fortification, properly of earth ; from Anc. Brit. Corn. and Gaul. *pill*, a stronghold, fortress, secure place. Small towers, usually square, of several stories in height, existing in Scotland, chiefly in the counties bordering upon England, are called Piils. There is

the Pile of Foudray (found written Pille of Foddray or Fouldrey), a castle in Furness, Lancashire; and Peel Castle, Isle of Man; Pill in Devon, &c., &c.

PEERLESS POOL, St. Luke's, London. "Immediately behind this hospital," says Pennant, "is Peerless Pool, in name altered from that of *Perillous Pond*, so called, says old *Stow* (*Survaie*, 18), from the number of youths who had been drowned in it in swimming. In our time it has, at great expense, been converted into the finest and most spacious bathing place now known, where persons may enjoy that manly and useful exercise with safety. Here is also an excellent covered bath, a large pond stocked with fish, a small library, a bowling green, and every innocent and rational amusement; so that it is not without reason that the proprietor hath bestowed on it the present name."

PEI-HO (*pa'ho'*), a river of China which rises near the Great Wall and flows east of Peking. The name means "white river;" from Chin. *p'ih*, *pei*, white, clear, *ho* a river.)

PE'KIN', the capital of China, from Chin. *P'ih-king*, "the northern court," in contradistinction to *Nan-king* (Nankin), "the southern court." The Cochin Chinese call Peking, *Bac-kinh*, and Nankin, *Nam-kinh*. *Bac* means north, *nam* south. *Kinh* is lit. great, and the Chin. *king*, great, lofty, extensive. Others say Nanking or Kiangning is situated in a valley watered by the great river of Kiang. Peking is divided into two parts, the *Zin-Tcheou*, "city of the throne," the town of the Tatars; and *Wailo-Tcheou*, "external town," the town of the Chinese.

PELOPONNESUS, in anc. geog. a celebrated peninsula, comprehending the most southern part of Greece, and now called the Morea. The original name appears to have been Apia, from King Apis. *Peloponnesus* (*Πελοποννησος*) means "the island of Pelops," a hero, who, emigrating from Asia, took possession of the country and gave it his name. From *Πελοψ* Pelops, *νησος* an island.

PEMBROKE (*pembrook*), a county and town in S. Wales. Giraldus says "unde Pembrochia caput maritimum sonat," i. e.

says the historian, in *W. Penbraich môr* "at the head of an arm of the sea," an explanation which Leland seems to adopt when he thus describes the site of the town: — "Pembroke standith upon an arme of Milford, the wich, about a mile beyond the town, creketh in so that it almost peninsulatith the toune, that standith on a veri maine rokki ground." George Owen says the name refers to the fertility of the soil; from *pembro* or *penfro*, "the head or principal vale" (*pen* and *bro*). John Lewis, of Manarnawan, is of opinion that the real name in *W.* was *Penbroch*, "the head of the foam," the pent-up tide of the estuary bringing along with it a mass of white froth or foam. Rees differs from Owen: he says the Brit. term *bro* means likewise a region or district; and *pen*, "a head," "the end or extremity of anything," and the compound word may be translated "headland" or "promontory," which is correctly descriptive of the locality.

PEN, in local names in Wales, is the *W.* *pen*, an extremity, end, head, summit, as *Pen Allt*, the head of the woody ascent; *Pen Celli* or *Pen y Celli*, the head of the grove; *Pen Derin* or *Pen y Daren*, the head of the rock; *Pen Llêch*, the end of the rock; *Pen Môn*, the head or extremity of Mona; *Penmorfa*, the head of the marsh; *Penmynydd*, the summit of the hill; *Pen Pont*, the head of the bridge; *Pentraeth*, the end of the sands, &c.

PEN, in local names in Cornwall, is a Corn. word meaning "the head," also "a hill," thus, *Pendarves*, the head of the oak-field; *Pendennis*, the peninsula or fortified headland; *Penglaze*, the green head, also nom. fam.; *Penhale*, the head of the moor, also nom. fam.; *Penkevel*, the horse-head, also nom. fam.; *Penance*, the head of the plain or valley; *Penpol*, the head of the pool, well, pit, or lake; *Penrice*, the head of the fleeting ground; *Penrose*, the head of the valley. See also PENRYN, et seq.

PENANG, an island near the Straits of Malacca, formerly *Puley Penang* and *Prince of Wales's Island*; from Mal. *púlau* or *púlo* an island, *pínang* the areca nut; *Púlau*

Pínang, areca-nut island ; Púlau Písang, plantain island ; Púlau Bábi, hog island.

PENDARVES, PENDENNIS, PENROSE, &c. See PEN.

PENMACIINO, a village in N. Wales, named from its situation near the source of the River Machno. See PEN.

PENMAENMAWR', a mountain overhanging the sea, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. The name means "a great pile of stone on the top of a hill," from W. *pen* a summit, *maen* a stone, *mawr* great.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States of America ; named from Wm. Penn, who settled there in 1681.

PENRYN, in Cornwall ; "the head of the river, channel or promontory." (Corn.)

PENTIRE', a village in Cornwall ; "the headland" (Corn.). The W. *Pen-Tir Lloegr* means the "land's end of England ;" Pen-tir Ceinion, Cape Clear, in Ireland.

PENTREF, or PENTRE, in local names in Wales, is the W. *pentref*, the head of a township, a village, a hamlet ; also the outskirt or suburb of a city ; from *pen* head, chief, capital, *tref* a dwellingplace, homestead, hamlet, township, town ; as Pentre Rhyd Fendigaid, the village of the blessed ford ; Pentre Hobyn, Pentref Dól ; Pentre Voelas, &c.

PENZANCE', a seaport of Cornwall ; "the holy headland," from a chapel dedicated to St. Anthony, which formerly stood near the pier. Pryce translates it "head of the bay."

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, derives its name from Gr. *περα* beyond, from its position with regard to Galata, another suburb. The Turkish name is *Dúrt-yól-ághze*, which signifies the place where four roads meet. Tophané, a third suburb, has its name from the cannon-foundry there ; from Turc. *tóp-khánah*, from *tóp* a cannon, *khánah*, a place.

PÈRE-LA-CHAISE (*pair-lah-shayz*) takes its name from a French Jesuit, a favourite and confessor of Louis XIV. He died in 1709, and the site of his house and grounds at Paris is now occupied by this beautiful cemetery. See *Maillet* ; also Haydn, *Dict. Dates*.

PEREKOP (*perrykop*), the Isthmus of. This Slavonic name denotes a cut made through a place, and is applicable to the ditch dug here, in remote ages, across the neck of land at the entrance of the Crimea, for the security of the place. The Tatars call it Or and Or Capi; the Greeks Taphros or Taphræ. (*Rees*.) Ταφρος is a trench, ditch. Pallas says the name is derived from a Russian word signifying an entrenchment of the Isthmus; that the Tatars call it Or-kapi, "the gate of the line or fortification;" and that the only way into the Crimea by land is over a bridge and through an arched stone gate, both erected at the side of the fortress. See also De l'Isle, Atlas; and Ferrand, Crim.

PERMESSUS, in anc. geog., a river of Bœotia rising at the foot of Mount Helicon. Its modern name is the Panitza. According to some authors, it was named from Permessus, father of Aganippe, and was consecrated to the Muses, who are hence sometimes surnamed "the Permessides." Le Clerc derives the name from Phœn. *pheer-metzo*, a pure fountain. Pausanias, and Tzetzes after him, write by mistake Termessus for Permessus.

PERIGORD (*perrygor*), a province of France. Its ancient inhabitants were the Petrocorii or Petricorii, and their chief city was called Petrocorica, or Petricorium. Ptolemy, however, calls it Vesuna. The name of this people in the fifth century was changed to Petrocordii, and their city was called Petricordium, from which both *Perigord* and also *Perigueux*, the present name of the capital of this province, have been corrupted.

PERSEPOLIS (Gr.) mentioned by Greek writers after the time of Alexander as the capital of Persia; from Περσικη Persia; πόλις a city.

PERSHORE, a market town co. Worcester. The name is variously spelt Persore, Pearshore, and Pershore, and is supposed by Camden to be from *Periscoran*, in allusion to the numerous pear-trees which grew in the vicinity.

PERSIA. Some derive *Persia* or *Persis* from the name of one of its provinces, Pars or Fars, which at one time constituted the dominions of the kings of Persia, and was called by the natives

and by learned Muhammadan writers Iran. In the books of Daniel, Esdras, &c., Persia is called פרס *paras*, which some derive from Arab. فرس *faras* a horse. According to others *Phars* (*Fars*) is a proper name, and the person bearing it was the son of Arshan, a descendant of Shem. The original name of this country was probably *Pars* or *Paras*, which the Arabs, having no *p* in their language, converted into *Fars*. The Pers. has فارس *fárs*, Persia, Parthia; پارس *párs*, a pard, also Persia. The province of *Fars* or *Faristan*, the ancient *Persis*, is one of the finest in the kingdom. It is divided into two distinct portions; the one called *Garmsír*, or the hot climate or country; from Pers. *garm*, warm, hot; the other called *Sardsír*, or the cold country; from *sard*, cold.

PERTH, a Scottish county and city, the latter situated on the right bank of the Tay, and found written Bert, Berth, and Bertha. The last, its most ancient name, may be from Gael. *Bhar-tatha* (pron. *bar-ta*), "the height of the Tay." See **BHAR**.

PETERBOROUGH, co. Northampton; so called from an abbey and church erected there by Penda and Walpher, kings of the Mercii, in honour of St. Peter. (*Bailey*.)

PETERWARDEIN (—*var'dine*), Hung. *Pétervárad*, a rock-built fortress on the Danube, in Hungary, is said to derive its name from Peter the Hermit, who on this spot marshalled the soldiers of the first crusade. (Hung. *vár*, *várad*, a castle.)

PETHERTON, formerly *Pedderton*, co. Somerset. Both N. and S. Petherton are named from their situation on the River Parret, anciently called the Pedder or Pedreda, and A. S. *tun*, an inclosure. See **PARRET**.

PHILIPPI, in anc. geog., a town of Macedonia, first named *Credinas*, and afterwards *Datus*. Philip, father of Alexander, on its capture, named it after himself.

PHILIPPOP'OLIS, in anc. geog. a town in Thrace, recognised, according to Ptolemy, *Philip* son of *Amyntas* for its founder or restorer. From Gr. Φιλίππος, *Philip*, πόλις a city.

PHENICIA, or **PHENICE**, in anc. geog., a country of

Syria. The Greeks called it also Syrophœnicia, to distinguish it from the country occupied by the Phœnicians in Africa. Bochart derives the name of the Phœnicians from *Bene-Anak*, "sons of Anak," who are reported to have been famous giants in Palestine; others from Phœnix, a Tyrian, mentioned in fable, or from one Phineas, a Hebrew. The most probable derivation is from φοινίξ, the palm-tree, which abounded in Phœnicia. The name Phœnicia is not found in Scripture in the books written in Hebrew, but only in those of which the original is in Greek, as the Maccabees and the books of the New Testament. The Hebrew always reads *Canaan*. See Philo, lib. i. 636; Syncell. 152; Steph. Byzau.; Matt. xv. 22; Bochart, Geog. Sacr. p. 349; also *Calmet* and *Gesenius*.

PIACENZA (*pe-a-chen'tsa*), Fr. *Plaisance*, L. *Placentia*, a town of Italy. Cicero calls it *Placentium Municipium*. *Lamariniere* says the inhabitants derive its name either from its delightful situation, or from its magnificent palaces and straight and spacious streets, which make it a pleasant abode. *Placentia* comes from *placeo* to please, delight; thus, *placeo*, *placens*, *placensis*, *Placentia*, *Placenza*, *Piacenza*.

PICCADILLY, London. "Where Sackville Street was built stood Piccadilla Hall, where *piccadillas* or turnovers were sold, which gave name to the street." (*Pennant*.) A turnover is the name of the broad flat white linen band falling from the neck over the jacket, which succeeded in Cromwell's time to the ruffs of the preceding reigns. "A pickadil," says Blount, "is that round hem or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a garment or other thing; also a kind of stiff collar made in fashion of a band; hence, perhaps, the famous ordinary near St. James's, called Pickadilly, took denomination, because it was then the utmost or skirt house of the suburbs." Others say that "one Higgins, a tailor, who built it, got most of his estate by pickadilles, which in the last age were much worn in England." "The word *picardill*," says Cunningham, "occurs in Ben Jonson and several of our old dramatic writers." According to Gifford, it is a dim. of *picca* (Sp. and It.) a spearhead, and was given

to this article of foppery from a fancied resemblance of its stiffened plaits to the bristled points of a spear.

PIEDMONT (*peedmunt*), It. *Piemonte*, a district of Northern Italy forming part of the Sardinian States, is named from its situation at the foot of the mountains; from It. *piè di monte*, "foot of mountain."

PIERIA, in anc. geog., a district of Macedonia and birth-place of the Muses, whence they are called Pierides. Le Clerc derives Πιερίαια from a Phœn. word signifying "tongue," "fruitfulness." Hesiod (Theog. line 81) mentions the Pierian grove, and makes Mnemosyne, which in Greek means *memory*, the mother of the Muses.

PIKE, in local names in Lancashire, means a peak, summit, as Rivington-Pike, Clough-Pike.

PILL, in Glostershire, means the mouth of a brook, as Horse-pill, Cow-pill, Oldbury-pill, all on the Severn. See Ormerod, Arch. vol. 29, p. 10.

PILLY, PULLY, a termination of local names in India, as Condapilly, may be another orthography of *Poly*, q. v.

PIMLICO. "The derivation of this word is explained from the following passage in a rare (if not unique) tract, entitled *Newes from Hogsdon*, 1598:—'Have at thee, then, my merrie boyes, and hey for old *Ben Pimlico's* nut-browne.' Pimlico kept a place of entertainment in or near Hoxton, and was celebrated for his nut-brown ale. The place seems afterwards to have been called by his name, and is constantly mentioned by our early dramatists. In 1609 a tract was printed, entitled *Pimlyco, or Runne Red Cap, 'tis a Mad World at Hogsdon*. Isaac Reed (Dodsley's *Old Plays*, ed. Collier, vii. 51) says, 'A place near Chelsea is still called Pimlico, and was resorted to within these few years, on the same account as the former at Hogsdon.' Pimlico is still, I believe, celebrated for its fine ale." (*Rimbault*.) "It seems, from a passage in Lord Orrery's Letters, that there was a place called Pemlicoe in Dublin. Pimlico in Dublin still exists, as will be seen by reference to Thom's *Irish Almanac*, where we find 'Pimlico, from Coombe to Tripoli.'"

(*Notes and Queries.*) Opposite St. John's Church, Hoxton, is a long passage, leading to Hoxton Old Town, called "Pimlico Walk." The name is probably a Celtic compound; perhaps from *pem-lec*, "the five stones."

PISA, a city of Tuscany. Polybius, Ptolemy, and other Greek authors write *Pissæ*, but all the Roman inscriptions have *Pisæ*. Strabo and Pliny agree that Pisa was founded by a colony from Πισσα, a city of Elis in Peloponnesus. The *Pisæi* first called Pisa, *Alpheus*, after the name of the river upon which the Greek city was situated. Virgil (*Æn.* x. 179) says

"Hos parere jubent *Alphææ* ab origine *Pisæ*
Urbs Etrusca solo."

See also *Plin.* lib. iii. c. 5; *Polyb.* lib. ii. c. 27; *Ptol.* lib. iii. c. 1; *Virg. Georg.* iii. 19; *Æn.* iii. 694.

PISEK (*pesek'*), a town of Bohemia, named from its situation. *Pisek* is a Boh. word, signifying "sand."

PISPORT, on the Moselle, in Germany, celebrated for its vineyards. The name is said to be from *Pisonis Porta*, "The gate of *Piso*."

PIT is frequently found in local names in Scotland. In most instances it is the Gael. *pit*, *pite*, a pit or hollow (Ir. *pit*, W. *pyd*, D. *put*), from Sax. *pit*, or *pyt*, from L. *puteus*, a pit, well, from *puto*, to clean out, from Sans. *puṭh*, to wound, to cut. Among other names are the following:—Pittencrief, Pitfirrane, Pitliver, Pitdinnie, Pitconochie, Pitcorthie, Pitcavie, Pitatherie. In the Grampian range is a tremendous hollow, which the peasants call *Piht-an-diabhol*, i.e., the devil's hole. *Pitsligo* means "a hollow shell," from *pit*, and *slige* a shell.

PITEA, a sea-port on the Pitea Elv or river, in the N. of Sweden. Lulea, Tornea, Umea, and many other places in Scandinavia are situated on rivers of the same name. The last letter in these words is the Scand. *au*, a river, rivulet, but perhaps the primary meaning was that of water.

PLÂS, PALAS, in local names in Wales, is the W. *plas*, *palas*, a palace; as *Plâs Gwyn*, the white mansion; *Plâs Newydd*, the new mansion.

PLINLIMMON, a mountain in Wales, between the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery. The name is found written Plymilimon and Plimillimon, corruptions of *Pum-lumon*, "The five-peaked mountains," from W. *pum* for *pump*, five, *llum* a point, peak, or cone.

PLUMBE, PLUMP. A woody place, or a clump of trees, is still called "Plump" in the N. of England. See *Plympton Papers*, by Thos. Stapleton, 1839, Surtees Society; also voc. LUND.

PLYMOUTH, situated at the head of a haven formed by the conflux of the rivers Tamar and *Plym* with the sea.

PLYMPTON ST. MAURICE, commonly called Plympton Maurice or Plympton Earl, named from its situation on the *Plym*; or rather on a brook which flows into that river. Near Plympton is Plymstock.

PO, L. *Padus*, a river of Italy. Metradorus, a Greek author quoted by Pliny (lib. iii. c. 16), says this river takes its name from the trees growing near its source, which distil pitch, and which are called *padi* in the old Gaulish language.

POITIERS (*pwoy/te-a*), one of the oldest towns in France, and occupying the site of Lemonum, the chief town of a Celtic people called the Pictones or Pictavi, mentioned by Cæsar. The name was subsequently changed to Pictones or Pictavi, whence its present appellation, and also that of *Poitou*, the province. The Pictavi may have been the same with the Picts, in Gael. *Piocaich*.

POL, in local names in Cornwall, is a Corn. word, signifying the top, the head; also a well, a pit, a pool, a miry place, dirty, clayey, &c.; thus, Poldew, black pool; Polglase, Polglâz, the green top, or green pool; Polgrean, Polgrene, Polgrouan, the gravel pits; Polgueul, the top of the field; Polwhele, the pool work.

POLDER. In Holland and Belgium a *polder* is a tract of low land reclaimed from the sea by means of high embankments. (D.)

POLGOOTH, POLGOTH, POLCÔTH, in Cornwall. Some translate this "the old pool; others "the old pits." (Corn.)

POLRUAN, in Cornwall, means the "river-head," or "pool of the river;" from Corn. *pol* a pool, *ruan* a river.

POLY, a termination of local names in India, as Trichinopoly, is a corruption of the Tam. and Mal. *palli*, a small town, a village.

POMERA'NIA, a maritime province of Prussia; from its Slav. name *Pomoré*; *po* upon, *more* the sea. Conf. Armorica.

PONDICHERRY, a town in the Carnatic, Hindustan; properly *Puducheri*, "a new village or town," from Tam. *pudu* new, *chéri* a town, village, hamlet.

PONT, in local names in Wales, is the W. *pont*, a bridge, from L. *pons*, *pontis*, *pontem*, from Sans. *panthán* a road, from *path* to go, *patha* a path; as Pont áber Glásllyn, the bridge at the conflux of the Glásllyn, or blue pool; Pont y Pair, the bridge of the cauldron; Pont y Glyn or Pont Diffwys, the bridge of the glen; Pont y Mynach, the bridge of the River Mynach.

PONT AUDEMER (*pongt o'-demer*), a small town in Normandy. Lye writes *Punt-Aldemar*, *Pons Audemari*; Le Pont Audemer sive Le Ponteau de Mer. Lamartiniere says it takes its name from the *pont* or bridge over the Rille, and from having been built or improved by Audomer or Aumer, and that therefore it ought neither to be written Ponteau-de-Mer, nor Le-Pont-eau-de-Mer, nor translated in L. *Ponticulus Maris*, or bridge of the sea. See ST. OMER.

PONTEFRACT, co. York, from *pons* a bridge, *fractus* broken. Camden says it was first called Kirby, and that it had its present name from the destruction of a bridge over a market-place near which the town principally stood. Leland observes, "The ruins of such a bridg yet ys scene scant half a mile est owt of Old Pontefract, but I cannot justly say that this bridg stood ful on Watheling Streete." "That there was a bridge somewhere close to Pontefract is corroborated by an inquisition taken in the reign of Edw. II., from which it appears that one John Bubluth had the 18th part of a knight's see, 'juxta veterem pontem de Pontefract.'" (Rees.)

PONTOISE (*pong-twawz'*), a town of France, dep. Seine-et-

Oise, derives its name from the *pont* or bridge over the Oise. Conf. OUSE.

PONTUS, in anc. geog. a district of Asia Minor, near the Pontus Euxinus, or Black Sea. According to Bochart, this country abounded with filberts, and the Phœn. *botno*, a filbert, becomes by permutation *pontus*, a name which was afterwards applied to the neighbouring sea, and in time to all seas; but the reverse and common opinion, that the country borrowed its name from the sea, seems by far the most probable. The Euxine was called emphatically Pontus, or “*the sea*,” being the greatest sea known to the dwellers on its shores; and the whole extent of coast-line, as Strabo informs us, was anciently called Pontus. See *Bochart*; Phaleg. lib. i. c. 10; Strabo I. xii. p. 372; and *Univ. Hist.*

POOL, POOLE, POLE, in local names in England, is either the W. *pwll*, Corn. *pol*, or A. S. *pol*, *pul* (O. G. *phul*, Sw. *pöl*, Ice. *pollr* a puddle, Fries. and Plat. *pool*; D. *poel* puddle, marsh; Dan. *pöl* a marsh; Arm. *poul*), a pool, from L. *palus* standing water, bog, marsh, pool. Thus, Liverpool, Flagpool; Bradpole, “broad pool;” Poole, Dorset; Reedypool, Brit. Radipole, from *rhedeg-pwll*, “flowing pool,” or “tide pool.”

POOR, PORE, a frequent termination of local names in India, is the Hind. پور *púr*, a town, city, from Sans. *pura*; thus, Byzapoor, Juanpoor, Mulcapoor, Sholapoor, Cawnpoor, properly Khanpur, the city of a khan; Chutterpore (Bundelkhand), which received its name from its founder; Ghazipoor, the town of Ghazi; Joudpoor, the city of war (Sans. *judh* for *juddh* or *yudh*, battle, war, fight); Nagpoor, the city of snakes, from Sans. *nāga*, a snake, a serpent-deity; Punderpore, properly Pundrapur; Serampore, properly *Srí-rám-pur*, from Sans. *srí*, prosperity, fortune, wealth, goddess of prosperity, also a title of honour, and *Ráma* the demi-god; Sultanpoor, city of the sultan, the name of several towns in India.

POPOCATÉPETL, an active volcano, and the most elevated mountain in Mexico; from *popocani* smoke, *teptl* a mountain. See TEPTL.

PORT, found in names of places in England, is the A. S. *port*, id., or W. *porth* (Fr. Ir. *port*, Arm. *porz*, It. *porto*, Sp. *puerte*), harbour for boats or ships, a passage or gate, from L. *portus*, from the old *poro*, to carry, convey, bring; Gr. *πορῶ*, from Sans. *bhri*, to bear or carry. Thus, Portbury, Portchester (Porchester), Portdown, Portishead, Portland, Portsea, Gosport, Langport.

PORTO RICO (*reko*), capital of the island of the same name in the W. Indies; from Sp. *puerto rico*, "the rich port or harbour."

PORTSEA, co. Hants, "the island of the port;" from A. S. *portes*, of the port, and *ea*, *ig*, an island.

PORTSMOUTH, co. Hants, found written Portesmutha, Portesmuth, Portesmue, Portusmouth, and Portesmuth; in Latin authors called Ostium Portæ. In the Sax. Chron. A.D. 500, it is mentioned by the name of Portesmuth, as the place at which *Porta*, a Saxon chief, landed, in order to assist Cerdic in the subjugation of the Belgic provinces in England. The name, however, may mean simply "mouth of the port or haven."

PORTUGAL. On the S. bank of the Douro is the small market town of Gaya, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Cale. The N. bank having been found more convenient for shipping, the modern Oporto was built there, and called Portus Cal, "the harbour of Cal." This name, corrupted into Portucal and Portugal, was afterwards transferred to the kingdom at large, and the town was designated "Oporto," (*o porto*, the harbour). See CALA.

PRAGUE (*prayg*), the chief city of Bohemia; G. *Prag*, L. *Praga*, Boh. *Praha*. It was anciently called Marobudum, from a celebrated chief named Marobod. It was enlarged by Libussa in 723, and by him named Praha, from Boh. *prah*, a threshold.

PRESTON, Lancashire, is a corruption of *Priest's Town*. Edm. Earl of Lancaster, son of Hen. III., founded an hospital for Gray or Franciscan Friars here, but from what foundation or

from what period it derived the name of Priest's Town is not known. (*P. Cyc.*)

PROME (*proam*), a city on the Irawaddi, in Birma. It is called by the natives *Pri*. The Muhammadans corrupted *Pri* into *Pron*, which Europeans converted into *Prome*.

PRUSSIA, formerly Borussia, i.e., country of the Borussi, a people said to have been originally from Scythia, near the source of the Don, and who took possession of this part of Europe after the Goths. Some say *Prussia* is a contraction of *Po-Russia*, i.e. next to Russia; but if the first part of the name is the Slav. *po*, near, adjacent, the name has probably been formed thus, Po-Rusi, Borussi, Borussia, Brussia, Prussia.

PRUTH (*proot*), a river of Hungary, said to be the *Parata* of Herodotus. In Slav. *prúd* is "a river;" but we have no evidence of the Slaves having been in Europe as early as Herodotus.

PUNJAUB, or PUNJAB, a province of Hindustan, "the country bordering the *five rivers* which form the Indus," from Pers. *panjáb*, "five rivers;" پنج *panj* five, آب *áb* water. *Punj* or *panj* is found in other names, as Punjsheer, a river and vale, and Punj-cora, a river, all in Caubul.

PUR'FLEET, co. Essex, on the left bank of the Thames; formerly Pourteflete or Portflete; from A. S. *port* a port, haven, *fleot* a place where vessels float, a bay, the mouth of a river, &c. See FLEET.

PUTNEY, co. Surrey, in Domesday Putelei; in all subsequent records till the 16th century, Puttenheth or Pottenheth. Lysons calls it Puttenega Amœnum. The Putelei of Domesday is probably a mistake of the Norman scribes for Puttenheth. The place may have been first named Putten from its wells. The A. S. *hæth*, heath, may have been added at a late period. A friend of Mantell suggests for the name of Puttenham, Surrey, a derivation which may corroborate this. Referring to a village near Ghent, called Püttenheim, i.e. the village of wells, he thinks Puttenham, being without a drinkable stream, may be named for the same reason. (Flem. *pütte*, a well, pl. *pütten*.)

PUY-DE DÔME (*pwe*), in L. *Mons Dominans*, a department of France containing a great number of *puy*s or peaks, the chief of which are Mont-Dor and *Puy-de-Dôme*. Puy is from Celt. *pig*, a peak, or from the old Aquitauian word *pech*, *puech*, or *puich*.

PWLLHELI (*pulléle*), a sea-port, co. Caernarvon; "the salt pool;" named from the small bay, on the eastern side of the great promontory of Lleyn, on the shore of which it is situated.

PYRAMIDS. From L. *Pyramis*, —*idis*, from Gr. Πυραμίδες, —ἰδος, which the Greeks derive from πυρ, fire, from these monuments having the shape of flame; but the Greek word is more probably from the Egyptian; or from Heb. בַּר-מוֹת *bar-moot*, "pit of death."

PYRENEES (*pirryneez*, Fr. *peerayna'*), the mountains which separate France from Spain. Some derive the name from Gr. πυρ, πυρός, fire; in allusion to a great conflagration caused by the shepherds, who set fire to the forests which cover the mountains. Aristotle makes mention of this conflagration.

Q.

QUARR ABBEY, Ryde, Isle of Wight, is called, in old grants Quarraria, and is said to owe its name to a quarry in the neighbourhood, which supplied the stone for many of the ecclesiastical edifices in the southern counties of England.

QUEBEC. It is said that the Normans, who were with Jacques Cartier at the first discovery of Canada, perceiving, at the extremity of the Isle of Orleans, a high cape jutting into the river, exclaimed in their patois "*Qué bec!*" for "*Quel bec!*" whence its name. (See Lamartiniere, vol. 8.) Others say it was called Quebec by the French, from a district of the same name in France.

QUEENBOROUGH, Isle of Sheppey. On the site of a Saxon castle here, Edward III. erected a larger fortress, and

named the town Queenborough, in honour of his consort Philippa.

QUIMPER (*kang'-pare*), chief town of the French department of Finisterre, and anciently the capital of the county of Cornouailles. In the Latin of the middle ages, the diocese established here was called Corisopitensis, from its inhabitants the Corisopiti; but the town itself was called Confluentia. It has been successively called Quimper Odet and Quimper Corentini, the latter from Corentin its first bishop, and also Civitas Aquilæ and Civitas Aquilonia. Its name in Bas Bret. is found written Kimper, Kemper, and Qemper. The old town is situated in an angle formed by the junction of the two streams called Benaudet and Odet, and is or was surrounded by ancient walls and towers; accordingly some authors say *Quimper* in Bas Bret. means "surrounded with walls," whilst others again state that *Confluentia* is a translation of its Celtic name, which showed its situation at the confluence of the streams in question. Rostrenen (*Dict. Bas Bret.*) is at a loss for an etymology, but thinks the name may mean "field of the eagle," from Celt. *kamp* or *kemp*, field of battle, *er* an eagle. Quimper may, however, be from Celt. *cynmer*, meaning "the confluence of waters," which in Wales gives proper names to many places.

QUITO (*ké'to*), a province and city of Peru. The Peruvians, after several years' struggle, shook off the Spanish yoke. The name may therefore be derived from Sp. *quito*, free.

R.

RAD'FORD, co. Notts; from A. S. *hreed* a reed, *ford*, id.

RADFORD and RADNOR, in Cornwall. Pryce translates *Radford* "the fern way," and *Radnor* "the fern land." (Corn.)

RAD'NOR, in Wales, may derive its name from the ferns growing in the neighbourhood. The W. *rhedyn* is a fern; *rhedynaw*, abounding with fern, a place where fern grows. The

Welsh call Old Radnor, *Maes-yfed Hen*; also *Pen y Craig*, "the summit of a rock," the church being built upon a rock; and New Radnor *Maes-yfed Newydd*. *Maes-yfed* is supposed to be derived from *Hyfaidd*, one of the sons of Caradoc Vraic Vras, who formed Radnor into a county. (W. *maes*, a field.)

RAJPOOTANA (—*tahnah*), one of the largest provinces of India; so called from the natives, the Rajpoots, from Hind. *rájput*, lit. a prince, the son of a *rájá*, "the general designation of the races in the N. and W. of India, who pretend to spring from the ancient dynasties of the sun and moon" (*Wilson*); from Sans. *rájá* a king, prince, *putra* a son.

RAMSEY, co. Huntingdon; found written Rammesige, Remesige, Ramesie, and Ramesæie; "ram's island;" from A. S. *ram*, *ramm*, a ram, *ig* an island. See also Mon. Angl. p. 232, l. 72 *b*, and VOC. RAMSGATE.

RAMSGATE, Kent, found written Ramesgate. According to some, *Ramsgate* is for *Romans' Gate*, from it having been used as a port or landing-place by the Romans; "but," says Hasted, "besides that its name was never so written in ancient writings, it may well be doubted whether, during the time the Romans frequented this island, there was here any way or gate at all to the sea; and it seems plain that it was dug first through the cliff, as the rest of the sea gates were in this little island [Thanet], for the convenience of the fishery, and no Roman coins, &c. have been ever found here, as they have at Bradstow (now Broadstairs), where the Romans, if they had any at all, might have a station; and the general opinion seems to be that it was called Ramsgate from the way or gate here which leads to the sea through the chalk cliff." Ramsgate may translate "the high or great gate." *Ram*, *rama*, *ramas*, are very ancient words signifying great, noble, high, height, or elevation. *Ram*, *rham*, in the Brit. is "that which projects or is forward;" *rham*, "to project or go forward." Wachter says, "*ram*, robur, pars extrema rei, margo, terminus." Chalmers under *Ram*, gives "Ramsgate, in the face of a steep cliff; Ramsey, an arm of the sea in Essex;

Ram and Ramhead, near Plymouth ; Ram Head, a point opposite to Portsmouth ; Ramsyde, on a point in Lancashire ; Ramsaig' on a point in Skye ; and Ram-asa, an isle in the N. of Lismore."

RANDAL'S FIELD (Bannockburn), "so called, because on the evening before the battle, Randal, Earl of Murray, and Sir Robert Clifford had a warm skirmish here." (*Kohl.*)

RAPE, in Sussex, is a division of a county ; an intermediate division between a hundred and a shire, containing three or four hundreds ; from Ice. *repp*, or *ripp*, a tract or district. See Smith, de Rep. Angl. lib. ii. c. 16 ; *Blackstone* ; and Cowel, Law Dict.

RATCLIFF (*rat'lif*), a hamlet in the parish of Stepney, near London. A stratum of red earth having been discovered here during recent excavations, it has been conjectured that *Ratcliff* is a corruption of *Redcliff*, its former name. Ratcliffe is the name of several places in England.

READING (*red'ing*), co. Berks, anciently written Ræding, Reding, Redingum, Redings, Readinges, and Redinges. Camden derives the name from Anc. Brit. *rhéd* ferns, on account of the great abundance of ferns growing hereabouts ; Baxter, from Brit. *rit* or *rhyd* a ferry, *æge* or *ige* an island, q. d. *rheadige*, i. e. ford of the waters, or an insular ford ; Leland, "from the meeting together of other waters with the River Rhea." There is another derivation, from A. S. *reh* or *hreh* an inundation, *ing* a meadow, "an inundation of the meadow."

RECVL'VER, a village on the coast of Kent. The name comes, through the A. S. and L. from a Celtic root. The A. S. has *Raculf*, *Raculf-ceaster*, *Raculf-minster*. The Romans, who had a *castrum* here, called it *Regulbium*. Lambarde thinks the name may be from the Brit. *racor*, forward, because the place projects towards the sea ; Harrison says, from one *Raculfus*, built a monastery here. Archdeacon Battely derives *Regulbium* from Brit. *rhag* before, *gwylfa* watching, or from *rhag*, and *golen* light ; "it having had very early a watch-tower, where no doubt lights were kept to direct ships in the night." Baxter derives *Reculver* from Brit. *reg ol üion*, "the point against the waves."

“The castle also commanded a view, not only of the German Ocean, but of the mouths of the Thames and Medway ; on which account it was used as a watch-tower, to discover the approaches of an enemy, and also as a light-house to guide mariners, by fires kindled every night ; and this purpose used to be answered by the two steeples of the church, called the Sisters, or the Reculvers, which formerly served as a sea-mark for avoiding the flats or shallows in the mouth of the Thames ; but, by the shifting of the sands, they are now said to be no longer useful, and mariners rather depend on St. Nicholas’ Church, or Monkton Mill.” (*Bib. Top. Brit.*)

REDAN', a fortification at Sebastopol. “Redan, sometimes written Redent and Redens, a kind of rampart in the form of an inverted V, having its angle toward the enemy.” (*P. Cyc.*) “Redan, *archit. milit.*, angles saillants vers la campagne qu'on pratique de distance en distance, dans les circonvallations, afin que toutes les parties de leur enceinte se flanquent réciproquement” (Fr.) ; contracted from *L. recedent-is, recedo*, to recede, retire, to be separated or at a distance.

REDRUTH, a town in Cornwall ; “the Druids’ town,” from *Corn. dre druith*.

REGENSBURG (*red'gensboorg*), a city in Bavaria, named from the small river Regen, which falls into the Danube nearly opposite this place. Dr. Bosworth writes it in *A. S. Regnes-burh*, from *burh* a town, *Regnes* of the River Regen. Wachter says the *Teut. regen* means not only rain, but a river, and that anciently both *ren* and *regen* were in use, and he derives them from *rinnen*, to flow. The French call this place, Ratisbonne, the Italians Ratisbona, the English Ratisbon. Lamartiniere derives Ratisbonne from *bona ratis*, “i.e. endroit propre pour l'abord des bateaux.” The Romans at first called Regensburg, *Reginum* and *Castra Regina*, and afterwards *Augusta Tiberii*.

REGGIO (*red'jeo*), a city of Calabria, Italy, formerly Rhegium, and so called, it is said, because Sicily was here severed from the mainland by the force of the sea ; from Gr. *ῥηγνυμι*, to break, rend.

REGIS, in local names in England, means, "of the king," "king's," from L. *rex, regis*, a king. Thus Lyme Regis, formerly Lime Regis, "King's Lyme;" Melcombe Regis. Bere Regis, co. Dorset, is situated on the river Bere; and a little stream, perhaps anciently called the Lyme, runs through Lyme Regis.

REIGATE (*ry*—), formerly Reygate, Surrey, is called in Domesday Cherchefelle, "Churchfield," which appellation Salmon thinks it may have received from the church or churches erected by the Saxons soon after their conversion to Christianity. Camden says that the name, if borrowed from the ancient language, may mean "the course of the stream," while Bray and others consider it to be derived, and with great probability, from the Sax. *rig, ricg, hric*, a ridge, and *gate*, from a gate or bar placed across the road skirting the high ridge of a hill now called Reigate Hill. Bray is also inclined to think that the gate existed as early as the Saxon Stane Street, and he says there are many other places in the vicinity, the names of which terminate in a similar way, and all seemingly derived from a like circumstance. It acquired the name of Reigate about a century after the compilation of Domesday.

REIKJAVIK (*rike'-ya-vik*), the modern capital of Iceland; named from some hot springs near it. *Reikjavik* translates "steam-town;" from Dan. *rög* steam, *vig* a bay, ford, dwelling.

REN'FREW, the name of a parish and county in Scotland, appears to have belonged originally to the site and neighbourhood of the present town. Chalmers says *Renfrew* is a British name, derived from Gael. *rinn* or W. *rhyn*, a point of land, and *frew* (W. *fraw*), a flow of water; "the point of land near the flow or conflux of the rivers Clyde and Gryfe." The writer in the *Stat. Acc. of Scot.* says this is an appropriate description of the locality of the burgh, and was still more so when these rivers spread out, as they formerly did, and made the lands around the burgh appear like a point amidst the waters.

RETH, a termination of local names in England, is perhaps the A. S. *riþe*, a water-reservoir, well, fountain, river, as

Brandreth, which Halliwell translates, "a walled fence round a well;" Meldreth, Cambridge; Shepreth, Kent; Raureth, near Rochford, Essex. *Rith* is a river.

REV'EL (in Russ. *Kolivan*) takes its name from two small islands near the harbour, which were formerly called *Reffe*, i. e. sand-banks. (*Tooke*.)

RHAIDR, found in local names in Wales, is the W. *rhaiadryr*, a waterfall, cataract, which Owen derives from *rha*, "that which forces or drives onward." Rhaidr Du, "the black cataract," on the River Gamlan y Mawddach; Pistyll Rhaidr, "the spout of the cataract;" Llanrhaidr, "the village of the cataract;" Rhaidr Cynwyd, "the source of mischief," near Corwen. The village of Cynwyd was named on account of the courts formerly held there to settle the disputed boundaries.

RHEIMS (*raing*, Eng. *reemz*), a town of France, in the department of the Marne. It is mentioned by Cæsar, in whose time it was the capital of the *Remi*, one of the most considerable people of Belgic Gaul, and remarkable for their adherence to the alliance with Rome.

RHINE, a river in Germany; L. *Rhenus*, G. *Rhein*, Gael. *Réin*. Goldast derives *Rhine* from G. *rinnen*, to run, to flow; others from *rein*, clean, pure. The W. has *rhin*, a great channel (Corn. *ryne*, *rine*, *rin* and *ruan*, a river); hence, says Webster, the *Rhine*. The most reasonable derivation is that of Armstrong, "from Gael. *reidh-an*, 'the placid water,' a name which well accords with the general appearance of this river."

RHODES, an island in the Grecian Archipelago. Most authors agree in deriving the name from Gr. *ῥόδος*, a rose, for which flower it may have been celebrated, and in confirmation they say that the ancient coins of the country have a rose on their reverse. Bochart says this island was first called by the Greeks *Ῥοδισσα*, on account of the serpents with which it abounded; that the Chaldeans and Syrians called a serpent *jarod*, which the Phœnicians abbreviated to *rod*, calling this island *Gezirath Rod*, i. e. island of serpents, which the Greeks changed into *Ῥόδος*; and that the Phœnicians afterwards called it *Tsadia*,

“desolate,” which the Greeks corrupted to *Σταδία*. See also *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Hesychius*, and *Diodorus*.

RIIYL (*ril*), co. Flint, N. Wales. About two miles to the north of Rhyl is Rhyddlan (*rhudd-llan*), or the red shore, so named from the colour of its site; and *Rhyl* may possibly be a contraction of *Rhyddlan*. The W. *rhyle* means an upper place, a superior station; *rhidle*, a place of passage, a fording place.

RIALTO (*re-awl'to*) a celebrated bridge over the Grand Canal at Venice; contraction of *Rivo alto*, the name of the isle which this bridge connects with the isle of San Marco. *Rivo alto* means “deep stream.”

RICHMOND, Surrey. Its ancient name was Sheen. Henry VII., who rebuilt the royal palace, which had been burnt down in 1499, called the place Richmond from his having borne the title of Earl of Richmond, in Yorkshire, before his accession. The first Earl of Richmond built the castle (in Yorkshire), who called it Riche-mont, either from a castle in Brittany, or from its being situated in the most fruitful part of his territory.

RIETI (*re-a-te*), chief town of a province of the Papal States, the ancient Reate, one of the principal towns of the Sabines, which is said to derive its name from Rhea, otherwise Cybele, the patroness of the place.

RIGA takes its name from a small arm of the Duna, called Rige or Ryghe, afterwards converted into the Reising's Canal. (*Tooke's Russia*.)

RIGHI (*re'ghe*), an isolated mountain in the canton of Schwyz, in Switzerland. Its ancient name was Mons *Regius* or *Regina* Montium, of which its present name is a corruption.

RING'ERIG'ET, a chain of mountains in Norway, said to be named after King *Ring* (*Ringa Rege*), an ancient petty sovereign of this part of the country.

RINGS' END, Dublin. “The explanation of this apparent ‘bull,’ *rings' end*, is very simple. Previous to the formation of that portion of Dublin which is now called “Sir John Rogerson's Quay,” there were great piles of wood driven into the sand, and to each of these piles were attached large iron rings for the convenience

of the shipping moored there. The outermost of those piles having a ring was called *rings' end*, that is, *the end or last of the rings*; hence the name given to the place at the end of Sir John Rogerson's Quay. Sir John Rogerson, the maker of the quay, was at one time lord mayor of Dublin, and my information as to the derivation of the name *Rings' End* was received from old Jemmy Walsh, a Dublin pilot, who remembered seeing the ships moored, and their ropes run through the rings of the wooden piles on the river." (N. & Q. 2d S. ii. 315.) "The proper name of this place is *Rin-Ann*, i. e. 'the point of the tide,' a term very applicable to its situation, but now corrupted into *Rings-end*." (Seward, Topog. Hibern.) "*Ringsend* or *Rinksen*, perhaps a northern word, signifying a sewer, which the River Dodder is to that part of the county." (Lascelles, in Lib. Minor., part v., p. 142.)

RIO BRANCO (*ré'o*), a river of Brazil. *Rio branco* means "white river." (Port.)

RIO DE LA PLATA, a river in S. America; "river of silver;" said to have been so named by Diego Garsias, in 1527, because the natives brought him silver, which had not hitherto been imported from this part of the continent.

RIO DE JANEIRO (—*han'a-e'ro*, Eng. *jané'ro*), a city of Brazil, situated on a river (Sp. *rio*), or rather an arm of the sea, called Janeiro, probably from the circumstance of its discovery by Solis on the feast day of St. Januarius (the 1st day of January.) The province and the river are called by the natives *Genabara*.

RIO NEGRO (*nay'gro*), the name of several rivers in S. America, means the "black river." (Sp.)

RIPON, co. York, found written Ripum, Hripum, Ripun, Rypon and Rypoun, situated on the River Aire or Ure, and said to derive its name from L. *ripa*, the bank of a river.

ROCHESTER, Kent, is supposed to have been founded by the ancient Britons, who, as some say, called it *dour-bryf*, i. e. a swift stream, in allusion to the Medway. Camden derives the name from Celt. *dour* water, *briva* a ford or bridge. The Romans converted *dour-bryf*, or *dour-briva*, into *Durobrivæ* and *Durobrivis*. A Roman *castrum* or camp having existed here,

the Saxons imported *ceaster* into the name, which became Hrof-
 esceaster, Hrofeceaster, Hroueceaster, Rhovecestre, Rouecestre,
 Rouceastre, Rovecestria, Rovecester, and Roibisceaster, whence its
 present name has been corrupted. Bede derives the name from
ceaster the city, *Hrofes* of Hrof, a Saxon chieftain; and Somner
 from *hrof*, covered, because enclosed with hills, or *rof*, eminent.

RODE, a termination of local names in Germany, as Elbinge-
 rode, Osterode, Wernigerode in the Hartz, Attenrode, &c. Rode-
 land, Rott-land, in G. means "cleared ground," from *roden*, to
 dig up. See ROYD.

ROËRMOND (*roor'mond*), a town of the Netherlands, on
 the right bank of the Maas, at the influx (G. *munde*, mouth) of
 the Roer or Ruhr.

ROESKILDE (*ros'kild*), a town of the Danish island of Zea-
 land, said to have been founded by King Roe, who chose the
 spot on account of the fresh-water springs that abound in
 the neighbourhood, whence the name *Roes-kilde* "Roe's well."
 The Dan. *kilde* is a fountain, spring, source. In L. the name is
 found written *Fons Rosarum*!

ROME. The building and name of this city have been
 variously accounted for. Some state that a body of Trojan fugi-
 tives were driven upon the coasts of Tuscany, and at last anchored
 in the Tiber, and that their wives being unable any longer to bear
 the hardships of the sea, on the proposal of "Roma," one supe-
 rior to the rest in birth and prudence, the fleet was burnt; that
 the Palatine Hill was afterwards selected as a site, and a city built,
 which they called Roma. Others say Roma was daughter of
 Italus, or of Telephus son of Hercules, and related to Æneas.
 According to others, Rome was built by Romanus, son of Ulysses
 and Circe, or by Romus, son of Æmathion, whom Diomedes sent
 from Troy, or by Romus, king of the Latins, after he had expelled
 the Tuscans. Even those who assert that the city had its name
 from Romulus, are not agreed as to his extraction. They inform
 us that he and his brother Remus were brought infants into Italy,
 that all the vessels were lost except that containing the children,
 who were saved beyond expectation, and the place after them

called Rome. There is still another suggestion, that the Pelasgi settled here, and on account of their strength in war, named the city Ρωμη. If we could suppose Rome to have been built by a Phœnician colony, the name might translate "a high place." The Heb. רום *rúm* signifies "to be high, lofty," also "height, elevation." Ramoth, signifying "heights," was the name of a town in Gilead; Rimmon, "very high," a town of the Simeonites; Rumáh, "high," a town in the tribe of Benjamin; and according to Bochart, Maro, a mountain in Sicily, derives its name from the Punic *maron*, signifying "a high place."

ROMFORD (*rum'furd*), a town in Essex, takes its name from a Roman ford across the stream which flows through its west side. Lysons derives *Romford* from A. S. *rúm* broad, *ford* a ford; "a broad ford."

ROMNEY (*rum'ne*), a town in Kent, situated in a marsh near the sea. Lye writes the name *Rumen-æa*, "the spreading water or marsh," from *rume* wide, spreading, *æa* water: "the island in the flat or marsh, a spot sufficiently elevated from the surrounding marsh to be dry, being termed an island by the Saxons." (*P. Cyc.*) According to others, this isle was first called *Roman-ey*, "isle of the Romans," because they first landed here.

ROMSDALEN, a district of Norway; "the dale or valley of the River Rauma." (Dan. *dal* a vale, valley, dale; *dal-en* the dale.)

ROMSEY (*rum'ze*), co. Hants, from A. S. *Rumes-æge*, or *ige*, from *rúm* roomy, *ig*, *ige*, an island, *spatiosa insula*. Baxter writes *Romes-ey*, q. d. *Romana insula*.

ROSAS, a seaport town in the province of Catalonia, Spain, formerly called Rhode, from having been founded by Rhodian emigrants.

ROSCOMMON, a town and county in Ireland. The town is said to derive both its origin and its name, which was formerly Ros-Coeman (Coeman's Marsh), from the foundation here of an abbey of Canons Regular, by St. Coeman, or Comanus, about the year 540.

ROSE, RÔS, in local names in Cornwall, is the Corn. *rose*, *rôs*, a valley ; as Rôskilly or Rosgilly, the grove in the valley ; Rosevallon, the apple valley ; Rôscrow or Roscreece, the cross in the valley ; Rôsvean, the little valley ; Rôsmean, or Rosmên, the stony valley.

ROTH'ER, the name of several rivers in England ; especially of one in Yorkshire and of another in Sussex, whence Rotherbridge and Rotherfield. Some derive the name from G. *roth*, *rothen*, red ; but Whitaker, with greater reason, from Celt. *yr-odre*, a limit, boundary. Rotherwas, on the Wye, co. Hereford, may, however, mean "red water." (G. *rothes-wasser*.)

ROTH'ERHAM, co. York ; "the *ham* or dwelling on the River Rother." It was called in Brit. *Yr Odar* (from which *Rother* has been corrupted), "the boundary," obviously reflected in the Roman name of this station, "Ad Fines." See ROTHER.

ROTII'ERHITHE, a parish in Surrey, near London, and bordered by the Thames ; from A. S. *Rethra-hythe*, from *hyth*, a port, haven, or wharf, *rethra*, or *rothra*, of sailors. Others translate *Rotherhithe* "The port of the boundary" between the people of Kent and the Trinobantes, and they derive *Rother* from the Brit. *yr odre* or *odr*, a boundary, limit. (See ROTHER.) *Rotherhithe* is frequently called *Redriff*, and this pronunciation appears to have prevailed as early as the thirteenth century.

ROTTEN ROW, a carriage-drive in Hyde Park, London, may have been called either *Route du Roi* (Fr.), as being appropriated solely to the king's use, or *Routine Row*, as the scene of religious processions. Some say that old or rotten buildings stood along the thoroughfare.

ROTTERDAM takes its name from a dyke or *dam* erected at the junction of a small stream called the *Rotte* with the Maas. Conf. Amsterdam, (Amstel-dam), Schiedam, Zaandam.

ROUEN (*roo'-ong*), the chief town of Normandy, in A. S. *Rothem*, was originally called Rothomagus, afterwards Rothomagum, and then Rothomun, whence its present name ; thus, Rothomun, rothem, rouem, Rouen. Although the name Rothomagus is Gaulish, and the city appears to be of very ancient origin, neither Cæsar

nor any of the Roman writers make mention of it. Ptolemy is the first who has noticed it. Berosius says Magus, son and successor of Samothis, first king of the Gauls, laid the foundations of the town, and called it, after his own name, which in Celt. signifies "builder;" but this does not account for the first syllable *roto*. According to others, Rhomus, son of Allobrox, seventeenth king of the Gauls, enlarged the town, and prefixed his own name to that of the founder, whence Rhomomagus, Rhotomagus. Others derive the name from an idol called Roth or Rotheron, anciently worshipped here, and Camden from O. Gaul. *rith*, "a ford or passage of a river;" but, says Huet, if this be so, the place must have been first called Rithomagus; and Lamartiniere doubts whether any ford has existed here, and he considers the name compounded of *Roto*, for Rotobecum, the L. name of the little river Robec, which has its source in a neighbouring hill, and Celt. *magus* or *magum* a town; thus Rotomagus, "town on the Robec."

ROUMELIA formerly comprehended all the countries which the Greek emperors possessed in Europe, Asia, and Africa. *Roumelia*, or rather *Roumili*, is a Turkish corruption of *Romania*, and at present signifies all the country which the Turks possess in Europe, especially Thrace and Bulgaria. Lamartiniere derives *Roumelia*, which he translates "Romanie Grecque," from *Rum*, and Ἑλλάς Greek. The Arab. روم *rúm* is used to designate alike Rome, Greece, the Turkish empire, Roumelia, and Asia Minor.

ROUSSILLON (*roos'ee-yong*), an old province of France, takes its name from the ancient town of Ruscino, a Roman colony, and capital of the Sardones. Ruscino is supposed to have stood about two miles from Perpignan.

ROVEREDO (*rovarúdo*), a town in South Tyrol; It. *Rovereto*, G. *Rovereith*, L. *Roboretum* and *Roveretum*; from It. *roveréto*, a place planted with male oaks; from *róvere*, the male oak, from L. *robore* (*robur*), probably the red or scarlet oak.

ROYD, ROYDE, ROD, RODE, in local names in England, as Huntroyd, Holroyd, Murgatroyd, Ormeroyd, Ormerod, denotes "land lately reclaimed and thrown into cultivation"

(synonymous with *essart*, *assart*). These names are from the provincial verb *rid* to clear or grub up. *Terra rodata*, rode land, was so called in opposition to *terra bovata*, i.e. ancient enclosure which had been from time immemorial under the plough, and was measured by the quantity which one ox could plough in a season.

ROYSTON, co. Herts, supposed to have had its origin in the reign of William the Conqueror, and to derive its name from a cross erected in the highway by the Lady Roysia, countess of Norfolk. A monastery having been established here shortly afterwards by Eustachius de Mere and others, which led to the erection of houses, the place acquired the appellation of Royse's town, whence its present name.

RUABON or RHUABON, a small town in N. Wales, situated upon a hill, at the junction of the roads from Oswestry and Llangollen. In W. it is written *Rhiw-abon*, from *rhiw*, a slope or side of a mountain, and *Avon* or *Abon*, the name of a small river on which it stands. *Rhiw* forms the names of many places in Wales, as *Rhiwlas*, green slope; *Rhiwfelen*, yellow slope, &c.

RÛD or ROOD, in Persia and India, is the Pers. رود *rud* or *rod*, a river, torrent, especially a river which loses itself in sand. Ispahan stands on the *Zindarood*. Richardson interprets "*zindah*, alive, living, life, great, huge, terrible, name of a river which flows through Ispahan."

RUDSTON, co. York, named from a large red stone found there; from A. S. *red*, *reod*, *rude*, red, *stan* a stone.

RÛGEN (*vergen*), an island in the Baltic, belonging to Russia, and the last asylum of Slavonian idolatry. The name may be in some way connected with *Rughevit*, an idol found in this island, and supposed to have represented the god of war. One of the highest eminences is called Mount *Rugard*. The Su-Goth. *ruga* or *ruka*, Ice. *hruga*, is a heap, pile.

RUHR'ORT, a town of Prussia, at the conflux of the River *Rohr* with the *Rhine*. G. *ort* a place.

RUNHAM, co. Norfolk, may have been formerly called *Runholm*, from Ice. *runn* or *hrunn*, a bush, *holm* an isle. The first

syllable in Runhall and Runton, in the same county, may also come from the same root. Rollesby may be from *Hrolf* or *Rollo*, and Dan. *by*, a town, borough; Thrigby, (pron. *trig'be*) from *Tryggve*, the son or father of King Olave the Saint. (There is Saint Olave's Bridge near Yarmouth.) Billockby (pron. *billo'-be*) may come from Dan. *bilag*, an enclosure, or may be in some way connected with the A. S. form, *bælg* a bulging, belly. The hundreds called East and West Flegg, were formerly one island, almost divided in two by a chain of lakes now called "Broads." Flegg is probably connected with D. *vlak* flat, or Dan. Swiss and G. *flecke*, an unwall'd borough. Yarmouth was so before the Conquest. (*Rev. Edw. Gillett*, Vicar of Runham.)

RUNNEMEDE (*runny*—), between Staines and Windsor, the spot where Magna Charta was signed; found written Runningmead, Runemed, Runemeid, Rendmed, Redmede, and Rennemed. Some derive the name from A. S. *rún* a letter, also council or deliberation, *mæd* a meadow. "Rennemed, quod interpretatum Pratum Concilii, eo quod antiquis temporibus ibi de pace, regni sæpius concilia tractabantur." (*Matth. Westm.*) "It may mean 'the bushy meadow;' from Ice. *runn* or *hrunn*, a bush." (*Rev. Edw. Gillett.*)

RUSSIA. Some derive the name from *rosseia*, a local term signifying that the country had been peopled by various nations. The Rev. Alexander Jones, under *Rósh* (רֹשׁ) head, chief, says that in Ezekiel our version has regarded this name as an appellative, and accordingly transcribed it "chief prince," but the Septuagint and other versions took it for a proper name, and therefore rendered the passage (See Ezek. xxxviii. 2) "the Prince of Rosh, Meshech and Tubal," and that most probably this is to be understood of the Russians. Gesenius under *Rosh*, tells us that the Russians were mentioned by Byzantine writers in the 10th century, under *oi Pw̃c*, as dwelling to the N. of Taurus. According to Bochart, the Arabs call the River Araxes, *Rhos*, and the name may have been applied to the settlers on its banks and to the neighbouring district. He says further, that the Russians and Muscovites may be the same as the Rhos and Meshech

of Ezekiel, and that the Rhos or Russians, having crossed the Araxes and occupied the Tauric Chersonese, first called it after their own name, Rhos. The Roxolani of Pliny, without doubt refers to the Russ or Russians. Bochart says *Roxolani* or *Rhoxolani* is a compound of *Rhos* or *Rhox* and *Alani* (*Alauni*), and that they were so called, from dwelling about the Lake Mæotis, between the peoples called the Tauri and the Alani. By some Arabic writers the Russians are said to be referred to under روس *rûs*. See Bochart, Geog. Sacr.; Geog. Nub.; Ezek. xxxviii. 2, 3, and xxxix. 1.; Fossilan's Bericht über die Rüssen, p. 28, Petersb. 1823. Conf. Von Hammer, Orig. Russ. Petersb. 1827, who also compares the nation *Rass* mentioned in the Kuran, sur. 25, 40, 50, 12.

RUTH'IN, N. Wales. The castle was called Rhudd Din, "the red fort," from having been built of stone of a brick-red colour.

RUTLAND, in Domesday Roteland, is considered another rendering of *Rode-land*, "cleared ground;" or of *Rutt-land*, a country with deep valleys and abrupt undulations of surface. With regard to the western district around Oakham, Uppingham, and Glaston, which is said to have been called Roteland or Redland before the Norman Conquest, it may be observed, that the red loamy soil which is supposed to distinguish it, is observable also in other parts of the country. There is a ridiculous fable that one *Rot* cleared the whole county in a day. See **RODE** and **ROYD**.

RYDE, a seaport town in the Isle of Wight, situated on the shores of the Solent. Ryde is a corruption of its ancient name, La Rye, which may have meant the place "on the bank of the river." See **RYE**.

RYE, co. Sussex, in L. records called Ripa, and considered by some to be the Portus Novus of Ptolemy. Camden derives the name from Norm. *rive* (L. *ripa*), a bank; others from A. S. *rhee*, *rhe*, *ree*, or Brit. *rhy*, a river or bay, and they instance St. Mary Overie (Overy), Southwark. Teake says "it may mean the place where the rivers Rother and Ree were yet fordable, or the situation of the town in the bottom or middle of

a bay made by the sea, between the cliff at Beachy and that at Folkestone, whence the sea over against Rye, and near the shore, is still called Rye Bay; nor will I affirm that the name came from the rivulet Rie running by the foot of Winchelsea Hill, nor from *rhe* or *ree* sometimes used for a river; though the river of Rother on the east, and the creek of the sea like a river, running up on the west, into the country between Peasmarsh and Udimer—meeting together with the said Ree, and running out to sea at the south-east (and formerly more south) side of the town—might be supposed to have occasioned the name.” The late Mr. Curteis derives the name from Gr. $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, to flow; Holloway says its most ancient name *Rie* or *Rhie*, Latinized into *Rhia* or *Ria*, is from *rie*, a bank of the sea, a bank adjoining to water: the original word very well applying to a rock in the midst of the waters, and the Sax. *ree*, *rhe*, *rey*, a river, being inappropriate, as at that period, the sea at all times of tide, flowed round the base of the rock, and no river was visible, the Rother and Exden having flowed into the ocean at Lyra, and the Brede with the Tillingham, much higher up the country. Nor does he deem the Brit. *rhy*, a ford, applicable, as no ford existed in those early days, while the word bay would not be so descriptive of the nature of the spot, as *rie*, a bank or cliff, which it really then was; it being in its original state a rude isolated rock, having its base at all times washed by the sea.

S.

SAALFELD (*sal'*—), a very ancient town in the midst of the Thuringian Forest in Saxony, named from its situation on the River *Saal*, and G. *feld* a plain. There is also Saalfelden, near Zellam-Zee, in Austria.

SAARDAM (*sar'*—), sometimes written Zaardam and Zardam, a town of Holland, near Amsterdam, remarkable for the hut in which Peter the Great lived in 1696, while working as a common

shipwright. The correct appellation is Zaandam, i.e. dam of the Zaan. It stands at the junction of the River Zaan with the Y.

SACY FOREST, co. Northampton; for *Salcey*, from L. *salicetum*, a place where willows grow; from *salix*, a willow tree.

SAFFRON HILL, Holborn, London, was formerly a part of Ely Gardens, and derives its name from the crops of saffron which it bore. (*Cunningham.*)

SAFFRON WALDEN, co. Essex, so called from the great store of saffron growing there; from *saffron, wall*, and Sax. *den* a dale. (*Bailey.*) *Walden* is more probably from A. S. *weald* a wood, *den* a valley. A great quantity of the saffron plant was formerly reared either in this place or in its vicinity, but the cultivation has been long abandoned.

SAHAGUN (*sa'hahun*), a small town near Valladolid, in Spain, derives its name and its celebrity from Saint Facundus, who was martyred there in the second century. The name may have come thus:—San Facundo, phacundo, hacundo, hagundo, hagin, Sanhagin, Sahagin.

ST. ALBANS (*awlbuns*), co. Herts, named after Alban, an eminent citizen, who suffered martyrdom in the persecution under Dioclesian. In his honour, a monastery for 100 Benedictine monks was erected in 793 by Offa, king of Mercia.

ST. ASAPH, co. Flint, N. Wales. According to Bishop Tanner, Kentigern, Bishop of Glasgow, being driven out of Scotland, founded an episcopal seat and monastery here, about the middle of the sixth century, and became the first bishop. Upon his return into Scotland, he made St. Asaph his successor, and from him both the church and place have since been called St. Asaph. Situated on the slope of a pleasant eminence between the Rivers Clwyd and *Elwy*, it was first called *Llan Elwy*, i. e. Church Elwy.

ST. BEES, Cumberland, so called from St. Bega, an Irish virgin, who lived a solitary life there. (*Bailey.*)

ST. CLOUD (*cloo*), near Paris, derives its name from Chlodvalde, one of the three sons of Chlodomère, king of Orleans, who, having embraced a monastic life, retired here in the sixth century.

This prince was afterwards canonized, and his name, corrupted to St. Cloud, was given to the town where he passed his life and was buried.

ST. DENIS (*da'nee*), formerly St. Denys, near Paris; a contraction of St. Dionysius. It was anciently only a small hamlet, called Cathuel, or Vicus Catulliacus, from a lady named Catulla, who collected and interred here the remains of SS. Denis, Rustique, and Eleuthère. On this spot the Christians afterwards built a commemorative chapel, and upon its ruins, St. Gèneviève, about the year 469, caused a church to be erected in honour of St. Denis. See Lamartiniere, quoting Piganiol, Descr. de la France.

ST. GILES'S, CRIPPLEGATE. On approaching Cripplegate, says Pennant, "is the church of St. Egidius, St. Giles. That name always imports something of beggary; accordingly, this gate received its name from the number of cripples and beggars with which it was haunted formerly. St. Giles was their patron; he was a noble Athenian, and so charitable as at length to give away the very coat he wore on his back, which he bestowed on a sick beggar, who no sooner put it on than he was restored to health. The same legend relates also to St. Martin."

ST. GRAAVENZANDE (*grav'zan'da*), a village situated in a sandy district near the Hague. It was formerly the residence of the *Graaven* or Counts of Holland, who, according to the unanimous opinion of the old writers, kept their court here before William founded a palace in the Hague. (See *Hedendaagsche*, Hist. van Tegenw. Staat, &c., vol. 16, p. 514.) D. *graaf* an earl, count, *zand* sand.

ST. HELIERS (*hel'yerz*), the chief town of Jersey, takes its name from one of its churches, which was either dedicated to, or founded by, St. Hilarius.

ST. HONORAT, a small island near Toulon, is named from the celebrated convent founded there in 410 by St. Honorat, the ruins of which are still to be seen.

ST. IVES, co. Cornwall, originally St. Jic's, from Jia, "a

woman of great sanctity, who came hither from Ireland about the year 460."

ST. IVES, co. Huntingdon: "St. Ives, *Sancti Ivonis*, a place in Huntingdonsyre, not farr from Ramsey, wheare lyved some tyme *Ivon*, the Byshop of Persia, or els was buried in that place, or both." (*Lambarde.*)

ST. KITT'S, one of the West India Isles, properly St. Christopher's, from Christopher Columbus, who discovered it.

ST. MALO, a seaport of France; from St. Malo or Maclow, a disciple of St. Brandan, and who, according to the French writers, in the sixth century embarked at the port of Aleth, near St. Malo, in order to discover *La grande Isle* (the New World). But see Jornandes, de Orig. Goth. ch. 1; Mir. du Mond. p. 2, ch. 5; and L'Esprit des Journaux, t. vii., 1781.

ST. MARY OVERY, Southwark, formerly Overie, i. e. "over the ric," over the water or river, with respect to London; from A. S. *rhee, rhe, ree, rey*, Brit. *rhy*, a river.

ST. OMER (*o-mare'*), a town of Artois, in France, anciently Sitieu, took its present name in the ninth century from a monastery founded there by Saint Audomarus, bishop of Terouenne, who was buried in the church of Notre Dame. The name Audomarus has been since corrupted into Omer.

ST. PETERSBURG, named after Peter the Great, by whom it was built (G. *burg*, a castle, town).

ST. POLTEN, a town situated on the high road between Linz and Vienna. The name is contracted from *St. Hippolytus*, and is found written Sampoltanum Oppidum, i. e. Sancti Hippolyti Oppidum.

ST. THOMAS'S MOUNT, in the British district of Chingleput, Madras presidency. "According to tradition, the hill called Little Saint Thomas's Mount was the scene of the martyrdom of Saint Thomas, whose apostolic toils are thought to have extended thus far." (*Thornton.*)

ST. TROND, a town near Tirlmont, in Belgium; from St. Trudon, who founded a monastery here, and gained great fame by the working of miracles.

SAHA'RA, or the Great Desert, a vast region in central Africa; from Arab. صحراء *sahrá*, a large plain destitute of herbage, a desert. *Sahr*, *sahar*, signifies extending wide (a place).

SALISBURY (*sawlz'*—), co. Wilts, found written Searburh, Searsburh, Seareberi, Særesberi, Særbyria, Searesbyrig, Searesbiri, Saresbyria, Sarisbury, Salesbiria, Salesbirig, Salesbiri, Salisbiri, Salusbury, and Salusbery, and called in L. *Sorbiodunum*. Sir R. Colt Hare (Anc. Wilts, vol. i. p. 223), derives the name from A. S. *sear* dry, *byrig* a town; "a dry town;" and, says Bailey, "the old town stood upon a hill where no water was, but it is now situate in a valley, and a little brook runs through the streets." Lye derives the name from Brit. *sár-isc* a bitter stream, and *burh* a town.

SALON'IKI, a city of European Turkey, formerly Therma. Cassander, in honour of his wife, a sister of Alexander the Great, changed its name to Thessalonica, which was afterwards abbreviated into Salonica, and has since been corrupted by the Turks to Saloniki.

SALOP (*sal'up*), in L. *Salopia*; from *Sloppes-burie*, a Norman corruption of *Scrobles-burie*, i.e. Shrewsbury, q. v.

SALTHILL, near Eton, Bucks, probably named from the money collected by the boys at the Eton Montem, called "salt money."

SALZBURG (*saltz'burg*), a town in Austria, on the Salza, a river probably so called from rising and flowing through salt-mine districts; from G. *salz* salt.

SAMARIA, Gr. *Σαμαρεία*, in anc. geog. a country and city of Palestine, between Judea and Galilee, is said to be named from Shomrón, a hill between Tabor and the Lake of Gennasareth. Shomrón is supposed to have been named from its owner, Shemer, of whom it was bought by Omri, King of Israel, for two talents of silver. "Omri built a city, and called it after the name of the hill, and from his time it became the metropolis of the kingdom of Israel. In after ages the name of this capital was accepted as the name of the kingdom." Samaria, however, being mentioned in the Second Book of Kings, half a century before the time of Omri, it is more reasonable to presume that, as שֶׁמֶרֶן *shomrón* means a

watch-tower, watch-height, this hill was named on that account, from the verb *shamar*, to watch; whence also Shemer may have received his name.

SA'MOS, one of the Sporades, in the Grecian Archipelago. This island was in anc. geog. called Samos of Ionia, to distinguish it from Samos, commonly called Samothrace (and now by the Turks Samothraki), near the Dardanelles, and Samos in Cephallenia. According to Strabo, it was called Samos from a hero, who was a native of the country. Other authors, quoted by Strabo, say that it has its name from the Sææ, a people of Thrace, who settled here. As, however, the island is full of eminences and precipices, it was doubtless named on that account. The Phœnicians, who first introduced colonies into Greece, called all high places Samos or Samoi. Bochart says there were four places of this name in Greece, and that they were all in high situations. He says the Carthaginians called the heavens, *samen*, and the Hebrews called them *samajun*, and he derives both from the Arab. *sama*, to project, to be prominent, to be high. Richardson translates the Arab. *samá-a*, heaven, altitude, eminence, and *samá* signifies to be high; *samámin*, high.

SANDON, co. Kent, from A. S. *sand* sand, and *tun* a town; "a sand town, or sandy town."

SANDWICH (*sandwidj*), co. Kent, found written Sandwic, and Sondwic. It was anciently called Lundenvic, as being the port of landing for London. The name was afterwards changed to Sandwic, i.e. the sandy town, whence its present name.

SANTAN'DER, a seaport town of Spain; from *Sant Andero*, i.e. St. Andrew.

SAN'TAREM, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, situated on the Tagus; from *Sant Irene*, a virgin and martyr, whose body was miraculously found here, and whose anniversary is celebrated on the 20th of October.

SANTIAGO (*sant-e-á'go*), in S. America, for *Sant Iago*, i.e. St. James.

SARAGOSSA, a city of Spain; Fr. *Saragosse*, Sp. *Zaragoza*. It was a flourishing place under the Romans, and being colonized

by Augustus, was called *Cæsarea*, and *Cæsarea Augusta*. The Arabs converted *Cæsarea Augusta* into سرقسته *Sarcusta*, which the Spaniards corrupted into Zaragoza.

SARAI, in local names in Turkey and the Crimea, is the Turc. سراي *sarâi*, a palace; as Saleh Serai, Ak Serai, the white palace; Bagdtcheserai (q. v.).

SARAWAK', a province of the island of Borneo; from Mal. seruk-an *serúk-an* a creek, bight, cove, confined part of a river; from *serúk*, to enclose, confine (particularly water).

SARCA, a valley in S. Tyrol, named from the River *Sarca*—the Sarraca of Ptolemy—which flows through it.

SARDINIA, an island in the Mediterranean. According to some authors, Sardinia, or rather its Greek name Σαρδω, was derived from Sardus, son of Hercules. Others say it was called Sarado by the Carthaginians, from Heb. *saud* a footstep, on account of its resemblance in form to a foot covered with a sandal. Hence also, Timæus called it Sandaliotis, from σαρδαλον, a sandal; and Solinus and Capella, copying Pliny, gave it the name of Ichnusa, from ιχνος, a footstep.

SARREBOURG (*sar'boorg*), in France, "town on the Sarre."

SARREBRÜCK (*sar'brook*), in Germany, "bridge over the Sarre."

SASKATCHEWAN, a river of British America; "the swift current."

SAVE (*sav*), a river of Hungary; G. *Sau*, L. *Savus*, Hung. *Száva*. See THAMES.

SAXONY (G. *Sachsen*), the country of the Saxons, whose name is variously derived from *seax*, a short sword which they carried; from Teut. *schach*, robbery, as indicative of their pursuits (*Goldastus*); from their reputed original settlement, *Saces*, on the Indus; from *sassen*, settled, in contradistinction to those German tribes who led a nomadic life; and from O. G. *sass*, *sasse* (A. S. *sæt*), a planter, possessor (*Adelung*). The Saxons, however, are with greater probability descendants of the Sacæ, a Scythic people mentioned by Ptolemy, Strabo, and Pliny, who

do not, however, agree as to their locality. Pliny calls them the Sacassani, and Strabo calls their territory Σακασίνη, and Σακασήνη. Diodorus Siculus, speaking of the Scythians, says they distinguish themselves by particular names; some are called Sacæ, others Massagetes, and others Arimaspes. Sharon Turner derives "Saxon" from *Sakai-suna*, "sons of the Sakai" (Sacæ). See Diod. Sic. lib. ii. c. 43; Strab. lib. ii. and lib. xi.; and Plin. lib. vi. cc. 9 and 17.

SCANDEROON', ASCANDEROON', or ALEXANDRET'TA, a seaport in the N. of Syria, at the head of the Gulf of Scanderoon; a corruption of *Alexander* (the Great), by whom it was founded.

SCANDINAVIA, the general term for Norway, Sweden, and Denmark Proper, is merely an extension of the original name, which in the middle ages was written Scauza, Scanzia, Scantia, and Scandia. The following derivations have been suggested, but are not satisfactory:—Teut. *scanzen* or *schanzen*, castles, intrenchments, because the inhabitants converted into fortresses, the steep rocks of the country; *see-kante*, the sea-coast, showing its maritime position; and *Scanicus*, the name of a mythical Roman soldier; nor will *scon-eg*, "beautiful island," as the name is found written in A. S., afford a solution. The most reasonable supposition is, that Scandia has its name from its inhabitants, the Scandi, like Dania (Denmark) from the Dani, Germania from the Germani, and Gallia from the Galli. This is the opinion of Wachter, who derives *Scandi* from Gr. σκηνωται, i.e. inhabitants of tents, from σκηνωω, to pitch a tent, dwell; and he says that the Laplanders, the ancient inhabitants of Scandia, and driven by the Saxons into the interior, also live in tents; and that this etymology explains why those of the Gothi who emigrated from Scandia, or Scanzia, called the nearest German places, Gotsanzia, that is, because they there fixed their tents. Wachter derives the termination "*avia*" from Teut. *au*, terra, and says *Scandinavia* means "the land of the Scandi." The name may have come thus, Scandi, scandia, scandau, scandauia, scandavia, Scandinavia.

SCAR, SCARR, SKARR, SKIRE, in local names in the N. of England, as Scarthwaite, &c., mean a rocky cliff, a bare place on the side of a steep hill, from which the sward has been washed down by rain; from A. S. *carr*, or Dan. *skier*, *skiær*, Sw. *skär*, a rock, cliff.

SCARBOROUGH, co. York; "a fortified rock," from A. S. *carr* a rock (Dan. *skier*, *skiær*, rocks, cliffs), *burh* a fort.

SCHAFFHAUSEN (*shafhow'zn*), a town of Switzerland, was formerly called Schiffhausen, i. e. a house for ships, from G. *schiff* a ship, *haus* a house. "In the eighth century, it consisted of nothing more than a few storehouses built to receive goods conveyed along the Rhine, and thence transported by land to some distance below the cataract, where boats could not pass." (*Coglan.*)

SCHLANG'ENBAD, a little bath place in Nassau, Germany, so named from the great number of snakes, quite harmless, which not only abound in the neighbourhood, but even haunt the springs themselves; from G. *schlangen*, serpents, *bad*, a bath.

SCHLESWIG (*slesvig*), a town of Denmark, named from its situation on the little river *Schle* and Sax. *wig* a bay, ford, &c.

SCHOTTWIEN (*shotv'an*), situated in a narrow defile at the foot of the Semmering mountain in Austria; from G. *Schotte* a Scotchman, *Wien* Vienna. A colony of Scottish monks settled here as missionaries in the middle ages.

SCHWALBACH (*shvolb'ak*), a small bath place in Nassau, Germany; "the swallows' brook," from G. *schwalbe* a swallow, *ach* a brook.

SCILLY ISLES, situated near the Land's End, Cornwall. They were known to the Greeks under the name of the Cassiterides. Ansonius is the first writer who calls them "Sillinæ Insulæ." Some derive *Sillina*, of which they say Scilly is a corruption, from *silya*, the Corn. for "conger;" others from *sull'ch*, a Brit. word signifying "the rocks consecrated to the sun." The latter derivation, says a late writer, will be probably adopted by the traveller who has beheld these islands from the Land's End by sunset, when they appear as if they were imbedded in the setting luminary. Solinus, however, calls them Silura, whence it has

been inferred that they were at one time inhabited and received their name from the Silures, a nation of Iberic origin.

SCINDE, SINDE, or SIND, a part of Hindustan watered by the Indus or Sindus. Gilchrist says *sind*, *sindhoo*, are very old Hind. words signifying the sea; that *se'am*, *se'ah*, mean dark, *nud*, a water, river, &c., and that he can easily develope *se ahund*, *se'am'nud* in *Sind*. See INDUS.

SCOTLAND, "land of the Scoti or Scots." See SCYTHIA.

SCU'TARI, a suburb of Constantinople, on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus; from Pers. *uskudár*, an envoy, messenger, courier. "Scutari was in remote periods what it is at this day, the post-station for Asiatic couriers, the great rendezvous of all caravans proceeding from Europe, and the spot whence all travellers from Constantinople to the East commence their journeys." (*Murray*.) Scutari in European Turkey is the ancient Scodra.

SCYLLA, a dangerous cluster of rocks between Italy and Sicily; named from a fabulous sea-monster, *σκυλλα*, or, says Bochart, from Pun. *scol*, "destruction, deadly misfortune."

SCYTHIA, in anc. geog. Its inhabitants, the *Σκυθαι*, Scythæ, are considered as identical with the Scoti, and to have been named from their great skill in the use of the bow, their principal weapon. In the O. Teut. *scutten*, or *scuthen*, signified "archers," and was doubtless derived from the same root as the Gael. *sciot*, an arrow, a dart. Armstrong considers the Gael. *sciot* a Celto-Scythian vocable, and the root of the word *Scythæ*, Scythians, lit. archers. According to Vallancey, upon whom not much reliance can be placed, the ancient Irish called themselves Aiteac-Coti and Aire-Coti or Cuti, "noble shepherds;" and from *Coti* or *Cuti* the Greeks probably formed *Scuthæ* and the Irish *Scoti*, *s* being a common servile in Irish. See Isid. lib. xiv.; Oros. lib. i. c. 2; Claud. de 4 Consul. Honor. lib. v. c. 33; P. Mela, lib. iii. cc. 4, 5; Plin. lib. iv. c. 12, lib. vii. c. 2; Herodot. lib. iv. cc. 6, 20; Justin. lib. ii.; Ptol. lib. vi. c. 14; Lucian, Tox.; and Hippoc. de Aëre et Aquis.

SEBAS'TOPOL, a Russian port in the Crimea; "sovereign city," or "most sacred city;" from Gr. *σεβαστος*, superl. of *σεβας*

sacred, *πολις* a city. The Greeks rendered the L. title Augustus, "sacred," "that inspires reverence or respect, venerable," by *σεβαστος*, which became an epithet or title of the Greek rulers at Constantinople.

SECUN'DERABAD, SECUN'DERPOOR, towns in Hindustan. *Secunder* is a corruption of *Alexander*. Both names mean "the town or city of Alexander." See **ABAD** and **POOR**.

SEETHING LANE, city of London; corruption of *Sydon* Lane.

SEINE (*sane*), a river in France; L. *Sequāna*. Armstrong says, from Gael. *seimh-an*, "the smooth river," and that a more descriptive name could not be given.

SELKIRK, a town of Scotland, is called in old charters Seleschirche, Seleschirke, Seleschyre, and Selchire, which some translate "the great or good church." Sir Jas. Dalrymple derives the name from two Celt. words, *schelch*, *grech*, meaning "the kirk in the wood or forest;" and a late writer observes, that this part of the country was formerly covered with wood, and formed a royal chase.

SEN'EGAL, a large river of Africa. It is related that when Lançarote discovered this river, he called it Sanagà or Canagà, after a Moor whom he landed here. According to others, it was not the name of the Moor, but that of his nation, the Senhaji or Assanhaji, in our maps the Zenhaga, and the Sanhagæ of Edrisi and Abulfeda, who inhabited its northern bank.

SENEGAMBIA, a country of Africa, named from its situation between the rivers Senegal and Gambia.

SERINGAPATAM', Hindustan, from Sans. *Sri-Ranga-Pattana*, "the town of Sri Ranga," an Indian deity to whom there is a pagoda in this town. See **PATAM**.

SEVENOAKS, Kent, is called in ancient records Seovanacca, from seven oak-trees which once occupied the eminence on which it stands. From A. S. *seofan* seven, *æc*, *æc*, an oak. There was formerly a Sir Wm. de Sevenoke; and that much-snubbed family, Snooks, derives its name from Sevenoaks, provincially *se'nux*.

SEVILLE, Sp. *Sevilla*, a town of Spain. Bochart derives its

L. name Hispal, Hispalis, or Spalis, from Phœn. שפלה *spela* or *sephela*, a plain; and he quotes Cyrillus, Hieronymus, Eusebius, and others, to prove that it was built in a flat or open country. The Arabs converted Hispalis into Asbília or Isbília, which the Spaniards corrupted to Sebillá, and Scvilla.

SÈVRES (*sa'-vr*), a town of France, the ancient Villa Savara. The department of France called Deux Sèvres, is named from two rivers, the Sèvre-Nantaise, and the Sèvre-Niortaise, which traverse it.

SHAFTESBURY (*shafts'—*), co. Dorset, in A. S. found written Sceftesbyrig, Sceaftesbyrig, Scæftesburgh, Sceaftesburh, Sceftebyrig, Scaftesbyrig, Schaftesbirh, Schaftesbury, Schaftisbury, and in Domesday Sceptesberie; from A. S. *sceaft* a shaft, *burg* a town. Camden calls it Spire Steeple. Another writer says the Saxons named it Sceaftes-byry, "the shaft or arrow stronghold;" but the Brit. name is said to have been *Caer-pello-ddwr*, "the stronghold far from water," and if so, the Saxons might have mistaken *Caer-pello-ddwr* for *Caer Paladr*, which would mean *Shaft-bury*, though the *s* would seem to betoken that *sceaft* was a proper name. It is sometimes called Shaston, and *Shafton*. See STRALSUND and STRELITZ.

SHANNON, a river in Ireland; from Ir. *shean*, for *sean* old, ancient, *amhan* a river; Chalmers says from Celt. *sen*, great, grand, and slow; first changed to *senen*, then to *shenen*, and finally to Shannon.

SHAW, in local names in Kent and Sussex, is a thicket, small wood, or grove. In the Scottish dialect it means a copse, wood: "shaws, foliage of esculent roots." (*Jamieson*.) From A. S. *scua*, *scuwa*. The Dan. *skov*, is a wood, forest, grove; *skygge*, Sw. *skugga*, a shade, shadow.

SHEEN, near Richmond, Surrey, found written Syenes, Schenes, and Schene, is said to have received its name from the bright or splendid appearance of its ancient palace; from A. S. *sciene*, *scene*, beautiful. Shakespear uses *sheen* for "to shine." Conf. Schönbrunn, near Vienna.

SHEFFIELD, co. York, named from its situation. The

ancient castle was built in the angle which the River *Sheaf* makes with the Don. (A. S. *feld*, pasture, plain, open country.)

SHEITAN DEREH', "the devil's valley," is traversed by the road from Constantinople to Erzeroum, and was so called, perhaps, from its being the resort of banditti.

SHEPPEY, formerly Sheepy, and found written Scheapige, Sceapege, Scepige, Scepeye, Sepeige, Schepeye, an isle in Kent; from A. S. *Sceap-ige*; *sceap* sheep, *ig* an island; "from sheep that abundantly multiplied therein, called also *Ovina* from L. *ovis*, a sheep." (*Bailey*.)

SHERBORNE, found written Scíre-burne, Schireburn, Schirburn, a town in Dorset, from A. S. *scir-burn*, "the clear brook."

SHERWOOD FOREST, perhaps a corruption of "sear wood," "Sherwood, q. d. sheer wood." (*Bailey*.) See SHERBORNE.

SHETLAND ISLES, found written Schetland, Hethland, Hetland, Hialtland, Hialtlandia, Yealtaland, and Zetland. Shetland or Hetland may be from *Höjdland* or *Höietland*, "the high or lofty land."

SHIRE (*shire*, in compos. *sher*), in local names in Great Britain and Ireland, as in Shropshire, Lancashire, &c., is a division of territory, otherwise called a county; from A. S. *scir*, *scire*, *scyre*, a division, from *sciran*, to divide.

SHIRVAN', a province of Georgia, named after Khusru Nushirvan, a monarch of Persia, who conquered this and the neighbouring provinces.

SHOOTERS' HILL, Blackheath, Kent, "so called from the thievery there practised." (*Philpot*, Will. Cant. ed. 1776, p. 135.) See GAD'S HILL.

SHOREDITCH, found written Sewersditch, Sowersditch, Sorsditch, Soerditch, and Soersditch. "Soerditch, so called more than 400 yeares since, as I can prove by record." (*Stow*.) "I read of the king's manour, called Shoresditch Place, in the parish of Hackney, but how it took that name I know not. This house is now called Shore Place. The vulgar tradition goes that Jane Shore lived here, and here her royal lover used to visit her; but we have the credit of Mr. Stow that the true name was

Shoreditch Place, and 'tis not unlikely to have been the place of a knight called Sir John de *Sordich*, a great man in Edward the Third his days, who was with that king in his wars in France, and is remembered in our annals in 14 Edw. III. He was owner of lands in Hackney as well in demesne as in service, which he gave to Croston his chaplain. This Weever notes; who thinks Shorditch to be named from the said knight." Strype, b. iii. p. 53. It is more than probable that Sir John de Sordich derived his name from Soerditch, and that the latter meant "Sewer ditch."

SHOREHAM, co. Sussex; from A. S. *Scoreham*, i.e. a habitation or town on the sea-shore (*score* and *ham*).

SHOT, SHOTT, a termination of local names in England, as Aldershott and Bagshot, Surrey; Calshott, Hants; may be a corruption of A. S. *holt*, a grove.

SHREWSBURY, co. Salop, found written Scrobbes-burh, Scrobbes-byrig, and Scrobbes-burie; from A. S. *burh* a fortress, *scrobbes* of a shrub; "a city near which there were many shrubs."

SHROPSHIRE, found written Scrobbes-byrig-scyr, Scrob-scir, Scrob-scire, Scropscire, Schropshyre, is a corruption of *Scrobbes-burh-scyre*, "the shire of *Scrobbes-burh*." It has also been called Salopshire. See SHREWSBURY.

SIAM, a kingdom in the farther peninsula, or India without the Ganges. The appellation *Siam* is unknown to the natives; they call themselves Thay, but by the Malays, and by some of the neighbouring nations they are called Zëam or Zam, whence, according to some, *Siam*. Others say this kingdom was called by its inhabitants Meüang Syonthia, and that Europeans have corrupted Syonthia into Siam. The Cochín Chinese call Siam, Xiêm, Xiêm la, and Nuoc Xiêm, i.e. kingdom of Xiêm; the Chinese, Sëen-lo-kwö, commonly read Tsëen-lo.

SIBERIA, a part of the Russian empire in Asia, is said to take its name from the ancient Siber, situated on the banks of the Irtisch, and the remains of which are still to be seen.

SICILY, an island in the Mediterranean, was anciently called Trinacria, from its triangular form. Ainsworth derives its present

name from *L. scissa*, because cut off from Italy, to which he supposes it was formerly joined; and others from the *Siculi*, a people of Italy, who, passing over in formidable numbers, drove the Sicani, its inhabitants, into the southern and western parts, and kept possession of the richest tracts in the country. (See Thucid. Pelop. War, lib. vi., and Sil. Ital. lib. xiv. vers. 33, 37.) Bochart thinks Sicily may have been named by the Phœnicians שכלול *siclul*, "of perfection," it being the finest island in the Mediterranean; and he quotes Strabo (lib. ii.), "Hæc omnium in mari nostro insularum maxima est atque optima." He suggests another Phœnician etymology—*seculaja* or *segulaga*, "of clusters of grapes," the Carthaginians buying both wines and grapes of the Sicilians. See also Statius, lib. xi.; *Virgil*, and *Hesychius*.

SIDCUP, a hamlet near Foots Cray, Kent, named from the *Sedcopp* family, who formerly possessed a large estate in the neighbourhood. Thomas de Sedcopp was owner of this estate in 35 Henry VI., as appears by his deed.

SIDMOUTH (*sidmuth*), co. Devon; "mouth of the Sid," a little river only six miles in length.

SIDON, in anc. geog., a celebrated city of Phœnicia, situated on the sea-coast, northward of Tyre, and now by the Turks called Saidâ. Its foundation by Sida, daughter of Belus, or by Sidon, eldest son of Canaan, is doubtful, and it was more probably named from the abundance of fish found in its waters. Trognus derives the name from *sidon*, a Phœn. word signifying a fish. Justinus (lib. xviii. c. 3) says it was called à *piscium ubertate*. The Rev. Alfred Jones translates צידון *tsiydhôn*, "fishing" or "plenty of fish," and says it is the intens. of *tsáyidh*, hunting, prey taken in hunting or fishing, from the root *tsudh*, to lay snares. See also Joseph. Antiq. lib. i. c. 7, *Trogus*, and *Bochart*.

SIERRA (*se-er'-ră*), in local names in Africa, Spain, and Spanish America, is used to designate mountains whose summits or peaks resemble the teeth of a saw; from Sp. and Port. *sierra*, lit. a saw, from *L. serra* for *segra*, from *seco*, to cut. Thus Sierra Nevada (Spain), "the snowy mountains;" Sierra Leone, a

place on the coast of Africa, situated in a mountainous district abounding in lions. (Sp. *léon*, a lion.)

SILESIA, G. *Schlesien*, Pol. *Szlazk*, Slav. *Slésko*, a province of Prussia. Some writers think the Silesians are the Elysii of Tacitus; an opinion, says Lamartiniere, which shows an ignorance of the origin and migrations of these people. Silesia derives its name from the Siusli, or, as some authors style them, the Sliusli, who, during the reign of Charlemagne, conjointly with the Bohemians and Slavic tribes, attacked the frontiers of the kingdom. Ditmar de Merbourg, when speaking of a canton called Pagus Silensis, refers to Silesia.

SIMPLON (*sáimp-lohng*), a celebrated mountain on the borders of Italy and Switzerland, one of the highest of the Italian Alps. In Fr. it is also called *St. Plomb*; in G. *Simpelen*; and formerly *Simpelberg* and *Sampion*; in It. *Sempione*, and in L. *Mons Cæpionis* or *Scipionis* and *Mons Sempronius*. *Simplon* has been probably corrupted from *Sempronius*.

SINAI, a mountain in Arabia Petræa, said to have been so named from the appearing of the Lord to Moses, in the bush. The Rev. Alfred Jones translates the Heb. סיני *siyndý*, "bush of the Lord," from *s'néh* a bush, and *yodh*, the sign of the Divine name. Stanley derives Sinai from Heb. *sinah* or *seneh*, the acacia-tree.

SINGAPORE', an island in the Indian Sea, named after its chief town Singhapura, "lion-town." (Hind. *singh*, Sans. *sinh* or *sinha*, a lion.) See POOR.

SINOPE (*sinó'pa*), a town of Asiatic Turkey on the Black Sea, celebrated as the birthplace of Diogenes, who is thence called Σινωπεύς. The derivation from Gr. *συνω* to hurt, injure, *ωψ* the eye, can only rest on the supposition that the winds here were formerly injurious to the sight. Σινωπις, red ochre, rather owes than gives its name to the place from which it was exported. Hoffman refers to one of the Amazons called Sinope, and to Sinope, daughter of Asophus, "quam Apollo raptam in Pontum traduxit." Again, we read of one Sinope, a courtesan, so noted that her name passed into a proverb. This is curious,

as the Arabs call this place "the island of lovers." Eustathius, however, says that the river near the town is called Sinope; and, if this be so, the town was doubtless named from it. There is a river in Normandy called Sinope. The name of these rivers may be of Celtic origin; perhaps from Gael. *sean* old, ancient, *ab*, *aba*, water; whence *seanab*, *sinub*, Sinope. The Turks have corrupted *Sinope* into *Sinúb* and *Sináb*. See Polyb. lib. iv. c. 57; Strab. lib. xii. 545; Cellar. Geog. Ant. lib. iii. c. 8; Zenop. lib. vi.; Diod. Sic. lib. xiv. c. 32; Cels. v. 6; Diose. v. 65; Vitruv. vii. 7; Plin. xxxvi. 6; Val. Flac. v. 109; and *Ortelius*.

SITTINGBOURNE, Kent; according to one writer, the "seething bourn," i.e. the boiling rivulet, *rivus fervens aut bulliens*; but *Sittingbourne*, formerly *Setung-burna*, means rather a hamlet on the banks of a rivulet, from A. S. *setung*, a holding, or inhabiting of a place, from *sittan*, to sit, dwell, &c., *burn* a brook.

SIUE-LING, a mountain range in China, with a considerable number of snow-capped summits; from Chin. *seuě* snow, *ling* a mountain.

SIVAS or SIWAS (*se-vas'*) a city of Asiatic Turkey, formerly Sebastia. From root of SEBASTOPOL.

SKAG'ERRACK, a wide arm of the North Sea, separating Norway from Denmark, and communicating with another arm called the Kattegat. The name is more properly applied to a sandbank extending from Cape Skagen, at the northermost point of Jutland, far into the sea. *Skagerrack* may therefore be a corruption of *Skagen's Rif*, Skagen Reef, and it is found so written in old maps. It was probably named by the Dutch, as was the Kattegat, which the French translate "Trou du chat." The reef was named from the Cape, and the latter, as also the neighbouring village of Skagen or Skau, from the Su-Goth. *skaga*, an isthmus, promontory, from *skaga*, to bend, project, extend.

SKÄREN (*skeer'n*), the name given to the rocks and rocky islands on the coast of Sweden; from Sw. *skür* a rock, Dan. *skier*.

SLACK, of frequent occurrence in local names in Lau-

cashire and Westmoreland ; as Witherslack, &c. “ *Slack, slak, slake*, an opening in the higher part of a hill or mountain, where it becomes less steep, and forms a sort of pass ; a gap or narrow pass between two hills or mountains.” (*Jamieson.*)

SLADE, in Staffordshire, means moorland ; some say a slope, “ a valley, ravine, plain.” (*Haliwell.*) In Northamptonshire, the name is sometimes applied to a flat piece of grass, and to a border of grass round a ploughed field. Moor calls it “ a small open hanging wood.” Brockett, “ a breadth of green sward in ploughed land, or in plantations.” The A. S. *slæd* is a plain, open tract of country ; the Ice. *slæd*, a valley.

SLANEY, a river in Wexford ; Slaan, a river in Cork ; from Gael. *easc-lan*, “ the full water.”

SLANG, in local names in some English counties, is a narrow strip of land. It is sometimes called a *slanket*.

SLAVONIA, a province of the Austrian dominions, which, though incorporated with the kingdom of Hungary, is still styled in official documents the kingdom of Slavonia. Some authors deduce the name *Slavonian* from *slava*, glory, and in confirmation, refer to the usual termination of Slavonian names, in *slav*, as Stanislav, “ establisher of glory ;” Vladislav, “ ruler of glory ;” Yaroslav, “ furious for glory.” Others maintain that the name of the Slavonians, which is often written *Slovenie*, instead of *Slavenie*, is derived from *slovo*, “ word,” and that the Slavonians, being unable to understand the language of the nations with which they came in contact, called them *Niemetz*, that is, “ mute,” an appellation which is given to the Germans in all the Slavonian dialects, whilst the latter call themselves *Slovenie*, that is, “ men endowed with the gift of the word.” The Byzantine writers changed *Slavonian* into *Sclaben* or *Sclav*, and hence the appellation *Sclavonians* adopted by the western writers. Procopius calls the Slaves *Σκλαβηγοί*.

SMERWICK, a bay on the coast of Kerry, Ireland, was probably named by the Scandinavians, and it may mean “ the butter haven ;” from Scand. *smör* butter, Sw. *vik*, cove, creek, Dan. *viig*, *vig*, bay, ford. See *Chalmers*.

SMITHFIELD, London; from A. S. *smethe*, *smoeth*, smooth, *feld*, a field; "a smooth field."

SMYRNA, a city and seaport of Asiatic Turkey; from Gr. *Σμυρνα*, myrrh, for which it was formerly celebrated. The Turks have corrupted Smyrna into *Ismír*.

SNAPE or NAPE, a frequent termination of local names in Lancashire, as Bullsnap, Fairsnap, Haresnap, Kidsnap. *Nape* or *knap* may sometimes mean "the top of a hill;" primarily a protuberance or swelling; from A. S. *cnæb*, a knob. *Nape*, in Devon is said to signify "a hollow fracture;" and *snape*, a "spring in arable land."

SNOWDON, a mountain in Caernarvon, N. Wales, was named by the Saxons, from *snaw* snow, *dun* a hill. The Welsh call it, or rather the cluster of mountains that lie in this county, *Creigiau yr Eryri*, "the snowy cliffs."

SODOR, the name of a village in the island of Icolmkill, one of the western isles of Scotland. It was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the Isle of Man. The Bishop of Man is now called the Bishop of Sodor and Man. Bishop Wilson says the name of Sodor was taken from the cathedral church in Iona, dedicated to our Saviour, in Gr. *Σωτήρ*. Others derive the name of the village from that of the islands; and they say that the thirty islands constituting the bishopric of Sodor went by the name of the Sudereys, i. e. southern isles, another group to the north (the Orkneys and adjacent isles) being called the Nordereys, i. e. the northern isles. They were named either by the Norwegians or the Danes.

SOHO SQUARE, London. Pegge says this square was originally called Monmouth Square, after the Duke of Monmouth, who resided there, and he mentions a tradition that after the duke's death, his admirers changed the name to *Soho*, being the word of the day at the battle of Sedgemore. This, however, is a mistake; the square never having been called Monmouth Square, although it was at one time called King's Square. It was built in 1681, but the ground on which it stands, was called "Soho" as early as the year 1632, and, says Mr. Cumingham, in 1636

people were living at the "brick-kilns near Sohoe," and "the fields about So-Hoe" are mentioned in a proclamation of April 7, 1671, whilst the battle of Sedgemore was not fought till 1686. "'So ho,' or 'so how,' was an old cry in hunting when the hare was found." See Pennant's London, and *Cunningham*.

SOKEN, in local names in England, as *Thorp-en-le-Soken*, Essex, may be the A. S. *soen*, *soena*, *socne*, the liberty of holding a soke or court—*curia domini*. Webster says *soke* is a district in which a particular privilege or power is exercised.

SOMERSETSHIRE, from A. S. *Sumer-sete-scir*, named from Sumer-tun. See SOMERTON and DORSETSHIRE.

SOMERTON, found written Sumer-tun, Sumur-tun, Sumerton, and Somortone, chief town of Somersetshire, under the West Saxon kings; from A. S. *sumer*, *sumor*, summer, *tun* a town. Somner says the name of this town denotes a summer residence, but whether it received its name from the mildness of the air, the fertility of the soil, or from what other cause, he cannot say.

SOMME (*som*), a river of France, in Picardy; formerly called Somona and Sumina; corrupted from Samara, its ancient name. *Samara* may be derived from Celt. *Ys-am-garw*, "the rough or rugged river"—thus, ysamgarw, samgara, Samara. Wachter says the Sambre, in Gallia Belgica, was also formerly called the Samara. Its present name may have come thus: Samara, sambra, Sambre.

SOMNAUTH, or PUTTAN-SOMNAUTH, a maritime town in Guzerat, Hindustan, famous for its temple, and anciently one of the principal places of Hindu pilgrimage; from Pers. *سومناٹ* *sómandt*, an idol.

SONGA'RIA, the N. W. portion of the Chinese empire. The name is derived from the *Songarees*, one of the great divisions of the Kalmucks.

SOONDA, a town in Canara, Madras presidency, Hindustan; called by the natives Sundha, and in Sans. *Sudhapura*. (*Thornton*.) *Suddha* is pure, clear, bright; *pura*, a town, city.

SOP, a termination of local names in England, as Worksop,

Blinkinsop, Kirsop, Trollop, Wallop, Dunlop, may be a corruption of the O. Eng. word *hope*, "a sloping plain between hills."

SORBONNE (*sorbon'*), a theological college at Paris, named from Robert de Sorbonne or Serbonne, almoner of St. Louis, who took his name from the village of Sorbonne (diocese of Rheims), where he was born. Strabo, lib. i. mentions *λιμνη Σερβωνικς* which Rabelais (ii. 23) calls "Lac de Sorbonne."

SOUTHAMPTON, co. Hants; in the Sax. Chron. Hamtune; in Domesday Hantune, Hantone, and Hentune; named from its situation on the river *Ant*, or *Anton* (the Southampton Water). The historian says there is no evidence of any town existing, in the time of the Romans, where Southampton now stands; but it is not improbable that a village or station of some kind was situate at Northam, and that when a fortified post was established on the Hard, the epithet *South* might be applied, in contradistinction to this more ancient village. Hampshire takes its name from Hamtune. *Ant* may be a corruption of *Gwent*, which in the W. means a fair or open region, a champaign (from *gwen*, white, fair). Hampshire was anciently called Gwent or Y Went, a term said to be appropriately applied to this county.

SOUTHWARK, a division of London, extending along the Surrey bank of the river, and supposed to have been named from a military *work* or fortification; from A. S. *suth* south, and *geweore*, a work, fortress. From its being a fortification, it was also called the Burg (Borough).

SPA (*spaw*), a bath town near Liège, Belgium; from *espa*, which in the old language of the country signified a fountain. The principal spring is called Pouhon, from Wal. *pouher*, to draw.

SPAIN, in Sp. *España*, It. *Spagna*, Fr. *Espagne*, G., Dan., and Sw. *Spanien*, D. *Spanje*, W. *Yspacen*, Turc. *Ispāniyâ*, L. *Hispania*, Gr. *Σπανία* and *Ἰσπανία*. All the modern names of this country spring from the classical word *Hispania*, which some refer to Hispan, son of Hercules, and others to Pan, "lieutenant of Bacchus," prefixing Teut. *his* west, q. d. the west country of Pan. According to Astarloa, *España* is pure Basque, and means "lip or extremity,"

which Humboldt disputes. Bochart gives a Phœnician origin. He says the Phœnicians who first touched at the ports of Spain, and colonized there long before the Greeks, named it *Sphanija* or *Spanija* (pron. *sphan'-e-ya*, *span'-e-ya*), which he translates "full of rabbits;" and he derives the Phœn. word from Heb. שפן, *saphan*, a rabbit. And indeed on the reverse side of a medal of the Emperor Adrian (given by Scheuchzer, tab. 235) Spain is represented as a woman sitting on the ground with a rabbit in her lap. (See Addison on Medals, dial. ii. series iii.) There seems, however, to be some doubt as to what animal the *saphan* really was. The Rabbins render it "coney;" the Septuagint, in three places "*mus jaculus*" (the jerboa of the Arabs); Parkhurst, a sort of animal like a rabbit; Gesenius, a ruminant quadruped, which lives gregariously on rocks, and is remarkable for its cunning. See Varro, de Re Rustica, lib. iii. c. 12; Galen. de Alim. lib. iii.; Ælian. de Animal. lib. xiii. c. 15; Plin. lib. viii. c. 58, lib. iii. c. 5; Strab. lib. iii. 144; and *Catullus*.

SPINNEY, in the midland counties of England, is a wood or coppice, and may come from L. *spinetum*, a place full of thorns or briars, a thicket of thorn-bushes; from *spina*, a thorn.

SPIRES, a celebrated German city on the Rhine, in G. *Speyer* Fr. *Spire*, It. *Spira*, and called by the Romans Civitas Nemetum and Noviomagus. Bishop Roger, in the 11th century, surrounded it with walls, and changed the name to Speyer, from the rivulet called the Speyer-bach, by which it is watered.

SPITALFIELDS, London, an abbreviation of *Hospital Fields*.

SPORADES, certain islands scattered over the Archipelago; from Gr. σποραδῆς scattered, from σπειρω to scatter.

SPURNHEAD, a promontory in Yorkshire. "The present name of Spurnhead, called in O. Eng. chronicles *Spurenhead*, is certainly derived from the Sax. *spyrian* or *spyrigean*, to look out, watch, explore." (*Allen*.) "To the name of Promontorium, in Ptolemy, is joined Ocellum, dim. of *oculus*, an eye. This agrees well with the site of the place, and, no doubt, in the time of the Romans, a watch-tower was built here, not only to overlook the mouth of the Humber, but as a guard to these coasts. Camden, when speaking of

Spurnhead, says the little village of Kilnsea plainly bespeaks this to be the very Ocellum of Ptolemy, for as Kellusey is derived from *Ocellum*, so is *Ocellum* from *y-kill*, which signifies in Brit. a promontory, a narrow tract of land." (Drake, Hist. York.) It is certain, adds Allen, that Ocellum was the name of the district now called Holderness. The name from its derivation may fairly mean the eye, or exploring place, and Baxter agrees with Camden that Ocellum means Spurn-head, or protensum caput in Parisis, "the projecting head in Parisi."

STAFFORD, found written Stæfford; in Domesday Statford and Stadford. From A. S. *stæf* a staff, *ford* a ford; "à *vado* fortè *baculo* transmeabili." (Somner.)

STAINES, co. Middlesex; from A. S. *stán*, a stone, from a boundary-stone placed here to denote the extent of the jurisdiction claimed by the city of London on the River Thames. (Camden.)

STAMBOUL. The Turks call Constantinople استامبول *Istámból*, or *Stámból*; the Greeks *Istámpoli*; said to be corrupted from Gr. εἰς τὴν πόλιν, "towards the city." Kieffer says the Turks now call this city *Islámbol* instead of *Istámbol*, "nom controuvé dans ces derniers temps pour perdre l'origine du premier nom. On donne à ce second le sens forcé de lieu où abonde la vraie foi. Toutes les monnaies des Sultans Moustapha IV. et Sólím IV. portent ce nom. Celles de Mahmoud II. portent *Costhanthinüè*."

STAN, a frequent termination of local names in Persia and India, is the Sans. *sthána*, site, place, station; Pers. ستان *stán*, place, situation, country, as Hindustán, the place or country of the Hindus. After a consonant *istán* is used; as Gulistán, a rose-garden. (See *Forbes*.) Richardson says the Pers. *stán* or *istán* is the participle of *istádam*, *istádan*, to stand, reside, dwell, place, fix, &c. Among many local names compounded of *stán*, *istán*, we find Moghulistan, Khuzistan, Daghistan, Laristan, Faristan, Afghanistan, Gurgistan, Cafiristan, Beloochistan.

STAMFORD, co. Lincoln, from A. S. *stán-ford*, stone ford.

STANG, STANK. *Stang*, in local names in the N. of Eng-

land, means a pond or pool, from *L. stagnum*; thus, Garstang, co. Lancaster, for *Garri-stang*, "the pool or pond of Garri," a Saxon name. *Stank* means a boggy piece of ground. See Whitaker's Craven, 422; also Whitaker's Richmondshire.

STANIZA, in Russia, is a district composed of several Cossack farms.

STANLEY, name of several places in England, from *A. S. stán* a stone, *leag* a field, place; "the stony field or place."

STANWICK, co. Northampton, from *A. S. stán-weg*, "stone way."

STAPLE INN, London, is traditionally reported to have been a sort of exchange or meeting-place, called Staple Hall, for the wool-merchants or staplers. (*Herbert.*)

STAR CHAMBER. The Star Chamber, a court of criminal jurisdiction in England, abolished during the reign of Charles I., was named, says Cayley, from the gilded stars which ornamented the ceiling of the apartment in which it was held; others say, from the government contracts called *starra*, which were made with the Jews, and kept in a box in this court.

STARGARD or NEW STARGARD, a city in the Prussian government of Pomerania. The name means "ancient city," from Slav. *star* old, and *gard* or *grad*. See GOROD.

STEAD, STED, in local names in England, generally signifies "a place," from *A. S. sted* (*Dan. id.*, *G. statt*, *D. stede*) from Goth. *stads*, contraction of *L. status*, from *sto*, to stand. In names of places situated on a river or harbour, it may be from *A. S. stathe*, border, bank, shore.

STELVIO. Monte Stelvio, called by the Tyrolese Stilfser Joch, takes its name from the village of Stilfs.

STEPNEY. This tract, says Pennant, had been a manor in the Saxon times called Stibben-hedde, i.e. Stibbenheath. The Bishop of London had here a palace, as appears from ancient records—"Given from our palace of Stebon-hyth, or Stebonheath." (See Newcourt, i. 733; and Pennant, ii. 425.) Stepney is also found written Stebenhethe and Stebunhith. The name is variously derived from two *A. S.* words meaning a timber wharf;

from the Christian name Stephen ; and from A. S. *steb* a boll, trunk, and *hethe* a heath.

STETTIN, or ALT STETTIN (*stetteen'*), found written Stetin ; capital of the province of Pomerania, as well as of the government of Stettin. The Sidini anciently inhabited this and the neighbouring territory : Sidini, sitini, stitini, stetin, Stettin.

STEYNING (*sten'ing*), a parish and town in Sussex, "was called in Saxon times Steningham, from *staen* (*stan*), a stone, either because the place was stony, or because some conspicuous ruins encumbered the same." (*Dallaway*.) The *Steyne Street*, or ancient Roman road from Arundel to Dorking, passes through this place. (A. S. *ing*, a meadow.)

STIRLING, a town and a county in Scotland, found written Strivilin or Stryviling, and Styrling. On an ancient seal the castle is called Castrum Strivilense. The Rev. Mr. Stirling, minister of Port, says the ancient name was Strila, which he derives from *strigh*, strife, *lagh*, the bow, bending the bow ; *strighlagh*, the strife of archery.

STOCKHOLM was probably named from the foundations of the houses being supported by *stakes* or timbers driven into the earth ; from Sw. *stock*, timber, beam, stock, stake, *holm*, an isle formed by a river. Hans C. Andersen says a certain king Olaf endeavoured to enclose another king Olaf's fleet here with a stockade and boom across the mouth of the Malar Lake ; and that the city may thence derive its name.

STOKE, STOCK, in English local names, as Stoke, Stoke Newington, Bishop's Stoke, Basingstoke, is the A. S. *stoc* a place ; thus, Woodstock means a woody place. In Adstock, Odstock, Stock Gayland, Stockton, and Stockwood, we trace the A. S. *stoc*, *stocce*, a stock, trunk, block, stick.

STOKE NEWINGTON, Middlesex, in ancient records is called Newtone or Neweton ("the new town"), whence Newington. See STOKE and NEWINGTON BUTTS.

STONEHENGE, an assemblage of upright and horizontal stones on Salisbury Plain, England, generally supposed to be the remains of an ancient Druidical temple. Mr. Kemble's deriva-

tion from *stánhengena*, "the stone gallowses," seems the most reasonable. See N. & Q. 2d S. iii. 2.

STOR, STORA, in local names in Scandinavia, is the Scand. *stor*, great, as Stor Fiord and Storhammer, in Norway; Stora Logdan Elv or river, Stora Aby, Stor Sjön, "the great lake," in Sweden. *Stor* is also found in local names in Finland.

STOUR, the name of several rivers in England, as the Greater and Lesser Stour in Kent; the Stour in Dorset; from Anc. Brit. *Ys dwr*, "the water." But see ISTER and THAMES.

STOW, in local names in England, as Barstow, Walthamstow, is the A. S. *stow* (Fries. *sto*, Ice. *stó*), a place, habitation.

STRA'HOW, a monastery at Prague, on the site of an old watch-tower, the supposed remains of a strong fortified castle; from Boh. *strahowání* a station, guard (*strahowat*, to guard).

STRALSUND, a port of Prussia, said to derive its name from A. S. *stræl* an arrow, *sund* a narrow sea or strait. The town arms are three arrows. But see STRELITZ.

STRAND, a street in London, so named from lying on the strand or bank of the Thames; from A. S. *strand*, bank of a river.

STRASBOURG, a town of Alsace, France, formerly *Strataburgum*; from L. *stratus* spread out, scattered, Low L. *burgus*, a town, fort, castle. See also Greg. de Tours, lib. x. ch. 19.

STRAT, STREAT, in local names in England, is the A. S. *stræte*, *strete* (G. *strasse*, D. *straat*, Dan. *stræde*, Sw. *strat*, It. *strada*, Sp. *estrada*, W. *ystryd*), a street, road, from L. *stratum*, a paved street, lit. strewed, scattered, laid upon, paved, from *sterno*, to strew, from Sans. *stri*; thus Stratton, Stratford, Streatham. Most places whose names are compounded of *strat*, *streat*, are situated on Roman roads.

STRATFORD, co. Essex, formerly Stretford, from A. S. *stræte* a street, way, &c., *ford*, id. See STRAT.

STRATH, found in many local names in Scotland, as in Strath-earn, Strath-more, is the Gael. *srath*, *sratha* (Ir. id., Corn. and Sco. *strath*), a mountain valley, the bottom of a valley, a low-lying country through which a river rolls; the low inhabited

part of a country, in contradistinction to its hilly ground ; a dell ; rarely marshy ground. See *Armstrong*.

STRATTON, a small town in Cornwall ; according to Pryce, “the hill full of fresh springs of water.” Others say *Stratton* is a corruption of *Strettun*, i.e. street town. The Saxons called the old Roman roads *streets*, and places situated on such roads Stretton, Streatham, &c.

STREATHAM (*stret'm*), Surrey, in A. S. means a dwelling or habitation situated on a Roman road. See STRAT.

STREL'ITZ, a city of Germany. The Strelitzers (the famous old Russian life-guards) derive their name from the Slav. *strelac* or *strelitz*, a darter, shooter, from *strela* or *striela*, an arrow, bows and arrows having been anciently their only implements of war. The word is probably of Icelandic origin. Conf. Ice. *stríðli*, a ray of light, Dan. *straale*, a ray, Sw. *stråle*, a ray, beam, A. S. *stræl*, an arrow, dart, missile of war, Wend. *strela*, It. *strale*, an arrow, and voc. STRALSUND.

STROM'BOLI, one of the Lipari Islands, Sicily, named from its round form ; corruption of *Strongyle*, its ancient name, from Gr. *στρωγγυλος* round ; from *σπρωγγω*, to squeeze, press.

STURMINSTER, Dorset ; “minster on the River Stower or Stur.”

STUTGARD, capital of Württemberg, has its name from the *stuts* or stallions formerly kept there for purposes of war. *Stutgard* translates “the stallion enclosure” from *stut* and *gard*. (See GOROD.) Lamartiniere, in his description of this place, speaks of a “grande cour, couverte de sable, pour les combats à cheval, avec des liccs et des carrières pour courir la bague.” The arms of the city are a mare suckling her colt.

STYRIA, G. *Steiermark*, a part of Austria deriving its name from its chief town, Steyer (the Austrian Sheffield), which again takes its name from its situation at the junction of the River Steyer with the Enns. Some say Steyr or Steyer is the ancient Astir, Asturis, or Casturis. See STOUR and ASTURIA.

STYX, in anc. geog. a cold poisonous spring or fountain in Arcadia, which afterwards becomes a river or lake ; in fable a

water or lake in the infernal regions, round which it flows nine times, and by which the gods swore. "From *στυγεω*, to hate, to dread; and why her offspring are made attendants on the Almighty is conspicuous, says the scholiast." (Cooke's Hesiod.)

SU, in names of rivers, &c., in Turkey, is the Turc. *سو* *sú* water; as Ak *Sú*, white water; Karah *Sú*, black water. Beyaz *Sú*; Chamurlu *Sú*; Choruk *Sú*; Injeh *Sú*; Tokhmah *Sú*.

SUNDERBUNDS, a district in India extending along the Bay of Bengal; properly *Sundarivana*, so named on account of the vast number of *sundarí* trees growing in this locality; from Sans. *sundarí vana* "forest of *sundarí* trees." (See *Wilson*.)

SUNDERLAND, the name of places in Durham, Northumberland, and Yorkshire; from A. S. *sundorlande*, lit. land sundered or separated from other land, either by water or by any other means; from *sundrian*, *syndrian*, to separate, and *land*, id. The A. S. *sunder*, *sundor*, *synder*, *syndor*, or *syndr*, mean also separate, different, singular, peculiar, exclusive, &c. Dr. Bosworth interprets *sunder-land*, "separate or privileged land, territory, or freehold land."

SURREY, found written Suthrea, Suthrie, Suthriona, Suthereia, Suderige, Suthregia, Suthrie, Sudrei, Surrie and Suthereye; from A. S. *suth* south, *ea* an island (for *ea-land* or *ig-land*)—"the southern island;" or from *suth* south, and *rice* a kingdom, as descriptive of its situation with respect to Middlesex and the other Mercian territories; or from *suth* south, and *rith* a river—"that part of London which lies on the S. side of the river."

SUTTON, name of several places in England; from A. S. *suth tun*, south town, like Norton from *north tun*, north town.

SWABIA, or SUABIA, G. *Schwaben*, one of the ten circles into which Germany was formerly divided. Schmittheuner derives *Schwabe*, a Swabian, from O. H. G. *suab* (pl. *suaba*), "the wise, the intelligent, a person full of understanding and discernment," from *sueban*, to perceive, understand, know, comprehend; but the ancient Schwaben, which was more extensive than the modern circle, was more probably named from the Sueri, a people of Northern Germany, who immigrated thither.

SWALE, a river in Yorkshire; a river in Kent; a channel called East Swale, between the Isle of Sheppey and the coast of Kent. Some derive the name from Gael. *suail*, small, or *sual*, famous. Chalmers says neither of these terms is applicable to the rivers in question, and he thinks the Swale, the Swily in Gloucestershire, the Swelly, and the Swilly and Loch Swilly in Donegal, may have been designated from the nature of the countries through which they run; and he derives all these names from Brit. *ys-wall*, "a sheltered place," "an inhabited or cultivated country."

SWAN RIVER, a river of New Holland discovered by Vlaming, a Dutch navigator, who named it the Swan River from the number of black swans he observed on its banks.

SWANAGE, co. Dorset, found written Swanwich, Swannage, and Sandwich; in the Sax. Chron. called Swanawic; by Asser Menevensis, Suanavine and Gnavewic; in Domesday Swanwic and Sonwic. Two Danish fleets perished here in a storm in the year 877, one fleet having been first defeated by Alfred. The historian of Dorset thinks the Danish general might have been named *Suene*, and the place called after him *Suene-wic*, from A. S. *wic*, a reach of a shore or river; but the name might also translate the "habitation of swans." See also Asser's Life of Alfred, ed. Wise, p. 29; and Sax. Chron. A.D. 877.

SWANSCOMB, a parish of Kent, said to derive its name from *Sweyn's Camp*, from the Danish king Sweyn having erected a fortress here to preserve a winter station for his ships.

SWANSEA (*swon'ze*), co. Glamorgan, S. Wales, called by the Welsh "Abertawy," from its situation at the mouth of the Taw or Tawy, which here falls into the Bristol Channel. It derived the name of Swinesea or Swinesey, according to Camden, from the number of porpoises with which this part of the channel abounded.

SWEDEN, Fr. *Suède*, It. *Svezia*, Sp. *Suécia*, G. *Schweden*, D. *Zweden*, Sw. *Sverige*, Dan. *Sverrig*, L. *Suedia* and *Suecia*. According to some authors, the Suevi, who anciently inhabited a large part of N. Germany, called after them Suevia, received their designation from their wandering character, or from a king or hero

named Suevus. Cluverius thinks the Suiones (Swedes) and Suevi agree in name with Mount Sevo and the River Suevus; he does not, however, inform us which appellation is derived from the other. Again, others assert that the Suiones were the descendants of the Suevi, and that *Suiones* is a contraction of *Sueviones*. The most reasonable conjecture is Wachter's, viz. that the Suiones derive their name from Sax. *swein* (swan) a boy, youth, tyro, and that they were called Suiones because the first colonies in Scandinavia were a German youth. Somner gives *Sweon*, the Suiones, *Sweoland*, Suecia, Suedia. Ihre says the Swedes are called in A. S. monuments *Sweon*, and the country *Sweon-land*. In Ice. the Swedes are named *Sciar*; the king of Sweden, *Scia kongur*; the kingdom of Sweden, *Scia veldi*. Lye gives *Sveo-vel Sveod-land*, Swede-land; *Sveon*, *Suiones*, Swedi. The Sw. *Sveriga* is a contraction of *Svea-rike*, i. e. the kingdom of Svea or Sweden. See also Cluv. lib. iii.; G. Ant. c. 41; and *Tacitus*.

SWINDON, Wilts; "town on the River Swin." See SWINE.

SWINE, the centre mouth of the River Oder in Germany. It was called in L. *Suevus* and *Suebus*, and Spenser therefore concludes that the name is connected with the Suevi, who anciently inhabited this part. Swine or Swin is the name of several rivers, and may be derived from Celt. *swyn*, holy, enchanted (W. *dwfr swyn*, holy water). See LE MANS and SWINDON.

SWINEMÜND (*svīna'-moond*), a town of Prussia; "mouth of the Swine" (G. *mund*, mouth).

SWITZERLAND, G. *Schwyz*, *Schweiz*, Fr. *La Suisse*, It. *Svizzera*, Switzerland; Low L. *Suiceri*, *Suicenses*, *Suitenses*, *Suitones*, the Swiss. The ancient name of Switzerland was Helvetia, and of its inhabitants, Helvetii. The three forest cantons, Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden, were the first to assert their independence of Austria, and in the beginning of the fourteenth century, their population began to be known as the Schwyzern or Schweizern, a name said to have been first given to them by the Austrians. *Schwyz*, the name of the wealthiest and most populous of these three cantons, has since been applied to the whole confederation. This, does not, however, account for the name of the

canton of Schwyz, which was doubtless derived from that of its inhabitants. Wachter says *Suiceri* means "dwellers in valleys," and he derives it from *sveit*, which in the Runic Lexicon is interpreted "a valley habitation surrounded by mountains," and he thinks Helvetia had very nearly the same meaning. Others derive the name of the Suiceri from their leader Schwyter; or from *Sueci*, i. e. the Swedes. It is more than probable, however, that the only etymological part of *Sch-wyz* and *Hel-vet-ia* (*Hel-uet-ia*) is *uits*, *uit*, and that the Swiss were originally a tribe of the *Uits*, *Uihts*, *Wihts*, *Ytas*, or *Jutes*. See also voc. OUDE; Cæsar, B. G. lib. i. c. 9; Tac. Hist. lib. i. c. 67, and Germ. c. 28; Fest. lib. xiv.; Stumpf. Chron. Helv. fol. 178; and Wachter, Gloss.

SYDENHAM, Kent, formerly Cypenham. See CHIPPING.

SYRACUSE, Sicily, was named from a marsh in the vicinity called Syraco, which Bochart derives from Phœn. *serach*, or *sarach*, to stink. He says, however, that the Carthaginian name of Syracuse was Sor-cosja, "quasi *Tyrum latentem dicas*." Thucydides, speaking of Syracuse, says the Sicilians first named it Zancle, because in shape it resembled a scythe, which they called *zanclum*. According to Bochart it was called Zancle, from its curved shore, from Phœn. זלגא *zalga*.

SYRIA, the name of a province of Asiatic Turkey, is the L. form of the Gr. Συρία, i. e. Souria or Soria, a name which it received from the city of Tsor or Sor, i. e. Tyre. It was called by Orientals, Aram. Some of their historians, however, style it Souristan or Soristan, i. e. the *stan* or country of Souria or Soria.

T.

TABOR, in anc. geog. an eminence in the plain of Esdraelon, near the Jordan. תבור *tabhór* may mean a lofty place, or a stone quarry, from *barúr*, to sever, &c. See also Polyb. lib. v. c. 70; Joseph. Ant. lib. v. c. 2; Matt. xvii., Mark ix. 2.

TABOR, a town of Bohemia, remarkable as the stronghold of the

Hussites, who founded it, and who are supposed to make a Scriptural allusion in its name, inasmuch as the hill behind the town is called "Horeb," and a pond, not far off, the "Jordan." The name, however, is more probably derived from Boh. *tábor*, a camp (castra). The word is also found in Hung., and in Pol. it translates "the camp of a nomadic people; a place fortified with waggons of such a camp; camp of the Turks and Tatars."

TABREEZ, a city of Persia. Richardson says the name Tabríz, or Tábríz, is conjectured to have been given to this place on account of its healthiness of situation; the first word implying "dispersing a fever," or "resisting an infection," but that as this country was famous for the adoration of fire, the name may refer to that circumstance, for *táb-ríz* may be interpreted "scattering heat, diffusing splendour." The Pers. *tibríz* is a table, sofa, bench; *tab*, a fever; *táb*, strength, heat, splendour; the Arab. *tubríz*, causing to come forth, &c.

TALAVERA, the name of several cities of Spain, but especially of Talavera de la Reina, on the Tagus. It received the adjunct "de la Reina," from Alonso XI., who gave it as a dowry to his wife, Doña Maria. Some writers assert that it was founded A.M. 2066, by King *Brige*, who named it Talabriga; that the Romans afterwards colonized it and called it Libera Eburna, but that the Muhammadans, becoming masters, named it Tahareda, on account of the fogs prevalent in the neighbourhood, whence its present name has been corrupted. The Moors, however, never called it by any such name. Its original appellation was doubtless Tala, to which was afterwards added that of *briga*, to denote a town. Indeed, the Romans called it Eborá Talabriga, as the inscriptions found in its territory show; and its present name has been corrupted from Talabriga.

TALGARTH, Brecon, Wales, properly *Tál y Garth*, "the front of the hill."

TAMWORTH, co. Stafford, found written Taman-weorth-ege, Tame-wordina, Tameweorde, Tameworthe, Tamesworthe, Tame-worth, Thameworth: "Worth on the River Tame." See WORTH.

TARSHISH, mentioned in the Old Testament in connexion with the commerce of the Hebrews and Phœnicians. Tarshish, or Tartessus, is supposed by some to have been a city of Cilicia in Asia, the modern Tarsoos; others, with more probability, place it near the mouth of the Bætis, now the Guadalquivir, in Spain, and they assert that Tartessus was also the most ancient name both of the surrounding region and of the Bætis itself. Those who confound Tarshish with Tarsus, refer to a fable of the winged horse Pegasus, who is supposed to have lost the hoof of his foot there, and they accordingly derive the name from Gr. *ταρσος*, sole of the foot. The Rev. Alfred Jones translates *תַּרְשִׁישׁ* *tarshiysh*, "breaking, subjection," i.e. of enemies, from *rashúsh* "to break." It is not at all improbable, however, that both Tarshish and Tarsus may derive their names from their inhabitants, who may have been called the Tursh or Tursci. See also Strabo, 140, 151; Herod. iv. 152; Mela, iii. 6; Stephens, Byz.; Curt. iii. 4; Lucan iii. 225; Dion. Perieg. 868; and voc. TUSCANY.

TARTARUS, the classical name for the infernal regions. Cooke (*Notes on Hesiod*) says, "Tartarus is said to be brought forth with the Earth, because it is feigned to be in the inmost recesses of the Earth." Le Clerc derives the name from Phœn. *tarahhtarakh*, from Arab. *tarakh*, "he created trouble." The name may have some etymological connexion with the Hind. *dhár-dhúra*, signifying the boundary formed by a stream, from *dhár* or *dhára* a stream, *dhura* boundary.

TARTARY, "the land of the Tartars," properly Tatars. The word *تاتار* *Tátár*, according to Abul-Ghazi (*Hist. Mongh. and Tart.*) and other Muhammadan writers, is the designation of a tribe descended from a prince of that name, who, with his brother Monghol were descended from the race of Tourk. Some Oriental writers have advanced that the word *Tátár* is derived from the name of a river, the banks of which were first inhabited by this tribe; but they all agree in applying the name to a particular body of people, and not to a race. The writers of the thirteenth century changed this word to *Tartar*, because, perhaps, it has nearly the same sound as their word *Tartarus*, a corruption

which seems to coincide in some measure with the terror that was inspired by the incursions of Jenghis Khan and his descendants. The word Tartary is therefore not only vague and undefined, but also badly applied. See Davids, *Gram. Turke*; Remusat, *Recherches sur les Lang. Tart.* tom. i. p. 1.

TASMANIA takes its name from Abel Janssen *Tasman*, a Dutchman, one of the greatest navigators of the seventeenth century, who first discovered this island in 1642, and called it Van Diemen's Land, in honour of the Governor-General of the Dutch East India Company, Anthony van Diemen, by whom he had been commissioned to proceed on a voyage to ascertain the extent of the Australian continent. Of late years, it has been found much more convenient, especially in commercial affairs, to call it Tasmania.

TAUNTON, anc. *Thonodunum*, co. Somerset; named from its situation near the river *Tone*.

TAURUS, in anc. geog., a great chain of mountains which extended nearly due E. and W. from the shores of the Ægean to those of the supposed Eastern Ocean, and divided Asia into two parts, Asia within the Taurus, and Asia without the Taurus. In modern geography, the whole chain, from the S. W. of Asia Minor to Ararat, bears the name of Taurus. The name is Latinized from Arab. *طور* *tawr*, *túr*, a mountain. The Arabs still call it *Túr*, and they style the people who dwell in the vicinity, *Tuwara*. It is also called *Alidagh*, from Turc. *al-tagh*, high mountain.

TAVISTOCK, co. Devon, found written *Tafing-stock*, *Teaui-stoke*, *Tauestoke*, *Tavistoke*, *Tavestok*, and *Thaui-stoke*; named from the river *Tavy*, *Taw*, *Tau*, or *Tay*, which flows past it, and A. S. *stoc*, a place. We find also Peter and Mary *Tavy*, North, South, and Bishop's *Tawton*, and *Tawstock*, in Devon, all situated on the *Taw* or *Tavy*.

TAY, Gael. *Tath* (pron. *ta*), a river of Scotland; *Tay*, a river in Waterford; *Tay*, a loch and a river in Perth; *Ta Loch*, in Wexford; *Taw*, a river in Devon; *Taw*, a river in Glamorgan; *Taw* or *Tau*, the name of several rivers in Great Britain. Tacitus

calls the Scottish Tay, *Tavus*; Ptolemy writes *Taova*. We find *Tatha* in several local names, as *Broughty*; from *Bruich Tatha*, "the sloping ground or brae of Tay;" *Kincardhie*, from *Cean-car-tatha*, "the head or turn of Tay;" *Abdie*, from *Abbey-tatha*, "the abbey of Tay;" *Dundee*, &c. Chalmers says *Tay* is merely the Eng. pron. of the Brit. *Taw*. See **TIVY** and **THAMES**.

TEDDINGTON, on the Thames, co. Middlesex, in ancient records written *Todynton* and *Totynton*. Some have supposed the name to denote the ending of the tide, which does not flow above this village; *Tide-end-town*, in Sax. *Tyd-end-ton*. There can be, says Lysons, no other objection to this etymology, than that the place is called *Totyngton* in all records for several centuries after its name first occurs. Baxter supposes *Tote* to be a corruption of *theoda*, "the people;" Bedwell derives *Totenham* from *toten*, "to wind like a horn;" Parkins (*Hist. Norfolk*) conjectures *Tot* to be the name of a river; but *Teddington* may be from the same root as *Totness*, and may mean the "fox-meadow-town." See **TOTNESS**.

TEIGNMOUTH (*tin'muth*), Devon; "mouth of the Teign." In old maps it is called *Tingmouth*; Bailey writes *Teiguemoth*.

TEMESWAR (*temeshvar'*), a town of Hungary, on the river *Temes*, which falls into the Danube near Belgrade (Hung. *vár*, *várad*, a castle).

TENBURY, co. Worcester, formerly *Temebury*, named from its situation on the south bank of the River *Teme*.

TENERIFFE (*ten-erif'*), Port. *Tenarife*, *Tenerife*, the largest and most important of the Canary Isles. *Tenerife* is a corruption of *Chinerfe*, the name which the original inhabitants, the Guanches, called it. The most western part of the isle is called *Punta de Tena*; the highest ground is designated *Teyde*, from its native name *Echeyde*, which is said to signify "hell."

TEPETL, terminating names of mountains in some parts of America, is an Aztec word for a mountain. Some of the highest mountains between the capital of Mexico and the little towns of Cordova and Xalappa, are *Popocatepetl*, from *popocani*, smoke;

Citlaltepetl, "a mountain which appears as brilliant as a star," from *citaline*, a star (it is said that when the peak of Orizaba is seen at a distance throwing up fire, it looks like a star); Nauhcampatepetl, from *nauhcampa*, "a square thing," in allusion to the form of the little porphyritic rock at the top of the mountain of Perotte, which the Spaniards have compared to a coffer. There is another mountain in the neighbourhood called Iztacihuatl, from *iztac* white, *ciuatl* woman. (See Vocab. Lang. Aztèque, by le P. Alonzo de Molina, p. 63, Mex. 1571.)

TEPLITZ, a town of Bohemia, renowned for its hot springs; from Boh. *teplice* (pron. *teplitse*), warm baths, from *teplé*, warm (*teplet*, calescere, calefieri; *teplit*, calefacere), from Sans. *tap*, to make hot, to burn, whence the L. *tepidus*.

TER'MONDE, formerly Dendermonde, a town of Belgium, named from its situation on the Scheldt, at its junction with the Dender (Flem. *monde*, mouth).

TERRA DEL FUEGO (*foo-a-go*), an island at the southern extremity of S. America, abounding in volcanoes; from Sp. *tierra del fuego*, "land of fire."

TERRACINA (*terratché'na*), a town of Italy, formerly *Tarracina*. Strabo writes *Ταρρακίνη*; Stephens, the geographer, *Ταρρακίνα*. The name refers to the position of the town; from *τρακίνη*, from *τραχύς*, rough, rugged, rocky. "Il étoit sur des roches blanches, et on le voyoit de loin, à cause de son élévation, et de la couleur éclatante de ces roches." (*Lamartiniere*.) Livy mentions a river of Italy called Tarracina. Archdeacon Williams derives *Terracina* from W. *tir* land, and *kin*, *kan*, or *ken*, which he says are Gaelic forms of the Cymric *pen*, the head, the end.

TEWKESBURY, co. Gloster; from *Teuk*, and Sax. *birig*, a town, q. d. the church of St. Teuk, a hermit. (*Bailey*.)

THAMES (*temz*), a river in England, which rises in Wilts and flows by London; the Tame, a river in Cheshire; the Tame in Cornwall and Devon, whence Tamerton or Tomerton; the Tame in Stafford, upon which Tamworth stands; the Tema, which joins the Ettrick in Selkirk; the Teme in Worcester; the Temes

in Hungary, which falls into the Danube near Belgrade, whence Temes-vár. Cæsar calls the Thames, *Tamesis* or *Thamesis*; Tacitus and Dion Cassius, *Tamesa*; Ptolemy, *Ἰάμησσα*; in some MSS. *Ἰαμέσαις*; and in some editions *Ἰάμισσα*. In A. S. it is *Temese*, *Temæse*, and *Temis*. Some authors state that the name of this river is properly the Isis until it arrives at Dorchester, Oxon, where it receives the waters of the Tame or Thame, when it attains the compound name of *Tamesis*, *Thamesis*, or Thames. Dr. Pughe gives, as the W. name for the Thames, *Tain*, which he translates, "that is of a spreading quality." Others assert that *Thamesis* in Celt. means "winding water," or may be derived from Anc. Brit. *tavuy*, "a gentle stream." Lipscombe thinks "there is no necessity for referring to the Anc. Brit., as the word *tame*, in our tongue, derived from the Saxon, is sufficiently expressive of a placid quiet current." Chalmers derives *Tame* from Brit. *tam*, *tem*, "expanding," "spreading," from *ta*, *taw*, "what expands or spreads." But none of these derivations accounts for the final *s* or *esis*, which is most probably a corruption of the Brit. *isc*, Gael. *uisge*, water, and perhaps the first part of the word, *Tam*, was the earliest name both of the River Thames and of the Tame or Thame which falls into the Thames at Dorchester; indeed, Lye says "Temese, Tæmese, ita dictus, ut vulgò creditur, à concursu Tamæ et Isidis; potiùs tamen à Brit. *Tam isc*, i.e. aquarum agmen, aquæ tractus." We have not, however, arrived at the etymology of *Thames* without dissecting the first syllable *Tame* or *Tam*. The Celts undoubtedly made use of *am*, as well as *an*, for a river (from Gael. *amhainn*, or L. *amnis*), and *au*, *aw*, *ab*, as well as *dwr* for water, and perhaps *yt* and *ys* were used indiscriminately for the definite article. If so, we at once get at the derivation of many names of rivers; thus, Ys-au, Sau, Savus, Save; Ys-dwr, Ister; Ys-dwr, Stour; Ys-am, Sam, Sam-ara, Sambre; Yt-au, Tau, Taw, Tav, Tavy; Yt-am, Tam, Tame, Tam-ese, Tamesis, Thames. Isis or Ouse, which appears to have been another name for the Thames above Dorchester, is merely another form of *isc* or *uisge*, which has also been corrupted into *ash*, *usa*, *use*, *wusa*, *oise*, *ys*, *is*, *es*, *ese*, *wis*,

esk, usk, wisk, ax, ex, oxe, ux, wax, wox, woxxe. Conf. ISCA, OUSE, OXFORD, TAY, TIVY.

THEBES, in anc. geog. a city of Egypt, called by Pliny and Juvenal *Thebe*; in Gr. Θήβη, Θήβαι; in anc. Egyp. *Tápé*; in one dialect of the Copt. pron. Thaba. In hieroglyphics it is written *Ap, Ape*, and with the fem. art. *Tápé*, signifying "the head," Thebes being the capital of the country. *Ap, Ape, Tápé, Thaba, Thebe, Thebes.* But see Tattam, Egyp. Lex.

THEISS (*tice*), a river of Hungary; G. *Theiss* and *Theisse*, L. *Tibiscus*, Hung. *Tisza*, Walach. *Tisd*. On an ancient inscription it is styled *Tibissus*; Pliny calls it *Pathissus*, and an anonymous writer, *Tibisia*. *Theiss* is a corruption of *Tibiscus*, for *Tabiscus* or *Tauiscus*; from Celt. *ab, au*, water, river, then the name of a river, with the prefix or article *yt*, and *isc*, water. Thus, *au, yt-au, Tau*, or *ab, yt-ab, Tab, Tab-isc, Tibiscus, Tiise, Tiis, Teis, Theiss.* See THAMES.

THERMOPYLÆ, a celebrated pass in Greece, takes its name from the hot springs in the neighbourhood; from Gr. θερμη warmth, heat, *πυλη* a gate, pass, passage.

THETFORD, co. Norfolk, from A. S. *theod*, people, or *Theot*, the river *Thet, ford*, id.

THIBET', TIBET', a country of Asia, found written *Thupo, Tobut, Töböt, Tübet*, and *Tebet*. The name has been corrupted from *Thu-pho*, signifying the country of the *Thu*, a people who founded an empire on the Northern Thibet in the sixth century, A. D.

THORNEY, co. Cambridge, found written *Thorneg, Thorn-éie, Thorn-ey, Thorn-ig*, from A. S. *thorn*, thorn, *ig* an island; "thorny island." Dr. Bosworth says *Thorney* was the ancient name of Westminster, which went into disuse because of *Thorney* in Cambridgeshire.

THORP, THORPE, in local names in England, as *Thorp*, co. Northampton; *Thorp-en-le-Soken* or *Thorpe-le-Soken*, co. Essex; *Thorparch*, co. York, is the A. S. *thorpe*, a village, synon. with Platt D. *dorp*, Fries. *theorp*, a village, *torp, teorp*, cultivated ground, G. *dorf*, Dan. *torp*, and Ice. *thorp*, town,

village. Adlung gives the root in G. *trupp*, a troop, from a gathering together, a heap, and refers to Ice. *thryping*, congregatio, turba; *at thyrpaz*, congregari. The W. has *torf*, a multitude, troop. The root of all may be the L. *turba*, a troop, a multitude assembled, numbers, lit. tumult, confusion, crowd, from Gr. *τυφβη*, tumult, disorder, uproar.

THURGAU (*toor'gow*), a canton of Switzerland, takes its name, according to some writers, from a people called the Tigurini, celebrated in Roman history, whose territory this canton formed part. Others connect the name Thurgau with Turig or Zurich; but this country was rather designated from the River *Thur*, which crosses the central part of it from east to west. *Thurgau* means "district of the Thur."

THURLE, the name of an alley in Oxford; from A. S. *thyrel*, *thyr*, a hole, aperture.

THURROCK, the name of three parishes in Essex, called in Domesday Turrock, and distinguished from each other by the additional names of West, Grays, and Little. These parishes received their name from their former proprietors, the Thurrocks or Turrocks. Wright, the historian, says, from similarity of sound, the name Turrock is supposed to be from *Tuold*, who held S. Okendon under Geoffrey de Mandeville; but it is more reasonably conjectured to be a corrupt pronunciation of *taurus*, a bull, the arms of the Turrock family being a fesse between three bulls' heads coupée. Grays or Greys—sometimes called Great Thurrock—received its appellation from the noble family of that name who were in possession of it above 300 years.

THURSO, a parish in Caithness, Scotland, was named from the River *Thurso*, a compound of *Thor*, the Scandinavian deity, and Ice. *aa* a river; "Thor's river."

THUSIS (*toó'sis*), a town of Switzerland, near the Via Mala. According to some, *Thusis* is merely *Tuscia* (changed in the Romansch dialect), "the country of the Tuscans," who first colonized this part of the country.

THWAITE, a termination of local names in parts of Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, as Cornthwaite, Mickle-

thwaite (A. S. *micl*, much), Salterthwaite, Apple-treethwaite, Scarthwaite, denotes "land grubbed up, freed from roots of trees, and converted to tillage." (See Nicholson and Burn, *Hist. Westm. & Cumb.*; Baines, *Hist. Lancash.* vol. iv. 710.) Whitaker says *thwaite* means "stubbled ground," but the Rev. J. Ingram derives it from A. S. *thwæte*, a watery washy place, from *thwean*, to wash.

TIBER, found written Tiberis, Tibris, and Thybris, in It. *Tevere*; a river of Italy, said to have been originally called Albula, on account of the whiteness of its waters, and afterwards Tiberis because Tiberinus, king of Alba, was drowned in it. (See *Liv.*; *Ov.*; *Fest.*; and Virg. *Æn.* lib. viii. 330.) *Tyberis* is more probably a corruption of *Θυμβρις*, the name of a river in Sicily (See *Hesychius*). Bochart derives the *Thymbris* of Theocritus (*Idyll.* 1), or rather *Thymbrin* or *Thumbrin*, from Phœn. *tehum bahar* or *thelum baharin*, "abyss of the sea or seas."

TIEN-TSIN, a city of China, on the River Pei-ho. "Its Chinese name signifies lit. 'heavenly spot,' and in the time of Marco Polo, when it is supposed to have been much larger than at present, it was called Città Celeste, and it is said to have a claim on this appellation from its situation in a genial climate, fertile soil, dry air, and serene sky." (*Rees.*) The name means lit. "a serene clear sky," from Chin. *tïen* heaven, *tsing* clear, pure, tranquil, bright. *Tien* (*tïen*) is a common prefix of local names in China; as the towns of Tienchang, Tiencheu, Tienpe, Tienho; the fortresses of Tienchin, Tienciven; the isle of Tienheng; the mountains of Tiencang, Tienchung, Tienlu; Tienul, "heaven's ear;" Tienmo, "heaven's eye." There is also a lake named Tien.

TIFLIS, TEFLIS, or TIBILISI, capital of the Russian province of Georgia, has been chiefly indebted for its celebrity to its warm baths; and its Georgian name, *Tphilisk Alaki*, is equivalent to "warm town." Parrot says its name is derived from the Georgian word *tbili*, warm, which may have been given to it either on account of its warm springs, or from the contrast of the great warmth of the climate of Tiflis with the preceding residence

of the Georgian kings at Mzchet, which lies on the declivity of the Caucasus and has a much cooler temperature. *Tbili*, *Tphilisk*, are from the same root as Teplitz, q. v.

TILBURY, a parish in Essex, takes its name from one *Tihel*, who, jointly with Tedric Pointel, anciently owned the land, and A. S. *burig*, a town, fort. Tilburg is the name of a town in Holland in the province of N. Brabant.

TILSIT, the chief town of Prussian Lithuania, more correctly Tilse or Tilzele (pron. *tilshelê*), named from its situation at the confluence of the Tilzele with the Memel.

TINNEVEL/LY, a district forming the S. E. extremity of the peninsula of India; corrupted from *Trinavali*, one of the names of Vishnu.

TINWALD MOUNT, Isle of Man, a circular barrow about eighteen feet high, where the local legislative assembly meet; from Ice. *ting*, a court of justice, from *tinga* to speak, and *valld* a hill.

TIVERTON, Devon; in Domesday Tunvertone; in the Nomina Villarum, Twyverton; contracted from A. S. *twi-ford-tun*, "the town having two fords," it having been formerly approached by two fords over the Rivers Exe and Loman.

TIVY, or TEIVI, a river in Cardigan, S. Wales; the Tavy or Theve in Devon; the Teviot or Tiviot in Roxburghshire; the Tave in Glamorgan and Pembroke. All these names may be traced to the same root. Chalmers says *tav*, in Anc. Gaulish was applied to a water or river; *teivi* or *tavi* in Brit. signifies "what expands or spreads," "what has a tendency to expand or spread;" *tevig*, "expanding," "spreading over;" and that these streams have a tendency to spread. He gives the root in the Celt. *ta*, *tau*, "what expands or spreads." But see THAMES.

TOBOLSK, the metropolis of a province of the same name in Asiatic Russia, is situated on the River Irtisch, near the influx of the *Tobol*.

TOD, in local names in Lancashire, as Toddington, Todmorden, is an O. Eng. word for a fox.

TOLEDO (*tola'do*), L. *Toletum*, a city of Spain. Its origin is attributed to some Jews, who migrated to Spain during the

period of the second temple in Jerusalem, and who called it Toledoth, i.e. genealogies, because they reviewed their family genealogies when they assembled to dig wells and found the city. In support of this opinion, many towns are pointed out in the province of Toledo which retain to this day the names given to them by their Hebrew settlers; such as Escalona, from Ascalon; Noves, from Nove; Maqueda, from Megiddo; Jepes or Yepes, from Joppa, &c. (See *P. Cyc.*) Mellado says, 'Es probable que los judios fundaron esta ciudad 340 años antes de la era cristiana llamándola Toledoeh, que significa 'madre de pueblos,' y todavia se conserva en Toledo una suntuosa sinagoga de los judios.'" The Heb. תלדות *toledoth* signifies generations, families, races.

TOMSK, capital of the government of the same name in Siberia, stands on the River *Tom*.

TONGRES (*tongr*), a very ancient city of Belgium, has its name from the *Tungri*, a people of Gaul, mentioned by Pliny and Tacitus. According to the latter historian, they were the first German tribe who, crossing the Rhine, expelled the Gauls, and settled in their country.

TONQUIN (*tonkin'*), capital of the empire of the same name; from C. Chin. *Dông-kinh* (Chin. *Tung-king*), the eastern city; from *dong* east, and *kinh*, lit. great. See COCHIN CHINA.

TOOLEY STREET, London, named after the parish church, Saint Olave; thus, Saint Olave, St. Olav, St. Ooly, Tooly, Tooley.

TORR, in local names in Devon, as Torr Abbey, Torr Common, Torr Mohun, is the A. S. *tor*, *torr*, *tur*, a tower, rock, high hill, peak; from L. *turris*, from Gr. *τῦρρις*, *τῦρσις*, or *τῦρσος*, a tower or turret, from root of Taurus, Tyre, and Syria.

TORRINGTON, co. Devon, named from its situation near the river Torridge.

TOT, a frequent termination of local names in Normandy, as Yvetot, Hotot, Langetot, Prétot, Valletot, Tournetot, Bouquetot, Franquetot, Grastot, Hétertot, Crestot, Brestot, Cailletot. Huet thinks *tot* may be the Sax. *tofta* (found in the Monasticum Anglicanum). Whitaker (*Whalley*) says *toft* was a message

inferior to a farm-house, and superior to a mere cottage, or a cottage with a croft or other small portion of land annexed to it; and in *Craven*, he says tofts were insulated dwellings surrounded by tufts of trees, “*touffe de bois*,” with a croft or field adjoining. “*Toft, toftum*, a messuage, or rather a place where a messuage hath stood.” (*Cowel*.) The word *toft* frequently occurs in deeds, and is probably from the Danish, which has also *tofte*, a lea.

TOTNESS, Devon, in ancient records Totenais, Toteneis, Toteneys, Totonie, Totton, and Tottenes; in Domesday, Totneis. Some say *Totness* means “town of foxes;” if so, the name may be from O. Eng. *tod*, a fox, A. S. *næse*, a point of land.

TOULON (*toolong*'), a city of France, in L. *Telonium*, *Telo*, and *Telo-Martius*, named after Telo-Martius, a tribune who colonized it. Telo, Telonium, Toulon.

TOULOUSE (*toolooz'*), a town of France in the Haute Garonne, named Tolosa by Cæsar; Tolosa Colonia by Ptolemy; Urbs Tolosatium by Sidonius Apollinaris; Civitas Tolosatium in the Notice of Gaul; in inscriptions both Tolosa and Tholosa; and in later times, Toulouse and Thoulouse. It may take its name from its inhabitants, the Tolsatii, i.e. *Dol-sætas*, “the valley-dwellers” (Celt. *dol*, a valley). Conf. DORSETSHIRE.

TRALEE', a seaport of Ireland, derives its name, Traigh-lee, “the strand or shore of the Lee,” from its position near the outfall of the little River Lee or Leigh, into the Bay of Tralee. Tramore means “the great strand” (Ir. *traigh* strand, *mor* great).

TRANSYLVANIA, a principality of the Austrian empire, so called by the Hungarians as being *beyond* their woody frontier—“*partes Transylvaniæ*.” *Trans* across, *sylva* a wood.

TRASTEVERE (*trasta-very*), the part of Rome situated on the right bank of the *Tiber*; *tras*, from L. *trans*, across, and *Tevere*, from L. *Tiber*.

TRAVEMUNDE (*trav-e-moond'e*), a seaport of Northern Germany, situated at the mouth (*mund*) of the Trave. *Trave* may be another orthography of *Drave*, *Drau* (Hung. *Dráva*,

L. *Dravus*, *Draus*), a river of Hungary, and *Drau* may be from Gr. ὑδωρ, water; or from Celt. *dwr-au*. See THAMES.

TRE, the most common prefix of local names in Cornwall, is the Corn. *tre*, a town, village, dwelling, gentleman's seat. It has the same signification in Wales, Cornwall, Armorica, and Ireland; occurring frequently in Wales, as Tre-Newydd, new town; Tre-Taliesin, "the town of Taliesin," a celebrated bard, who was buried here. It is sometimes affixed, as Uchil-tree, Ochil-tree, &c.

TREBIZOND', Turc. *Tirábizún*, a town of Asiatic Turkey; a corruption of *Τραπεζους*, its ancient appellation, and so named, it is said, because built in the shape of a trapezium; from Gr. *τραπεζιον*, a figure with four unequal sides, lit. a small table, from *τραπεζα* a table, from *τετρας* four, *πεζα* (from *πους*) a foot.

TREF (*trev*), found in local names in Wales, is the W. *tref*, a dwelling-place, homestead, hamlet, township, town, from *tre*, homestead, hamlet, town; as Tref Asser, the town where the celebrated Asser Menevensis was born; Tref Garn, "the town of the rock;" Trefecca or Tref Fecca, or Becca, "Rebecca's mansion;" Uchil-tref in Anglesea, and Uchel-tref in Merioneth, both signifying "the high dwelling."

TREFFOREST, a village on the Taff Vale Railway; "the forest village," from W. *tref* a village, *fforest* a forest.

TREGONHAY, TREGONICK, TREGONIN, Cornwall. Pryce translates *tre-gón-hay*, *tre-gún-hay*, *tre-gonick*, *tre-gonin*, "the dwellings enclosed on the common;" and *tregony* (*tre-gu-ny*), "the dwellings on the common near the river." (Corn.)

TRELAWN, Cornwall, "the wool town," or "the open or clear town." Trelawny, "by the water." (Corn.)

TRELECH, co. Monmouth, named from three upright stones called Harold's Grave; from W. *tri* three, *llech* a stone.

TREMADOC, near Caernarvon, Wales, a town of modern origin built by the late W. A. Madock, Esq., whose name it bears, with the W. *tre*, a town or village, prefixed to it. The family name, *Madock*, may be derived from that of a place, perhaps *Mawdd-ach*, "the slow stream;" or from *madawg*, goodly, from

mad, good. *Madawg* is also an epithet for a fox, equivalent to Reynard.

TREMATON, Cornwall, "king's town," or "royal town." (Corn.) Trematon Castle belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall.

TREMAYNE, Cornwall, "the town on the shore or sea-coast;" or from *tremyn*, a passage. Tremaine, "the stone town," or "the river or passage town." (Corn.)

TREMENHERE, Cornwall, "the long stone town," or "the long passage." (Corn.)

TRENT, G. *Trient*, It. *Trento*, a city of South Tyrol. *Trient* is a contraction of *Tridentum*, its former name. Some authors affirm that it was called *Tridentum* from the trident of Neptune, to whom the city was consecrated. This opinion took its rise from an ancient marble discovered here, on which was a Neptune holding his trident. Others derive the name from *three* streams and torrents that fall into the Adige, near the city; or from *three* high rocks in the neighbourhood, which appear like three teeth, *tres dentes*.

TRENT, found written *Trenta*, *Treonta*, *Trehenta*, *Treenta*, a river in England, from Brit. *Troüent*, said to have been named from its winding course. Qu. W. *dirwyn* to wind.

TREPORT (*trá'por*), the port of Eu, in France, anciently called *Veteris Portus*, *Veterior Portus*, and *Uterior Portus*. Thus, *Veterisportus*, *terisportus*, *tresport*, *Treport*. (*Ménage*.)

TREVES, G. *Trier*, the most ancient city of Germany, formerly called *Trevirorum Civitas*, from its inhabitants, the *Treviri*.

TREVETHIAN, Cornwall, "the town among trees," "the meadow town," or "the old town." *Trevethen*, "the birds' town." (Corn.)

TREVILLION, Cornwall, "the dwelling of the seaman." (Corn.)

TREVISO (*trave'zo*), found written *Trevisi*, and *Trevisio*; a town situated between Trent and Venice; the ancient *Tarvisium*. There is a tradition that Osiris reigned ten years in Italy, and that having, on the death of Dionysius, inherited the kingdom of Egypt, he went to take possession of it, but did not return to Italy;

that after his death the Egyptians adored him as a god, under the form of a bull (*taurus*), which they called Apis or Serapis ; and that from *taurus*, this city was named Taurisium, and by corruption Tarvisium and Trevisium. Lamartiniere says, "admitting that Treviso was built by Osiris, could he have given it a name which he had not himself until after his death?" This is not exactly correct ; as Osiris might have built and named the city, which might have been called Taurisium after his death. Tarvisium, however, may have been named from its inhabitants, the Tarvisii, from Celt. *dwr* water, *gwys* men ; thus, Dwr-gwys, durwys, darvis, Tarvisii, Tarvisium, Trevisium, Trevisio, Treviso. Conf. DORSETSHIRE.

TREWITHEEN, Cornwall, "the place of trees." (Corn.)

TRI, a prefix of many names in the south of India, is a corruption of the Tam. *tiru*, implying auspicious, venerable, sacred ; as Tripetty, for *Tiru-pati* ; Trivatoor, *Tiru-vatúr*. (See *Wilson*.)

TRICHINOPOLY (*tritshenop'olee*), a city of Hindustan, for Trisirá-palli, "the city of the giant *Trisirá*." See POLY.

TRIESTE (*tre-est'*), G. *Triest*, a city and seaport of Austria ; corrupted from L. *Tergeste*.

TRING, co. Herts, in Domesday Treunge, and in other anc. documents found written Treungla, Truangle, Trenges, Treung, Treng', and Treing' ; said to derive its name from Brit. *tre*, a village, and L. *angulus*, a corner ; the latter name having been probably added by the Romans, on account of its situation near the Ikenild Street.

TRIPOLI, Turc. *Tirábolús*, a seaport on the N. coast of Africa. It is built upon the site of the ancient Oea, which, with the cities of Leptis Magna, and Sabrata, formed the province called Tripolis, under the Roman Emperors. It was called Tripolis, "three cities," because composed of three cities distant from one another the length of a furlong. One belonged to the Arabians ; another to the Sidonians ; the third to the Tyrians. (See *Diod. Sic. lib. xvi. c. 41* ; *Strab. lib. xvi. 519* ; *Plin. lib. v. c. 20*.) From Gr. *Τριπολις* ; *τρι* for *τρεεις*, three, *πολις* a city.

TROLLHÄTTEN (*trollhet'n*), the falls of, on the Göta

River, in Sweden. The Sw. *troll* is a hobgoblin, monster; the Dan. *trolld*, an elf, imp. Ihre says the Su-Goth. *trolla*, Ice. *trylla*, *trilla*, is to charm, to use magic arts, and he derives it from Gr. $\theta\rho\upsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, murmur, giving several names appertaining to magic, similarly derived. He says the Su-Goth. *hætta* is an abyss, the Lapp. *hætte* danger, *haute* an abyss, and he thinks the aborigines may have used *Trolhætta* to denote "the abode of spectres."

TROP, a termination of local names in England, is another orthography of *thorp*, *thorpe*, q. v.

TROPPOU (*trop'pou*), L. *Troppavia* and *Oppavia*, a city in Silesia, named from its situation on the *Oppa*, at its confluence with the Mohre: "the *au* or meadow of the *Oppa*."

TROWBRIDGE, co. Wilts, formerly Trubridge, which some translate "a firm or true bridge;" but "for what reason it had this name, does not at all appear." (*Camden*.) Dr. Holland thinks the right name is *Tralbridge*; "for, besides the natural melting of *l* into *u*, there is a tithing in the liberty and parish called *Tral*, and a large common near it of the same name; besides which, in a manuscript history of Britain, the place is written *Trolbridge*."

TROY, L. *Troja*, in anc. geog. a city of Asia Minor. It was first called Dardania, and afterwards $\text{T}\rho\omicron\iota\alpha$ from $\text{T}\rho\omega\varsigma$, its king. Iulus, succeeding Tros, it was named after him, Ilium.

TROYES (*trwah*), a town of France, situated on the left bank of the Seine. Lamartiniere says the L. name was *Tricassium* or *Treces*, i.e. *Tres arces*, "three castles," and that a portion of one of these castles still exists, but only the ruins of the other two. "It was known to the ancients by the name of *Augustabona* or *Augustabana*, and was the chief town of the *Treccasses* or *Tricasses*, a Celtic nation, from whom it afterwards took, towards the close of the Roman period, the name *Tricasses*, *Trecasses*, *Treces*, or *Tricassæ* (for it is thus variously spelt), and at a period still later, that of *Treccæ*, from the oblique cases of which the modern name *Troyes* has been derived." (*P. Cyc*.)

TRURO, a town of Cornwall, situated near an inlet of the sea

called the Truro Creek or River. Borlase derives the name from Corn. *tre-vur*, "the town on the (Roman) road;" others from *tru-ru*, "the three streets;" but the place most probably originated in a castle belonging to the Earls of Cornwall, and, if so, the name may be from *tre-ru*, "the castle on the water."

TUAM, co. Galway, Ireland. In anc. Ir. *tuam*, *tuaim*, is a village, homestall, dyke, rampart, moat, fortified town, fort, fence, hedge, from or allied to Chal. טוּם *toom*, to fortify, block, shut, shut or close up. The mod. Ir. has *tomhra* a protection, *tuaman*, *tooman*, a district of villages; the Egyp. *tomi* a village.

TUILERIES (*tweel'yer-e*), formerly Tuilleries, i.e. a place where tiles were made, from *tuille*, a tile. The Fr. *tuile* (formerly *tuille*, *tieule*, *tieuller*, Norm. *teigle*, Eng. *tile*) comes from L. *tegula*, from *tego*, to cover, from Gr. στεγω, from Sans. *stha*, to cover. Ménage remarks that there was a quarter in Athens called Ceramicus, i.e. Tuillerie.

TUN, TON, TOWN, in local names in England, is the A. S. *tun*, an enclosure, fence, garden, village, town; as Tunstall, Wilton, Weston, Bruton, Frampton, Somers Town. When *ton* is preceded by *ings* or *s*, the first part of the name generally denotes the original owner, as Grimston, Clenston, Godmanston.

TUNBRIDGE or **TONBRIDGE**, Kent, found written Tonebridge, Tunbricge, Tunebricgia, Tunebruge, Tonebrigg, Tonebryge, Tunebregge, Tunebrige, Tunebrigge, Tunnebrugg, Tunebrig. It takes its name from the bridges over the different streams of the Medway, which flow on the S. side of the town; from A. S. *tun*, an enclosure, town, *bricge*, a bridge; "a town near a bridge."

TUNSTALL, a village in Kent, situated upon an ascent; Tunstall, co. Stafford; "a place upon a hill; a high place;" from A. S. *dun*, a hill, *steal*, *stal*, a place (Sans. *sthalā*, site, place).

TURIN (*toorin'*), L. *Taurinum*, It. *Torino*, capital of Piedmont; named from its inhabitants, the Taurini. It was formed into a Roman colony by Julius Cæsar, who named it Julia; and it was called Augusta Taurinorum by his successor. The Tauri were a people originally inhabiting the Tauric Chersonese.

TURKEY. The origin of the Turkish race is by most

Muhammadan writers attributed to Turk, eldest son of Japhet, and he is accordingly called *Yáfis-úghlán*, "son of Japhet," and Japhet is styled *Abu ali Turk*, "father of the Turkish race." Some, arguing from the nomade character of this people, derive the name from Arab. *ترك taraka*, to abandon, to wander. According to other authors, the remains of a race called the Hyong-nou, who were of Turkish origin, some time after the commencement of the Christian era, established themselves in the valley of Kin-chan, or "mountains of gold," which they called Altai (Turc. *altún* gold), where they founded a city at the foot of a hill, which resembled a helmet; and as in their language, says the Chinese historian, the word *thou-kiou* signifies a helmet, the people took that name. The name *Thou-kiou* thus given to the remnant of the Hyong-nou, is the Chinese transcript of *تركي تركي* *Turki*. Extraordinary as this derivation may seem, it is fortified by the fact, that in modern Turkish, the word to which allusion is here made, exists, without contradiction, and in the sense in which it is here used. The Turkish word *ترك tark*, read together with *ústún*, signifies "a helmet;" which corroborates the testimony of the Chinese writer, and at the same time furnishes an etymology much more probable than that deduced from an imaginary patriarch. See Davids, Gram. Turke, pref. ix. x.; Remusat, Rech. 12, 256; Salverte, Essai sur les Noms Propres; Klaproth, "Thou-khiu;" Meninski, Onomasticon, tom. i.; Plin. lib. vi. c. 7; Mela, lib. i. c. 19.

TURNBERRY HEAD, on the coast of Carrick, Ayrshire; a corruption of *Trwynberry*, from Brit. *trwyn*, a nose, snout (Ir. *sron*, id., Corn. *tron*, a nose, promontory). There is *Trwyn Point*, on the coast of Kyle, Ayrshire; *Duntroon Point* and *Castle*, in Loch Crinan, Argyleshire; *Duntroon*, in Dundee parish, Forfarshire; *Trwyn-y-park*, a promontory, *Trwyn Melin Point*, and *Trwyn-du Point*, &c., in Anglesea; *Trwyn-Gogarth Point*, in Denbigh; *Trwyn-y-Bylan Point*, in Caernarvon; and *An-Tron* (the point) in Cornwall.

TUSCANY, It. *Toscána*, L. *Tusciu*, *Thuscia*. The Tuscans

or Etruscans are mentioned by the Romans under the names of Hetrusci, Etrusci, Tusci, Thusci, and Tyrrheni; and by the Greeks they are called *Τουρκοι*. Some authors derive the name from Gr. *θυσ*, to sacrifice, on account of the religious ceremonies which flourished among them, especially in their chief city Cære; whence *cæremonia*. (See Liv. lib. vii.) According to others, the Umbrians called the Etruscans Tursci, which the Romans converted into Tusci and Etrusci, whence Etrusia, and then Etruria. (See Newman, Reg. Rom.) Tusci, Tuscia, Tuscania, Tuscany. See TARSHISH.

TWEED, a river in Cheshire; a river in Berwick; from Brit. *tuedd*, the border, the limit of a country.

TWICKENHAM AIT. In ancient records the name of this place is found written Twitham, Twittanham, Twiccanham, and by most popular writers in the early part of the last century, Twitenham. Norden says, "it is so called, either, for that the Thames seems to be divided into two rivers by reason of the islands there, or else of the two brooks which neere the town enter the Thamis; for Twicknam is as much as Twynam, *quasi inter binos amnes situm*, a place scytuate between two rivers." Ait is corrupted from *eyot*, dim. of *ey*, an isle, from A. S. *ig*.

TWISTLE, TWISLE, TWISEL, in local names in England, is "a boundary;" an abbrev. of A. S. *betwixt*, *betwyxt*, *betweox*, *betweoh* (Teut. *entwischen*, G. *zwischen*, Belg. *twisschen*), lit. "between two," "in the middle of two." Thus, Extwistle, "the boundary of oaks" (A. S. *ac*, *æc*, an oak); Oswaldtwistle; Birdtwistle; Twistleton, now Twiston, Lancashire.

TWYFORD, Oxon, found written Twiford, and Twyfyrd; from A. S. *twi*, *twa*, two, *ford* a ford. Twyford is the name of places situated near two fords of a river.

TYNE. The North Tyne, a river which falls into the sea at Tynemouth, in Northumberland; the South Tyne joins the Trent in Staffordshire; the Tyne runs by Tynningham, co. Haddington, into the sea; the Teyn or Teign falls into the sea at Teignmouth, in Devon; a small stream called the Teyn joins the

Dove in Derby; the Tian falls into the sea in the isle of Jura, co. Argyle; a rivulet called the Tynet falls into the sea in Banffshire. All these names may be traced to the Anc. Brit. *tain*, which signified "a river," "running water." "Tain signified the same in the Anc. Gaulish, and in the kindred dialect of the Irish it still means water." (*Chalmers*.) Owen translates the W. *tain*, "that is of a spreading quality."

TYNEMOUTH, co. Northumberland; "the mouth of the Tine;" from A. S. *Tinan*, the River Tina or Tine, *mutha*, a mouth.

TYR'CONNELL, the ancient name of the county of Donegal, in Ireland; from *Tyr-Conell*, "the land of Conell."

TYRE, anc. Sor, a celebrated city of the Phœnicians, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean. The more ancient part was on the main land; the later city was built on an opposite island. The Latins changed *Sor* into *Sarra*, and the Greeks into Τυρός, whence Tyros, Tyrus, Tyre. It received the name of Sor or Tsor, from being built on a rock, from Heb. צור *tsur*.

TYROL (*tir'ul*), takes its name from the Castle of Tirol (anc. Teriolis), near Meran. This castle was the residence of its princes down to 1363, when the country was united to Austria.

U.

UKRAINE (*yu'krane* or *ookrane'*), a name now applied to a tract of land on the banks of the Dnieper, together with the territory of the Cossacks, but anciently to the frontier towards the Tatars and other nomadic tribes. *Ukraina* in Pol. means "marches," "borders."

ULSTER, a province of Ireland. Chalmers says its original Gaelic name was *Ulladh*, pron. *Ulla*, and that the Scandinavians, who settled in this part of the island, added the Gothic termination *stadr* or *ster*, and thus formed *Ulster* (*Ulla-ster*).

ULTIMA THULE (*thool*); Gr. Θουλη, W. *Tylau* and *Tyle*; "The furthest Thule." It is frequently mentioned by Roman poets, and is supposed to have been the most remote northern island, but its existence is now doubted. Pliny, Solinus, and Mela take it to be Iceland; others say it refers to Tilemark in Norway; or to Jutland; or Newfoundland; or Ireland. Ainsworth, on the authority of Camden, says Shetland was by seamen anciently called Thylensel, "the Isle of Thyle." Others think *Thyle* may refer to one of the Shetland Isles, called "Foula," the interchange of *f* for *th* being common, thus, Foula, foule, θουλη, Thule. Isidorus speaks of Thule as an island to the N.W. of Britain, which derived its name from the sun, "because it here makes its summer solstice, and beyond it there is no day." Others, again, have derived Θουλη from τηλη or τηλου, afar; or from Thule, king of Egypt, whose existence Bochart denies. He says the northern regions are always described as dark, and that some of the poets call this island Black Thule; that the Syrians used the word *thule* to denote "shades" (*thule ramsa*, "the shades of evening"), and that the Phœnicians doubtless named it תולה *thule*, darkness, or *Gezirat Thule*, "island of darkness." See also Isid. Orig. xiv. 6, 4; Procop. Bell. Goth. ii. 15; Oros. i. 2; Tac. Agr. c. 10; Strab. i. 4, 2, ii. 4, i. iv. 5, 5; Plin. N. H. ii. 77; Virg. G. i. 29; Stat. Sylv. iii. 5, 19; and Notes and Queries, 2d S. vol. iv.

UMBRIA, in anc. geog. a large tract of country on both sides of the Apennines, inhabited by a Gaulish tribe named the Umbri, Ambrones, Ombres, or Ambra; all these words being corruptions of *Amhra*, meaning "valiant men," "nobles." They were called by the Greeks Ομβροί and Ομβρειοί, and by some writers, Veteres Galli. See Anton. G. apud Serv. Æn. ad fin.; Isid.; Orig. lib. ix. c. 2, Conf. Thierry, Hist. des Gaulois.

UNKIAR SKELESSI, a village on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, celebrated for the treaty signed there on June 26, 1833, between Russia and Turkey. The name in Turc. means "the landing place of the emperor."

UPSALA (*oopsala*), formerly the capital of Sweden, situated upon the borders of the Sal or Sala. John Magnus Gothus (Hist. Goth., lib. i.), who was archbishop of this city, states that 246 years after the deluge, *Ubbon* reigned over the Swedes, and that he either founded this city and gave it his name; or that it was anciently his residence; as though *Ubbonis-sal*, i.e. hall or palace of *Ubbon*; or that he named it *Upsala*, from its situation on the *Sal*. We may believe all but the date. See also Zeyler, Descr. Suev. 173.

URQUIHART (*er'kert*), a parish by the Frith of Dingwall, co. Ross, Scotland, said to have been named from the great length of its sea margin; from Gael. *oire* coast, edge, brink, *fad* long, *amhan*, a river or water. The Highlanders, speaking Gaelic, pronounce the word *urachadan*. This etymology, although apparently far-fetched, seems to derive confirmation from the similar name and situation of another parish on one side of Loch Ness in Invernessshire. (See *Stat. Acc. Scot.*)

UTICA, in anc. geog., a city of Africa, noted for the death of Cato. Bochart derives *Utica* or *Ityca* from Pun. עתיקא *atica*, old, ancient. (See CARTHAGE.) *Utica* is the name of a city in the state of New York, U. S.

UTRECHT (*yu'trekt*) a city of Holland, called by the Romans *Trajectus ad Rhenum*, "ford on the Rhine," and by the monks, *Ultra Trajectum*, i.e. "on the other side of the ford," from which its present name has been corrupted.

UXBRIDGE, Middlesex, found written *Oxebruge*, *Oxebreuge*, *Woxebruge*, *Woxebrugge*, *Woxbridge*, *Waxbridge*, and *Oxbridge*, said to have been noted in ancient times for the passage of *oxen*, from the rich pastures of Buckinghamshire, by a *bridge* over the Colne. Leland says "there be two wooden bridges at the west ende of the towne, and under the more weste goeth the great arme of the Colne River; the lesser arme goeth under the other bridge, and each of them serve there a great mille." *Uxbridge* is more probably "the bridge over the *Ux*," i.e. the water, from Brit. *isc*, Gael. *uisge*. See ISCA, OXFORD, and THAMES.

V.

VAL'HALLA, G. *Walhalla*, a Grecian temple of the Doric order, erected by the late King Ludwig of Bavaria, on the left bank of the Danube, below Ratisbon. The name is derived from the old Norse *valhöll*, "the hall of the chosen."

VALPARAISO (—*ri'zo*) a city of Chili, S. America; from Sp. *val* (from L. *vallis*, a valley), *paraíso* paradise, any pleasant or delightful place.

VALTELINE (—*leen'*), It. *Val Tellina*, G. *Veltlin*, the vale of the Adda, extending from Bormio to Colico, in Italy. The town of *Volturena*, built by the Tyrrheni, stands or stood at the end of the valley, upon the border of the Lago di Como, and the inhabitants of the valley are said to call themselves Voltureni. *Volturena* may be from *Vallis Tyrrhena*. According to others, the valley has its name from a castle on the heights, Teglio (L. *Tilium*, G. *Tell*), which was formerly its principal place.

VAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on a lake of the same name; built by King *Van*.

VANNES (*van*), a seaport in the W. of France, capital of the department of Morbihan. Camden derives the name from Gaul. *venna*, a fisherman. Vannes, however, is rather the capital of the Veneti, of whose name the word is a corruption. The Breton appellation is still *Wenet* or *Guenet*. It is not however improbable that the Veneti, whom the Latins distinguished as Veneti Italiæ and Veneti Galliæ, may derive their name from the Gaul. *venna*. Wachter, under "Heneti," synonymous with Veneti, says, "gens Sarmatica, à latrociniis, ut videtur, sic dicta; nam *henden* (A. S.) non solum est *capere*, sed etiam *rapere*."

VASARHELY (—*ha'ly*), which produces one of the best Hungarian white wines, called by the Germans Schomlauer; from Hung. *vásár*, a market (from Turc. *bázár*), *hely* a place.

VAUD (*vo*), called also Pays de Vaud, G. *Waadt* and *Waadland*; a canton of Switzerland, named from the Waldenses (L. *Vallesi*, It. *Valdési*, Swiss dial. *Vaudés*). The Waldenses, Valdenses, Valdesi, or Vaudois, were formerly considered to derive their name from Peter *Valdo* or *Waldo*, a citizen of Lyons in the 12th century, and an opponent of Romish doctrines; but it has since been proved that this religious community existed long before Waldo, and indeed, the canton of Vaud is called *Waldensis Comitatus* by the chronicler Bertin as early as 839. "From Waldo, however, the separatists from Rome in the south of France, have been called Waldenses, and this has caused them to be confounded with the Vaudois or Vaudés of the Alps." (*P. Cyc.*) *Waldenses* or *Valdenses* means simply "inhabitants of valleys," and may be traced to L. *vallis*, a valley.

VAUXHALL (*voxhaw'*). King John bestowed upon *Fouke* alias *Faulk* (*Falcausius*) de Brent, a Norman by birth, the very opulent heiress Margaret de Ripariis. (*Speed's Chron.* p. 582; *Annales Eccles. Wigorn.*, A. S. I. 486). By this marriage, he became possessor of the manor in Lambeth, to which *Fauks-hall* was annexed: and Mr. Lysons has with probability suggested, that it might be from him that the district acquired its appellation. Weight will be added to this surmise, if it be considered that in *Annales Ecclesie Wigorniensis* the name is spelt *Faukisius*; whence it may be presumed that in English he was vulgarly called *Faukes* (*Bibl. Topog. Brit.* Lond. 1795).

VEAN, VIAN, in local names in Cornwall, as Trevean, "the little town;" Trevyvian, "the town by the small water;" is the Corn. *vean*, *vian*, contracted from *wiggan*, *wigan*, *bighan*, little. These words are sometimes corrupted into *brigh*, *briggan*, *biggan*; as Lambriiggan, for Lambourne-wigan, "the little Lambourne;" Brighton, Brightor, Briggantor, Biggantor, "the little hill." Conf. Gael. *beagan*, W. *bychan*, Arm. *biham*, O. Fr. *bechan*, Franche Comté *pechon*.

VENACHOIR, a loch in Perthshire, Scotland; "the lake of the fair valley." (*Stat. Acc. Scot.*)

VENEZUELA (*-zwá'la*), a republic of S. America; "Little

Venice;" a name given to it on account of some Indian villages, which the first conquerors found on the Lakes of Maracaibo.

VENICE; It. *Venezia*, Fr. *Venise*, G. *Venedig*, Sp. *Venécia*, L. *Venetia*. In A.D. 421, the inhabitants of Aquileia, Padua, and other Italian cities, in order to escape the fury of Attila, fled to the islands at the mouth of the Brenta. Here they founded two cities, Rivo Alto and Malamocco, which were incorporated in 697 under one magistrate, entitled "doge." Pepin, as king of Italy, granted some territory along the banks of the Adige, and Rivo Alto (Rialto), united with neighbouring islands, took the name of *Venetia*, from the province of Venetia, the territory of the ancient Veneti, of which these islands formed a dependency. The Veneti, Venedæ, Winidæ, Henneti, Ένετοι, were a Celtic people originally from Sarmatia. See Ptol. lib. iii. c. 5; *Liv.*; *Polyb.*; *Jornan.*; *Strab.*; *Cæs.*; and voc. VANNES.

VENLOO', a town in the Netherlands, named from its situation; from D. *veen* a fen, *loo* a plain. See LOO.

VENTON is a Corn. word signifying a spring, fountain, well, as Venton Vean, "the little well."

VERDUN', an ancient town of France situated on the Meuse. The name is found written Verunum, Veronum, Vironum, Verdunum, Verdunum, Verednum, and Urbs Vereduna, Viridunum, or Viridunum. Saumaise derives the name from Celt. *ver*, a ford or passage, *dunum*, a town; but *ver* meant also "water." See YVERDUN and DUN.

VERONA, Italy, according to Sempronius, owes its origin and name to the Tuscan family *Vera*. See Plin. lib. iii. c. 19; *Liv.* lib. v. c. 35; Catull. Carm. 68; Martial, lib. xiv. epig. 195.

VERULAM, Herts, supposed to have been situated in the neighbourhood of St. Albans. The name is found written Verulamium, Velolamium, Velovanium, and Vrolanium, all corrupted from *Verulamium*, its Roman name. The Saxons called it Werlame and Werlame-ceaster; the inhabitants were styled Verulæ and Veroli; and by Pliny Verulani. Bailey derives the name from W. *gwar* fortress, and *lown* pleasant, from the pleasantness

and fertility of the place. According to others, it received its name from its situation near the small River *Verlum*, a feeder of the Coln; but there is no evidence that the Ver was ever called the Verlam. Perhaps the original Celtic name was Ver-alauni-din, i.e. "the town of the *Alauni*, who dwelt on the *Ver*," or "the town of the *Fir-Alauni*," i.e. "the men called the *Alauni*." The Celtic name may have been changed by the Romans to Veralaunidunum, and subsequently contracted to Verulamium, and then corrupted by the Saxons to Werlame, whence its present appellation. "The Roman road called by the Saxons Watling Street, was also called *Werlaem* Street, because it first went direct to Verulam, passing close under its walls." (See Gibson's Camden, vol. i. 79.)

VESUVIUS, a volcano near Naples; anciently Vesvius, Vesbius, Vesevus, and Vesujus. The name has been derived from Gr. $\epsilon\sigma\omega$ within, inward, or from $\epsilon\omega$ to send or throw, and $\beta\iota\alpha$ violence, or $\iota\sigma\varsigma$ dart, missile, weapon; because the smoke and fire which issue from it denote a violent agitation within, or may be compared to the hurling of darts. $\epsilon\sigma\beta\iota\alpha$, $\iota\text{-}\epsilon\sigma\beta\iota\alpha$, Vesbia, Vesbius, Vesvius, Vesujus, Vesuvius.

VEVEY or VEVAY, a town of Switzerland, named from its situation near the foot of the Alps, at the centre of a deep gorge formed by the *Veveyse*, a corruption of its ancient name, Vibsicus, i.e. the *Vip-isca*, "the water called the *Vip*." See ISCA.

VICENZA (*ve-tshen-tsa*), a city of Italy, from L. *Picentia*, probably Latinized from its original name.

VIENNA, G. *Wien*, Fr. *Vienne*, It. *Vienna*, Sp. *Viéna*, Turc. *Batch*; capital of Austria. According to some authors, it was formerly known by the names of Ala Flaviana, Castra Flaviana, Flavianum, and Juliobona. Others say it occupies the site of the Roman station Vindobona, supposed to be a corruption of *Vindevon* or *Vendevùn*, either an O. Celt. or Slav. word, denoting the "dwelling place of the Vends," a Slavonic tribe still occupying Carniola; and that *Vindobonu* may have successively become *Flariana* or *Faviana*, *Fiana*, and *Wien*. The city, however, stands on the south bank of the Danube, at its confluence with the little River

Wien, and the name of the river may be from Celt. *beagan* little, or *beag-an*, "the little river."

VINTSCHGAU (*finch'gow*). The upper part of the vale of the Adige, from its source to Bozen, is called the Vintschgau, from its ancient inhabitants the Venonetes. Thus Venonetes-gau, Vents-gau, Vintschgau. The G. *gau* means country, district, from Gr. $\gamma\eta$, $\gamma\alpha$, land, earth.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States of America, named in honour of Queen Elizabeth, in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt at a colony here.

VISTULA; G. *Weichsel*, Pol. *Wisla*, Fr. *Vistule*; a river of Poland; found written Vistillus, Vistla, Visela, Bisula, Visula, Visela, Weixel, Wiessel, Weissel, and Weisel, may be derived from the Celt. *wys-y-lliv*, "the floody water." Thus, *wys-y-lliv*, *wysuil*, *wisyl*, *wistyl*, Vistula. Conf. voc. WILLY.

VOLD, in local names in Norway, is the Dan. *vold*, a rampart, mound of earth, dam.

VOLGA, the largest river of Europe. In Sarmatian, *volga* means "the great."

VORARLBERG (*foral'baire*), a province of Austria, in *front* (G. *vor*, before) of the mountain called the *Arllberg*, q. v.

W.

WADY (*wadee'*). Wadys in Arabia are hollow valleys or depressions, more or less deep, wide, or long, washed by the mountain torrents or winter rains. Stanley gives the following Wadys in Sinai and Palestine: "Wady Fairan, Wady Howar, Wady Mokalteb, Wady-es-Shaykh, 'shaik's valley,' so called from the tomb of Shaykh Salah, the Muhammadan sanctuary of the peninsula; Wady Tayibeh, so designated from the goodly water and vegetation it contains; Wady Sagal, or 'of the acacia;' Wady Musa, closed by overhanging cliffs; Wady Tidri, expanding

into a level space with rare bushes of whitethorn, whence its name ; Wady Abu Hamad, 'the father of fig trees,' that grow in its clefts ; and Wady-el-Arabah, a true wady, marshy hollow, or depression. For a few weeks or days these valleys present the appearance of rushing streams, but their usual aspect is absolutely bare and waste, only presenting the image of thirsty desolation, and the more strikingly so from the constant indications of water, which is no longer there." Freytag interprets the Arab. *wādī* "locus depressior inter montes collesve, vallis, alveus fluvii, et ipse fluvius." It is found in the names of many rivers in Spain, as *wād-al-kábir*, "the great river," since corrupted into *Guadalquivir*, q. v.

WAKE'S COLNE (—*cone*), Essex, sometimes called Colne Maskerel, Colne Quincy, and Colun Saer, takes its name from the ancient baronial family of *Wake*. See COLNES.

WALDSHUT (*valds'hoot*), a forest town between Basle and Schaffhausen ; from G. *wald* wood, *hütte* hut, cottage.

WALLACHIA (*wol-la'ke-a*), a principality of Turkey. The name Wallachs given to this people by foreigners, belonged to some people in Thrace, Macedonia, and Thessaly. The Byzantine historians frequently mention the *Vlachi* (Βλαχοί), who lived chiefly in the country round Mount Pindus. The name Vloch, or Wloch is said to be the Slav. for "Italian" or "Roman ;" and *Wallach* is equivalent to the native name *Rómani*. (*Eng. Cyc.*) In Hung. a Wallachian is called *Oláh* ; in G. *Walache*, in Low L. *Valachus*, *Vlachus*, and *Dacromanus*. *Vloch*, *Vlach*, &c., are from the root of *Gaul* (q.v.). Lamartiniere says Wallachia was anciently called Flaccia, from one *Flaccus*, who was sent by Trajan with 30,000 men to colonize it.

WALLINGFORD, Berks, found written Wealinga- Waling- Walling- Walin- Wallyng-ford, Walingaforda, Wallengafort, Wallyngforth, and Wallyngfort ; from *Gualenga-ford*, "the ford or passage of the Gauls." According to others, its ancient Brit. name was *Gual-hen* "the old wall."

WALMER (*wor'mer*), Kent ; from Sax. *wall* a wall, and L. *mare* the sea ; "a sea wall." (*Bailey.*)

WALTHAM (*wawl'tun*), Hants, found written Wealt ham,

Weald-ham, Waltham ; from A. S. *weald* a wood, *weald*, *ham* a dwelling. (*Bosworth*.)

WALTON, the name of several places in England, as Walton-on-Thames, Walton-on-the-Naze ; from A. S. *weal* a wall, *tun* an enclosure ; or from root of Waltham.

WANDLE, a river in Surrey ; from A. S. *wandrian*, or Dan. *vandler*, to wander. Bailey calls it the Wandle or Vandali.

WANDSWORTH, Surrey, formerly Wandiesworth, and perhaps originally Wandle's-worth, i.e. a farm or habitation on the River Wandle.

WARBURTON, Oxon ; “ the place where Æthelfreda, Queen of the Mercii, built a citadel ;” found written Weard-burh, Wead-byrig, Wardebirh, Wardeburgh, and Wardborough ; from A. S. *weard* a watch, *burh* a fort, city, *tun* a town.

WARDINE (—*deen*), a frequent termination of local names in Herefordshire, Salop, and Radnor ; as Carwardine, Shilwardine, Shrawardine (Castle), Chiswardine. It occurs also in Scotland, as Bradwardine (Waverley). Perhaps from Low L. *gardianus*, a warden ; “ he that hath the keeping or charge of any person or thing by office ;” as warden of the marshes, warden of the forest, warden of peace, warden of the Stannaries.

WARE, Herts, found written Guare ; originally a *wear* or dam constructed on the River Lea, and strongly fortified by the Danes in 964, in order to defend their vessels ; from A. S. *wær*, *wer*.

WAREHAM, Dorset. The Britons called it Durngneis ; the Saxons, Vepham, and Thornsæta. In ancient records it is written Warham and Varham, said to be a compound of *var* and *ham*, and to denote a habitation on a fishing shore. But see WARE.

WARRINGTON, co. Lancaster ; in Domesday Wallington, and according to some authors, the Vara-tin of Ravennas, and the Roman Veratinum ; “ the ford town,” from Celt. *vera* a ford, *din* a town. The opinion that this place was a Roman station rests chiefly on the circumstance of three Roman roads, each leading to a ford here over the Mersey, the vestiges of a castrum and fosse, which are still discernible, and the discovery of some

Roman relics. Since its occupation, however, by the Saxons, it assumed the name of *Werington*, from *wæring* a fortification, *tun* a town.

WARWICK (*worrik*), found written Wæring-wic, Ware-wic, Waringe-wyke, War-wyk, Warwych, and Warwyk; from A. S. *wæring* a bulwark, mound, *wic* a dwelling; "a fortified dwelling." "From *W. guarth*, a safeguard, a garrison, and *wic*." (*Camden*.) "Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred and wife of Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, in 913, built a castle on the northern steep banks of the Avon, and erected a mound of earth on its western side, which still exists, and on which it is supposed that a fort was erected." (*Gent. Mag.*, March, 1841, p. 359, and Nov. 1844.)

WARWICK LANE, formerly Eldenese Lane, Newgate Street. "The same is now called Warwick Lane, of an ancient house there built by an Earl of Warwick, and was since called Warwick Inn." (*Stow*, p. 128.) At the corner of Newgate Street is a bas-relief of Guy, Earl of Warwick, bearing the date 1668.

WATFORD (*wot'—*), co. Herts, situated on the Colne, and said to derive its name from the *Watling* Street which passed in the vicinity, and from a *ford* over the river.

WATLING STREET, London. The ancient Watling Street was a road supposed to have been constructed by the British, and re-constructed by the Romans, which extended from Sandwich in Kent to Caernarvon in Wales. The name is found written Guetheling, Wetheling, and Wetlinga. One writer says *Wetlinga Street* is "the road of the sons of King *Wetla* or *Welthe*;" another says it was "a consular road made by the Romans, thrown up considerably above the level of the sides, kept up with large stakes driven into the ground, and lesser wood woven between them; and that these were called by the Saxons, *wattles*, from which the road had its name." This etymology seems far-fetched; besides, wattles would never be sufficiently strong to keep together the weight of gravel, sand, lime, and stone "raised high above the level of the sides." The Rev. J. Kempe thinks it was an ancient British way, from *gwydd-lain*, "the way through the forests or woods;" and he says this etymology would be at

once expressive of its British origin, of the primitive state of the country through which it ran, and of its subsequent adoption by the Romans as a military road; that with the Britons it was a forest lane or track way, and with the Romans it became a stratum, street, or raised road, constructed according to their well-known manner. The most reasonable suggestion is that of Thierry, who says *Wetlinge* is merely a Saxon corruption of *Gwydelin*, i.e. *Gwydelinsarn*, "the way of the Gwydel or Gael," i.e. the Irish; "nom fort convenable à une route qui conduisait de Douvres à la côte de Chester." See also Thierry, Norm. Conq. vol. i. pp. 2, 70, note, and p. 151; Notes and Queries, 2d S. p. 271; Whitaker, Hist. Manchester, vol. i. p. 130; Archæol. Append. to vol. vi. p. 130, and Append. to vol. xxvi. p. 468—9; Hoveden, p. 248; and Camden, Brit. p. 343.

WEALD, WEALT, WALD, WALT, WOLD, in local names in England, denotes a situation near woods or groves, as *Weald-ham*, *Wealt-ham* (Waltham); the wealds of Kent, i.e. the woody parts of this county; from A. S. *weald*, *wald*. (Plat. *wold*, *woold*, D. *woud*, G. *wald*, Dan. *ved*, Sw. *wed*, W. *gwyddâ*.)

WEDNESBURY (*wenz'—*), co. Stafford; from *Woden's-beorg*, from *Woden*, the Saxon god of war, *beorg* a hill, or *burg* a fortified place. We find in Domesday that this town, previously to the Norman Conquest, belonged to the Saxon kings.

WELLINGTON, co. Somerset, formerly Walintone; perhaps "the town of the Gualen." See WALLINGFORD.

WENBURY or Wembury, co. Devon; in A. S. found written *Wicgan-beorch*, *Wicgam-beorg*, *Wigganbeorh*, and *Winbeorn* (*Bosworth*); perhaps "the *burg* or fortress of the *Wiccii*."

WENT, a river in Yorkshire (whence Went Bridge), from Anc. Brit. *dwr-gwent*, "water which flows thro' an open region." But see DERWENT and WINCHESTER from same root.

WESER (*vd'zer*), a river of Germany. Strabo calls it *Βίσουριγίς*; Ptolemy, in one place *Ουΐσουριγίς*; in another *Ουΐσουριγίς*; Dion Cassius writes *Ουΐσουριγγος*; all the Latin writers call it *Visurgis*. Wachter says, in the middle ages the *Weser* was called *Wisar-aha* (*flumen Visaræ*), and the *Cherusci*

may have called it *Weser-gus*, of which the Romans made *Visurgis*. He derives *Weser*, *Hister* (*Ister*), *Oder*, and *Eider* from Celt. *dwr*, water, and says *gus* is a Francic word for a river, from *giessen*, to flow; but *Ister* is more probably from Celt. *ys-dwr*; *Oder* from G. *ader*, an artery, vein; or both *Oder* and *Eider* from Gr. ὕδωρ, water; and *Isar* and *Weser* may come from Celt. *wys-arū*, "the turbid stream," from *uisge* water, *garw* rough. See also Ptol. lib. ii. c. 11; and voc. ISCA and YARROW.

WESTERAS (*vesteroas'*), a town of Sweden. The name is a corruption of *Vestra Aros*, Western Arosia, as distinguished from *Ostra Aros*, Eastern Arosia, now Upsala.

WESTMINSTER, from A. S. *west* id., *myenster* a monastery, cathedral, so named from being built at the west side of London.

WESTMORELAND, found written *West-moringa-land*, *Westmariland*, *Westmeriland*, and *Westmerland*; "the west moor land," from A. S. *west*, *moring* or *mor*, and *land*.

WESTPHALIA, G. *Westphalen*, Fr. *Vestphalie*, It. *Vestfalia*; an extensive district in the N. W. of Germany, first so called about the ninth century. According to some writers, this country was formerly called *Vestalia*, after the goddess *Vesta*. Others derive the name from *west*, id., and *walen* (G. *füllen*), a colt, because Westphalia is situated *west* of the *Weser*, and its first inhabitants bore the device of a *colt* in their ensigns. Others say from *west-wallen*, i.e. the western ramparts, dams, or dykes; or from a German people called the *Fales* or *Falen*, and divided into the *West* and *Ost Falen*. But who were these *Fales* or *Falen*? Wachter says the East and West *falahi*, *falai*, *fulahos*, or *falos* were clients or dependants of the Franks; and he refers to Low L. *fulahus*, "one who delivers himself up and becomes the client of another," from O. G. *falahan* or *felahan*, tradere fidei, committere, concedere. Conf. Tiffauges, in La Vendée, France, a name corrupted from *Tei-phalia* or *Thei-phalia*, the country of *Tei-phali*, *Tai-fali*, or *Tai-phali*. The G. *wahle* is a foreigner; *wähler*, an elector; the Su-Goth. *fala*, a plain; the Gael. *fâl*, *fâil*, a circle, fold, fence, enclosure, wall.

WEYBRIDGE, co. Surrey; "bridge over the Wey."

WEYMOUTH (*wa'muth*), found written Waimuth and Waimue; co. Dorset; "mouth of the Wey." See WYE.

WHAMPOA, the European anchorage in the Canton River; from Chin. *hwang-poo*. *Poo* or *foo*, among other meanings, is a mart, a place where ships and traders assemble; *hwang* signifies "yellow," and is the name of a hill, of an ancient country, and of a district.

WHITBY, co. York; from A. S. *hwit* white, Dan. *by* a town.

WHITCHURCH, co. Hants; from A. S. *hwit* white, *circe* a church.

WHITEHORNE or WHITTERNE, co. Galway, Ireland; the Lucophibia of Ptolemy; the Candida Casa of Bede; from A. S. *hwit* white, *ern* a place.

WICH, WICK, WIC, a termination of local names in England, as Berwick, Dulwich, Greenwich, Norwich, is the A. S. *wic*, *wyc* (Plat. *wik*, D. *wyk*, Fries. *wic*, O. G. *wik*, *wiek*, *weich*, a town, castle, monastery, bay, Dan. *vig*, bay, ford, *viig*, cove, Sw. *vik*, cove, creek, Ice. *vik*, a little bay), a dwelling place, habitation, street, village, monastery, convent, castle, fortress for soldiers, camp, station, creek, bay, from L. *vicius*, a street, also a village or several houses close together in the country, from Gr. *οικος*, a house.

WICKHAM, HIGH, Bucks; "dwelling on the River *Wick*." The little River Wick may derive its name from W. *bychan*, small.

WICKLOW, a town in Ireland; from Dan. *vig* a bay, ford, Sw. *vik* a cove, creek, or A. S. *wic* a dwelling-place, fortress; and Eng. *low* a hill or rising ground, or Ir. *lough* an arm of the sea.

WIDDIN, a strong fortress of Bulgaria on the Danube. The Turks call it Kikadova and Vidin. It may have been named from the *Vidini*, *Udini*, or *Budini*, a people from Sarmatia. Udine, a city in the Venetian territory, may have received its appellation from the same people.

WIESBADEN (*vees'bahdn*), capital of the duchy of Nassau, Germany, owes its name and prosperity to its hot springs, which

were known to the Romans and are spoken of by Pliny the Elder. *Baden* in G. means "baths," and the first part of the name may be *wiese*, a meadow, from Gr. *πεισεα, πισοα*.

WIGAN, co. Lancaster, near which King Arthur defeated the Saxons in a memorable battle. Bailey derives the name from Sax. *wibbigan*, of *wi* sacred, or *wibed* an altar, and *biggin* or *biegan*, to build, q. d. sacred buildings. Camden calls it Wiggin, "which some say was anciently called Wibiggin, of which name I have nothing to observe, but that 'biggin' is a Lancashire word for 'houses.'" Baines, the historian, says, in all ancient documents relating to Wigan, the name is written as a dissyllable, with slight variations in the orthography; and he derives it from A. S. *wig*, a fight.

WILLY, WILLEY, or WILY, a river in Wilts; Avon-uille, the old name of the River Helmsdale in Sutherland. Chalmers says these rivers are so named from their rising rapidly after rains; that Avon-uile (the *Ila* of Richard's map), means "the floody river;" and he derives these names from Brit. *y-llif* or *y-lliv*, "the flood." The *Ill* in Alsace, and the *Ilz*, i. e. the *Ill-ese*, which joins the Danube at Passau, may be traced to the same root.

WILTON, a town in Wilts, situated near the River *Willy*.

WILTSHIRE, (*wilshur*), contraction of *Wiltun-scire*, "the shire of Wilton." Its inhabitants were anciently called the *Wilsætas*.

WIMBLEDON, Surrey, found written *Wibban-dun*, and *Wilbandonum*, may have been named from one of its early proprietors. Somner derives the word from *Wibba*, the name of its builder, and A. S. *dune*, a hill. Lysons has seen records in which the name *Wimbaldus* occurs.

WINCHELSEA, co. Sussex, formerly *Winceles-æa*, from A. S. *winceel* an angle or corner, and *æa* water. Others translate *æa* an island. "This latter explanation well suits the situation of old Winchelsea, which, before the reign of Henry III., was washed by the waters of the Channel on the south and east, and by the Rother on the north." (*P. Cyc.*)

WIN'CHESTER. The expounder of Nennius says Winton or Winchester was called by the Britons *Cair-Guntin*. Camden writes it *Caer Gwent*, "white city;" and says "the Romans converted *Gwent* into *Venta*, and added *Belgarum* to denote its situation in the country occupied by the Belgæ." The *W. gwent* signifies fair or open regions, from *gwen*, white, fair, beautiful. The name may therefore have meant either "white city," or "the city in the open country;" indeed, the county itself was called Gwent by the ancient British. Chester is from A. S. *ceaster*, a fortress; from L. *castrum*, *castra*. Conf. BICETRE, DERWENT and WINDERMERE, from same root.

WINDERMERE, or WINANDERMERE, a lake in Westmoreland. *Winandermere* is from W. *gwyn hên dwr*, "the clear ancient lake;" or a corruption of *Windermere*. *Winder* comes from *gwen dwr*, the "clear water;" the last syllable is a Sax. expletive, signifying a lake.

WINDSOR (*winz'er*), co. Berks, found written Windles-ofra, Windles-oure, Windles-ora, Windleshora, Winlesores, Windleshores, Winleshores, Windeshores, Windesoure, Windelsores, Windlesores, Winlesores, Windesoure, Windesore, Windesour, and Wyndosor; "the dwelling on the winding shore," from the winding course of the Thames in this part; from A. S. *windan* to wind, *ora* for A. S. *ofer*, a margin, bank, shore.

WINTERTHUR (*vintertoor*), the second town in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland. Lamartiniere says it took its name from the fortress of Windthurn, built by the Counts of Kybourg in the neighbourhood, and that about a league from the town is the village of old Winterthour, the ancient Vitodurum; but it is quite as reasonable to suppose that the town was named from the village. Vitodurum may mean "the water-dwelling, or the ford of the Vits or Wihts." The Celt. *dwr* is "water," but, according to Cluverius, it sometimes signifies a ford or passage. *Windthurn* means "wind-tower," from G. *wind*, id., *thurm* a tower, from L. *turris*. Conf. OUDE and SWITZERLAND.

WISBEACH, co. Cambridge; a corruption of Ousebeach, its former name. Before the time of Henry III., the River *Ouse* is supposed to have had its outfall at or near Ousebeach.

WITH, WATH, in local names in England, as Langwith, Darwith, means a ford; from Sw. *vad*, Dan. *vade*.

WOKING, co. Surrey, found written Okyng and Oking, and in the reign of Edward the Confessor and in old maps, Wochinges; probably a corruption of *Wey-wicingas*, i.e. the dwellers on the River Wey. Conf. DORKING.

WOLVERHAMPTON (*wool—*), co. Stafford, formerly Wulfrunshampton, was anciently called Hampton. It received the addition of *Wulfrun* in the time of King Ethelred, from Wulfruna, relict of Athelm, duke of Northampton, who founded a monastery here in honour of the Virgin.

WONG, WANG, a termination of local names in England, as Basfordwong, Cornerwong, is the A. S. *wang*, *wong*, a plain, field, allied to Dan. *vang*, a meadow, green field, as Ullensvang, in Norway. *Wong* occurs frequently in Norfolk. Swang in Yorkshire, &c., as White Cross Swang, is a low-lying grassy place liable to be flooded, a fresh piece of greensward lying in a bottom among arable and barren land. Some consider it the Norfolk *wang* sibilated.

WOODSTOCK, co. Oxon, from A. S. *wudu* wood, *stoc* a place.

WOOLWICH (*wool'idj*), Kent, found written Wolwiche and Wollewic; in the *Textus Roffensis*, Wlewic; in *Domesday*, Hulviz, which Hasted translates "the dwelling on the creek." The last part of the name may be the A. S. *wic*, a dwelling, station, bay.

WORCESTER (*woos'ter*), called by Ptolemy Branogenium, by Antoninus Branonium, by Nennius Guoragon and Guoreon, and by some authors Guaragon, of which its present Welsh name *Caer-wrangan* or *Caer-angon* is a corruption. One writer translates Branonium, "a city facing the water." All these names, however, seem corruptions of *Barangon*, denoting "a frontier town garrisoned by a military class called *Barangii*" (sometimes *Guarangi*, *Gorangi*, *Gerongi*, and *Cuorongi*), whose name may be traced to the Low L. *baro*, *baronis*. The Saxons called this town *Wegeorna*-*Weogare*-*Wigor*-*Wigora*-*Wigra*-*Wigera*- and *Wiger-ceaster* *Wic-ware-ceaster*, *Wire-ceastre*, and *Wir-cestre*.

Camden derives the present name from “*wire*, nemoroso saltu adjuncto,” but, says Cowel, this is a mistake, for that wood is almost twelve miles distant. The historian of Worcester says “*Wiga-erne* means ‘the warrior’s lodge, the hero’s place of retirement,’ and that this may account for the name which the Saxons gave to the *ceaster*, or to a Roman fort they found here, which they called first Wigerna, Weogerna, Wigorna, and in time, Wegrin- Wigra-cester and Wigornceaster; that the name was afterwards corrupted to Wirceaster, a mode of writing that prevailed about the Norman Conquest, and gave way to the present spelling, Worcester.” The original Saxon name, from which its present appellation has been corrupted, was perhaps *Wic-wara-ceaster*, i.e. the fortress of the people (*wara*) called the Wiccii. These Wiccii or Huiccii appear to have given their name to this part of the country, which in a charter of Ethelwald, king of Mercia, is called *Huicca mægthe*, i.e. the province of the Wiccii or Huiccii. It has been asserted that Worcester was first called Wigornia, by Joseph of Exeter, in some verses which he addressed to Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury; but the name Wigornia occurs in Florence of Worcester, who died about sixty years before Joseph of Exeter wrote. For a plausible derivation of the name of the Wiccii and of the province of Wiccia, we must refer to the historian of Worcester. See also Camd. Brit. vol. i. p. 210, Gough’s ed.; Spelm. Gloss. under Baro, Barongus; and Stukeley’s Itin. Cur. p. 64.

WORTH, WORTHY. *Worth*, in local names in England, is the A. S. *worth* (G. *ort*, O. G. *oort*, *oord*, a place,) a farm, hall, court, manor, mansion, dwelling-place, as Bedworth, co. Warwick; Emsworth, co. Sussex; Bloxworth, formerly Blocesworth “Bloe’s manor;” Chilworth; Chillingworth; Colsterworth; Epsworth, co. Lincoln; Lulworth; Nailsworth, co. Gloucester; Sawbridgeworth, co. Herts; Tamworth, co. Stafford; Wandsworth, co. Surrey; Wordsworth; Worth Maltravers, “the manor of Maltravers.” Dr. Bosworth says *worth*, *worthy*, in local names, is the A. S. *weordig*, *worthig*, *wurthig*, *worth*, a field, portion of land, farm, manor, estate; as Bosworth, Holdsworth.

WOOTTON BASSETT, co. Wilts, was named Wootton, from the great quantity of *wood* in the neighbourhood, and received the addition of Bassett from a family to whom it formerly belonged.

WREXHAM, co. Denbigh, N. Wales, formerly Writtleham ; from Sax. *writhels* wreaths, *ham* a village. (*Bailey*.) The reason for this derivation is not evident ; the A. S. *writhels* is a band, cover ; *wræth*, *wrath*, is a wreath, bandage, pillar, prop, defence.

WROTHAM (*roht'm*), co. Kent ; in Domesday Broteham ; in the Textus Roffensis, Wroteham ; and found written Wortham ; "so called from *wort* (A. S. *wyrt*), a herb growing there in great plenty." (*Playfair*.)

WÜRTEMBERG (*wur'tm-bairg*), found written Wurtemberg and Wirtenberg. This kingdom received its name from the seignorial chateau of Würtemberg, situated upon a hill between Stutgard and Essingen. Some translate *Würtemberg* "lord on the hill" (*würt an dem berg*). The O. G. *wirt*, lord, master, host, is the modern *wirth*, an innkeeper ; and *wirtschaft*, which was used to denote the conviviality which reigned in the halls of princes, is now written *wirthschaft*, and denotes an inn. *Wirt* comes from *ἑορταζω*, to feast, *ἑορτη*, feast, festival.

WÜRZBURG (*wurtz'boorg*), capital of the Bavarian circle of the Lower Maine, received its appellation from the beautiful gardens with which it is surrounded. There are 7000 acres of vineyards in the vicinity. The name translates "herb or plant town" (O. G. *würz*, *würze*, every kind of herb, plant, fructus et germina).

WYCH STREET. Stow, speaking of Drury Lane, London, says, "before the Drurys built here, the old name for this lane or road was called *Via de Aldwych* ;" "hence," says Cunningham, "the present Wych Street, at the bottom of Drury Lane." (A. S. *cald* old, *wic* a dwelling, farm, village.)

WYE, a river in the counties of Montgomery, Radnor, Hereford, and Monmouth ; Wey, a river in Dorset ; the Y, an arm of the Zuyder Zee, Holland. Lye derives *Wye* from A. S. *wæg*, a wave ; Philpot from the O. Brit. word *wy*, analogous to L. *vaga*, wandering. In Domesday and other old records, the name

of this river is found written Gwy, Wy, Wi, Wie. *Wye, Wey,* and *Y,* are from the Celt. *gwy* or *wy*, water.

WYND, WINT. The narrow streets of Edinburgh, and of certain towns in Lancashire are so called. The name means an alley or lane, from A. S. *wind-an*, to turn.

X.

XANTHUS, in anc. geog. a river of Troas, generally called the Scamander; a river of Lycia; a small river of Epirus; perhaps named from their supposed colour; from Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow.

Y.

YARMOUTH, called by the Saxons Garmud and Jiermud, co. Norfolk, situated at the mouth of the River Yare or Yar. Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight is situated at the mouth of the estuary of the western *Yar*. See YARROW.

YARRA YARRA, a river of Australia, which runs by Melbourne, and falls into Port Phillip. The name is Australian, and means "ever-flowing."

YARROW, co. Selkirk, Scotland. In the foundation charter of Selkirk Abbey, by King David, in the twelfth century, it is called Garua, and is afterwards found written Zarof, Yara, and Yharrow. It takes its appellation from the river which runs through the parish. The River Yarro joins the Douglas in Lancashire; the Yair rivulet falls into the Tweed in Selkirk; the Yare joins the Ex in Devon; Yarmouth in Norfolk, and Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight, stand on rivers called the Yar or Yare. The names of all these rivers are derived from Anc. Brit. *garw*, signifying "what is rough." Bochart derives the Celt. *garw*, *garaw* (Gael. *garbh*, rough, rugged, severe, fierce, terrible, boisterous, turbid;

Corn. *garou*, W. *garw*, rugged, rough, Arm. *garv* rapid) from Arab. *garaph*, which he says has nearly the same meaning, and he quotes Giggejus to prove that *sail garaph* in the Arabic is “a torrent which sweeps all before it.” (Conf. GARONNE.) Bailey derives *Yarrow* in Durham, memorable as the birth-place of the Venerable Bede, from A. S. *gyrwa*, a marsh, moor, fen.

YENI, YENGI (*ya'ne*, *yang'e*), in local names in Turkey, as Yeni Kale, in the Crimea; Yengi Bar or Nour (the ancient Nora) on the road between Kaisariyeh and Tarsus, is the Turc. *yengi* new.

YENI KALE (*ka'la*) a town in the Crimea, whence the straits of the same name; from Turc. *yengi* new, *kal'eh* a fortress.

YEOVIL (*yo'vil*), Somerset, called by the Saxons Gevele; in Domesday, Givele aud Ivle; named from the River Ivel or Yeo, near which it stands. In old maps the name of this town is written *Yeovill*, and that of the river, *Evill*. See LICHESTER.

YORK, called by the ancient Britons, Caer Efrog, by the Romans, Eboracum, by the Saxons, Efrog-wyc, Ever-wyc, Efer-wic, Eofer-wic, Eofer-wic-ceaster, Eofor-wic, Euer-wic, Euor-wic, and Yvor-wyc. Some derive *Eboracum* from *Ebura*, in Andalusia, or *Ebora*, now *Evora*, in Portugal, or from the *Eburaci* or *Ebroici* a people of Celtic Gaul, whose chief city was Eboracum. According to others, its British appellation, from which the Latin form *Eburacum* or *Eboracum* was derived, was Eburac or Eborac, and may have denoted “a town or fortified place on the banks of a river, or near the confluence of waters.” There is a tradition that about A.C. 983, when Silvius Latinus reigned in Italy, Ebraucus, third king from Brute, built a city north of the Humber, which, after his own name, he called *Kaer-Ebrauc*, “the city of Ebraucus.” Baxter derives Ebracvm “from Brit. *eur* or *ebr* (answering to the Gr. *εὐρεῖν*), whence *evraïc* watery; Caer-Evrauc, a watery city.” Others say York, like Eureux (Evreux) in Normandy, has its name from the River Eure, on which it stands. This is the opinion of Camden; and Somner writes the name “*Ea-ure-wic*, a fortress at or near the water.”

We have no evidence, however, that the Ouse was anciently called the Eure at York. There is a tradition that the place was built as a retreat from the wild boars in the forest of Gautries; and if so, both the Latin and Saxon names may be derived from the British name, and the latter from Gr. *καπρος* a wild boar; thus, *kapros*, *kapr*, *aper*, *afer*, *aferoe*, *afroc*, *Efroc*. *Efroc*, *evroe*, *ebroec*, *eboroc*, *eborac*, *Eboracum*; *Efroc*, *efroc-wyc*, *ever-wic*, *evor-wic*, *evoric*, *yvorie*, *yvorick*, *yorik*, *York*; or the Saxons may have first called *York*, *Efroc-wyc*, from the Brit. word, and afterwards *Ever-wyc*, from A. S. *ever*, *eber*, *efor* (from L. *aper*), a wild boar.

YPRES (*épr*), a town of Flanders, situated upon a small stream called the *Yper*. The kind of linen called *diaper* (i.e. *d'Ypres*, from *Ypres*), was first manufactured here.

YSSEL (*ísel*), a river in the Netherlands, whence the places named *Ysselmond* and *Ysselsten*. *Yssel* may be a dim. of *ys*, water. See *ISCA*, *LEWES*, and *THAMES*.

YSTRAD, in local names in Wales, as *Ystrad Yw*, *Ystrad Tywr*, &c., is the W. *ystrad*, a flat, a vale, a bottom or valley formed by the course of a river.

YSTWITH (*ist'with*), a river of S. Wales, whence *Aberystwyth*. Owen derives the W. *ystwyth*, springing, from *ys* and *twyth*, a spring or pliancy, aptness to proceed, celerity.

YUCATAN, a republic of Central America, situated in the Mexican isthmus. Some derive *Yucatan*, or *Jucatan*, from *Joetan*, son of *Heber*, who came from the East and inhabited this part of America! Others say that when the Spaniards first arrived here, and inquired of the natives the name of the country, the latter, not understanding them, answered "*jucatan*," which, in the Indian language, means "What do you say?" and that the Spaniards have ever since called the country *Jucatan*, or *Yucatan*.

YVERDUN (*ever-dung'*), a town of Switzerland, at one end of the Lake of *Neuchatel*; corrupted from its ancient name *Ebrodunum*; from Celt. *y-ber-din* "a town near the water."

Z.

ZANGUEBAR (*zang'gebar*), Pers. *Zangbár* and *Zanjistan*; Arab. *Zanj*; the Agisimba of Ptolemy; a country on the eastern coast of Africa. The largest of the islands belonging to it is called Zanzibar. The name Zanguebar means "the sea, or sea-coast of the Zangís" or negroes (*Zangí*, and Arab. *bahr* the sea). It was named either by the Persians or the Arabs. The Pers. *zangí* is an Egyptian, Ethiopian, a moor, a negro, *vulgò* a savage; *zang*, among other meanings, signifies the rays of the sun, the light of the moon, clear water, hot, burning, Egypt, Ethiopia; the Arab. *zanj* or *zinj*, the Ethiopians. Zangbar is also the name of a fabulous island in India. See also Texeira, de Regib. Pers. lib. i. c. 6; and Bochart, Géog. Sacr.

ZAN'TE, one of the Ionian Islands, the anc. *Zacynthus*, from which the name has been corrupted; thus, *Zακυνθος*, *zacynthus*, *zacynth*, *zacynt*, *zaynt*, *zant*, *Zante*. Bochart, quoting Texeira, says this isle is entirely surrounded with high mountains, the loftiest of which is Monte Elato, and he derives *Zacynthus* from Heb. *zachuth*, sublimity, height, from *zuach*, to be raised.

ZEAL, ZELL, ZILLER (*zeel*, *tzel*, *tziller*); Zell is not an uncommon local name in some parts of Germany, Tyrol, &c.; as Zell in Hanover, Zell-am-See, in the Pinzgau, so called to distinguish it from Zell in the Ziller Thal in Tyrol. Places named Zeal and Zell were originally cells, shrines, or chapels, from L. *cella*, as Zeal Monachorum, "the monks' cell," a place in Devon. The *Ziller Thal* either takes its name from the stream which runs through it, or from Zell, the chief place in the valley; thus, Zell, Zeller, Ziller.

ZEALAND, an island forming part of Denmark. Some derive Zealand from Dan. *sø* sea, *land* id., but the name is properly *Sjælland*, from *sjæl*, soul, spirit.

ZEEKOE, a river of Africa ; “the sea-cow river.” (D.)

ZEITUN (*zy'tun*), a town of Greece, near the Turkish frontier, may have been famed for its olives ; and if so, the name may be derived from Arab. زيتون *zaitún* an olive. Some derive the Arab. word from *Tsze thung*, now *Tseun chow foo*, a celebrated port of southern China, formerly visited by the Arabs and other Mussulmen (See *Klaproth*) ; but this latter derivation can only be upheld on the hypothesis that the Arabs first brought their olives from this port.

ZOUT, a river of Africa ; “the salt river.” (D.)

ZUG (*tzoog*), capital of the Swiss canton to which, as well as to the lake (Züger Zee), it gives its name. Zug is a corruption of *Tugium*, its former appellation, which it received from the *Tugeni*, a people who anciently inhabited this and the neighbouring territory. Strabo, in his description of Helvetia, speaks of the *Tugeni*, who joined the *Cimbri* in their expedition against Italy.

ZÜRICH (*tsu'rik*), found written *Turig* and *Turreg* ; a canton and city of Switzerland. The city is said to have been destroyed by *Attila*, and rebuilt by *Thuricus* (son of *Theodoric*), and named after him *Thuricum*, whence by corruption its present name.

ZUTPHEN (*tsoot'fen*), found written *Zutfania* ; in the middle ages, *Sudven* ; a town of *Gelderland*, in the Netherlands ; from D. *veenen fens*, *zud* south ; “the southern fens.”

ZUYDER ZEE (*zi'der ze*, D. *zoy'der za*), an inland sea between *Holland* and *Friesland*, so called in contradistinction to the *North Sea*, although in fact it is merely a wide bay of that sea ; from D. *zuid* southern, from *zuid* south, *zee* sea.

Additions and Corrections.

ADDER, ADUR. The Adder, a river in Wilts; the White Adder and Black Adder, co. Berwick; the Adur in Sussex and in Ireland. Chalmers derives these names from Brit. *aweddur*, "running water." Conf. **ADDERBOURN** and **ADUR**, p. 3.

ADIGE (*ad-ee'jeh*), a river of Tyrol and Italy, G. *Etsch*; corrupted from its L. name *Athesis*, from Celt. *Yt-ese*, "the water." Conf. **TEES** (Low L. *Athesis*, *Teesis*, and *Teesa*; called by Ptolemy *Τύεσσα*), a river co. Durham, from same root. See **ISCA, THAMES**.

AFGHANISTAN is said to take its name from Malik *Afghána*, son of Armíah, to whom the mountain tract of Káseggar and the district of Rudah were assigned in feudal tenure by Súlíman, son of Dáoud. The name Afghána is derived from the Pers. *fighán*, complaint, lamentation, because this king was a cause of lamentation to the devils, jíns, and mankind. It is asserted that he fixed his residence at a place named Púsh or Pásh, in the mountains, and that from this place the people have derived the name of Pushtún, and their language that of Pushto, their original language being called Ibrahámí, i.e. Hebrew. See *As. Soc. Beng. Jour.* vol. xxiii. 550, 1854. Conf. p. 3.

AIX (*ace*), name of several places in France; Aix, in Savoy; Aix-la-Chapelle, G. *Aachen*, in Prussia. *Aix* and *Aachen* are corruptions of L. *aquæ*, waters, and these places were named from their hot or cold springs. One Aix in France was founded by the Roman general Sextus, who named it *Aquæ Sextiæ*. Aix-la-Chapelle was called by the Latins, *Aquisgranum*, from *aquæ*, and Serenus *Granus*, by whom it was founded under the Emperor Adrian, about A.D. 124.

ALBANIA, a province of European Turkey, for *Alania*, said to be from a German race called the *Alains*.

ALDBURY (*awlbury*), Herts, from A. S. *ald-burh*, "old burgh or town."

AMOY, China; in Mandarin dialect, *Hea mun*, pronounced by the natives *ha-moy*. *Hea* is the name of a dynasty.

ARABIA. The Rev. Alfred Jones says “*Arábh*, *Αραβία*, desert or sterile, so called from its sterility, from the root *arábh*, to exchange articles of traffic, to set as the sun; Arab. *gharaba*, to depart far away, to wander, i. q. *Harábh*.” Mr. Geo. R. Gliddon (Otia Ægypt.) translates the name *Arabs* (whence *Barbary*), “men of the west,” and *Berber*, “sons of the west,” from *pi* the, *ereb* west, *bar* son. Conf. p. 13.

ARARAT. The Rev. Alfred Jones says אֲרָרָט *ararát*, ‘a mountain of descent,’ which Josephus says the natives called it. The Armenians call it ‘the place of descent;’ hence it is considered a compound of *Ar-arat*, and in Heb. should be written *Hur-yaradh*. The Samaritan Pentateuch has *Hararat*. By this mode it would be from אֲרָר a mountain, and יָרַד to descend. That this is the true signification appears also from Moses Chorenensis, the Armenian historian, who affirms that the city at the foot of this mountain is called *Idsheuan*, but at the place itself, *Nachidsheuan*, which signifies ‘the first place of descent.’” Conf. p. 14.

ARRAS (Fr. pron. *arrak*), according to some, was anciently inhabited by the Atrebates, whose name became corrupted to *Adertes* or *Adratas*, whence the place was called *Pagnus Adertisus*, and, by further corruption, Arras; whence also Artois. Conf. p. 16.

BARBARY. See ARABIA, *suprà*, and BARBARY, p. 27.

BESSARABIA, a province of Russia. The last settlers were the Comans, afterwards known as the Bessarabeni, from their ruler *Bessarab*. They appear for the first time under this new term in a public act of 1259, quoted by the anonymous archdeacon of Ghesne, who wrote his chronicle about A.D. 1395. See Malte-Brun, vol. vi. 380, Edinb. 1827; Sommersberg, *Scrip. Rer. Siles.* i. 82, ii. 73, 92.

BLACKHEATH, Kent; “of the colour of the earth; or *blæcheath*, of the high and cold situation, for *bleake* signifieth cold also.” (*Lambarde*.)

BORYSTHENES, in anc. geog. a river of European Sarmatia,

now the Dnieper. The name is said to signify "a rampart formed by a forest of pines;" from Slav. *bor* a pine, a pine forest, *stena* a wall. Its banks are covered with forests of pines. Mela represents it as flowing through a country of the same name, and as the most pleasant river of Scythia, more gentle in its course than any other, and affording water more agreeable to drink.

BOYNE, from Gael. *bui-on*, the yellow river. Conf. p. 42.

BRENTA, Fr. *Brente*, L. *Brentesia*, a river which falls into the lagunes near Venice; Brent, a river of Middlesex, which falls into the Thames at Brentford. From Celt. *par-gwent*; from *par* or *var*, water, *gwent* fair or open country; thus *par-gwent*, *par-went*, *prent*, Brent, Brenta.

BROMLEY, BROMPTON, names of several places in England, from A. S. *brom-leag*, a field or pasture of broom; *brom-tun* a broom enclosure or town.

BUCHAREST or BUCHOREST (*book'arest*), more correctly *Bukaresht*, capital of Wallachia; "city of enjoyment." (*P. Cyc.*)

BURTON-UPON-TRENT, co. Stafford, so named to distinguish it from sixty other Burtons. (See *Index Villaris*.) In the Saxon annals it is written Byreton, synon. with *Bureton* or *Buryton*, words used by the Saxons to denote places of Roman or British origin; hence we may conclude that in this neighbourhood, a *Bury*, a capital mansion or manor-house, was the residence of some eminent personage before the Saxons visited our island. (See *Hist. Staff.*) Spelman derives *beria* vel *buria* (*curia*, *civitas*, *burgus*, *habitatio*, *manerium*), from Sax. *byr*, *bur*, Gr. *βύρειον*, *casa*, *habitatio*. See also Somner, Sax. Dic.

CANDIA, chief city of the island of Candi, anciently called Crete. *Candiá* or *Khandia* is said to be the Venetian form of *Khandax*, "great fortress," applied to the city by its Saracen founders. The name has been commonly extended, in Europe, to the island itself, which, however, is never called Candia by the natives.

CARLOW, Ireland, pron. by the Irish, *cairlough*; from Gael. *cathair-lough*, "the fortress or town on the lake."

CARTHAGE. Bochart says it was called in Phœn. *Carthada*, “new city;” and by the Chaldeans and Syrians, *Kartha-hadath* or —*hadtha*. This derivation seems the most reasonable, especially when compared with that of Utica, which signified “the ancient.” See *Solin.*; *Steph.*; and *Eustat.* Conf. p. 62.

CATA'NIA, formerly Catana, an ancient city and seaport of Sicily, on a gulf of the same name, at the foot of Mount Etna. Bochart derives the name from Phœn. קטנא *katana*, “little,” it having been only a small town before it was colonized by the Naxii. He derives the name of the neighbouring river Asines or Acesines, from Phœn. *hassin*, “river of cold.” He says its waters being remarkably cold, it was called by the Arabs *Wadi albarid*, “cold river,” and by the modern natives *Fiume freddo*.

CEUTA (*su'ta*), a seaport of Morocco, in the possession of Spain, stands on the site of the Roman town of *Septa*, which received its name from a neighbouring mountain with seven summits, which the ancients called *Ad Septem Fratres*.

CHINE. Any considerable chasm in the Isle of Wight is provincially so called. The term is analogous to the backbone of an animal, and is peculiarly expressive of a high ridge of land cleft abruptly down. Several parts of the southern coast of the Isle are so called, and correspond with this description. At Blackgang Chine every part is without a particle of vegetation, and the cloven sand-rocks are nearly black. The Sax. *gang* signifies any opening or way in a cliff to the sea-shore. See Sir R. Worsley's *Isle of Wight*, and *Bridden's Guide*.) *Chine* may be from A. S. *cina*, *cinnu*, a fissure, *cinan*, to gape, from Gr. *χαίρω*.

CHURN, a river in Wilts; Cerne, a river in Dorset. Chalmers says *churn* or *churn* is merely the oblique case of Brit. *carn*, which he translates “a stony or rough stream.” Conf. p. 68.

COLNE, name of several rivers of England; from Celt. *cul-an*, “the narrow or confined river.” Chalmers gives the Colne in Wilts, the Calner in Lanarkshire, the Callen in Kilkenny, the Culany in Sligo, the Culan water in Banffshire; he says the Gael. *coulan* means “the small water,” hence a small lake in Argyle is

named *Caolan* ; and that the Brit. *call-an* means “the water that is apt to run out of its channel.” Conf. p. 73.

CRETE, in anc. geog. an island in the Grecian Archipelago, and now called by Europeans Candi or Candia. Bochart says Palestine, or at least part of its littoral, was called by the Syrians, *Creth* ; that the chief arms of the Philistines were bows and arrows ; that the Phœnicians called a Philistine archer, כרתי *crethi* or *creti*, and that those Greeks, who excelled in the art of the bow, were called *Crethi* or *Creti* ; and that the Chaldee interpretation always has *crethi* for *sagittarii*, i.e. archers. Robinson (*Gesen.*) says *Cherethite* is a Gentile name, i. q. Philistine ; that the Sept. and Syr. render it “Cretans,” from which and other passages in Am. ix. 7, Jer. xlvii. 4, and Deut. ii. 33, the conjecture would be strong that the Philistines sprang from Crete, were it certain that *Capthor* signified the island of Crete. See also *Pliny, Plato, Virg., Solin.*, and *Lucan*, libb. iii. vii.

DAMASCUS. *Gesenius (Robinson)* says “from Heb. and Arab. *dimeshk*, activity, alertness, perhaps in reference to traffic (Arab. *damshaka*, to be quick, hasty, active ; *damshak, dimashk*, quick, active, alert).” Conf. p. 81.

DEAL, Kent, memorable as the place where Julius Cæsar first landed, and fought the Britons. “Cæsar ad *Dole* bellum pugnavit” (*Nennius*) ; from anc. Brit. *dol*, a dale or low place.

DORKING, found written Darking and Darkinge, Surrey. This town was anciently called *Dorchinges*, a name said to be derived from its situation in a valley abounding with springs of water. *Dorchinges* is probably a corruption of *Dur-vieingas*, i.e. the water-dwellers, or, as others say, “those who dwell near springs of water ;” from Celt. *dwr* water, A. S. *wician* to dwell. Conf. DORSETSHIRE.

DUMBLANE, according to some, derives its name from St. *Blane*, a Culdee, and *dun* a hill, i.e. Holme Hill, which overlooks the cathedral. Conf. p. 91.

EVESHAM. “*Efesham, Eofesham, Euesham, Evisham* ;” *efes* a brinn, *ham* a dwelling ; “residence on the bank of a river.” (*Bosworth.*) Conf. p. 102.

EWELL, co. Surrey, found written Etwelle and Awell ; in Domesday Etwel ; i. e. " at the spring," in allusion, possibly, to its situation at the head of a small stream which runs to Kingston. There is also Ewell, near Dover.

FINLAND. Both Ihre and Wachter, on the authority of Stiernhielm, derive this name from *fen* (Ice. id. A. S. *fen*, *fenn*, D. *veen*), a marsh, marshy land. Finland, in the eastern and central parts, is intersected by lakes, rivers, and swamps, and the natives call themselves *Suomilins*, and their country, *Sooma*, from *soo* a marsh, *ma* earth. Conf. p. 104.

GOD'ALMING, co. Surrey, situated on the Wey. Aubrey thinks it was called Goda's Alming, from having been bestowed in alms to a neighbouring monastery by *Goda* (Godiva), Countess of Mercia ; but it is asserted that this lordship was never in the possession of any religious body till given by Henry II. to the church of Salisbury. Manning, with more probability, derives the name from its Saxon proprietor, *Godhelm*, and from its situation at the extremity of an *ing* or meadow. *Godelminge*, moreover, is applied to it in Domesday and several ancient documents. (See *Mantell* ; also Lewis, Topog.) The neighbouring hundred of Godley was anciently called Godlei, i. e. God's ley or land, the greater part of the district having been church land belonging to the abbey of Chertsey.

GUILDFORD (*gildford*), co. Surrey, found written Geldeford, Gegildford, Guldeford, Guldford, and Gildeford ; generally derived from A. S. *gild*, in reference to a guild or trading fraternity, which established themselves here, and *ford*, the town being situated on the banks of the Wey, which flows in a narrow channel along the rift in the chalk-hills. Camden thinks it may have originally been Goldenford, " golden ford ;" Mantell infers some Brit. word prefixed to the Sax. *ford*, and expressing " the ford at the end of the back or ridge," i. e. the well-known ridge of hills called the Hogsback. If the first syllable is of Celtic origin, it may be derived from the same root as Wallingford, and imply " the ford of the Gaidheal or Gael."

HEIDELBERG (*hy'dlbairg*), on the Neckar, Germany ;

found written Haidelberg and Heydelberg. Some derive the name from Teut. *heyden-berg*, "hill of the pagans;" others from *heydel*, myrtle, which still grows in great abundance upon the Geisberg, and at the back of the chateau.

HEILBRONN (*hile'*—), found written Hailbronn, was named from its medicinal springs; from O. G. *hailen* (*heilen*), to heal, *bronn* (*brunnen*), a well, fountain. The fable goes, that a noble hunter missed his way, and being quite exhausted, suddenly came upon a most delightful spring, which so refreshed him, that he afterwards caused a shooting-box to be built on the spot. This is said to have formed the nucleus of the town, and an old-fashioned house is still shown as the "hunter's lodge."

HO'BOKEN, New Jersey, U. S. Here was held the council between the whites and the natives, when they smoked "the pipe of peace" together. *Hoboken* means lit. "smoke-pipe."

HODDESDON (*hodsdon*), co. Herts, found written Hodesdone and Odesdone; the supposed residence of Hodo or Oddo, a Danish chief; or the site of a tumulus raised to his memory; from *Oddo*, and A. S. *dun*, a hill.

HON'ITON, co. Devon, in Domesday Honetone, Hunitone, and found written Honyton, Hunniton, and Hunnington. One writer translates it "honey-town," which is absurd. Camden thinks it may be from Brit. *cwn y tun*, "oppidum caninæ aquæ," from *cwn* dogs, *y* water; but it is most probably from Brit. *onnen y din*, "town of ash-trees." See also Baxter, Gloss. in voce Hunnium. In Devon, we have also Honeychurch, formerly Honichurch and Honecherche; also Honeland.

LAPLAND; "the *land* or country of the *Lapps*." The name of the Lapps is said to denote their attachment to sorcery, *lapp* in their language signifying a wizard.

LEATHERHEAD, co. Surrey, more correctly Letherhed, was, in the time of King Alfred, called Leodride. In Domesday, the church of Leret is mentioned in connexion with the king's manor of Ewell, and the name of the place is found written Lerred, Ledred, Ledrede, Leddered, and Ledered. Mantell says this ancient place, which is pleasantly situated on a sin-

gularly declivitous bank of the Mole, was so called by the aborigines of this island, from that circumstance, and that the Anc. Brit. has many words to signify such a sloping situation ; as *lleddf*, *llethr*, *llethrod*, *llethredd*, &c. See also Gent. Mag. May and April, 1844.

LEITH (*leeth*), co. Edinburgh, formerly Inver-Leith, named from its situation at the mouth (*inver*) of the Leith. There is the River Leith in Westmoreland ; the Laith, now called Dyfr, in Merioneth ; the Leithan, in Peebles. Chalmers says these streams swell suddenly into a flood ; and he derives their names from Brit. *llith*, a flood. He says *leith-an* is a dim. of *llith*, and *lai-dur* is “a muddy or discoloured water,” or “the lesser water.”

LIFFEY, a river passing through Dublin ; the Liffar, another river in Ireland ; the Liver in Cornwall and Argyle. From Brit. *lif* or *lliv*, a flood or inundation. Chalmers says *lliv-er* means the “floody river.”

MAIN, G. *Mein*, a river of Germany, on which Frankfort is situated ; from Gael. *meadh-an* (pron. *mean*), the middle river. The rivers Mayne in Antrim, South Munster, and Stafford ; the Main in Wigton ; the Mean in Dumfries ; the Lower Mein, Rother Mein, and Weisser Mein in Germany ; and Mayenne is the name of a river and Mayenne and Maine-et-Loire, of departments in France. All these names may be from the same root, or from Brit. *mai-an*, which Chalmers translates “the agitated or troubled water.”

MALMESBURY (*mahms*—), co. Wilts ; found written Maldulfes-burh, Maldmes-burh, Meadelmes burh, Maldelmesburh, Maldivesmesburh, Malmesbires. It was first called Maldulfes-burh, or Maldmes-burh, “Maidulph’s city,” from the name of its founder ; then Aldelmesburh, “Aldhelm’s city,” from Aldhelm, one of Maidulph’s chief disciples. From both names was formed *Meald-elmes-burh*, Malmesbury. (*Bosworth*.)

NEVERS, NIÈVRE. Nièvre may be from Celt. *never*, “the gentle stream,” or *na-var*, “the water.” The Never or Nevern falls into the sea in Pembrokeshire ; the Naver or Navern runs

from Loch Naver through Strath-Naver, into the sea in Sutherland. Conf. p. 189.

O'DER, L. *Viadrus*, *Viadus*, Slav. *Adera*, G. *Ader*, a river of Germany. Some derive the name from G. *ader*, an artery, vein. But see WESER, p. 294.

PARIS. The Parisii may derive their name from Celt. *parys*, "men who live near water," from *par* water, *gwys* (in compos. *ys*) men. Conf. p. 202, and voc. DORSET and TREVISO.

PERU, an extensive kingdom of S. America. Some derive this name from the river *Beru*, first discovered by Pizarro; or from a promontory called *Pelu*. According to others, it was formerly called *Biru*, from the name of a cacique or prince of one of its states on the coast of the Pacific.

QUIMPER. For "*cynmer*," read "*cymmer*." Conf. p. 218.

RAYSE (*rayz*), in local names in England, means "a heap of stones;" as Stan-rayse; Dunmal-rayse, in Cumberland.

RIG, RIGG, often found in local names in the Northern counties, as Whitrigg, Cumberland; Rigmaiden, Rayrigg, Westmoreland; Rigby, Lancashire; Brownrigg, Grayrigg, means a ridge; from A. S. *rig*, *rieg*, *hric*, *hricg*, (Sw. *rygg*, Dan. *ryg*, D. *rug*, G. *rücken*, Ice. *hriggur*, Low L. *riga*, *reuga*, *reugia*), a ridge, the back.

RINGWOOD, Hants (in L. *Regni Sylva*), formerly Regenwood, and anciently the metropolis of the *Regni*, lit. "the wood or forest of the *Regni*," whither they fled for protection.

SAONE (*sone*), a river of France; from Gael. *sogh-an*, "the placid river."

STROUD (*strowd*), or STROUDWATER, co. Gloucester, on a river of the same name; Strood, formerly Stroud, Kent; from root of *Ister* and *Stour*, pp. 141, 258.

INDEX OF GROUPED NAMES.

FOR	SEE	FOR	SEE
Aachen	Aix, p. 307.	An-Tron	Turnberry Head.
Abdie	Tay.	Apple-tree-	
Aberavon	Avon.	thwaite	Thwaite.
Aberayron	Aber.	Aray	Inverary.
Aberbroath	—	Arden	Ardennes.
Aberbrothwick	Arbroath.	Arghana Maden	Maden.
Aberconwy	Conway.	Arn	Ern.
Aberdale	Aber.	Ascanderoon	Scanderoon.
Abergele	—	Asines	Catania, p. 310.
Abertawy	Aber & Swansea.	Astapa	Asto.
Abton	Ab.	Astige	—
Abury Hatch	Hatch.	Astobeza	—
Acesines	Catania, p. 310.	Astura	—
Achaltic	Ach.	Asturica	—
Acharn	—	Attenrode	Rode.
Acharnellan	—	Augustabriga	Briga.
Achenboni	—	Ayr	Ayrshire.
Achepan	—	Axholm Carr	Carr.
Achinver	—	Axley	Isca.
Achirgarn	—		
Achnacrieve	—	Baden Baden	Baden.
Achnagillin	—	Bagshot	Shot.
Achoan	—	Bala Khanen	Bala & Hissar.
Adstock	Stoke.	Ballapore	Dodaballa.
Adur	Adder, p. 307.	Ballinahinch	Bally.
Ægean	Archipelago.	Ballintra	—
Ak Serai	Sarai.	Ballymony	—
Alchurch	Alton.	Ballymore	—
Alcomb	Comb.	Balquhonvic	Leslie.
Aldershott	Shot.	Balscote	Cote.
Alexandretta	Scanderoon.	Balsillie	Leslie.
Alinelo	Loo.	Bamfleet	Beamfleet.
Alveton	Alton.	Barrowford Booth	Booth.
Amarapura	Ava.	Barstow	Stow.
Antrun	Dun.	Basfordwong	Wong.

FOR	SEE	FOR	SEE
Basingstoke	Stoke.	Britergh	Argh.
Batavodurum	Dur.	Brompton	Bromley, p. 309.
Beaminster	Minster.	Brownrigg	Rig, p. 315.
Bedlow	Low.	Broadstairs	Ramsgate.
Bedminster	Minster.	Broughty	Tay.
Bedworth	Worth.	Bruton	Tun.
Beerselim	Beer.	Bryn-Arw	Arro.
Beersheba	—	Buda	Ofen.
Beindeirg	Ben Lomond.	Bullsnape	Snape.
Beloochistan	Stan.	Burgclere	Clere.
Bencleughs	Ben Lomond.	Burnham	Ham.
Benmore	—	Burstal	Borstal.
Benvenue	—	Byzapoor	Poor.
Bere Regis	Regis.	Caer Wrangon	Worcester.
Berwick Law	Law.	Caïlletot	Tot.
Bethaven	Beth.	Calatrava	Calahorra.
Bethsáida	—	Callen	Colne, p. 310.
Bethséda	—	Calmende	Lusitania.
Bettws Garmon	Bettws.	Calner	Colne, p. 310.
Betuwe	Batavia.	Calshott	Shot.
Beyaz Sú	Su.	Chamurlu Sú	Su.
Biddenden	Den.	Chandernagore	Nagore.
Biggantor	Vean.	Charlottenlund	Lund.
Binardri	Leslie.	Charminster	Minster.
Birdslip	Lip.	Cheapside	Chipping.
Birdtwistle	Twistle.	Chepstow	—
Bishop Clist	Clist.	Chika Ballapore	Dodaballa.
Bishop's Stoke	Stoke.	Chilcomb	Comb.
Bishop's Tawton	Tavistock	Chillingworth	Worth.
Blackgang Chine	Chine.	Chiltern	Ern.
Blandford	Ford.	Chilworth	Worth.
Bletchingley	Ley.	Chiswardine	Wardine.
Bletchley	—	Choruk Sú	Su.
Blinkinsop	Sop.	Chowbent	Bent.
Bloxworth	Worth.	Christianslund	Lund.
Bodmyn	Bodmin.	Christiansö	Ö.
Boiodurum	Dur.	Chunargurh	Gurh.
Borkulo	Loo.	Chutterpore	Poor.
Botley	Ley.	Citlaltepétl	Tepetl.
Boscomb	Comb.	Clenston	Tun.
Bosworth	Worth.	Cleuch	Clough.
Bouquetot	Tot.	Cleugh	—
Bradford	Bradpole.	Cleves	Cleveland.
Bradwardine	Wardine.	Clontarf	Clon.
Braigh Raineach	Breadalbane.	Closterworth	Worth.
Brandreth	Reth.	Clough Pike	Pike.
Branogenium	Worcester.	Colne Maskerel	Wake's Colne.
Branonium	—	Colne Quincey	—
Brent	Brenta, p. 309.	Colun Saer	—
Brestot	Tot.	Comarden	Ardennes.
Briggantor	Vean.	Comberbatch	Batch.
Brighton	—	Comhill	Comb.
Brightor	—		

FOR	SEE	FOR	SEE
Constable-le-Booth	Booth.	Epsworth	Worth.
Coptus	Egypt.	Erin	Ireland.
Cornberrie	Beria.	Eriih	London.
Cornerwong	Wong.	Ermelo	Loo.
Cornouailles	Cornwall.	Ermine Street	Hermann.
Cornthwaite	Thwaite.	Escalona	Toledo.
Cotsmore	Cote.	Euscalerria	Basque.
Cottington	—	Evreux	York.
Counterslip	Lip.	Fairsnape	Snape.
Cow Pill	Pill.	Faristan	Stan.
Craiginish	Innis.	Feldhung	Ing.
Craize Lownd	Lawnd.	Fille Field	Field.
Crawshaw Booth	Booth.	Flagpool	Pool.
Crestot	Tot.	Flaviobriga	Briga.
Crewkerne	Ern.	Flegg	Runham.
Crusca	Florence.	Foot's Cray	Cray.
Culan	Colne, p. 310.	Foulness	Ness.
Culany	—	Fox Hatch	Hatch.
Cynwyd	Rhaidr.	Fraisinish	Innis.
Daghistan	Stan.	Franquetot	Tot.
Darwith	With.	Frederickslund	Lund.
Debreczin	Dobrutscha.	Frishergh	Argh.
Dobra	—	Frydenlund	Lund.
Dobre	—	Futihgurh	Gurh.
Dobraschka	—	Gains Colne	Colnes.
Dobrawitz	—	Garmsir	Persia.
Dort	Dordrecht.	Garstang	Stang.
Dovre Field	Field.	Gau	Vintschgau.
Dowbiggin	Biggin.	Gaur	Lucknow.
Drave	Travemunde.	Gawilgurgh	Gurh.
Dulwich	Wich.	Ghazipoor	Poor.
Dumbar	Dunbar.	Ghieuzel Hissar	Hissar.
Dunlop	Lop.	Gillingham	Ham.
Dunmal-Rayse	Rayse.	Godley	Godalming, p. 312.
Dunroon Point	Turnberry Head.	Godmanston	Tun.
Durocortorum	Dur.	Gosport	Port.
Dwina	Duna.	Gothland	Oude.
Earl's Colne	Colnes.	Grastot	Tot.
East Ham	Ham.	Grayrigg	Rig, p. 315.
East Lo	Loe.	Grays	Thurrock.
Eastlow	Low.	Greenan	Baalbec.
Eastonness	Ness.	Greenhithe	Hithe.
Eboracum	York.	Grimisargh	Argh.
Eckelo	Loo.	Grimston	Tun.
Edwy	Gwy.	Gripsholm	Holm.
Efyrynwy	—	Groenlo	Loo.
Elwy	—	Guadalbacar	Guadalquivir.
Ems	Emden.	Guadalcazar	—
Emsworth	Worth.	Guadalhorra	—
Engaine Colne	Colnes.	Guadaljara	—

FOR	SEE	FOR	SEE
Guadalquiron	—	Iztaccihuatl	Tepetl.
Guadarrama	—	Jepes	Toledo.
Gurgistan	Stan.	Jönköping	Chipping.
Gwent	Winchester.	Joudpore	Oude & Poor.
		Juanpore	—
Hammoon	Ham.	Juliobriga	Briga.
Hanley	Ley.		
Hardanger		Kara Hissar	Hissar.
Fiörd	Fiörd.	Karlsö	Ö
Haresnape	Snape.	Karthaus	Charterhouse.
Harford	Ford.	Kattegat	Scagerrack.
Hartness	Hartlepool.	Keban Maden	Maden.
Hartö	Ö.	Kellnsey	Spurnhead.
Hassan Kaleb	Kaleb.	Kelsey	Kil.
Haxey Carr	Carr.	Kelvedon Hatch	Hatch.
Hazelhurst	Hurst.	Kerrek	Caer.
Helmsley	Ley.	Kettering	Ing.
Helsingborg	Elsinore & Helsingfors.	Khuzistan	Stan.
		Kidderminster	Minster.
Helsingör	—	Kidsnape	Snape.
Hétertot	Tot.	Kilfinan	Kill.
Hetloo	Loo.	Kilkenny	—
Helvetia	Switzerland.	Kilkerran	—
Hey Booth	Booth.	Killaloe	—
Highclere	Clere.	Killarney	—
Hindlip	Lip.	Killgorick	Kil.
Hispalia	Seville.	Killigrew	—
Hispania	Spain.	Killoch	—
Hohen Staufen	Hoo.	Killyoke	—
Hohenlinden	—	Killyverth	—
Hohenwerfen	—	Kilmadock	Kill.
Hohenzollern	—	Kilmar	Kil.
Holdsworthy	Worthy.	Kilmarnock	Kill.
Holroyd	Royd.	Kilmarh	Kil.
Hölung	Ing.	Kilmarth	—
Honiton Clist	Clist.	Kilmore	Kill.
Horcop	Cop.	Kilnsea	Spurnhead.
Hornsea	Horsey.	Kilpatrick	Kil.
Horse Pill	Pill.	Kilsey	—
Hotot	Tot.	Kincarathie	Tay.
How Hatch	Hatch.	Kingsclere	Clere.
Huntroyd	Royd.	Kirby	Kendal.
Hütung	Ing.	Kirsop	Sop.
Hythe	Hithe.	Kis Bér	Nagy.
		Kis Komárom	—
Ikolmkill	Colmkill.	Kishenghur	Gurh.
Ilford	Ford.	Kistvaen	Maen.
Ilfracombe	Comb.	Kitzingen	Ing.
Ill	Willy & Alsace.	Kiz Hissar	Hissar.
Injeh Sú	Su.	Kizil Irmak	Irmak.
Ingri	Leslie.	Köping	Chipping.
Isar	Weser.	Koyla Hissar	Hissar.
Isis	Thames.	Kudsiya Bágh	Bágh.

FOR	SEE	FOR	SEE
Lac Lemane	Loch Lomond.	Mayenne	Maine.
Lacobriga	Briga.	Mayne	—
Lactodurum	Dur.	Mean	—
Laith	Leith, p. 314.	Mein	—
Lambriggan	Vean.	Melcombe Regis	Regis.
Langetot	Tot.	Meldreth	Reth.
Langport	Port.	Melun	Dun.
Langwith	With.	Memmingen	Ing.
Laristan	Stan.	Merdon	Merton.
Laund Booth	Booth.	Mereton	—
Lay	Ley.	Micklethwaite	Thwaite.
Lea	—	Midhurst	Hurst.
Lee	—	Milford	Ford.
Leighton	—	Minorca	Balearic.
Leithan	Leith, p. 314.	Mintern	Ern.
Lepsö	Ö.	Mixberrie	Beria.
Levant	Anatolia.	Moghulistan	Stan.
Libanus	Lebanon.	Moldcop	Cop.
Lidköping	Chipping.	Mòrinish	Inns.
Liffar	Liffey, p. 314.	Morton	Merton.
Lilla Edet	Lilla.	Morton Carr	Carr.
Lillehammer	—	Mosby	By.
Lillesand	—	Moston's Leame	Leamington.
Lillo	Loo.	Mount Ottery	Otterford.
Linköping	Chipping.	Murgatroyd	Royd.
Litherland	Liverpool.	Mulcapoor	Poor.
Liver	Liffey, p. 314.	Mynewy	Gwy.
Lechvaen	Lech.	Nagpoor	Poor.
Llugwy	Gwy.	Nailsworth	Worth.
Loch-Naver	Nevers, p. 314.	Nan-ling	Ling.
Loire	Liguria.	Nape	Snake.
Longford	Ford.	Naucampateptl	Tepetl.
Lotharingen	Ing.	Naver	Nevers, p. 314.
Lulea	Pitea.	Navern	—
Lulworth	Worth.	Nellore	Ore.
Lundigt	Lund.	Nertobriga	Briga.
Lutetia	Paris.	Neth	Neath.
Maas	Magdeburg and Meuse.	Never	Nevers, p. 314.
Maes	—	Nevern	—
Mahanuddy	Maha.	New Laund Booth	Booth.
Main	Maine.	New Leame	Leamington.
Maine et Loire	—	Newbiggin	Biggin.
Malmköping	Chipping.	Nid	Neath.
Mansergh	Argh.	Nièvre	Nevers, p. 314.
Mappedurwell	Mapledurham.	Nith	Neath.
Maqueda	Toledo.	Noa Dihing	Buri.
Market Jew	Marazion.	Norrköping	Chipping.
Maro	Rome.	North Cray	Cray.
Mary Tavy	Tavistock.	North Tawton	Tavistock.
Mawddwy	Gwy.	Northall	Northaw.
Mayence	Magdeburg.	Northcote	Cote.

FOR	SEE	FOR	SEE
Northfleet	Fleet.	Pitcorthie	Pit.
Northlech	Lechlade.	Pitdinnie	—
Northolt	Northaw.	Pitfirrane	—
Norton	Sutton.	Pitliver	—
Noves	Toledo.	Pitreavie	—
Novgorod	Gorod.	Pitsligo	—
Noyon	Dun.	Pittencrief	—
Ocellum	Spurnhead.	Plumbelund	Lund.
Odiham	Ham.	Plymstock	Plympton.
Odstock	Stoke.	Poitou	Poitiers.
Okenhead Booth	Booth.	Poldew	Pol.
Oldbury Pill	Pill.	Polglase	—
Oporto	Portugal.	Polgrean	—
Orebro	Bro.	Polgueul	—
Oresund	Elsinore.	Polwhele	—
Orfordness	Ness.	Pondicherry	Cherry.
Ormerod	Royd.	Porchester	Port.
Ormeroyd	—	Portbury	—
Österdal	Dalecarlia.	Portdown	—
Osterode	Rode.	Portishead	—
Ostra Aros	Westeras.	Portland	—
Oswaldtwistle	Twistle.	Postlip	Lip.
Ottery St. Mary	Otterford.	Pottern	Ern.
Paraicherry	Cherry.	Pouhon	Spa.
Parthia	Persia.	Prétot	Tot.
Pendennis	Pen.	Prudhoe	Hoo.
Penglaze	—	Punderpore	Poor.
Penhale	—	Punjcora	Punjaub.
Penkevel	—	Punjsheer	—
Penmorfa	—	Püttenheim	Putney.
Penmynydd	—	Queenhithe	Hithe.
Pennance	—	Radipole	Pool.
Penpol	—	Rainham	Ham.
Penrice	—	Rajgurh	Gurh.
Penrose	—	Ram	Ramsgate.
Pentraeth	—	Ram-asa	—
Pentre Hobyn	Pentref.	Ramgurgh	Gurh.
Pentre Ryd	—	Ramhead	Ramsgate.
Fendigaid	—	Ramoth	Rome.
Pentre Voelas	—	Ramsaig	Ramsgate.
Peter Tavy	Tavistock.	Ramsbottom	Botham.
Peterloo	Loo.	Ramsyde	Ramsgate.
Pih-ling	Ling.	Rannock	Breadalbane.
Piht-an-diabhol	Pit.	Ratisbon	Regensburg.
Pile of Foudray	Peel.	Ratnapura	Ava.
Pilgrim Heath	Hatch.	Rawstonstall	—
Pill	Peel.	Booth	Booth.
Pimpern	Ern.	Rayrigg	Rig, p. 315.
Pistyll Rhaidr	Rhaidr.	Redford	Ford.
Pitatherie	Pit.	Redut Kaleh	Kaleh.
Pitconochie	—	Reedypool	Pool.

FOR	SEE	FOR	SEE
Rhiwfelen	Ruabon.	Shilwardine	Wardine.
Rhiwlas	—	Shira	Inverary.
Rigby	Rig, p. 315.	Sholapoor	Poor.
Rigmaiden	—	Shrawardine	Wardine.
Rimmon	Rome.	Sinde	Scinde.
Rissby	By.	Sirinagur	Nagore.
Rivington Pike	Pike.	Sizergh	Argh.
Rohilcund	Kund.	Slaan	Slaney.
Rollesby	Runham.	Söderby	By.
Roscreece	Rose.	Söderköping	Chipping.
Rosevallon	—	Sogne Fiörd	Fiord.
Rosgilly	—	South Tawton	Tavistock.
Roskilly	Kil.	Southcote	Cote.
Rosmean	Rose.	Southfleet	Fleet.
Rosvean	—	Speshart	Harz.
Rotebro	Bro.	Stallung	Ing.
Rotherbridge	Rother.	Stan-Rayse	Rayse, p. 315.
Rotherfield	—	Stank	Stang.
Rotherwas	—	Starr Carr	Carr.
Ruerlo	Loo.	Stock	Stoke.
Rumáh	Rome.	Stockton	—
Rundö	Ö.	Stockwood	—
Runhall	Runham.	Stone Crouch	Crutched Friars.
Runton	—	Storhammer	Stor.
Rydboholm	Holm.	Storö	Ö.
St. Mary-le-Bow	Arches Court.	Strahendry	Leslie.
St. Mary's Cray	Cray.	Strasergh	Argh.
St. Paul's Cray	—	Strath-Naver	Never, p. 314.
Saleh Serai	Sarai.	Strathearn	Strath.
Sambre	Somme and Thames.	Strathmore	—
Sandö	Ö.	Stromness	Innis.
Sandhoe	Hoo.	Strood	Stroud, p. 315.
Sandhurst	Hurst.	Suddhapura	Soonda.
Sardsir	Persia.	Suffolk	Norfolk.
Sarp-foss	Fos.	Sukhum Kaleh	Kaleh.
Sawbridgeworth	Worth.	Sultan Hissar	Hissar.
Scarthwaite	Scar & Thwaite.	Sultanpoor	Poor.
Schiedam	Rotterdam.	Swelly	Swale.
Schönbrunn	Sheen.	Swilly	—
Scodra	Scutari.	Swineham	Ham.
Segobriga	Briga.	Taberness	Innis.
Segontium	Caernarvon.	Tadmor	Palmyra.
Segorbe	Briga.	Tal-y-llychau	Llwch.
Serampore	Poor.	Talabriga	Talavera.
Serviodurum	Dur.	Tame	Thames.
Shaftoe	Hoo.	Tamerton	—
Shafton	—	Tanjore	Ore.
Shaston	Shaftesbury.	Taplow	Low.
Sheerness	Ness.	Tarsus	Tarshish.
Shepreth	Reth.	Tartessus	—
		Tave	Tivy.

FOR	SEE	FOR	SEE
Tavy	Tivy.	Ullesvang	Wong.
Taw	Tay.	Umea	Pitea.
Tawstock	Tavistock.		
Tema	Thames.	Valletot	Tot.
Teme	—	Van Dieman's	
Temes	—	Land	Tasmania.
Tenterden	Den.	Vellore	Ore.
Teyn	Tyne.	Venachar	Ach.
Tessengerlo	Loo.	Veriobriga	Briga.
Theve	Tivy.	Vesci	Basque.
Thorp-en-le-		Vescia	—
Soken	Soken.	Vescovato	—
Thrigby	Runham.	Vesterdal	Dalecarlia.
Thüringen	Ing.	Veveyse	Vevey.
Tian	Tyne.	Viadrus	Oder, p. 315.
Tibet	Thibet.	Viadus	—
Tiffauges	Westphalia.	Vibiscus	Vevey.
Tilburg	Tilbury.	Vigeroe	Ö.
Tivot	Tivy.	Vöring-fos	Fos.
Tokhmah Sú	Su.		
Tornea	Pitea.	Waldung	Ing.
Tournetot	Tot.	Wales	Gaul.
Toxanderlo	Loo.	Wallop	Sop.
Tre-Newydd	Tre.	Walsingham	Buckingham-
Tre-Taliesin	—		shire.
Tref Asser	Tref.	Wang	Wong.
Tref Garn	—	Wanlip	Lip.
Trefecca	—	Warcop	Cop.
Tregonick	Tregonhay.	Warminster	Minster.
Tregonin	—	Waterloo	Loo.
Tregony	—	Watersey Leame	Leamington.
Tregünhay	—	Welschland	Gaul.
Trelawny	Trelawn.	Wendover	Dover and Der-
Tremaine	Tremayne.		went.
Trenance	Nance.	Wernigerode	Rode.
Trevethen	Trevethan.	West Hatch	Hatch.
Tripetty	Tri.	Westcote	Cote.
Trivatoor	—	Weston	Tun.
Trollop	Sop.	Westlow	Low.
Truyn	Turnberry Head.	Wey	Wye.
Trwyn	—	Wheally Carr	
Tudhoe	Hoo.	Booth	Booth.
Twiston	Twistle.	White Colne	Colnes.
Tyburn	Born and Mary-	White Cross	
	lebone.	Swang	Wong.
Tyneham	Ham.	Whitrigg	Rig, p. 315.
Tynet	Tyne.	Wicanbottle	Bolton.
Tyningham	—	Windthurn	Winterthur.
		Wint	Wynd.
Ucheltref	Tref.	Wisby	By.
Uchiltree	Ochiltre.	Wisk	Isca.
Uchiltref	Tref.	Witherslack	Slack.
Udine	Widdin.		

FOR	SEE	FOR	SEE
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Woodbatch	Batch.	Ysselsten	—
Wordsworth	Worth.	Ystrad Yw	Ystrad.
Worksop	Sop.	Ystrad Twyr	—
Worms	Bormio.	Yvetot	Tot.
Worth Maltra- vers	Worth.	Zaandam	Saardam and Rotterdam.
Wrekin	Brecknockshire.	Zell	Zeal.
Xeres	Jerez.	Zacynthus	Zante.
Y	Wye.	Zancle	Syracuse.
Yair	Yarrow.	Zangbar	Zanguebar.
Yarro	—	Zanzibar	—
Yelling	Ing.	Zetland	Shetland.
Yetminster	Minster.	Ziller	Zeal.
		Zindarood	Rûd.

THE END.

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