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LOCAL ETYMOLOGY ;

OR

NAMES OF PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES,

AND IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD,

EXPLAINED & ILLUSTRATED

WITH

NOTICES OF SURNAMES AND OBSOLETE WORDS

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P R E F A C E .

THE prevailing taste for matters of antiquity in the present day is, perhaps, the principal reason for the author's taking up this subject. The fragmental evidence of past times which the names of places afford, is the first step in the inquiry; and since, in all probability, as much is now known of the ancient languages of Europe as ever will be known, the subject can never be in a better state for investigation. But etymological speculation has ever been accounted vague and unsatisfactory, and so in some degree it is; nevertheless there are certain general principles belonging to it, which are as capable of being conducted to rational conclusions as those of any other subject. The author is, therefore, fully aware of the devious and uncertain nature of the ground he treads, and though he often takes his own road, he always first ascertains the direction in which it leads; that is, he avails himself of the best guides where necessary, and when these fail he follows analogy, which is better

than weak precedent. And further, to avoid mistake and misapprehension, no name is given in any language of which the author is not himself, in some degree, a judge. The ancient Celtic language with its dialects; the Teutonic with its branches; Hebrew and those languages called classical, are the ground-work of the design; but of such outlandish names as *Andes*, metal mountains; *Mississippi*, mother of waters; *Hydrabad*, Hyder's town, the author knows nothing but what others say who profess to understand the tongues in which they appear.

All names are printed in the English letter, for the greater facility of pronunciation; and particular attention has been given to render the word so represented equivalent both in sound and sense. Such a work in literature seems plainly wanting to fill up the chasm that exists between operose works on etymology and the wants of the common reader;—a handy depository of those antiquated, and recondite matters which occasionally fall in every one's way in conversational intercourse. The author makes free use of all comments and glosses that come in his way, to relieve and illustrate his topics; and that too without fearing to forego the small measure of originality that is usually awarded to works of this kind. For every one who makes a book brings something of his own to the labour of others, and having moulded the mass to the model in his own mind, he may

fairly lay claim to authorship, though it be indifferently performed.

A principal object in a work of this kind is scholastic precision, and this object has been present throughout ; yet, after all, errors and oversights may, and probably do, exist in so multitudinous a mass of verbal analysis as is here brought together ; but the author hopes that all such will be indulgently scanned in a popular exposition of an abstruse subject.

CARLISLE, June 1, 1849.

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LOCAL ETYMOLOGY.

LOCAL ETYMOLOGY is speaking antiquity. For the names of places were once words of common parlance, like those now in use ; but becoming obsolete, through the people using them becoming extinct, or antiquated, from the change which time brings on things in common, they have lost their place in the vocabulary of living words, and are now mere terms, found only in the names of the places which they designate. There, however, they are permanently written—legible records of other peoples, speaking other languages, and inhabiting those places before the present races ; and in every part of Europe there is thus a local nomenclature, composed of the fragments of the languages of its early inhabitants. Those early inhabitants can not now easily be made out ; but a consideration of the ancient names of places would lead us to the people called *Celts*, *celli*, *chillé*, *coillé*, woodmen, of whom the Irish or Celts proper, the Welsh or Cymraeg, and the Highlanders or Gael, are the descendants—and who seem to be the first of mankind that came into Europe. Of the Grecian Cadmus, we take little notice ; that story has all the air of a fable, and so it reads

by interpretation. The name Cadmus is the oriental *Kadem*, the east, with a classical termination ; *Holek Kadmah*, towards the east, is the expression, Genesis II., and 14 ; and the *Cadmonites* mentioned in chapter xv., were so called because they dwelt in the *eastern* part of the country, near mount Hermon. All the incidents of the story are fabulous. Cadmus brings an alphabet from the east, which signifies the elements of learning and civilization coming originally from that part of the world, as all mankind are now agreed, and he comes from a province of Palestine, the birth-place of the human race, and he proceeds westwards, the direction of civilization, which completes the allegory. The fable was beautifully imagined, serving the two-fold purpose of making the Greeks the inventors of letters and arts and the aborigines of their own country, a thing they were particularly emulous of, and therefore called themselves *Autochthones*, autos-chthon, children of the earth, and thence the name of their most famous state *Attica*. To make out their claim to this antiquity, they disguised in fable almost every thing they found before them of history and philosophy ; many of their apologues, like that of Pandora, are mere metamorphoses of ancient records. These facts, together with those rising immediately out of our subject, show that there were people and languages in Europe before the Greeks had a literature, or even a national name. By reference to the source of all history, we find people very early stirring and moving off in colonies ; the story of Cadmus refers to a circumstance of this kind, not to a person, and is therefore of general application in the history and progress of society. The people driven from Palestine, (Philistine,) by the Jews, migrated to various parts of the world, as best suited them ; and a colony set-

ting out from that country, and keeping by the shores of the Mediterranean—all migrating people keep by the sea—would finally arrive at the land's end of Africa; and thence, passing the Straits of Gibraltar, come into Spain, Gaul, and Britain. Indeed, such a route is on record. Procopius and other historians mention certain monumental inscriptions found in that part of Africa, the ancient Mauritania, now Algiers, purporting to be commemorative of the arrival there of certain fugitives driven from their native country in the wars of Moses and Joshua. This was the probable ingress of the first inhabitants of Europe, the Celts; they might, therefore, be as properly styled Cadmus, *Kadem*, as the Grecian, for they are *eastern* in customs and national character.

Their priests too, the Druids, especially famous among the Britons, were eastern both in name and religious rites. The common appellative *druid*, is of *drushim*, interpreters, inquirers, of *drush*, translated "consulter," Deut. xviii. 11; and *la-drush*, "to seek," 2 Chron. xv. 12. So also the oriental name *Darius*, asking, arises, as we are assured by Herodotus, from the first Persian monarch of that name *inquiring* concerning the neighing of a horse which was to decide the election to the throne. The Druids, thus a colony of the ancient magi, brought with them all that ritual of fire, stones, oak groves, and serpents, so common in the east, in early ages, and so frequently mentioned in the Bible. Many of their customs still remain in these islands, as that of lighting bonfires on the hills at certain seasons; of passing cattle through flame to preserve them from elf-shot and sporadics, now called *need-fire*, or neat-fire, from *nyten*, cattle, and thus put in remembrance by Scott:—

"The ardent page with hurried hand,
Awak'd the *need-fire's* slumb'ring brand."

It was, therefore, subversive of all evidence of language, and of tradition, to derive the name druid from the Greek *drus*, an oak, because those ancient priests had that tree in veneration ; and it was credulous to believe them Greeks, from what Cæsar is presumed to say of them, namely, that they used *Græcis literis*, Greek letters, since that expression is plainly a simple corruption or wilful interpolation of *crasis literis*, gross or thick letters in the manner of the eastern alphabets. In thus tracing the origin of the Druids, we are at the same time noting the advent of the Celts to Europe ; they are coeval, and are first mentioned together. Much, therefore, of the early learning and civilization ascribed to other nations belongs to the Celts. This is particularly noticed by Phurnutus, an old Greek, (*Nat. Deorum*, cap. 17,) in the passage beginning “ *Tou de pollas.*” “ Of the many and various fables which the ancient Greeks had about the Gods, some were derived from the magi, some from the Egyptians, and some from the *Keltai*, Celts.” Hence, also, much of that language which we have been accustomed to call *classical* has its origin in Celtic, as will appear occasionally in the sequel.

But it is in the names of places that this old language becomes most interesting ; for though many races succeeded the aborigines, changing names and things to suit their own views of conquest or possession, yet many of the ancient names retain almost their original form. This is particularly the case with those ancient and undisturbed features of nature, mountains and rivers, and we shall here note a few of each as the beginning of the inquiry. *Alps*, Celtic, *alp*, a height, an eminence. *Appenines*, ar-pen, *ar* being an intensive particle enforcing the meaning, and *pen*, a head. *Plinlimmon*, blaen-llyma, high bare, the bare height, a mountain of Wales. *Talkin*, talcen, a brow ; *Helvellyn*,

haul-felyn, sun-burnt, the sun-burnt hill; *Cowran*, cwrn, a spire, a pile; *Skiddaw*, siad-dau, two tops, remarkable for two peaks;—mountains of Cumberland.

The Celtic language was very copious in expressing the names of hills, according to their sizes, and forms; as *dun*, *pen*, *cruach*, *mullach*, *sliabh*, *tullach*, *ard*, *tora*. This last makes our old word *torra*, once common, but now grown quite obsolete. It forms the names of many hills and mountains: *Torpenhow*, tora-pen-how, a group of mountains in Cumberland. *Torthorwald*, tor-Thor-wald, Thor's hill in the wald, Dumfries-shire. *Tara*, tora, a celebrated hill of Ireland; *Maghtury*, magh-tora, hill plain; and *Inistore*, inis-tora, hill island, in the same country.

This name gives origin to the celebrated political saw, *tory*, which arose in Ireland, thus. On the ruin of Charles the First's cause in that country, his followers, taking to the mountains for safety, a practice still common in that country with fugitives, were jibed in their native tongue, by their political enemies with being *tora*, mountain-men, runaways; wherefore we find in Golius—" *tory*, silvestris, *montana*, avis, homo, et utrumque ullus haud ibi est."* But this was only a new application of an old word that had existed in Ireland ages before, for certain robbers that kept the mountains, the subject of many a tale and way-side adventure; and at the time in which the word took its political turn, 1650, we find them mentioned as common annoyances to the public. In the articles of the capitulation of Kilkenny, signed by Cromwell, the third article, stipulating for the evacuation of the town by the royal party, proceeds thus—" that the said governor, with all the officers and soldiers

* The passage means that whatever inhabits mountains and woods is a Tory.

under his command, in the said city and castle, shall march out of the town, two miles distant, with their arms, and with their drums beating, colours flying, and matches lighted; and there and then deliver up their said arms to such as shall be appointed to receive them, except an hundred muskets, and an hundred pikes allowed them for their defence against the *tories*.”

In like manner most rivers retain their ancient Celtic names. *Tyber*, tobair, a well, the famed river at Rome. *Tweed*, taosac, chief, the principal river in Scotland, the Roman *Tuesis*. *Read*, rhead, a current, a river of Northumberland. *Swale*, swla, dirty, muddy, a river of Yorkshire. *Trent*, trent, force, violence, so named from the fall of the current in this very crooked river. *Severn*, sefyd-llyn, stagnant-pool, which in some places, as about Shrewsbury, is one of the most sluggish rivers in England. *Liffy*, llif, a flood, a river at Dublin. *Shannon*, sean-nant, old brook, so called from being said to be the first river that broke out in Ireland after the creation. *Gelt*, gallt, a rock, a little rocky river of Cumberland, in which are “the written rocks of Gelt.” *Caldew*, called by the common people *Cauda*, chwydd-aw, swelling-water, a river of the same county, falling into the Eden, and remarkable for rising swiftly after rain. *Fyars*, Gaelic *fuar*, rapid, a little river celebrated in characteristic terms by Burns:—

“Amang the heathy hills, and rugged woods,
The roaring *Fyars* pours his mossy floods.”

In Welsh, the term *taf* signifies a spread, expanse, as of water; and thence *Tafe*, a river of Wales on which is *Landaff*, Llan-taf. The Welsh term *wyre* signifies the same thing; and thence *Wyre*, a river of Lancashire; and *Wear*, a river of Durham. The term *tain* means still the

same; and thence *Teign* and *Tyne*, the name of several rivers of Britain.

In examining the ancient local names of Europe, we find them in each of the three Celtic dialects,—Welsh, Gaelic, and Irish; and each of these setting up claims of precedence. In general, the claims to high antiquity set up by the Welsh, are well made out, by their ancient customs, and by the numerous primitive words in their tongue. Among the latter we notice the word *bara*, Hebrew, *bar*, bread, bread-corn, the origin of our old term in cookery, *bara-picklets*, cakes made of fine flour. This grain is well known as *bere*, big, or old-fashioned barley; the poet shews its season:—

“Its wearin now on to the tail of May,
And just atween the *beer-seed* and the hay.”—FERGUSON.

This grain is first mentioned by this name in Doomsday Book, where an agricultural village or community is called a *Berwica*, *bere-wic*, corn-town; which term is still acknowledged in English by *berton*, a farm as distinguished from a manor, and by *barton*, a farm-yard—the “barton cock:” as places take the names of the things they produce, so several places in England are called *Berwick*, *Berton*, and *Barton*.

A Welshman, moreover, calls himself *Cymraeg*, Cimmer, Gomerite; maintains that he is the ancient Briton; and points to the ancient local names in confirmation, and to that of *Cumberland* in particular, as the patronymic of his race.

“Among her mighty wilds and mountains, freed from fear,
And from the British race residing long time here,
Which in their genuine tongue themselves did *Kimbri* name,
Of *Kimbri-land*, the name of Cumberland, first came.”

DRAYTON'S POLYOLBION.

It appears, however, that there are many ancient local names in this country that cannot be traced to the Welsh tongue. For instance, the word *uiscé*, *uiské*, water, and from which we have our common term *whisky*, is not in the Welsh tongue, but peculiar to Gaelic and Irish, yet making the names of many places in all parts of Britain. Thus *Usk*, *uiscé*, a river of Wales, on which is the town of that name; *Esk*, a river of Yorkshire, one of Cumberland, and one of Scotland; and the English rivers *Exe*, *Ouse*, and *Isis*. Now, had this word *uiscé* ever been in the Welsh tongue, it could not easily be lost; and its absence there, yet making the names of so many places in the island, raises a doubt, after all, as to who were the "Ancient Britons."

To the Celts in Europe, succeeded many other nations, as the *Teutones*, *thuath-duiné*, northmen; the *Germans*, *wehrmanner*, warriors; and the *Saxons*, *sassens*, settlers, all giving names to place, in their own way, and their own language; and thus the subject of local etymology presents a motley mass of verbal miscellany. Local names, however, always arise from one common principle, namely, some *quality* or *circumstance* of the place; and with this guide, we proceed with a general view of the subject.

Local names arise from the nature and disposition of *ground*. A plain level space the Saxons called *asmæthe*, smooth, whence the names of many places in England, in the form *smeth* and *smith*; as *Smetham*, smooth-ham, the name of two villages of Yorkshire; *Smithwick*, *smæthe-wic*, Cheshire; and *Smithfield*, smooth field, the celebrated cattle market in London.

A naked and barren piece of ground was called a *bare*, from which arose our old term *bare*, a bowling-green. So *Barham*, bare-ham, Essex; *Barley*, bare-leag, *leag*, a field,

a town of Herts; *Barrock*, bare-rock, Cumberland. In old names this word becomes *beria*, *berry*, and even *bury*; for Matthew Paris shows that *St. Edmundsbury*, Suffolk, is so named from the *beria*, bare, or open plain around it.

Local names arise from the general appearance or *aspect* of the place. The old word *shene*, shining, signifies a place of beauty and freshness. Whence *Shenton*, shene-tun, a village of Salop; *Shenhampton*, shene-ham-tun, a village of Gloucester; *Senhouse*, shene-house, a surname. *Shene*, the old name of Richmond-on-Thames, so called from its verdant beauty, and the most charming of rural poets approves the title:—

“————— or ascend,
While radiant summer opens all its pride,
Thy hill, delightful *Shene*.”

Local names arise from *climate*. So *Buenos Ayres*, good air; *Wetheral*, a high standing village of Cumberland, is weather-hill, exposed; and so also *Wetherly*, Lincoln, and *Wetherby*, Yorkshire. The word weather, originally *weder*, signifies storm, and therefore *Waterford*, a part of Ireland, is *weder-fiord*, storm bay, so named by the Danes. So too, *Scotia*, Scotland, from the Greek *Skotos*, dark, gloomy, darkness and gloom being the characteristics of its mountain regions in all time. Etymologists have, indeed, sought a higher origin of this name—in *Scythia*, and in Pharoah's daughter *Scota*, but all with no satisfactory issue. The Scots, as a colony of the Scythians, have been brought from Ireland—a circumstance which the Roman poet Claudian commemorates:—

“————— cum *Scotus* Hibernem
Movit, et infesto, spumavit remige thetis.”

“When *Scots* came thund'ring from the Irish shore,
And ocean trembled, struck with hostile oar.”

It would, however, take a prodigious deal of reading and reasoning to confirm any of these conjectures. Macpherson, the sturdiest of the Scottish antiquaries, altogether denies the Scythic-Irish descent; and there are several other reasons against those theories. The ancient native name of the country is *Caledonia*, *coillé-dun*, wood-hill country. The ancient British name is *Alban*, that is *upland*; whence *Bradalbane*, *braidd-alban*, extremity of Alban, the boundary of the ancient Albanii. Lastly, the country took the name of *Scotia* only in the beginning of the third century, a time when countries were likely to change their ancient names for classical ones; that is, after the Greek and Roman navigators, geographers, and historians had written and speculated on the several countries of Europe.

Places take names from *natural productions*. Thus, *Octon*, Oak-town. *Stepney*, Stibenhede, Stephens'-heath. *Salcy Forest*, Northamptonshire, is Sallow Forest, where the willows grow. *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, French, *seche*, dry, the dry ash, is a town of Leicestershire. *Perth*, Celtic-Welsh, *perth*, a bush, the country of bushes. *Drone*, Celtic-Welsh, *draen*, a thorn, ancient village of Scotland. *Elmley*, elm-leag, elm-field, Salop. The Latin of elm being *ulmus*, and the Greek, *ptelea*, we have *Pteleum*, an ancient city of Greece described as so called, *á copia ulmorum*,—from the abundance of elms. *Kilkeel*, Celtic-Irish, *Chillé-ceal*, flower wood, a town of Ireland. The place of the first vineyard in Britain is still called *Vine*. A particular kind of smooth stone called by the Saxons *haen*, from which is our word *hone*, a razor-stone, gives name to all the *Hanleys* and *Henleys* in England. *Amphill*, Bedfordshire, is the Saxon *ampt*, ant, emmet, an ant-hill. The old name for a rabbit, *coney*, gives name to *Conisby*, *Cunningham*, and the several

Thwaite, *Burnthwaite*, burn-thwaite; *Moorthwaite*, moor-thwaite, and other places in Cumberland. *Thwaite*, a town of Sussex; and *Thwaites*, a surname.

Land let out in grazing was called *gis-ground*, the custom *agistment*, and the person letting it *gist-taker*; all of the French *gite*, and the older form *giste*, a bed, a lair, where cattle lay out during the season. Hence the names of many places: *Gistham*, giste-ham, Suffolk; *Gisborn*, *Gisborough*, towns of Yorkshire; *Nether-Gitting*, *Temple-Gitting*, Gloucester.

Land burnt, and dried, was called *sart*, seared, of the Saxon verb *searan*, to burn: "*seared* as with a hot iron," says Paul; "*The sere and yellow leaf*," says Shakespeare. Places in a dry and parched situation, or exposed to the sun, were expressed by the same word. Whence many local names: *Sart*, a village of Herefordshire; *Sarum*, sere-ham, Wilts, on a dry hill; *Salisbury*, formerly *Searisbyrig*, the new town in a valley.

Land lying lee or in *grass*, Saxon, *græs*, gives name to several places. The old word *gratton*, is a contraction of grass-town, and thence *Gratton*, græs-tun, a village of Northamptonshire; and *Gretna*, the same, a village of Dumfriesshire; and the surname *Grattan*. *Gracechurch*, London, is grass-church, being the site of an ancient grass-market.

Land laid up in *fallow*, Saxon *fulewe*, pale red, from the colour, gives name to many places: *Fallowfield*, Northumberland; *Tup-Fallow*, Somerset. With the country people, the word is *faugh*, as in Ferguson's Pastorals:—

" You saw yersel how weel my mailin thrave,
Ay better *faugh'd*, and snodit than the lave."

So *Faugh*, a village of Cumberland, east of Carlisle.

Any part of land laid up in reserve was called a *hain-ing*, a saving; *hain* being an old form of the verb have, as said of the gudedame's cheese:—

“The dame brings forth in complimental mood,
To grace the lad, her weel-*hain'd* kebbuck fell.”

So the names of several places. *Haining*, an ancient hamlet of Cumberland; *Foxleykenning*, in the west of the same county; and “*Hainen's* valiant Will,” Roxburghshire.

Places take name from particular kinds of land *measures*. A *wang* was a large indefinite tract of ground, or open field; a *whang*, a lump, a slash of any thing. Hence *Wingfield*, wang-field; *Wetwang*, Herts; and the numerous places in Germany called *Wangen*. A *hide* was as much as a yoke of oxen could cultivate in a year,—what could be taken out of their *hide*. Hence the several places in England called *Hide* and *Hyde*. The *carncate* was also a plough-land, of the French *charrue*, a plough; a term which we often find mentioned in old writings, and thence the several places called *Carate*, and *Currig*; and *Currick*, a hamlet in the vicinity of Carlisle.

A *stang*, originally meaning a pole, signifies also a land measure, and is thus defined in Sir Henry Piers' Description of Westmeath:—“They usually divide a field into acres, half acres, and *stangs*, that is, roods.” Hence several local names: *Garstang*, garth stang, a town of Lancashire; *Mellerstang*, the miller's stang, a village of Westmoreland.

The *tath* was another agrarian measure, containing sixty acres, as noted in Sir John Davis' Survey of Ireland:—“That every ballybetagh, which signifies in the Irish tongue a town-land, contains sixteen *taths*, and every *tath*

sixty acres English, or thereabouts." So the local names *Tatham*, tath-ham ; *Tetbury*.

Local names arise from the *divisions* and *boundaries*. Thus, *Shire*, of *scyre*, to divide, separate, is the common termination of counties—*Downshire*, *Devonshire* ; *Shirestones* separating Cumberland from Lancashire. This word had the figurative sense of separating liquors by decanting ; “*shire* the whey from the curds.*” It also takes the form *sheer*, and the sense clear, pure, entire.

“Here a *sheer* hulk lies poor Tom Bowling.”

So many local names : *Sheerness*, sheer-ness, clear point in the Medway ; *Sherborn*, clear burn, a town of Dorsetshire, having a brook running through it. The word *shore*, separation of land and water, is still the same ; *Windsor*, winding shore, on the Thames. The word becomes compounded in the term *Sheriff*, shire-reeve, governor of a shire ; reeve being a corruption of *grave*, a count, a warden. In Scotland, *greve* is a hind, a husbandman, and the surname *Grieve*. In the old divisions of the shire into lathes and rapes, *trithing*, three-thing, was the third part ; whence, by an easy corruption, the *Ridings* of Yorkshire.

In Saxon, *Scædan*, and the Tentonu *Scheiden*, also signify to divide, separate, *shed*. Hence *Shedding*, the common name of the counties in the Isle of Man, whereof there are six ; and also *Shetland*, shed-land, those northern islands being supposed to be *shed* or separated from the mainland of Scotland.

* Whey is the serum or watery part of milk ; *whig* is *wentil*, wended or turned buttermilk, run to whey and curd ; and, figuratively, it is the nick-name of a party. It arose in Scotland thus. The Covenanters living commonly in the fields, and feeding much on milk, they, as well as other political recusants, were called by the court-party, in contempt, *Whigs*.

The boundary or separation of lands was called a *mear*, whence the old terms *mearn*, a march, and *mear-stone*, a boundary stone. And here again we have recourse to Sir Henry Piers' Description of Westmeath for illustration:—"It is usual with them here to have ten or twelve ploughs going in one small field; nevertheless, every one hath tillage distinct, though all appear fenced in by one *mear* or boundary." Hence the names *Mareburn*, mear-burn, a little river separating the counties of Dumfries and Roxburgh; and *Mereburn*, another separating Cumberland and Northumberland at Alstonmoor.

Local names arise from *predial* and *manorial* customs. The term *blench*, denotes a land tenure in which the rent was paid in *blanc*, or white money, from a French coin of that name; and thence the land itself came to be so designated. Hence many places: *Blanchland*, blench-land, a town of Northumberland; *Blandford*, Dorsetshire, called in Doomsday-Book, *Bleneford*, where are several other places of the same name.

Like to this was *maille*, another French coin, which name is familiar to us in *black mail*, blanc-maille, white money formerly levied by the free-booters. From being the coin in which rent was paid, a farm was called a *mailin*; and so Burns:—

"O nae worth the siller that is sae prevailin,
And nae worth the love that is fixt on a *mailin*."

So also the new version of the Jacobite melodies during the regency of the Prince of Wales:—

"There was an auld farmer ca'd Geordie,
A wee bittock south o' the Tweed,
O' three bits o' farms he was lairdie,
Three snug little *mailins* indeed.

At last, the poor body gaed silly,
 Or rather gaed wrang i' the head,
 And they set his auld son—a queer billie,
 To manage the *mailins* instead."

So *Malling*, mailin, East and West, (towns of Kent,) and other places.

The term *shack*, which we meet with in old writings, denotes the *shake* or fall of the fruit, and in gathering of the crop, preparatory to winter pasturage. *Shake-time*, was from the end of harvest till seed-time, at which interval, the lord had right of hog-run, and cattle-stray on the tenants' land, and which custom was called going *a-shack*; and which we recognise in the names of many places. *Shackthorpe*, shack-thorpe, a village of Norfolk; *Shackston*, Essex; and *Shakerley*, Lancashire.

In some parts of Ireland, they have an agricultural custom called *coir*, signifying equality, partnership, thus explained in Sir Henry Piers' Description of Westmeath: "When the squabble about dividing is over, they as often fall by the ears again about joining to the plough; for sometimes two or three, or more, will join together to plough. This they call *coir*, which may import an equal man, such another as myself; and, with a little variation, may mean justice, equality, or partuershship." From this ancient Celtic custom we have the names of several places in Ireland. *Courtoun*, coir town; *Tiancur*, tagh-gan-coir, house without coir, an ancient castle of Kilkenny.

Local names arise from *field sports*. That of hunting gave many. *Hunsden*, hund-dune, hound-hill, a town of Herts, once famous for the sport; *Hounslow*, hound-lawe; and *Huntingdonshire* the Saxons called hunter's-dune-scire, for the famous venatic sport which it afforded.

The practice of archery gave several local names,

in the form *butt*, of the French *but*, a mark. So *Newington-Butts*, *Buttevant*, *but-avant*, front-butts, a town in the south of Ireland, settled by the Norman English. *Bitts*, butts, the common name of several places formerly used as *shooting-butts*.

The term *wake* is expressive of many kinds of field sports, once common in England, and not yet extinct, as it appears :—

“ And still the joyous throng come forth,
At fairs and country *wakes* ;
For sure there’s no such sport as this
In all the ‘ Land of Cakes.’ ”

MANCHESTER RACES.

So the local names *Wakefield*, field of the wakes, a town of Yorkshire ; and *Wakeman*, the ancient title of the Mayor of Ripon, president of the games. The origin of the word is *wlakian*, to play, to sport ; which in the north of England becomes corrupted to *lake*, to play at any sort of game. This, then, explains the name of a place in Cumberland, east of Carlisle, called *Cocklakes*, a bare bad piece of ground where cock-lakes were held, when cock-fighting was an approved amusement.

Places take names from modes and materials of *building*. The Saxons built much with wood, and had several names for it, according to its size, and the purposes to which it was applied. Wood of the largest size was called *beam*, and *bam* : *Bemminster*, beam-minster, Bedfordshire ; *Bempton*, Essex ; *Lampton*, Oxford and Cumberland. Wood of a large size was also called *Stock*, *stocca*, the stem of a tree : *Stockton*, stock-town ; *Stockholm*, stockholm ; *Stock-Chapel*, Norfolk, was one of the first erected in England by the Saxons, and so named from the materials with which it was built. The same word becomes

stoke: *Stoke*, the name of several places in England—*Stokesley*; *Greystoke*, grice-stoke; *Basingstoke*. Any kind of wooden building was called *timbering*, from timber; wherefore *Timperon*, the timbering, an ancient village in the west of Cumberland.

Local names arise from practices of *merchandise*. A place appointed for the sale of wares the Saxons called a *chepe*, of *cypan*, and that of *kauffen* to buy,—whence the words *chap*, a customer; *chapman*, a pedlar; *chaffer*, to haggle about price; *horse-couper*, a dealer in horses. So the local names *Cheapside*, *East-cheap*, ancient market-places in London; *Chepstow*, Monmouthshire; *Cheadle*, cheap-dale, Staffordshire, long famous for its trade in coal and iron. *Chippingham*, *Chipping-Wycombe*, *Chipping-Ongar*, and *Kippen*, a town of Scotland; *Copenhagen*, cypan-hagen, market-haven; *Nordkopping*, north-market; *Suderkopping*, south-market; and other places in Denmark. An old form of the word is *coft*, bought, as in the song of Gala Water:—

“ It ne'er was wealth, it ne'er was wealth,
That *coft* contentment, peace, or pleasure.”

Hence *Koftheim* and *Kauffburen*, towns of Germany.

The Teutonic name of a market was *stapel*, whence *Staples-Inn*, London, an ancient market-place; *Stapleton*, stapel-tun, the common name of several places; *Barnstaple*, bar-stapel, a port of Devonshire; and *Ainstable*, aick-stapel, the market at the oaks, a village in Cumberland.

The practice of weighing goods thus exposed to sale in public market was called *tronage*, of *trona*, a beam for the purpose; whence *Trongate*, the name of a street in many old towns.

The German word *zoll*, a tax, a tribute, a *toll*, gives

name to many places in Germany. *Zell*, zoll, a duchy; *Zollverein*, custom toll; *Bischof's-zell*, the bishop's tributary district; *Hohenzollern*, the high-toll, a town of Swabia, on a hill.

Local names arise from the usages of *war*. We commonly distinguish the place of warfare in English by the word *field*.

"Wept o'er his wounds, or deeds of sorrow done,
Shoulder'd his crutch, and show'd how *fields* were won."

The Saxons denoted such a place by *wiga*, war; *win*, a battle; *sige*, victory; and hence many places: *Wigton*, wiga-town; *Winfield*; *Welwyn*, Herts, where the Saxons beat the Danes in 1012; *Seghill*, sighestill, Northumberland. The Greeks denoted the same kind of place by *maché*, battle, and *nike*, victory: *Macedonia*, mache-doron, gift of battle; *Nice*, nike, an ancient city of Asia; *Nicemedia*, council of victory; *Thessalonica*: and the personal name *Nicholas*, nike-laos, victory of the people. The Romans marked the scene of warfare by *bellum*, war: *Belgrade*, bello grado, a frontier town of Europe, the scene of many sieges. The Normans did the same by *battaile*, a battle: *Battle*, a town of Sussex, where was fought the battle of the conquest.

Names of places arise from the ordinances of *religion*. *Abingdon*, abbey-town; *Preston*, priest-town; *Nuneaton*, nun-ea-tun; *Kirkbampton*, kirk-beam-tun; *Ormskirk*. Names in *monk* and *minster*, denote a monastic establishment, from the Greek *monos*, one, a recluse, a solitary: *Monkton*, monk-tun; *Misterton*, minster-tun; *Westminster*; *Noir-Moutier*, black monastery, France. The old term *mynchen*, a nun, gives name to several places where were nunneries: *Minchington*, a village of Middlesex;

Minching-Barrow, Somerset ; *Minching-Hampton*, Gloucester. The *Minories*, formerly a cloister of Minims ; and *Charter-House*, an ancient convent of Carthusians.

The term *cell*, here signifying a cloister, a chapel, gives name to numerous places in the form *kil* : *Kilham*, cell-ham, Yorkshire ; *Kilmore*, big-cell ; *Kilsyth*, Kilsythe, great cell ; *Kilcrin*, cell-crin, little cell, towns of Ireland ; *Kilbarchan*, cell-bara-cin, cell at the hill-top, an ancient village in the west of Scotland, having an old church on a hill ; *Icolmkill*, St. Columba's cell.

The observances of the *cross*, Lat. *crus*, gave names to many places where ancient crosses stood : *Crosby*, cross-bye ; *Charing-Cross*, caring-cross, London, in memory of Queen Eleanor ; *Cruhaven*, a port of Germany ; *Crutched Friars*, croise-freres, crossed-brothers, an ancient monastery of the Holy Cross, London. The Saxon name for a cross, was *rode* ; whence *rood-loft*, where the cross was kept in ancient times ; *Rodeley*, a village of Gloucestershire ; and *Holyrood House*.

Places having *temple* in the composition of their names, denote property of the ancient *Knights Templars* : *Templeton*, *temple-town*, *Templemore* ; *Temple Gitting*, Gloucester, and many others.

A *hospital* was an almshouse of the Church, not a curative establishment, as the term now implies. Hence *Hospital*, a village of Kent ; *Ing-Hospital*, Essex ; *Spital-fields*, and the numerous places in Britain called "The *Spital*."

The several places called *Ratten Row*, routine-rue, are of Norman descent. They were the round-about ways in which the corpse was carried to church, to avoid in common belief the establishment of a foot-path.

Paternoster Row, in the vicinity of many old churches, was where the funereal procession began *paternoster*, Lord's Prayer; and *lich-gate*, of *lich*, a dead body, was where the funereal procession entered the precincts of the church; whence *Lichfield*, field of the dead.

The term *holy*, Saxon *halig*, denotes places of religious observance. *Holywell*, Flintshire; *Hallows*, *All-Hallows*, all Saints; *Heligland*, Holy Island, in the German Ocean. *Halidon*, (halig-dun) holy-hill, Northumberland, so called, because there Oswald, the Saxon, beat Cadwala, the Briton. *Halifax*, (halig-feax) holy hair, so called from traditions of the murder of a nun there; which circumstance, together with the strictness of its civic customs against vagrants, gave rise to the Beggars' Litany—"From Hell, Hull, and *Halifax*, Good Lord deliver us."

The Latin *sanctus*, and French *saint*, holy, expressed the same thing,—whence *Saintes*, a town of France; *Santa Cruz*, holy cross; *Santa-Fé*, saint-faith; *St. Ives*; and *Sinclair*, Saint Clara; *Seymour*, Saint Maur, ancient surnames.

The Saxon deity *Thor*, is immortalised in the names of many places: *Thorsby*, Thor's-bye, a village of Cumberland; *Torthorwald*, tor-thor-wald, Thors' hill in the wood; and in *Thursday*, the fifth of the week. *Woden*, another Saxon deity, has given name to many places. *Wodensbury*, a town of Kent; *Wedensbury*, a town of Suffolk; *Wansdike*, *Wodensdike*, the ancient march between the Mercians and west Saxons.

Another ancient deity was *Man*, mentioned by Tacitus, *Mor.*, Germ. 2.—"Celebrant, carminibus antiquis, Teutonem deum terrâ editum, et filium *Mannum*, originem gentis conditoresque." In ancient songs they celebrate

Teusto, a God sprang from the earth, and his son *Man*, the origin and founders of their nation. This deity, the Celts called *Manan*, as we see in an ancient poem, first published in 1778 :—

“ *Manan* beg va Mac-y-Leirr.”—
Little *Manan*, the son of the sea.

The legend is in the Manx dialect; and that people feigned the deity to have been their king, and so derive the name of their island *Man*. But this was going out of the way for what lay close by. In all the dialects of Celtic, the word *man* signifies *little, small*; and the name of the island is therefore, plainly, *Man*, the little in comparison of the larger ones Britain and Ireland, near it. The ancient name was *Maninis*, man-inis, little island, which the Romans euphonised to *Mona*.

The worship of the oriental deity *Baal* has passed almost over the world. It was early introduced to Britain, and is still celebrated there in the *baltien*, Baal-tiene, *tiené* fire, bonfires :—

“ But o'er the hills on festal day
How blaz'd Lord Ronald's *baltane tree*;
While youths and maids in light strathspey,
So nimbly danc'd with Highland glee.”—GLENFINLAS.

Hence the names of many places. *Balbec*, valley of Baal, an ancient city of the east; *Baltia*, an island giving name to the *Baltic-sea*. *Baltimore*, baal-tagh-na-mor, big house of Baal; *Baltinglass*, baal-tein-glas, pure fire of Baal, ancient towns of Ireland; and the letters *b* and *f* being commutable, *Innisfail*, innis-Baal, the island of Baal, the ancient name of Ireland.

In conclusion of this topic, we observe that places often take name from some local or tutelär deity: *Jericho*, *Heb.*

jarech, the moon, the city where the moon was worshipped; *Heliopolis*, helios-polis, city of the sun, where were numerous temples to that luminary; *Areopagus*, Ares-pagos, Mars' hill at Athens, where was a temple to that god; *Bacharach*, Bacchi-ara, altar of Bacchus, a town of Germany, on the Rhine; *Canonby*, Cenia-bye, a village of Cumberland, where a statue of the Roman tutelary goddess *Setlocenia* was found. *Bonn*, Ara-Ubionum, altar of the Ubii, an ancient people of Germany

Names of places receive illustrations from their *armorial bearings*. Thus, *Naas*, a town of Kildare, Ireland, has snakes in its arms; and *nahaus*, being Celtic for snake, there can be little difficulty here about the name of the town, though no snakes are said to be in Ireland. *Hertford* has for arms a stag in the water; the town is on the river Lea, and since the name and circumstances thus correspond, there is no reason why the town's name should not be *Hartford*. The armorial bearing of the duchy of *Lorraine* is an *alerion* which is the anagram of the name. But armorial bearings are often so capricious, that little dependence can be placed on this kind of reading. The ancient arms of France, for instance, were frogs, which seem to have little analogy to the meaning of the name, *franc*, free. The name of *Montrose*, in Scotland, has been entirely falsified by its arms. The seal of the town is impressed with *roses*, as if *mount-rose*; whereas, the name is notoriously the Gaelic *moan-ross*, marshy promontory, the town being situated on a promontory, among marshes, at the mouth of the Esk, on the German Ocean.

The changes in the arms of Glasgow are whimsical, and seem to have very little reference to the name of the town—a tree, a bird, a bell, and a fish, which ludicrous

association is made still more so by the legend anent them.

“ Here’s the tree that never grew,
 Here’s the bird that never flew,
 Here’s the bell that never rang,
 Here’s the fish that never swam.”

The fish indeed indicates the presence of water which is itself the name, *glas-gwy*, blue water, the town being on an expansive bend of the Clyde ; but as there is no fishery in that place, the fish in the ocean is merely portentive of the importation of that commodity by the facility of the river, as set forth in the legends of the port :—

“ Meal and beef come in at Leith,
 And *herring* at the Bromielaw ;
 Sae cheer your heart my bonny lass,
 There’s gear to win you never saw.”

The name *Liverpool* is remarkable in these armorial readings. Here one of the charges in the arms of the town is a leaf of the sea-weed *lhavan*. This plant was held in great esteem by the ancient Britons, as it still is by their descendants the Welsh, who gather it on the coast of Pembrokeshire, and other parts of Wales, making it into a kind of edible conserve, well known in English by the name *laver-bread*, and black-butter. This seems plainly to be the name ; for though the plant *lhavan* was, perhaps, never found growing thereabouts, it was most likely an article of commerce with the ancient Britons, who imported it from the neighbouring coasts of Wales into *Lhavanpwll*. Indeed, such a fact is indicated by the leaf in question being borne in a marine bird’s mouth. The Saxons made short work with this name, calling the town *Litherpool*, loiter-pool, from the sluggishness of the bay of the Mersey.

Places take name from the appellations of races of

people. Thus, the *Goths*, Sax. *god*, Tent *gut*, good—originally meaning brave, valiant warriors—give name to *Gotha* and *Gothland*. The *Lombards*, Lat., *longi-barbi*, long beards, gave name to *Lombardy* and *Lombard-street*. The *Picts*, Lat. *picti*, painted, wooded, gave name to *Poictiers*, in France. The *Saxons*, *Saxsens*, settlers, gave name to Saxony; *Saxmundham*, mount-ham, a town of Sussex; *Essex*, east Saxons; *Sussex*, south Saxons; *Middlesex*, middle Saxons. The word *folk*, people, commonalty, gives name to *Folkstone*, folks-town, Kent; *Suffolk*, south-folk; *Norfolk*, north-folk:—

“Highlan’ *folk*, and Lallan’ *folk*,
 Unco *folk*, and ken’d *folk*;
Folk aboon *folk*, i’ the yard,
 But nae *folk* like our ain *folk*.”

Local names are often obscured by the *change* of letters, and *contraction* of words. Thus: *Brill*, bur-hill, a town of Bucks. *Mesopotamia*, Greek, *mesos-potamos*, mid rivers, a country between the Tigris and Euphrates. *Wolkenburg*, *welkin*, the firmament, castle of the clouds, Germany. *Paisley*, Celtic, *beislé*, a ford, a shallow, a town of Renfrewshire, on the river Cart. *Phœnicia*, Gr., *phœnix*, a palm tree. *Moffat*, Welsh, *morfa*, a marsh. *Carmel*, Heb., *Carm-al*, vineyard of God. *Slapton*, Sax., *slap*, a gap, a village of Devonshire. *Gorhamburg*, Sax., *gor*, dirt, from which the term *jorden*. *Yemen*, Heb., *jamin*, the south, a southern province of Arabia. *Gotteshulf*, God’s help, a bay of the Rhine. *Epping*, Welsh, *epynt*, a slope. *Stivicle*, stiff clay, Huntingdonshire. *Mont Blanc*, Fr., *blanc*, white, being always covered with snow. *Uz*, Heb., *oetz*, a tree, the country of trees. *Cheviots*, Welsh, *cefyn*, a ridge, hills on the marches of England and Scotland. *Pcel*,

Welsh. *pell*, a border, a limit, the common name of the ancient border castles. *Cheshunt*, the chesnuts, a town of Hereford. *Shipston*, sheep-town, an ancient sheep market of Worcestershire, according to Camden. *Stromberg*, *strom*, a stream, a town of Germany. *Fewston*, Fr., *feu*, fire, and *tun*, Yorkshire, an ancient Druidical altar, or fire temple :—

“The *Curfew* (cover-fire) tolls the knell of parting day.”

Morea, Gr., *morea*, a mulberry, the mulberry trees. *Limavady*, Celtic, *lym*, bare, and *fiodh*, a grove, the bare grove, a town in the north of Ireland. *Shiptown*, ship-town, Dorsetshire, so called from a large barrow there in the form of a ship. *Lebanon*, Heb., *laban*, white, a mountain of Palestine always covered with snow. *Ida*, Gr. *idea*, sight, prospect, a mountain of Greece. *Crackenthorpe*, Sax. *cryc*, a stake, plural *crycen*, and *thorpe*, a village of Westmoreland. *Fishamble-street*, fish-shambles, Dublin. *Olympus*, Gr. *olos-lampros*, all-clear, a mountain of Greece, the fabled throne of Jupiter, without clouds, mist or snow. *Silloth*, Welsh, *silod*, fry, spawn, a bay of the Solway, off Cumberland. *Peloponnesus*, Gr. *nesos*, an island, island of Pelops, a peninsular of Greece. *Peteril*, *petriana-rill*, a small river of Cumberland so named from the Roman stone-work, *Petriana*, near its source. *Malmsburg*, Welsh *mam*, a dam, and *burg*, a mount, on a hill nearly surrounded by the river Avon, over which are six bridges. *Drogheda*, Irish, *drochadh*, a bridge, and *dae*, a house, a town of Ireland on the river Boyne. *Hatfield*, Fr. *haut*, high, and *field*, the name of several high-standing towns of England. *Ormound*, Ir. *oir-muhan*, east province, the eastern part of Munster. *Paxton*, path-town, a village of

Huntingdonshire; and the name which appears in the original of the song Robin Adair:—

“Welcome to Paxton, Robin Adair.”

Desmond, Ir., *deas*, south, and *muhan*, a province, the southern part of Munster. *Levant*, Lat., *levans*, rising, the rising sun, the eastern part of the Mediterranean. *Christenbury*, Welsh, *corswaun*, a heath, and *bury*, a mountainous tract of Cumberland. *Tilbury*, tilt-boat bury, Essex, where the tilt-boats put in from Gravesend. *Cork*, Ir., *Corcah*, a marsh, a port of Ireland. *Caterick*, Gr., *kataraktes*, a waterfall, a town of Yorkshire, on the river Swales. So named by Ptolomey. *Corunna*, Lat., *columna*, a column so named from a light-house there in form of a pillar, a port of Spain. *Sharon*, Heb., *Sharon*, a plain; “the rose of Sharon.” *Corvo*, Lat., *corvus*, a crow, one of the Azore islands, so named from the number of crows found there. *Brussels*, Tent., *bruschels*, a marsh. *Austria*, Lat., *auster*, south, a southern circle of Germany. *Sarnesfield*, Welsh, *sarn*, a causey. *Cologne*, Lat., *colonia*, a Roman colony. *Bereland*, beeves, oxen, a province of Holland. *Dreux*, *druid*, a town of France, the chief residence of the Druids in Gaul. *Teith*, Celtic, *teath*, warm, a river of Stirlingshire. *Beverley*, beaver, *leag*, formerly noted for beavers, a town of Yorkshire. *Arlosh*, Welsh, *hirllaes*, long, a village of Cumberland, called also by the equivalent name *Long-Newton*. *Tarbert*, Gaelic, *tar-beirt*, over-boat, a tract of Argyleshire, so called from the boats there being drawn over land from Knapdale to Kintyre. *Mayborough*, Teut., *mag.*, a companion, associate, and *burg*, the town of associates, a village of Cumberland. *Charybdis*, Heb., *charabdan*, hole of destruction, a tremendous gulf of whirlpools

on the coast of Italy. *Congleton*, Welsh, *congl*, a corner, a town of Cheshire. *Holland*, hollow-land, so called from its low situation; and for the same reason *Holland*, Lincolnshire. *Montserrat*, Lat., *mons*, a mountain, and *serra*, a saw, jagged and dented like the teeth of a saw, a mountain of Spain. *Trelawny*, Welsh, *tre-llwyn*, grove town, a village of Wales. *Easterlings*, easterns, ancient people inhabiting the *east* of Europe, coiners and money-changers, from which our term *sterling*. *Philadelphia*, Gr., *philosadelphos*, love of brother, brotherly love, an ancient city of Asia. *Coblentz*, Lat. *confluentia*, confluence, a town of Germany, at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle. *Euphrates*, Heb., *hua-phrat*, he fruitful, *phrat*, fruitful—Gen. xlix., 22; the names of rivers are masculine. *Cushindin*, Ir. *chasan*, a path, and *dun*, a hill, in the north of Ireland. *Lisle*, Fr. *l'isle*, the isle, so called from being situated in the marshes of the river Deale, a town of France. *Knaresborough*, Teut. *knar*, a knot, a crag, a town of Yorkshire, on a craggy rock. *Moira*, Celtic, *mor*, the sea, a town of Ulster, overlooking Lough Neagh, here taken for the sea. *Farley*, Lat., *far-leag*, far-field, a village of Devon. *Deptford*, deep-ford, a port of Kent. *Cinque-ports*, Fr., *cinque*, five, five ports of England, so called. *Cimenshore*, Sax., *cimen*, *himmer*, a guest, a bay of Sussex. *Gotham*, gowt-ham, of *gowt*, a sewer, a *gutter*, a village of Notts. *Bolton*, bole-tun, of *bole*, the hollow stock of a tree; “the weather-beaten bole.” *Wharnclyff*, steep rock, Yorkshire. *Sorceries*, Fr., *saule*, a willow, *saussaie*, a willow-plat, a low-lying piece of ground in the vicinity of Carlisle, an ancient willow-bed. *Oggersheim*, Sax., *ogre-ham*, *oga*, a fright, a terror, *ogre*, a frightener, “a wild ogre,” here taken for a pirate, a port of Germany.

Billingsgate, Sax., *bellan*, to roar, *bellow*, *bawl*, so named from the ribald noise of the fishwomen there :—

“And shameful *Billingsgate* her tropes adorn.”—POPE.

Droitwich, Fr., *droit*, right, law, and *wych*, a salt ham, a town of Worcestershire, famous for salt springs. *Wilton-Cum-Twam-Brook*, white town with twain-brook, a village of Cheshire, on the rivers Dean and Weaver. *Hanse-towns*, Teut., *hanse*, alliance, certain ancient associated towns of Germany. *Spene*, Lat., *spina*, a thorn; *Spine*, thorns, the Roman name of Reading. *Peniel*, Heb., *pheni-al*, face of God,—Gen. xxxii. 30. *Antwerp*, at wharfe, a port of Holland. *Shropshire*, Sax., *serybe*, a shrub, a scrub, and *seyre*; and *Shrewsbury*, serybis-byrig. *Malpas*, Fr., *mal*, bad, and *pas*, step or pass, a town of Cheshire. *Belfast*, Celtic, *beul-fa-sid*, mouth at the winding, a dangerous port in the north of Ireland: the channel winds and varies remarkably. *Ethiopia*, Gr., *aithos-ops*, burnt countenance, sun-burnt, from the heat of the climate; from which Ovid accounts for the colour of the blacks :—

“Sanguine hinc credunt in corpore summa vocato,
Aethiopium populas nigrum traxisse colorem.”

Men say the *Ethiopian* then grew swart,
Their Blood exhal'd to the outward part.

Ulpha, Welsh, *gwylfa*, a watch-tower, an ancient village at the western extremity of Cumberland. *Bedford*, Sax. *bedician*, to fortify, on the river Ivel. *Rhodes*, Gr. *rothos*, noise of waters, an island in the Mediterranean. *Rutland*, red-land. *Kingset-hill*, King-sight-hill, a hill to the west of Cumberland, from which Edward I. viewed the battle in his Scotch expedition. *Hulton*, hall-town; but *Haulton*, Cheshire, is haut-town, high-town, being on

a high hill. *Dalswinton*, dale-swine-town. *Braintree*, in Doomsday-book, *Rains*, the rainy, a town of Essex. *Settle*, the settlement, a town of Yorkshire. *Weisselmunde*, Teut. *wund*, a mouth, and *Vistula*, a town of Germany at the mouth of the Vistula. *Ginns*, contraction of *engines*, a place in the west of Cumberland. *Wrexham*, Sax. *wrethels*, a wreath, a town of Denbighshire. *Merioneth*, Welsh, *maereonaeth*, a dairy-farm, a county of Wales. *Oporto*, Lat. *portus*, a port, with the Portugese article *o*, the, the port; whence also *port* wine. *Porte*, Lat. *porta*, the court of Constantinople, so called from the ceremonial of audiences and visitations being made at the gate of the palace in the eastern manner. *Dalkeith*, Celtic, *cethin*, kethin, brown, dusky, and *dale*. *Dalkey*, Heb. *dalkeh*, burning, an island near Dublin, in which are the remains of an ancient altar: "They have cast fire (burning *dalkeh*) into thy sanctuary." Psalms, xxiv. 7.

Kent, Welsh, *cynt*, prime, first, geographically the first county of England. *Ury*, Celtic *uiré*, clay, the clayey, cue of the western isles. *Sporades*, Gr. *sporadikos*, spreading, a group of scattered islands in the Mediterranean. *Orton*, over-town, the name of many villages. *Quarrelton*, quarry-town, from *quarl*, a flat square stone, a village of Renfrewshire. *Cashel*, Irish, *carig*, a rock, and *siol*, a family or race, race of the rock. *Flinby*, Lat. *flyna*, a fugitive, and *bay*, on the coast of Cumberland. *Laithe*, from *lath*, a tithe-barn, a village of the same county. *Wantage*, Lat. *wana*, small, little, "the waning moon," a village of Berks. *Featherstone*, federal-stone, from the Lat. *foedus*, a covenant, and *stone*, the stone table at which the ancient courts-baron were held in the open air, and at which *federations*, covenants, were made. *Haja*, Welsh,

hyd-gae, a deer park, an ancient park in the west of Cumberland. *Cowsnouth*, south-knowes, Roxburghshire.

Stafford, staff-ford, passed on stilts, a town on the river Sow. *Elstree*, ill-street, a town of Hants, so called from being on a bad part of the ancient Roman way, Watking-street. *Benledy*, Celtic *pen*, a head, a hill, and *lledy*, inclining, sloping, a mountain of Scotland. *Ammonia*, Gr. *amos*, sand, a country of Africa. *Glenfruin*, Gaelic, *fruin*, lamentation, the glen so called from the massacre of the Colquhouns by the Macgregors, in 1602. *Corby*, Welsh, *cors*, a fen, and *bye*, a village of Cumberland, on a bank of the river Eden :—

“ But *Corby* walks atone for all.”

Thuileries, Fr., *tuilerie*, a tile-kiln, a palace of Paris, on the site of an old tile-kiln. *Utoxeter*, Sax., *ut*, out, and *ceastre*, a town on the borders of Staffordshire. *Duleek*, Ir., *doimh-lech*, stone house, a town of Louth, Ireland. *Hethencote*, heathen-cote, so called by the Saxons from being inhabited by the Danes, a town of Northamptonshire. *Gair*, Gaelic, *geur*, sharp, a loch of Argyleshire, running to a sharp point, opposite to Greenock. *Aalburg*, Sax., *aal*, an eel, and *burg*, a port of Denmark. *Meath*, Celtic, *modh*, a meeting, the central county of Ireland, so called from the meeting of the states anciently there. *Willowby*, willow-bye, a village of Warwickshire. *Eden*, Heb., *oeden*, pleasantness,—“ a garden eastward in *Eden*.” Gen. ii., 8. *Stilton*, style town, Huntingdonshire. *Fulham*, Sax., *fulge*, a fowl, a town of Middlesex. *Mede*, Welsh, *medd*, the centre, a river of the Isle of Wight, dividing it into two parts, thence called East and West *Medina*. *Lanark*, Celtic, *llanerch*, the lawn, a county of Scotland, so called

as distinguished from the highlands behind it. *Goole*, Sax., gowellian, a ditch, a trench, a port on the Humber. *Sodom*, Heb., *sedim*, the fields. *Wayland wood*, wailing wood, Norfolk, so called as tradition says, from being the scene of the "Babes in the Wood." *Glenwhelt*, Welsh, *glen-gwyllt*, wild glen, Northumberland. *Boætia*, Gr., *bous*, an ox, a country of Greece. *Modbury*, mud-bury, a village of Devon. *Menai*, Welsh, *menai*, a tumbril, in allusion to the motion of the waters in this strait. *Marah*, bitterness,— "They would not drink of the waters of *Marah*, for they were bitter."—Exod. xv., 23. *Naseby*, navels'-by, Northamptonshire, so called because the reputed centre of England.

Eleusis, Gr., *eleusis*, advent, in allusion to the advent or coming of Ceres, a city of Greece, where the rites of that goddess were performed. *Chumleigh*, Fr., *chemin*, a way, and Sax. *leag*, a field, a town of Devonshire. *Cowcaddens*, Welsh, *gwydden*, a shrub, a high shrubby suburb of Glasgow. *Greenock*, Gaelic, *grian*, the sun, and *aig*, a bay, a port of Scotland. *Glenfeoch*, Gaelic, *feigh*, a deer, deer glen. *Tuam*, Celtic-Irish, *tuam*, a village, township, an ancient city of Galway. *Marcleve*, marl-clay, a village of Warwickshire. *Holborn*, hill burn, from a little river there which ran into the Fleet. *Driffield*, drive-field, a town of Yorkshire, so named from the ancient custom of giving permission to *drive* cattle through the manor. *Slough*, Sax., *slough*, a mire, a town of Bucks. *Anatolia*, Gr., *anatolé*, rising, the rising sun, a country of the East. *Genoa*, Lat., *genv*, the knee, so called because on a *bend* of the Adriatic. *Altona*, *æl-to-neah*, all too nigh, that is to the rival port of Hamburgh. *Malta*, Gr., *melita*, honeyed, *meli*, honey, from the numbers of bees there. *Latium*, Lat.

latus, hid, a province of Italy, fabled to be the place where Saturn lay hid from Jupiter. *Bosphorus*, Gr., *bous-poros*, ox-passage, the Straits of Constantinople. *Ankeridge*, anchorite-age, Cambridge, an ancient chapel or hermitage. *Leith*, Celtic-Welsh, *lletya*, a port, a harbour, to harbour,—a port of Scotland. *Actna*, Heb., *athuna*, a furnace, a burning mountain of Italy. *Mallow*, Ir., *mallo*, the level plain, a town of Cork. *Glack*, Ir., *glac*, a little valley, a small village in Ulster.

Meuse, Lat., *mæse*, whirlpool, a river of Holland. *Placentia*, Lat. *placentia*, pleasantness, a town in Italy. *Alexander*, Gr. *alexeter*, help, and *andros*, manly, a city of Egypt, and a personal name. *Babel*, Heb. *babel*, confusion. *Laodicea*, Gr. *laos*, people, and *diké*, justice, justice to the people, a city of Asia. *Pontefract*, Lat. *pons-fractum*, broken bridge, a town of Yorkshire, sometimes called *Pomfret*. *Teddington*, tiding-town, so named because the *tide* of the Thames flows up to it. *Reggio*, formerly *Rhegium*, of the Gr. *regma*, a rupture, a fracture, a town of Italy, thus named from that part of the coast being *ruptured*, or severed from Sicily by the violence of the sea, as related by Pliny, lib. iii., cap. 8. *Byblus*, Gr. *bublos*, a city of Egypt, from the reed papyrus found growing there; this reed being used for writing on, and in the making of books, we have the word *Bible*, the book, by way of distinction. *Spa*, spaw, the common name of many watering places, from *spaw*, a mineral spring of the Teutonic *spewen*, to spout forth, bubble up, vomit, whence *spate*, a current, or flush in a river. So Burns:—

“There, lanely, by the ingle cheek,
I sat, and ee'd the *spewin'* reek.”

Shap, Teut., *schape*, a shape, form, ground-plan, an

ancient village of Westmoreland. *Nile*, Gr. *neia-ilus*, flowing mud, so named from the slab and earthy matter periodically brought down in the inundations of the river; which name agrees with the description of it by Dionysius, *ib.* iv., and with its ancient name *Sihor*, muddy, Joshua xiii, 3. *Crofton*, croft-town, *croft*, a little close or pasture near the house, a village of Cumberland. *Santon*, sand-town, a village of Durham.

Utrecht, Lat. *ultra-jectum*, cast beyond, a town of Holland, beyond the Rhine. *Nealhouse*, near house, the common name of many hamlets, where the letter *r* is changed to *l*, as in sea phrase—a ship or boat is said to be *nealed*, neared when laid close to the shore. *Lycaonia*, Gr. *lukaon*, a wolf, the country of wolves. *Coriton*, *corion*, coriander, a village of Devonshire. *Hook-norton*, hogs'-norton, says Camden, because inhabited by boors, a village of Oxfordshire. *Armathwaite*, hermit thwaite. *Halt-whistle*, anciently *Hethwestle*, westh-heath, a town of Northumberland; “weedin winds.” *Grampound*, Fr. *grand-pont*, great bridge, from a bridge built here over the river Fale, after the conquest. *Magdeburg*, Teut., *magd*, a maid, and *burg*, a town of Germany.

Damascus, Heb. *dam-sedh*, field of blood. *Hydruntum*, Gr. *odor*, a spiced *hador*, water, a port of Italy, now called *Otranto*. *Linden*, Ger. *linden*, a lime-tree, the name of several places in Germany. *Presbury*, priest-burg *Prairies*, Fr. *prairie*, a meadow, large plains of America. *Hithe*, Sax. *hytle*, a small harbour, a port of Kent. *Schwartzburg*, Teut. *schwartz*, black, and *burg*, a town of Germany. *Wark*, Sax. *warc*, a work, a structure, a village of Northumberland. *Syracuse*, Celtic. *sruthac* and *strath*, low marshy ground; “limne Kaletai *suraco*,” a marsh called a *syraco*,

says Stephanus, speaking of this ancient town. *Sluys*, Teut. *sluyse*, a sluice, a town of Holland, noted for its fine sluices. *Belfont*, Fr. *belle*, beautiful, and *font*. *Finsteraarhorn*, Ger. *finster-aar-horn*, dark eagle peak; the term *horn*, in local names, signifying a peak, or promontory. *Moota-man*, *moat*, and Celtic *maen*, *vaen*, *faen*, a stone, a mountain in the west of Cumberland, having a *maen* or stone pillar on it. *Fynon-vayer*, Celtic-Welsh, *ffynnon-ffawr*, running or flowing well, a town of Radnorshire. *Calton*, Teut. *kalt*, cold, and *town*, the common name of many places. *Berkshire*, *bare-oak*, so called from the ancient oak in Windsor forest, under which the folk-motes were held. *Wight*, Celtic-welsh *gwyth*, a channel, the island so called from the channel which separates it from the mainland of Hampshire. *Hebrides*, *Vesperides*, in imitation of the ancient *Hesperides*, or western islands. *Asia*, Gr. *asie*, muddy, so named from a little tract on the Archipelago. *Orkneys*, Teut. *ork*, a whirlpool; *ork-n-ca*, whirlpool water, from two noted whirlpools near the Isle of Swinna; but because of the darkness and dreariness of these islands they were called *Orcades*, *orcus-eidos* from *orcus*, the infernal regions:—"atque is in *orcu*, oculis sublatis," in *hell* (*orcus*)—he lifted up his eyes.—Luke xvi. 23.

Africa, Lat. *aprica*, open to the sun, named from a small country on the Mediterranean. *Wynnsty*, Welsh, *ty*, a house, Wynn's house, Denbighshire. *Shields*, Sax. *sceald*, a shell, a cover, a field-house; *scyld*, a defence, a *shealing*:—

"Then so merrily he'll sing,
As the storm scatters o'er 'em,
In the dear *shealing* ring,
With the light tilting jorum."

Bracs of Balquidder.

Adderbourn, adder-burn, so named from its snake-like windings, a river of Wilts. *Barbican*, Sax. *burg-kenning*, a watch-tower, a suburb of London. *Ferrintosh*, Gælic, *fearran-taosac*, land of the chief. *Europe*, Gr. *eu-r-ops*, fair countenance, from the complexion of the inhabitants, named from a little district on the Hellespont. *Guild Hall*, Saxon *gildan*, to pay, a company or fraternity where every one pays his share; whence *guilder*, a Dutch coin; *geld*, money; *gold*, a monetary metal; *Dane-gelt*, a tax levied by the Danes; and the cant term *kelter*. *Maiden-way*, Welsh, *midian*, an area an enclosure, those ancient ways being trenched and enclosed on the sides. *Scales*, *Scaleby*, from corrupt Latin. *Scalinga*, a quarry. *Koninsburgh*, Teut. *Koning*, a king, and *burg*, a town of Prussia. *Sowerby*, *sour*, and *bye*, a village of Cumberland. *Euxine*, Gr. *ev-xenikos*, hospitable, an ancient name of the Black Sea. *Pall Mall*, of the Latin *pellere-malleo*, to strike with a hammer or mallet *pell-mell*, a place in London where this ancient game was played. *Barra*, Gaelic, *bara*, a top, "*bhara nan geug*," on the tops of trees, one of the Western Isles. *Dungivan*, Fr. *dun-gabhan*, smith hill.

Rheims, of the Veromandui, an ancient people of Gaul. *Unthank*, unthankful, expressive of barren, ungenial soil, the common name of many places in England. *Hague*, Fr. *haye*, Sax. *hæg*, a hedge. *Lowca*, Welsh, *llacca*, mud, a place in the west of Cumberland. *Clerkenwell*, clerks' well, with the Saxon plural *en*, the place where the parish clerks of London used to assemble yearly to play some sacred piece. *Eisenbach*, Ger. *eison-beck*, iron beck, from the nature of its water. *Ossory*, Celtic, *uisce-air*, on the water, a district of Ireland. *Dundas*, Celtic, *dun-dâs*,

heap hill, a surname. *Wigan*, Sax. *wæg*, a way; "*wigans*," ways, highways, Luke xiv., 23. *Brentwood*, Teut. *brennen*, to burn, burnt wood, a town of Essex. *Glenlivet*, Celtic, *glean*, a glen, and *lifiad*, flowing, in allusion to the water there. *Plumbland*, *Plumpion*, from *plumb*, *plump*, a plunge, or pool:—

"Ow're the dike, and in the *plumb*,
Jenny dang the weaver."

"Down a hill, or from a bridge,
Headlong cast, to break their ridge;
Or, to some river take 'em,
Plump, and see if that would wake 'em"

—*Jonson*.

Susiana, Heb. *shushanah*, a lily, land of lilies; *Shoshannim*, the lilies—Psalm xlv., title; *Susan*, a lily, a woman's name.

Gort, Ir. *gort*, a field, a town of Galway. *Wampool*, of *wamble*, to tumble, toss about. a little river of Cumberland. *Piersbridge*, priest-bridge. *Barrow*, Sax. *bearwe*, a grove, the common name of many places in England. *Glanvonta*, Welsh, *glân*, pure and *gwen*, white, applied to water. *Gottingen*, Goths, and Germ. *gend*, *gogend*, a district, a country, country of the Goths. *Miunyhive*, Sax. *meningen*, and provincial *menny*, a family, community, and *heve*, heafod, a head. *Aar*, Germ., *ar*, water, the name of several rivers of Germany. *Thurham*, Teut., *thurn*, a tower, and *ham*, a dwelling-place, a village of Lancashire, and a surname. *Cringle-Dike*, *crinkle*, and *crankle*, a turn, a bend. *Meander*, Gr., *meion-andros*, wanting men, that is, the assistance of men to straighten its numerous windings, a river of Greece:—

"*Meander*, who is said so intricate to be,
Hath not so many turns, and cranking nooks as she."

—*Drayton*.

Merse, Sax., *merse*, a marsh, a district of Berwickshire. *Ware*, Sax., *wær*, a fen, Germ. *war*, a mound, a *wear*, or dam, a town of Herts, on the river *Lea*. *Louvre*, Fr. *l'œuvre*, the work, a palace at Paris, so named by way of eminence: whence also *manœuvre*, handwork, dexterity; *chef d'œuvre*, chief work; *avera*, in Doomsday Book a ploughman's day's work; *aiver*, a work-horse, wherefore Burns:—

“An’ aft a ragged cowte’s been known
To mak a noble *aiver*.”

Durran-hill, Welsh, *duryn*, a peak, a snout, a hill in the vicinity of Carlisle; it now has a hamlet on it.

Eden, Welsh, *aw-tain*, spreading water, *aw*, water, and *tain*, spreading, or expansive, a river of Cumberland, the Roman *Ituna*.

“Let Uter Pendragon do what he can,
The river *Eden* still runs as it ran.”
—*Old Legend*’.

Avernus, Gr. *a-ornis*, Lat. *avibus*, from birds, a lake of Italy sending forth noxious vapours, so that birds flying over it are struck dead, and fall into it, and hence Lucretius:—

“Principio quod *Avernus* vocantur id ab re,
Impositum est, quia sunt *avibus* contraria cunctis, &c.”

It is called *Avernus* from destroying birds.—Lib. vii.

Carleton, carle-tun, town of carles, Welsh, *cerlyn*, a clown, a churl, a rustic, a town of Norfolk, a village of Cumberland, and other places; and hence also *Carlin-Sunday*, feast of carles, in which they ate pease, the produce of their farm:—

“Id, mid, miseray (miserere),
Carlin, palm, and pace (pasch) egg day.”

Rome, Gr. *romé*, strength, the renowned capital of Italy, whose name thus gives aptness to the metonymy, "Eternal City;" and was, as Solinus shews, first called *Valentia*, which is the same thing—*strength*—in Latin. Both as a local name and a surname it should be pronounced with *o* long, *rōme*, to rhyme with *home*, as in the song, "Gaelic Heroes":—

"In the garb of old Gaul, and the fire of old *Rome*,
The heath-cover'd mountains of Scotia our home."

York, Welsh *Caer-Effroc*, city of Effroc; but the letters *f* and *b* being commutable, the Romans called the town simply *Eboracum*, Effroc:—

"There are more Toms in *York* than one."

Cockney, cockering, a nescock, a tenderling, from *cocker*, to pamper, indulge, a term applied to the citizens of London, on account of their sedentary and effeminate lives:—

"*Cocker* thy child, and thou wilt spoil him."—Eccles. xxx., 9.

Sometimes the term is applied to London itself:—

"Was I in my Castle of Bungay,
Fast by the river Waveney,
I would not care for the King of *Cockney*."

EARL OF NORFOLK—Temp. Hen. II.

Bodehill, bowet-hill, from *bowet*, a provincial term for a lanthorn, a hill on the coast of Cumberland, on which there was a beacon or lighthouse. *Amsterdam*, Amstel-dam, a town of Holland, on the river *Amstel*. *Rocher*, Fr. *roche*, *rocher*, a rock, a rocky point on the coast of Durham. *Pison*, Heb. *phison*, multitude; *Gihon*, eastern; *Hiddekel*, *swiftness*, rivers mentioned Gen. ii. 11. 14. *Lambeth*, lamb-hythe, Sax. *hythe*, a small harbour, a village on the Thames. *Greta*, Welsh, *grwythiad*, murmuring, a winding river in the north

of England. Pyrenees, Celtic *pyr-annho*, naked spire, *pyr*, spire, *annho*, naked, the range of mountains so called. *Drigg*, Sax. *drigge*, dry, a village of Cumberland. *Hippocrene*, Gr. *Hippos-krené*, horse fountain, a poetical fountain of antiquity :—

“ But ne'er did I so much as sip,
Or wet with *Hippocrene*, a lip.”

— *Persius*.

Ure, Celtic, *ur*, pure, bright, a river of Yorkshire; *Orr*, and *Ayr*, rivers of Scotland. *Walton*, wall-town, Cumberland, on the Roman wall. *Ajalon*, Heb. *he-gia-alon*, the valley of oaks, Josh. x. 12. *Niger*, Lat. *niger*, black, a river of Africa. *Havre*, Celtic, *hafn*, a haven, a port of France. *Roystan*, a *roi-tun*, Fr. *roi*, a king, and *tun*, a town of Herts, so named in honour of King Stephen who erected a cross there. *Stratton*, street-town, a town of Cornwall, and other places on those ancient high-ways called *Streets*. *Endor*, Heb. *oin-dor*, perpetual fountain, where lived *baolith aub*, mistress of the ewer, the woman with a familiar spirit—1 Sam. xxviii. 7. *Naworth*, northward, north ward, a famous baronial castle of Cumberland :—

“ From Warkworth, or *Naworth*, or merry Carlisle.”

Quebec, Fr. *que-bec* “ What a point !” said the French captain, sailing up the river St. Lawrence. *Anabrough*, hanging-brow, a very steep hill of Cumberland. *Sky*, Celtic *Skyb*, a gap, a fissure, one of the western islands remarkable for openings, and arms of the sea running into it ; and also *Skibbereen*, *skyb-bohreen*, *by-way-gap*, a town of Cork, where the road leads through a gap or pass in a mountain to the sea. *Hayton*, hay-town, a village of Cumberland :—

“ All flesh is grass, so do the Scriptures say,
And grass when cut and dry, is turn'd to *hay*.”

Sharon, Heb. *sharon*, a plain :—

“— the rose of *Sharon*, and lily of the valley.”—*Cant.* ii. i.

Sundswall, sund-well, a point of Sweden ; *sound*, an arm or bay of the sea fathomed by the plumb-line.—*Acts*, xxviii., 28. *Stybarrow*, Teut., *Stey-bergh*, steep mountain, *stey*, a ladder, a mountain of Cumberland :—

“ In cart or car, thou never reestit,
The *steyest* brae, thou wad hae face’t it.”

—*Mere Maggie.*

Bologna, Ital., *bologna*, fat, a country of Italy, so called from its fertility. *Blackadder*, black-water, *Whitadder*, white-water, two rivers in the south of Scotland. *Albion*, Lat., *album*, white, an ancient name of Britain, so named from its white, or *chalky* cliffs on the English coast,—

The *Albion*, the pride of the sea.—*Sea Song*,

LOCAL NAMES are often expressed by a term common to many places, as in the following alphabetical arrangement :—

ABBAY, a religious house, from the Hebrew *ab*, *aba*, a father ; priests were called *abbots*, as being the fathers of their flocks, and the houses over which they presided, *abbeys*.

Abbey, a town of Cumberland, where is an ancient abbey. *Abingdon*, abbey-town, a town of Berks, famous for an old church. *Abbotsburg*, abbot-burgh, Dorsetshire. *Abbots Bromley*, Sax. *brom leag*, broom-fidd, Staffordshire. *Cerne Abbas*, Cenric, the Saxon’s abbey, Dorset.

ABEN, Heb. *aben*, a stone ; hence *ebony*, a hard kind of wood.

Abana, the stony, a river of Damascus.

“ Are not *Abana* and *Pharphar* rivers of Damascus? . . . May I not wash in them, and be clean?”—*2 Kings*, v. 12.

Aven, aben, a town mentioned Amos i., 5. *Ebenezer*, aben-ezer, stone of help, and a personal name:—

“And Samuel took a stone, and set it up between Mizpeh and Shem, and called the name of it *Ebenezer*, saying, hitherto the Lord hath helped us.”—1 Sam., vii., 12.

ABER, Welsh, *aber*, Gaelic, and Irish *inbher*, a brook, the mouth of a river, its confluence with the sea.

Aberavon, aber-afon, river mouth, a town of Glamorganshire, on Swansea bay. *Aberdeen*, at the mouth of the Dee and Don. *Aberford*, aber-ford, Yorkshire, on the river Cock. *Aberfraw*, Anglesey, at the mouth of the Fraw, *ffrau*, flush or torrent. *Aberfoyle*, aber-ffull, full, swift, flowing, a flush. *Arbroath*, aber-broth, at the mouth of the Brothie, *broth*, stir, bubbling, tumultuous. *Berwick*, anciently aber-wic, at the mouth of the Tweed. *Lochaber*, loch-aber:—

“Wi’ stanes frae the ’Nevis and ’Gary,
We’ll batter him [Bonaparte] aff frae our shore,
Or put him asleep in a cary,
To the tune of ‘*Lochaber-no-More*.’”

Inver, inbher, a village on Loch Lomond. *Inverary*, inbher-readh, smooth, *inbher*, on Loch Fyne. *Inverkeithing*, Celtic *cethin*, dark, dusky, the dark inbher. *Inver-Donnain*, deep inbher, a river of Ireland. *Lochinvar*, loch-inbher.

ARD, SAX., *eald*, Teut., *alt*., old.

Aldgate, ald-gate, London. *Althorpe*, ald-thorpe, old village, Northamptonshire. *Altorf*, alt-dorf, old village, the name of several places in Germany. Sometimes the word is corrupted into *aud*; *Audley*, ald-leag, old field, a surname.

AQUA, Lat., *aqua*, water; hence *aqueous*, watery

aqueduct, a water-passage; *aquavitæ*, water of life, a sort of cordial; with Burns, whisky:—

“Scotland an’ me’s in great affliction,
E’er sin’ they laid that curst restriction

—*On Aquavitæ.*’

Aquitaine, aqua-tan, Celtic, *tan*, a country, a maritime country of France, now called *Guienne*. *Aquæ-Solis*, the waters of the sun, the Roman name of Bath. Sometimes this word is *aix*. *Aix*, an ancient city of France, famous for its hot springs, and therefore called by the Romans *Aquæ-Sextiæ*, waters of Sextus, the governor. *Aix-la-Chapelle*, a famous watering-place of Germany, called by the Romans *Aquisgranii*, waters of Granus; the French gave it the present name from a *chapel* built there to the Virgin.

Ac, Sax. *ac*, Teut. *eik*, an oak: hence *acorn*, ac-corn, fruit of the oak.

“*Ac*, or oak, signified among the Saxons, like *robur* among the Latins, not only an oak but strength, and may be well enough derived from *alké* (Gr.), strength.”—*Junius*.

Acton, ac-tun, oak-town, a village of Middlesex. *Aik-ton*, eik-tun, a village of Cumberland. *Auckland*, ac-land, Durham. *Axholm*, ac-holm, Lincolnshire. *Octon*, oak-town, and many other places.

AR, Heb. *har*, a mountain.

Ar, *har*, the mountain, a town Palestine. *Araret*, *har-aretz*, mountain of the earth, on which the ark rested. *Armenia*, *harim*, the mountains, a country of the East. *Armageddon*, mountains of Megiddo,—Rev. xvi., 16. *Aaron*, a mountaineer, a man’s name. *Hermon*, in the Psalms, *Hermonim*, in the plural, because it contained many mountains. *Pi-hiharath*, pi-ha-haroth, mouth of the mountains, a pass near the Red Sea.—Exod. xiv., 9.

ARD, Gaelic and Irish, *ard*, high ; a hill.

"The savages were driven out of their great *Ards*, into a little nook of land near the river of Strangford, where they now possess a little territory."—*Sir John Davies' Survey of Ireland*.

Ards, a hilly district of Down, and mentioned in the preceding citation. *Ardee*, ard-dae, high-house, a town of Louth. *Ardracran*, *breac*, a spot, spotted hill of Meath. *Ardglass*, the blue green hill, and other places of Ireland. *Ardmore*, ard-mohr, big hill, Dumbartonshire, on the Clyde. *Ardnamurchan*, ard-na-mohr-cuan, hill of the great ocean, Argyshire. *Granard*, grian-ard, sun-hill. *Slieve-Donard*, shabh-dun-ard, which three words mean much the same thing, the highest hill in the north of Ireland.

ATHEL, Sax., *æthel*, noble ; in Saxon courtesy *atheling* was the prince ; *adleman* was a gentleman ; *adlescale*, athel-skalka, the King's servant.

Athelney, æthel n-ey, noble isle, in the river Parret, Somersetshire, so called from Alfred's retiring there with his nobles. *Athelhampton*, æthel-ham-tun, Dorsetshire, an ancient domain of the Saxon Kings. *Addle*, æthel, *Attleborough*, towns of Yorkshire. *Allington*, Dorsetshire, and other places ; and the personal names *Adelaide* and *Alicia*. Sometimes the name is *ethel* ; *Ethelbury*, æthel-bury. *Ethelwolf*, noble-helper, the name of one of the Saxon Kings.

ANGLIA, an ancient name of England, from the people called Angles.

"*Anglia*, mons, fons, pons,
Ecclesiæ, fœminæ, lana."

England, mountains, fountains, bridges,
Churches, women, wool.—*Old Legend*.

Angel, a town of Denmark, whence those people came.
Anglesey, Angles-ey, isle of the Angles, where they landed in

Britain. *Englesfield*, a town of Berks, where they defeated the Danes. *Ingleton*, *Inglewood*, and the surname *Inglis*.

AUCH, Gaelic and Irish, *achadh*, a field.

Auchendraine, achadh-na-draen, field of the thorn. *Auchtermuchty*, achadh-muc-tagh, field of the pig house. *Auchnaloury*, achadh-na-luachar, field of the rush, rushy field. *Auchnasole*, sowl, a barn, field of the barn, and many other places of Scotland. *Aughrim*, achad na-reim, step field. *Aughnacloy*, achadh-na-clogh, field of the stone. *Augher*, uiré, clay, clay field. *Achonry*, achadh-na-ri, field of the King. *Aughaboe*, achadh-na-bo, the cow field. *Monaghan*, moan-achadh-an, the moss field, and many other places of Ireland.

ALLAN, Welsh *allan*, outside, apart, out-by; in local names any place removed from the common dwelling-place.

Allan, the common name of many places in Wales. *Allandale*, allan-dol, Northumberland. *Allonby*, allan-bye, a village of Cumberland. *Strathallan*, Scotland. *Tullyallan*, tullach-allan, *tullach*, a little hill, a village in the north of Ireland.

ATHA, Gaelic and Irish, *atha*, a ford.

Athy, atha, a town of Kildare, on the river Barrow. *Athlone*, atha-Loony, Loony's ford, a town of Ireland, on the Shannon. *Loch Awe*, loch-atha, ford loch. *Bellie*, beul-atha, mouth of the ford, at the mouth of the river Spey, Banffshire.

AVON, Welsh *afon*, Gaelic and Irish, *amhan*, *abhan*, a river.

Avon, the name of several rivers of Britain, on one of which stands *Stratford-on-Avon*. *Avona*, the ancient name of Hampton-on-Thames. *Aven*, a river of Lanarkshire. *Oundle*, afon-dale, a town of Northamptonshire on the river

Neu. *Ravenglass*, afon-glas, blue river, a river in the west of Cumberland. *Devon*, defn-afon, deep river, Banffshire :—

“ Let Bourbon exult in her gay gilded lily,
 And England, fair England, display her proud rose ;
 But a fairer than either adorns the lone valley,
 Where sweet winding *Devon* meandering flows.”

—Burns.

This name becomes contracted to *Boyne*, abhan, a river of Ireland. *Navan*, na-abhan, on the river, a town of Meath, on the *Boyne*. *Donovan*, dun-na-abhan, hill on the river, an Irish surname. *Strathbane*, strath-abhan, a town of Ulster on the river Foyle. *Humber*, Rom. *Abi*, Celtic, *abhan*, the river.

BAC, Fr. *bac*, a boat ; in local names denoting a erry or place of boating.

Bacary, bac, Somersetshire, on the river Parret. *Bacford*, bac-ford, Cheshire, on the Dec. *Backup-Booth*, Lancashire, on the Irwell. *Barton-bac*, *puiz*, Derbyshire, on the Dove.

BAD, Teut. *bad*, Welsh *badd*, a bath.

Baden, to bathe, a town of Germany, noted for its baths.

Bath, badd, a famous watering-place of Somersetshire, whose ancient name was *Caer-Badd*, bathing-city. *Carlsbad*, Charles's Bath. *Wilibad*, willi-bad, many baths, and other places of Germany.

BALLY, Gaelic *bailé*, Irish, *ballagh*, a highway, a town ; hence *fagh a ballagh*, clear the town ; *bailie*, a civic officer, in Scotland, a mayor :—

“ Gie to me my bigginet, my bishop-satin gown,
 For I maun tell the *Bailie's* wife that Colin's come to toun.”

Sometimes the name is *balloch*, as in the Highland Widow's Lament :—

“ I'll sing thee asleep in the *ballochs* untrodden,
In coronachs sad for the slain at Culloden.”

Ballymore, balloch-mohr, big town ; *Ballybegs*, ballagh-begh, little town. *Ballyo*, ballagh-co, grave town. *Ballyporeen*, ballagh-bohreen, by-way town. *Ballytore*, ballagh torr, bush town. *Ballinafad*, ballagh-na-fad, town of the level. *Ballynasloe*, *sloc*, a pit. *Ballinamuck*, ballagh-namuc, town of the pig. *Ballingarry*, *gar*, near, near town, and all the *ballys* and *ballins* in Ireland. *Balloch*, a town of Scotland.

BAR, Fr. *barre*, a let, a hindrance ; in local names, a bank or rock in a harbour ; the harbour itself.

Barton, bar-town, a port of Lincolnshire. *Barmouth*, a port of Wales. *Bar-sur-la-Seine*, bar of the Seine, a port of France. *Barnstaple*, bar-stapel, market bar, a port of Devonshire.

BAS, Gr. *basileus*, a king ; hence *basilica*, a palace, a royal residence ; *basilicon*, a precious ointment, a sovereign remedy ; *basilisk*, a serpent of so poisonous potency that it kills by looking.

Basle, basilica, an ancient city of Switzerland, sometimes written *Bale*. *Basil*, basilikos, royal, a personal name.

BEER, Heb. *bar*, a well :—

“ And from thence they went to *Beer*, that is the well.”

—*Numb.*, xxi., 16.

Beersheba, shebo, an oath, well of an oath. *Beer-lai-roi*, well of life, and other places mentioned in the Bible. *Bahr-Yussaf*, Joseph's Well, a canal of Egypt.

BEAU, French, fair, fine, gay: hence *beau*, a fop, a dandy:—

“Just at that time of life, when man begins to rule,
The fop laid down, takes up the graver fool;
He started up a fop, and, fond of show,
Look'd like another Hercules turn'd *beau*.”

—Churchill.

In local names, the term denotes places of beauty and freshness. *Beauchamp*, beau-champ, fair field, a village of Devonshire, and a surname. *Beaumont*, fair-mount, a village of Cumberland, and other places. *Beaumaris*, beaumarais, fair marsh, a town of Anglesey. *Beaulieu*, beaulieu, fair place, a village of Hampshire, and a town of France. *Beaudley*, beau-leag, fair field, a town of Worcestershire. *Beaufront*, fair front, Northumberland. The feminine of the word is *belle*; and hence *belle*, a young lady:—

“O say, what stranger cause, yet unexplor'd,
Could make a gentle *belle* reject a lord?”—Pope.

Belleville, belle-ville, fair town, France. *Belleisle*, fair isle. *Bellew*, belle-eau, fair water, a village of Lincolnshire. *Bellasis*, belle-assise, fair seat. *Belvidere*, fair prospect, a palace at Rome. *Bellevue*, belle-vue, fair view. *Mabel*, ma belle, my beauty, a woman's name.

BETH, Heb. *bith*, a house. *Bethel*, bith-al, house of God, Gen. xxviii., 19. *Bethany*, bith-oni, house of affliction. *Bethshemesh*, bith-shemesh, house of the sun, the classical Heliopolis. *Bethmeon*, bith-mon, image house, Jerm. xlviii., 23. *Bethesda*, bith-hesda, house of mercy. John v., 4. *Bethlehem*, bith-lehem, house of bread, from which *Bedlam*, a house for mad people:—

“I heard a maid in *Bedlam*, who mournfully did sing.”

Song.—Prior.

BECK, Germ. *bach*, a small river, a stream. "Dort fließen tausend *bache* von klarem wasser." Germ. Telem. There flow a thousand *streams* of pure water.

Beck, the common name of any small river. *Beckfelicon*, Welsh, *ffilicas*, outcasts, floats, float-beck, a little river in the west of Cumberland. *Beccles*, beck-lees, a town of Suffolk, on the river Waveney. *Candebec*, French, *chande*, warm, a small river of Normandy. *Staubach*, stour-bach, dust-beck, a small river of Switzerland, so named from the spray which it casts. *Steinbach*, stone beck. *Kupfer Bachlin*, copper beck, and other rivers of Germany; and the letters *b* and *p* being commutable, *Ans-pach*, *Erpach*, *Sempach*, in the same country.

BENT, a kind of coarse grass, *agrostis*: and hence *benting-time*, the time that pigeons feed on bents till pease are ripe; and also the summer-stray of the cattle of Geordie's Byer:—

"They mind how they used to be bilkit
As loosely they ran through the *bent*;
But now they resolve to be milkit
Nae langer without their consent."

Bentley, bent-leag, bent field, a village of Devonshire and a surname. *Bentham*, a village of Yorkshire, and a surname. *Beutheim*. bent-liam, a town of Germany.

BOOTH, Sax., *byth*, Teut., *bude*, a tent, a temporary house: and hence *tollbooth*, a town house; *botl*, an old form of the word:—

"And Pharoa eode (went) into his *botl*."—SAX. BIBLE.

Boothby, booth-bye, a village of Cumberland. *Bootle*, botl, village of the same county. *Harbottle*, here-botl, army booth, a village of Northumberland. *Wolfenbottle*, wolf-botl, a town of Germany. *Buda*, bude, a town of

Hungary. *Luckenbooths*, locking-booths, a public building in Edinburgh, of which we have some account in Ferguson's *Plain Stanes and Causey* :—

“Wad it not melt a heart o' stane
Beneath the *Luckenbooths* to grane.—
A lumbersome and stinkin biggin
That rides the sairest on my riggin.”

BLEN, Celtic—Welsh, *blaen*, high, highland.

Blaen—*Llwyny*, *blaen-llwyn*, high-grove, a village of Brecknockshire. *Blaenavon*, *blaen-Avon*, high Avon, Montgomeryshire. *Blencairn*, *blaen-carn*, high cairn; *Blencow*, *blaen-cw*, high cavity; *Blencogo*, *blaen-cwgyn*, high knoll, Cumberland. *Blenkinsopp*, *blaen-cin-hope*, high head hill, Northumberland. *Blantyre*, *blaen-tir*, high land, a town of Lanarkshire. *Castleblany*, *castle-blaen*, a high standing town of Monaghan, Ireland, which was *blaen* long before it was a *castle*. *Dumblane*, *dun-blaen*, high hill, beyond *Strathblane*. The letters *b* and *p* being commutable, this name becomes in one instance *plin*; *Plinlimmon*, *blaen-llyman*, high bare, the bare height, a mountain of Wales.

BRAN, Gaelic, and Irish *braon*, a mountain shower.

“Thainig earrach caoin fo *bhraon*,”—*Ossian*.

mild spring bedewed with gentle *showers*.

Braan, *braon*, a little mountain river of Perthshire, falling into the Tay. *Branny*, *braon*, a hill in the north of Ireland, above Dungannon, so called from being often covered with mist, and giving early signs of rain; wherefore the prognostic of the country people thereabouts, “it rains on Branny.” *Bran*, *braon*, the name of Fingal's dog in *Ossian*, so called because he rushed like a mountain torrent.

“Even *Bran* has left the gate.”

Bos, Fr. *bois*, a wood : hence *bosky*, woody ; *boscage*, woodland ; *bosquets*, clumps of foliage ; *boquet*, a nosegay ; *haut-boy*, haut-bois, high wood, a musical instrument.

“Cheerful paintings in feasting and banqueting-rooms ; graver stories in galleries ; landscape and *boscage*, and such wild works in terraces and summer-houses.”—*Wooton*.

Bois-le-duc, wood of the duke, duke’s-wood, a town of the Netherlands. *Boscabel*, bascage-belle, beautiful woodland, a village of Shropshire, in the neighbourhood of the royal oak. *Bosenham*, bois-en-ham, a town of Sussex. *Boycot*, bois-cot, a village of Yorkshire. *Warboys*, ward-bois, a village of Huntingdonshire. *Sacrobosco*, the Latinised name *Hollywood*.

BORIS, Irish, *bor*, *boris*, a pine tree, a pine grove : and the letters *b* and *f* being commutable, *fir* the common of pine.

Borisokane, boris-o-cin, *o*, direction, district, and *cin*, head, head district of pines, a town of Tipperary. *Boriso-leigh*, district of the pine field. *Boris-in-Ossory*, braigh-uisè, pines on the water, and other places in Ireland. *Borysthenes*, boris-tan, country of pines, a river of the ancient Scythia, so called because bordered with pine forests ; it is now called the Dnieper.

BRAD, Sax. *brad*, Tent. *brait*, broad.

Bradford, brad-ford, a town of Yorkshire, on the river Aere, and the name of other places in England. *Bradley*, brad-leag, broad field, and a surname :—

“Before we came in, we heard a great shouting,
And all that were in look’d madly,
For some were on bull-back, some dancing a morris,
And some singing *Arthur-a-Bradley*,”

—*Ballad*.—*Robin Hood*

Breitenbach, breit-bach, broad beck ; *Ehrenbreitstein*, bright stone of honour, and other places of Germany.

BRIGG, Sax. *brig*, Teut. *brucke*, a bridge.

“ At Trompington, not far fro *Cante brige*,
There goth a brook, and over that *brigge* ;
Upon the which brook there stont a mill,
And this is very sothe, I you telle.”

—*Chaucer*.

Brig, a town of Lincolnshire. *Brixton*, brig-town, the name of several places in England. *Brixen*, a town on the river Eysach ; *Bruckhausen*, bridge houses ; *Tweybrucken*, two bridges, called in French, by the equivalent name, *Deuts-Ponts*, and other places in Germany. *Trowbridge*, truebridge, Wilts.

BROM, Sax. *brom*, Teut. *broem*, the broom.

“ Our Jenny sings saftly the Cowden *broom* knowes,
And Rosy liltis sweetly the milking the ewes.”—*Ramsay*.

Broome, brom, a village of Bedfordshire. *Bromley*, brom-leag, broom field, Kent. *Brompton*, brom-tun, a village of Middlesex. *Brampton*, a town of Cumberland, and about thirty other places in England. *Broomielaw*, brom-lawe, the port of Glasgow. [See LAW.] *Birmingham*, anciently *Bromyham*.

BROC, Sax. *broc*, Teut. *broka*, a brook.

Brooke, broc, a village of Rutlandshire. *Brocden*, brook-den, the common name of several places. *Brockhampton*, broc-ham-tun, on the Severn. *Bolingbroke*, babbling-brook, an ancient town of Lincolnshire, on a “ brook that babbles by ;” and the surname of Hen. IV., being his birth-place ; and hence Shakespeare :—

“ To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this canker, *Bolingbroke*.”

BURN, Sax. *burn*, Germ. *born*, Teut. *brunn*, a small river, a bourn.

“A cauler *burn*, o’ siller shene,
Ran cannily out-owre the green.”—*Cauler Water*.

“————— or make me ever mourn,
My little boat can safely pass this perilous *bourne*.”
—*Spenser*.

Burnley, burn-leag, burn-field, a town of Lancashire. *Bierburn*, byer-burn, a little river of Cumberland, near Longtown. *Borne*, a river of Staffordshire. *Paderborn*, a town of Germany, on the river Pader. *Bourn*, a town of Lincolnshire, on a small river; *Melbourne*, mill-burn; *Selbourne*, great burn; *Washbourne*. *Brunswick*, brunn-wic, a town of Germany, on the river Ocker. *Neiderbrunn*, nether-burn, and other places.

BURG, Sax. *burg*, Teut. *bergh*, German *berg*, a mount, a mountain, a tower, a fortified eminence; and figuratively, a precinct, a township, a franchise-town, all from the Teut. *berghen*, to defend, enclose: in Gen. xxxvii. 24, *borah* is a pit.

“Abhange des *berge*,”—on the declivity of a mountain.
—*German Telem*.

Bergen, berg, the mountains, a province of Norway; *Spitzbergen*, peak mountains. *Bamberg*, beam-berg, wood-mount. *Ergeberge*, erz-ge-berg, the metal mountain; *Frauenberg*, woman—height. *Koningsberg*, kings’ mount, and other places in Germany. *Sedbergh*, side-bergh, a village of Yorkshire among hills; *Sebergham*, side-bergh-ham, a village of Cumberland, beside a hill; *Edinburgh*, aodan-bergh, hill face, Gaelic, *aodan*, a face, this town stands in front of the mountain Arthur’s Seat. *Starenberg*, star-mountain, Teut. *staren*, a star:—

“Mirk and rainy is the night,
There’s no a *star’n* in a’ the carry.”
—*Sleepin Maggie*.

In the figurative sense of this name, we have *burgh*, a township; *bury*, a dwelling-place; *bury*, to inter; *burrow*, the earthing of animals; *barrow*, a sepulchral mound; *borough*, a franchise-town; and *neighbour*, nigh-borough.

“Ye Irish lords, ye knights and squires
Wha represent our *burghs* and shires.”

—Burns.

“And, if a *borough* choose him not, undone.”

—Pope

“— halles, chambers, kitchens and boures,
Citees, *borowes*, castelles, and hie toures.”

—Chaucer.

Burgh, burg, a village of Cumberland; *Bury*, a town of Lancashire; *Borough*, a village of Gloucester; *Brough*, a town of Westmoreland; *Bruff*, a village of Limerick. *Burg*, a town of Holland; *Strasburg*, street-burg, Germany. *Burgos*, a town of Spain. And *Burke*, de burgos, a surname.

BUCHAN, Celtic-Welsh, *bech*, and *bechan*, Gaelic and Irish, *begh*, little, small: and hence *backgammon*, *bechym-laddfa*, little battle, a game at tables; *philibeg*, filead-begh, little cloth, a kilt.

Buchan, bechan, the little, a little county of Scotland, and a surname:—

“He’s grown sae weel acquaint we’ *Buchan*,

And ither chaps.”

—Burns.

Beggs, begh, the little, an Irish surname. *Killybegs*, chille-begh, little word, a town of Ireland. The letters *b* and *f*, being commutable, the Welsh root becomes *fechan*; *Lanfechan*, llan-bechan, little place, a village of Montgomeryshire. *Pontednafechan*, little bridge, a town of Brecknockshire. *Ecclefechan*, achles-bechan, little shelter, an ancient village in the south of Scotland.

BY, Sax. *bye*, a dwelling, a snug abode, from the verb *bian*, to dwell.

“ I hae a *bye*, wi' a gude kail yaird,
Lass an you loe me, tak me now ;
My daddie is dead, and I am the laird,
And I canna come ilka day to woo.”

Old Song.

By, bye, the common name of a town in Denmark. *Selby*, sel-bye, great bye, a town of Yorkshire. *Derby*, Derwent-bye, a town on that river. *Kettleby*, the kettle-makers'-bye, an ancient village of Lincolnshire. *Wiganby*, wigan-bye, Sax. *wæg*, a way ; “ *wigans*,” ways, highways, Luke XIV., 23,—a village of Cumberland. *Etterby*, outer-bye ; *Upperby*, upper-bye, on a hill ; *Netherby*, nether-bye, *nether*, lower, “ the nether millstone ;” *Rickerby*, Rickard's-bye ; *Botcherby*, the Butcher's-bye ; *Tarraby*, terrace-bye, all in the vicinity of Carlisle. The last named village is so called from being on the site of the Roman wall, and near the place where stood a fort or battlement, *terrace*.

CALT, Sax. *Ceald*, Teut. *Kalt*, cold : in local names denoting a cold exposed situation ; *chill* is the same word.

Calton, Kalt-tun, cold-town, the name of several places in Britain. *Calehill*, kalt-hill, Kent. *Coldered*, cold-ridge, a village of Herts, on a hill. *Cultram*, colder-holm, Cumberland, formerly *Coltrame*. *Chiltern*, chill-dern, cold, wild, or waste, hills of Bedfordshire ; “ the Chiltern Hundreds.”

CAM, Celtic, *cam*, bent, crooked ; and hence *camin*, a crooked stick for playing at knur and spell—a *cabshaw*. In local names, the term commonly denotes the bends and windings of rivers.

Cam, cam, a river of Eng'and, on which is *Cambridge*. *Camel*, a river of Wales. *Cambeck*, cam-beck,

crooked-beck, a small river of Cumberland. *Camlachy*, cam-laeh, crooked place, a village in the vicinity of Glasgow. *Campbell*, cam-benl, crooked mouth, a surname.

CAMP, Lat. *compus*, Fr. *champ*, a field, a plain: and hence *camp*, a military position; *champaigne*, an open country.

Campania, *campus*, a province of Italy. *Champagne*, *champ*, a province of France. *Champ d' Elyses*, Elysian Fields, a promenade at Paris. An old form of the word is *kemp*, denoting a soldier, a *camper*:—

“They had not ridden scant a myle,
A myle out of the town,
But in did come the Kyng of Spayne
With *Kempés* many a one.”

—Ballad—King Estmere.

Kemp, a soldier, a *camp-man*, a surname.

CAR, Welsh, *caer*, a city. *Caerleon*, caerlegion, where Cæsar's second legion lay. *Carmarthen*, the city of Marius the Roman commander. *Cardiff*, caer-Tafe, on that river, and other places, in Wales, *Carlisle*, caer-lios, Irish *lios*, Welsh, *llest*, a fort, a camp, the fort city, capital of Cumberland.—See LIS.

“They watch, against Southern force and guile,
Lest Scroope, or Howard, or Percy's powers
Threaten Branksome's lordly towers
From Warkworth, or Naworth, or merry *Carlisle*.”

—Scott.

CAIRN, Welsh *carn*, a heap, a stone heap.

“And tho' wi' crazy eild I'm sair forfain,
I'll be a brig when ye're a shapeless *cairn*.”—Burns.

This kind of erection being commonly made on hills, the term often denotes the hill itself. *Cairngorm*, *carn-gorm*, blue cairn, a mountain of Scotland. *Carntoul*, *carn-tol*, hole cairn, and many other places in the same country.

Cardunnoch, carn-dun-cnoc, carn hill top, a mountain of Cumberland, on which there is a great cairn.

CARRE, Sax. *carre*, Welsh *corsdir*, Irish *curragh*, Heb. *cacar*, a plain, a marshy flat, a cattle-stray.

“And Lot lifted up his eyes, and beheld all the plain (*cacar*) of Jordan that it was well watered every where.”—*Gen.* xiii., 10.

Carchemosh, cacar-chemosh, a large plain on the Euphrates. *Carr*, the common name of many marshy flats in Britain. *Carham*, a plain on the Tweed. *Cargo*, carre-gwy, water carre, a flat on the river Eden, Cumberland. *Cardew*, carre-du, Welsh *du*, black, a marshy and mossy flat, near Carlisle. *Carsykes*, Welsh *sych*, a drain, a ditch, another east of the same town. *Corse*, corsdir, a fine plain of Gloucester; *Carse*, another on the Tay. *Curragh*, a large plain in the Isle of Man; and *Curragh*, the celebrated race-course of Kildare; and the letters *c* and *g* being commutable, *Gorey*, a fine plain of Wexford; and *Gowry*, another on the Tay.

CARRICK, Irish *carig*, Welsh *craig*, a rock: hence *crag*, craggy.

“But thank the gods for what they’ve sent,
O’ health eneugh, and blithe content;
And pith that helps us to stravaig,
Owre ilka cleugh and ilka *craig*.”—*Ferguson*.

Craig of Ailsa, a huge rock in the Clyde. *Craigton*, craig-tun, and the surnames *Creighton* and *Crichton*. *Croglin*, craig-llyn, a village of Cumberland, in the fells.

Carrick, carig, a district of Ayrshire; “*Carrick* shore;” and a surname. *Carrick-on-Shannon*, *Carrick-on-Suir*, *Carrickmore*, *Carrickfergus*, *Carrick-macross*, and other places in Ireland. *Craven*, craig-pen, a rocky and hilly tract of Yorkshire. *Castlecarrock*, Cumberland, which was a *carig*, before it was a *castle*. The letters *c*

and *k* being commutable, this name becomes *Kerry*, a rocky county on the coast of Ireland.

CAUSEY, Fr., *chaussee*, a foot-path, roadway, a street.

“St. Andrew’s town may look right saucy,
Nae grass will grow upon her *Causey*,”

—*Ferguson*.

Causey, a village of Sussex. *Causey-House*, a hamlet of Cumberland, by the public road side. *Brixton-Causey*, and many other places. The *Causey* has its name from *chaux* limestone, and was originally made by throwing the metal loosely on, and letting it settle by use and its own gravity, which is now called *macadamising*, but which, instead of being a new art, is the oldest in road-making.

CHARE, Gaelic, and Irish *car*, a turn: hence *chare*, a job of work; *charwoman*, chare-woman, one who does turns, and goes errands about an inn; and the old phrase, “*chare* the cow”—turn her.

Carmen, car-man, turn-place, the enclosure, an ancient town of Wicklow, Ireland. *Chare*, car, the common name of those narrow lanes *turning* off the main streets in some old towns, as *Broad-Chare*, *Manor-Chare*, *Pudding-Chare*, *Newcastle*.

CHESTER, Lat. *castrum*, a camp: hence *castrametation*, the art of arranging camps. This name originally denoted a Roman military station, as we see in Burton’s Itinerary; but the English Saxons gave it the form *ceastre*, and the sense of *town*, as in their Gospel:—

“Bethany, the *ceastre* (town) of Mary.” John, xi. 1.

Castro, *castrum*, a town of Italy. *Castres*, a town of France. *Chester*, *ceastre*, capital of *Cheshire*, *ceastre-scyre*. *Manchester*, *maen-ceastre*, stone-town, anciently described as having quarries. *Bicester*, *by-ceastre*, Oxfordshire.

Doncaster, and all the *chesters*, *cesters*, and *casters* in England.

CHURN, Celtic-Welsh, *chwyrn*, rapid, a term applied to the motion of rivers, and so it is in English :—

“The *rapid* Severn sounds.”

Churn, *chuyrn*, the rapid, a river of Gloucestershire. *Cirncester* churn-ceastre, a town on that river. *Cerne*, *Nether-Cerney* and other places on the same. *Kilchurn*, *cealla-chwyrn*, an ancient castle and hermitage in Loch-Awe.

CLACHAN, Gaelic, *clach*, Irish *clogh*, a stone ; and the plural being *clachan*, the word comes to signify a village as being a collection of stones, wherefore Burns :—

“The *clachan* yill had made me canty.”—

“Ye ken Jock Hornbook o’ the *clachan*.”

Clackmannan, *clach-mawnen*, stone moss, a town and county of Scotland. *Clough*, *clogh*, a rocky point on the Clyde, where there is a lighthouse. *Clogher*, *clogh-uire*, clay stone, a town of Ireland. *Aughnaclog*, stone field, a town of the same country. *Clogheen*, *cloghan*, the stones, Tipperary :—

“’Twas at the fair of nate *Clogheen*,
Where Sergeant Snap met Paddy Carey.”

CLWDD, Celtic *clwdd*, a ditch, a trench.

Clady, *clwdd*, a river in the north of Ireland :—

“’Twas on the banks of *Clady* a fair maid did complain.”

Clwyd, a river of Denbighshire, North Wales, “the vale of *Clwyd*.” *Clyde*, *clwdd*, a river of Scotland falling into the sea at Greenock :—

“Let flowing *Clyde*, fair Scotland’s pride,
Be prince of every river,
And Greenock town rise in renown,
For ever and for ever.”—*The Volunteers*.

CLIFF, Sax. *clif*, Lat. *clivus*, a steep, the pitch or ascent of a hill.

Clifton, *clif-tun*, a village of Westmoreland, and other places. *Haltcliff*, wood-cliff, Cumberland. *Coniscliff*, coney-cliff, Yorkshire. *Radcliff*, red-cliff, and a surname. *Cleveland*, cliff-land, a district of Yorkshire :—

“Cleveland in the clay
Bring two shoes in and carry one away.”

This name *cliff* becomes modified into *clint*, to denote a rocky precipice. *Clinthill*, cliff-hill, Roxburghshire; *Clint-heugh*, a rocky waterfall in the same county. *Clinthead*, a rocky precipice on the river Eden, at Corby, Cumberland.

CLON, Irish *cluan*, a lawn, a fine dale.

Cloyne, *cluan*, an ancient town of Cork. *Clonahilty*, *cluan-na-chille*, wood, lawn; *Clowdalkin*, *cluan-dail-cin*, lawn at the dale head, and many other places of Ireland. *Clontarf* *cluan-tarbh*, bull lawn, a fine plain on Dublin bay, so called from two rocks in the bay, called *tarbh*, bulls, because they make a noise like the roaring of those animals, when the tide comes in. It was in this fine plain that Brian Boromhe, king of Munster, beat and expelled the Danes, before the conquest.

“There Brian the Brave with the flower of his nation,
Had appointed to meet with the Danes;
Better die in their country’s devotion,
Than live but one moment in chains.”

—*Song, Battle of Clontarf.*

COT, Sax. *cote*, a cottage: in Doomsday-Book *cote*, is a sheep-fold. *Coteswold*, *cote-wold*, a hilly plain of Gloucestershire, noted for sheep. *Cotehill*, *cote-hill*, an ancient upland village of Cumberland. *Coothill*, *cote-hill*, a town in the north of Ireland. *Foxcote*, Worcestershire. Most places in *cote* are upon hills, though the word has no

such meaning as *hill*; but this would denote that those places were first sheep-houses, sheep always making upwards.

COP, Germ. *kopf*, a head; in Doomsday-Book *cop* is a hill: hence *copple-stone*, a stone tumbled from rocks or precipices, and rounded by being driven about in the plain. *Copeland*, cope-land, the upper and hilly part of Cumberland. *Cobham*, cop-ham a village of Surrey. *Warcop*, Westmoreland.

CROAGH, Gaelic and Irish *cruach*, a hill.

“ Air sliabh nan *cruach*,—on the tops of hills.”—*Ossian*.

Croagh-Patrick, Patrick's-hill, a mountain of Connaught, *Curerechan*, car-cruach-an, the hill top, a village of Louth. *Bencrauchan*, pen-cruach-an, the hill head, a mountain of Scotland.

CRUM, Celtic *crum*, crooked: hence *crumple*, a wrinkle, a fold:—

“ This is the cow with the *crumpl'd* horn.”

—*House that Jack Built*.

In local names, this word commonly denotes the bendings of rivers. *Crumlin*, crum-linn, a town of Ulster, on a very crooked stream. *Crumdale*, crwm-dail; *Cromarty*, crwm-ta-tagh, and other places in Scotland. *Ancrum*, an-crwm, the bend, a town of Roxburghshire, on a bend of the river Aye with the Tweed:—

“ And only *Ancrum's* groves can vie with thine.”

CUM, Welsh *cwm*, a vale, a valley.

Cwm-neath, cwm-nead, open vale, a town of Glamorganshire. *Cummersdale*, cwm-hurst-dale, a fine vale in the vicinity of Carlisle. *Cumwhitton*, cwm-white-town; *Cumwhinton*, whin-town, where is abundance of *whins* still; *Cumrenton*, run-town, *runa*, a stream, small river; *Cum-*

rudick, Welsh, *rhudded*, a path; also *Cumrew*, *cwm-rhew*, slippery vale; *Cumcatch*, *cwm-cuach*, *cuach*, a cup or round hollow. This vale near Brampton, in Cumberland, is remarkably characteristic; *Cumdivick*, *cwm-diffethweh*, wild vale, all in Cumberland, and have been rhymed in song by the native poet, Anderson:—

“*Cumwhitton, Cumwhinton, Cumrenton,*
Cumruddick, Cumrew, and Cumcatch,
 And many more *cums* in the county,
 But none with *Cumdivick* can match.”

The Saxons made this name into *comb*, and hence many places in England. *Combe*, *cwm*, a village of Kent. *Winchcombe*, *wincel-comb*, corner valley. *Ilfracombe*, *illford-comb*, a port of Devonshire. *Compton*, *comb-tun*, a village of Warwickshire.

DAL, Teut. *thal*, a dale.

Dale, the dale, a village of Derbyshire. *Dalrymple*, rumple dale, ridgy dale, and a surname. *Deal*, dale, a town of Kent. *Arundel*, dale of the Arun. *Kendal*, dale of the Kent. *Grinsdale*, green dale, a village of Cumberland. *Rhinthal*, Rhine-dale, and other places in Germany.

DEN, Sax. *den*, a hollow, a ravine; in Doomsday-Book, *dena-terra* is a hollow between hills.

Denton, *den-tun*, the name of several places in Cumberland. *Biddenden*, by the den, a place in Kent. *Dibden*, deep-den, and a surname. *Dryden*, dry den, and a surname. Sometimes the word is *dean*, in which form it often means a heath or common terminating in a dell. *Dean*, several places. *Cottman-Dean*, cottagers' heath, Middlesex. The diminutive of the name is *dingle*:—

“Where the primrose in its pride,
 By the hollow *dingle* side.”

—*Kelvin Grove.*

Dingley, a village of Northamptonshire.

DERRY, Welsh *derw*, Irish *dare*, an oak.

Derry, the oak, a town and county of Ireland. *Derry-downdale*, dair-dun-dale :—

“ In *Derrydowndale*, when I wanted a mate,
I went with my daddy a courting to Kate.”

Aughaderry, oak field. *Ballinderry*, oak town. *Adair*, an-dair, the oak, a town of Munster. *Kildare*, chille-dair, oak wood. *Aberdare*, aber-dair, a town of Wales ; and all other *dares* and *derrys*.

DERN, Sax. *deru*, wild, uncultivated.

Dernthorpe, dern-thorpe, a village of Notts, *Dernholm*, wild holm, the name of several places. *Darnley*, dern-leag, wild field, and a surname. *Chiltern*, chill-dern, the cold wild.

DEVIT, a sod, a turf, from the Saxon *delfan*, to dig, to *delve*.

“ The house is Glaud’s—there you may see him lean,
An’ to his *divot*-seat invite his frien’.”

—Gentle Shepherd.

“ When Adam *delv’d* and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman ?”

—Rev. John Ball.

Devit-Hall, a hamlet in the south of Scotland, so named from the *devits* or sods with which it was made. *Delft*, a town of Holland, so called from the *delvings* or pits there made for obtaining the clay for making the pottery ware thence called *delft*.

DRU, Fr. *dru*, a thicket, a planting : in Doomsday-Book, a grove ; in local names the word sometimes means a shelter, or *to-draw*.

Drew, dru, a town of Cornwall. *Stanton-Drew*, stone-town-dru, Somersetshire. *Wardrew*, water-dru, an ancient hamlet of Northumberland, on the woody banks of the

river Irthing. *Drayton*, dru-tun, the name of several places in England.

DRUM, Gaelic and Irish *drium*, Welsh, *trum*, a back, and figuratively, a hill.

Drum, drium, a town of Monaghau. *Drumboe*, drium bo, cow-hill. *Dromore*, drium-mohr, big-hill, *Dundrum*, and many other places in Ireland. *Drummond*, drium-moan, moss-hill; *Drumlanrigg*, *Drummeller*, and other places of Scotland. *Drumburgh*, drium-bergh, a hill of Cumberland; here both words of the compound mean the same, a thing very common in local names; the circumstance marks the ingress of different races of men. The letters *d* and *t* being commutable, we have from this root *Trim*, a town of Meath; *Antrim*, an-drium, the hill, a town of Ulster. *Meitrum*, meityn-trum, point hill, a town of Wales.

DU, Welsh *du*, Gaelic and Irish, *dhu*, *dubh*, black: in local names, it denotes waters and marshes.

Dublin, dubh-liinn, black pool, a port of Ireland; its ancient name is *Dulin*. *Dubhsrongeal*, black and white nose, one of Ossian's heroes. *Douglas*, dhu-glas, blue black, water colour, a river of Lancashire; a port of the isle of Man; and a surname, "the *Black* Douglases." *Dun*, du-llyn, black-pool, a river of Yorkshire; *Don*, a river of Scotland; and Burns' "bonny *Doon*," the same. *Avon-Dhu*, black river, the native name of the Forth. *Cardew*, carre-du, black marsh, a marshy mossy tract of Cumberland. *Duff*, dubh, the black, a Celtic surname; and *Macduff*, son of Duff:—

Macb. "How say'st thou, that *Macduff* denies."—*Shakspeare*.

DUN, Celtic, *dun*, a hill, a fortified eminence; hence *dungeon*, the upper keep of a castle.

Dunmow, dun-mow, Saxon, *mow*, a heap, a stack, & hill of Essex :—

“ ————— learn skilfullie how
Each grain for to laie by itself on a *mow*.”—*Tusser*.

Dunbar, dun-bara, top hill. *Dunkeld*, duncaldin, hazel hill. *Dundee*, hill on the Dee, and many other places of Scotland. *Dundraw*, dun-traws cross-hill ; *traws*, cross, awry, the origin of the Scotticism *thraw* ;—

“ We darna speak our minds of a’,
But Geordie says we’re traitors a’,
And says he’ll gie our necks a *thraw*,
Gin’ ere we speak o’ Charlie.”—*Song*.

Dundalk, don-domh-lech, hill of the stone house. *Dunmore*, dun-mohr, big hill, Louth, and other places of Ireland :—

“ Viewing the battle from the hill of *Dunmore*, and seeing the Irish furiously repulse the enemy, his Majesty exclaimed, in great emotion, ‘O spare my English subjects.’ ”—*King James, at the Battle of the Boyne*.

Sometimes this name is *down*, *don*, *din* ; and the letters *n* and *m* being commutable, it becomes *dum*. *Down*, dun, a hilly county of Ireland. *Donegal*, dun-na-gall, hill of the strangers. *Snowdon*, snow-hill. *Cushindin*, chasan-dun, path-hill, Ulster. *Dumblane*, dun-blaen, high hill. *Dunbarton*, dun-braigh-tonn, hill on the waves, a hill on the Clyde. *Dumfries*, dum-phrish, bush hill ; *phrish* being the Gaelic plural of *preas*, a bush ; and many other places,—

“ Till high *Dunedin* the blazes saw
From Soltra and *Dumpendar* law.”

DOR, Welsh, *dwr*, *dwfr*, water : in local names commonly referring to water districts, rivers, and coasts.

Dornoch, dur-enoc, water hill, a port of Scotland, and a point on the coast of Cumberland. *Dorset*, *dwr*, a mari-

time county of England, where dwelt the ancient *Duro-triges*, dur-trigo, dwelling on water. *Derwent*, dur-gwen, white water, the name of several rivers of Britain. *Durdar*, dwr-dwr, very wet, a marshy tract of Cumberland, near Carlisle, where now are races :—

“ When young, just like the de’il she ran,
The car-gear at Durdar, she wan.”—*Auld Man’s Mare*.

Dover, dwfr, the water, a port of Kent. *Dec*, dwfr-du, black water, the names of several rivers of Britain; the ancient name of the Welsh river so called is *Differdwy*, dwfr-du.

EA, Sax. *ea*, water: hence *ewage*, water customs; *ewer*, a water vessel; *ewry*, office of water bearer.

Eaton, ea-tun, water town, on the Thames and other places. *Eamont*, ea-mount, mountain water, a river of Cumberland coming off the fells. *Elland*, ea-land, among the holmes. *Eddystone*, *ed*, backwards, and *ea*, *eddy*, a vortex, a whirlpool, the celebrated lighthouse of Plymouth, so called from the gurgling and whirling of the water there among the rocks. *Ewell*, a town of Surrey, on a river running to the Thames. *Winchelsea*, wincel-*ea*, corner of the water, a port of Sussex. *Mersey*, merse-*ea*, a river of Lancashire. *Bungay*, bon-g-*ea*, Suffolk, on the river Waveney. *Wormgay*, *ea*, Norfolk, on the river Nar. *Fortherenjay*, for ding-*ea*, Northamptonshire, on the river Nen.

EDEN, Heb. *oeden*, pleasantness, delight, the name of several places of more than ordinary beauty, in imitation of that one mentioned in Scripture, “a garden eastward in *Eden*.” Gen. ii., 8.

Aden, oeden, a country of Arabia, and other places.

“ It is observable that *Aden* in the Eastern dialects, is precisely the same word with *Eden*, which we apply to the garden of Paradise.”

—*Sir W. Jones*.

ERN, SAX. *ern*, a place, a cottage.

Ernshaw, ærn-shaw; *Ernby*, ærn-bye, villages of Yorkshire. *Crewkerne*, cruce-ærn, fountain cottage, a town of Somersetshire. Sometimes this name takes an initial *h* and becomes *herne*: and hence *hermesium*, an old term for all sorts of household furniture. *Herne*, ærn, a town of Kent, and other places.

EVE, SAX. *efse*, an edge, a brink: and hence *eaves*, the edges of a roof; *eaves-dropper*, a listener; in local names the word denotes the edges or banks of rivers.

Eresham, efse-ham, a town of Worcestershire, on the river Avon. *Evedon*, efse-tun, Lincolnshire, on the river Witham. *Ewart*, efse-ward, Northumberland, on the Till. *Efford*, Devonshire, on the river Plym.

FARE, SAX. *fare*, a journey, from *faran*, to go, to travel: hence, *far*, distant, *farewell*, *fieldsfare*, *warefare*; *forfairn*, weary worn with the way:—

“ And tho’ wi’ crazy eild I’am sair *forfairn*.”

—*Auld Brig*.

So also *farandman*, a traveller, a pedlar; *farran*, travelled, and in a secondary sense, knowing, mighty wise:—

“ Auld Watty o’ Kebbuckston Braes,

Wi’ lear, and readin’ o’ beuks *auld-farran*;

What think ye, the body cam owre th’ day,

And said he was gane to be married to Mirren.”

—*Tannahill*.

So also *farlie*, far-like, any new or wonderful sight; “to spy *farlies*,” to gape and stare at novelties:—

“ Or tell what new taxation comin’,

And *ferlie* at the folks o’ Lon’on.”

—*Burns*.

Farcham, farcham, a town of Hampshire. *Faringdon*, faring-town. Middlesex. *Farlam*, far-leag-ham, a village

of Cumberland. *Farley*, far-leag, far field, several places and a surname.

FELL, Teut. *fels*, a rock, and figuratively, a hill or mountain.

“When corn-riggs wav’d yellow, and sweet heather bells
Bloom’d bonny on muirland and sweet rising *fells*.”

Fell, the common name of several mountain ranges in Britain. *Rhinfels*, Rhine-fels; *Weissenfels*, white rocks, and other places in Germany.

FEN, Sax. *fen*. a bog, a marsh; *fenny*.

Fenton, fen-town, a village of Cumberland, east of Carlisle. *Fenchurch*, London, so called from a *fen* formerly there; and *Finsbury*, fen-bury, so called for the same reason. *Finkle*, fen-quelle, fen-well, a suburb of Carlisle, See KELL.

FORD, Sax. *forda*, a passage through a river.

Ford, a village of Kent on the river Arun. *Frodsham*, ford-ham, Cheshire, on the Weaver. *Frodlecrook*, ford-hill-crook, Cumberland, on the Eden. *Tiverton*, twi-ford-tun, two ford town, Devonshire, on the rivers Exe and Leman. *Crawford*, cross-ford, a surname, first given in the Scottish wars, to a leader who crossed a river by fording it. *Hereford*, Sax. here, an army on the river Wye, where the Saxon army lay before the conquest.

FRANK, Fr. *franc*, free; hence *frank*, free; *franklin*, a freeman: *franchise*, the elective power; in local names the word denotes some privilege or immunity.

Frankland, frank-land; *Frankley*, *Frankham*, and other places in England. *Frankfort* a town of Germany. *France*, franc, the country of the French.

“In all thyr wrytynges, [the *Frenshe*] when they come to any mater that soundyth any thyng to theyr honour, it is wrytten in the longest and

most shewynge manoure to their honoure and worshyp. But if it sound any thyng to their dishonoure, then shall it be abreyated or hyd, that the trouthe shall not be known."—*Fabyan*. p. 333.

GAU, Germ. *gau*, a district, a country.

Aargau, district of the river Aar. *Thurgau*, district of the Thur. *Brisgaw*, and other places. The Danish *gend* has the same meaning,—district, country: *Gottingen*, Goth-gend, and all the *gens* in Germany.

GARY, Welsh *garu*, Irish *garbh*, a flush, a torrent.

Gary, a river of Scotland:—

“Down by Loch Tummel, and banks of the *Gary*.”

Garonne, garb-abhan, the torrent river, in France, the Roman *Garumna*. And the letters *g* and *y* being commutable, *Yarrow*, in the south of Scotland:—

“Arcadian swains might tyne their lays,
On Ettrick banks or *Yarrow* braes.”

—*Ferguson*.

GLEN, Welsh *glynn*, Gaelic and Irish *gleann*, a dell, a ravine.

Glynn, a town of Tipperary. *Glencoe*, gleann-cw, hollow glen. *Glenluce*, leac, a flag, flag glen. *Glencraike*, glen-crag, *craig*, on Eden. *Glengary*, glean-gara, near glen. *Glenshee*, ceo, mist, the misty glen. *Glen-Stewart*, and other places in Scotland. *Glenwhelt*, glynn-gwyllt, wild glen, Northumberland. *Glenfruin*, glen of lamentation:—

“Far owre *Glenfruin*, where I first gaed woin’,
Saw a lassie viewin’ sheep upon a hill.”

Gow, Welsh *gwy*, Celtic *go*, water, the sea.

Gowy, gwy, a river of Wales. *Rhiaidergowy*, rhiaidergwy, the water-fall a town of Radnorshire, on the river Wye. *Glasgow*, glas-gwy, blue-water, a town on the

Clyde, *Cargo*, carre-go, a village of Cumberland on a flat of the river Eden. *Sligo*, siol-go, family or race of the water, a maritime county of Ireland:—

“Said I to my Shelah one night,
To England suppose you and I go;
And that very same day by moonlight,
We set sail from the county of *Sligo*.”

The letters *g* and *w* being commutable, this name becomes *Wye*, the name of several rivers of Britain, the principal of which rises in Wales, and is called in the native tongue “yr afon *Gwy*,” the river *Wye*. *Solway*, sal-gwy, low-water, a frith of Cumberland, so named as being low down or towards the north.

GATE, Sax. *gate*, a framework for closing a passage; the passage itself.

“Jog on yere *gate*, ye bletherin’ skate,
My name is Maggy Lauder.”

Gatton, gate-tun, a village of Surrey. *Margate*, Lat. *mare*, sea, sea-way. Sometimes the name is *yate*:—

“Walls he let make al about,
And *yates* up and down;
And after Lud that was his name,
He cluped it Lud’s town.”

—*Drayton*.

Yate, a village of Gloucestershire, and a surname, *Yatesbury*, yate-bury, a town of Wilts. *Yatton*, yate-town. Hereford.

GILL, Celtic *gill*, water, whence *gill*, jill, a liquid measure; in local names the word denotes a brook or rivulet in a valley, and often the valley itself.

Gill, the common name of many such places, and a surname. *Doubergill*, doubh-an-gill, black water, a little river of Netherdale, Yorkshire, flowing through mossy

ground. *Gilling*, gill-ing, in the same county, *Howgill*, howe-gill, Cumberland.

GIB, Heb. *giboah*, a hill : hence *gibbous*, round, buncy.

“The *gibbous* moon round as my shield.”

Giba, *Gibeah*, *Gibeon*, mountains of Judea.

“Stand thou sun on *Gibeon*.”—Josh. x., 12.

Gibraltar, hill of Tarick, the Moor who fortified it ; and the letters *g* and *j* being commutable, *Jibbel-Aurez*, golden-mount, Africa.

GORM, Gaelic, *gorm*, blue.

“A chlaidheamh glan *gorm* 'n a lamh.”—*Ossian*.

“With shining *blue* sword in hand.”

Cairngorm, carn-gorm, blue cairn, a mountain of Scotland. *Ardgorm*, ard-gorm, blue hill. *Tullachgorm*, tullach-gorm, the blue *tullach*, or little hill, and other places.

GORBAL, Celtic, *corbwyll*, a puddle, a dub.

Gorbals, a dirty suburb of Glasgow by the river side.

Garpal, corbwyll, a little river celebrated by Burns :—

“Where haunted *Garpal* draws its feeble source.”

GRAN, Gaelic and Irish *grian*, the sun.

“An comhid *grian*,—the shining sun.”—*Ossian*.

Granard, grian-ard, sun hill, a town of Ireland. *Greenock*, grian-aig, sun bay, a port of Scotland. *Ledera-grain*, leidy-an-grian, sun stealer, a high mountain below Dumbarton.

GRANGE, Fr. *grange*, a barn, a granary ; a farm.

“—————there, at the moated
Grange, resides this dejected Mariana.”

—*Meas. or Measure.*

Grange, a village of Lincolnshire. *Grangemouth*, a town of Scotland. *Horton Grange* ; *Mansel Grange* ;

Cheeseburgh Grange, Northumberland. *Grainger*, barnman, thresher, a surname.

GRAVE, Sax. *græf*, Teut. *grab*, a trench, a hole, a channel; sometimes it is *graft*.

“Divers of the enemy retreated to the Mill Mount, a place very difficult of access, and exceedingly high, and having a good *graft*.”

—*Cromwell's Letters; Siege of Drogheda.*

Grave, *græf*, a town of the Netherlands. *Gravesend*, gravesend, the end of the *græf*, or channel, the first port on the Thames. *Grafton*, *græf-tun*, the name of several places. *Graby*, an ancient village of Lincolnshire.

HALL, Germ. *hall*, Gr. *als*, salt; in local names, the word denotes salt mines or springs: and hence *ales*, salt, a pickle.

Hall, a town of the Tyrol, remarkable for salt-works. *Halle*, a town of Saxony; *Hallein*, a town of Austria; *Reichenhall*, rich-in-hall, a town of Bavaria, and others in Germany notable for the production of salt. *Halys*, a river of Asia. *Alsa*, *als*, a river of Germany.

HAM, Sax. *ham*, Teut. *heim*, a dwelling-place, a settled habitation: and hence *home*, and *hamlet*.

Ham, ham, a village of Kent; *Hampstead*, ham-stede; *Buckingham*, bece-ham, beech ham, *Thurnham*, thurn-ham, *thurn*, a tower, a village of Lancashire; *Broughum*, borough-ham, and a hundred other places in England. *Heim*, heim; *Weinheim*, wine ham; *Hockheim*, hock-heim, high-ham, *hock-wine*, and other places in Germany. This name is corrupted to *sham*, in *Petersham*, Peter-ham, and the like: the form *kham*, is comb, *Alkham*, Kent, is anciently written *Alcomb*; *hempten*, is hame-ta'en, certain fairs in the north of England, at which the cattle are *taken home* to be sold at the end of the season:—

“Our Dick has been at the head *Hempten*.”

HOWK, *hoke*, to make a note, from the Sax. *hoc*, dirt, a pit; *hoccus salis*, in Doomsday-Book, a salt pit.

“Wi’ social note he snuff’d and snowkit,
Whyles mice and moudie worts they howkit.”

—Burns’ *Twa Dogs*.

Hockley, hoc-leag, a village of Middlesex. *Hockley-in-Hole*, a village of Bedfordshire. *Howk*, a remarkable cavity in a rock, at Caldbeck, Cumberland.

HOWF, Sax. *hose*, a hut, a mean dwelling: hence *hovel*; *grove*, gro-hose, growing cover; a place of public resort.

“The company had not long left the *Howff*, as Blane’s public house was called, when the kettle-drums and trumpets sounded.”

—*Old Mortality*.

Hof, hofe, the market-house at Vienna. *Hofe*, the name of two ancient villages in Westmoreland. *Shephove*, a hamlet of Kent. *Hoffen*, the pleural; *Stuhlhoffen*, *Paffenhoffen*, and other places of Germany.

HOLM, Sax. *holme*, flat land by a river side, a river island. An island of the largest size, the Saxons called a *land*; one of the second degree, an *òè*; one of the smallest size, was a *holme*; and as they had a singular propensity for single combat by river sides, a meeting of this kind was called a *holm-gang*. We now commonly apply the term *holm*, to a verdent fertile plain by a river.

“A flowrie *howm* between twa verdant braes,
Where lasses gang to wash and spread their claes.”

—*Gent. Shep.*

Holm, a village of Durham, on the Tees. *Holme*, an island in Windermere. *Durham*, dun-holm; the Bishop writes himself “*Dunelm*.” *Holm-pier-point*, Fr. *pierre-pont*, stone bridge, Nottingham. *Holm Cultram*, holm-

colder-holm, formerly *Coltrame*. *Holme Wrangle*, holm-run-gill, the brooky holm, Cumberland. *Stockholm*, stoca-holme. *Holm House*, *Holm Hill*, *Holm Ends*, Holme Eden; and *Langholm*. *Branksome*, brink-holme, on the Teviot:—

“Mount, mount for *Branksome*, every man.”

HOLT, Sax. *hold*, a woody fastness, a thicket, a little wood.

Holt, a town of Norfolk. *Holdsworthy*, holt-weorth, the wood farm, a town of Devonshire. *Holcroft*, holt-croft, and a surname; *Cherryholt*, *Buckholt*. *Holzafell*, wood rock, Germany. Sometimes the word is *halt*. *Haltcliff*, Cumberland; *Halt Hill*, Cheshire; *Anhalt*, wood island, Denmark.

HOPE, Sax. *heafod*, Teut. *haupt*, a head: hence *here*, a head; in ancient polity *Tendheve* was the head of ten families; *haffit*, the side face:—

“His lyart *haffits* wearin’ thin and bare.”—*Burns*.

Hefferlaw, heafod-hleaw, head hill, Northumberland. *Heversham*, heve ham, Westmoreland, on a hill. *Heverby*, heafod-bye, a village of Cumberland, on a hill. *Hapsburg*, haupt-bergh, on a high hill, Switzerland. In the form *hope* we have many local names, as in William the First’s grant of Etrick Forest to Rawdon Hastings:—

“To Pawlyn Rawdon, moor, *hope*, and fell,
For him and his therein to dwell,” &c.

Hope, haupt, a village of Derbyshire, in the Peak. *Hope*, one of the oldest Saxon surnames. *Hopeton*, haupt-tun:—

“Three, are shining stars that light us in the dark,
Four, are pretty girls that live near *Hop ton Park*.”

—*The Poetical Cocker*.

Stanhope, stan-haupt ; *Blenkinsopp*, blaen-cin-hope.
Bilhope, bilig-haupt, *bilig* a blaeberry :—

“ *Bilhope* braes for harts and raes,
 And Carat haugh for swine ;
 And Tarras for the good bull trout,
 Gif he be ta'en in time.”

How, Teut. *hoch*, high ; a hill ; Spencer has it *hogh*, a hill.

“ Gae farer up the barn to Hobbie's *How*,
 Where a' the sweets o' spring and summer grow.”
 —*Gent. Shep.*

How, a village of Cumberland, below a hill. *Howden*, how-den, a town of Yorkshire, giving birth and name to Roger de *Hoveden*, the historian. *Howth*, how-wath, hill in the *wath* or wade, a hill in Dublin bay, so called by the Saxons ; its ancient British name was *Ben-Hadar*, hill of birds. *Torpenhow*. Sometimes this name is *hoo*, *hoe*, *hogue*. *Hoo*, the name of several places in Kent, Essex, and Sussex ; *Prudhoe*, proud-hill, Northumberland,—which it is. *La Hogue*, a headland of Normandy. *Howe*, a surname. The famous admirál of this name was often toasted in equivoque by the English Jacobins during the French Revolution :—

“ May the French never know how (*Howe*) to be victorious at sea.”

HELM, Welsh *helm*, Teut. *hilma*, a helmet, a head-piece, a defence, a protection ; in local names a cattle-shed, and hence the old word *hillingstone*, a slate ; *hillier*, a slater, or tyler.

Helmsley, helm-leag, shed field, a town of Yorkshire. *Helmington* and *Helmsley*, towns of Suffolk. *Brighthelmston*, bright-helm-tun, now *Brighton*. *Hillier*, hillier, a surname.

HURST, Sax, *hyrst*, a wood, a grove; a country seat surrounded by trees.

Hurst, *hyrst*, a village of Buckinghamshire, and the name of many other places. *Herst*, a village of Sussex. *Hyrst*, a village of Axholm, Lincolnshire. *Hurston*, *hyrst-tun*; *Buckhurst*, *Penshurst*, *Sandhurst*, *Stonyhurst*. *Cummersdale*, *cwm-hyrst-dale*, a fine vale of Cumberland.

HUS, Teut. *haus*, a house: and hence *husband* and *huswife*.

“The name of a *husband*—that is to say,
Of *house* and of wife the *band* and the stay.”

—Tusser.

“Good shepherd, good tillman, good jack and gill,
Make *husband* and *huswife* their coffers to fill.”

—Turner.

Hus, *haus*, and *Huys*, the name of several towns of Germany; and the plural of the word being *hausen*, we have several others of the same country. *Schaffhausen*, *schiff-hausen*, ship-houses, a town on the Rhine; *Nordhausen*, north houses; *Muhlhausen*, the mill-houses. *Houston*, *haus-tun*, an ancient village of Renfrewshire, west of Paisley. In Domesday-Book, the name is *haws*: *Hawick*, *haws-wic*, a town in the south of Scotland.

IAR, Gaelic and Irish, *iar*, west, western.

Ireland, *iar-land*, west land, the most western of the European islands. *Irvine*, *iar-afon*, west river, Ayrshire. *Argyle*, *iar-Gael*, western Gael, a county of the west Highlands. *Erin*, *iar-inis*, western-island, the ancient name of Ireland, which the Romans made into *Hibernia*.

ING, Sax. *ing*, a low springy meadow.

“The Aere has such a winding course through the *ings* between this (Gargrave) and Skipton, and sports so in meanders from its source, as if it were indetermined whether to run to the sea, or back again to its source—*Wenden*.”

Inge, ing, a village of Warwickshire, on the Avon. *Ingham*, ing-ham, a village of Norfolk, and a surname, *Darking*, dark-ing, Surrey, where the river Mole enters the ground. *Reading*, reed-ing, among meadows, on the Thames. *Wisings*, waste-ings, on the Cairn; and *Newbiggin-Ing-Croft*, Cumberland.

ICENI, an ancient people of England, giving name to many places in their territory.

Ickenild-street, a famous ancient high-way, extending through several counties. *Ichbarrow*, Norfolk. *Ichham*, Icen-ham, Sussex. *Ichlingham*, Suffolk. *Ichford*, Herts. *Ichworth*, *Ichleton*, and other places.

INNIS, Gaelic and Irish, *inis*, Welsh *ynys*, an island.

Innislochran, inis-lechran, island of stones, in the Shannon; *Innesowen*, inis-Owen, Owen's island, a peninsula of Donegal; and *Innisfail*, inis-Bheal, island of Baal, an ancient name of Ireland. *Maninis*, man-inis, little island, the ancient name of the Isle of Man, the Roman *Mona*. Sometimes the name is *enis*, *inch*. *Enis*, a town of Clare, on the river Fergus. *Eniskillen*, inis-chille, wood island, a town on an island in Loch Erne. *Inch*, the name of several places in Scotland: *Inch-torr*, bush-island; *Inch-Cailleach*, old-woman island, nun-island, in Lochlomond.

JOR, Heb. jar, and *nahar*, a river.

Jordan, jar-dan, river of judgment. *Aram-Naharim*, Aram of the rivers, Psalm lx. title, the ancient name of *Mesopotamia*, which is the same in Greek, a country between the Tigris and Euphrates.

KELL, Teut. *quelle*, often *keld*, a well.

Keldham, quelle-ham; *Ackeld*, ac-keld, villages of Yorkshire. *Salkeld*, sallow-keld, where the tallows grow. *Threlkeld*, thirl-keld, the thirled or bored well, not the na-

tural fountain, villages of Cumberland and surnames. *Springkell*, spring-quelle, the spring well, Dumfriesshire. *Finkle*, fen-quelle, the fen well, a springy suburb of Carlisle, now *Finkle-strcet*, near the head of which formerly stood an ancient well, surrounded by trees.

KIL, Irish *chillé*, Gaelic *coilé*, a wood.

Kelly, *chillé*, a district of Scotland, a surname, and an ancient earldom: "The glee'd Earl o' *Kelly*." *Kildare*, *chillé-dair*, oak wood; *Killarney*, *chillé-larnè*, woody pool; *Kilkenny*, *chillé-cin-ua*, that is, *wisce*, high wood on the water—the town stands on an eminence on the river Nore—and other places in Ireland. *Coila*, *coillé*, a tract of Ayrshire. *Caledonia*, *coillé-dun*, wood hills, the ancient name of Scotland. *Shillelagh*, *chillé-leagh*, wood field, a town of Wicklow. This name is precisely the same with *shillelagh*, wood of the field, an Irish cudgel:—

" St. Patrick so gaily,
Did thwack his *shillelagh*,
When he banish'd the snakes and the toads."

KIN, Irish and Gaelic *cin*, a head; in local names, a hill, or promontory.

Cinalfirmaic, *cin-an-fir-mac*, the head man's son, a district of Clare. *Canmore*, *cin-mohr*, big-head, a surname of one of the Scottish Kings,—"*Malcolm Canmore*." *Kintore*, *cin-tora*, head hill; *Kintyre*, *cin-tir*, head-land, a promontory of Argyleshire. *Kinsale*, *cin-sala*, a point on the river Bandon, Cork. *Kinross*, *cin-ross*, head promontory, on a peninsula, a town of Scotland. *Kincardine*, *cin-car-dun*, which three words have nearly the same meaning. *Torkin*, Thor's-cin, a hill of Cumberland, near Carlisle:—

" We're a' rare fellows round *Torkin*."

KNOLL, Teut. *knoll*, a little hill: hence *jobbernowl*, a roundhead, a blockhead.

Knoll, a village of Gloucestershire. *Knolton*, knolle-tun, Dorsetshire. *Knowle*, a town of Warwickshire. *Brenthnoll*, burnt-knoll, Somersetshire. Sometimes the word is *knowe*:—

“ Her bonny image in her yowe,
Cam bleating to her owre the *knowe*.”

—*Poor Mailie*.

Knowe, a hamlet of Cumberland; *Cowdenknowes*.

KNOCK, Celtic *cnoc*, a low hill.

“ Fagaid na breacain ar na *cnocain*,
Spe ge 'mbe na tallain bi aige na tartan.”

“ Leave the plaids on the *hills*, whoe'er
Gains heights, let him take the tartan.”

—*Alaster Mc.Donald, at the Battle of Cnocnandos*.

Knock, *cnoc*, an ancient village of Westmoreland. *Knockupworth*, *cnoc-up-wceorth*, a village of Cumberland. *Knocknaree*, *cnoc-na-re*, hill of the moon; *Knockmoeldown*, *cnoc-moel-dun*, and other places of Ireland. *Brecknock*, *bre-cnoc*, Wales.

KYLE, Celtic *caol*, *caolas*, a bay, firth, arm of the sea. In the following illustrations, the word is in an oblique case, which alters its form:—

“ Cha'n fhaiceur air *chaol* na seoil comhnaid.”

—*Ossian*.

“ No smooth sail is seen on the *firth*.”

Calais, *caolas*, a town of France, on the Straits of Dover. *Colerane*, *caol-rinn*, firth-point, a town on a point of Glendalough bay. *Kelso*, *caolas*, a town on the Tweed. *Kyle*, *caol*, the narrow channel separating the isle of Sky from Inverness-shire; and the *Kyles* of Bute. *Edderachillis*, *eadar-au-caolas*, between the kyles, an arm of the sea,

on the coast of Sutherlandshire. Sometimes the name is *cald* or *cauld*: *Invercauld*, inbher-caolas. *Kirkcaldy*, kirk-caolas, a port of Fife, on the frith of Tay.

LADÉ, Sax. *lade*, a channel; in Scotland, a mill-race; from *lædan*, to empty, pour out. *Ladon*, lade, a river of Hereford. *Ladenburg*, a town of Germany, on the river Neckar. *Ladbrook*, Warwickshire, on the river Itchin. *Lechlade*, on the river Lech. *Framlade*, on the Frome. *Liddel*, lade-dale, a river of Scotland. *Loden*, a river of Hants. *Lodor*, a river of Westmoreland, now *Lowther*, and a surname.

LAW, Sax. *hleaw*, rising ground, a hill:—

“You might as well bid Arthur’s Seat
To Berwick *Law* make bold retreat.”—*Ferguson*.

Law, the common name of many hills and mountains in Britain: *Harelaw*, *Todlaw*, *Greenlaw*. *Broomielaw*, broom-hleaw, this is the port of Glasgow, though its name is *broom hill*, and all around is quite level. It obtains this name, however, from a little broom hill which formerly stood on the south side of the river where Hutchinsontown now is; which fact came out a few years ago in a case before one of the city courts, and was so reported at the time. Sometimes this name is *low*, *loo*: *Marlow*, marl-hill; *Looe*, hleaw, two towns of Cornwall.

LEY, Sax. *leag*, Celtic *leagh*, a field, a plain; a flowery dale; a lee.

“Then I would chase thee owre the *lee*.
And round about the thorny tree,
And pu’ the wild flowers a’ for thee, &c.”

—*Tannahill*.

Lee, a fine village of Kent; *Kirkconnell-Lee*. *Lea*, *leag*, a village of Cheshire. *Leazes*, the vulgarised plural

of *lees*, open plains in the vicinity of Newcastle. *Leigh*, a town of Lancashire. *Killeleagh*, wood-field, and many other places in Ireland. *Ley*, a village of Devonshire: *Thornley*, thorn-leag; *Burnley*, burn-leag. *Marley*, mar-leag, and all other *leys*, and *lys*.

LEUC, Gr. *leukos*, white; and hence *leuca* in Doomsday Book—a *league*, so called because that measure was originally marked out by white stones.

Lewcadia, leukos-eidos, white appearance, an island in the Mediterranean, so named from its white rocks, from one of which was "The Lover's Leap." *Leneopetra*, white rock, a promontory of Italy.

LINN, Gaelic and Irish *linn*, Welsh *llyn*, a pool, a waterfall.

"Between twa birks out o'er a little *lin*,
The water fa's and makes a singin din."—*Gent. Shep.*

Lynn, a river of Perthshire. *Lune*, a river of Lancashire. *Linn Regis*, king's linn, Norfolk. *Lincoln*, llyn-colonia; the ancient name of this town was *Lindum*, llyn-dum, hill linn; it stands on an eminence on the river Witham: the Romans added to the ancient name *colonia*, colony, and so its present form. *Linstock*, llyn-stoca, Sax. *stoca*, the stem or stock of a tree, a village on the river Eden, Cumberland. *London*, llyn-dinas, pool town, on the estuary of the Thames. *Dublin*, dubh-linn, black pool. *Croqlin*, craig-llyn, a village of Cumberland. *Severn*, sefyd-llyn, stagnant pool, which about Shrewsbury is one of the most stagnant rivers in England.

LIS, Irish *lios*, Welsh *luest*, a fort, a camp.

Liss, an ancient village of Hampshire. *Lismore*, lios-mohr, big fort, a town of Ireland, and an island of Argyleshire. *Lisburn*, lios-bohren, the by-way fort, and many

other places in Ireland. *Carlisle*, caer-lios, fort city, a frontier town, the capital of Cumberland. The Normans fancied that the second part of this name was *l'isle*, the isle, in their language, because the town is nearly surrounded by water.

LAN, Welsh *llan*, a church, a place.

Landaff, llan-Tafe, a place on the Tafe. *Landwy*, llan-dw, black place. *Llan-Gwyddel*, Irishman's place, the ancient name of Holyhead, from the number of Irish resorting thither; and the name of scores of other places in Wales.

LAKE, Lat. *lacus*, Gr. *lakkos*, Celtic *lluch*, a lake.

Lake, a village of Dorsetshire, on a pool. *Lacedemonia*, lakkos-daimon, *daimon*, a spirit, so called from some supernatural quality ascribed to the waters of a lake there. *Leyden*, lacus-dunum, a city of Holland, on the ancient bed of the Rhine. *Lyons*, lacus-dunum, a city of France, at the confluence of the Rhine and Saone. *Lagos*, lacus, a port of Spain. *Lough-Neagh*, *neach*, divine; *Lough-Erne*, *iar*, west; *Lough-Derg*, *dirac*, clear, splendid, lakes of Ireland. *Lochmaben*, loch-magh-abhan, loch of the river field; *Loch-Ryan*, Irish, *rinn*, a point, this loch runs up to a point in Gallowayshire; *Loch-Long*, *llong*, a ship; *Loch-Con*, *cin*, a head; *Loch-Awe*, *atha*, a ford; *Loch-Fyne*, fair loch; *Loch-Gair*, *geur*, sharp, this loch runs up a sharp point in the Clyde, opposite Greenock. *Lochlomond*, *lom*, bare, in reference to the mountain from which it receives its name. *Lochnagar*, *loch-na-glar*, loch of the mud, the muddy loch. *Lochinvar*, loch-inbher:—

“‘They'll have fleet steeds that follow,' quoth young *Lochinvar*.”

LOCKER, Gael. *luacher*, a rush.

Lochermoss, luacher-moss, rush moss. *Locherfield*, luacher-field, a village near Paisley. *Auchnalowry*, achadh-

na-luacher, the rush-field. *Lockerby*, luacher-bye, an ancient village of Dumfriesshire.

LUSS, Gaelic and Irish *luis*, Welsh *llysau*, Sax. *leswes*, herbage, pasturage.

Luss, a fertile spot on Lochlomond. *Lewis*, luis, one of the Western Islands, noted for farms and fertility. *Lewes*, a town of Sussex. *Lusitana*, luis-tan, pasture country, a part of ancient Portugal, so remarkable for the richness of its pasturage that the mares there were said to be impregnated by the wind:—

“In *Lusitanis* juxta flumen Tagum, vento equas fœtus concipiere, multi auctores prodidère.”—*Justin*, lib. 44, c. 3.—Many relate that the *Lusitanian* mares breed by the wind.

LYM, Celtic *leim*, a port, from *lemné*, a body of water.

Lyme, leim, a port of Dorsetshire. *Lymington*, leim-tun, an ancient port of Hampshire. *Limerick*, leim-riogh, royal port, Ireland. *Leman*, a lake of Germany, the celebrated “lacus *Lemanus*” of Cæsar.

MAGH, Gaelic and Irish *magh*, Welsh *maes*, a field.

Mase, maes, a fine plain and race course near Belfast. *Maes-y-Cynferth*, maes-yr-cynfrith, the variegated field, a town of Wales. *Machermore*, magh-an-mohr, the big field, Gallowayshire. *Magherafelt*, magh-an-failte, the field of welcome; *Macroom*, magh-crom, field of poppies; *Armagh*, ard-magh, high field; *Omagh*, o-magh, far field; *Finnmagh*, fair field, and others of Ireland. Sometimes the word is *moy*, *may*. *Moy*, magh; *Fermoy*, fir-magh, man-field; *Mayo*, magh-go, water or sea field, a maritime county of Connaught. *Maughanby*, magh-an-bye, a village of Cumberland.

MAN, Gaelic and Irish *moan*, Welsh *mawn*, mawnen, a moss, a turbary. *Manooth*, moan-ath, white thorn

moss; *Manimore*, moan-mohr, big moss; *Killyman*, chille-moar, wood moss; *Ballymoney*, town moss; *Monaghan*, moan-achadh, moss field, and other places of Ireland. *Inchmoan*, moss island, in Lochlomond. *Montrose*, moan-ross, moss promontory; *Monteith*, moan-teath, warn moss. *Clackmannan*, clack-mawnen, stone moss; and other places in Scotland.

MANS, Lat. *mansio*, Fr. *maison*, a house, a dwelling-place: hence *manor*; *manse*, a parsonage; and *mesura*, in Doomsday-Book decayed buildings.

Mansfield, mansion-field, a town of Notts, formerly a royal demesne. *Mansel-Lacy*, *Mansel-Grange*; and the several places in England called "The Mains." *Maison-de-Dieu*, house of God, a hospital at Paris.

MIL. Lat. *mola*, Sax. *mylen*, Teut. *muhle*, Celtic *muilin*, a mill: hence *multure*, payment in kind which the miller takes for grinding; *emolument*, originally, the profits of a mill; *miln*, an old form of the word.

Milton, mill-tun, the name of many places. *Milnthorpe*, miln-thorpe, an ancient village of Westmoreland. *Muhlheim*, mill ham, a town of Germany. *Mullingar*, muilingara, near mill, a town of Ireland.

MOnt, Lat. *mons*, a mountain.

Mons, mons, a town of France. *Montague*, mons-acutus, sharp mount, Somerset, and a surname. *Egremont*, Fr. *aigre*, sharp pointed, a town of Cumberland. *Piedmont*, pied-mons, foot mount, a town of Italy at the foot of the Alps. *Mount-Coffee-House*:—

"Lord *Mount-Coffee-House*, the Irish peer.

Who kill'd himself with love and whiskey last year."

MAR, Lat. *mare*, Germ. *meer*, Celtic *mor*, the sea: hence *marine*, *meerschäum*; *meersauce*, an old word for brine.

Margate, sea-way, a port of Kent. *Morven*, mor-pen, sea hill, Argyleshire, overlooking the sea. *Mor-y-canoldir*, the canal sea, the Welsh name of the Mediterranean. *Morcambe*, mor-yr-cam, the crooked sea, a bay of Lancashire. *Armorica*, air—mor, on the sea, an ancient maritime country of France. *Meere*, meer the sea, a large lake of Holland, and the several waters in England called *Meres*.

MICKLE, Lat. *micel*, much, large; hence *muckle*, *muchel*, *meikle*.

For a' that, and a' that,
And twice as *meikle*'s a' that.

—Burns.

Mickleton, micel-tun, a village of Gloucestershire. *Michelham*, Sussex. *Micklethwaite*, micel-thwaite, a village of Cumberland. *Mickle*, and *Mitchel*, surnames. *Musselburgh*, micel-byrig, mickle borough, the oldest in Scotland, and therefore the oracle anent it:—

“*Musselburgh* was a burgh
When Edinburgh was nane;
Musselburgh will be a burgh
When Edinburgh is gane.”

MOUTH, Sax. *muth*, Teut. *mund*, Scotch *muns*, a mouth; in local names, the word signifies the opening or outlet of a river.

“England abounds in hams and *mouthis*.”

—*Easy Lessons in Geograp^hy*.

Plymouth, at the mouth of the river Plym; *Yarmouth*, of the Yare; *Tynemouth*, of the Tyne; *Exmouth*, *Alemouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Portsmouth*, *Teignmouth*, *Charmouth*, *Falmouth*, *Eyemouth*, *Barmouth*, *Sidmouth*, *Grangemouth*, *Bishopwearmouth*, *Monmouth*, *Weymouth*, and *Cockermouth*. *Munden*, a town of Germany, on the river Fulda; *Gemund*,

on the river Neckar ; *Weisselmunde*, at the mouth of the Vistula.

MULL, Gaelic and Irish *mullach*, Welsh *moel*, a round hill.

“ Air *mullach*, &c.,” on the hill,

—*Ossian*.

Mull, a round bunchy island of Scotland ; *Mull* of Kintyre, a headland of Argyleshire. *Mullachmore*, mullach-mohr, big hill, in the north of Ireland. Sometimes the word is *mel*, *meal*, *mil* : *Melrose*, moel-ross, peninsular promontory, on the Tweed ; *Mealholme*, *Eskmeal*, *Millum*, hills and promontories on the coast of Cumberland.

NANT, Welsh, *nant*, a brook, a small river.

Nantglyn, nant-glinn, brook glen, a village of Denbighshire. *Nent*, a river of Cumberland. *Nen*, nant, a river of Northamptonshire. *Annan*, an-nant, the brook, a river of Scotland. *Tranent*, tra-nant, over brook, an ancient town of that country.

NESS, Lat. *nasus*, Sax. *nese*, Teut. *nase*, the nose ; and, figuratively, a head-land or promontory.

Naze, a head-land of Norway. *Bowness*, bow-nese, a point on the coast of Cumberland. *Langness*, Isle of Man ; *Furness*, *Stromness*, *Dungeness*, dun-gan-nase, hill without point, on the coast of Kent. *Nesbit*, nese-bit, any small point of land running into a river, the sea, or into neighbouring grounds ; there are several places in England so called ; it is also a surname.

OE, Sax. *oe*, an island of the second degree.

“ The husband biggit on his ðð,
And nae one wrought him wrang ;
His dochter wore crown in Englande,
And happy liv'd, and lang.”

—*Ballad* ; *Elfn Gray*.

Oeland, oe-land an island of the Baltic. *Anglesey*, Angles-oe, isle of the Angles. *Walney*, wall-n-oe, an island off Lancashire, so called because it protects the coast like a wall from the violence of the sea.

ORM, Fr. *orme*, an elm.

Ormside, orme-side, a village of Westmoreland. *Ormskirk*, a town of Lancashire. *Ormiston*, orme-tun, and a surname.

PEN, Welsh *pen*, a head ; in local names, figuratively, a hill : hence *penine*, mountaineous.

Penmanmawr, pen-maen-mawr, hill of the great stone, and others of Wales. *Pennygant*, pen-y-gwyn, the white head, a mountain of Yorkshire. *Penrith*, pen-rhudd, red hill, red sand-stone, a town of Cumberland. *Painswick*, pen-wic, a very high-standing town of Gloucestershire. *Apennines*, a range of mountains in Italy. The letters *n* and *m* being commutable, the name is *pem* : *Pembroke*, pen-broch, froth hill, a county of Wales jutting into the sea like a breakwater. The letters *p* and *b* being commutable, the name becomes *ben* : *Bengloe*, pen-glowy, bright hill ; *Bengary*, pen-gara, near hill ; *Benlomond*, pen-lom, Gaelic *lom*, Welsh *llyman*, bare, bare hill, and others of Scotland. *Benburb*, borb, lofty, a hill of Ireland. The letters *p*, *b*, and *v* being commutable, this name undergoes a farther change to *ven* : *Craven*, craig-pen, a mountainous district of Yorkshire ; *Morven*, mor-pen, sea hill, a mountain of Argyleshire overlooking the sea, celebrated by Ossian.

PETRA, Gr. *petra*, a rock, Fr. *pierre*, a stone : hence petrifactive, stony ; *petrefaction*, stoniness.

Patra, the stoney, a country of Arabia. *Lencopetra*, white rock, a promontory of Italy. *Holm-pier-point*, holm-

stone-bridge, Nottingham. *Peter*, a man's name :—

“Thou art *Peter*, and upon this rock will I build my church, &c.”—
Matt. xvi, 18.

POLIS, Gr. *polis*, a city : and hence *police*, *polity*, *politics* ; and *metropolis*, mother city,

Polito, polis, the city, an ancient town of Italy. *Adrianople*, Adrian's city. *Constantinople*, Constantine's city. *Heliopolis*, elios-polis, city of the sun. *Naples*, neo-polis, new city.

POOL, Welsh, *pull*, a dub, a port, an offing.

“When he gave the command in *pool* or at sea.”

—*The Post Captain*.

Poole, pull, a port of Dorset. *Pulhely*, pwll-heledd, salt-pool, a port of Carnarvonshire. *Hartlepool*, hart-leag-pool, a port of Durham. The diminutive of the name is *pow*, signifying any small pool or brook. *Powtross*, pwll-traws, cross-pool, a brook separating Cumberland and Northumberland, at Gilsland. *Pow-Magham*, pwll-magham, the field pool, a little river of Cumberland, near Carlisle, “the majestic *Pow-Magham*.”

PONTUS, Gr. *pontos*, the sea.

Pontic, an ancient name of the Black Sea.

“And limp and stiter through their lays

Anacreontic,

While each a sea of wine displays

As big's the *Pontic*.”

—*Ferguson*.

Propontis, front sea, now Marmora. *Hellespont*, sea of Hellé.

PUT, Lat. *puteus*, a well.

Puttenham, puteus-ham, a town of Herts, noted for its springs. *Putney*, Surrey. *Puteoli*, an ancient town of Italy, famous for its fountains, now called *Puzzioli*.

QUER, Lat. *quercus*, an oak.

Querci, quercus, a province of France. *Querquetulans*, the oaken, an ancient gate in Rome. *De Courcy*, de quercus, a surname; *Sacro-Quercu*, the Latinised surname Holyoak.

RAE, Celtic *rue*, a sheep-walk.

Raehill, rae-hill; *Raeburn*, rae-burn, and other places in Scotland. *Castlerae*, castle-rae; *Kilrae*, a high-standing town of Derry, and other places in Ireland. *Wreay*, the rae, an ancient upland village of Cumberland.

RATH, Irish *rath*, a mount, a fortified eminence; in Spenser, a *rath* is a hill.

Rathmullin, rath-muilin, mill rath; *Rathcormic*, Cormac's rath; *Raphoe*, rath-bo cow rath; *Mountrath*, rath mount, and other places in Ireland. *Rathangan*, rath-angan, the outside rath:—

“Sweet *Rathangan* nigh to Kildare.”

RIG, Sax. *hrig*, a back, and figuratively, a hill, or rising ground: and hence *ridge*.

Rigton, hrig-tun; *Askriigg*, ash-rig, and other places. *Ridge*, a village of Hertfordshire, on a hill. *Coleridge*, cold-ridge, Devonshire; *Buckridge*; *Whitridge*, white-ridge.

RIC, Sax. *ric*, Teut. *reich*, rich, bounteous, plentiful, and figuratively, power, dominion; an old form of the Lord's Prayer is “Cymeth *ric* thin,”—thy kingdom come. In local names, the word signifies natural beauties and mineral wealth.

Richmond, rich-mount, Surrey, the poet's “delightful Shene.” *Reichenstein*, reich-stein, rich stone, a town of Germany, having in its vicinity silver ore. *Richenbach*, rich-bach, a river of Switzerland bringing down gold dust.

Richenhall, hall, salt, a town of Bavaria, having rich salt springs. *Richard*, ric-aerd, rich nature; *Frederic*, frederic, rich place; *Cedric*, cœre-d-ric, careful of riches, personal names.

RIDLE, Welsh *rhydle*, a ford, a channel, and so the same of several waters, and places on them.

Rhydal, rhydle, a river of Cardiganshire; *Rhydacylafod*, rhydle-cyлаforedd, ford of conciliation, a town of Carnarvonshire, and other places in Wales. *Rydal-water*, a lake of Westmoreland joined to Windermere by two channels. *Ridley*, Northumberland, on the Tyne. *Glenriddle*, gleann-rhydle. *Riddell*, an ancient surname.

RHOS, Welsh *rhos*, a heath; and hence *rosland*, heathland.

Rhos, the heath, a town of Cardiganshire, Wales. *Rosley*, rhos-leag, a hill of Cumberland. *Roscommon*, rhos-common, Ireland. *Penmanross*, pen-maen-rhos, stone heath hill, a mountain of Wales.

RIPE, Lat. *ripa*, a bank, a coast, bank of the sea or river: and hence the old term *ripiar*, one who carries fish from the sea coast into the country for sale.

“A little above Marke, on the farther *ripe* of Nidde.”

—*Leland*.

Ripon, ripe, a town of Yorkshire, on the river Ure; *Ripley*, ripe-leag, in the same county, on the river Nith. *Ripa-Transone*, beyond coast, a port of Italy. *Repton*, riper-tun, Derby, on the Trent. *Repham*, Norfolk, on the Eyne. *Rye*, ripe, a port of Sussex. *Rivers*, de-repariis, the banks; *Dealtry*, de-alta-ripa, high banks, ancient surnames.

Ross, Celtic *ross*, a peninsula, a point cutting into water.

Ross, a peninsula in the Lake of Killarney; and another in Lochlomond. *Ross*, a town of Hereford, on the river Wye, where dwelt John Kyrle, the man of Ross:—

“All our praises, why should lords engross?
Rise, honest Muse, and sing the man of *Ross*.”

—*Pope*.

Ross-shire, on a point running into the sea. *Rosneath*, ross-neath, a peninsula of the Clyde opposite to Greenock. *Ardoss*, ard-ross; *Kinross*, cin-ross; *Culross*, cuil-ross, *cuil*, a corner, and many other places; *Melrose*, moel-ross, on the Tweed; *Fortrose*, fort-ross; *Montrose*, moan-ross, on a point on the German ocean.

RUNE, a watercourse, a channel, from the Teut. *rhennen*, to run, flow: and hence *runnel*, a brook; *runa*, an old name for water-spout, in Scotland, a *rone*.

Rhine, ren, a large river of Germany. *Rhone*, the rapidest river in France, the Roman *Rhodanus* *Runnymede*, running-meadows, Surrey, memorable for the conference of King John and the Barons.

RY, Lat. *rivus*, Sax. *rea*, a river.

Rea, rea, a river of Worcestershire, falling into the Tame; and another of the same name, Wilts. *Raugh*, rea, a small river of Cumberland, giving name to the village of *Raughton*; *Ryton*, rea-tun, Durham, on the Tyne. *Surry*, suth-rea, south of the river Thames. *Newry*, new-river, a town of Ireland, on a canal.

SCEUGH, Welsh *ceuffos*, pron. keuffos, a ditch, a slough, a gutter. Burns has it *sheugh*:—

“Trowth, Cæsar, whyles they’re fashed enough,
A cottar howkin in a *sheugh*.”—

Sceugh; *Scalesceugh*, sealing a-sceugh *Middlesceugh*, *Miresceugh*, mire-sceugh; *Brisco*, birk-sceugh; *Nosco*, north-

sceugh, and other places in Cumberland. *Burscough*, bur-sceugh, Lancashire. *Hazelshugh*, Yorkshire. *Ascue*, aik-sceugh, a surname, vernacular to the west of Cumberland.

SCUL, Celtic, *sceilè*, a splintered or jagged rock.

Scul, a rock off Cape Clear, Ireland. *Scilly*, a group of rocky islands on the coast of Cornwall. *Skeily*, *sceilé*, one of the Hebridian islands. *Scylla*, *sceilé*, a dangerous rock on the coast of Italy, and a subject of Homer:—

“Here *Scylla* bellows from her dire abodes.
Tremendous pest! abhor’d by men and gods;
Hideous her voice, and with her terrors roar,
Like whelps of lions in the midnight hour.”

SEL, SAX. *sel*, good, great: hence *selcouth*, sel-couth, strange, wonderful.

“*Seligenstadt*, the *abode* of bliss, a small village on the bank of the river, [Maine], had its name from having witnessed the loves of Eginhard and Emma.”—*Russell’s Germ. Travels*, vol. 1. p. 37.

Selby, sel-bye, Yorkshire, where was a famous abbey. *Selbury*, sel barrow, Wilts, where is the largest barrow in England. *Selwood*, an ancient forest of Devon, fifteen miles long. *Selkirk*, a town of Scotland. *Silchester*, sel-ceastre, an ancient city of Hampshire.

SOE, SAX. *seo*, sight, from the verb *see*; in local names the word signifies prospect.

Seeberge, see-berg, view mount, an observatory of Germany. *Bletsoe*, bletsian-seo, blessed sight. *Selsoe*, sel-seo, good sight, villages of Bedfordshire. *Tysoe*, twy-seo, two sights, a village on Edgehill, Warwickshire, having extensive prospects in two directions.

SHAW, Teut. *schawe*, a foliage, a thicket; in Scotland, any green top is a *shaw*.

“By whimpling burn and leafy *shaw*.”—*Burns*.

Shaws, a village of Berks, and a hamlet of Cumberland. *Ernshaw*, Yorkshire; *Pollockshaws*, Renfrewshire; *Gateshaw*, Cumberland; *Tweedshaws*; and *Shaw*, a surname. *Turnshaw*. Sometimes the name is *skug*, as in the ballad of Elfin Gray:—

“ Here hews he down baith *skugg* and shaw,
And wirks us skaith and scorn.”

Scugger Houses, *skugg*, a hamlet of Cumberland.

SLED, Sax. *sled*, a valley. *Slade*, sled, a village of Devon. *Sledmore*, sled-mere, Yorkshire. *Long Sleddale*, *Wet Sleddale*, vallies of Westmoreland. *Portslade*, Sussex. *Chapmanslade*, pedlar's valley, Wilts.

STED, Sax. *stede*, Teut. *stads*, a place, settlement, Germ. *stadt*, a town: hence *state*; *Stadtholder*, a public official.

“ Er Kam von der *stadt*”—he came from the town.

—Germ. phrase.

Stedham, sted-ham, a town of Essex; *Worsted*, worth-stede; *Hampstead*, ham-stede, and many other places in England.

Stade, a town of Hanover. *Stadthagen*, stadt-hagen, town houses: *Cronstadt*, crown-town; *Darmstadt*, tharmstadt, where the hides were sold.

Stow, Sax. *stow*, a place.

“ But new-light herds gat sic a cowe,
Folks thought them ruin'd stick and *stowe*.”

—Burns.

Stow, the name of many places in England, and a surname. *Stowick*, stow-wic, Gloucestershire; *Godstow*, good-stow; *Padstow*, pad, path-stow; *Walthamstow*, waldham-stow. *Stoward*, stow-ward, warden of the Stow, a

surname first given in Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm IV ; now *Steward*, and the royal name *Stuart*.

STRATH, Celtic, *strath*, flat land by a river side, from *suth*, a stream.

“ Or, if, in lonely glen or *strath*,
The desert-dweller met his path.”

—*Scott*.

Strathdee, strath on the Dee ; *Strathspey*, on the Spey ; *Strathclyde*, on that river ; *Strathbane*, strath-abhan, Ireland, on the river Foyle. *Straven*, strath-Aven, on the Aven ; *Stirling*, *Strath-tri-linn*, strath of three linn or pools ; this town stands at the confluence of the rivers Allan, Teith and Forth. Sometimes this word is *strick*. *Strickland*, strath-lan a fine strath on the river Eden, below Aglionby, Cumberland.

SUTH, Sax. *suth*, Teut. *sud*, south.

Sutherland, suth land. *Sutton*, suth-tun, south town a village of Kent, and a surname. *Sudbury*, sud-bergh, a town of Suffolk. *Suderkopping*, south-market, a town of Sweden. *Sodbury*, Yorkshire ; *Sodereys*, an ancient division of the western isles in which was the prelatical village of *Sodor*. Sometimes the name is *suf*, *sus*, *sur* ; *Suffolk*, south folk ; *Sussex*, south Saxons ; *Surry*, suth-rea, a county south of the Thames. Sometimes the name is sun :—

“ Sol varp *sunnan*,”—the sun warps south.—*Edda*.

So the numerous places in England called *Sunderland*.

STAN, Sax. *stan*, Teut. *stein*, a stone.

Stanley, stan-leag, stone field, Lancashire, and a surname. *Stanmore*, stone-moor. *Stanger*, stan-garth, Cumberland, and a surname. *Stanwix*, stan-wic, a village of Cumberland, on the Roman wall. *Staines*, stan, a town of

Middlesex so called from being the place of the London stone. *Stamford*, stan-ford, on the river Welland. *Steinkirk*, stone-kirk; *Steinbach*, stone-beck; *Holstein*, and many other places in Germany.

SYL, Lat. *sylva*, a wood; hence *sylvan*, woody; *savage*, a wild man.

Sylham, sylva ham, villages of Kent, Berks, and Suffolk; *Selva*, a large forest of South America. *Transylvania*, transylva, beyond woods, a province of Germany. *Pensylvania*, Penn's wood.

SYKE, Welsh *syck*, dry, a drain, a sink; a brook that flows in winter and dries up in summer.

Syke, *Sykehead*, *Syheside*, *Blacksyke*, *Sandy Syke*, *Gosling-Syke*, *Gold-Syke*; *Sykefoot*, a hamlet of Cumberland, on Eden, "the finest *Syke* in England."

TAN, Celtic *tan*, a country, a district.

Thanet, tan-ith, grain country, this island so named from its fertility. *Kilmanton*, chille-man-tan, little wood country, a district of Ireland. The Romans made this name into *tania*; *Lusitania*, luis-tan, herbage country; *Mauritania*, Gr. *mauros*, dark, the country of the Blacks. *Britain* is a name that has given rise to much etymological speculation. It has been assigned to the Phœnician *brith-anak*, land of tin. An old French chronicle gives it to *Brutus*, a Trojan fugitive:—"Brute, petit-fils d'Enée, conquiste l'Albion, et le nommé *Brctegne*": Brutus, the grandson of Enée, conquered Albion, and named it *Britain*. Drayton follows up this notion:—

"Who this land in such estate maintain'd,
As his great belsire *Brute* from Albion's peers it won."

Let us see, however, what the original inhabitants would call their own country, in their own language; this is, be-

yond all, the best authority in such cases. The name, then, is plainly the Celtic Welsh *bri*, strong, great, and *tan*, country; the great country, in reference to the numerous small islands around it, which are about four hundred.

TARN, Danish, a moorland lake.

“They gleam’d on many a dusky *tarn*,
Haunted by the lonely *earn*.”—*Scott*.

Tarn, the common name of many mountain lakes. *Tearn*, tarn, a river of Salop, and one of Sussex. *Tarn-mire*, *Tarnwadling*, *Bleatarn*, and other places.

THORP, Sax. *thorpe*, Teut. *dorp*, a village.

“*Thropes*, bernes, shepens and deiries,
This maketh that there been no fairies.”

—*Chaucer*.

Thorpe, a village of Durham, and an ancient surname; *Althorpe*, old thorpe, a village of Northamptonshire; *Bishop-thorpe*; *Thrope*, thorpe, a village of Dorsetshire; *Thrapston*, Northumberland. *Dorp*; *Mariendorp*, Marien-dorp; *Altorf*, alt-dorp, old thorpe, *Burdorf*, and other places in Germany.

THUATH, Gaelic and Irish, *thuath*, north, *thuathal*, northern; whence Ossian’s “gall o *thuath*,” strangers from the north.

Thomond, *thuath-muhan*, north province, a district of Ireland. *Thulé*, *thuathal* the most northern island with the ancients—“*ultima Thulé*.” *O’Toole*, o *thuathal*, an Irish surname.

TILLOCH, Celtic, *tullach*, a round hill.

Tullamore, *tullach-mohr*, big hill, a town of Ireland. *Tullochgorum*, *tullach-gorm*, blue hill; *Tilloch*, the *tullach*;

Kirkintilloch, in the mountains of Lanarkshire, and other places in Scotland.

TIR, Celtic, *tir*, Lat. *terra*, Fr. *terre*, land, earth: hence *terrene*, earthly; *territory*; *terrier*, a sporting dog that takes the earth after his game.

Tirowen, *tir-Evan*, Evan's land, a village of Denbighshire, North Wales. *Tirconnell*, *tir-cin-eile*; *Tyrone*, *tir Owen*, Owen's land, and other places in Ireland. *Tyree*; *Blantyre*, *blaen-tir*; *Kintyre*, *cin-tir*, and other places in Scotland—

“An *tir* nam leann, nan gleann, nam breacan.”

The *land* of hills, of glens, and of plaids.”

Mediterranean, *medius-terra*, a sea enclosed by lands—continents; *Finisterre*, *finis-terre*, land's end, a cape of Spain.

TOFT, Fr. *touffe*, a top, a clump of foliage; “*touffe de bois*,” a grove; in local names, a dwelling surrounded by trees.

Toft, a village of Lincolnshire, and other places, *Lowestoft*, *law-touffe*, a town on a lofty eminence overlooking the German ocean. *Tufton*, *touffe-tun*, a village of Bucks; and the letters *t* and *d* being commutable, *Dufton*, Westmoreland.

TUBBER, Celtic *tobir*, a well, spring. *Tubbermore*, *tobir-mohr*, big well; *Ballintubber*, *ballagh-na-tobir*, town well; *Bir*, *tobir*, the well, a town of King's county, and other places in Ireland. *Tobermoray*, *tobir-mora*, sea well, a village of the island of Mull, remarkable for springs. *Tyber*, *tobir*, the famed river at Rome; *Tauber*, *tobir*, a small river of Germany; and the letters *b* and *p* being commutable, *Tipperary*, *tobir-airé*, well of the chief.

TUN, Sax. *tun*, a town; by which the Saxons meant any place in the neighbourhood, whether there were houses

in it or not, and hence the old word *gratton*, græs-tun, grass town; wherefore the back-slider, in Luke xiv. 18, excuses himself by saying, "Ic bohte anne *tun*,"—I have bought a piece of ground. The root of the word is *tynan*, to hedge about, enclose; and hence *tynt*, closed; *tinetum*, wattles or brushwood for mending hedges; *tineman*, the warden of a forest; *tungrave*, tun-graffe, the bailiff of a manor; and *tinwald*, tynan-weald, the meeting of the states of the Isle of Man.

Tunstall, run-stapel; *Hutton*, hut-town, and a surname; *Swindon*, swine-tun, and many others. Sometimes the word is *thian*: *Lothians*, low towns, a district of Scotland.

"*Loulon's* bonny woods and braes,
I maun leave them a' lassie."

—*Tannahill*.

ULL, Celtic Welsh *ul*, moisture, humidity of the earth formed into pools and reservoirs: and hence the Latin *uligo*, moisture; and our *uliginous*, watery; and also our old word *eyle*, a spring, a fountain:—

"There is an *eyle-born* here, which though no head or spring appears, sends forth a great spring of water."—*Lukombe's Descrip. Alkham, Kent*.

Ull, the ancient name of the Eamont, Cumberland; *Ulls-water*, a lake of the same county. *Ullsby*, ul-bye, Lincolnshire, on the Humber. *Uleester*, Derbyshire, on the river Dove. *Hull*, ul, a river of Yorkshire. *Ely*, eyle, a marshy and springy district of Cambridge, on the river Ouse:—

"Merry sang the monks of *Ely*,
When Canute the king was sailing by."

—*King Canute*.

VENTA, Lat. *ventio*, a coming, a way, an approach: and hence *avenue*, a lane, a passage.

Vennel, the common name of those narrow lanes turning off the main street, in Glasgow. *Venta-Silurum*, the approach of the Welsh, Silures, the Roman name of Monmouth; *Venta, Belgarum*, Winchester—

“Where *Venta's* Norman castle still uprears its rafter'd hall.”

—*Drayton.*

WALD, Teut. *wald*, a wood, a forest: and hence *weald*, woodland, *wold*, land cleared of wood—

“Über der *wald* fahren,”—pass over the wood.—German phrase.

Walden, wald-den, town of Essex; *Waltham*, wald-ham; *White-Waltham*, Berks; *Coteswold*, *Wimenswold*, *Easingwold*, and other places in England. *Waldenburg*, wood-mount; *Walpswald*, *Under-Walden*, under-wood, and other places of Germany. *Waldegrave*, wald-graffe, a wood-warden. *Walter*, wald-here, wood-master.

WAR, in local names, a contraction of *water*: and hence *warstead*, a watercourse.

Warton, Lancashire, on the Ribble. *Warton*, water-town, Nottingham, on the Snith. *Warwick*, water-wic, on the Avon, and Cumberland, on the Eden. *Wardrew*, water-dru, Northumberland, on the Irthing. *Warbeck* waterbeck.

ATTLE, Sax. *watlas*, a long rod, a sapling.

“But sax Scotch miles, thou try't their mettle,
And gar't them whazle;
Nae whip nor spur, but just a *watile*
O' saugh or hazle.”

—*Burns.*

Watlas, the wattles, a village of Yorkshire, near Masham. *Wattlesfield*, a village of Norfolk. *Walling-street*, the famous Roman high-way, so called by the Saxons, from being fenced on the sides with *Wattles*.

WATH, a passage, through, or river, a wade, from the Sax. *Wadan*, to wade.

Wath, a village of Yorkshire, on the river Dun. *Wathorpe*, Notts, on the Nen. *Watford*, Herts, on the Colne. *Broadwath*, Cumberland, on the Cairn. *Biggleswade*, Bedfordshire, on the Ivel. *Longwathby*, Cumberland, on the Eden. *Howth*, how-wath, a hill in Dublin bay, the ancient Ben Hader, bird hill.

WENCE, an old word for the meeting of cross-ways, from the Sax. *wincel*, a corner.

Wince, wincel, the name of two villages of Norfolk. *Wincham*, wincel-ham, a village of Cheshire. *Winchcombe*, Gloucestershire. *Winchelsea*, wincel-ea, corner of the water, a port of Sussex, in a bay.

WIC, Sax. *wic*, a dwelling-place, a refuge, from *wician*, to dwell: and hence *bailiewick*, a township; *wike*, a farm; in the form *wich*, it signifies a port.

Wick, the name of several places. *Pickwick*, a village of Wilts. *Sleswick*, Germany, on the river Sley. *Stanwix*, Cumberland, on the *stan*, or wall. *Harwich*, here-wich. *Norwich*, north-wich; *Greenwich*.

WIEL, Sax. *wæl*, a pool, a whirlpool: and hence *well*.

“ Whyles o’er the lin the burnie plays,
Whyles through the glen it wimpl’t;
Whyles round the rocky scar it plays;
Whyles in a *wiel* it dimpl’t. ’

—*Burn’s Halloween.*

Wiel, wœl, a town of Germany, on the river Worm; *Wielburg*, wœl-bergh, on the river Lahn. *Rothwiel*, rother-wœl, *rother*, a rower, on the river Neckar. *Hofwyl*, pool-house, a village of Switzerland. *Wells*, wœl, a town of Somersetshire; *Holywell*.

WORTH, Sax. *weorth*, a farm, a farm-yard.

Worth, a village of Dorsetshire, and many other places. *Worcester*, *weorth-cestre*; *Wentworth*. Sometimes the name is *wert*, *wirt*, *wurt*: *Wertheim*, worth-ham; *Wirtemberg*, worth-ham-bergh; *Wurtzburg*, and other places in Germany.

XYST, Gr. *xustos*, a level, a plain.

Xystus, the plain or place in which the Grecian athleteæ practised. *Xystus*, at Rome, was a public promenade of green allies; a knot garden.

YAR, Sax. *gyras*, a fen.

Yare, *gyras*, a river of Norfolk, so named from the nature of the ground through which it runs. *Yarm*, *gyras-ham*, Yorkshire, on the river Tees. And the letters *g*, *y*, and *j* being commutable, *Jarrow*, *gyras*, a low-lying village of Durham.

ZEA, Teut. *zea*, the sea: and hence *sea*.

Zealand, *zea-land*, an island of Holland. *Zuiderzee*, *zuider-zea*, south sea, a bay of the German Ocean. Sometimes the name is *see*; *Zellersee*, lower sea, the lower lake of Constance; *Weissensee*, white sea, and other places in Germany. *Seuton*, sea-town, a port of Devonshire; *Battersea*, *batean-sea*, Fr. *bateau*, a boat, a village of Surrey, on the Thames.

SURNAMES

LOCAL NAMES give rise to *surnames*, many of the latter being merely the name of the place where the bearer or his ancestors resided: *Holmes*, the holme; *Dale*, the dale; *Thorpe*, the thorp or village; *Fosset*, fosset, a trench, a valley; *Plantagenet*, planta-genet, broom plant, the surname of a race of English kings. When the name of the person and the place were thus the same, the possessor was, in ancient courtesy, said to be of that *ilk*, calc, same, like, a notable and honourable distinction: Kinloch *of* Kinloch; Hampden *of* Hampden, Bucks; Brougham *of* Brougham-hall; and Peggy in the *Gentle Shepherd*:—

“ Then, change yere plaiden coat for silk,
And be a lady of that *ilk*,
Now, Peggy, since the King's come.”

The old English surnames in Doomsday-Book, are all connected with place by the particle *de*, of, whence surname, *sieur*-name, lord name: Walterus *de* Verdun; Godfredus *de* Mannevilla, *magna villa*, great village, now *Mandeville*, and *Mandell*. This form of naming afterwards became contracted into one word: *de* Insula, Fr. l'isle, the island *Lisle*; *de* Burgos, the burg, now *Burke*; *de* Alta-Ripa, high banks, *Dealtry*; *de* Wald-dale, now *De Whelp-dale*; *de* Vallibus, now *Wallis*. John *O'Gaunt*, John of *Ghent*. The oldest surnames on record are of the same

kind: *Bashan-Havorth-Jair*, villages of Jair, Deut. iii, 14. So, too, the Roman generals were named after the countries of their possession: *Africanus*, *Germanicus*, *Britannicus*.

Most nations derive surnames from the father-name, by the word *son*: *Johnson*, son of John. The Hebrews by *ben*, son: *Ben-David*, son of David, Joshua, *son* of Nun. The Greeks understood *uios*: *Peleiedio*, son of Peleus, the designation of Achilles in the first of the Iliad. The Normans did the same by prefixing *fitz*, fils, a son: *Fitz-Allan*, *Fitz-Herbert*, *Fitz-James*:—

“Of yore the name of Snowdoun claims,
And Normans call me James *Fitz-James*.”—*Scott*.

The Welsh do the same by the word *ap*: *Morgan ap Jones*, Morgan son of Jones, now the surname *Apjohn*. The Highlanders, the same by *mac*, son: *Macintosh*, *mac-an-taosac*, son of the chief; *Mc.Gibbon*, *mac-gabhan*, son of the smith; *Mc.Vennon*, *mac-bean-og*, son of the younger wife, the name of an Irish family formerly settled in the West of Cumberland; *Almacks*, a metamorphosis of *Mc.Call*, the Scotchman who first set up this establishment. The Irish denote the third degree of descent by *og*, young, a grandchild, contracted to *o'*: *O'Brien*, descendant of Brien: the particle *the* prefixed denotes the head of the family; *the O'Connor Don*. This term *og* comes into English in the form *oye*, as designating the Gudedame's descendant in the Farmer's Ingle:—

“Weel pleas'd her head was up and saw
Her ain spun cleedin on a darling *oye*.”—*Ferguson*.

So names, and surnames everywhere, always expressing some personal quality, circumstance, or profession. Wherefore, says Quintilian, “A learned grammarian will

investigate the origin of names, as *Burrhus*, ruddy; *Galba*, white; *Pansa*, broadfoot; *Scaurus*, clubfoot; *Agrippa*, lame." So also, *Pætus*, squint-eyed; *Naamah*, beautiful; *Arthur*, bearish, strong. *Black*, black; *White*, white; *Reid*, red; *Ruddick*, red Dick; *Long*, Short, Stout; *Basset*, Fr. *basset*, low-set, fat, now *Bass*. *Fergus*, Gaelic, *fear-gaisgeach*, brave man;—

"When *Fergus*, the first of our kings, I suppose,
At the head of his army had conquer'd his foes,
He'd a bag of oat-meal on his back to make brose,
Then hie for the brose of old Scotland."

Scaife, *scaff*, wild, peregrine. *Slater*, slaughter. *Luke*, Lat. *lucius*, bright, shining, and that from *lux*, light, the feminine of which name is *Lucy*. *Matthew*, Heb. *mathau*, a reward. *Andrew*, Gr. *andreois*, manly. The word *grim*, fierce, *tarnt*, warlike, gives origin to the redoubtable surname *Grimm*, *Græme*, *Graham*; and to *Isgrim*, is grim, the wolf in the fable:—

"But here he's safe; and for the *Græme*,
Heaven's blessing on his gallant name."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, Cant. iv.

Anthony, Gr. *anthos*, a flower. *Duncan*, Celtic, *duncin*, high head, figuratively denoting skill, wisdom, or courage, and therefore appropriate to the great man of that name, who beat the Dutch at Camperdown:—

"Then *Duncan* came next, and served them just so,
Pull away, pull away so jolly;
He made big Mynheer strike his flag to a foe,
Against whom all resistance was folly."

—Chapter of Admirals.

Duke, Lat. *dux*, a leader. *Howard*, high-warden:—

"—all the blood of all the *Howards*."

Marshall, Mar's-skalka, Sax. *skalka*, a military servant:—

"Meinnamma *skalka*,"—My servant. Matt. viii. 9.

Butler, Fr. *bouteiller*, the bottler. *Cooke*, Lat. *coquus*, the cook. *Lardner*, larderer, the clerk of the kitchen. *Latimer*, latiner, the interpreter. *Spenser*, the dispenser of his lord's bounty; wherefore an apartment in Scotch houses is called the *spense*, and so Burns:—

“ Our bardie, lanely keeps the *spense*,
Sin' Mailie's dead.”

Sewell, see-well, the huntsman. In ancient hunting a cloth called a *sewel* was hung up at certain cross-roads and turnings to prevent the game from running that way; and the person appointed to manage it, thus took the name of his business, *see-well*. *Fletcher*, Fr. *fleche*, an arrow, the person who carried the quiver. *Archer*, *arch*, a bow, a bowman.

LEACH, Sax. *lecé*, a cure, a curer, from *lecnian*, to heal, the village doctor. *Girdwood*, gird wood, the grave-digger:—

“ Where Geordie *Girdwood* many a lee-lang day,
Howkit for gentles' banes the humblest clay.”

—*Ferguson's Ghaists*.

Brookman, bruc-man, the pedlar, from the Sax. *brucan*, to use, one who uses the goods of another, by selling them on commission, a *broker*. The native name *Smith* is identified by Verstegan:—

“ Whence cometh *Smyth*, albe he knight or squire,
But from the *smith* that *smiteth* at the fire.”

George. Gr. ge-ergon, earth worker, a tiller, a husbandman. *Mary*, *Maria*, Heb. *marah*, bitter. *Solomon*, Heb. *Shalmon*, peaceable. *Francis*, Fr. *franc*, free, the feminine of which is *Frances*, and *Fanny*. *Athanasius*, Gr. a-thanatos, without death, immortal. The second part of this word gives name to the plant *tansy*, death, deadly, so

named from some peculiar qualities ascribed to it by the ancients: *tansy-cakes* were once common in English holiday sports; and hence *Tansy*, now a village festival of tea-drinking and dancing. *Charles*, carle, a rustic, a countryman, German *Carl*, and feminine *Charlotte*. *Katherine*, Gr. *Katharos*, pure. Shakespeare sports with this name as if illustrating its etymon:—

“And bonny *Kate*, and sometimes *Kate* the chaste,
But *Kate*, the prettiest *Kate* in christendom,
Kate of *Kate-Hall*, my super-dainty *Kate*;
For dainties are all cates.”

Cicero, Lat. *cicer*, a check-pea, a vetch, so named from the semblance of one that grew on his nose. *Fabius*, *faba*, a bean, the bean man. *Agricola*, *ager-colere*, field tiller, husbandman. *Plato*, Gr. *platos*, broad, that is broad-shouldered, his original name being *Aristocles*, chief glory. *Sophia*, Gr. *sophia*, wisdom. *Mabel*, Fr. *ma belle*, my beauty. *Adam*, Heb. *hadamah*, the ground:—

“And the Lord God formed a man of the dust of the ground, (*hadamah.*)”—Gen. ii., 7.

William, Teut. *guild-helm*, gilt-helmet, which the French keep nearer the original by having it *Guillaume*. *Scipio*, Lat. *scipio*, a walking-stick. *Martin*, Lat. *martius* martial, of which the feminine is *Martha*, *Matty*, and *Patty*. *James*, Lat. *Jacobus*, from which *Jacobin*, all from the Heb. *jakob*, a supplanter. *Timothy*, Gr. *time-theos*, honourer of God. *Margaret*, Lat. *margarita*, a pearl, is of classical notoriety:—

“Dum gallus quærit escam in sterquilinio, *margaritam* reperit.”
—While a cock scraped for food, he found a pearl. *Phædrus*.

Christopher, Gr. *Christos-pheron*, bearing Christ. *Alan*, Sax. *ellen*, strong, courageous, the feminine of which is *Ellen*. *Nathan*, Heb. *nathan*, a gift. *Peter*, Gr. *petra*, a rock.

Deborah, Heb. a bee. *Thomas*, Heb. *tham*, double; in Greek, *Didymous*, duo-nous, double-minded, doubting, John xx, 21. *Felix*, Lat. *felix*, happy, the feminine of which is *Felicia*. *Alexander*, Gr. *alexter-aner*, helper of men; from which *Sanders*, and *Sanderson*. *John*, Heb. *jah-hanah*, lord gracious, the feminine of which is *Jene*, *Joan*. and *Janet*; and from the second part of the name we have *Ann*, *Anna*, *Hannah*, *Nanny*, and *Nancy*. *Philip*, Gr. philos-ippos, lover of horses, a horseman. *Eve*, cheveh, life; "for she was the mother of all living." *Grace*, Lat. *gratia*, grace; *Prudence*, Lat. *prudentia*, prudence, wisdom:—

"When *Grace* and *Prudence* kept the house
An angel kept the door."

Sardanapalus, Heb. *Shar-dan-pala*, lofty judge prince, the last king of Assyria; *shar*, a prince, the feminine of which is *Sarah*. *Socrates*, Gr. *soos-kratos*, safe power. *Edward*, Sax. *eadig-ward*, happy warden. *Arabella*, Lat. *ara-bella*, beautiful altar:—

"O, shepherds, tell me where has *Arabella* stray'd."

Lambert, Sax. *lamb beorht*, fair lamb. *Barsabas*, Heb. *bar-shabath*, son of rest. *Patrick*, Lat. *patricius*, a patrician, and that from *pater*, father; the only notable man of which name, according to tradition, was son of *Fitzpatrick*, and born at *Downpatrick*, on *Patrick's* day in the morning. *Cornelius*, Lat. *cornu*, a horn, and Gr. *elios*, the sun, horn of the sun, the feminine of which is *Cornelia*. *Gertrude*, Teut. *gar-trude*, all truth. *Rosamund*, Lat. *rosa*, a rose, and Teut. *mund*, mouth, rosy-mouth, the fair mistress of Henry II., and her punning epitaph is suitable to her beauty:—

"Hee jacob in tumba *Rosamundi*."—
"Here lies entomb'd the *Rose* of the world."

Caleb, Heb. *caleb*, a dog, one of Joshua's companions in discovering the land of Canaan. *Rachel*, a sheep; *Rebecca*, at. *Fairfax*, Sax. *feax*, hair, fair-hair. *Thirlwall*, thirl-wall, hole wall, probably from the ancient castle of this name in Northumberland; the word *thirl* signifying a hole, from *thirle*, to bore, to grind, and so Ferguson's Farmer's Ingle:—

“ Frae him the lads their mornin counsel tak,
 What stacks to thrash, what rigs to till;
 How big a birn maun lie on Bassie's back,
 For meal and muter to the *thirlin* mill.”

Bede, Sax. *beade*, a prayer; “say your *beads*.” *Agnes*, Gr. *agnes*, chaste. *Effie*, Gr. *eu-phémé*, good fame, reputation, *Euphemia*. *Hamilton*, haw-mill-town:—

“ *Haw* is a very late fruit,
Mill is a very great engine,
Ton is a form of town,
 And so this very long surname.”

—*Old Rhyme.*

Gough, Welsh *gof*, a smith. *Sontag*, Sax. *son-tag*, Sunday. *Hugh*, Teut. *hoch*, high, eminent. *Dorothy*, Gr. *dorothea*, gift of God. *Letty*, Lat. *lætitia*, joy, gladness. *Adelaide*, Sax. *æthel*, noble, and aid:—

“ Fair *Adelaide* hied when the battle was o'er.”

Simon, Heb. *shimon*, hearing. *Abigail*, abi-gil, a father's joy. *Barbara*, Lat. *barbara*, strange, a stranger; *Beatrice*, beatus, blessed, happy. *Emily*, *Emma*, *Amelia*, Lat. *æmylia*, of Gr. *aimulè*, eloquent, affable, polite:—

“ The streamlet that flow'd round her cot,
 All the charms of my *Emily* knew;
 How oft has its course been forgot
 As it stopp'd, her dear image to view.
 Believe me, the fond silver tide
 Knew from whence it derived the fair prize,
 For silently swelling with pride,
 It reflected her back to the skies.”

—*Old English Song.*

Henry, Sax. *ham-ric*, rich at home. *Abraham*, Heb. *ab-rim-om*, father of a high people; *Joseph*, increase; *David*, beloved; *Stephen*, Gr. *stephanos*, a crown. *Monteith*, Celtic, *moan-teath*, warm moss, which name arises from a place so called in Scotland. *Isaac*, Heb. *tzachak*, laughter; see the origin of this name, Gen. xvii. 17, and xviii. 12. *Susan*, Heb. a lily :—

“All in the Downs the fleet was moor'd,
And streamers waving in the wind,
When black-ey'd *Susan* came on board,
O, where shall I my true-love find.”

—*Susan Vanbruggan and Sir William Alderney,*
on board the *Hector*, in the Downs.

Hildebrand, Teut. *held*, a noble, and *brande*, burnished, shining, “*brand new*,” a shining or splendid noble. *Jessy*, Heb. *jeshi*, a graft, a branch. *Strophon*, the name of many a swain, in pastoral poetry. It is Greek, signifying fickle, inconstant; and Swift's swain, so called, is true to the original :—

“With every lady of the land
Young *Strophon* kept a pother;
Sometimes he languish'd for one hand,
And sometimes for another.”

Laidley, Fr. *laid*, ugly, and *lihe*; the “*laidley worm*.” *Doeg*, Heb. *dog*, careful, King Saul's herdsman. *Glendinning*, Welsh, *glyn-dinas*, glen-town. *Elizabeth*, Heb. *al-she'beth*, God's oath; *Isabella* is *Eliza-bella*, handsome. *Elizabeth* :—

“Manifold matters of recreation, policie, love adventures, &c., abundantly administered; and all in the golden reign of blessed *Queen Elizabeth*, the sweet floure of amiable virginities.”—*Stow's Chronicle*.

Victoria, Lat. *victoria*, victory :—

“Happy and glorious,
Always *victorious*,
Long to reign over us,
God save the *Queen*.”

NAMES and SURNAMES are classed alphabetically, in the following arrangement.

AL, Sax. *al*, all.

Alfred, al-frede, all peace. *Algernon*, al-gerne, *gerne*, learned, studious. *Albert*, al beorht, all bright, shining :—

To sway the strife that seldom might befall;
And *Albert* was their judge in patriarchal hall.

—*Gertrude of Wyoming*.

BALD, Sax. *bald*, bald.

Baldwin, bald-win, bold winner. *Archibald*, arch-bald, eminently bold. *Theobald*, theos-bald, bold in God.

CLES, Gr. *kleos*, glory.

Clio, kleos, one of the Muses—that of history. *Aristocles*, aristos kleos, chief glory, the original name of Plato. *Pericles*, peri-kleos, engaged in glory, a famous Athenian.

DER, Sax. *deor*, dear.

Deoring, deor-ing *Deorwolf*, deor-ulph, dear help. *Durward*, deor-ward, a beloved ward.

EL, Heb. *al*, Arab *Allah*, God.

“*Eli, Eli, lama sabaethani?*”—My *God*, my *God*, why hast thou forsaken me?—*Matt.* xxv'i., 16.

Eleazer, al-ozor, help of God. *Elihu*, ali-hua, he my God. *Michael*, mi-ca-al, who like God. *Nathaniel*, nathan-al, gift of God. *Samuel*, shamu-al, hearing God. *Gabriel*, gabr-al, strength of God. *Immanuel*, omah-nu-al,

God with us. *Israel*, he-shar-al, the prince of God. *Abdallah*, obed-allah, servant of God; "*Abdallah* the Moor." *Daniel*, dan-al, judgment of God:—

"A *Daniel* come to judgment—yea, a *Daniel*."

FRED, SAX. *frede*, peace.

Frederic, frede-ric, rich peace. *Wilfrid*, willi-frede, peace of many. *Geoffrey*, gaw-frede, joyful peace.

GOD, SAX. *god*, good, God.

Godard, god-aerd, good nature, *Godwin*, good winner, conqueror. *Godfrey*, God's peace. *Goderich*, rich in God.

GENES, Gr. *genos*, race, offspring: and hence *generation*, and *Genesis*.

Protogenes, protos-genos, the first race. *Iphigenia*, iphia-genea, brave offspring, the fair daughter of Agamemnon. *Diogenes*, divine offspring, an ancient cynic—

"*Diogenes*, the surly and proud,
Who snarl'd at the Macedon youth,
Delighted in wine that was good,
Because in good wine there was truth."

—*Chapter of Philosophers.*

HER, SAX. *heré*, an army: and hence the old word *heregeld*, a tax for supporting the army; *herefare*, warfare; *hery*, to rob or forage, as any army.

Herbert, here-beorht, brightness or glory of the army. *Herman*, chief of the army. *Harvey*, here-wic, residence or quarters of the army.

IAH, Heb. *iah jah*, Lord: and hence *hallelujah*, halah-luk-jah, praise to thee, Lord—

"Then shall thy saints
Unfeigned *hallelujahs* sing;
Hymns of high praise."

—*Milton.*

Jonathan, jah-nathan, gift of the Lord. *Obediah*, obed-iah, servant of the Lord. *Tobiah*, tob-iah, goodness of the Lord. *Athaliah*, othel-iah, hour or time of the Lord. *Dinah*, dan-iah, judgment of God. *Elijah*, al-jah, God the Lord. *Uriah*, aur-iah, light of the Lord. *Hilkiah*, hilk-iah, portion of the Lord. *Zachariah*, zacron-iah, memorial of the Lord. *Zedekiah*, tzedik-iah, righteousness of the Lord. *Aholiah*, ahol-iah, tabernacle of the Lord. *Isaiah*, ash-iah, fire of the Lord:—

“And touch'd *Isaiah's* hallow'd lips with fire.”

KEN, Sax. *ken*, knowledge, skill, from *cennan*, to know.

Kenwolf, ken-ulph, wise help. *Kenelm*, ken-helm, skilful defender. *Kenric*, ken-ric, wise ruler.

LEOF, Sax. *leof*, love. *Leofgar*, leof-gar, all love. *Leofnoth*, leof-not. *Leopold*, leof-hold, constant in love.

MACHE, Gr. *maché*, battle. *Machaon*, seeking battle. *Andromaché*, andreios-mache, manly in battle, the wife of Hector. *Telemachus*, telos-mache, victory in battle, the famous son of Ulysses.

NIC, Gr. *niké*, victory.

Nicomedes, nike-medos, victorious council; *Nicephorus*, bearing victory. *Nicolaus*, nike-laos, victorious people; from which our names *Nicholas*, *Nicholson*, *Colly*, *Collins* and *Colin*:—

“When *Colin* with the morning ray, arose and sang his rural lay.”

—*Roslin Castle*.

ORD, Teut. *Ord*, origin.

Ord, ord, an ancient surname. *Ordbert*, ord-beort, bright, original. *Ordmer*, ord-mære, famous origin.

PTOL, Gr. *ptolemos*, war; and hence *polemics*, controversial writings.

Ptolemy, *ptolemos*, the common title of the kings of Egypt. *Archeptolemos* chief in war; *Theopolemos*, divine warrior, two of Homer's heroes.

RED, Sax, *rede*, counsel.

"And may you better reck the *rede* than ever did the adviser."

—Burns.

Redmund, *rede-mund*, council of peace. *Radwald*, *rede-wald*, powerful in council. *Robert*, *rede-beorht*, bright, clear council.

SIB, Sax, *sibb*, kindred: and hence *sib'd*, related; and *gossip*, god-sib, relations in God, a godfather or god-mother.

Siba, a kinswoman. *Sibald*, *sib-bald*, bold kinsman. *Sibson*, a patronymical surname.

THOES, Gr. *thoos*, swift.

Alcathoes, alke thoes, strong swiftness. *Perithoes*, very swift; *Panthoes*, all swift, and other classic heroes.

ULPH, Sax. *ulph*, help.

Ulphila, *ulph*, a famous ancient bishop. *Ethelwolf*, *æthel-ulph*, a Saxon king. *Adolphus*, *eadig-ulph*, happy helper, a surname.

VALENTINE, Lat. *valentinus*, and that from *valens*, strong, healthy; and the letters *v* and *b* being interchangeable, the surname *Ballantyne*. The first is the name of a famous ancient bishop, on whose anniversary the ancient church chose patron saints for the ensuing year; which custom gave rise to the notion of choices, *valentines*, on that day:—

"Now all nature seem'd in love,
And birds had drawn their *valentines*."

—Wotton.

WALD, SAX. *wealdan*, to rule, govern. *Waldwin*, ruling conqueror. *Oswald*, hus-wald, house ruler, a king of Northumberland: the smith *welds* his iron; the minister *wields* the power of the state; but "Fleisch and blood moun not *welde* (inherit) the kingdom of God," says Wickliff's Translation.

ZIMMER, Germ. *zimmer*, timber.

Zimmerman, *zimmer-mann*, timber man, wood cutter, the famous physician of George III., and author of "Solitude."

OBSOLETE WORDS.

NAMES and TERMS often become *obsolete*; or change their sense, form, or pronunciation; thereby giving to these inquiries historical interest. Thus, the word *villain*, originally meant a household servant, one attached to the *villa*, or mansion; and, therefore, akin to the honest *villager*, and to the nobles *Domville*, *Sackville*, *Tankerville*, and others. This makes a strange contrast with bishop Porteus's account of the character:—

“One murder makes a *villain*; millions a hero.”

Imp, Welsh *imp*, signified originally the scion or sprout of a tree, as in Chaucer:—

“Of feeble trees, their comen wretched *imps*.”

Figuratively, the word signifies a youth; wherefore, one of the earls of Warwick, who died a minor, is styled in the obituary, “the noble *imp*.” The word is now always taken in an evil sense, and so Hooker:—

“Such we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan.”

The word *knave* has undergone the strangest metamorphosis of all. It is originally the Saxon *cnapa*, and

Teutonic *knabe*, a male-child; a servant boy; and the squire who attended his lord in the wars, was a *fild-cnapa*. We often meet with the term in old writings used in the original sense. In an old translation of Scripture, Rom. i. 1, is rendered "Paul a *knave* (servant) of Christ;" and in English history we meet with "Willielmi. C. De Derby, *knave*." The *knave* on cards, is *servant* of the king and queen; and the last *living* representative of this once famous official, is the cross-stick on which a thatcher rests his stipples of straw—his *knave*. The character had been falling for ages, and Andrew Marvell ruined it :—

"Four knights and a *knave* who were burgesses made,
For selling their conscience were liberally paid."

The word *hell* has quite changed its meaning. It meant, at first, a grave, a receptacle, from the Saxon *helle*, and that from *helan*, to cover up, enclose; and the original senses of the word correspond. In the Apostles' Creed, it is taken for temporal death; the whale that swallowed Jonah,—“the belly of *hell*,”—Jonah ii. 2. In the game of prison-base, the term denotes the place into which the captive is led; and it means the place into which a tailor throws his shapings :—

"In Covent-Garden did a taylor dwell,
Who might deserve a place in his own *hell*."

—*King's Cookery*.

The fine old word *rack*, a cloud, an aerial vapour, has become obsolete. "The winds in the upper regions," says Bacon, "which move the clouds above, and which we call the *rack*, are not perceived below, and pass without noise." This word is the more remarkable, as it has often been confounded with its homophone *wrack* or *wreck*, a fragment,

and thereby, that fine passage in the "Tempest," perverted from the original:—

"And like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a *rack* behind."

The word *won*, from the Saxon *wunan*, to live, dwell, has entirely disappeared from common speech. It is much used in the old writers; and in the song, "Tibby Fowler:"—

"Tibby Fowler that *wons* in yon glen."—

The term *brant*, smooth, sloping, is preserved in "John Anderson," in the form *brent*:—

"John Anderson my jo, John,
When we were first acquent;
Your locks were like the raven,
Your bonnie brow was *brent*."

The term *fellow*, feal-league, faith bound, is at once a term of respect and of reproach, as *fellow* of a college; and a Christian "*yoke-fellow*." That is now pretty well changed, and we often hear of a *fellow*, the very opposite of the former character, and so Pope:—

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*:
The rest is all but leather and prunello."

The word *academe*, from *academy*, and that from *Cadmus*, has been disused since Shakespeare's time, when both it and *academy* were accented on the first syllable:—

"From women's eyes this doctrine I derive:
They are the grounds, the books, the *academes*,
From whence doth spring the true Promethian fire."

—*Love's Labour Lost*.

The word *airt* is now nearly lost. It is from the German *ort*, place, direction, and was once common in English; but it is now seldom used, and then almost exclu-

sively as the place of the wind, or the direction from which it blows, as preserved in Burns :—

“ Of a’ the *airts* the wind can blaw,
I dearly like the west ;
For there the bonny lassie lives,
The lass that I like best.”

The term *yad*, a stiff-legged country horse, has strayed far from its place. It is from *jade*, a worn-out, sorry horse ; in Scotland *jad*, is a common term of reproach for a woman, wherefore Burns :—

“ The ladies, arm-in-arm, in clusters,
As great and gracious a’ as sisters ;
But hear their absent thoughts o’ ither,
They’re a’ run deils and *jades* thegither.”

Muirland Willie’s *yad*, however, looks as sprightly as a cavalry charger :—

“ On his gray *yad* as he did ride,
Wi’ dirk and pistol by his side,
He prick’d her on wi’ mickle pride,
Wi’ mickle mirth and glee.”

The word *corpse*, is remarkable both for change of meaning and of pronunciation, Originally the Latin *corpus*, a body, it, has become *corpse*, and *corse*, a dead body, a carcass. In the form *corps*, it means a military body, a band of soldiers, and pronounced *core* ; though it is plain from the “ Recruiting Sergeant’s ” use of the word, that it was heretofore pronounced plain *corps*. He is beating up in the vicinity of a church-yard, and avails himself of a tombstone, as a platform from which to address his audience :—

“ From a large flat tomb-stone, he harangu’d it,—
Since all volunteering *absorps*,
Let us meet in this case, to consider
The best way of raising a *corps*.”

Many words having the diphthong *ea*, were formerly pronounced with the open sound, as in the word *great*, instead of with the close sound, as in the word *read*. The word *tea* is a remarkable instance of this; it was once pronounced *tay*, and accordingly, Pope—a nice observer of the laws of orthoepy—makes it rhyme with obey:—

“ And thou, great Anna, whom three realms obey,
Dost sometimes counsel take, and sometimes *tea*.”

—*Epistle to Queen Anne.*





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